Dazzling



Grade12

2023-2024

HOD Second Term

أ. هشام السخاوي

Name:	• •	• •	• •	• •	•	• •	•	•	• •	•	• •	• •	•	• •	•	• •	• •	•	• •	•	• •	•	• •	•	•	• •	•	• •	•	
	_	_	_																											

Class: 12 /



- Thinking positively
- Solving crossword puzzles
- Taxing your brain
- Reading
- Having good social life

- Doing exercises
- Walking
- Running
- Cycling
- Stretching

Why is it important to be active Mentally and Physically?

Mentally



Physically

- to have a sharper & quicker thinking
- to live longer
- to enjoy life
- to look and feel better
- to improve our memory
- to avoid stress

- to keep our muscles supple
- to improve our cardiovascular fitness
- to reduce the risk of dying early
- to increase energy
- To sleep well

Better medical care

Better food supply

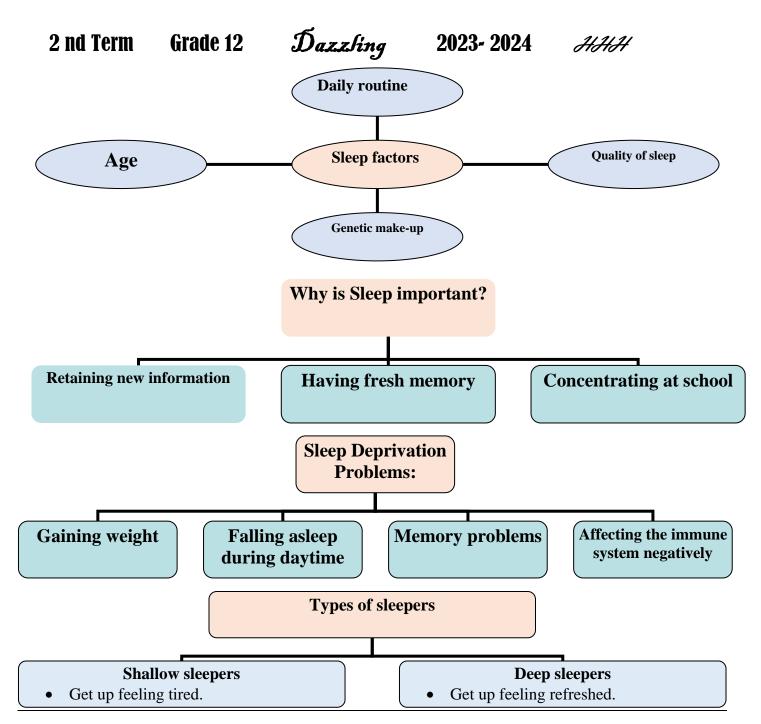
Better hygiene

Unit 7 lessons 1&2

Word		Meaning	Word		Meaning
1- cardiovascular	r (adj.)	يتعلق با لقلب والأوعية الدموية	7- geriatric	(adj.)	المسنين
2- centenarian	(n.)	معمر - مئوي	8- honour	(v.)	يحترم – يبجل-
3- commentary	(n.)	تعليق	9- integral	(adj.)	مكمل ـمتمم-أساسي
4- cycle	(v.)	يقود دراجة	10- onerous	(adj.)	شاق ــ مر هق
5- elderly	(adj.)	كبار السن	11- supple	(adj.)	لين – مرن
6- expectation	(n.)	توقع	12- vigorous	(adj.)	نشيط – حيوي

> Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

	cycle \onerous\elderly\ supple\ expectation\ cardiovascular
l – <i>'</i>	The doctor advised me not to do exercises to avoid tiredness.
2-	Smoking places you at serious risk ofdiseases.
3-	people who stay active are usually the healthiest.
1- '	Theytheir bikes half an hour daily.
	These shoes are made fromleather.
	There is widespread that the strike will be settled soon.
	Set Book Questions Unit 7 Lessons 1&2
1- :	In your view, what is the secret of a long life?
2-	In your opinion, why is being active <u>mentally/ physically</u> important for a long life?
2-	
2-	In your opinion, why is being active <u>mentally/ physically</u> important for a long life? <u>Mentally</u>
2-	In your opinion, why is being active <u>mentally/ physically</u> important for a long life? <u>Mentally</u>
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2-	In your opinion, why is being active <u>mentally/ physically</u> important for a long life? <u>Mentally</u> <u>Physically</u>
2-	In your opinion, why is being active <u>mentally/ physically</u> important for a long life? <u>Mentally</u> <u>Physically</u>



<u>Unit 7 lesson 3</u>

<u>"A good laugh and a long sleep are the two best factors of longevity."</u>

Word	Meaning	Word		Meaning
1- Chronic (adj.)	مزمن	4- genetic make-up	(n.)	التركيبة الجينية
2- deprived of (phr.v.)	محروم من	5- restful	(adj.)	مریح – آمن
3- drowsy (adj.)	نعسان	6- Shallow	(adj.)	سطحي- غير عميق

AFill in the spaces with words from the list:

chronic \ deprived \ drowsy \ genetic make-up \ shallow

- 1- I always have asleep .I can't get to sleep with all that noise in my area.
- 2- He suffers fromheadaches. He can't sleep without having pills.
- 3- I feel and have to fight off the urge to sleep.
- 4- The diet allows you to eat less, so you won't feel of your favourite foods.
- 5- How much sleep we need depends on the quality of our sleep and our

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		Book Questio					
1. How much	sleep we ne	ed depends on sev	eral factors. Di	scuss.			
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
2. Different ty	pes of ages r	need different am	ounts of sleep. l	How?			
•••••							
3. In your vie	w, why is it e	essential to get end	ough sleep? (W	hy is sleep i	mportant?)		
•••••	••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
4. People who	tend to fall a	asleep during the o	daytime face ma	any problem	s such as:		
•••••	•••••						
•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unit 7 lesson		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Wor	d	Meaning	Wor	d	Meaning		
Wor 1- blizzard	d (n.)	Meaning عاصفة ثلجية	Wor 7- excuse	(n.)	Meaning عذر		
		e	7- excuse		Ü		
1- blizzard	(n.)	عاصفة ثلجية	7- excuse	(n.)	عذر		
1- blizzard 2- conceal	(n.) (v.) (n.)	عاصفة ثلجية	7- excuse 8- frequently 9- In spite of	(n.) (adv.)	عذر من وقت لأخر		
1- blizzard 2- conceal 3- dispute	(n.) (v.) (n.)	عاصفة ثلجية يخفي نزاع يتخلص من – يلغي	7- excuse 8- frequently 9- In spite of	(n.) (adv.) (Prep) (ph. v.)	عذر من وقت لأخر بالرغم من يختلق قصة		
1- blizzard 2- conceal 3- dispute 4- do away with	(n.) (v.) (n.) h (ph. v.)	عاصفة ثلجية يخفي نزاع يتخلص من – يلغي يربط – يثبت	7- excuse 8- frequently 9- In spite of 10- make up	(n.) (adv.) (Prep) (ph. v.)	عذر من وقت لأخر بالرغم من		
1- blizzard 2- conceal 3- dispute 4- do away with 5- do up 6- do without	(n.) (v.) (n.) (h (ph. v.) (ph. v.)	عاصفة ثلجية يخفي نزاع يتخلص من – يلغي يربط – يثبت	7- excuse 8- frequently 9- In spite of 10- make up 11- make up for 12- vicinity	(n.) (adv.) (Prep) (ph. v.)	عذر من وقت لأخر بالرغم من يختلق قصة		
1- blizzard 2- conceal 3- dispute 4- do away with 5- do up 6- do without Fill in the	(n.) (v.) (n.) h (ph. v.) (ph. v.) (ph. v.)	عاصفة ثلجية يخفي نزاع يتخلص من – يلغي يربط – يثبت يستغني عن	7- excuse 8- frequently 9- In spite of 10- make up 11- make up for 12- vicinity 14 the list:	(n.) (adv.) (Prep) (ph. v.) or (ph.v.) (n.)	عذر من وقت لأخر بالرغم من يختلق قصة يعوض قرب \ جوار		
1- blizzard 2- conceal 3- dispute 4- do away with 5- do up 6- do without Fill in the	(n.) (v.) (n.) h (ph. v.) (ph. v.) (ph. v.) ae spaces w	عاصفة ثلجية يخفي نزاع يتخلص من – يلغي يربط – يثبت يستغني عن يستغني عن	7- excuse 8- frequently 9- In spite of 10- make up 11- make up for 12- vicinity 14- the list: xcuses \ frequence	(n.) (adv.) (Prep) (ph. v.) or (ph.v.) (n.)	عذر من وقت لأخر بالرغم من يختلق قصة يعوض قرب \ جوار		
1- blizzard 2- conceal 3- dispute 4- do away with 5- do up 6- do without Efill in the bliz 1- She knew	(n.) (v.) (n.) h (ph. v.) (ph. v.) (ph. v.) re spaces we ward \ concest at once that I	عاصفة ثلجية يخفي نزاع يتخلص من – يلغي يربط – يثبت يستغني عن يستغني عن يستغني عن يستغني عن يستغني عن علام (ith words fron	7- excuse 8- frequently 9- In spite of 10- make up 11- make up for 12- vicinity 14- the list: xcuses \ frequence	(n.) (adv.) (Prep) (ph. v.) or (ph.v.) (n.)	عذر من وقت لأخر بالرغم من يختلق قصة يعوض قرب \ جوار		
1- blizzard 2- conceal 3- dispute 4- do away with 5- do up 6- do without Efill in the bliz 1- She knew 2- We were	(n.) (v.) (n.) (h (ph. v.) (ph. v.) (ph. v.) re spaces we ward \ concest at once that I snowed in by	عاصفة ثلجية يخفي نزاع يتخلص من _ يلغي يربط _ يثبت يستغني عن يستغني عن يستغني عن علا يلله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال	7- excuse 8- frequently 9- In spite of 10- make up 11- make up for 12- vicinity 14- the list: xcuses \ frequence	(n.) (adv.) (Prep) (ph. v.) or (ph.v.) (n.) ntly \ vicini	عذر من وقت لأخر بالرغم من يختلق قصة يعوض قرب \ جوار		
1- blizzard 2- conceal 3- dispute 4- do away with 5- do up 6- do without E- Fill in the bliz 1- She knew 2- We were 3- The two files	(n.) (v.) (n.) (h (ph. v.) (ph. v.) (ph. v.) re spaces we zard \ concest at once that I snowed in by farmers are interpretations.	عاصفة ثلجية يخفي نزاع يتخلص من – يلغي يربط – يثبت يستغني عن يستغني عن يستغني عن ith words fron aling \ dispute \ e he was	7- excuse 8- frequently 9- In spite of 10- make up 11- make up for 12- vicinity 14 the list: xcuses \ frequence	(n.) (adv.) (Prep) (ph. v.) or (ph.v.) (n.) ntly \ vicini . something	عذر من وقت لأخر بالرغم من يختلق قصة يعوض قرب \ جوار		
1- blizzard 2- conceal 3- dispute 4- do away with 5- do up 6- do without Entire In the bliz 1- She knew 2- We were 3- The two for the down of the dow	(n.) (v.) (n.) h (ph. v.) (ph. v.) (ph. v.) re spaces we ward \ concert at once that I snowed in by farmers are in the no hotels in	عاصفة ثلجية يخفي نزاع يتخلص من – يلغي يربط – يثبت يستغني عن يستغني عن مستغني عن مستغري عن مستغري عن مستغري عن مستغري عن مستغري ع مستغري ع مستغري ع م مستغري ع م م م م م م م م م م م م م م م م م م م	7- excuse 8- frequently 9- In spite of 10- make up 11- make up for 12- vicinity 1 the list: xcuses \ frequence	(n.) (adv.) (Prep) (ph. v.) or (ph.v.) (n.) ntly \ vicini . something	عذر من وقت لأخر بالرغم من يختلق قصة يعوض قرب \ جوار ty from her.		

Grammar

Both + Adjective \ noun \ verb + and

Both...and - Either...or - Neither...nor



BOTH ... AND

 Refers to two things or people together. It is always considered plural in a sentence.

Examples:

a. None

- She carves in both stone and wood.
- Nepal has frontiers with both India and China.
- My uncle has both a girl and a boy.

EITHER ... OR

 Connect things which are the same types, phrases, clauses or words.

Examples:

- Either my father or my brothers are coming.
- Either John or Jane has to give up their job.
- I left it either on the table or in the drawer.

NEITHER ... NOR

 Connect the same kind of word or phrase in the sentence.

Examples:

- Love is neither bought nor sold.
- We can neither change nor improve it.
- Neither my mother nor my father went to university.

d. None

d. Both

d. was

d. Neither

Paired Conjunctions

c. Either

c. Neither

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

- 1.gases and oils can be separated by heating.
 - a. Neither b. Both
- 2.Heba or Nagla is going to book the tickets.

b. Either

- 3.Adel nor Ali wrote the composition.
- a. Either b. None c. Both
- 4. Both Rasha and Mahaunderstood the lesson.
- a. has b. is c. have
- 5. I couldn't choose between the two. I liked of them.
- a- both b-either c- neither d- not only
- 6- Ahmad and Ali played football yesterday.
- a- Both b- Either c- Neither d- Not only

№ Do as shown between brackets:

- 1. My mother is going for a walk. My father is going for a walk, too. [Both...and]
- a- Both my mother and my father are going for a walk.
- b- Both my mother and my father is going for a walk.
- c- Both my mother and my father were going for a walk.

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- 3. He can't play tennis. He can't play football, either. [Use Neither...nor]
- a- He can neither play tennis nor can't play football.
- b- He can neither play tennis nor play football.
- c- He can neither play tennis nor can't play football.
- 4. The movie was good. The play was good, too. [Join using "both....and"]
- a- The movie was both good and the play was good.
- b- Both the movie and the play were good.
- c- Both the movie and the play was good.
- 5. I like the food here. I like the service, as well. [Join using "both....and"]
- a- I like both the food and the service.
- b- I like both the food and I like the service.
- c- I like both the food and the service I like.

Make & Do

Make and do have similar meanings but you can't use them with the same nouns:

Study the following:

Do =	Make =
General word for action	Produce or create
Do ⇒research	Make [→] suggestion
Do ⇒ shopping	Make ⇒ effort
Do ⇒homework	Make ⇒ mistake
Do ⇒ damage	Make ⇒ decision
Do ⇒experiment	Make ⇒a promise
Do ⇒a job	Make □ >a success
Do ⇒ (somebody) a favor	Make─⇒ an arrangement
Do ⇒Best	Make ⇒An appointment
Do	Make ⇒A phone call
Do ⇒The dishes	Make ⇒A list
	Make ⇒A bed/ film / movie
	Make Noise

<u> Write either do or make in its right place :</u>

- 1- She said she was a research for an article.
- 2- Scientists frequently experiments to test their ideas .
- 3- You will have to a special effort to pass the exam.
- 4- Can I a suggestion? Why don't we the shopping together?
- 5- If you...... a mistake, you have to.....your homework again.
- 6- She will..... her decision soon.
- 7- I've myself a promise. I 'm going to a success in my new job.
- 8- Last night's blizzard a lot of damage to buildings in our vicinity.

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<u>Grammar</u>

Reported Speech

1.Pronouns & possessive	Direct	Indirect
adjectives	I	he – she
	Me	him – her
	My	his - her
	Myself	himself – herself
	We	They
	us	Them
	our	Their
	ourselves	themselves
2.The tense of the verb	Direct	Indirect
The state of the s	am – is	was ⇒ had been
	are	were ⇒ had been
	have – has	had ⇒ had had
	will	Would
	can	Could
	shall	Should
	may	Might
	must	Had to
	simple present play- plays	simple past played
	simple past	simple past / past perfect
0.774	played	played / had played
3.Time & place references	Direct	Indirect
	This	That
	These	Those
	Here	There
	Yesterday	The day before (The previous day)
	Tomorrow	The day after (The following day)
	Today	that day
	Tonight	That night
	Now	Then
	Ago	Before
	Last	The previous
	next	the following
_	Thus	So

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Reported Speech / Statements (that)

<u>A Do as required in brackets:</u>

1- I'm glad to meet you.

(Reported Speech)

- a- John told me that he was glad to meet me.
- b- John told me that he is glad to meet me.
- c- John told me that he has been glad to meet me.

2- We lost our way to the park yesterday.

(Reported Speech)

- a- David said that they lose their way to the park the day before.
- b- David said that they lost their way to the park the day before.
- c- David said that they lost their way to the park the day after.

3- I'll be here in the café tomorrow.

(Reported Speech)

- a- Sara said that she will be there in the café the day after.
- b- Sara said that she would be there in the café the day before.
- c- Sara said that she would be there in the café the day after.

Wh-questions (Wh)

1. Where have you been?

(Reported Speech)

- a- The father asked his son where he has been.
- b- The father asked his son where he had been.
- c- The father asked his son where had he been.

2. Where will you spend this weekend?

(Reported Speech)

- a- I asked my friend where he would spend that weekend.
- b- I asked my friend where would he spend that weekend.
- c- I asked my friend where he will spend that weekend.

3- Where did you go yesterday?

(Reported Speech)

- a- The mother asked her daughter where she went the day before.
- b- The mother asked her daughter where she had gone the day before.
- c- The mother asked her daughter where she had gone the day after.

4- What do you usually do in your freetime?

(Reported Speech)

- a- He asked me what I used to do in my freetime.
- b- He asked me what I usually do in my freetime.
- c- He asked me what I usually doing in my freetime.

Yes/No-questions (if – whether)

∑Correct the underlined mistakes

1. Can parrots speak?

(Reported Speech)

- a- She wanted to know if parrots could speak.
- b- She wanted to know if parrots can speak.
- c- She wanted to know if parrots could speak.

2- Do you live in this house?

(Reported Speech)

- a- He asked me if I live in that house.
- b- He asked me if I have lived in that house.
- c- He asked me if I lived in that house.

Commands (to)

1. Copy these words into your notebooks.

(Reported Speech)

- a- He told us to copy those words into our notebooks.
- b- He told us not to copy those words into our notebooks.
- c- He told us to copy these words into his notebooks.

2. Study your lessons.

(Reported Speech)

- a- The teacher advised the students not to study their lessons.
- b- The teacher advised the students to study their lessons.
- c- The teacher advised the students to study his lessons.

Prohibition (not to)

1. Don't make any noise.

(Reported Speech)

- a- Our mother warned us to make any noise.
- b- Our mother warned us not to make any noise.
- c- Our mother warned us not to made any noise.
- 2- Never swim in this area.

(Reported Speech)

- a- The captain warned me not to swim in that area.
- b- The captain warned me not to swam in that area.
- c- The captain warned me to swim in that area.

Study the following Phrasal verbs

do away with	يتخلص من	to get rid of	make up	يلفق قصىة يؤلف	to invent
do up	يربط	to fasten; to tie	make of	بفهم / يفكر في	Think about / understand –
do without	يستغنى عن	not having something and manage in spite	make up for	يعوض عن	to take the place of something lost or missing
do with	يحتاج	Need			

Choose the right option:

1. I think we have to		the traditional way of	voting in elections
a- make up for	b- make up	c- do away with	d- do up
2. Her enthusiasm may	her lack of	experience.	
<mark>a- make up for</mark>	b- do without	c- do away with	d- do up
3. What you know is totall a-made up for	•	hat the worker c- did away with	the whole story. d-made up
4. He the button a- did away with	•	re loose. c - made up for	d- did up
5. We can't the l	nelp of our Governr	nent.	
a- do without	b- do up	c- make up	d- make up for

Unit 7 lessons 7 & 8

"Respect the old when you're young. Help the weak when you're strong. One day in life, you will be old &weak."

Why they deserve respect!



How we show them respect!



- to receive respect when we're old
- to do what Islam orders us to
- to repay them & show gratitude

- helping to perform simple tasks
- treating them friendly
- holding doors open or standing when they enter a room
- -being friends with them
- listening to them & speaking politely
- -seeking their advice



- offering modern medicine
- having good social life
- playing sports
- -practising a hobby



Unit 7 Lesson 7&8

Word		Meaning	Wo	rd	Meaning
1- admiration	(n.)	اعجاب	6- due	(adj.)	متوقع – واجب الأداء
2- affection	(n.)	محبة- عاطفة	7- fatal	(adj.)	قاتل \ ممیت
3- ailment	(n.)	مرض \ وعكة صحية	8- life expecta	ncy (exp.)	العمر المتوقع(العمر الافتراضي)
4- bestow	(v.)	يهدي – يعطي	9- reverence	(n.)	تبجیل- احترام
5- deserve	(v.)	يستحق			

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

1111

- 1. He made a **fatal** mistake of spending all his money on the project.
- 2. The university **bestowed** on her an honorary degree.
- 3. The amount **due** you should pay is 45 dollars.
- 4. She earned the **admiration** and respect of her coworkers.
- 5. We have longer **life expectancies** than our parents <u>nowadays.</u>-

Set Book Questions Unit 7 Lessons 7 & 8

1- How can we show our respect and gratitude to the elderly?

We can listen to their advice and treat them kindly.

2- Why should we respect and look after the elderly?

One day we need to receive the same respect.

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3- Why has life expectancy increased in the modern world?

We have better food, better medicine and better hygiene. <u>Composition</u>: Expository & Argumentative

Expository

It's been said that a man dies simply because he doesn't know how to live longer.

Write an essay of about (14 sentences- 160 words) about the secret of a long life, ways of keeping fit mentally and physically & how life expectancy has reached a high level in the recent days.

Writing outline
Introduction:
Body 1:
Body 2:
Conclusion:

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William Jean Colored

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Translation

بعتمد متوسط عمر الإنسان على عاداته الغذائية ومدى اهتمامه بممارسة الرياضة.	<u>⊦</u> 1
	• • •
	•••
علي الرغم من انه معمر مئوي إلا انه يؤدى عملا مضنيا يعكس نمط حياته المفعم بالحيوية.	·-2
	•••
بــر وبو- دور عسين عي اعريت عرا عد يعنع به عبر اعمل من الاعترام والرحية.	
	•••
LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS	
Write what you would say in the following situations:	
. Your neighbour intends to leave school and get a job.	
2. Your brother spends a lot of time playing computer games.	
3. Your mother offered you a very valuable birthday present.	
. Your classmate needs some information about life in the past.	

READING COMPREHENSION

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

It is easy to make a delicious-looking hamburger at home. But would this hamburger still look delicious after it sat on your kitchen table under very bright lights for six or seven hours? If someone took a picture or made a video of this hamburger after the seventh hour, would anyone want to eat it? More importantly, do you think you could get millions of people to pay money for this hamburger?

These are the questions that fast-food companies worry about when **they** produce commercials or print ads for their products. Video and photo shoots often last many hours. The lights that the photographers use can be extremely hot. These conditions can cause the food to look quite unpleasant to potential consumers. Because of this, the menu items that you see in fast food commercials are probably not actually edible.

Let's use the hamburger as an example. The first step towards building the perfect commercial hamburger is the bun. The food stylist—a person employed by the company to make sure the products look perfect—sorts through hundreds of buns until he or she finds one with no wrinkles. Next, the stylist carefully rearranges the sesame seeds on the bun using glue and tweezers for maximum visual appeal. The bun is then sprayed with a waterproofing solution so that it will not get **soggy** from contact with other ingredients, the lights, or the humidity in the room. Next, the food stylist shapes a meat patty into a perfect circle. Only the outside of the meat gets cooked—the inside is left raw so that the meat remains moist. The food stylist then paints the outside of the meat patty with a mixture of oil, molasses, and brown food colouring. Grill marks are either painted on or seared into the meat using hot metal skewers. Finally, the food stylist searches through dozens of tomatoes and heads of lettuce to find the best-looking produce. One leaf of the crispest lettuce and one centre slice of the reddest tomato are selected and then sprayed with glycerin to keep them looking fresh.

So, the next time you see a hamburger in a fast-food commercial, you must remember that you're actually looking at glue, paint, raw meat, and glycerin! Are you still hungry?

A. From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

c) cook tasty hamburgers.

 Which of the following would be the The Food Stylist How to Take Photos 		e best title of the passage? b) Bright Lights & Humidity d) Fast Food Commercials	
2. The under	lined word "soggy" in the	3 rd paragraph mea	ans:
a) wet	b) ugly	c) attractive	d) tasteless
3. What does	s the underlined word 'the	ey' in the 2 nd parag	raph refer to?
a) questions	b) millions of people	c) commercials	d) fast food companies
4. According	to the passage, the food s	tylist's job is to:	
a) make food products look perfect.		-	elicious products.

d) cook the inside and outside of the bun.

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- 5. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE?
- a) It takes a few hours to shoot photos to produce a commercial.
- b) The sesame seeds are carefully rearranged by the stylist on the bun.
- c) The meat will remain moist only if the inside of the meat is left raw.
- d) Glycerin is used to make the lettuce leaf and tomato slice look fresh.

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

CHMMADY MARING
9. How are the grill marks made on the fast-food commercial?
8. Why does the food stylist only cook the outside of the meat?
7. Why is the bun sprayed with a waterproofing solution?
6. Why are the menu items that you see in fast food commercials not edible?

SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Festivals are gatherings and activities to express joy at a remembered event. As societies change, the characteristics of their traditional festivals and celebrations may also change; new ones often appear as others diminish. Most likely, however, some festivals will remain unaltered for generations. First, for participants they are a source of joy. For observers they offer an unforgettable experience. Secondly, festivals in old societies provided a chance for the elders to pass on folk knowledge to younger generations. Moreover, modern festivals, centring on the customs of a nation, enrich the understanding of one's heritage. Finally, contemporary festivals aid the local economy by attracting visitors. Certainly, celebrations are part of the lifestyle of all people and contribute to modern civilization.

In FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise the passage above to answer This question:

What are the benefits of Festivals?		
	••	

Unit 8 Town and Country

Life in the city

Advantages and Disadvantagse of living in the city

Advantages

Disadvantages

Life in the countryside

Advantages and Disadvantages of living in the countryside

Advantages

Disadvantages

- -enjoying modern life
- finding better job opportunities
- -having better life
- -getting good public services
- -learning in better schools & universities
- -Pollution
- -Unfriendly people
- -Tension
- -Noise
- -Overcrowding
- -High crime rate
- -enjoying fresh air-enjoying nature-people are friendly-enjoying peace &

quietness

- no modern lifeno good paid jobsno good healthcare
- -no good education

City life could be less stressful if

- it provides better & faster ways of commuting
- it enforces more strict criminal laws.
- the problem of pollution is solved.
- the problem of noise is solved.



Unit 8 Town and Country Lessons 1 & 2

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- almond (n .)	لوز	8-Public services (n.)	خدمات عامة
2- depopulation (n.)	إخلاء من السكان	9-reverse (v.)	يعكس الاتجاه
3-deserted (adj.)	مهجور	10-rural (adj.)	ريفي
4-export (n.)	تصدير	11-socioeconomic (adj.)	اجتماعي اقتصادي
5-graduated (adj.)	متدرج	12- unemployment (n.)	البطالة
6- infrastructure (n)	بنية تحتية	13- Vacant (adj.)	خالي – شاغر
7-overcrowding (n)	تكدس سكاني	14- Vice versa (adv.)	العكس بالعكس

AFill in the spaces with words from the list:

1111

- 1- Farms are **deserted** by farmers who leave their farms looking for jobs.
- 2- We need to spend more money on maintaining and repairing the **infrastructure** of our town.
- 3- Rural **depopulation** can lead to overcrowding in cities.
- 4- On the left was a plantation of **almond** trees.
- 5- Teachers qualified to teach in England are not accepted in Scotland and **vice versa**

Set Book Questions Unit 8 Lessons 1&2

- 1- In your opinion, what are the bad consequences of the rural depopulation? The city becomes crowded and the village becomes vacant.
- 2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city?

 There are better jobs, better life conditions and better salaries.

 But, the city is noisy, crowded and polluted.
 - 3- Where would you like to live in the country or the city? Why? I'd like to live in the village to enjoy fresh air.
 - 4- City life could be less stressful if the problems of pollution, crimes and noise are solved.
 - 5- Who now lives in deserted villages and country areas? Why?

 The rich and the elders because the young left the village.
 6- Why are many of the inhabitants of villages elderly people?
 - because the young left the village.
 - 7- How can the governments make villages more attractive places for people to settle in.

 They can repair the infrastructure and build modern schools and malls.

Town and Country Lesson 3

"The biggest adventure you can ever take, is to live the life of your dreams."

The Silk City (Madinat Al Hareer) Location and History



- -In Subiya, north of Kuwait City
- Name taken from ancient Silk routes that traversed Kuwait.

Why is the city being built?





- establishing Kuwait as a commercial hub of the world
- providing habitation & solving the problem of housing
- guaranteeing residents' happiness.
- providing greenery
- overcoming the problem of limited lands.
- providing more jobs for people.

- The Crown Jewel of the city.
- will be 1001 metres and 200 storeys high.
- will contain 7 vertical villages.

Town and Country Lesson 3 Unit 8

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- Contentment (n.)	قناعة ورضا	4- Skyline (n.)	خط الأفق
2- Crown jewel (n.)	شيئ ثمين للغاية	5- Vertical village (expression)	(قریه مبني عملاق
	(الاغلي والاكثر قيمه)		عمودیه)
3- demarcation (n.)	ترسيم الحدود		

<u> THI IN THE SPACES WITH WORDS FROM THE HST : </u>
contentment \ crown jewel \ demarcation \ skyline \ vertical villages
1means the outline of buildings against the background of the sky.
2- Burj Mubarak Al-Kabir will house seven
3- The Egyptian painting is the of the museum's collection.
4- The bounardy between the countries must be clearly drawn.
5- He believes that people can find peace and in living simply.
Set Book Questions Unit 8 Lesson 3
1- Why do you think the Silk City (Madinat Al- Hareer) is being built ?
("Why is the Silk City an innovative solution to the problems facing Kuwait?
2- How do you think cities like Silk City will change the way we live?

Unit 8 Town and Country Lessons 4,5&6

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- astounded (adj)	مذهول	8- hub (n.)	محور _مركز
2- bump into (v.)	يلتقي بشخص مصادفة	9- hustle and bustle (idiom)	زحام وضجيج
3- densely (adv)	علي نحو كثيف	10- metropolis (n.)	عاصمة – مدينة
4- disturbance (n.)	إز عاج _ اضطراب	11- narrate (v.)	يحكي \ يسرد قصة
5- embarrassed (adj.)	خجول ومرتبك	12 - odds and ends (idiom)	بقایا – نثریات
6- far and wide (idiom)	من کل مکان	13 - pluck up the courage	يتشجع
		(idiom)	
7- glamour (n.)	فتنة وسحر	14- tranquil (adj.)	هادئ - مطمئن

<u>⊗</u>Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

embarrassed \ far and wide \ glamour \hustle and bustle \ tranquil \ odds and ends
1- We searched for someone who could tell the real story.
2- I don't like the of noisy places .
3- His unexpected response the audience.
4- She left her hometown, attracted to the of the big city.
5- The hotel is in a \an rural setting.
6- I will look for them among all my
<u> Study the following idioms:</u>
 Pick and choose select exactly Chalk and cheese two completely different things
 Chalk and cheese two completely different things Odds and ends different things
• Trial and error خصت trying things out and seeing what happened المحاوّلة و الخطأ
 Nearest and dearest ===> family and close friends
• A far and wide
• Hustle and bustle حصحيج النشاط و الحيوية activity \ liveliness
• Peace and quiet
• By and large on the whole \ in general
• Pluck up the courage ===>
• Rough and ready حجهز على عجل / بدون إعداد جيد
➣Fill in the spaces with one of these idioms:
1-The richest universities canwhich students they can take.
2-He can't do away with them. They are his.
3-There are a few left to collection.
4-I don't like the of the marketplace.
5-Our economic system,, is efficient and strong.

8- There is no instant way of finding a cure. It's just a process of......

6-He finally.....to ask his father to study in USA

7-They can't be friends. They are like.....

Subject-Verb Inversion

Negative adverbs

	I have never been in such an embarrassing situation before. Never have I been in such an embarrassing situation before.
	He seldom calls me. Seldom does he calls me.
	I could hardly believe that he was a thief. Hardly could I believe that he was a thief.
Rarely	She can rarely eat such delicious food. Rarely can she eat such delicious food.

Adverbs phrases

Not only but also	He not only wrote the book. He designed the cover. Not only did he write the book but he also designed the cover.		
No sooner than	He had no sooner arrived than it rained. No sooner had he arrived home than it rained.		
Only when	He calls me only when he needs me. Only when he needs me does he calls me.		

Structure: "So + Adj +inversion ... that......"

Normal sentence:	Jim was so kind that everybody loved him.	
Inversion:	So kind was Jim that everybody loved him.	

№ Do as required:

1- I was so tired. I went to bed early.

(Begin with So)

- a- So tired was I that I went to bed early.
- b- So tired I was that I went to bed early.
- c- So was I tired that I went to bed early.

2- Mona is so clever. All universities have offered her a place. (Begin with So)

- a- So Mona was clever that all universities have offered her a place.
- b- So clever Mona was that all universities have offered her a place.
- c- So clever was Mona that all universities have offered her a place.

3- The pizza was so hot. I couldn't eat it.

(Begin with So)

- a- So the pizza was so hot that I couldn't eat it.
- b- So hot was the pizza so that I couldn't eat it.
- c- So hot was the pizza so than I couldn't eat it.

4- We had no sooner left the house than it exploded.

(Complete)

- a- No sooner we had left the house than it exploded.
- b- No sooner had we left the house than it exploded.
- c- No sooner we had left the house then it exploded.

5- They not only robbed you, they smashed everything. (Complete)

- a- Not only did they rob you but also they smashed everything.
- b- Not only do they rob you but also they smashed everything.
- c- Not only they robbed you but also they smashed everything.

Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns

Who

Which

Whose

Whom

That

Usage

Used for people

Used for things and animals

Used for possessions of people, animals

Used for people when the person is the object of the verb

Used for people, things, and animals

Examples

Verb

Someone

 The woman who called yesterday wants to buy the house.

Something

- Did you see the letter which came today?
- I love the puppy which is jumping at the kitchen.

Someone

- Noun
- He's a man whose opinion I respect.
- She's the student whose handwriting is the best in my class.

Verb

Subject

- The author whom you criticized in your review has written a letter in reply.
- The girl that we met in France has sent us a card.
- We live in a ground floor flat that backs onto a busy street.
- Do you like the cat that is sleeping underneath the table?

Why	Refers to reason	Do you know the reason why the market is closed today?
When	Refers to time	The day when the concert takes place is Saturday.
Where	Refers to places	This is the house where my son was born.

Note: Where = in which

When = on which

🖎 Do as required:

1. This is the school. I used to study.

a- This is the school where I used to study.

- b- Where this is the school I used to study.
- c-This is the school, I used to study where.

(Join Using Where)

- 2. This test is for students. His native language is not English. (Use a relative pronoun)
- a- This test is for students which native language is not English.
- b- This test is for students whose native language is not English.
- c- This test is for students whom native language is not English.

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- 3. The students lost his bag. He is waiting in the office. (Use a relative pronoun)
- a- The students lost his bag who is waiting in the office.
- b- The students, who lost his bag, he is waiting in the office.
- c- The students, who lost his bag, is waiting in the office.
- 4. Look at the horses. They are drinking in the river. (Use a relative pronoun)
- a- Look at the horses who are drinking in the river.
- b- Look at the horses that are drinking in the river.
- c- Look at the horses whom are drinking in the river.

<u>⊠Choose the right option:</u>

1. This is the won	an gave	me the money.
--------------------	---------	---------------

- a) whom b) who c) whose d) which
- 2. I met the girl -----you told me to help.
- a) whom b) who c) whose d) which
- 3. Do you remember the day ------we first met?
- a) when b) where c) which d) who
- 4. The student-----has been training well won the grand prize.
- a) when b) whose c) who d) where
- 5. The man ----- invented the first Television system was John Long.
- a) when b) whose c) who d) which

Comparative and contrastive connectors.

However On the other hand Instead of	Ex: That man has much money. However, he isn't happy at all. Ex: I like playing football. On the other hand, my brother likes playing basketball. (Punctuation Marks) Ex: Would you like to go to another place instead of cinema?		
Institute of	Ex: Instead of complaining, you should try to be a constructivist. (V + ing OR Noun)		
Whereas – While – but	Ex: You can do what you want outdoors, whereas it's impossible to do them at home. Ex: While Jakson was in London, he went to see Jully. (Complete sentence) (Subject + Verb)		
Although – though – even though- inspite of the fact that – despite the fact that	Ex: Although no body is at home, some sounds are coming from the house. (Complete sentence) (Subject + Verb)		
Despite / In spite of	Ex: I can manage to stay cheerful despite everything. EX: In spite of warnings, he did not take any precautions. (Incomplete sentence) (V + ing)		
In comparison with / Unlike	Unlike her father, this boy was capable of sympathy. Unlike me, they can read it to find who they want. In comparison with Saudi Arabia, Qatar is too small. (Incomplete sentence)		

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Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: 1- In Kuwait, summer is too hot, winter is cool.						
(a) in compari (c) whereas	 (a) in comparison with (b) instead of (c) whereas (d) on the other hand 					
(a) Whereas(c) On the oth						
(a) In compar (c) Whereas 4		` '	tead of the other hand ry ago was quite h	nard.		
(a) In compar (c) Whereas 5		(b) Bo (d) In playing tennis, his bo	nstead of	ball.		
(a) In compar (c) Whereas	ison with Unit 8	(b) B (d) In Town and Coun	nstead of	7 & 8		
Word		Meaning	Word		Meaning	
Advantageous	(adj.)	مفید و مریح - ممیز بالأشجار محاط	Palatial (a	adj.)	ضخم وفخم (كالقصر) فاتن ورائع	
Leafy	(adj.)			adj.)	فاتن ورائع موقف للمقيمين	
Make it your ow	n (expr.)	علي الشيء يضع بصمته	Residents parki	ng(n.)	موقف للمقيمين	
Fill in the	spaces wi	th words from tl	<u>ie list :</u>			
ac	dvantageous	\ residents' parkin	g \ palatial \ pic	turesqu	ie \ leafy	
1- He lives in a	l	house ne	ar the sea.			
2- The view of	the mountain	ns was very				
3- Her experien	3- Her experience placed her in an/a position to apply for the job.					
4- The backyard's bushes look nice and add attraction to the area.						
5- There is awhere you can keep your car safe.						
Set Book Questions Unit 8 Lessons 7&8 1- What things should be put into consideration if you want to choose a place to live in?						
2- How can you n	nake your ho	ouse look more beau				
	•••••					

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Composition

Living in the countryside has a lot of advantages, but also many disadvantages. Write an essay of about 4 paragraphs (14 sentences -160 words) about the advantages and the disadvantages of living in either the countryside or the city.

Writing outline
Introduction:
Body 1:
Body 2:
•
Conclusion:
Write your topic here
wille your copic liefe

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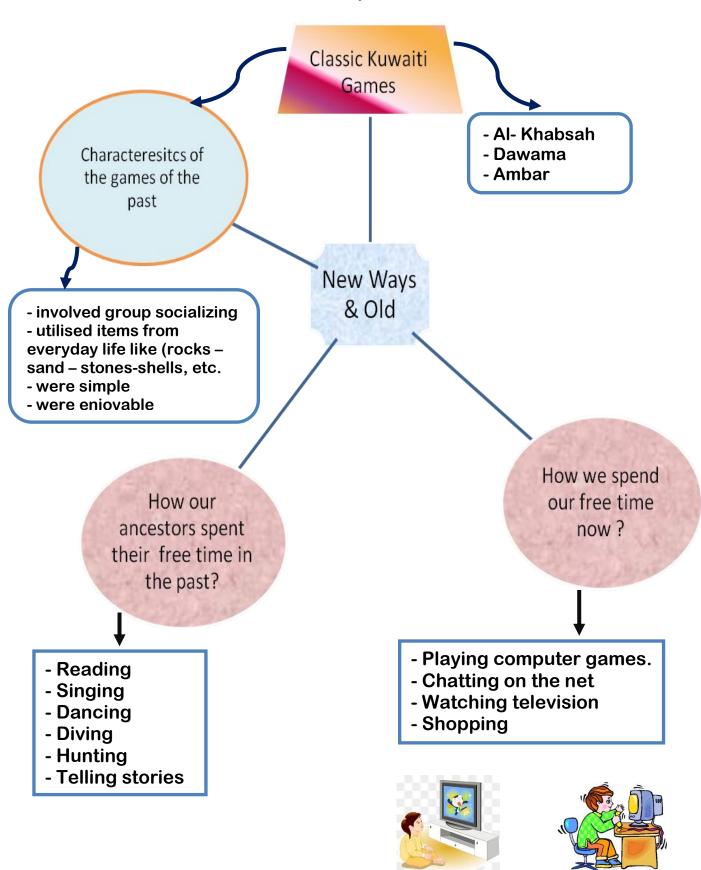
Translation

Translate the following into English:

1- يفضل كبار السن العيش في القرى الآن.
hi e hi i e e mbi di ub ti hi i e a ni u a
2- تعاني بعض الدول من الآثار السلبية لترك القرويون قراهم والعيش بالمدن.
3- يبحث معظم الناس عن أماكن هادئة وأقل از دحاما وثلوثاً للعيش فيها.
LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS
Write what you would say in the following situations:
1. Your friend wants to know why your family have moved to a new area.
2. Your uncle asks about your opinion of the house he's built in the village.
3. You believe that the location of your house has many advantages.
4. A friend argues that living in the country is not advantageous. You are against him.
5. Your teacher asks you to compare the city centre with the suburbs.
of the transfer done you to compare the only control with the budde by

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Unit 9 New ways and old Less. 1 & 2



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Unit 9 New Ways and Old Lessons 1 & 2

Word		Meaning	Word		Meaning
1- Competent	(adj.)	كُفؤ _ مؤ هَل	5- Mail order	(n.)	طلبيه شراء بالبريد
2- Cookery	(n.)	فن الطبخ	6. Mass-produc	ced(adj.)	منتج بكميات كبيرة
3- Custom- mad	le(adj.)	مصنوع بناء علي طلب الزبون	7- Unique	(adj.)	فريد من نوعه
4- Fix	(v.)	يصلح	8- Workshop	(n.)	عمل ورشة
			9- Unusual	(adj.)	غير عادي – نادر

A Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

workshop \ fix \ cookery \ unique \ mass-produced
1 books offer new ways of making meals.
2- A lot of goods are by using modern machines in our factory.
3- Each person's genetic code is except in the case of identical twins.
4- We held a to discuss an important issue.
5- They couldn't my old computer, so I bought a new one.
Set Book Questions Unit 9 Lessons 1&2
1- How have traditional pastimes and leisure activities changed in the modern world?
2- People in the past were able to do many things which they can't do now. Mention

Unit 9 New Ways and Old Lesson 3

Word		Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- Contempora	ry(adj.)	معاصر	5- Pottery (n.)	فخار – صناعة الفخار
2- Craftsman	(n.)	حرفي	6- Promote (v.)	يعزز _ يشجع _ ينمي
3- In parallel	(n.)	متوازي – في نفس التوقيت	7- Seamlessly (adv.)	بسلاسة _ بسهولة
4- Platform	(n.)	منصة	8- Socialize (v.)	يتفاعل اجتماعيا

∞Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

contemporary | craftsmen | parallel | platform

- 1- The plates are hand painted by our finest
- 2- Although it was written hundreds of years ago, it still has a feel to it.
- 3- These two machines are in....., they both receive the same amount of electricity at the same time.
- 4- He stepped up onto the and started his speech.

Dazzling 2 nd Term Grade 12 2023-2024 Set Book Questions Unit 9 Lesson 3 1- Bayt Lothan is an old house serving new purposes .Explain. 2- Is it better to reuse old buildings, or build entirely new ones that perfectly suit a community's needs? New Ways and Old Lessons 4, 5 & 6 Unit 9 Word Word Meaning **Meaning** 1- below Par 6- snooker دون المستوى لعبة السنوكر (exp.) (n.) ريدير مشروع <mark>7- substandard (adj.)</mark> 2- call the shots دون المستوى (exp.) يخضع للنظام - يطيع الأوامر 3- immobile **8- toe the line** غير متحرك _ ثابت (adj.) (exp.) 4- neck and neck (exp.) متعادلان 9- ungentlemanly(adv.) بشكل غير مهذب 5- put to (ph.v.) AFill in the spaces with words from the list: substandard \ snooker \ ungentlemanly \ toe the line 1- I don't like playingit is not my favourite game. 2- Mr. David is a teacher who rejects work without hesitation. 3- Ministers who wouldn't were swiftly got rid of. 4- He was dismissed because he behaved **Study the following expressions** not cricket toe the line الأمر ليس هزلا يمتثل للأوامر (below par (under the par) يتخذ القرارات دون المستوى call the shots متعادلان neck and neck Fill in the spaces with one of the idioms: 1-He is not competent. His work is always 2-Both competitors have an equal chance of winning. They are..... 3-He is the only person who can..... and influence the whole situation. 4- It is notyou must be more serious.

5- You mustit is not cricket. It is the law, and we must obey.

<u>Causative Verbs (present - past - future)</u>

The *causative* is a common structure in English.

It is used when one thing or person causes another thing or person to do something.

Verb Tense	Examples	Causative Forms
Present Simple	He <u>paints</u> his portrait.	He <u>has</u> his portrait <u>painted.</u>
Present Continuous	He is painting his portrait.	He is having his portrait painted.
Past Simple	He painted his portrait.	He <u>had</u> his portrait <u>painted</u> .
Past Continuous	He was painting his portrait.	He was having his portrait painted.
Future Simple	He will paint his portrait.	He will have his portrait painted.
Future Continuous	He will be painting his portrait.	He will be having his portrait painted.
Present Prefect	He has painted his portrait.	He has had his portrait painted.
Past Perfect	He <u>had painted</u> his portrait.	He had had his portrait painted.
Present Prefect Continuous	He has been painting his portrait.	He has been having his portrait painted.
Past Perfect Continuous	He had been painting his portrait.	He had been having his portrait painted.
Infinitive	He can paint his portrait.	He can have his portrait painted.
-ing form	He <u>likes painting</u> his portrait.	He <u>likes having</u> his portrait <u>painted.</u>

<u>ACorrect the underlined mistakes:</u>

1. Instead of buying a new	w bicycle, why don't y	ou have your old one	?
a- repair	b- repaired	c- repairs	d- repairing
2. She had her hair	at Quic	ck Cuts for only \$25.	
a- cut	b- cuts	c- cutting	d- being cut
3. We had our house	last yea	ar.	
a- paint	b- painting	c- paints	d- painted
4. I	my car washed	yesterday.	_
a- has	b- have	c- having	d- had
5. I had the oil in my car		by the mechanic.	
a- changed	b- change	c- changes	d- had changed
≥Do as required:			

1. She repairs her computer herself.

(Causative)

- a- She has her computer repaired.
- b- She had her computer repaired.
- c- She is having her computer repaired.

2. He prepared his lessons.

(Causative)

- a- He had his lessons prepared.
- b- He have his lessons prepared.
- c- He has his lessons prepared.

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3. She will arrange the files. (Causative)

- a- She will be arranged the files.
- b- She will have arranged the files.
- c- She will have the files arranged.

4. He has presented the lectures. (Causative)

- a- He has the lectures presented.
- b- He have the lectures presented.
- c- He has had the lectures presented.

5. She runs the firm herself. (Causative)

- a- She had the firm runs.
- b- She has the firm run.
- c- She has had the firm herself.

Used to + Inf.

"Used to" expresses the idea that something was an old habit that stopped in the past. It indicates that something was often repeated in the past, but it is not usually done now.

Examples:

Statement: Jerry used to study English.

Negative :Jerry didn't use to study English.
OR Jerry never used to study English.
OR Jerry used not to study English.

Example 2 Example 2 Example 2 Example 3 Example 3 Example 4 Example 3 Example 4 Example 4 Example 5 Example 5 Example 6 Example 6 Example 6 Example 6 Example 7 Example 6 Example 7 Examp

1	Whon	TATOCO	child I		τ_	autimm	ina	in	tha	مراما
Τ-	vviieii i	was a	CIIIIU I	β	ζU	2 M 111111	IIIIg	Ш	uie	iake.

a- used to b- use to c- am used to d- get used to

2. In the army I at six every morning.

a- get up b- getting up c- used to get up d- used to getting up

3. I used toa school uniform, but now I don't.

a- wears b- wearing c- wore d- wear

4. Ilike western music, but now I do.

a. used to b. didn't used to c. didn't use to d. not used to

a. being b. will be c. was d. be

≥ Do as required in brackets:

1- She used to wear a school uniform. (Negative)

- **a-** She don't used to wear a school uniform.
- **b-** She didn't use to wear a school uniform.
- **c-** She doesn't use to wear a school uniform.

2- Students used to <u>studies</u> in large groups. (Correct the underlined)

- **a-** Students used to study in large groups.
- **b-** Students used to studying in large groups.
- ${f c} ext{-}\;$ Students used to studyied in large groups.

2 nd Term	Grad	le 12	Dazzlin	2023-2	2024	HHH
3- No, I didn'a- Do you use b- Can you us	to stud	ly in grou	n groups. ps?	,	(Ask a	question)
c- Did you use		•	•			
4- We used to a- When did yo b- Where did y d- Why did yo	ou use t	o stay? to stay? o stay?				question)
	Uni		-	nd Old Less		
Word		Me	aning	Word		Meaning
	(v.)			7- master's deg		درجة الماجستير
	(n.)			8- minister	(n.)	وزير
3- biography	(n.)			9- parliament	(n.)	البرلمان
	(adv.)			10- portfolio	(n.)	مهام الوزارة (حقيبه وزارية)
5- degree	(n.)			11- resign	(n.)	يستقيل مناد
6- doctorate	(n.)			12- whereas	(conj.)	بينما
5- In some cul	ltures th	e bride is Set Bo	dressed ok Questio	for the bill to bew ons Unit 9 Le example to foll	hite dres sson 7 &	s.
2. How is the wor	man's r	ole nowa	days differer	it from it in the	past?	
3. Are you for or ag	gainst gi	ving Kuwa	iiti women th	e right to be elec	ted in the	e parliament? Why/ Why
			Facus	On III	100	
1- What were t	he char	acteristic			e past? N	Mention some of them.
					· 	
2- Why is it so	impor	tant to ke	ep in touch	with one's past	?	

2 nd Term Grade 12 *Dazzling* 2023-2024 *HHH* <u>***Composition</u>

It is very important to keep in touch with our past. It is said that "Those who have no past have no present or future." Write a report of about (14 sentences 160 words) about the importance of keeping our past. Also, how people used to spend their time in the past in comparison with nowadays.

Writing outline
Introduction:
Body 1:
Body 2:
Conclusion:

2 nd Term	Grade 12	Dazzsing	2023- 2024	HHH	
		Write your	<u>topic here</u>		

Translation

Translate the following into English:
1-تعتبر معصومة المبارك أول امرأة وزيرة في الكويت حيث ولدت وترعرعت.
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
2-حصلت الدكتورة معصومة المبارك على درجة الماجستير في العلوم السياسية في عام 1976.
3-كانت الخبصة لعبة من الألعاب المسلية البسيطة التي إعتاد البنات على لعبها في الماضي.
LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS
Write what you would say in the following situations:
1. A friend of yours says that life will change completely in the future.
2. You have the choice either to join a university or to start a business with your father.
3. One of your classmates thinks that global warming has no effect on the environment.
4. A friend of yours asked you to describe your last trip to Japan.
5. Your brother wanted to know how to improve his listening skills.
6. A report says that Old Kuwaiti houses are pulled down and replaced with modern buildings.

Pushing the limits (Craving Adventures)

Preparations

- checking equipment
- taking the right equipment
- informing a friend where you are going

Famous challengers

- Zeddy Al-Refai
- Steve Fossett

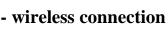
<u>Unit 10</u>











Equipment needed

- compass
- GPS
- blankets
- lighter
- oxygen cylinders
- video cameras
- binoculars
- tent
- enough food/water

<u>Reasons</u>

- to look for fame
- to be the centre of attention
- to develop skills
- to overcome fears
- to set records
- to gain money

Qualities needed

- confidence
- fitness
- patience
- strength
- determination
- respect to nature
- courage
- strong will

Problems faced

- exhaustion
- lack of oxygen
- avalanches
- sickness
- -frostbite
- injury
- getting lost
- bad/extreme weather
- losing contact

2 nd Term Grade 12 $\mathcal{D}_{azz fing}$ 2023- 2024 $\mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}$

Unit 10 Pushing the limits Lessons 1 & 2

Word		Meaning	Word		Meaning
1- Ascend	(v.)	يصعد / يتسلق	7- Frost bite	(n.)	تجمد الأطراف
2- Attempt	(n.)	محاولة	8- Highlight	(v.)	يلقي الضوء على
3- Dizzying	(adj.)	شاهق/مسبب للدوار	9- Perilous	(adj.)	محفوف بالمخاطر
4- Elite	(n.)	نخبة/ <i>ص</i> فوة	10- Reconstru	ction(n.)	ترميم-إعادة إعمار
5- Exhaustio	n (n.)	إعياء / تعب شديد	11- Scale	(v.)	يتسلق
6- Extreme	(adj.)	شدید \ قار س	12- Summit	(n.)	ذروة/قمة

∞Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

highlights \	reconstruction \	\ perilous \	\ scaled \	\ summit

1- Kuwait made a great progress in the of old buildings.

2- She made a journey across the mountains.
3- The prisoner the high prison wall and ran off.
4- Ahmad set the record to reach theof Mount Everest.
5- The report the need for improved safety.
Set Book Questions Unit 10 Lessons 1&2
1. In your view, what qualities would a person need to survive in icy mountains?
2. A mountain climber may face some difficulties and risks. Suggest some of them.
3. There should be some certain preparations before going on expeditions. Discuss.
4- What can be learnt from expeditions of challenges?

Unit 10 Pushing the limits

Record breaking attempts

Pros

Grade 12

- amazing achievement
- being famous
- breaking daily routine
- gaining self-confidence
- getting money



Cons

- costing a fortune
- getting seriously injured
- being killed

2023-2024

- risky & dangerous

Unit 10 Pushing the limits

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- Clamber (v.)	يتسلق بصعوبة	3- Set a record (exp.)	يحقق رقما قياسيا
2- Manned (adj.)	يدار بواسطة الإنسان	4- Submerged (adj.)	غارق/ مغمور بالماء

AFill in the spaces with words from the list:

clamber \ set a record \ manned \ \ submerged

- 1- Banking services in Kuwait are24 hours a day.
- 2. Hesham was the first athlete to
- 3- The athlete was taken to hospital after being..... in an icy river.
- 4 -They over the rocks to reach the summit of mount Everest.

≥Set Book Questions Unit 10 Lesson 3

1- In your opinion, what are the pros and cons of record-breaking attempts?

Unit 10 Pushing the limits Lessons 4, 5 & 6

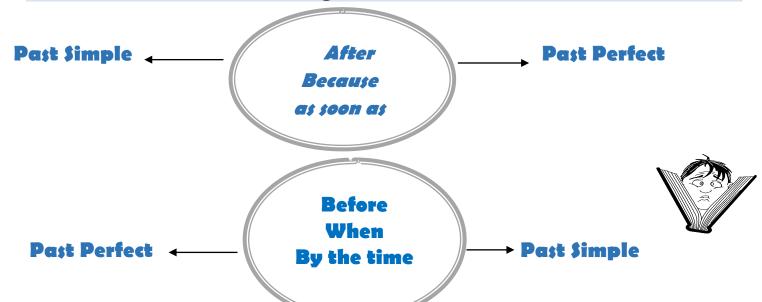
Word		Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- afflicted	(adj.)	مبتلی ۱ منکوب	9- come round (ph.v.)	يفيق من إغماء
2- alight	(v.)	ملتهب \ مشتعل	10- come up (ph.v.)	(یتوفر)/ برد ذکره(یذکر)
3- arson	(n.)	الحرق عمداً		
4- austere	(adj.)	متقشف	11-exhilarated (adj.)	مبتهج \ مسرور
5- come across	(phv.)	يقابل بالصدفة	12- fatigued (adj.)	منهای / متعب
6-come away wit	th (ph.v.)	يخرج بنتيجة / يفوز	13- traverse (v.)	يجتاز \ يقطع مسافة
7- come down	(ph.v.)	يقل (السعر)	14- unconscious (adj.)	فاقد الوعي
8- come over	(ph.v.)	يز و ر	15- visible (adj.)	مرئى

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

fatigued \ traversed \ afflicted \ arson \ alight \ exhilarated

- **1-** Some countries are by civil wars.
- **2-** The hikers.... the forest from west to east in a week.
- **3-** A cinema was burnt out in North London last night. The Police reported it as an
- **4-** When the school principal put the medal round my neck I was
- 5- I had to use a bit of petrol to get the fire

(Past Perfect Simple & Past Perfect Continuous)



ACorrect the underlined mistakes:

- 01. Before they came, the (buy) a present. (Correct the verb)
- a- Before they came, the bought a present.
- b- Before they came, the had bought a present.
- c- Before they came, the buy a present.
- 02. He went to New York after he (grow) up. (Correct the verb)
- a- He went to New York after he grew up.
- b- He went to New York after he grow up.
- c- He went to New York after he had grown up.
- 03. We (go) to bed when my father arrived. (Correct the verb)
- a- We went to bed when my father arrived.
- b- We go to bed when my father arrived.
- c- We had gone to bed when my father arrived.
- 04. I returned home because I (forget) my keys there. (Correct the verb)
- a- I returned home because I forget my keys there.
- b- I returned home because I forgotten my keys there.
- c- I returned home because I had forgotten my keys there.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- She watched a video after the children to bed.
- a- went b- gone c- had gone d- have gone
- 2- I was very tired because I too much.
- a- study b- studied c- studying d- had studied
- 3- Ahmad had called his father before he for his trip.
- a- leaves b- left c- leaving d- had left
- 4- Ali was not at the party because he his leg.
- a- had broken b- broke c- breaks d- breaking
- 5- I arrived home, my family had already eaten dinner.
- a- While b- After c- Because d- By the time

1. Martha

three miles a day before she broke her leg

(Past Perfect Continuous had been+ V + ing)

Unlike the present perfect continuous, which indicates an action that began in the past and continued up to the present, the past perfect continuous is a verb tense that indicates something that began in the past, continued in the past, and also ended at a defined point in the past.

<u>AChoose the right option:</u>

-	riai dia illi	till cc lillics a	ady before sine brone	iner reg.
a-	had been walking	b- worked	c- work	d- worked

2- The program that was terminated well since 1945.

a- work b- had been working c- worked d- works

3- Cathy the piano for 35 years when she was finally asked to do a solo with the local orchestra.

a- had been playing b- play c- played d- playing

4- Had youlong before the taxi arrived?

a- waited b- wait c- been waiting d- waiting

5- Weto open the door for five minutes when Jane found her key.

a- trying b- tries c- had been trying d- try

So.....that

VS

Suchthat

So + adj./ Adv. thatclause

Ex: The film was so amazing that we watched it all night.

Such + adj. + (a-an) N. thatclause

Ex: It was such an amazing film that we watched it all night.

Do as required:

1. The room was so dark that I couldn't see her face. (Use: Such.......That)

- a- It was such a dark room that I couldn't see her face.
- b- It was such dark that I couldn't see her face.
- c- It was such a dark room than I couldn't see her face.

2. The day was so hot that everybody went to the beach. (Use: Such.......That)

- a- It was such hot that everybody went to the beach.
- b- It was such a hot day that everybody went to the beach.
- c- It was such hot day that everybody went to the beach.

3. We had such a horrible day that we felt depressed. (Use: SoThat)

- a- The day was so a horrible that we felt depressed.
- b- The day was so horrible such that we felt depressed.
- c- The day was so horrible that we felt depressed.

Dazzling 2 nd Term Grade 12 2023-2024 **Schoose the correct from a,b,c and d:** 1- It was a cloudy night that we couldn't see much. b- so c- so many d- so much a- such 2- They had a bad night that they couldn't sleep. b- so c-such d- so much a- so many 3- She gave him a good advice that he was very grateful to her. b- so c- so many d- so much a- such 4- The time I'm having in Belem is.....wonderful that I don't want to go home. a- so much b- so c- so many d- such 5- The day was hot that everybody went to the beach. a- so much b- so c- so many **Study** the following Idioms and phrasal verbs ينفصل عن Come to an end ينتهي Come away يرجى منه فائدة Come in handy Get away يهرب / يزوغ من يسير جنبا إلى جنب تعترضه مشكلة ما Go hand in hand Come up against یعقب / یأتی خلف Come forward يتقدم لعرض مساعدة Come after يصدر (البوم غنائي / جريدة)/يظهر Come out AFill in the spaces with one of these idioms and phrasal verbs 1-We walked to the next beach tofrom the crowds. 2-When will their album.....? 3-Which king..... Edward? 4-Keep it, it may..... one day. 5-I just opened the drawer and the handle..... in my hand. 6-Everyone wishes the war would come ... soon. 7-If you comedifficulties let me know and I will help out. Unit 10 Pushing the limits Lessons 7 & 8 Word **Meaning** Word Meaning 1- assist 6- entail پساعد \ يعين يستدعي/ يستلزم (v.) $(\mathbf{v}.)$ 7- feat عمل بطولی 2- binoculars (n.) (n.) 8- grueling | يتحمل مشقة /يتكيف مع 3- cope with مر هق/منهك (adj.) (v.) متسلق الجبال 4- crave 9- mountaineer يتوق \ يرغب بشدة (adj.) (n.) يغمر /ينغمس في المعارينغمس المعارينغمس المعارينغمس المعارينغمس المعارينغمس المعارينغمس المعارينغمس المعارينغمس قوى الإرادة 5- engulf $(\mathbf{v}.)$ AFill in the spaces with words from the list:

grueling	\ assist	\ feat	\ mountaineer	\ engulfed	binoculars	
1- We need to	. 	the	e handicapped li	ve a normal l	ife.	
2- I couldn't see the balloon in the sky till I looked through						
3- Junior doctors often	have to	work a		100	-hour a week.	
4- She's performed a re-	emarkabl	le		organiz	zing the office.	
5- Zed Al Refai, the A	rab			.climbed the	seven peaks.	
6- The flames rapidly.				the house.		

2 nd Term Grade 12 Dazzfing 2023- 2024 HHH

Translation

Translate the following into English:
1 -من الضروري أن تستعد بشكل مناسب إن كنت ترغب بالقيام بمغامرة خطرة كتسلق الجبال مثلا.
2- لكي تكون مغامرا ناجحا يجب أن تكون لائقا جسديا وذهنيا.
3- يواجه متسلقي الجبال العديد من الاخطار منها الطقس السئ والارهاق ونقص الاكسجين.
UNIT TEN SUMMARY MAKING
Read the following passage, then do as required:
Wearing seat belts does not make you invincible. You can still get hurt or killed while
vearing your seat belt. But wearing them has proven first to be safer than driving without
hem. Second, you are much less likely to be killed in a car wreck if you are wearing a seat
oelt. Third, you are much less likely to get seriously injured if you are wearing one. Finally,
ou can save your life and the life of others who join you on a journey. So why not take the
afer way? Why not go the way that has been proven to result in fewer deaths? You do
vant to live, don't you?
In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the bassage above in answer to the following question:
What are the benefits of wearing seat belts?

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&Composition

Fans of extreme sports are becoming more and more every year, despite its dangers. Plan and write a report of about 12 to 14 sentences showing the advantages and disadvantages of these sports, the reasons why athletes choose such sports and how they prepare themselves before practising them.

Mwriting outling

Introduction:
Body 1:
Body 2:
- ·
Conclusion:

2 nd Term	Grade 12	Dazzsing	2023- 2024	HHH	
		Write your	<u>topic here</u>		

READING COMPREHENSION

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

From far out in space, the Earth looks like a blue ball. Since water covers threefourths of the Earth's surface, blue is the colour we see most. The continents look brown, like small islands floating in the huge, blue sea. White clouds wrap around the Earth like a light blanket. The Earth is shaped like a sphere, or a ball. It is 25,000 miles around! It would take more than a year to walk around the whole planet. A spaceship can fly around the widest part of the sphere in only 90 minutes.

The Sun is the closest star to Earth. A star is a hot ball of burning gas. The Sun looks very big because it is so close. But the Sun is just a medium-sized star. Billions of far-away stars are much bigger than our Sun. The burning gases from the Sun are so hot that they warm the Earth from 93 million miles away! Even though the Sun is always glowing, the night here on Earth is dark. That's because the Earth rotates every 24 hours. During the day, the Earth faces the Sun. Then we see light. During the night, the Earth turns away from the Sun. Then it faces the darkness of space.

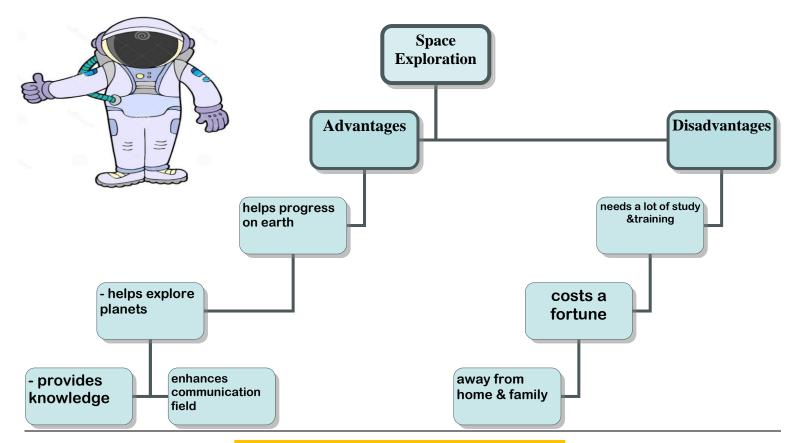
Although spaceships have travelled to the Moon people cannot visit the Moon

menough spaceships have travene	ed to the 1900h, people ediliot visit the 1900h
without special suits. The Moon has no ai	ir or water so plants and animals can't live there.
Astronauts first landed on the Moon in	n 1969. They brought back Moon rocks, which
scientists are still studying. There are ho	les all over the Moon's surface. Scientists believe
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Moon millions of years ago and formed the holes.
The Sun warms our planet, and wit	th the Moon, creates the tides in seas and oceans.
•	the Earth orbits the Sun. The Sun and the Moon
	ause the Sun is about 400 times farther away than
the Moon.	·
A- From a, b, c and c choose the correct	answer:
1. The best title for the passage is:	
a) Without the Sun	b) Plants and Animals
c) The Earth, The Moon and The Sun	d) Living on the Moon.
2. The underlined word "rotates" in the	e 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to:
a) goes away b) turns around	c) arrives at d) travels to
3. The underlined word "They" in the 3	ord paragraph refers to:
a) animals b) plants	c) astronauts d) spaceships
4. The astronauts brought rocks back for	rom the Moon:
a) to learn more about the Moon.	b) to remember how the Moon looked.
c) to form holes on the moon.	d) to create the tides in seas and oceans.
5. According to the passage, all the follo	owing sentences are NOT TRUE EXCEPT:
a) The Sun is a very big star.	b) During the night, the Earth faces the Sun.
c) Both the Sun and the Moon create the ti	ides. d) The burning gases from the Sun cool the Earth.
B- With reference to the passage, answer	<u>er the following questions:</u>
6. Why can't people visit the Moon withou	it special suits?
7. How could the writer explain the pheno	omenon of having light and dark on Earth?
8. How long does it take to walk around th	ne Earth?

9. Why do the Sun and the Moon appear to be the same size in the sky?

2 nd Term Grade 12 Dazzling 2023- 2024 HHH

Unit 11 The Final Frontier



The aims of space Technology

- Exploring Space
- Providing Knowledge
- Help progress on Earth

The importance of ISS

- conducting experiments
- contacting crew on shuttles
- sending& receiving data

How to collect data?
Sending probes &shuttles

The influence of space technology

- Planes became lighter, faster, more economical and quieter.
- Mobile phones.
- Air Conditioning Units.
- Spin offs
- Aircraft Technology
- Wireless Communication

2 nd Term Grade 12 $\mathcal{D}_{azzfing}$ 2023- 2024 $\mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}$

Unit 11 The Final Frontier Lessons 1&2

Word	Word Meaning Word			Meaning	
1-abhorrent	(adj.)	بغیض \ کریه	8- mission	(n.)	بعثة / رحلة استكشافيه
2- awe-inspiri	ng(adj.)	ملهم/ مثير للاعجاب	9- orbit	(v .)	يدور في مدار
3- concept	(n.)	فكرة/مبدأ \ مفهوم	10- revere	(v.)	يوقر / يبجل
4- detriment	(n.)	أذ <i>ى ضر</i> ر	11- revolve are	ound(v.)	يدور حول
5- execute	(v.)	ينجز \ ينفذ	12- sentient	(adj.)	مر هف / حساس
6- frontier	(n.)	أقصى ما إنتهى إليه العلم	13- universe	(n.)	الكون
7- intrepid	(adj.)	جرئ / باسل / شجاع			

awa-inspiring \ abhorrant \ intrapid \ concept \ \ revered

AFill in the spaces with words from the list:

	awc-mspiring	abiloricii	it i miti cpiù i	concept	11000	.i cu
1-	Racism of any kind is		to me.			
2-	An	person is s	someone who	acts in a	brave	way.

- 3- It is very difficult to define the of beauty.
- 4- Nelson Mandela is for his brave fight against apartheid.
- 5- The higher we climbed, the more the scenery became.

Set Book Questions Unit 11 Lessons 1&2

1-Why are scientists desperate to know more about space?
2- Being an astronaut is not an easy task as they face many risks in their work fields. Why?
3-There are some Pros and Cons of being an astronaut. Explain.

Unit 11 The Final Frontier Lesson 3

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- approximately (adv.)	تقريباً	4- Perceivable (adj.)	يمكن إدراكه
2- dispatch (v.)	يرسل/يبعث	5- Scrutinize (v.)	يتفحص / يدقق
3- Obscure (v.)	يخفي\ يحجب		

AFill in the spaces with words from the list:

approximately \dispatched \obscured \perceivable \scrutinizes

- 1- Two loads of woolen cloth were to the factory on December 12th.
- 2- He the men's faces closely, trying to work out who was lying.
- 3- The job will take three weeks.
- 4- One wall of the stadium is now almost completely by another tall building.
- 5- The relationship between success and effort isby the students.

9 nd Tarm	Crada 19	2 Dazzling	2022 2024	414141
2 મવ 161મા		9	2023- 2024	
1. Why do you th		t 11 Lesson 3 Set possible to live on Ven	•	<u>1</u>
		•		
				••••
2- What is your a	rgument a	gainst people who clai	m that Venus is ea	rth's sister?
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	•••••
3. Explain why is	The Eartl	h conducive to human'	s hahitation?	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
5- Are you for or	against sp	ace tourism? Why/ Wl	ny not?	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
		•••••••		
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
	Unit 1	11 The Final Front	iar Laggang / 54	R -13
Word		Meaning	Word	Meaning
Word 1- astronomical				Meaning
		Meaning	Word 7- opportunity (n	Meaning
1- astronomical	l (adj.)	Meaning فاکي	Word 7- opportunity (n	النظام الشمسي Meaning Meaning فرصة فرصة بطريقة عنيفة أو غير مهذبة النظام الشمسي
1- astronomical 2- conducive	l (adj.)	Meaning فلکي باعث علی/ محفز/ مناسب	Word 7- opportunity (no. 18- roughly (ac. 19- Solar System (no. 19	النظام الشمسي Meaning Meaning فرصة فرصة بطريقة عنيفة أو غير مهذبة النظام الشمسي
1- astronomical 2- conducive 3- exceptionally	(adj.) (adj.) (adv.) (n.)	فلکي فلکي باعث علی/ محفز/ مناسب بشکل استثنائي	Word 7- opportunity (no. 18- roughly (ac. 19- Solar System (no. 19	Meaning فرصة dv.) بطريقة عنيفة أو غير مهذبة النظام الشمسي فائق / متميز/ رائع
1- astronomical 2- conducive 3- exceptionally 4- habitation	(adj.) (adj.) (adv.) (n.) ites (n.)	فلکي فلکي باعث علی/ محفز/ مناسب بشکل استثنائي سکن / اقامه	Word 7- opportunity (no. 10- Superb (according to 10- Superb (according	Meaning فرصة dv.) بطريقة عنيفة أو غير مهذبة النظام الشمسي فائق / متميز/ رائع
1- astronomical 2- conducive 3- exceptionally 4- habitation 5- natural satell 6- on board	(adj.) (ady.) (adv.) (n.) ites (n.)	فلكي فلكي باعث على محفز / مناسب بشكل استثنائي سكن / اقامه أقمار غير إصطناعية	Word 7- opportunity (note that the second se	Meaning فرصة dv.) بطريقة عنيفة أو غير مهذبة النظام الشمسي فائق / متميز/ رائع
1- astronomical 2- conducive 3- exceptionally 4- habitation 5- natural satell 6- on board	(adj.) (adj.) (adv.) (n.) ites (n.) (n.)	فاكي باعث على محفز / مناسب بشكل استثنائي سكن / اقامه أقمار غير إصطناعية على متن طائرة \ سفينةإلخ	Word 7- opportunity (notes to be a compared to be a compa	النظام الشمسي فائق / متميز/ رائع المحل ال
1- astronomical 2- conducive 3- exceptionally 4- habitation 5- natural satell 6- on board **Fill in 6 habitation	(adj.) (adj.) (adv.) (n.) ites (n.) (n.) the spaces	فلكي باعث على محفز / مناسب باعث على / محفز / مناسب بشكل استثنائي سكن / اقامه أقمار غير إصطناعية على متن طائرة / سفينة إلخ على متن طائرة / سفينة إلخ with words from معلى المعلناء معلى المعلناء المعلنا	Word 7- opportunity (notes to be a second to the list: Word 7- opportunity (notes to be a second to be a secon	النظام الشمسي النظام الشمسي النظام الشمسي النظام الشمسي النظام الشمسي النظام الشمسي النظام ا
1- astronomical 2- conducive 3- exceptionally 4- habitation 5- natural satell 6- on board **Fill in 1 habitation 1- They arrived	(adj.) (adj.) (adv.) (n.) ites (n.) (n.) z the spaces \ wanes at Kuwait a	فاكي باعث على محفز / مناسب باعث على / محفز / مناسب بشكل استثنائي سكن / اقامه أقمار غير إصطناعية على متن طائرة \ سفينةإلخ with words from \ natural satellites \ airport a plane c	Word 7- opportunity (notes to be a second to the list: On board \ opportunity (notes the list) Word 10- Superb (notes the list: On board \ opportunity (notes the list) hartered by the Egy	النظام الشمسي النظام الشمسي النظام الشمسي النظام الشمسي النظام الشمسي النظام الشمسي النظام ا
1- astronomical 2- conducive 3- exceptionally 4- habitation 5- natural satell 6- on board Eill in the habitation 1- They arrived 2- The moon light	(adj.) (adj.) (adv.) (n.) (ites (n.) (n.) (adv.) (adv.) (n.) (adv.) (adv.	فاكي باعث على محفز / مناسب باعث على / محفز / مناسب بشكل استثنائي سكن / اقامه أقمار غير إصطناعية على متن طائرة \ سفينةإلخ with words from \ natural satellites \ airport a plane c	Word 7- opportunity (notes and less recognity) 8- roughly (acceptance) 9- Solar System (notes and less recognity) 10- Superb (acceptance) 11- wane (volume to be list: 11- wane (volume to be	Meaning عرصه فرصه المريقة عنيفة أو غير مهذبة المريقة عنيفة أو غير مهذبة المريقة المنطام الشمسي النظام الشمسي النظام الشمسي الفائق / متميز/ رائع المنطاءل / يضمحل المنطاعل / يضمحل المنطاعل / يضمحل المنطاعل / يضمحل المنطاعل المنطاع المنطلع المنطاع المنطلع المنطل
1- astronomical 2- conducive 3- exceptionally 4- habitation 5- natural satell 6- on board Fill in the habitation 1- They arrived 2- The moon lig 3- I used to enjourned 4- A	(adj.) (adj.) (adv.) (n.) ites (n.) (n.) the spaces at Kuwait a ght	الاحث على محفر / مناسب باعث على محفر / مناسب بشكل استثنائي سكن / اقامه القمار غير إصطناعية على متن طائرة \ سفينةإلخ with words from atural satellites \ ما المام ا	Word 7- opportunity (notes and less recognity (notes and less recognit	Meaning n.) فرصة بطريقة عنيفة أو غير مهذبة النظام الشمسي فائق / متميز/ رائع يتضاءل / يضمحل ptian government. pund, after the full moon. now. called a moon.
1- astronomical 2- conducive 3- exceptionally 4- habitation 5- natural satell 6- on board Fill in the habitation 1- They arrived 2- The moon lig 3- I used to enjourned 4- A	(adj.) (adj.) (adv.) (n.) ites (n.) (n.) the spaces at Kuwait a ght	المحفر / مناسب باعث على / محفر / مناسب باعث على / محفر / مناسب بشكل استثنائي سكن / اقامه أقمار غير إصطناعية على متن طائرة \ سفينةإلخ with words from معلى متابع المعامة المعامة معلى ما متابع المعامة معلى ما مناسبة المعامة الم	Word 7- opportunity (notes and less recognity (notes and less recognit	Meaning n.) فرصة بطريقة عنيفة أو غير مهذبة النظام الشمسي فائق / متميز/ رائع يتضاءل / يضمحل ptian government. pund, after the full moon. now. called a moon.

Grammar

The passive with Modal Verbs

(can - will - shall - may - must - have to - has to- had to - ought to) + be + PP

(would- might - should - could) + have been + PP

1- The government should reward astronauts.

(Passive)

- a- Astronauts should be awarded by the government.
- b- Astronauts should have been awarded by the government.
- c- Astronauts should award by the government.
- 2- Each astronaut has to wear a space suit.

(Passive)

- a- A space suit have to be worn by each astronaut.
- b- A space suit had to be worn by each astronaut.
- c- A space suit has to be worn by each astronaut.
- 3- Scientists can transport Space shuttle equipment into space. (Passive)
 - a- Space shuttle equipment can transport into space by scientists.
 - b- Space shuttle equipment can be transported into space by scientists.
 - c- Space shuttle equipment can have been transported into space by scientists.
- 4- Scientists might have cured diseases.

(Passive)

- a- Diseases might have been cured by scientists.
- b- Diseases might be cured by scientists.
- c- Diseases might have be cured by scientists.
- 5- Scientists can carry out Experiments on board the ISS (Passive)
 - a- Experiments can be carried out on board the ISS by scientists.
 - b- Experiments can be carried out on board the ISS by scientists.
 - c- Experiments can be carried out on board the ISS by scientists.

<u> △Choose the right answer:</u>

- 1- The news from Kuwait today.
- a- has to be delivered b- deliver c- delivers d- delivering
- 2- The enemy willby our army.
- a- conquer b- be conquered c- conquers d- conquered
- 3- The manager.....be told the truth.
- a-have to b- having to c- has to d- is having
- 4- Venus..... the name of 'the morning and the evening star'.
- a-have given b- has been given c- have been given d- give

Giving Choices (eitheror \ neither.....nor)

AChoose the correct answer:

- 1. Both Tom and Peterin a suburb of Chicago.
- a- live b- lives c- living d- are lived

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2. Either he	or they		going to take care o	of the problem.
a- is	b- are	c- be		d- being
				ne to the celebration.
a- want		c- wa		d- is wanted
4. Both my are intend	•		to fir e nding	nish the project. d- is intended
5. Neither S	ally nor the other	children	i	n the tooth fairy.
a- believes	b- believ	ve c- bel	ieving	d- is believing
	<u>Unit 11 '</u>	The Final Fro	ontier Lessons	<u>7&8</u>
Word	Meanin	ıg	Word	Meaning
1- abnormal (a	عاد <i>ي</i>	8- GPS غير	(n.)	نظام الملاحة الدولي
2- alert (v	ا يحذر (٠٠)	9- monitoı ينبه	r (v.)	ير اقب
3- data (,	بیانات 10- revolu		يحدث ثورة في
4- dual (a	•	11- specifi ثنائي		بشكل محدد
5- durable (a	ل / متين (.idj	12- spin-o: متحم	ff (n.)	مخترعات فضائية ذات منفعه علي الارض
6- economical (a	اد <i>ي</i> (adj.	اقتص 13- take fo	or granted (exp.)	من المسلم به
7- emission (n.) 8	اشعارِ 14- traine	rs (n.)	حذاء رياضي
&Fill in	the spaces wi	th words from	n the list:	
ab	normal \ alert	\ data \ monito	r \ revolutionized	\ spin-offs
1- Parents s	should be	to su	dden changes in cl	nildren's behaviour.
2- Newton'	s discoveries	•••••	physics.	
3- What a s	strange behavior!	He seems to be.		
4- Now the		. is/are being tran	nsferred from magn	etic tape to hard disk.
5- This can	nera was installed	to	the bank.	
	Set Book	Questions U	nit 11 Lessons	<u>7&8</u>
	_		ans in their daily l	ife?
2- What a	re the benefits of	f the developme	nt of wireless tech	
•••••		•••••		

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Translation

1- لماذا يصر العلماء على معرفة المزيد والمزيد عن الفضاء الخارجي.	
*	
2- الهدف من محطات الفضاء هو عمل التجارب لإيجاد حياة علي الكواكب الاخري.	
<u>& Composition</u>	
Scientists are desperate to know about space. In about (14 sentences – 160 words write about the benefits we can get from space technology and how astronauts sacrifice their lives for the sake of the development of humanity on earth. Writing outline ntroduction:	, ,
Body 1:	
	•
	•
	•
Body 2:	
	,
	•
	••
Conclusion:	
	•
	••

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		Write your to	opic here	

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Unit 12 Geniuses Lessons 1&2

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- abstract (adj.)	مجرد	9- PhD (abbrev.)	شهادة الدكتوراه
		Doctor of Philosophy	
2- arbitrarily (adv.)	بشكل عشوائي	10- precocious (adj.)	ناضج بشكل مبكر/ عبقريه مبكرة
3- audience (n.)	جمهور	11- prodigy (n.)	شخص معجزه – أعجوبة
4- BSc (abbrev.)	بكالوريوس في العلوم	12- randomly (adv.)	بشكل عشوائي
Bachelor of Sciences			
5- digit (n.)	(رقم 94-3-2-1-0)	13- talents (n.)	مواهب
6- genius (n.)	ذكاء- مهارة	14- tour (v.)	يتجول
7- MSc (abbrev.)	ماجستير في العلوم	15- virtuoso (n.)	شخص ذواق للفن والموسيقي/
Master of Sciences			مو هو ب /فنان
8- outstanding (adj.)	بارز – ممتاز		

<u>⊗Choose the best answer:</u>

1 4 4		could compose a nice melo	· ·
a- abstract	b- aligned	c- non-invasive	d- precocious
2- The a- audience	was/ were clea b- digit	arly delighted with the perform c- prodigy	ormance. d- genius
3- The number 736 c a- talents	contains three b- digits	c- prodigies	d- virtuosos
4- My brother has rec a- prodigy	cently got a b- digit	in chemistry. c- talent	d- BSc
5- He is a	b- audience	ighly skilled in music. c- virtuoso essons 1&2 Set Book	d- attire
1- A child prodigy Discuss.	is a person who has	an outstanding talent or	skill at a very early age.
2- There are some	advantages and disa	advantages of being a chil	d prodigy. Explain.
2- There are some	advantages and disa	advantages of being a chil	d prodigy. Explain.
2- There are some 3- How can a child	advantages and disa	advantages of being a chil	d prodigy. Explain. iniqueness?
2- There are some 3- How can a child (How should ch	advantages and disa	ed in order not to lose its used by their parents and tea	d prodigy. Explain. iniqueness?
2- There are some 3- How can a child (How should ch	advantages and disa	advantages of being a chiled in order not to lose its used by their parents and tea	d prodigy. Explain. iniqueness? chers?)

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Unit 12 Geniuses Lesson 3

Word		Meaning	Wol	rd	Meaning
1- acquire	(v.)	یکتسب	6- medallist	(n.)	الحائز على ميدالية
2- attire	(n.)	ملابس / رداء فاخر	7- reactor	(n.)	مفاعل
3- deputy	(n.)	وكيل / مندوب \ نائب	8- sewage	(n.)	مياه الصرف الصحي
4- electrochemical	(n.)	الكتروكيميائي	9- sponsor	(n.)	الراعي الرسمي∖ كفيل
5- forum	(n.)	منتدی \ ملتقي	10- unprecede	ented (adj.)	لا مثيل له\ غير مسبوق

A Fill in the sp	<u>aces witt</u>	<u>n words irom</u>	<u> </u>		
:	acquire / a	attire / deputy /	forums / rea	ctor / se	wage
ome cities in the worl	d don't hav	ve the proper fac	ilities for the	disposal	of
iscussion	aı	re a way of conta	acting people	with sim	nilar interests.
m acting as		-			
he women who attend			•		
Babies can	•	•			
					orening and spe
Minning gold noodala	-	<u>it 12 Lesson</u>			
Vinning gold medals		<u>-</u>			
		12 Geniuses I			
	<u>Unit l</u>			<u> </u>	Meaning
	<u>Unit l</u>	12 Geniuses I Meaning	Lessons 4,5	<u> </u>	
Word	<u>Unit</u>	12 Geniuses I Meaning	essons 4,5 Word	6&6 d (n.)	Meaning
Word 1- accusation 2- agonise 3- extravagant	(n.) (v.)	12 Geniuses ا Meaning اتهام یقلق قلق شدید بیذخ/ باسراف	Word 5- jockey 6- repudiate 7- season	6&6 d (n.)	Meaning فارس السباقات
Word 1- accusation 2- agonise	(n.) (v.)	12 Geniuses ا Meaning اتهام یقلق قلق شدید	Word 5- jockey 6- repudiate 7- season	6&6 d (n.) e (v.)	Meaning فارس السباقات ينكر / يرفض
Word 1- accusation 2- agonise 3- extravagant	(n.) (v.) ly (adv.) (n.)	Meaning Italian Italian <t< td=""><td>Word 5- jockey 6- repudiate 7- season</td><td>6&6 d (n.) e (v.)</td><td>Meaning فارس السباقات ينكر / يرفض</td></t<>	Word 5- jockey 6- repudiate 7- season	6&6 d (n.) e (v.)	Meaning فارس السباقات ينكر / يرفض
Word 1- accusation 2- agonise 3- extravagant 4- high-living	Unit (n.) (v.) ly (adv.) (n.) nd d choo	Meaning اتهام يقلق قلق شديد ببذخ/ بإسراف حياة مرفهة ose the right	Word 5- jockey 6- repudiate 7- season	6&6 d (n.) e (v.) (n.)	Meaning فارس السباقات ينكر / يرفض موسم/فصل
Word 1- accusation 2- agonise 3- extravagant 4- high-living From a, b, c and 1 - She had shopped	(n.) (v.) ly (adv.) (n.)	الهام Meaning الهام الهام يقلق قلق شديد يقلق قلق شديد ببدخ/ بإسراف حياة مرفهة على معدد وهد الهام for preser	Word 5- jockey 6- repudiate 7- season answer:	6&6 d (n.) e (v.) (n.)	Meaning فارس السباقات ينكر / ير فض موسم/فصل ily.
Word 1- accusation 2- agonise 3- extravagant 4- high-living From a, b, c and 1 - She had shopped a- randomly	(n.) (v.) ly (adv.) (n.) ad d choo	الهام Meaning الهام اله	5- jockey 6- repudiate 7- season answer: hts for the what avagantly	(n.) e (v.) (n.)	Meaning فارس السباقات ینکر / یرفض موسم/فصل ily.
Word 1- accusation 2- agonise 3- extravagant 4- high-living From a, b, c and 1 - She had shopped a- randomly 2 -The British footbal	(n.) (v.) ly (adv.) (n.) ad d choo	اتهام Meaning اتهام اتهام اتهام التهام الته	5- jockey 6- repudiate 7- season answer: hts for the what avagantly	(n.) e (v.) (n.) nole fame d-p	Meaning فارس السباقات ینکر / یرفض موسم/فصل ily.
Word 1- accusation 2- agonise 3- extravagant 4- high-living From a, b, c and 1 - She had shopped a- randomly 2 - The British footbal a- prodigy	(n.) (v.) ly (adv.) (n.) d choo	الهام Meaning الهام اله	Tessons 4,5 Word 5- jockey 6- repudiate 7- season answer: answer	(n.) e (v.) (n.) nole fami d-p st and er d-	Meaning فارس السباقات ينكر / يرفض موسم/فصل ily. recociously nds in May. accusation
Word 1- accusation 2- agonise 3- extravagant 4- high-living From a, b, c and 1 - She had shopped a- randomly 2 -The British footbal	(n.) (v.) ly (adv.) (n.) d choo	الهام Meaning الهام ال	Tessons 4,5 Word 5- jockey 6- repudiate 7- season answer: answer	(n.) e (v.) nole fami d-p st and en d-y and un	Meaning فارس السباقات ينكر / يرفض موسم/فصل ily. recociously nds in May. accusation
Word 1- accusation 2- agonise 3- extravagant 4- high-living 1 - She had shopped a- randomly 2 - The British footbal a- prodigy 3- What do you say to	(n.) (v.) ly (adv.) (n.) b- arbitr b- season o the b- digit	اتهام مرفهة المحدود ا	5- jockey 6- repudiate 7- season answer: at for the whetravagantly egins in Augus lent are unfriendly udience	(n.) e (v.) nole fami d-p st and en d-y and un	Meaning فارس السباقات ينكر / يرفض موسم/فصل ily. recociously nds in May. accusation helpful?

Unit 12 Lessons 4,5&6 Set Book Questions A child prodigy may keep his / her talent until adulthood or lose it. Do you agree or

disagree? Justify

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Prepositions

Complete the following sentences by using an appropriate preposition for each one:

at / in / on / with / by / through / about / at)

- **1-** There's somebody the bus **stop**.
- 2- We went for a swim the **river**.
- 3- Don't sit the **grass**. It's wet.
- 4-Who is that man the river?
- 5- I'd like to have a villa a big yard.
- 6- Some people **talk** their work all the time.

WNote

- **Arrive in :** a country / town : They arrived in Brazil .
- **Arrive at**: (other places): What time did you arrive at the hotel?
- **Arrive home:** (No preposition)

(Relative & - ing Clauses)

The subject or the object of the main clause is the subject of the relative clause:

1- I can't find my notebook. My notebook contains all my addresses.

Reduced relative clauses

- I can't find my notebook **containing** all my addresses.
- 2- She has not met the **lecturer**. The **lecturer** is leading today's seminar.

Reduced relative clauses

• She has never met the lecturer **leading** today's seminar.

Choose the right answer:

1 N./F.	u brothar rid	ac harcac	in hia aam	natitions	the younges	et professional	inalza	$a : \mathbf{V}_{11}$	*****
1.171	v brouler ma	es noises i	111 012 COII	idennons	uie vounges	st broressional	TOCKE	v III Nu	waii.
	J		- 6				.,	,	

- a- become
- **b-** becomes
- c- becoming
- d- became
- 2.In his first season, he came first in every race,the previous record for a new jockey.
- a- break

- b- breaking
- c- breaks
- d- broke
- 3. A newspaper began publishing stories,Nawaf of spending money extravagantly on high-living.
- a- accusing
- b- accuse

- c- accuses
- d- accused
- 4. That woman to my wife, is our local Member of Parliament.
 - a- talks
- **b-** talking
- c- talked
- d- talk
- 5. The man taken away by the police, is the thief. a- being
 - b- be
- c- been
- d- is been

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as Adj. as

<u>AChoose the right answer:</u>

1- The world's biggest bull is **as as** a small elephant.

a- bigger b- biggest c- big d- very big

2- The weather this summer is **as as** last year.

a- bad b- worse c- worst d- the worst

3- You have to unwrap it carefully as you can. It's quite fragile.

a- so b- as c- so as to d- much

4- It's **not as** **as** I thought it would be, actually.

a- heavier b- heavy c- heaviest d- the heaviest

Unless = if not

Conditional Sentence Type 1:

- If we don't hurry, we will be late for the show.
- Unless we hurry, we will be late for the show.

Conditional Sentence Type 2

- If he didn't play well, he wouldn't score a goal.
- Unless he played well, he wouldn't score a goal.

Conditional Sentence Type 3

- If you hadn't suggested it, I wouldn't have phoned him.
- Unless you had suggested it, I wouldn't have phoned him.

№Do as required:

1- You can't go on vacation unless you save some money. (Use: If)

- a- You can't go on vacation if you don't save some money.
- b- You can't go on vacation if you save some money.
- c- You can't go on vacation if you saved some money.

2- You will feel cold if you don't wear a coat. (Use: Unless)

- a- You will feel cold unless you don't wear a coat.
- b- You will feel cold unless you wear a coat.
- c- You will feel cold unless you can't wear a coat.

3- I'll arrive at 10am unless there is traffic. (Use: If)

- a- I'll arrive at 10am if there is traffic.
- b- I'll arrive at 10am if there isn't traffic.
- c- I'll arrive at 10am if there a traffic.

4- I'll be annoyed if I do not arrive at 10am. (Use: Unless)

- a- I'll be annoyed unless I do not arrive at 10am.
- b- I'll be annoyed unless I arrive at 10am.
- c- I'll be annoyed unless I not arrive at 10am.

1- il :	illegal ,	<mark>≽Gra</mark> ı ∕ illegible .	mmar: Study	the following prefix	<u>es</u>	
	_	_	leasure / disemb	oark		
3 -un	: uncer	tain / unsur	e / undo / undres	ss / uncomfortable.		
4- ir :	: irrelev	ant / irregul	ar / irresponsibl	e.		
<u>aCo</u>	<u>orrect</u>	<u>the unde</u>	<u>rlined</u>			
			ar that is not insu		1	
			Italy or not.		2	
				present investigation. I the food was disgusting.	3	
4-1 W	vas very			i the food was disgusting. ises) Lessons 7 & {		•••
	Wo		Meaning	Word	Meaning	
1- a	ccolade			7- nomination (n.)	ترشيح	
2- a	ligned	(adj.)		8- non-invasive (adj.)	بلا تدخل (جراحي)	
3- b	ladder	(n.)	المثانة		مستقبل – متلقي	
4- e	ternity	(n.)	خلود – أبدية	10- researcher (n.)	باحث	
5- g	enetics	(n.)	علم الوراثة	11- molecular (adj.)	ذري- جزيئي	
6- g	ifted	(adj.)	مو هو ب			
> Chaa	sa tha	correct a				
a- Accol	ade haven't	b- been given	Bladder these rights for	c- eternity d-res	netics	
a- blac	lder	b -	nomination	where urine is collected location c- eternity d-rection was finally given a/an	ipient	t.
a- acco	lade	b-	bladder	c- nomination d-ger	netics	
	A great	b-	non-invasive	O	olecular	
l- Why did	d Maha			8 Set Book Questination of the new genius a		
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- What do	es it tak	e for someo	ne to fulfill his/h			
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- Accordin	ng to Ma	iha Al Ghur	ıaim "Parent's s	upport is essential in helpi	ng children to achiev	P

success." Do you agree or disagree? Why?

2 nd Term Grade 12 *Dazzling* 2023-2024 *HHH*

Translation

<u> & Translate tl</u>	<u>ie following into English:</u>
	1- الطفل المعجزة هو الطفل الذي باستطاعته القيام بمهارة صعبة في سن مبكر.
	2- يمكننا تطوير مهارات الطفل المعجزة من خلال دورات تدريبية تزيد من قدراته.
•••••	
	3- حاز بعض المخترعين الكويتيين على جائزة الأوسكار في صالون ميثاق جينيف.
	4- حققت سيدة الأعمال الكويتية مها الغنيم إنجازات كثيرة وحازت على العديد من الجوائز
	4- منت مياه الويب مه المنيم إجارات ميرة وعارت حق المني ما بجواري
	• 40
A 1 11 11 11	<u>> Composition</u>
	y is the one who outmatches adults in a chosen discipline, while still
child. Write an essay	y is the one who outmatches adults in a chosen discipline, while still a of (14 sentences 160 words) about child prodigies and how we can
	y is the one who outmatches adults in a chosen discipline, while still a of (14 sentences 160 words) about child prodigies and how we can eniuses.
child. Write an essay benefit from their ge	y is the one who outmatches adults in a chosen discipline, while still a of (14 sentences 160 words) about child prodigies and how we can
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