School Year: 2024 - 2025

FIRST TERM
REMEDIAL PLAN

****

GRADE 12

(الخطة العلاجية للفصل الأول ـ صف 12)

*****

CONTENTS:

VOCABULARY
GRAMMAR
FUNCTIONS
SET BOOK
WRITING
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STUDENT'S NAME: ……..……..

CLASS: ……..……..……..……..……

ملاحظة: لا تغني هذه الخطة العلاجية عن كتاب الطالب و لا عن كتاب التمارين بل تعمل على مزيد دعم و تقوية قدرات الطالب في مختلف مجالات اللغة الإنجليزية.

Mr. SAMI BIN YOUNES

☺

S. B.
12 - 13

GRADE: 12 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: World Issues

UNIT 1: The Law

UNIT 1
LESSONS:
1 & 2

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

	Expression	P.S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	**adoption**	n	the action or fact of legally taking another's child and bring it up as one's own	
2	**civil**	adj.	relating to private relations between members of a community; noncriminal	
3	**code of law**	n	a set of rules and standards adhered to by a society	
4	**consultation**	n	the action or process of formally consulting or discussing	
5	**define**	v	to state or describe exactly the nature, scope, or meaning of	
6	**enforce**	v	to put into practice; to carry out	
7	**govern**	v	to control	
8	**guilty**	adj.	responsible for a crime	
9	**impose**	v	to require (a duty, charge, or penalty) to be undertaken or paid	
10	**innocent**	adj.	not guilty of a crime or offense	
11	**judiciary**	n	the judicial authorities of a country; judges collectively	
12	**jury**	n	group of people in court who decide whether someone is guilty	
13	**legal**	adj.	appointed or required by the law	
14	**penalty**	n	a punishment imposed for breaking a law	
15	**persuasion**	n	a belief or set of beliefs	
16	**principle**	n	rule; belief	
17	**property**	n	something valuable which belongs to someone	
18	**prove**	v	to show that something is true by providing facts, information, etc.	
19	**tolerant**	adj.	showing willingness to allow the existence of opinions or behavior that one does not necessarily agree with	
20	**violence**	n	the unlawful exercise of physical force or intimidation by the exhibition of such force	
21	**welfare**	n	the health, happiness, and fortunes of a person or group	

SAMI BIN YOUNES

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(prove - guilty - persuasions - tolerant - property - judiciary)

1. People are equal regardless of their origins, races or …….

2. Teachers must be ……..…….. with young learners.

3. The judge asked the lawyer to …….…….. that the defendant was innocent.

4. The ……. system is working very well in my country.

5. The lawyer couldn't present any proof that his client wasn't ……..

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. The …….. must be very severe for those who exceed the speed limit.

a. property **b. welfare** **c. violence** **d. penalty**

2. The police forces must do serious efforts to stop …….

a. consultation **b. violence** **c. principle** **d. property**

3. Before launching your project, you should have a …….. from an expert.

a. consultation **b. jury** **c. penalty** **d. welfare**

4. Our company has some …… problems with the land owners.

a. guilty **b. legal** **c. innocent** **d. tolerant**

5. The ……..…….. of a child is a serious responsibility.

a. persuasion **b. judiciary** **c. code of law** **d. adoption**

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. What would happen if there were no legal systems in society?

...……..……

……..……..

2. What basic principles do all laws share?

...……..……

……..……..

S. B.
14 - 15

GRADE: 12 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: World Issues

UNIT 1: The Law

UNIT 1
LESSONS:
4 & 5

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

	Expression	P.S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	**bench**	n	**1** a long seat for several people, typically made of wood or stone. **2** a seat in Parliament for politicians of a specified party or position. **3** (the bench) the office of judge or magistrate	
2	**brief**	n	**1** a digest or synopsis of a larger document or group of documents. **2** an outline or summary, for example, of a book. **3** an outline of how a legal case will be argued, together with evidence and supporting statements, submitted by an attorney to a court prior to a trial	
3	**brief**	adj.	of a short duration	
4	**case**	n	1 a legal action, esp. one to be decided in a court of law. **2** a flat, rectangular container, typically made of leather, for putting your things in it	
5	**defence**	n	**1** the action of defending from or resisting attack. **2** (usu. the defence) the counsel for the defendant in a lawsuit	
6	**handcuffs**	n	a pair of lockable linked metal rings for securing a prisoner's wrists	
7	**note**	n	**1** a brief record of facts, topics, or thoughts, written down as an aid to memory. **2** an official letter sent from the representative of one government to another. **3** Brit. a banknote: a ten-pound note. **4** a single tone of definite pitch made by a musical instrument or the human voice	
8	**note**	v	**1** to notice or pay particular attention to (something). **2** to record (something) in writing	
9	**prosecute**	v	to institute legal proceedings against (a person or organization)	
10	**row**	v	to propel (a boat) with oars	
11	**row**	n	**1** things or people that are arranged in a line that is usually straight, or the line itself **2** a line of seats in a theater, lecture hall, or similar public place	
12	**spring**	v	**1** to move or jump suddenly or rapidly upward or forward. **2** to originate or arise from	
13	**spring**	n	**1** a resilient metal coil used especially for cushioning and in clockwork **2** the season of the year between winter and summer during which many plants bring forth leaves and flowers	

SAMI BIN YOUNES

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. The bank will ……. the customers who haven't paid back their loans.
a. spring **b. note** **c. prosecute** **d. row**

2. The criminal was brought to the court with his hands in ……..
a. handcuffs **b. benches** **c. springs** **d. cases**

3. Most trees blossom at the end of…… and beginning of summer.
a. defence **b. spring** **c. brief** **d. bench**

4. It is wonderful to ……. in the calm water of this lake.
a. note **b. prosecute** **c. spring** **d. row**

B. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(defence - notes - brief - prosecute - case - bench)

1. While the lecturer was explaining, the students were taking ……

2. I enjoy sitting on a …… in this public garden early in the morning.

3. My grandfather puts his old photos in a …….

4. The ……. must present a strong evidence to win the case.

5. Our teacher wanted us to read a book and write a …… summary about it.

GRAMMAR

1. The present perfect simple ***(a finished action in the past)***

This tense refers to a completed action in the past (with no time reference being used), or an action that has just stopped in the present.

have / has + Verb 3

- I *have worked* in this factory.
- She *has just finished* her homework.

2. The present perfect continuous ***(a continuous activity over a period of time)***

This tense describes an action that started in the past and is still continuing up to the present over a period of time.

have / has + been + Verb(-ing)

- He *has been living* in Canada **for** two years.
- The children *have been watching* TV **since** 9 o'clock.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. I ……..….. this film for more than two hours.

a. am watching **b. have been watching** **c. has watched** **d. watch**

2. He …….. many financial problems recently.

a. had faced **b. has been faced** **c. has faced** **d. will face**

3. My friend …… for a cheap camera for two days.

a. looked **b. had been looking** **c. has been looking** **d. looks**

4. This player …… for our football club since last year.

a. has been playing **b. had played** **c. has played** **d. will play**

5. I ……. more than fifty famous novels so far.

a. am collecting **b. have been collecting** **c. had collected** **d. have collected**

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. …… playing video games, why don't you revise your lessons?

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

2. Everybody received an invitation, ……. only few workers attended the meeting.

a. in comparison with **b. instead of** **c. but** **d. on the other hand**

3. …… Arabic, Chinese language is very difficult to learn.

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

4. Adults are usually interested in the news, …… children like cartoons.

a. instead of **b. in comparison with** **c. on the other hand** **d. whereas**

5. People usually resort to courts to solve their problems**. .....**, they spend a lot of money.

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

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

1. He **(work)** ..... as a teacher for twenty years now. **(Correct the verb)**

a. He works as a teacher for twenty years now.
b. He has been working as a teacher for twenty years now.
c. He is working as a teacher for twenty years now.

2. In summer, the weather is hot. In winter, the weather is cold. **(Join with: whereas)**

a. In summer, the weather is hot, whereas in winter, it is cold.
b. In summer, the weather is hot in winter, the weather is cold whereas.
c. In summer, the weather is hot in winter, whereas the weather is cold.

3. Ali **(do)** ..... his homework for two hours. **(Correct the verb)**

a. Ali has being done his homework for two hours.
b. Ali will be done his homework for two hours.
c. Ali has been doing his homework for two hours.

4. Hamad likes swimming. Fahad hates swimming. **(Join with: in comparison with)**

a. Hamad likes swimming in comparison with Fahad hates swimming.
b. In comparison with Hamad, Fahad likes swimming.
c. In comparison with Fahad, Hamad likes swimming.

S. B.
16 - 17

GRADE: 12 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: World Issues

UNIT 1: The Law

UNIT 1
LESSON: 7 & 8

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

	Expression		Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	**claim**	v	to state or assert that something is the case, typically without providing evidence or proof	
2	**clog up**	ph. v	to prevent things from being dealt with as quickly as usual	
3	**contend**	v	to assert something as a position in an argument	
4	**grievance**	n	an official statement of complaint over something believed to wrong or unfair	
5	**in favour of**	exp.	to the advantage of	
6	**intend**	v	to have (a course of action) as one's purpose or objective; plan	
7	**litigation**	n	the process of taking claims to a court law	
8	**petty**	adj.	of little importance; trivial	
9	**regardless**	adv.	without being affected by something	
10	**residential area**	n	a part of a town that consists of private houses, with no offices or factories	
11	**speed limit**	n	the fastest speed allowed by law on a particular piece of road	
12	**sue**	v	to make legal claim against someone, especially for money, because they have harmed you in some way	
13	**supporter**	n	someone who agrees with a particular person, group, or plan	
14	**ultimately**	adv.	finally, after everything else has been done or considered	

SAMI BIN YOUNES

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(petty - speed limit - litigation - claimed - regardless - sue)

1. All the drivers must respect the …….. on the highway.

2. He …… that he had won the lottery last week.

3. All mobile phones share certain features ……..…..…….. of their prices.

4. I believe most problems between people can be solved without …..…….

5. Most students who come late give …….. and unconvincing excuses.

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. The bus driver …… that the accident was not his fault.

a. sued **b. contended** **c. clogged up** **d. intended**

2. This ……. needs more schools and a new hospital.

a. speed limit **b. supporter** **c. grievance** **d. residential area**

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do people resort to litigation?

……

2. What effects do petty grievances have on courts?

..……

……..……..

MODULE 1 - UNIT 1 - LESSON 9

WRITING AN EXPOSITORY ESSAY

Date: .....

Using work computers for personal purposes may result in many problems to companies and have bad effects on workers. Plan and write an essay of not less than fourteen sentences (14 sentences) in which you present the risks of using work computers for personal purposes and you explain how this action may affect workers negatively.

OUTLINE

Introduction: ……..……..
……
……
……

Body:

Paragraph 1:
……
……
……
……

Paragraph 2:
……
……
……
……

Conclusion: ……
……
……
……

Write your essay here:

GRADE 12 *** MODULE 1: World Issues *** UNIT 1: The Law

L	Expression	P.S.	Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	**adoption**	n	the action or fact of legally taking another's child and bring it up as one's own	التبنّي
	civil	adj.	relating to private relations between members of a community; noncriminal	مدني
	code of law	n	a set of rules and standards adhered to by a society	مُجمل القوانين و النُظم
	consultation	n	the action or process of formally consulting or discussing	استشارة
	define	v	to state or describe exactly the nature, scope, or meaning of	يُحدّد, يُعرّف
	enforce	v	to put into practice; to carry out	يُنفذ,يضعُ موضع التنفيذ
	govern	v	to control	يحكمُ
	guilty	adj.	responsible for a crime	مُذنبٌ
	impose	v	to require (a duty, charge, or penalty) to be undertaken or paid	يفرِضُ, يُلزِمُ
	innocent	adj.	not guilty of a crime or offense	بريءٌ
	judiciary	n	the judicial authorities of a country; judges collectively	السلطة القضائية
	jury	n	group of people in court who decide whether someone is guilty	هيأة المُحلّفين
	legal	adj.	appointed or required by the law	قانوني
	penalty	n	a punishment imposed for breaking a law	عُقوبـــةٌ
	persuasion	n	a belief or set of beliefs	مُعتقدٌ , مذهب ديني
	principle	n	rule; belief	مبدأ, قاعدةٌ
	property	n	something valuable which belongs to someone	ملكية خاصة
	prove	v	to show that something is true by providing facts, information, etc.	يثبتُ , يُبرهنُ
	tolerant	adj.	showing willingness to allow the existence of opinions or behavior that one does not necessarily agree with	مُتسامحٌ
	violence	n	the unlawful exercise of physical force or intimidation by the exhibition of such force	عنفٌ
	welfare	n	the health, happiness, and fortunes of a person or group	الرّفاه اللاجتماعي
4 & 5	**bench**	n	**1** a long seat for several people, typically made of wood or stone. **2** a seat in Parliament for politicians of a specified party or position. **3** (the bench) the office of judge or magistrate	1 مقعد خشبي لأكثر من شخص. 2 مقعد في البرلمان. 3 مكتب القاضي أو الهيأة القضائية
	brief	n	**1** a digest or synopsis of a larger document or group of documents. **2** an outline or summary, for example, of a book. **3** an outline of how a legal case will be argued, together with evidence and supporting statements, submitted by an attorney to a court prior to a trial	1 خلاصة لمجموعة من الوثائق. 2 ملخصٌ لكتاب. 3 مخطط لكيفية سير جلسة محاكمة
	brief	adj.	of a short duration	مُوجزٌ \ مُختصرٌ
	case	n	**1** a legal action, esp. one to be decided in a court of law. **2** a flat, rectangular container, typically made of leather, for putting your things in it	1 قضية 2 علبةٌ مصنوعة من الجلد
	defence	n	**1** the action of defending from or resisting attack. **2** (usu. the defence) the counsel for the defendant in a lawsuit	1 دفاعٌ 2 هيأة الدفاع
	handcuffs	n	a pair of lockable linked metal rings for securing a prisoner's wrists	الأصفاد – القيود - الأغلال
	note	n	**1** a brief record of facts, topics, or thoughts, written down as an aid to memory. **2** an official letter sent from the representative of one government to another. **3** Brit. a banknote: a ten-pound note. **4** a single tone of definite pitch made by a musical instrument or the human voice	1 مذكّرة 2 رسالة رسمية 3 ورقة نقدية 4 نوتة موسيقية
	note	v	**1** to notice or pay particular attention to (something). **2** to record (something) in writing	1 يلاحظ 2 يدوّن كتابياً
	prosecute	v	to institute legal proceedings against (a person or organization)	يتتبّع قضائياً - يُقاضي
	row	v	to propel (a boat) with oars	يُجدّف
	row	n	**1** things or people that are arranged in a line that is usually straight, or the line itself **2** a line of seats in a theater, lecture hall, or similar public place	1. صفّ 2. صفّ (مقاعد)
	spring	v	**1** to move or jump suddenly or rapidly upward or forward. **2** to originate or arise from	1 يقفزُ 2 ينبعُ من \ ينبثق عن

	spring	n	**1** a resilient metal coil used especially for cushioning and in clockwork **2** the season of the year between winter and summer during which many plants bring forth leaves and flowers	**1. النابض** **2. فصل الربيع**
7 & 8	**claim**	v	to state or assert that something is the case, typically without providing evidence or proof	**يدَّعي - يَزعُمُ**
	clog up	ph. v	to prevent things from being dealt with as quickly as usual	**يُعرقِلُ**
	contend	v	to assert something as a position in an argument	**يُجادل \ يؤكد أنّ ...**
	grievance	n	an official statement of complaint over something believed to wrong or unfair	**شَكوى - تَظَلّمٌ**
	in favour of	exp.	to the advantage of	**لمصلحة ... \ لفائدة ...**
	intend	v	to have (a course of action) as one's purpose or objective; plan	**ينوي – يعزم**
	litigation	n	the process of taking claims to a court law	**التقاضي**
	petty	adj.	of little importance; trivial	**غير مُهمَّ - تافهٌ**
	regardless	adv.	without being affected by something	**بغضّ النَّظر عن**
	residential area	n	a part of a town that consists of private houses, with no offices or factories	**منطقة سكنية**
	speed limit	n	the fastest speed allowed by law on a particular piece of road	**السرعة القصوى المسموح بها**
	sue	v	to make legal claim against someone, especially for money, because they have harmed you in some way	**يقاضي – يرفع دعوة قضائية ضد**
	supporter	n	someone who agrees with a particular person, group, or plan	**مُؤيّدٌ - مُشجّعٌ**
	ultimately	adv.	finally, after everything else has been done or considered	**أخيرًا – في نهاية الأمر**

SAMI BIN YOUNES

S. B.
18 - 19

GRADE: 12 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: World Issues

UNIT 2: Migration

UNIT 2
LESSONS: 1 & 2

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

	Expression		Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	**afford**	v	to provide something or allow something to happen	
2	**boom**	n	increase in business	
3	**decimate**	v	to destroy a large part of something	
4	**deteriorate**	v	to become worse	
5	**emigrate**	v	to leave your own country in order to live in another country	
6	**famine**	n	a situation in which a large number of people have little or no food for a long time and many people die	
7	**foreign**	adj.	from or relating to a country that is not your own	
8	**hard-pressed**	adj.	having a lot of problems and not enough money or time	
9	**high-tech**	adj.	using advanced technology	
10	**necessitate**	v	to make it necessary for you to do something	
11	**seek**	v	to try to achieve or get something	
12	**unfortunately**	adv.	used when you are mentioning a fact that you wish were not true	

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(unfortunately - famine - high-tech - decimated - seek - foreign)

1. …… mobile phones are usually the most expensive ones.

2. Nowadays, it has become very useful to learn ……..…..…. languages.

3. ……., no medicine has been discovered to fight cancer so far.

4. Huge wildfires have ……..…. large parts of the Amazon forest recently.

5. In some African countries, people are dying because of …….

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. Parents' main responsibility is to …….. their children food, shelter and safety.

a. deteriorate **b. necessitate** **c. afford** **d. decimate**

2. Because of war, many people will …… to Europe.

a. emigrate **b. necessitate** **c. seek** **d. deteriorate**

3. Most migrants leave their countries to …… good jobs and better lives.

a. seek **b. emigrate** **c. deteriorate** **d. decimate**

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. What factors may push people to migrate?

…….

……..…

…….

2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of migration?

Advantages:

…….

……..…

…….

Disadvantages:

…….

……..…

…….

S. B.
20 - 21

GRADE: 12 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: World Issues

UNIT 2: Migration

UNIT 2
LESSONS: 4 & 5

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

	Expression		Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	**disgruntled**	adj.	annoyed or disappointed, especially because things have not happened in the way that you wanted	
2	**displace**	v	to make a group of people or animals have to leave the place where they normally live	
3	**mass**	adj.	involving or intended for a very large number of people	
4	**meticulous**	adj.	very careful about small details, and always making sure that everything is done correctly	
5	**migrant**	n	someone who goes to live in another area or country, especially in order to find work	
6	**obliterate**	v	to destroy something completely so that nothing remains	
7	**perturbed**	adj.	worried about something that has happened or will happen	
8	**resort**	n	a place where a lot of people go for holidays	
9	**rift**	n	a crack or narrow opening in a large mass of rock	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(obliterate - resort - disgruntled - mass - migrant - displace)

1. I spent my summer holidays in a famous ……..……. in Tunisia.

2. The famous physicist Einstein was a ……..… from Germany to America.

3. A tornado can …….. a whole city in few minutes.

4. I was very …….. when I realised that I had missed my flight.

5. Thousands of industrial products are ……..…….-produced in China.

GRAMMAR

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

- The Past Perfect tense in English is composed of two parts:

had + Verb3

e.g.: We ***had locked*** the door before we left.

e.g.: They ***had prepared*** everything for the party when the guests arrived.

- It is used to make it clear that one event happened before another in the past.

e.g.: Hamad had gone out when I arrived in the office.

e.g.: I had saved my document before the computer crashed.

e.g.: I had already finished the exam when the teacher told us to stop writing.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

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

1. After the robbers **(leave)** …..….. the bank, the police arrived. **(Correct the verb)**

a. After the robbers have left the bank, the police arrived.

b. After the robbers are leaving the bank, the police arrived.

c. After the robbers had left the bank, the police arrived.

2. He did his homework. He went to bed. **(Join with "After")**

a. After he will do his homework, he went to bed.

b. After he had done his homework, he went to bed.

c. After he is doing his homework, he went to bed.

3. By the time I left my office, the rain **(stop)** …… **(Correct the verb)**

a. By the time I left my office, the rain has stopped.

b. By the time I left my office, the rain will stop.

c. By the time I left my office, the rain had stopped.

4. The humanitarian aids arrived. The refugees suffered so much. **(Join with "Before")**

a. Before the humanitarian aids arrived, the refugees had suffered so much.

b. Before the humanitarian aids arrived, the refugees will suffer so much.

c. The refugees have suffered so much before the humanitarian aids arrived.

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. By the time my father came home, my brother ……..

a. have slept **b. had slept** **c. has slept** **d. has been sleeping**

2. Before the teacher …….. the board, the students had copied the lesson.

a. had erased **b. have erased** **c. erased** **d. will erase**

3. Many spectators ……. before the match ended.

a. had left **b. has left** **c. have left** **d. are leaving**

4. After posting his letter, Fahad realized that he …… his C. V.

a. enclose **b. haven't enclosed** **c. hadn't enclosed** **d. doesn't enclose**

S. B.
22 - 23

GRADE: 12 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: World Issues

UNIT 2: Migration

UNIT 2
LESSONS: 7 & 8

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

	Expression		Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	**animated**	adj.	showing a lot of interest and energy	
2	**arduous**	adj.	involving a lot of strength and effort	
3	**engage in**	ph. v	to be involved in something, especially something that continues for a long time	
4	**major**	adj.	very large or important, when compared to other things or people of a similar kind	
5	**minor**	adj.	small and not very important or serious, especially when compared with other things	
6	**nervously**	adv.	anxiously	
7	**rent**	v	to regularly pay money to live in a house or room that belongs to someone else, or to use something that belongs to someone else	
8	**reside**	v	to live in a particular place	
9	**strenuous**	adj.	needing a lot of effort or strength	
10	**take a breather**	exp.	take a brief pause for rest	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(reside - animated - take a breather - nervously - rent - arduous)

1. It was …….. to clean the streets after the tornado had stricken the city.

2. The car which I ……. from you had a problem.

3. My children become very ……. every time we go out for shopping.

4. Players need to ……..……. after the first half of the match.

5. Most people who …… in this building agree that it is calm and clean.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. What problems may migrants encounter?

…….

……..…

……

2. What solutions do you suggest to solve the problem of migration?

…….

……..…

MODULE 1 - UNIT 2 - LESSON 9

WRITING AN EXPOSITORY ESSAY

Date: .....

Many people consider migration as the best way to improve one's living conditions and realise one's dreams. Plan and write an essay of not less than fourteen sentences (14 sentences) presenting the different advantages and disadvantages of migration.

OUTLINE

Introduction: ……..……..
……
……
……

Body:

Paragraph 1:
……
……
……
……

Paragraph 2:
……
……
……
……

Conclusion: …….
……
……
……

Write your essay here:

GRADE 12 - MODULE 1: World Issues *** UNIT 2: Migration

L		Expression	P.S.	Meaning / Definition	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	1	**afford**	v	to provide something or allow something to happen	يُوفـّرُ \ يأذنُ ب...
	2	**boom**	n	increase in business	انتعاش \ ازدهار
	3	**decimate**	v	to destroy a large part of something	يُهلكُ \ يُدمّر
	4	**deteriorate**	v	to become worse	يتقهقرُ \ يزدادُ سوءاً
	5	**emigrate**	v	to leave your own country in order to live in another country	يُهاجرُ
	6	**famine**	n	a situation in which a large number of people have little or no food for a long time and many people die	مجاعةٌ
	7	**foreign**	adj.	from or relating to a country that is not your own	أجنبيّ
	8	**hard-pressed**	adj.	having a lot of problems and not enough money or time	في ضيق
	9	**high-tech**	adj.	using advanced technology	ذو تقنية عالية
	10	**necessitate**	v	to make it necessary for you to do something	يستوجبُ \ يستلزمُ
	11	**seek**	v	to try to achieve or get something	يطلبُ \ يسعى وراء ...
	12	**unfortunately**	adv.	used when you are mentioning a fact that you wish were not true	لسوء الحظّ
4 & 5	1	**disgruntled**	adj.	annoyed or disappointed, especially because things have not happened in the way that you wanted	مُتذمّرٌ \ مُستاءٌ
	2	**displace**	v	to make a group of people or animals have to leave the place where they normally live	يُهجّرُ \ يطرُد
	3	**mass**	adj.	involving or intended for a very large number of people	بالجملة \ للعموم
	4	**meticulous**	adj.	very careful about small details, and always making sure that everything is done correctly	شديدُ التمحيص و التحقيق
	5	**migrant**	n	someone who goes to live in another area or country, especially in order to find work	مُهــاجرٌ
	6	**obliterate**	v	to destroy something completely so that nothing remains	يُهدّم \ يمحقُ
	7	**perturbed**	adj.	worried about something that has happened or will happen	مُنزعجٌ \ قلقٌ
	8	**resort**	n	a place where a lot of people go for holidays	مُنتجعٌ سياحي
	9	**rift**	n	a crack or narrow opening in a large mass of rock	صدعٌ في الصخر
7 & 8	1	**animated**	adj.	showing a lot of interest and energy	مُتحمّس
	2	**arduous**	adj.	involving a lot of strength and effort	مُتعِب \ مُرهِقٌ
	3	**engage in**	ph. v	to be involved in something, especially something that continues for a long time	ينشغل بـ... \ يلتزمُ بـ...
	4	**major**	adj.	very large or important, when compared to other things or people of a similar kind	مُهمّ \ أساسيٌ
	5	**minor**	adj.	small and not very important or serious, especially when compared with other things	ثانويٌ \ قليل الأهميّة
	6	**nervously**	adv.	anxiously	بعصبية \ بقلق
	7	**rent**	v	to regularly pay money to live in a house or room that belongs to someone else, or to use something that belongs to someone else	يستأجرُ
	8	**reside**	v	to live in a particular place	يُقيمُ \ يسكُنُ
	9	**strenuous**	adj.	needing a lot of effort or strength	مُجهِدٌ \ مُرهق
	10	**take a breather**	exp.	take a brief pause for rest	يأخذ قسطا من الراحة

SAMI BIN YOUNES

S. B.
24 - 25

GRADE: 12 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: World Issues

UNIT 3: Human Values

UNIT 3
LESSONS:
1 & 2

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

	Expression		Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	**abuse**	n	cruel and violent treatment of a person	
2	**anthropologist**	n	a person who studies people, their societies, culture, etc.	
3	**apparent**	adj.	clearly visible or understood	
4	**attribute**	n	a quality or feature regarded as a characteristic or inherent part of someone or something	
5	**charitable**	adj.	of or relating to the assistance of those in need	
6	**compassion**	n	sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings or misfortunes of others	
7	**discrimination**	n	the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people esp. on the grounds of race, age, or gender	
8	**diversity**	n	the state of being diverse; variety; a range of different things	
9	**empathy**	n	the ability to understand and share the feelings of another	
10	**ethnographer**	n	a person whose job is to describe the customs of individual peoples and cultures	
11	**impulse**	n	a sudden strong and unreflective urge to act	
12	**incapable**	adj.	not able to do something	
13	**inevitable**	adj.	certain to happen; unavoidable	
14	**legislation**	n	laws, considered collectively	
15	**liberty**	n	the state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority on one's way of life, behaviour or political views	
16	**minority**	n	the smaller number or part, especially a number that is less than half the whole number	
17	**overview**	n	a general review or summary of a subject	
18	**tolerance**	n	the ability or willingness to accept something, in particular the existence of opinions or behaviour that one does not necessarily agree with	
19	**universal**	adj.	applicable to all cases	
20	**value**	v	consider (someone or something) to be important or beneficial; have a high opinion of	

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(value - tolerance - universal - incapable - diversity - legislations)

1. She is respected by her students due to her gentleness and ……...….

2. The government is going to pass new …… to control immigration.

3. Students should …… the efforts that their teachers do for them.

4. There is a huge …….. of marine life in oceans.

5. Old people are usually ……. of caring for themselves.

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. In some countries, immigrants may be subject to ……...…… and abuse.

a. liberty **b. discrimination** **c. overview** **d. impulse**

2. The accident was the ..... consequence of carelessness.

a. universal **b. incapable** **c. inevitable** **d. charitable**

3. Many people showed ..... with the victim during the prosecution.

a. minority **b. empathy** **c. overview** **d. ethnographer**

4. Then, for no ..... reason, the train suddenly stopped.

a. incapable **b. charitable** **c. universal** **d. apparent**

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. What universal human values do most societies share?

…….

…….…

2. What role do human values play in society?

…….

…….…

3. What values does Islam mainly emphasise?

…….

…….…

Wb.
16 - 17

GRADE: 12 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: World Issues

UNIT 3: Human Values

UNIT 3
LESSON: 3

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

	Expression		Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	**aftermath**	n	the consequences of an event, especially a disastrous one, or the period of time during which these consequences are felt	
2	**deploy**	v	to put something to use	
3	**ethnicity**	n	ethnic affiliation or distinctiveness	
4	**hardship**	n	difficulty or suffering caused by a lack of something, especially money	
5	**voluntary**	adj.	done or given freely with no promise of money or other recompense strongly	
6	**vulnerable**	adj.	susceptible to physical or emotional attack or harm	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(deployed - hardships - vulnerable - ethnicities - voluntary - aftermath)

1. The American people are a combination of several .....

2. The volunteers were quickly …….. in the region to help people.

3. Participation in …… work is a proof of compassion.

4. After the earthquake, many people have become …… and need help.

5. They had gone through many ……, but they managed to overcome them.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. What role do humanitarian organizations play?

…….

…….

2. How do humanitarian organizations help vulnerable people?

…….

…….

S. B.
26 - 27

GRADE: 12 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: World Issues

UNIT 3: Human Values

UNIT 3
LESSONS: 4 & 5

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

	Expression	P.S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	**aggressive**	adj.	ready or likely to attack or confront; characterized by or resulting from hostile or violent behaviour	
2	**compassionately**	adv.	sympathetically	
3	**cry over spilt milk**	idiom	to regret something after it is too late	
4	**enfranchisement**	n	the act of giving a group of people the right to vote	
5	**extravagant**	adj.	exceeding what is reasonable or appropriate; absurd	
6	**frail**	adj.	weak and delicate	
7	**over a barrel**	idiom	in a helpless position	
8	**over the hill**	idiom	old and past one's prime	
9	**over the top**	idiom	to an excessive or exaggerated degree, in particular so as to go beyond reasonable or acceptable limits	
10	**suffrage**	n	the right to vote in political elections	
11	**tide someone over**	idiom	help out, assist, aid	

SAMI BIN YOUNES

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(compassionately - frail - suffrage - aggressive - over the hill - extravagant)

1. In many countries, women are still fighting for …….

2. His grandfather has become ……..…… , so he has to help him regularly.

3. It is fundamental that nurses must treat patients …….

4. Most of his friends agree that he has a very …….. behaviour.

5. I think my car has become ……..……**.** I must buy a new one.

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. His father punished him because this time he had gone ……...

a. over the hill **b. over a barrel** **c. over the top** **d. cry over spilt milk**

2. The wedding party was really …….**.** Too much money was spent on it.

a. extravagant **b. frail** **c. aggressive** **d. compassionately**

3. There was no need to …….**.** He had lost all his money.

a. over the hill **b. over a barrel** **c. over the top** **d. cry over spilt milk**

GRAMMAR

Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs are words that tell us how an action is done. They are usually formed by adding ***-ly*** to the end of an adjective.

- If the adjective ends with ***–l,*** add ***-ly***; careful-carefully.
- If the adjective ends with ***–y,*** change to ***-ily***; lucky-luckily
- If the adjective ends with ***–ble,*** change to ***-bly***; responsible-responsibly

serious → serious**ly**
bad → bad**ly**
faithful → faithful**ly**
slow → slow**ly**

Conditional Sentences

(A Brief Revision)

Conditional Type 0

Form: If + Simple Present, **Simple Present**

- If you throw a glass on the ground, it breaks.

Conditional Type 1

Form: If + Simple Present, **will** + Infinitive Verb

- If I find his address, I will send him an invitation.

Conditional Type 2

Form: If + Simple Past, **would** + Infinitive Verb

- If I found his address, I would send him an invitation.

Conditional Type 3

Form: If + Past Perfect, **would** + **have** + Past Participle

- If I had found his address, I would have sent him an invitation.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. If I had enough money, I …….. a new house.

a. will buy **b. would buy** **c. buy** **d. would have bought**

2. They …… if they had worked hard.

a. would finish **b. would have finished** **c. finished** **d. will finish**

3. If you had invited Ali to your party, he ……...

a. comes **b. would come** **c. would have come** **d. will come**

4. They …… if they had better jobs in their home countries.

a. wouldn't migrate **b. wouldn't have migrated** **c. didn't migrate** **d. migrate**

5. If you have a job interview, …….. early to the office.

a. went **b. would have gone** **c. would go** **d. go**

6. I would have bought those shoes if they …….. me

a. would fit **b. would have fitted** **c. had fitted** **d. will fit**

7. If there were no laws, people ……. safe and secure.

a. wouldn't feel **b. would have felt** **c. wouldn't have felt** **d. won't feel**

8. He would have done better if they ……. him a second chance.

a. would give **b. would have given** **c. give** **d. had given**

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

1. He **(succeed)** ……. if he had studied hard. **(Correct the verb)**

a. He would have succeeded if he had studied hard.

b. He will succeed if he had studied hard.

c. He would succeed if he had studied hard.

2. They would have missed their flight if they had arrived late. **(Make negative)**

a. They will miss their flight if they hadn't arrived late.

b. They would have missed their flight if they haven't arrived late.

c. They wouldn't have missed their flight if they hadn't arrived late.

3. If that watch had been cheap, I **(buy)** ..... it. **(Correct the verb)**

a. If that watch had been cheap, I would have bought it.

b. If that watch had been cheap, I would buy it.

c. If that watch had been cheap, I am going to buy it.

4. If you had gone to London, you ……..…… **(Complete the sentence)**

a. If you had gone to London, you would visit many museums.

b. If you had gone to London, you would have visited many museums.

c. If you had gone to London, you visited many museums.

S. B.
28 - 29

GRADE: 12 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 1: World Issues

UNIT 3: Human Values

UNIT 3
LESSONS: 7 & 8

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

	Expression		Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	**alleviate**	v	to make (suffering, deficiency, or a problem) less severe	
2	**appeal**	n	a serious or urgent request, typically one made to the public	
3	**avert**	v	to prevent or ward off (an undesirable occurrence)	
4	**campaign**	n	an organized course of action to achieve a particular goal	
5	**commitment**	n	an engagement or obligation that restricts freedom of action	
6	**dire**	adj.	(of a situation or event) extremely serious or urgent	
7	**donate**	v	to give (money or goods) for a good cause, for example to a charity	
8	**extensive**	adj.	large in size, amount or degree	
9	**humanitarian**	adj.	concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare	
10	**in leaps and bounds**	exp.	rapidly, swiftly	
11	**underprivileged**	adj.	deprived of many of the rights and privileges enjoyed by most people in society, usually as a result of poverty	

SAMI BIN YOUNES

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(in leaps and bounds - dire - campaign - appeal - humanitarian - donate)

1. People who are in ……..…… situations need urgent help and support.

2. Many volunteers reacted positively in response to the urgent ……..…….

3. Tents and food supplies must arrive to the refugees …….

4. …… aids are mostly needed after natural disasters.

5. The government will organize a …….. to help the needy families.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. What role do human values play in society?

…….

……..…

……..……

2. How important is charity work for society?

…….

……..…

…….

MODULE 1 - UNIT 3 - LESSON 9

WRITING AN EXPOSITORY ESSAY

Date: .....

Charity work has become necessary all over the world and has taken many forms. Plan and write an essay of not less than fourteen sentences (14 sentences) in which you explain the importance of charity work and you present the different forms that it can take.

OUTLINE

Introduction: ……..……..

……

……

……

Body:

Paragraph 1:

……

……

……

……

Paragraph 2:

……

……

……

……

Conclusion: ……

……

……

……

Write your essay here:

GRADE 12 *** MODULE 1: World Issues *** UNIT 3: Human Values

L		Expression	P.S.	Meaning / Definition	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	1	**abuse**	n	cruel and violent treatment of a person	تعسّف
	2	**anthropologist**	n	a person who studies people, their societies, culture, etc.	عالم مُختص في دراسة المجتمعات البشرية وثقافاتها
	3	**apparent**	adj.	clearly visible or understood	ظاهر – باد للعيان
	4	**attribute**	n	a quality or feature regarded as a characteristic or inherent part of someone or something	صفة - خاصيّة
	5	**charitable**	adj.	of or relating to the assistance of those in need	خيري
	6	**compassion**	n	sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings or misfortunes of others	الشفقة – العطف
	7	**discrimination**	n	the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people esp. on the grounds of race, age, or gender	التفرقة - التمييز
	8	**diversity**	n	the state of being diverse; variety; a range of different things	التنوُع
	9	**empathy**	n	the ability to understand and share the feelings of another	التعاطف مع الآخرين
	10	**ethnographer**	n	a person whose job is to describe the customs of individual peoples and cultures	عالم مُختص في دراسة الأجناس البشرية و عاداتها وثقافاتها
	11	**impulse**	n	a sudden strong and unreflective urge to act	قوّةٌ دافعة – دافعٌ
	12	**incapable**	adj.	not able to do something	غيرُ قادرٌ - عاجزٌ
	13	**inevitable**	adj.	certain to happen; unavoidable	حتميٌّ – لا يمكن تجنّبه
	14	**legislation**	n	laws, considered collectively	التّشريعات - القوانين
	15	**liberty**	n	the state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority on one's way of life, behaviour or political views	الحرّية
	16	**minority**	n	the smaller number or part, especially a number that is less than half the whole number	أقلّيةٌ
	17	**overview**	n	a general review or summary of a subject	مُلخّص شاملٌ
	18	**tolerance**	n	the ability or willingness to accept something, in particular the existence of opinions or behaviour that one does not necessarily agree with	التسامُح
	19	**universal**	adj.	applicable to all cases	كوني – شاملٌ - عامّ
	20	**value**	v	consider (someone or something) to be important or beneficial; have a high opinion of	يثمّنُ – يقيّم الأشياء
3	1	**aftermath**	n	the consequences of an event, especially a disastrous one, or the period of time during which these consequences are felt	عواقب - تِبعات
	2	**deploy**	v	to put something to use	ينشر (الجند)
	3	**ethnicity**	n	ethnic affiliation or distinctiveness	عِرقٌ - جِنسٌ
	4	**hardship**	n	difficulty or suffering caused by a lack of something, especially money	صُعوبةٌ - مُعاناةٌ
	5	**voluntary**	adj.	done or given freely with no promise of money or other recompense strongly	طــوعِيٌ
	6	**vulnerable**	adj.	susceptible to physical or emotional attack or harm	يسهل الإضرارُ به - حسّاس
4 & 5	1	**aggressive**	adj.	ready or likely to attack or confront; characterized by or resulting from hostile or violent behaviour	عُــدواني - شرِسٌ
	2	**compassionately**	adv.	sympathetically	بعطفٍ و شفقةٍ
	3	**cry over spilt milk**	idiom	to regret something after it is too late	يندمُ على شيئ أضاعه
	4	**enfranchisement**	n	the act of giving a group of people the right to vote	إعطاء حقّ التصويت
	5	**extravagant**	adj.	exceeding what is reasonable or appropriate; absurd	مُفرَطٌ - مُبالَغٌ فيه

	6	**frail**	adj.	weak and delicate	**ضامِرٌ – هزيل - واهٍ**
	7	**over a barrel**	idiom	in a helpless position	**في وضعية حرجةٍ**
	8	**over the hill**	idiom	old and past one's prime	**عفى عنه الزمن**
	9	**over the top**	idiom	to an excessive or exaggerated degree, in particular so as to go beyond reasonable or acceptable limits	**فاق حدّهُ**
	10	**suffrage**	n	the right to vote in political elections	**حق التصويت في الانتخابات**
	11	**tide someone over**	idiom	help out, assist, aid	**يُساعدُ**
7 & 8	1	**alleviate**	v	to make (suffering, deficiency, or a problem) less severe	**يُخفّف الألم أو المعانة**
	2	**appeal**	n	a serious or urgent request, typically one made to the public	**نداءٌ – طلبٌ مستعجلٌ**
	3	**avert**	v	to prevent or ward off (an undesirable occurrence)	**يدرأ – يُجنّبُ**
	4	**campaign**	n	an organized course of action to achieve a particular goal	**حملةٌ**
	5	**commitment**	n	an engagement or obligation that restricts freedom of action	**إلتزامٌ**
	6	**dire**	adj.	(of a situation or event) extremely serious or urgent	**مُلحٌّ – مُستعجلٌ**
	7	**donate**	v	to give (money or goods) for a good cause, for example to a charity	**يتبرّعُ**
	8	**extensive**	adj.	large in size, amount or degree	**هائلٌ - مهولٌ**
	9	**humanitarian**	adj.	concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare	**خيري - إنساني**
	10	**in leaps and bounds**	exp.	rapidly, swiftly	**في لمح البصر**
	11	**underprivileged**	adj.	deprived of many of the rights and privileges enjoyed by most people in society, usually as a result of poverty	**محرومٌ - فقيرٌ**

SAMI BIN YOUNES

S. B.
30

MODULE 1 - FOCUS ON

Date: .....

SET BOOK QUESTION

1. What are the characteristics of a successful diplomat?

……

……

COMPOUND WORDS

There are three types of compound words in English language:

1. Open compound words:

Examples: living room, coffee mug, dinner table, training programme, car race …

2. Closed compound words:

Examples: notebook, workshop, fireman, classroom, bookstore, highway …

3. Hyphenated compound words:

Examples: well-trained, father-in-law, up-to-date, nice-looking, second-hand …

S. B.
34 - 35

GRADE: 12 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 2: Natural World

UNIT 4: The Earth at Risk

UNIT 4
LESSONS: 1 & 2

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

	Expression	P.S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	**climate**	n	weather conditions in an area over a period of time	
2	**desertification**	n	the process by which fertile land becomes desert, typically as a result of drought, deforestation, or inappropriate agriculture	
3	**erode**	v	to destroy slowly	
4	**graze**	v	to put animals in a field so that they can eat the grass	
5	**harsh**	adj.	unpleasantly rough	
6	**increasingly**	adv.	increasing over time	
7	**kill off**	v	to destroy something utterly, or destroy the remaining members of a group of people or creatures	
8	**overcultivate**	v	to cultivate too much, more than you should	
9	**permanently**	adv.	lastingly	
10	**precipitate**	v	to cause (an event or situation, typically one that is bad or undesirable) to happen suddenly, unexpectedly, or prematurely	
11	**productive**	adj.	producing or able to produce large amounts of goods, crops or other commodities	
12	**proportion**	n	a part, share, or number considered in comparative relation to a whole	
13	**soil**	n	the top layer of the earth in which plants grow	
14	**treacherous**	adj.	hazardous because of presenting hidden or unpredictable dangers	
15	**unproductive**	adj.	not producing or able to produce large amounts of goods, crops, or other commodities	
16	**wash away**	v	if water washes something away, it carries it away, usually with great force	
17	**wildfire**	n	a large, destructive forest- or bush-fire that spreads quickly	

SAMI BIN YOUNES

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(soil - kill off - productive - wildfire - permanently - wash away)

1. He deleted some old documents from his computer ……

2. This piece of land is very ……**.**You shouldn't sell it!

3. Chemical substances may damage the …… if they are thrown carelessly.

4. Rain may …….. the fertile soil when it falls on mountains.

5. Pesticides can …….. many insects, including bees.

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. ……. destroyed large parts of the Amazon forest last month.

a. Climate **b. Proportion** **c. Wildfire** **d. Soil**

2. Farmers should not …….. their lands.

a. wash away **b. precipitate** **c. erode** **d. overcultivate**

3. In the desert, the weather is extremely ……. and usually dry.

a. harsh **b. productive** **c. treacherous** **d. unproductive**

4. Wildfires are very ……..… especially in windy weather.

a. productive **b. unproductive** **c. harsh** **d. treacherous**

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. What dangers may threaten life on Earth?

……

……

……

2. What factors may lead to desertification?

……

……

……

3. How does desertification harm the environment?

……

……

……

S. B.
36 - 37

GRADE: 12 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 2: Natural World

UNIT 4: The Earth at Risk

UNIT 4
LESSONS: 4 & 5

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

	Expression		Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	**arid**	adj.	(of land or a climate) having little or no rain; too dry or barren to support vegetation	
2	**atmosphere**	n	the mixture of gases that surrounds the Earth	
3	**equator**	n	an imaginary line drawn around the earth equally distant from both poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres and constituting the parallel of latitude 0°	
4	**flooding**	n	an overflowing of a large amount of water beyond its normal confines, esp. over what is normally dry land	
5	**forecasting**	n	a prediction or estimate of future events, esp. coming weather or a financial trend	
6	**frigid**	adj.	very cold in temperature	
7	**humid**	adj.	marked by a relatively high level of water vapor in the atmosphere	
8	**misbehave**	v	to fail to conduct oneself in a way that is acceptable to others; behave badly	
9	**planting**	v	to place (a seed, bulb, or plant) in the ground so that it can grow	
10	**prevailing**	adj.	widespread in a particular area at a particular time; current	
11	**reclaim**	v	to bring (waste land or land formerly underwater) under cultivation	

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(frigid - atmosphere - reclaimed - flooding - equator - arid)

1. In Alaska, the weather is really …….

2. Japan has ……. large pieces of land from the sea.

3. Countries on the …… have very hot weather in summer.

4. Fumes and toxic gases may cause serious damage to the …….

5. The weather in the Sahara Desert is very hot and ……..

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. The continuous heavy rain may cause …….. in some countries.

a. atmosphere **b. flooding** **c. forecasting** **d. equator**

2. Some people find it difficult to breathe when the weather is …….

a. arid **b. prevailing** **c. frigid** **d. humid**

3. The weather …….. comes usually at the end of the News programme.

a. forecasting **b. equator** **c. atmosphere** **d. flooding**

4. In Africa, the ……. weather is hot.

a. humid **b. arid** **c. frigid** **d. prevailing**

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

1. ……. save our planet, governments must do their best efforts.

a. Because b. In order to c. With the result that d. So that

2. International collaboration is necessary …… put an end to the growing environmental problems.

a. so that b. leads to c. is the cause of d. to

3. Industrial activities …….. the increasing problem of pollution.

a. are the cause of b. in order to c. because d. so that

4. Huge parts of the forest were destroyed, …….. many animals lost their habitat.

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

5. …… nobody really cares about the environment, ecological disasters are increasing gradually.

a. Because b. In order to c. With the result that d. So that

6. Farmers cut trees ……. they can get more lands to cultivate.

a. leads to b. in order to c. is the cause of d. so that

7. The increase of pollution ……. many diseases.

a. leads to b. so that c. because d. in order to

8. They are making great efforts …… clean this river.

a. because b. in order to c. leads to d. so that

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

1. I studied hard. I got excellent marks. **(Join with "with the result that")**

a. I studied hard, with the result that I got excellent marks.

b. I studied hard; I got excellent marks with the result that.

c. I studied with the result that hard, I got excellent marks.

2. He took another road. He wanted to avoid the traffic jam. **(Join with "in order to")**

a. He took another road to avoid the in order to traffic jam.

b. In order to took another road, he wanted to avoid the traffic jam.

c. He took another road in order to avoid the traffic jam.

3. Many fish died. Water was polluted. **(Join with "because")**

a. Many fish died water because was polluted.

b. Many fish because died water was polluted.

c. Many fish died because water was polluted.

4. I will travel abroad. I will pursue my academic studies. **(Join with "so that")**

a. I will travel abroad so that I pursue my academic studies.

b. I will travel abroad I will pursue my so that academic studies.

c. I will travel so that abroad I will pursue my academic studies.

S. B.
38 - 39

GRADE: 12 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 2: Natural World

UNIT 4: The Earth at Risk

UNIT 4
LESSONS: 7 & 8

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

	Expression		Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	**curtail**	v	to reduce in extent or quantity; to impose a restriction on	
2	**hurdle**	n	an obstacle or difficulty	
3	**implement**	v	to put into effect	
4	**intrinsic**	adj.	belonging naturally; essential	
5	**paucity**	n	the presence of something only in small or insufficient quantities or amounts; scarcity	
6	**preservation**	n	the action of maintaining something in its original or existing state	
7	**prevail over**	ph. v	to prove more powerful than opposing forces; be victorious	
8	**scarcity**	n	insufficiency; shortage	
9	**spearhead**	n	an individual or group chosen to lead an attack or movement	
10	**unwarranted**	adj.	not justified or authorized	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(hurdle - curtail - implement - paucity - unwarranted - spearhead)

1. The government must …… its plans to protect the environment.

2. Most expenditures in our company are …….

3. Large areas in Africa suffer from …….. of water and food.

4. Illiteracy is the main ……. on the way of economic growth.

5. Real efforts must be done to ……. the excessive consumption of water.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is water considered as the most precious natural resource?

…….

……..…

2. What should people do to prevail over the problem of water scarcity?

…….

……..…

MODULE 2 - UNIT 4 - LESSON 9

WRITING AN EXPOSITORY ESSAY

Date: .....

Water is considered as the most precious natural resource, which means that it must be preserved by all means. Plan and write an essay of not less than fourteen sentences (14 sentences) explaining both the importance of water and the possible ways to preserve it.

OUTLINE

Introduction: ……..……..
……
……
……

Body:
Paragraph 1:
……
……
……
……

Paragraph 2:
……
……
……
……

Conclusion: ……
……
……
……

Write your essay here:

GRADE 12 *** MODULE 2: Natural World *** UNIT 4: The Earth at Risk

L		Expression	P.S.	Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	1	climate	n	weather conditions in an area over a period of time	المناخ
	2	desertification	n	the process by which fertile land becomes desert, typically as a result of drought, deforestation, or inappropriate agriculture	التصحّرُ
	3	erode	v	to destroy slowly	يجرُفُ (التربة)
	4	graze	v	to put animals in a field so that they can eat the grass	يرعى (الماشية)
	5	harsh	adj.	unpleasantly rough	قاسٍ
	6	increasingly	adv.	increasing over time	بِشكلٍ متزايد
	7	kill off	v	to destroy something utterly, or destroy the remaining members of a group of people or creatures	يُبيدُ
	8	overcultivate	v	to cultivate too much, more than you should	يبالغ في إستغلال الارض
	9	permanently	adv.	lastingly	بشكلٍ دائمٍ
	10	precipitate	v	to cause (an event or situation, typically one that is bad or undesirable) to happen suddenly, unexpectedly, or prematurely	يُسبّبُ – يُعجّلُ بـ...
	11	productive	adj.	producing or able to produce large amounts of goods, crops or other commodities	مُنتجٌ - خِصبٌ
	12	proportion	n	a part, share, or number considered in comparative relation to a whole	حصّةٌ من - جُزءٌ من
	13	soil	n	the top layer of the earth in which plants grow	التّربة
	14	treacherous	adj.	hazardous because of presenting hidden or unpredictable dangers	خدّاعٌ - خطير
	15	unproductive	adj.	not producing or able to produce large amounts of goods, crops, or other commodities	غير منتج - جدبٌ
	16	wash away	v	if water washes something away, it carries it away, usually with great force	يجرُف (السيل)
	17	wildfire	n	a large, destructive forest- or bush-fire that spreads quickly	حرائق الغابات
4 & 5	1	arid	adj.	(of land or a climate) having little or no rain; too dry or barren to support vegetation	جافٌّ (المناخ)
	2	atmosphere	n	the mixture of gases that surrounds the Earth	الجوّ – الفضاء
	3	equator	n	an imaginary line drawn around the earth equally distant from both poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres and constituting the parallel of latitude 0°	خطّ الإستواء
	4	flooding	n	an overflowing of a large amount of water beyond its normal confines, esp. over what is normally dry land	فيضانٌ
	5	forecasting	n	a prediction or estimate of future events, esp. coming weather or a financial trend	توقُّعٌ
	6	frigid	adj.	very cold in temperature	باردٌ جدا (المناخ)
	7	humid	adj.	marked by a relatively high level of water vapor in the atmosphere	رطبٌ (المناخ)
	8	misbehave	v	to fail to conduct oneself in a way that is acceptable to others; behave badly	يسيء التصرُّفَ
	9	planting	v	to place (a seed, bulb, or plant) in the ground so that it can grow	يغرسُ - يزرعُ
	10	prevailing	adj.	widespread in a particular area at a particular time; current	طاغي - مهيمن
	11	reclaim	v	to bring (waste land or land formerly underwater) under cultivation	يستصلح أرضًا
7 & 8	1	curtail	v	to reduce in extent or quantity; to impose a restriction on	يُنقص من .. - يحدُّ من
	2	hurdle	n	an obstacle or difficulty	عقبةٌ – عائقٌ
	3	implement	v	to put into effect	يُنفّذُ – يُفعّلُ
	4	intrinsic	adj.	belonging naturally; essential	جوهريٌّ – اساسي
	5	paucity	n	the presence of something only in small or insufficient quantities or amounts; scarcity	ندرةٌ – قِـلّةٌ
	6	preservation	n	the action of maintaining something in its original or existing state	الحِفاظُ على ...
	7	prevail over	ph. v	to prove more powerful than opposing forces; be victorious	يطغى – يُسيطرُ على
	8	scarcity	n	insufficiency; shortage	نقصٌ - عَوزٌ فيّ ...
	9	spearhead	n	an individual or group chosen to lead an attack or movement	رأسُ الحربة
	10	unwarranted	adj.	not justified or authorized	غيرُ مبرر أو مسموح

SAMI BIN YOUNES

S. B.
40 - 41

GRADE: 12 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 2: Natural World

UNIT 5: Precious Resources

UNIT 5
LESSONS:
1 & 2

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

	Expression		Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	**collection points**	n	particular spots, places, or positions in an area where rubbish or litter is gathered	
2	**concur**	v	to be of the same opinion; to agree	
3	**crisis**	n	a time of intense difficulty, trouble or danger	
4	**machinery**	n	machines collectively	
5	**offence**	n	a breach of a law or rule; an illegal act	
6	**pass a law**	exp.	to approve or put into effect (a proposal or law) by voting on it	
7	**prohibitively**	adv.	(of a price or charge) excessively high	
8	**reprocess**	v	to process (something, esp. spent nuclear fuel) again or differently, typically in order to reuse it	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(crisis - pass a law - prohibitively - concur - reprocess - offence)

1. I ……... with you on the fact that we must punish illegal hunters.

2. The new law considers smoking in public places as a serious …….

3. The manager said that their company was suffering from a severe financial ……

4. The prices of some cars are ……. high.

5. The government must …… to punish hackers.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. How can recycling help to solve the problems of waste?

…….

…….

2. What materials can be recycled?

…….

…….

S. B.
42 - 43

GRADE: 12 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 2: Natural World

UNIT 5: Precious Resources

UNIT 5
LESSONS: 4 & 5

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

	Expression		Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	**administration**	n	the process or activity of running a business, organization	
2	**annoyance**	n	the feeling or state of being annoyed; irritation	
3	**bureaucracy**	n	a system of government in which most of the important decisions are made by state officials rather than by elected representatives	
4	**come up against**	ph. v	to meet; to face	
5	**criticism**	n	the expression of disapproval of someone or something based on perceived faults or mistakes	
6	**cut down on**	ph. v	to reduce	
7	**get rid of**	ph. v	to dispose of, throw away	
8	**go along with**	ph. v	to give one's consent or agreement to a person or their views	
9	**incinerator**	n	an apparatus for burning waste material, esp. industrial waste, at high temperatures until it is reduced to ash	
10	**irritation**	n	the state of feeling annoyed, impatient, or angry	
11	**keep up with**	ph. v	to know the latest information about	
12	**packaging**	n	materials used to wrap or protect goods	
13	**paperwork**	n	routine work involving written documents such as forms, records, or letters	
14	**put up with**	ph. v	to accept, stand, tolerate (something unpleasant)	
15	**red tape**	idiom	paperwork and administration	
16	**run out of**	ph. v	(of a supply of something) to be used up	

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(ran out of - red tape - keep up with - irritation - incinerator - get rid of)

1. Many projects are clogged up because of too much …….

2. The Internet enables people to ……..……. the latest news.

3. My car …….. petrol this morning while I was driving to school.

4. We must find a safe way to …….. chemical waste.

5. The government was subject to a lot of …….. because of its new laws.

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. …….. can be a serious hurdle on the way of economic growth.

a. Packaging **b. Incinerator** **c. Irritation** **d. Bureaucracy**

2. The doctor advised my grandfather to …… sugary and fatty foods.

a. run out of **b. go along with** **c. cut down on** **d. come up against**

3. I usually …….. the view that money doesn't guarantee happiness.

a. put up with **b. cut down on** **c. go along with** **d. get rid of**

GRAMMAR
TALKING ABOUT WISHES

1. Wish + past simple: expressing **dissatisfactions** with the present, and impossible conditions:

e.g.: I wish I *were* ten years younger. (This is impossible)

e.g.: I wish I *had* my camera with me. (I don't have my camera with me now.)

2. Wish + past perfect: expressing **regret** about something that happened or didn't happen in the past:

e.g.: I wish I *had closed* the window before I left. (I didn't close the window.)

e.g.: I wish I *hadn't sold* my old phone. (I sold my phone.)

3. Wish + would: making complaints about other people's behaviour:

e.g.: I *wish people would stop* throwing rubbish everywhere.

e.g.: I *wish students wouldn't come* late every day.

GRAMMAR EXERCISE

From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. I wish I …… about my neighbours before I bought this house.

a. had inquired **b. have inquired** **c. inquired** **d. has inquired**

2. I wish I ……. a new car. This one has become very old.

a. has **b. have** **c. had** **d. am having**

3. I wish you …… his face when he heard the news.

a. would see **b. will see** **c. have seen** **d. had seen**

4. I wish people ……. off their mobiles before coming into mosques

a. have switched **b. would switch** **c. are switching** **d. was switched**

5. I wish I …….. this terrible printer.

a. had bought **b. have bought** **c. hadn't bought** **d. haven't bought**

6. I wish my teacher ……. me a full mark in the last exam.

a. had given **b. have given** **c. hadn't given** **d. gives**

7. I wish my friends …… sending me emails every day.

a. have stopped **b. would stop** **c. will stop** **d. stop**

8. I wish I ……. my passport in my bag before I left. I forgot it at home.

a. am putting **b. have put** **c. hasn't put** **d. had put**

S. B.
44 - 45

GRADE: 12 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 2: Natural World

UNIT 5: Precious Resources

UNIT 5
LESSONS:
7 & 8

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

	Expression	P.S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	**component**	n	a part or element of a larger whole	
2	**compost**	v	to make (vegetable matter or manure) into decayed organic material used as a plant fertilizer	
3	**constant**	adj.	occurring continuously over a period of time	
4	**constituent**	n	being a part of a whole	
5	**duration**	n	the time during which something continues	
6	**heartening**	adj.	inspiring, elevating	
7	**household waste**	n	material that is not wanted at home	
8	**incineration**	n	the process of destroying (something, esp. waste material) by burning	
9	**material**	n	the matter from which a thing is or can be made	
10	**quantity**	n	amount or number of something	
11	**trend**	n	a general direction in which something is developing or changing	
12	**upsurge**	n	an upward surge in the strength or quantity of something; an increase	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(trend - compost - quantity - constant - duration - heartening)

1. It is really …….... to see some children dying because of famine.

2. To ……. green waste is better than bury it in the ground.

3. Employees suffer when prices increase, and their salaries remain ……..

4. Spending holidays in Turkey has become a common ……. these days.

5. The rain had lasted only for a short ……. before it stopped.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. How can recycling help to preserve natural resources?

…….

…….…

2. How should we use natural resources?

…….

…….…

…….

MODULE 2 - UNIT 5 - LESSON 9

WRITING AN EXPOSITORY ESSAY

Date: .....

Recycling can be the best way to reuse many existing materials and preserve various natural resources. Plan and write an essay of not less than fourteen sentences (14 sentences) presenting the advantages of recycling and telling about the different materials that can be recycled.

OUTLINE

Introduction: ……..……..

……

……

……

Body:

Paragraph 1:

……

……

……

……

Paragraph 2:

……

……

……

……

Conclusion: ……

……

……

……

Write your essay here:

GRADE 12
MODULE 2: Natural World *** UNIT 5: Precious Resources

L		Expression	P.S.	Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	1	collection points	n	particular spots, places, or positions in an area where rubbish or litter is gathered	اماكن تجميع النفايات
	2	concur	v	to be of the same opinion; to agree	يتّفقُ في الرأي مع ..
	3	crisis	n	a time of intense difficulty, trouble or danger	أزمةٌ
	4	machinery	n	machines collectively	مجموعة الآلات
	5	offence	n	a breach of a law or rule; an illegal act	جُنحةٌ – مخالفة
	6	pass a law	exp.	to approve or put into effect (a proposal or law) by voting on it	يُقرُّ قانونًا
	7	prohibitively	adv.	(of a price or charge) excessively high	(سعر) مرتفع جدا
	8	reprocess	v	to process (something, esp. spent nuclear fuel) again or differently, typically in order to reuse it	يُكرّرُ – يُعالج
4 & 5	1	administration	n	the process or activity of running a business, organization	الإدارةُ و التسيير
	2	annoyance	n	the feeling or state of being annoyed; irritation	قلقٌ - إزعاجٌ
	3	bureaucracy	n	a system of government in which most of the important decisions are made by state officials rather than by elected representatives	البيروقراطية
	4	come up against	ph. v	to meet; to face	يُواجهُ – يتعرّض لـ
	5	criticism	n	the expression of disapproval of someone or something based on perceived faults or mistakes	انتقاد
	6	cut down on	ph. v	to reduce	يُخفّضُ – يُنقصُ من
	7	get rid of	ph. v	to dispose of, throw away	يتخلّصُ من
	8	go along with	ph. v	to give one's consent or agreement to a person or their views	يتّفقُ مع شخص ما
	9	incinerator	n	an apparatus for burning waste material, esp. industrial waste, at high temperatures until it is reduced to ash	فُرنٌ لحرق النفايات
	10	irritation	n	the state of feeling annoyed, impatient, or angry	قلقٌ - إزعاجٌ
	11	keep up with	ph. v	to know the latest information about	يُواكب
	12	packaging	n	materials used to wrap or protect goods	المُغلّفات
	13	paperwork	n	routine work involving written documents such as forms, records, or letters	الروتين الاداري
	14	put up with	ph. v	to accept, stand, tolerate (something unpleasant)	يُسايِرُ – يُجاري
	15	red tape	idiom	paperwork and administration	العمل الاداري عامّة
	16	run out of	ph. v	(of a supply of something) to be used up	يستنفد - يستنزفُ
7 & 8	1	component	n	a part or element of a larger whole	جُزْءٌ – عنصر مُكوّنٌ
	2	compost	v	to make (vegetable matter or manure) into decayed organic material used as a plant fertilizer	يُحول البقايا النباتية إلى مواد مُخصّبة
	3	constant	adj.	occurring continuously over a period of time	مُستمرٌ - مُتواصلٌ
	4	constituent	n	being a part of a whole	مُكوِّنٌ
	5	duration	n	the time during which something continues	الامتداد الزّمني
	6	heartening	adj.	inspiring, elevating	مُلهمٌ
	7	household waste	n	material that is not wanted at home	الفضلات المنزلية
	8	incineration	n	the process of destroying (something, esp. waste material) by burning	عملية حرق (النفايات)
	9	material	n	the matter from which a thing is or can be made	المادّة
	10	quantity	n	amount or number of something	كميةٌ
	11	trend	n	a general direction in which something is developing or changing	توجّهٌ عامٌ
	12	upsurge	n	an upward surge in the strength or quantity of something; an increase	ازدياد - تفاقُمٌ

S. B.
46 - 47

GRADE: 12 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 2: Natural World

UNIT 6: Under Threat

UNIT 6
LESSONS: 1 & 2

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

SAMI BIN YOUNES

	Expression	P.S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	**acute**	adj.	acute senses such as hearing, taste, etc. are very good and sensitive	
2	**avoid**	v	to keep away from or stop oneself from doing (something)	
3	**damp**	adj.	slightly wet	
4	**expansive**	adj.	covering a wide area in terms of space or scope; extensive or wide-ranging	
5	**extinction**	n	the state or process of a species being or becoming extinct	
6	**fascinating**	adj.	extremely interesting	
7	**hibernate**	v	to sleep during the winter	
8	**permanent**	adj.	lasting or intended to last or remain unchanged	
9	**pose**	v	to present or constitute	
10	**refuge**	n	shelter or protection from someone or something	
11	**reservation**	n	the action of reserving something	
12	**reticent**	adj.	easily frightened / timid	
13	**solitary**	adj.	done or existing alone	
14	**stem**	n	the long thin part of a plant, from which leaves, flowers or fruit grow	
15	**threatened**	v	endangered	
16	**timid**	adj.	showing a lack of courage or confidence; easily frightened	

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(fascinating - refuge - avoid - timid - extinction - permanent)

1. It is hard for many animals to find a safe …….. especially in winter.

2. I usually try to …… any behaviour that can make my parents angry.

3. Many immigrants are looking for …….. jobs, not temporary ones.

4. The players' performance was really ……**.** They played very well.

5. Animal ……. is another serious environmental issue.

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. The weather in Kuwait becomes slightly ……. in winter.
a. damp **b. expansive** **c. reticent** **d. timid**

2. My grandfather still has a / an ……. hearing despite his old age.
a. solitary **b. acute** **c. reticent** **d. expansive**

3. …….. threatens so many animal species on Earth.
a. Stem **b. Refuge** **c. Reservation** **d. Extinction**

4. The house that I bought last month is spacious and ……..
a. expansive **b. timid** **c. reticent** **d. acute**

5. Tigers, bears and some other animals lead a ……. life in the jungle.
a. acute **b. expansive** **c. solitary** **d. damp**

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. Why have some animal species become threatened?

…….

…….…

2. What factors may endanger some animal species?

…….

…….…

…….

S. B.
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GRADE: 12 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 2: Natural World

UNIT 6: Under Threat

UNIT 6
LESSONS: 4 & 5

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

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	Expression	P.S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	**aware**	adj.	having knowledge or perception of a situation or fact	
2	**bounty**	n	an abundance or plenty	
3	**cultivate**	v	to grow, raise, plant, sow	
4	**encroach**	v	to intrude on (a person's territory or a thing considered to be a right)	
5	**grow**	v	to become larger or greater over a period of time	
6	**illegitimate**	adj.	not authorised by the law; not in accordance with accepted standards or rules	
7	**nourishment**	n	food, or the valuable substances in food that a person, animal, or plant requires to live, grow, or remain fit and healthy	
8	**recompense**	n	compensation or reward given for effort made	
9	**reward**	n	a thing given in recognition of service, effort or achievement	
10	**trespass on**	ph. v	to make unfair claims on or take advantage of something	
11	**unsanctioned**	adj.	illegal, unofficial, unauthorized	
12	**wealth**	n	an abundance of valuable possessions or money	

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(reward - unsanctioned - cultivate - aware - wealth - grow)

1. My grandfather always says that health is the real ……

2. He received a …… for his great devotion and performance.

3. Most plants can't …… in the desert because of the extremely hot weather.

4. People must be …….. that the environment must be protected.

5. Poaching is ……, and it must be stopped immediately.

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. Cleanliness and healthy food help us to ……. normally.

a. encroach **b. grow** **c. cultivate** **d. trespass on**

2. Babies need much care and good ……. from their parents.

a. recompense **b. bounty** **c. nourishment** **d. wealth**

3. Volunteers for charity work don't receive any ……..…… for their efforts.

a. bounty **b. recompense** **c. wealth** **d. nourishment**

4. There is a …… of good books in the public library.

a. nourishment **b. recompense** **c. bounty** **d. reward**

GRAMMAR

A. Explaining possibilities:

We use modal verbs **must, can't** and **might** to explain possible truths.

1. We use **must + infinitive** or **must have + past participle** to talk about things we are almost sure are true:

- He *must earn* quite a lot of money to be able to afford that car.
- They *must have come* from somewhere hot like Africa.

2. We use **can't + infinitive** or **can't have + past participle** to talk about things we are almost sure are not true:

- It *can't be* easy designing and building bridges.
- They *can't have finished* their lunch already.

3. We use **might + infinitive** or **might have + past participle** when we are unsure whether something is true or not:

- She *might be* French – she has a strange accent.
- He's not usually this late – he *might have got* stuck in heavy traffic.

B. The passive:

To form the passive, we use **the verb to be** in whatever tense we need, then add **the past participle**. The passive is mainly used to focus attention on the object rather than the subject of a sentence:

- The wedding party was organized very well.
- New discoveries are made every day by scientists.

Sometimes a passive sentence mentions the person who does the action (the agent), but sometimes it does not. If the agent is mentioned, it is preceded by the word "**by"**.

- Many plays and poems were written **by William Shakespeare**.

GRAMMAR EXERCISE

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

1. The government passed new laws against computer crimes. **(Change into passive)**

a. New laws against computer crimes are passed by the government.
b. New laws against computer crimes were passed by the government.
c. New laws against computer crimes are passing by the government.

2. Khalid **(accept)** ……. for the new job yesterday. **(Correct the verb)**

a. Khalid was accepted for the new job yesterday.
b. Khalid has accepted for the new job yesterday.
c. Khalid is accepted for the new job yesterday.

3. Ali has organized a campaign to help the poor people. **(Change into passive)**

a. A campaign to help the poor people will organize by Ali.
b. A campaign to help the poor people has been organized by Ali.
c. A campaign to help the poor people have been organized by Ali.

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GRADE: 12 - FIRST TERM - MODULE 2: Natural World

UNIT 6: Under Threat

UNIT 6
LESSONS: 7 & 8

Date: .....

VOCABULARY:

	Expression	P.S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	**burgeoning**	adj.	growing or expanding rapidly	
2	**consensus**	n	general agreement	
3	**dearth**	n	a scarcity or lack of something	
4	**graduate**	v	to successfully complete an academic degree, course of training, or high school	
5	**housing**	n	houses and apartments considered collectively	
6	**knock-on**	adj.	of a process in which everything that happens causes something else to happen	
7	**utilise**	v	to make practical and effective use of	
8	**vociferously**	adv.	enthusiastically, loudly	
9	**wetland**	n	land consisting of marshes or swamps; saturated land	

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VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(vociferously - burgeoning - consensus - graduate - housing - utilise)

1. New farms are …….. in the Amazon forest.

2. Soon, the students who ……..…….. from universities will start looking for jobs.

3. The government must …… all its forces to fight crime.

4. He is skilled at achieving …… on important issues in his company.

5. Immigrants usually face …… problems in the hosting countries.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. What can governments do to protect the endangered animal species?

…….

…….

…….

2. Why is it necessary to protect the environment?

…….

…….

…….

MODULE 2 - UNIT 6 - LESSON 9

WRITING AN EXPOSITORY ESSAY

Date: .....

More and more animal species are threatened by extinction, which poses great challenges on all humanity. Plan and write an essay of not less than fourteen sentences (14 sentences) presenting the dangers that threaten some animal species and suggesting some possible ways to protect these species.

OUTLINE

Introduction: ……..……..

……

……

……

Body:

Paragraph 1:

……

……

……

……

Paragraph 2:

……

……

……

……

Conclusion: ……

……

……

……

Write your essay here:

GRADE 12 *** MODULE 2: Natural World *** UNIT 6: Under Threat

L	Expression	P.S.	Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	acute	adj.	acute senses such as hearing, taste, etc. are very good and sensitive	حادُّ الحواس
	avoid	v	to keep away from or stop oneself from doing (something)	يتجنّبُ
	damp	adj.	slightly wet	قليل الرطوبة
	expansive	adj.	covering a wide area in terms of space or scope; extensive or wide-ranging	واسعٌ \ شاسع \ ممتد
	extinction	n	the state or process of a species being or becoming extinct	انقراضٌ
	fascinating	adj.	extremely interesting	خلاّبٌ \ مُبهرٌ
	hibernate	v	to sleep during the winter	يدخلُ في السُّبات الشتوي
	permanent	adj.	lasting or intended to last or remain unchanged	دائمٌ \ مُستمرٌّ
	pose	v	to present or constitute	يُمثلُ \ يطرحُ (مشكلةً)
	refuge	n	shelter or protection from someone or something	مأوى \ ملجأ
	reservation	n	the action of reserving something	الحفاظ على \ محمية بيئية
	reticent	adj.	easily frightened / timid	جفولٌ \ خجولٌ
	solitary	adj.	done or existing alone	انعزالي \ مُنفردٌ
	stem	n	the long thin part of a plant, from which leaves, flowers or fruit grow	ساقُ النبتة
	threatened	v	endangered	مُهَـدَّدٌ
	timid	adj.	showing a lack of courage or confidence; easily frightened	خجُولٌ
4 & 5	aware	adj.	having knowledge or perception of a situation or fact	واعٍ \ مُدركٌ
	bounty	n	an abundance or plenty	كمية كبيرة
	cultivate	v	to grow, raise, plant, sow	يفلحُ (الأرض)
	encroach	v	to intrude on (a person's territory or a thing considered to be a right)	يتعدّى على حقّ غيره
	grow	v	to become larger or greater over a period of time	ينمو \ يكبرُ
	illegitimate	adj.	not authorised by the law; not in accordance with accepted standards or rules	غير شرعي \ غير قانوني
	nourishment	n	food, or the valuable substances in food that a person, animal, or plant requires to live, grow, or remain fit and healthy	غذاءٌ
	recompense	n	compensation or reward given for effort made	مُكافأةٌ
	reward	n	a thing given in recognition of service, effort or achievement	جائزةٌ \ مكافأةٌ
	trespass on	ph. v	to make unfair claims on or take advantage of something	يتعدّى على \ يستحوذ على
	unsanctioned	adj.	illegal, unofficial, unauthorized	غير قانوني \ غير مسموح
	wealth	n	an abundance of valuable possessions or money	ثروةٌ \ وفرة من
7 & 8	burgeoning	adj.	growing or expanding rapidly	سريعُ النّمو و الانتشار
	consensus	n	general agreement	مُوافقةٌ بالإجماع
	dearth	n	a scarcity or lack of something	نقصٌ أو نُدرةٌ في
	graduate	v	to successfully complete an academic degree, course of training, or high school	يتخرّجُ
	housing	n	houses and apartments considered collectively	مساكنٌ \ الإسكان
	knock-on	adj.	of a process in which everything that happens causes something else to happen	ذو تبعات \ له عواقب
	utilise	v	to make practical and effective use of	يستعملُ \ يستخدمُ
	vociferously	adv.	enthusiastically, loudly	بكل حماسٍ
	wetland	v	land consisting of marshes or swamps; saturated land	مُستنقعٌ

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MODULE 2 - FOCUS ON

Date: .....

SET BOOK QUESTION

1. Why has the Arfaj acquired such an important position in Kuwait?

……

……

……

2. What threats does the plant of Arfaj face nowadays?

……

……

……

SUMMARY MAKING (1)

Forests cover nearly a third of all land on Earth and provide vital organic infrastructure for the whole planet. We tend to take them for granted, but they are still indispensable for everyone. They pump out the oxygen we need to live and absorb the carbon dioxide we exhale. By growing a canopy to reduce sunlight, trees also create vital shade on the ground. Urban trees help buildings stay cool and absorb CO2 that fuels global warming. They are like giant sponges, catching runoff rather than letting it roll across the surface, but they can't absorb all of it. A forest's root network stabilizes huge amounts of soil and fight erosion by wind or water.

In FOUR sentences only, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in answer to the following question:

- What are the benefits of forests?

……

……

……

……

……

SUMMARY MAKING (2)

The benefits of travelling are not just a one-time thing: traveling changes you physically and psychologically. Here are some of the main benefits of travelling. From cutting down on stress, to lowering your chances of developing a heart disease, the health benefits of traveling are huge. For some people, wandering abroad is even a cure for depression and anxiety. Travelling more is likely to have a tremendous impact on your mental well-being. Travelling can make you smarter. Travelling helps you pick up new words in different languages every time you travel and it improves your brain capacities. Even more than that travelling helps you learn about yourself.

In FOUR sentences only, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in answer to the following question:

- What are the benefits of travelling?

……

……

……

……

……

TRANSLATION

Translate the following sentences into good English:

UNIT 1: The Law

1. لو لم تكن هناك أنظمة قانونية لسادت حالة من الفوضى في المجتمع.

1.……
……

2. تعمل القوانين على حل المشاكل بين الناس و تحمي ارواحهم و حقوقهم و ممتلكاتهم.

2.……
……

UNIT 2: Migration

1. إستوجب إزدهار النفط في الكويت اعدادا كبيرة من العُمّال المَهرة.

1.……
……

2. يساهم المهاجرون في الإزدهار الإقتصادي بشكل فعّال.

2.……
……

UNIT 3: Human Values

1. تعتبِر أغلب الثقافات الحرية كتوازن بين الحريات الفردية و إحتياجات المجتمع.

1.……
……

2. لدى العديد من البلدان تشريعات هامّة لحماية الأقليات من التعسّف و التمييز.

2.……
……

UNIT 4: The Earth at Risk

1. بالإضافة الى تأثيرات الزراعة فإن تدمير الغابات كذلك يجرف التربة.

1.……
……

2. يعاني كوكب الأرض من العديد من المشاكل البيئية بسبب الأنشطة البشرية المختلفة.

2.……
……

UNIT 5: Precious Resources

1. يُعتبر الماء أثمن المصادر الطبيعية و أكثرها أهمية.

1.……
……

2. يجب على البشر أن يحافظوا على المصادر الطبيعية للأجيال القادمة.

2.……
……

UNIT 6: Under Threat

1. تواجه العديد من الأصناف الحيوانية خطر الإنقراض.

1.……
……

2. يعتبر الإحتباس الحراري من أخطر المشاكل البيئية.

2.……
……

FUNCTIONS

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your brother says that there is no need to worry about the environment.

……...

2. You want to go camping, but your father refuses.

……...……

3. Your father is sick, but he insists on going to work.

……...

4. You suggest organizing a cleaning campaign in your school.

……...

5. A friend of yours says that practicing sports has no effects on health.

……...……

6. You are talking to a customs officer about your lost bag at the airport.

……...……

7. Your father asks you why you want to join a humanitarian organization.

……...……

8. You want to buy a new mobile phone, so you ask a shop assistant to help you.

……...……

READING COMPREHENSION

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

Technology has endowed us with lots of gadgets aimed at making life easy. One innovative product is the drone. Drones have numerous uses and applications. You might be probably thinking about wedding photography, well, they are also used in the agricultural industry, real estate, sport and in security surveillance. Many things have influenced their utilization in these areas. Here are some of the main reasons drones are becoming popular by the day.

Technology and innovations are all about making life easier. As such, drones offer an easy and direct to most some challenges. This has made them very adaptable. Moreover, setting up and operating the drone is simple and direct for anyone. It only takes a couple of minutes before you can have it roaming.

Most people are obsessed with something they can easily pick up and travel with. Photographers in particular are always on the go either on **freelancing** projects or when working with a client. With a drone, you can keep the worries of carrying huge luggage when you travel because they can be easily carried around. Moreover, drones are ideal if the photographer intends to cover a large area.

With competing manufacturers trying to make a sale, no one can afford to compromise on quality. As such, most drones manufactured today are very reliable and effective. They can help you capture high definition shots from almost anywhere. Moreover, you do not expect them to fall off without passing a warning. In addition, if you are looking for a secretive way of doing some surveillance, drones can help you on that.

The benefits of drones can apply perfectly to wildlife photography. Some places are inaccessible or dangerous to a photographer. For instance, capturing a volcano or the events in a lion's den could be impossible without drones because of the dangers they may pose. Areas like these can be studied and monitored easily thanks to these innovative gadgets. Besides photography, **they** can also be employed when responding to a disaster or a natural calamity. Overall, drones have remarkably added new dimensions to the world of photography as well as many other domains.

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

1. This text is mainly about:

a. the problems faced by photographers.

b. the advantages of travelling abroad.

c. the advantages of using drones in photography.

d. the use of computers by photographers.

2. The underlined word **"<u>freelancing</u>"** in the **2nd** paragraph is **closest** in meaning to:
a. taking photographs
b. recording videos
c. working for a company
d. self-employing

3. The underlined word "**<u>they</u>**" in the **5th** paragraph refers to:
a. places.
b. drones.
c. dangers.
d. dimensions.

4. The purpose of the writer is:
a. to explain the benefits of using drones in photography.
b. to encourage photographers to sell their cameras.
c. to shed the light on the high prices of drones.
d. to draw attention to the dangers of drones.

5. According to the passage, which of the following sentences is **NOT TRUE?**
a. Drones are ideal gadgets for photographers.
b. Drones are easy to carry and very efficient.
c. Drones are varied and reliable.
d. Drones can put photographers' lives at risk.

<u>B. Answer the following questions:</u>

6. According to the passage, in which domains are drones mainly used?

……

……

7. What advantage does a drone offer to a travelling photographer?

……

……

8. What are the most important features of a drone?

……

……

9. Why do drones apply perfectly to wildlife photography?

……

……