مراجعة الاختبار القصير

NA.H

اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف الثاني عشر

Unit 1-2-3

الفصل الدراسي الأول

اسم الطالب:.....

NA.H

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)	السَّلطة 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

NA.H

Unit 2

Lesson: 1+2

1-	afford (v)	يقدم-يوفر- يستطيع تحمل تكاليف	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 (v)	يأخذ استراحة

NA.H

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			

NA.H

VOCABULARY

A- <u>From a, b, c, and d choose the most suitable word</u>

1- There are strict regulations concerning the ……of children.

a- litigation b-consultation c- adoption d- persuasion

2-My father is accustomed to sipping his coffee on a wooden.....in his garden.

a-bench b-case c- jury d- note

3-This restaurant received a .....for violating the health code.

a-row b- bench c- principle d- note

4-A…….....meeting was held to discuss the policy and the goals of the company.

a- civil b- brief c- guilty d- petty

5-The... .....was refused as there was no evidence.

a-case b- principle c- spring d- welfare

6-The man.....that he was innocent and didn't receive a fair trial.

a-governed b- intended c-prosecuted d- claimed

7-He chose to join the course abroad after..... with his parents and teachers.

a-welfare b-principle c- consultation d- jury

8-Television.....can encourage aggression in children.

a-litigation b- violence c- adoption d- defence

9- Learning a.....language is a process that requires practice and dedication.

a. disgruntled b. perturbed c. mass d. foreign

10- The competitors stood..... on the stage waiting for the judges' decisions.

a. meticulously b. nervously c. unfortunately d. regardless

NA.H

11- Graduates from high-ranking universities usually ..... well paid jobs.

a. emigrate b. decimate c. seek d. obliterate

12- Online shopping has recently witnessed a …… due to the impact of COVID-19.

a. famine b. rift c. migrant d. boom

13- The new secretary was.....to finish arranging the files on time.

a. hard-pressed b. mass c. high-tech d. major

14- Overfishing has.....the shrimp's population in the Arabian Gulf.

a. resided b. rented c. decimated d. emigrated

15- ……we cannot attend the festival to meet our old friends.

a. Meticulously b. Unfortunately c. Regardless d. Nervously

16- Crop failure due to drought or flooding could result in..... and starvation.

a. famine b. resort c. rift d. boom

17- The more students know the .....of time, the more they use it efficiently.

a. overview b. impulse c. value d. abuse

18- You can ..... your clean and reusable but unwanted items to charities.

a. donate b. value c. avert d- alleviate

19- Kuwaiti laws preserve the rights of all people against …….

a. appeal b. discrimination c. impulse d. liberty

20- More students should be encouraged to join ..... campaigns.

a. universal b. aggressive c. extravagant d. charitable

NA.H

Unit 1

Present Perfect Simple --- المضارع التام البسيط

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة–	Use - الاستخدام
-already -just -never -ever -for -since -yet	**have** **تصريف ثالث** + **أو** **has** ---------- he-she-it ----------(has) I-we-you-they ---------(have) مع المفرد (has) ومع الجمع (have)	1-للحديث عن حدث في الماضي في وقت غير معروف 2- عمل حدث وانتهى للتو

==========

Present Perfect Continuous-----المضارع التام المستمر

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة–	Use - الاستخدام
-for -since -all + دلالة على الوقت (day-night-morning)	**have** **أو** + **been** +**فعل**+ **ing** **has**	- غالبا ما يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للحديث عن عمل بدأ في الماضي ولا يزال يحدث حتى الآن

NA.H

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 أو فعل (**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.

NA.H

Exercises

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

1-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.

2-My brother (**study)** the whole night. (**Correct the verb)**

a- My brother have studied the whole night.
b- My brother studied the whole night.
c- My brother has been studying the whole night.

3-I (**live**) in Kuwait since I was 5 years old. (**Correct the verb)**

a- I lived in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.
b- I will live in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.
c- I have lived in Kuwait since I was 5 years old.

4-My brother (**not finish**) writhing the report yet. (**Correct the verb)**

a-My brother didn't finish writing the report yet.
b-My brother hasn't finished writing the report yet.
c-My brother won't finished writing the report yet.

5-My friend plays computer games. He doesn't revise his lessons. (**Join using: instead of**)
a-My friend instead of revising his lessons, was playing computer games.
b-Instead of my friend playing computer games, he was revising his lessons.
c-My friend plays computer games instead of revising his lessons.

6-He just **(send)** the email. **(Correct the verb)**
a-He has just sent the email.
b-He is just sending the email.
c-He will just send the email.

7-Salem (play) tennis since 2012. (**Correct the verb)**
a-Salem plays tennis since 2012.
b-Salem has been playing tennis since 2012
c-Salem will play tennis since 2012.

NA.H

Unit 2

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

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.

Exercises

From a, b, and 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.

NA.H

3- She had left the office by the time she **(write)** the report. **(Correct the verb)**

a- She had left the office by the time she wrote the report.

b- She had left the office by the time she had written the report.

c- She had left the office by the time she writes the report.

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

a- The salesman has checked the box before he 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 rang.

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

c- The students left the classroom after the school bell had 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.

NA.H

Unit 3

Adverbs of Manner

ظروف (الحال) طريقة القيام بالفعل

1-يستخدم الظرف أو الحال كي يبين أو يصف طريقة القيام بالفعل أو العمل.

2-يأتي الظرف عادةً بعد الفعل.

أمثلة

1-He is a **careful** driver.

2-He always drives his car **carefully.**

-يتم تشكيل الظرف من الصفات عادةً بإضافة **ly** للصفة.

-adjective + **–ly**: صفة	bad > badly quiet > quietly recent > recently sudden > suddenly
adjective + **ly** with changes in spelling صفات يتم تحويلها الى ظروف وتتغير كتابتها	easy > easily gentle > gently
A few adverbs of manner have the same form as the adjective: بعض الظروف تكون نفس كتابة الصفة ونميزها حسب موقعها من الجملة	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)

NA.H

If conditional

If قاعدة

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** ----------

B – From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-Khalid is a good boy. He behaves with others **(polite)**. **(Use an adverb of manner)**

a- Khalid is a good boy. He behaves with others politely.
b- Khalid is a good boy. He behaves with others in a politely way.
c- Khalid is a good boy. He behaves with others politeness.

NA.H

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 well on the stage.
b- He is a good actor. He performs best on the stage.
c- He is a good actor. He performs good on the stage.

3- If I were a scientist, I **(do)** my best to invent a vaccine for COVID-19. **(Correct the verb)**
a- If I were a scientist, I will do my best to invent a vaccine for COVID-19.
b- If I were a scientist, I would do my best to invent a vaccine for COVID-19.
c- If I were a scientist, I would have done my best to invent a vaccine for COVID-19.

4- This boy behaves (**nice**) to every person he meets. (**Correct the word)**
a- This boy behaves in a nicely way to every person he meets.
b- This boy behaves in a nicely to every person he meets.
c- This boy behaves nicely to every person he meets.

5- You need a passport if …… **(Complete)**
a- You need a passport if you wanted to travel abroad.
b- You need a passport if you want to travel abroad.
c- You need a passport if you had wanted to travel abroad.

6- If he had come earlier, he …… **(Complete)**
a- he would meet them.
b- he will meet them.
c- he would have met them.

7- We should treat the needy with compassion. (**Use: an adverb of manner**)
a- We should treat the needy compassionately.
b- We should treat the needy with compassionately.
c- We should treat the needy in compassionately.

8- If he hadn`t been under a lot of stress, …… **(Complete)**
a- he will pass his driving test.
b- he would pass his driving test.
c- he would have passed his driving test.

9- If he had attended all lessons, he …… **(Complete)**
a- would have got higher marks.
b- will get higher marks.

NA.H

c- would get higher marks.

نموذج اختبار قصير

----------. School **Department of English**

Name : …….. **Class: 12 /……..**

First Period Quiz

Total

I- Vocabulary (20 Marks)

A-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (4x5=20)

1-Playing the piano may seem……..at first, but it gets easier with practice.
a- arduous b- mass c- foreign d- disgruntled
2-You should……..medical help immediately if you experience chest pain.
a- seek b- decimate c- necessitate d- rent
3- A nurse should have some…….like being helpful and compassionate.
a- campaigns b- impulses c- attributes d- resorts
4- The safety and……of the children is the father's main concern.
a- consultation b- grievance c- welfare d- violence

II - Grammar (20 Marks)

B) From a,b and c choose the right answer as required: (4x5=20)

5- I have already finished the annual report. **(Make negative)**
a- I did not finish the annual report.
b- I have not finished the annual report yet.
c- I have already not finished the annual report.

6- Fahad had begun practicing sport before he lost a lot of weight. **(Rewrite using after)**
a- Fahad had begun practicing sport after he lost a lot of weight.
b- After Fahad had begun practicing sport, he lost a lot of weight.
c- After Fahad lost a lot of weight, he had begun practicing sport.

7- Young people are fond of surfing the Internet. They don't read books **(Join using: instead of)**
a- Instead of reading books, young people are fond of surfing the Internet.
b- Instead of young people are fond of surfing the Internet, they don't read books.
c- Instead of young people don't read books, they are fond of surfing the Internet.

8-I have been swimming since I was five years old. **(Ask a question)**
a- How long have you been swimming?
b- How long you have been swimming?

NA.H

c- How long have been you swimming?

III-Writing (40 Marks)

Attempt the following topic:

Some people dream of migrating to a foreign country while others refuse the idea.

Plan and write a paragraph of (6) sentences showing why people migrate to other countries.

Outline

I- Introductory sentence:

……

……

II- Supporting details:

……

……

……

……

III- Concluding sentence:

……

……

Write Your paragraph Here

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

NA.H

مواضيع تعبير مبسطة للاختبار القصير

==========

The importance of Law

أهمية القانون

The Outline

I- **Introductory sentence:**

Laws are very important for many reasons.

II- **Supporting details:**

-Protect people

-Reduce crimes

III- **Concluding sentence:**

Finally, without laws, life would be a different place.

The paragraph

Laws are very important for many reasons. First, laws protect people. Second, they make us feel safe. Third, they reduce crimes. Moreover, ensure a just society. Finally, without laws, life would be a different place.

NA.H

How life would be without laws

كيف تكون الحياة بدون قوانين

The Outline

Introductory sentence:

Without laws, life would be a different place.

- **Supporting details:**

-Disorder and chaos

-More crimes

I- **Concluding sentence:**

Finally, without laws, people face many dangers.

The paragraph

Without laws, life would be a different place. First, there would be disorder and chaos. Second, there would be more crimes. Third, people don't feel safe. Moreover, we don't ensure a just society. Finally, without laws, life would be a different place.

NA.H

The Advantages of Migration

إيجابيات الهجرة

The Outline

Introductory sentence:

There are many advantages of migration.

- **Supporting details:**

-Better life

-Better jobs

I- **Concluding sentence:**

Finally, migration makes the life of people better.

The paragraph

There are many advantages of migration. First, migrants get better life. Second, they get better jobs. Third, people can go to modern schools. Moreover, they can get better health care. Finally, migration makes the life of people better.

NA.H

The Disadvantages of Migration

سلبيات الهجرة

The Outline

Introductory sentence:

There are many disadvantages of migration.

- **Supporting details:**

-Feeling homesick

-Missing family and friends

I- **Concluding sentence:**

Finally, migration makes the life of people worse.

The paragraph

There are many disadvantages of migration. First, migrants feel homesick. Second, they miss family and friends. Third, people face many difficulties. Moreover, they deal with a different culture. Finally, migration makes the life of people worse.

NA.H

The Reasons of Migration

أسباب الهجرة

The Outline

Introductory sentence:

There are many reasons of migration.

- **Supporting details:**

-Wars and conflicts

-Natural disasters

I- **Concluding sentence:**

Finally, migration can be an obligatory choice.

The paragraph

There are many reasons of migration. First, people migrate because of wars and conflicts. Second, people migrate because of natural disasters. Third, others migrate to get better life. Moreover, people migrate to get better jobs. Finally, migration can be an obligatory choice.

NA.H

The Importance of Human Values

أهمية القيم الانسانية

The Outline

Introductory sentence:

Human values are important for many reasons.

- **Supporting details:**

-To live peacefully

-Teach us morals

I- **Concluding sentence:**

Finally, human values make the world better.

The paragraph

Human values are important for many reasons. First, human values make us live peacefully. Second, they teach us morals. Third, build trust and respect. Moreover, they make us feel safe. Finally, human values make the world better.

NA.H

Voluntary Work

أهمية العمل التطوعي

The Outline

Introductory sentence:

Voluntary work is important for many reasons.

- **Supporting details:**

-Provides the basic needs for the needy

-Help the poor

I- **Concluding sentence:**

Finally, voluntary work makes the world better.

The paragraph

Voluntary work is important for many reasons. First, voluntary work provides the basic needs for the needy. Second, it helps the poor. Third, it strengthens social bonds. Moreover, it alleviates the suffering of people. Finally, voluntary work makes the world better.

NA.H