Unit 1/ Lesson 1, 2,3

Word (POS)	Arabic	Example Sentence
adoption (n.)	التبني	The adoption of the new baby was appraised by all the family.
civil (adj.)	مدني / أهلي	My father is a civil engineer working in infrastructure projects.
code of law (n.)	القوانين / وثيقة قانون	The parliament will approve the new code of law.
consultation (n.)	الاستشارة	Consultation is free during the healthy lifestyle campaign.
define (v.)	يُعرف	Law is defined as a set of ethics and rules that governs the society.
enforce (v.)	يُنفذ / يطبق / يفرض بالقوة	The police enforce the laws set by the court.
govern (v.)	يتحكم / يحكم	The treaty governs the relationships between the two countries.
guilty (adj.)	مجرم / مذنب	The thief was sentenced as he was guilty.
impose (v.)	يفرض	The government will impose a new tax on the income.
innocent (adj.)	برئ	The judge announced the suspect innocent and set him free.
judiciary (n.)	النظام القضائي / السلطة القضائية	Any law must be approved by the judiciary.
jury (n.)	المحلفون / هيئة المحلفين	The suspect will face the jury within two days' time.
legal (adj.)	قانوني / شرعي	It is legal to defend yourself against any accusation.
penalty (n.)	عقاب / غرامة	If you don't follow the rules, you'll undergo a penalty.
persuasion (n.)	معتقد / اقتناع / مذهب	We should respect people of different persuasions and creeds.
principle (n.)	مبدأ / قاعدة	The meeting will set all the principles for starting the business.
property (n.)	ملكية خاصة	My grandfather owns a large property in the countryside.
prove (v.)	يثبت / يبرهن	The lawyer could prove that his client was innocent.

tolerant (adj.)	متسامح	Teachers should be friendly and tolerant.
violence (n.)	عنف / قسوة	The violence shown on TV affects children badly.
welfare (n.)	رفاهية	We should all work hard for the welfare of our country.

Fill in the spaces with words from the following

tolerant/ principle/imposed/properties/legal/governed

1. **We shouldn't be ------- towards drug dealers who target the youth and economy.**
2. **In many parts of the USA, it is ------- for people to carry a gun.**
3. **We learnt that air balloons work on the---------- that hot air rises**.
4. **Queen Elizabeth II ---------- the United Kingdom for 70 years.**

Answer Key: 1-tolerant, 2-legal, 3-principle, 4-governed

Lesson 4, 5

Word (POS)	Arabic	Example Sentence
break into (ph. v.)	يقتحم	The thief broke into the house and robbed it.
fake (adj.)	مزيف	Be careful! Fake spare parts can damage your car.
invisible (adj.)	مخفي / غير مرئي	We looked at the plane till it became invisible.
techno-criminal (n.)	مجرم يستخدم التكنولوجيا في ارتكاب الجرائم	Techno-criminals are difficult to arrest; they are invisible.
worthless (adj.)	عديم القيمة أو النفع أو الأهمية	It's unwise to pay a lot of money for worthless things.
bench (n.)	مقعد طويل لعدة أشخاص / مقعد عضو البرلمان / مكتب القاضي	We were waiting on the park bench when it started to rain.
brief (n./adj.)	مختصر / خلاصة / قصير الأمد	The judge announced the brief in public.
case (n.)	قضية / حقيبة	The judiciary will present the case in the next session.
defence (n.)	دفاع / جهة الدفاع	A skilful lawyer will lead the defence during the trial.
handcuffs (n.)	قيود / أغلال	The police use handcuffs to arrest the suspect.
note (n./v.)	ملاحظة / خطاب رسمي / يلاحظ / يدون	Before going out, workers should leave a note.
prosecute (v.)	يقاضي / يرفع دعوى قضائية	Unless the matter is resolved, the company will prosecute.
row (v./n.)	يجدف / صف / جدال / نقاش حاد	The seaman took a boat and rowed to the harbour.
spring (n./v.)	الزنبرك / الربيع / ينهض / نبع مائي	You need to replace this spring. It is faulty.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1-the ……. written by the new lawyer should be carefully revised.

a- brief b- case

c- bench d- spring

2- That's the wooden on which grandpa used to sit and drink his coffee

a- brief c- case

b- note d- bench

3. The water of this mountain is rich in rare minerals that can cure some diseases.

a- case b- spring

c- bench d- defence

4- Yesterday, Tom's was rejected because of lack of evidence

a- bench c- case

b- spring d-row

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.
brief	bench	spring	case

Lessons 7/8

Word (POS)	Arabic	Example Sentence
claim (v.)	يدعي	Unless you get your full rights, you can claim in the court.
clog up (phr. v.)	يعوق	Unimportant cases clog up the work of the court.
contend (v.)	يؤكد / يجادل	The manager will contend the new prices in the meeting.
grievance (n.)	شكوى / مظلمة	Grievances should be settled away from the court.
in favour of (expression)	الصالح / تأييداً لـ	Most people are in favour of building the new city.
intend (v.)	ينوي / يعتزم	Our school intends to go camping next week.
litigation (n.)	رفع دعوى قضائية	The company will start a litigation against reluctant dealers.
petty (adj.)	تافه / قليل الشأن والأهمية	Students shouldn't waste their time on petty things.
regardless (adv.)	بغض النظر عن	Regardless of some shortcomings, the internet is of utmost importance.
residential area (n.)	منطقة سكنية	The speed limit in residential areas mustn't exceed 30 kph.
speed limit (n.)	حد السرعة	It's a traffic law that drivers should keep to the speed limit.
sue (v.)	يقاضي	Unless you pay the due money, the company will sue you.
supporter (n.)	مؤيد / نصير	The party arranged a meeting for its supporters before the elections.
ultimately (adv.)	أخيراً / في النهاية	Ultimately, you'll achieve success after such elaborate work.

Choose the correct answer:

1) **A -------- is important as it organises people's life and ensures a safe society.**

a) Grievance b) code of law c) bench d) spring

2) **A lot of soldiers died in the American -------war that was between 1861 and 1865.**

a) Petty b) innocent c) civil d) invisible

3) **He was taken to prison when he was caught trespassing on a private-----**

a) property b) Jury c) penalty d) welfare

4) **The injured worker--------- the company and got $ 20.000 as a compensation.**

a) sued b) intended c) proved d) imposed

5) **The killer who was proven --------- was sentenced to death.**

a) tolerant b) Petty c) guilty d) civil

6) **Ali is honest and truthful; it's against his-------- to deceive or lie to anyone.**

a) properties b) judiciaries c) penalties d) principles

7) **The safety and -------- of children are the main concern of parents**.

a) consultation b) welfare c) bench d) litigation

8) **---------- never solve problems. It only spurs more aggressive attitude.**

a) Persuasion b) Litigation c) Violence d) Speed limit

9) **It's unwise to allow your feelings and emotions to ---------- you.**

a) sue b) govern c) impose d) prosecute

10) **Luckily, the ----------took the new evidence into consideration and set Tom free**

a) jury b) supporter c) spring d) adoption

11) **After working for hours, the foreman gave the workers a/an---------- break for lunch.**

a) worthless b) Civil c) brief d) innocent

12) **People save --------- fees when they settle their issues away from courts.**

a) bench b) litigation c) persuasion d) spring

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
b	c	a	a	c	d	b	c	b	a	c	b

Fill in the spaces with words from the following list:

Penalty – prove - handcuffs - consultations - ultimately -fake

1. **He wants to take the chance to -------- himself as a good programmer.**
2. **After many ---------- with doctors, Dr Alfred decided to carry out the operation.**
3. **The new --------- for passing red lights includes both a fine and imprisonment.**
4. **At the beginning, Dad refused the idea but mum -------- convinced him of it.**
5. **The police arrested the man while he was trying to sell--------- jewellery**

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
prove	consultations	Penalty	ultimately	fake

Grammar /Present Perfect Tense

Subject + have/has + past participle (V3)

- I / You / We / They → **have + V3**
- He / She / It → **has + V3**

Examples

- I **have visited** London. (at some time in my life)
- She **has finished** her homework. (the result is now – homework is done)
- They **have lived** here for 10 years. (started in the past, still true now)

الكلمات التي تدل على إستخدام هذا الزمن

بالفعل	توا	مؤخراً	حديثاً	من قبل	أبداً
Already	Just -	recently Since for	Lately -	Ever -	Never

Change Into Negative

عند التحويل من نفي إلى اثبات نغيري **already** أو just لـ never

I have never done my H.W.

never

Yet

← خاص بـ **Negative**

never
في المنتصف
↓
have never + V3---------
has never + V3---------

n. t + --- yet
haven't + V3 ----+ yet

or

hasn't + V.3 ------+ yet

Ever / yet خاص بالسؤال بـ هل

Have you ever gone to Londen?

Has she ever watched a horror film? هذا السؤال اجابته yes أو No

Have you done your homework yet?

تكوين السؤال

		have	فاعل	v.3		
Wh	+		+	Subjeet	الفعل في الشكل الثالث +	--------?
		has				

EX: How long has Ali gone to Turkey?

Since → منذ
تأتي للتعبير عن بداية حدوث الفعل
تأتي معها اسم الزمن

For لمدة
تأتي للتعبير عن مدة حدوث الفعل
تأتي معها نوع الزمن ومدته

شهر	سنة	يوم	اسبوع
اسم الشهر	اسم السنة	اسم اليوم	بداية تاريخ
February	1999	Friday	20 June

شهر	يوم	سنة	اسبوع
كم شهر	كم يوم	كم سنة	كم اسبوع
3month	4days A day	2years	3 weeks

grammar unit 1- part 2

Present perfect Continuous

فاعل + has
+ been + V . ing
فاعل + have

1) يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي واستمر دون توقف حتى الوقت الحالي.
2) ايضاً يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ وأنتها في الماضي ولكن آثاره ما زالت واضحة حتى الآن

لاحظ الفرق بين المثالين التالين

Dalia has watched the film for 2 hours هذا المثال تم الانتهاء من الحدث

Dalia has been watching the film for 2 hours. هذا المثال لازال الحدث مستمر

الكلمات الدالة على هذا الزمن

all (day-month-week). The whole(day-month-week). /since/for

للسؤال

Has
Wh or + Been + V . ing + -----?
Have

What has mum been making for two hours?

Answer:

She has been making a cake for two hours.

Grammar unit 1 part 3

Words of contrast أدوات ربط تدل على التناقض

*لاحظ إستخدام كلمة whereasومعناها بينما :

Ex: Amir plays tennis, whereas his brother plays basketball.

*لاحظ إستخدام كلمة instead of وتعني بدلا من ويأتي بعدها (فعل +ing أو noun)

Ex: Dalia took the stairs instead of waiting for the left.

*لاحظ إستخدام كلمة in comparison with ومعناها بالمقارنة ب

Ex: Gold is cheap in comparison with Diamond.

Ex: Amira works hard in comparison with Hana who neglects her work.

*كما تستخدم الكلمات الآتية لربط جملتين بينهما تناقض وتعني ولكن:

Ex: Ahmad played will, but he didn't win the match.

Yet; however, On the other hand,

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1- We haven't seen Salem ---------- last January.

a) Just b) Ago c) since d) for

2- They have stayed in France ---------- a couple of weeks.

a) ago b) Since c) yet d) for

3- Mona ---------- tennis with her friends all afternoon.

a) plays b) is playing c) has played d) has been playing

4-You are out of breath! I think you for a long time.

a) are running b) have been running c) run d) ran

5- I ---------- my cousin since he was 10 years old.

a) didn't see b) don't see c) won't see d) haven't seen

6- I ---------- my best friend since we were in grade 6.

a) know b) Knew c) have known d) was known

7- ---------- most of my friends study in Kuwait University, Ali preferred to study abroad.

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

8- ---------Tom's first story, this one is much better and more interesting.

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

9- ---------- buying a new computer, Omar fixed his old one.

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

10- ---------- my wife and children love to eat out, I prefer homemade meals.

a) Instead of b) Bu c) Whereas d) In comparison with

11- The weather in the Gulf area is hot in summer,---------- it's fine in autumn.

a) despite b) in comparison wit c) in spite of d) whereas

12- Young people prefer surfing the internet ---------- using books as references.

a) but b) Whereas c) instead of d) on the other hand

13- Some people enjoy the outdoor life ---------- others spend their time indoors.

a) On the other hand **b)** Instead of

c) Despite **d)** In comparison with

14- The mechanic looks tired. He the old car the whole day.

a) are repairing **b)** has been repaired

c) have repaired **d)** has been repairing

15- The students planned everything for the trip, many things went wrong.

a) instead of **b)** in comparison with

c) But **d)** Despite

Answer Key

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
c	d	d	b	d	c	c	b	d	c	d	c	a	d	c

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

1. I can't eat anymore. I (just eat) lunch. **(Correct)**

a- I can't eat any more I just ate lunch.

b- I can't eat any more I have just eaten lunch.

c- I can't eat any more I have eaten lunch just.

2. The engineers (work) on the project since last May. (Correct the verb)

a- The engineers will work on the project since last May.

b- The engineers are working on the project since last May.

c- The engineers have been working on the project since last May.

3. They have already left the office. (Make negative)

a. They don't have already left the office.

b. They haven't left the office yet.

c. They didn't already leave the office.

4. You haven't tasted this food before, ...? (Tag question)

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

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

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

5. They have cancelled some flights because of the fog. (Change into passive)

a- Some flights have been cancelled because of the fog.

b- Some flights has been cancelled because of the fog.

c- Some flights were cancelled because of the fog.

6. We've been waiting here since 10 o'clock this morning. (Ask)

a- How long will you wait here?

b- How long were you waiting here?

c- How long have you been waiting here?

7. I watch sports on TV. Ali watches them at the stadium (Join: whereas)

a. I watch sports on TV, Ali watches them at the stadium, whereas.

b. I watch sports on TV, whereas Ali watches them at the stadium.

c. I watch sports on TV whereas watching them at the stadium.

8. Our old house was narrow. Our new one is spacious. (Use: In comparison with)

a- In comparison with our old house, our new one is spacious.

b- In comparison with our new house was narrow, the old one is spacious.

c- In comparison with our old house, our new one is narrow.

9. I will have a piece of cake. I don't want cookies. (Use: instead of)

a- I will have a piece of cake instead of I don't want cookies.

b- I will have a piece of cake instead of not cookies.

c- I will have a piece of cake instead of cookies.

Key Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
b	c	b	b	a	c	b	a	c

1- Why are laws made?

a- They ensure a safe society.

b- They protect people's rights.

2- What would life be like without law?

a. Crimes would be everywhere.

b. People would behave badly.

3- How can laws work effectively in a society?

a. Laws must be backed with penalties. b. People have to respect laws.

4- How do Islamic values influence the system of law in Kuwait?

Where is Kuwaiti law drawn from?

The Kuwaiti law is drawn from the teachings of the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

5- Why are criminals sent to prison?

a. To punish them.

b. To protect the society from their crimes.

6- Why are some people against solving minor issues in courts?

They clog up courts and prevent prosecution against real criminals

Grade 12 Unit 2

Migration

Lessons 1/ 2

WORD	MEANING	
afford (v)	To provide something or allow something to happen.	يتحمل
boom (n)	Increase in business.	إزدهار
decimate (v)	To destroy a large part of something.	يدمر جزئيا
deteriorate (v)	To become worse.	يتدهور
emigrate (v)	To leave your own country in order to live in another country	يهاجر
famine (n)	A situation in which a large number of people have little or no food for along time and many people die.	مجاعة
foreign (adj.)	From or relating to a country that is not your own.	أجنبي
hard-pressed (adj.)	Having a lot of problems and not enough money or time.	تحت ضغط
high-tech (adj.)	Using advanced technology.	ذات تقنية عالية
necessitate (V)	To make it necessary for you to do something.	يستلزم
seek (v)	To try to achieve or get something.	يسعي
unfortunately (adv)	Used when you are mentioning a fact that you wish were not true.	لسوء الحظ

Choose the correct answers:

1. The company had to close because business started to -------- badly.
a) boom b) deteriorate c) afford d) seek

2. The war will -------- the lives of innocent people and leave the country in ruins.
a) decimate b) emigrate c) necessitate d) boom

3. Many people decided to -------- from their homeland to find better opportunities abroad.
a) afford b) emigrate c) deteriorate d) seek

4. During the 19th century, there was a great -------- of Irish people due to food shortage.
a) famine b) foreign c) high-tech d) boom

5. The government cannot -------- to ignore the rising unemployment problem.
a) necessitate b) afford c) seek d) decimate

6. This phone is a -------- device that uses the latest artificial intelligence technology.
a) high-tech b) hard-pressed c) foreign d) unfortunate

7. The teacher told the students that cheating will -------- strict punishment.
a) boom b) necessitate c) afford d) deteriorate

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
b	a	b	a	b	a	b

Grade 12 Unit 2 Lessons 3

instead (adv.)	as an alternative or substitute	بدلا من
I don't like coffee. I'll take tea instead.		مثال:
periodic (adj.)	happening a number of times, usually at regular time	دورى / متكرر في فترات نظامية
Our school issues a periodic magazine. I'm an editor.		مثال:
plenty of (pronoun)	a large quantity that is enough or more than enough	وفرة من
This winter, we had a plenty of rain.		مثال:
swallow (n.)	a migratory swift-flying songbird with a forked tail and long pointed wings, feeding on insects in flight	طائر السنونو
A lot of swallows emigrate to Kuwait for food and warmth.		مثال:

Fill in the spaces with words from the following list:

(emigrate - swallow - instead plenty of – periodic)

1) The escalators at the mall were out of order, so we had to use the stairs-----

2) A/An----------has a streamlined body with long wings that allow it to fly easily.

3) In summer, make sure you drink ------water so you don't get dehydrated

4) The president's ------- visits to the neighbouring countries makes diplomatic relations much stronger

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.
instead	**swallow**	**plenty of**	**periodic**

Grade 12 Unit 2 Lessons 4/5

WORD	MEANING	
disgruntled (adj.)	Annoyed or disappointed, especially because things have not happened in the way that you wanted.	ساخط / ناقم
displace (v)	To make a group of people or animals have to leave the place where they normally live.	يشرد
mass (adj.)	Involving or intended for a very large number of people.	شامل
meticulous (adj.)	Very careful about small details and always making sure that everything is done correctly.	شديد التدقيق في التفاصيل
migrant (n)	Someone who goes to live in another area or country, especially in order to find work.	مهاجر
obliterate (v)	To destroy something completely so that nothing remains.	يمحوكليا يطمس
Perturbed (adj.)	Worried about something that has happened or will happen.	قلق منزعج
resort (n)	A place where a lot of people go for holidays.	منتجع ملاذ
rift (n)	A crack or narrow opening in a large mass of rock.	شق صدع

(displace / mass / rift / meticulous / migrants/ disgruntled)

1- Many cities in Europe are full of …….. looking for work.

2- The building of a new dam will ……. this area. thousands of people who live in

3- There has been a …….. the towns. exodus(نزوح) of workers from the villages to

4- Efforts to heal the …….. between the two countries have failed.

5- She was rather ……. at the way she had been treated.

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
foreigners	**necessitate**	**boom**	**deterioration**	**hard-pressed**

WORD	MEANING	
animated (adj.)	Showing a lot of interest and energy.	مليئ بالحيوية والطاقة
arduous (adj.)	Involving a lot of strength and effort.	شاق صعب
engage in (p.v)	To be involved in something, especially something that continues for a long time.	ينشغل ب
major (adj)	Very large or important, when compared to other things or people of a similar kind.	رئيسي/ شديد الاهمية
minor (adj)	Small and not very important or serious, especially when compared with other things.	ثانوي / قليل الاهمية
nervously (adv)	Anxiously.	بعصبية
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.	يستأجر/ يؤجر
reside (v)	To live in a particular place.	يسكن/ يقيم
strenuous (adj.)	Needing a lot of effort or strength.	شاق/عسير
take a breather (expression)	Take a brief pause for rest.	يستريح لفترة وجيزة

Choose the correct answer from a , b and c

1. We hope that ..... production of some goods will lower their prices.

a- perturbed b- arduous c-minor d- mass

2. Most species of fish that ... in the ocean can't live in fresh water.

a- deteriorate b- rent c- reside d- necessitate

3. Although Ali is a....student, he still makes mistakes when writing an essay

a- major b- meticulous c- strenuous d- periodic

4. The coach was……. to do enough training before the final match.

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

5. The USA has the world's largest number of .... with over 50 million.

a- famines b- rifts c- migrants d- booms

6. The workers got……. when their request of a salary rise was declined.

a- arduous b- disgruntled c- innocent d- fake

7. ..... live near water and in areas where there are a lot of small insects.

a- Resorts b- Swallows c- Famines d- Rifts

8. Farming in Africa is badly affected by.....droughts and bad weather.

a- innocent b- guilty d- periodic c- perturbed

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
d	c	b	a	c	b	b	d

Fill in the spaces with words from the following list

minor - displaced - unfortunately - take a breather - necessitated - rifts

1. The earthquake destroyed most of the city and .....thousands of people
2. We stopped to ..... and regain our energy during the long journey.
3. ---------- the man lost a lot of blood in the accident and doctors couldn't save him.
4. While she was cleaning the ceiling, Laila fell and had a/an..... head injury.
5. The interior of the old museum has some .... which may cause it to collapse.

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
necessitated	take a breather	unfortunately	minor	rifts

SET BOOK QUESTIONS Unit 2

1)What is migration?

It's the movement of people or animals from one place to another.

2)Why do people migrate to other countries?

People migrate to find better jobs, get better payments, find a safer place to live in and run away from wars or natural disasters

3) What are the advantages of migration?

When people migrate they find better jobs, find safer places to live, receive better education and receive better health services

4) What are the disadvantages of migration?

When people migrate, they might feel lonely, miss their family and friends, experience homesickness and culture-shock.

Grammar Unit 2/ Past Perfect

يتكون من had + V. 3 + فاعل مفرد أو جمع

I had done my home work.

I had had my breakfast.

يستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدثين حدث أول + حدث ثاني

- الحدث الأول:- يأخذ زمن الماضي التام → $had + V.3$
- أما الحدث الثاني يأخذ زمن الماضي البسيط V.ed /$V.2$

الكلمات الدالة لهذا الزمن تتكون من:

3 أجزاء وهذا الزمن ايضاً يتكون من جملتين:

الجزء الاول

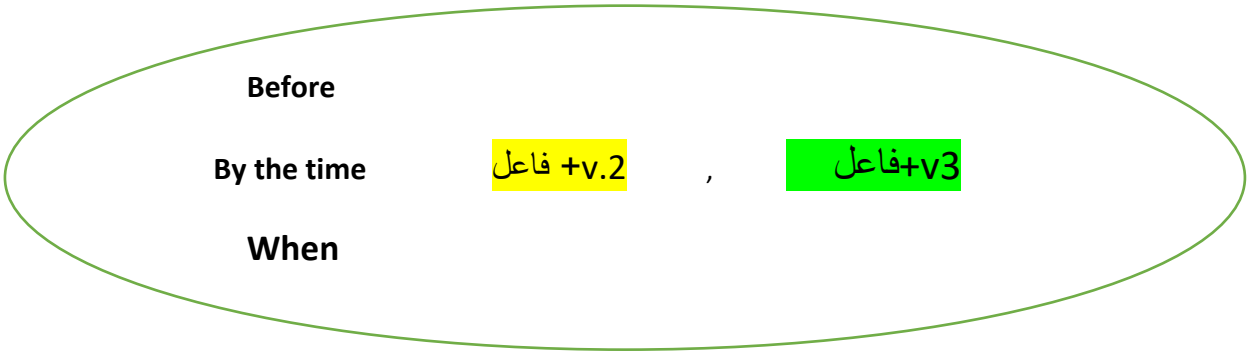
After
As soon as + had +V.3 , فاعل V.2
Because
الجملة الاولى الجملة الثانية

Ex: After I had arrived my home, the phone rung.

Ex: As soon as I had entered the shop, the electricity went out.

Ex: Because she had had over work, she felt exhausted

الجزء الثاني من الكلمات الداله:



Ex: Before the phone rung, I had arrived home

Ex: When the film had started, Ali Came.

الجزء الثالث من الكلمات الدالة

No sooner → than

hardly → When

Scarcely → When

Ex:- مثال

He had no sooner, arrived home than the telephone rung. **في حالة الفاعل أولاً قبل الكلمة التالية**

had فاعل

في حالة ان الكلمة الدالة هي التي تقدمت على الفاعل تأتي

Capital مثل No sooner فيجب ان تقدم had على الفاعل مثل

No sooner had I arrived home than the telephone rung.

No sooner had فاعل + V. 3 than فاعل V.2

Hardly had فاعل + V. 3 When فاعل V.2

Scarcely had فاعل + V. 3 When فاعل V.2

Ex: Hardly had Ali Started his work when his father left

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

1- I can't eat anymore. I (just eat) lunch. **(Correct)**

a) I can't eat any more I just ate lunch.

b) I can't eat any more I have just eaten lunch.

c) I can't eat any more I have eaten lunch just.

2. The engineers (work) on the project since last May. **(Correct the verb)**

a) The engineers will work on the project since last May.

b) The engineers are working on the project since last May.

c) The engineers have been working on the project since last May.

3- They have already left the office. **(Make negative)**

a) They don't have already left the office.

b) They haven't left the office yet.

c) They didn't already leave the office.

4- You haven't tasted this food before, ----------? **(Tag question)**

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

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

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

5- They have cancelled some flights because of the fog. **(Change into passive)**

a) Some flights have been cancelled because of the fog.

b) Some flights has been cancelled because of the fog.

c) Some flights were cancelled because of the fog.

6- We've been waiting here since 10 o'clock this morning. (Ask)

a) How long will you wait here?

b) How long were you waiting here?

c) How long have you been waiting here?

7- I watch sports on TV. Ali watches them at the stadium. (Join using: whereas)

a) I watch sports on TV, Ali watches them at the stadium, whereas.

b) I watch sports on TV, whereas Ali watches them at the stadium.

c) I watch sports on TV whereas watching them at the stadium.

8- Our old house was narrow. Our new one is spacious. (Use: In comparison with)

a) In comparison with our old house, our new one is spacious.

b) In comparison with our new house was narrow, the old one is spacious.

c) In comparison with our old house, our new one is narrow.

9- I will have a piece of cake. I don't want cookies. (Use: instead of)

a) I will have a piece of cake instead of I don't want cookies.

b) I will have a piece of cake instead of not cookies.

c) I will have a piece of cake instead of cookies.

10- Reem (not arrive) yet. Shall I call her? (Correct the verb)

a) Reem doesn't arrive yet. Shall I call her?

b) Reem hasn't arrived yet. Shall I call her?

c) Reem won't arrive yet. Shall I call her?

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
b	c	b	b	a	c	b	a	c	b

Unit 3
Human Values
Lesson 1-2

Word / Phrase	Part of Speech	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence (English)
abuse	n.	إساءة معاملة / تعسف	Dickens' novels highlighted children abuse in his time.
anthropologist	n.	متخصص في علم أصول الإنسان	The anthropologists gave a detailed account of the Egyptian pharaohs.
apparent	adj.	ظاهر / مرئي	The symptoms of the flu are apparent. You should take an antibiotic.
attribute	n.	خاصية / صفة مميزة	Tolerance is a favourable attribute among people.
charitable	adj.	خيري / محسن	People who work in charitable projects do a great favour.
compassion	n.	شفقة / عطف	Children should be treated with love and compassion.
discrimination	n.	تفرقة عنصرية / تمييز	Islam bans discrimination among people. All are equal.
diversity	n.	تعدد / اختلاف / تنوع	The Sultan Center offers a diversity of products.
empathy	n.	الإحساس والتعاطف مع الآخرين	We should show empathy and support for the poor.
ethnographer	n.	متخصص في دراسة عادات وتقاليد الأجناس البشرية	During the forum, the ethnographer shed light on the life of the Aztec.
impulse	n.	باعث / حافز / دافع	Dany's impulse for success justifies his persistence and hard work.
incapable	adj.	عاجز / غير قادر	My baby brother is incapable of walking. He can just crawl.
inevitable	adj.	حتمي / لا محالة منه	Using the internet is inevitable in our day and age.
legislation	n.	تشريع / قانون	The judiciary will discuss the new legislation soon.

liberty	n.	حرية	The Statue of Liberty is a landmark of America.
minority	n.	أقلية / قلة	Those who voted against the new law were a minority.
overview	n.	نظرة عامة / ملخص	The news programme began with an overview followed by a commentary.
tolerance	n.	تسامح	Love and tolerance create a peaceful atmosphere in the society.
Universal	adj.	عالمي / شامل	Global warming is a universal problem.
Value	n./v.	قيمة / يقيّم	We should respect our traditions and social values.

Choose the correct answers from a , b , c and d: (DO IT)

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

a- diversity b-ethnographer c-legislation d-anthropologist

2 -Effective communication is an essential ..... of a successful marketer.

a- abuse b-legislation c- attribute d-minority

3- My dream is to be a /an ..... and study the customs and beliefs of the tribes in Mexico.

a- anthropologist b-ethnographer c-attribute d-impulse

4- Everyone in a workplace deserves equal pay for equal work without....

a- discrimination b- compassion c-empathy d- value

5- To solve a problem, you need to take a /an ..... of it before you brainstorm solutions.

a- abuse b-minority c-value d-overview

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
a	c	b	a	d

lesson 3

Vocabulary: Word List

The Kuwait Red Crescent Society - WB : p: 16

Word	Part of Speech	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence (English)
aftermath	(n.)	آثار / عواقب	The earthquake caused a horrible aftermath.
deploy	(v.)	يطبق / يوزع أشخاص في أماكنهم	The KRCS will deploy the new volunteers soon.
ethnicity	(n.)	تمييز عرقي	All religions ban ethnicity among people.
hardship	(n.)	شدة / ضيق	If we work together, we'll overcome all hardships.
voluntary	(adj.)	اختياري / تطوعي	Voluntary work assists in developing the society.
vulnerable	(adj.)	حساس / سهل التأثر	Lack of sleep leaves the body vulnerable to illness.

Fill in the spaces with words from the following list:

aftermath - voluntary - deploy - ethnicity - vulnerable - hardship

1. The press released photographs that showed the bombing's immediate ……..
2. Elderly people and young children are particularly ……to the flu in winter.
3. Job seekers are attracted to careers that let them ……. their talents and skills.
4. All the projects in this cancer charity are totally……
5. A recent study has shown that most hate crimes are based on race or……

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
aftermath	vulnerable	deploy	voluntary	ethnicity

lesson 4 & 5

Human rights and values - (SB: P : 27)

Word	Part of Speech	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence (English)
aggressive	(adj.)	عدواني	Violence on TV creates aggressive behaviours among children.
compassionately	(adv.)	بتعاطف / بشفقة	Children should be treated compassionately and tenderly.
cry over spilt milk	(idiom)	البكاء على اللبن المسكوب ((تعبير يفيد الندم	It's no use crying over spilt milk. You can make up for it.
enfranchisement	(n.)	منح حق الاقتراع أو التصويت لجماعة	People's Assembly approved enfranchisement for women.
extravagant	(adj.)	غير معقول / مبالغ فيه	It is rather extravagant to buy whatever you want.
Frail	(adj.)	ضعيف / رقيق	The boy is so frail that he can't move by himself.
over a barrel	(idiom)	في وضع لا يُحسد عليه	I lost all my money and felt I was over a barrel.
over the hill	(idiom)	كبر في السن	My uncle retired as he was over the hill.
over the top	(idiom)	إلى حد كبير / مبالغ فيه	The consumption of water was over the top in June.
suffrage	(n.)	حق الاقتراع أو التصويت في الانتخابات	The suffrage in the election is accessible to all citizens over 21 years old.
tide someone over	(idiom)	يساعد / يعاون	The supporters decided to tide someone over.

Fill in the spaces with words from the following list:

tide - suffrage - frail - over a barrel - aggressive - compassionately

1- When we visited grandpa at the hospital, he looked tiny and ……in his bed.

2- Women in many countries suffered a lot until they could get their right for…….

3- The fishermen reacted……..and saved the dolphin from the fishing net.

4- My classmate was walking home at night when a /an……. dog attacked him.

5- True friends …….. you over in hard times and difficult circumstances.

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
frail	suffrage	compassionately	aggressive	over a barrel

LESSON 7,8

Word	Part of Speech	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence (English)
alleviate	(v.)	يُخفف / يُسكن / يُلطف	Try Panadol. It will alleviate the pain.
appeal	(n.) / (v.)	استغاثة / مناشدة / التماس	The farmers' appeal to the minister was highly considered.
avert	(v.)	يتجنب / يتفادى	The government set rigid rules to avert road accidents.
campaign	(n.)	حملة	Awareness campaigns help in protecting the environment.
commitment	(n.)	التزام / تعهد	The company will fulfil the commitment to finish the project in the due time.
Dire	(adj.)	مُلح / ضروري	There's a dire need for water worldwide.
donate	(v.)	يمنح / يتبرع	The money will be donated to a charity organization.
extensive	(adj.)	واسع / شامل	The engineer made an extensive report about the problem.
humanitarian	(adj.)	إنساني / مُحب للخير والإحسان	The UN offered humanitarian aids to the refugees.
in leaps and bounds	(exp.)	بسرعة ويسر	After the appeal, the aids came in leaps and bounds.
underprivileged	(adj.)	فقير / معدوم	Aids should be delivered to the needy and underprivileged at once.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c:

1- When Dad drives us to school, he usually takes shortcuts to ..... clogged routes.
a- donate, b- alleviate, c- avert

2- The fire in the petrol station caused……..damage to many buildings near it.
a- underprivileged, b- extensive, c- dire

3- Our school launched a big ..... on social media to spread awareness about drug abuse.
a- appeal, b- campaign, c- commitment

4- Famous universities offer scholarships for gifted students from ..... areas around the world.
a- underprivileged, b- dire, c- humanitarian

5- The mother of the lost boy made an urgent ..... to the police to find and bring him home.
a- commitment, b- campaign, c- appeal

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
c	b	b	a	c

Grammar

part 1

Adverbs هي الكلمة التي توصف

طريقة حدوث الفعل أو توصف الصفة وتدل أحياناً على وقت/ مكان- أو وصف شيء

ex:	Slowly	Gently	quite	Over	always
	ببطيء	بلطف	بهدوء	أكبر/أكثر	دائماً

الفرق بين **adverbs** و **adjective**

صفة — **Adjective** — توصف اسم

حال — **Adverbs** — توصف



فعل	صفة	وقت	مكان

ملحوظة: غالباً ما ينتهي الحال بـ (ly) ولكن في بعض الأحيان لا ينتهي بـ (ly)

Adjective	Adverbs
Slow	Slowly
Bad	Badly
Beautiful	Beautifully

بعض الحالات التي لا تنتهى بـ (ly)

Good	→	Well
Fast	→	fast
Little	→	little
Early	→	early
hard	→	hard
Loud	→	a loud / laudly
much	→	much
Late	→	late

If Conditionals

1. Zero Conditional – عامة / حقائق علمية) الشرط الصفري)

Structure: If + present simple, present simple

- **Usage:** Used for facts, laws of nature, or things that are always true.

Example with If:

- If you heat water to 100°C, it boils.

Example with Unless (correct):

- Water does not boil unless you heat it to 100°C.
- **الماء لا يغلي إلا إذا سخنته إلى 100 درجة مئوية.**

Tip: "Unless" = "if not" → expresses the negative condition naturally.

2. First Conditional – (الشرط الأول (مستقبل محتمل

Structure: If + present simple, will + base verb

- **Usage:** Used for real or likely situations in the future.

Example with If:

- If it rains tomorrow, we will stay home.

Example with Unless (correct):

- We will go out tomorrow unless it rains.
- **سنخرج غدًا إلا إذا أمطرت.**

Tip: "Unless" replaces the negative if: "unless it rains" = "if it does not rain."

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3. Second Conditional – (الشرط الثاني (غير واقعي الآن / افتراضي

Structure: If + past simple, would + base verb

- **Usage:** Used for hypothetical or unlikely situations in the present or future.

Example with If:

- If I had a million dollars, I would buy a house.

Example with Unless (correct):

- I would buy a house unless I had no money.
- **سأشتري منزلًا إلا إذا لم يكن لدي مال.**

Tip: After "unless" in the second conditional, use **past simple** for the negative condition.

---

4. Third Conditional – (الشرط الثالث (غير واقعي في الماضي

Structure: If + past perfect, would have + past participle

- **Usage:** Used for things that **did not happen in the past**.

Example with If:

- If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.

Example with Unless (correct):

- I would have failed the exam unless I had not studied hard.
- كنت سأفشل في الامتحان إلا إذا لم أدرس بجد.

Tip: After "unless" in the third conditional, use **past perfect** for the negative condition.

chose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1- The children wouldn't have felt sick if they …… all the chocolate.

a- don't eat b- didn't eat c- haven't eaten d- hadn't eaten

2- I would help the injured boy if I ……a doctor.

a- would be b- be c- am d- were

3- If they……. the instructions adequately, they would have finished the mission.

a- Follow b- followed c- had followed d-have followed

4- If you adopt that marketing strategy, your profits ……dramatically.

a- will increase b- would increase c- would have increased

5- If you hadn't used a sharp knife, you……yourself.

a- wouldn't have cut b-won't cut c-wouldn't cut d-will cut

6- The police fined Ali as he was driving his car……on the highway.

a. Carelessly b-careless c- care d-carelessness

7- I received my guests at the airport……..and facilitated all needed procedures.

a. happily b-happy c-happier d-happiest

8- Uncle Saleh sold his old car as it… ……broke down.

a. repeatedly b- repeated c-more repeated d-repetition

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
d	d	c	a	a	a	a	a

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

1- If they had planned for the trip, they (not fall) in trouble. (Correct the verb)

a) If they had planned for the trip, they won't fall in trouble.

b) If they had planned for the trip, they wouldn't fall in trouble.

c) If they had planned for the trip, they wouldn't have fallen in trouble.

2- If this offer is real, I……(Complete the sentence)

a- If this offer is real, I will accept it.

b- If this offer is real, I would accept it.

c- If this offer is real, I would have accepted it.

3- I (invent) cures for all diseases if I were a scientist. (Correct the verb)

a. I will invent cures for all diseases if I were a scientist.

b. I would invent cures for all diseases if I were a scientist.

c. I invented cures for all diseases if I were a scientist.

4- This boy behaves in a nice way with every person he meets. (Use: nicely)

a. This boy behaves nicely with every person he meets.

b. This boy behaves in nicely way to every person he meets.

c. This boy behaves in a way nicely to every person he meets.

5- If a balloon is filled with hot air, it (rise). (Correct the verb)

a- If a balloon is filled with hot air, it would rise.
b- If a balloon is filled with hot air, it rises
c- If a balloon is filled with hot air, it would have risen.

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
c	a	b	a	b

Unit 4

Lesson 1-2

Word	Part of Speech	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence (English)
climate	(n.)	مناخ	Agriculture depends mainly on climate and soil.
desertification	(n.)	التَصَحَر	Planting trees can reduce desertification.
erode	(v.)	ينحت / يتآكل	The winds eroded the mountain and made it steep.
graze	(v.)	يرعى الماشية	Farmers graze cattle and sheep for milk and meat.
harsh	(adj.)	قاس / مؤلم / خشن	The weather in the desert is harsh and changeable.
increasingly	(adv.)	على نحو متزايد	The internet is increasingly used worldwide.
kill off	(ph. v.)	يُبيد / يُزيل نهائياً	Hunting will kill off the remaining panda.
overcultivate	(v.)	يغالي في زراعة الأرض	If farmers overcultivate the land, it'll become poor.
permanently	(adv.)	بصورة دائمة	Students should revise their lessons permanently.
precipitate	(v.)	يُعَجِّل بحدوث أمر ما	Deforestation precipitates desertification.
productive	(adj.)	منتج / مثمر	It's better to plant these new seeds. They are more productive.
proportion	(n.)	حصة / نصيب	The shareholders get a profit proportion annually.
Soil	(n.)	تربة زراعية	Rich soil produces abundant crops.
treacherous	(adj.)	خطير / غادر	A flood is treacherous as it flows unexpectedly.
unproductive	(adj.)	غير مثمر / غير نافع	The farmer cut down the unproductive trees and planted new ones.
wash away	(ph. v.)	يجرف / يزيل	The sea storm broke the boat and washed it away.
wildfire	(n.)	حريق غابات	The wildfire spread in the forest and it was out of control.

Fill in the spaces with words from the following list:

treacherous - permanently - eroded - precipitate - unproductive - proportion

1-Snow and ice left many roads …….. and drivers were warned to be cautious.

2-The wind and rain have …….. the big rock on the shore.

3-Many houses were so badly damaged in the war that they were left …… deserted.

4-Children should get the due care. They make up a large …… of the world's population.

5-Unless disputes of the great powers were settled peacefully, they'd ……. a world war.

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
treacherous	eroded	permanently	proportion	precipitate

Choose the correct answers from a, b, c and d:

1- The kidney plays a/an ..... role in the removal of waste products from the blood.

a- vital b- devastating c- unproductive d- treacherous

2- …….. cut down forests and destroy animal habitats.

a- Loggers b- Proportions c- Soils d- Climates

3-His death at such an early age has been a/an ..... shock to his family.

a- productive b- unproductive c- devastating d- vital

4- The project is…… to the development of the area. It will be a great success.

a- unproductive b- treacherous c- vital d- devastating

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.
a	**a**	**c**	**c**

Lessons 4 & 5

Word	Part of Speech	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
arid	adj.	مُجدب / قاحل	This land can't be cultivated. It is arid.
atmosphere	n.	الغلاف الجوي	A part of the sun's energy is absorbed by the earth's atmosphere.
equator	n.	خط الاستواء	It's extremely hot near the equator.
flooding	n.	فيضان	Dams are built to control flooding.
forecasting	n.	تنبؤ بالطقس	Before sailing, you should check the forecasting.
frigid	adj.	قارس / شديد البرودة	The weather was frigid this winter. The temperature reached -2°.
humid	adj.	رطب	It's very humid in August and September.
misbehave	v.	يُسئ التصرف	We apologized for misbehaving.
planting	n.	غرس / زراعة	Planting trees around the house will make it a landscape.
prevailing	adj.	سائد / مُنتشر / مهيمن	A friendly atmosphere was prevailing during the meeting.
reclaim	v.	يستصلح	Desert land can be reclaimed and cultivated.

Choose the correct answers from a , b , c and d:

1- The coach threatened the players to send them off the team if they ..... again.

a. Misbehave a- reclaim c-precipitate d-overcultivate

2- Vehicles and factories are releasing toxic gases into the……

a- Equator b- atmosphere c- planting c forecasting

3- The……..view is that economic growth is likely to slow down this year.

a- Arid b- frigid c-humid d-prevailing

4- The .....season begins this month and continues for the next two months.

a- equator b-atmosphere c-planting d-forecasting

5- The heavy rain led to serious ..... in some areas and many houses were damaged.

a - flooding b- atmosphere c- planting d-forecasting

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
a	b	d	c	a

Lessons 7 & 8

Word	Part of Speech	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence (English)
curtail	(v.)	يُقلل / يُقلِص	Trees can curtail the sand and the wind.
hurdle	(n.)	عقبة / حاجز	Many would like to emigrate to the USA, but face some hurdles.
implement	(v.)	يُطبق / يُحقق / يُنفذ	The new traffic law will be implemented next week.
intrinsic	(adj.)	أساسي / جوهري	Art is intrinsic to a high quality of life.
paucity	(n.)	قلة / ندرة	The paucity of water makes the desert difficult to cultivate.
preservation	(n.)	حفظ / وقاية	Salting and drying are used in food preservation.
prevail over	(ph. v.)	يتغلب على / ينتصر	Eventually, good prevails over evil.
scarcity	(n.)	قلة / ندرة	New irrigation methods are used to overcome the scarcity of water.
spearhead	(n.)	رأس الحربة / رائد / قائد	Messi is certainly the spearhead of his team.
unwarranted	(adj.)	غير مبرر / غير مخول	The company refused the proposal as it was unwarranted.

Fill in the spaces with words from the following list:

hurdles - curtail - prevail over - preservation - intrinsic - implemented

1- To pay off his debts, my colleague had to work longer hours and…….his expenses.

2- Hardworking and creativity are…….. ..qualities of a good manager.

3- I believe that my inner strength will enable me prevail over all life's ……..

4- Cost-cutting measures have been ……in most hospitals throughout the country.

5- They declared that the aim of their current policy is the …… of peace.

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
curtail	intrinsic	hurdles	implemented	preservation

Set-Book

1- What are the causes of desertification?
   - Climate change
   - Human activities such as overgrazing and overcultivation.

2- What are the bad effects of desertification?
   - Wildfires
   - Food shortage

3- How can we solve the problem of desertification?
   - By stopping cutting down trees
   - By banning overgrazing and overcultivating lands

4- Why is water important?
   - We need water for drinking, cooking and cleaning.
   - Animals and plants need water to survive.

5- What are the reasons for water scarcity around the world?
   - The bad usage of water
   - The increasing population

6- What has Kuwait done to overcome the problem of water paucity?
   - It has built desalination plants.
   - It has used modern irrigation systems.

7- How can we save water?
   - By taking short showers.
   - By fixing leaking taps.

8- How does Man affect the environment negatively?
   - By cutting down trees and causing pollution.

9- Why are rainforests being destroyed?

- For oil and wood
- To make more land for farming.

10- In your opinion, how does cutting down forests have devastating effects on the environment?

- It changes the climate.
- It leads to animal extinction.

11- Why are rainforests important to life on Earth?

- They are homes for many animals and plants.
- They keep balance on the Earth.

Grammar unit 4

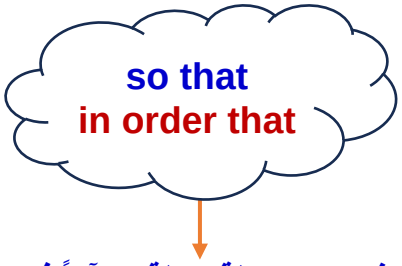
روابط السبب والنتيجة
(Subordinate Clauses of purpose and result)

تستخدم للسبب To - in order to لكي	
يأتي بعدهم الفعل الأصلي بدون أي أضافات أو تغيرات	
ex1:	He trains hard to win the face.
ex2:	They Came early in order to attend the meeting.

جملة كامله + that لكي	
جملة كامله + In order that لكي	
+ الفعل الأصلي .....can / could + فاعل + So that	
+ الفعل الأصلي .....can / could + فاعل + in order that	
ex.	They wark daily So that they can win the prize

Could	&	can	الفرق بين
للماضي		للمضارع	
ex.	They warked daily So that they could win the prize		

الفرق بين



هذه بعدها جملة كاملة سوآءاً في الماضي/ المضارع



هذه بعدها الفعل الأصلي

ex.	They warked daily So that they could win the prize

Lead to يودي إلى

with the result that ونتيجة لذلك

يأتي بعدهم

فعل + فاعل

ex.	Eating fast food leads to many disease
ex.	She spends a lot of time with the result that her father told her with him.

لأن بسبب السبب لـ / في

Because / Because of / The Cause of

يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة

يأتي من بعدهم

فعل + ing أو/ اسم

"بسبب" حرف الجر (of)

ex.	**Because**, We didn't travel because I was ill.
ex.	**Because of /** We didn't travel because of my illness. لاحظ هنا illness معناها مرض وهي اسم أنت بعد because of
ex.	the Cause of Pollution is the Cause of global warming لاحظ هنا global warring هي اسم أتت بعد the Cause of

Part 2 - Grammar Unit 4

Relative pronouns	ضمائر الوصل الذي التي حيث للمكان حيث للوقت
Who	الذي/ التي للعاقل الفاعل
	that's the Woman. She buys the Car

هنا نربط بين الجملتين بالخطوات التالية:

-1 تحديد الفاعل the woman في الجملة الاولى

-2 تحديد ضمير الفاعل she في الجملة الثانية العائد على الفاعل في الجملة الاولى

-3 حذف هذا الضمير ~~She~~

-4 وضع who بعد الفاعل في الجملة الأولى ..... + the woman who

-5 حذف النقطة (.) بين الجملتين

- That's the woman. ~~she~~ buys the Car
- That's the woman Who buys the Can

- Ali travels to Rome. He is from Kuwait.
- Ali who is from Kuwait, travels to Rome.

Which — الذي/ التي لغير العاقل

الفاعل/ المفعول به

ex. That's the cat. ~~It~~ has long tail.

That's the cat which has long tail.

ex. I bought a new phone. ~~It~~ Cost me 100 KD

I bought a new phone which Cost me 100 KD.

Whose — الذي/ التي للملكية

its/his/her/ their تحل محل

ex. That's the man. ~~his~~ car is red.

That's the man whose car is red.

Where — حيث المكان

ex. That's the house. We live ~~there~~. تحذف هنا

That's the house where we live.

When حيث للوقت: تربط بين جملتين

ex. I can't forget the day. We went to London ~~on it~~.

I can't forget the day when we went to London.

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

1- Some people try dangerous sports. They want to be famous. (Use: in order to)

a. Some people try dangerous sports in order to want to be famous.

b. Some people try dangerous sports in order to be famous.

c. Some people try dangerous sports in order being famous.

2- Ali travelled to the USA to study Art there. (Use: so that)

a- Ali travelled to the USA so that study Art there.

b- Ali travelled to the USA so that he can study Art there.

c- Ali travelled to the USA so that he could study Art there.

3- They work for a big company. It's located in Kuwait City. (Join using: which)

a. They work for a big company which it's located in Kuwait City.

b. They work for a big company which is located in Kuwait City.

c. They work for a big company it's which located in Kuwait City.

4- She takes part in charity activities so that she can help the needy. (Use: to)

a. She takes part in charity activities so that to help the needy.

b. She takes part in charity activities to so that help the needy.

c. She takes part in charity activities to help the needy.

5- I'm looking for a store. I can buy organic food there. (Join using: where)

a. I'm looking for a store in where I can buy organic food.

b. I'm looking for a store where I can buy organic food there.

c. I'm looking for a store where I can buy organic food.

6- I met a woman. Her husband won the lottery. (Use: whose)

a. I met a woman whose the lottery her husband won

b. I met a woman whose husband won the lottery.

c. I met a woman whose her husband won the lottery.

7- The employee has been promoted. He won the award. (Use: who)

a. The employee who has been promoted he won the award.

b. The employee who has been promoted won the award.

c. The employee has been promoted who won the award.

8- The plane crash happened because it had a technical problem. (Use: the cause of)

a- A technical problem was the cause of the plane crash.

b- A plane crash was the cause of a technical problem.

c- technical problem had the cause of the plane crash.

9- Friday is a nice day. We all gather at Grandpa's house on it. (Join using: when)

a- Friday is a nice day when we all gather at Grandpa's house on it.

b- Friday is a nice day on when we all gather at Grandpa's house.

c- Friday is a nice day when we all gather at Grandpa's house.

10- The little boy hurt himself. He played with a knife. (Use: with the result that)

a. The little boy played with a knife with the result that he hurt himself.

b. The little boy played with a knife with the result that hurting himself.

c. The little boy hurt himself with the result that he played with a knife.

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
b	c	b	c	c	b	b	a	c	a

Unit 5

Lesson 1-2

Word	Part of Speech	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence (English)
collection points	(n.)	نقاط تجميع القمامة	The collection points are uploaded late at night.
concur	(v.)	يتفق في الرأي	After the discussion, all the attendants concurred and approved the plan.
crisis	(n.)	ازمة	The government members had an urgent meeting to resolve the latest crisis.
machinery	(n.)	آلات / معدات	Modern machinery will replace human labour in industry.
offence	(n.)	مخالفة / خرق القانون	Parking the car in a No-Parking area is an offence.
pass a law	(expr.)	يشرع قانون	The parliament will pass a law to ban building factories inside the city.
prohibitively	(adv.)	على نحو مرهق ماديا / مكلف	Recycling wastes is prohibitively costly.
Reprocess	(v.)	يعالج / يُعيد تصنيع	A lot of wastes can be reprocessed and used again.

Fill in the spaces with words from the following list:

reprocess - passed a law - crisis - prohibitively - concur - collection points

1) The government has…… that makes texting while driving illegal.
2) I can't afford to buy a house here; property in this area is …….. expensive.
3) They had taken all safety measures before they started to……nuclear fuel.
4) The industrialised countries are going to hold talks about fuel …… in Berlin.
5) New ……..have been set up in the city for promoting waste recycling.

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
passed a law	prohibitively	reprocess	crisis	collection points

Choose the correct answers from a , b , c and d:

1-The businessman sued the company which ……exploited his brand.

a- nervously b-commercially c-regardless d- compassionately

2-They are trying to develop a work…….. between local universities and companies.

a- wood pulp b- offence c-partnership d- crisis

3----------is used in a variety of products such as shoes, handbags and tissues.

a- a-Wood pulp b- Spearhead c-Crisis d- Scarcity

4-The film was the first……successful work to deal with Islamophobia.

a- prohibitively b-unfortunately c-nervously d-commercially

Answer Key

	2.	3.	4.
b	c	a	d

Lesson 4,5

Word	Part of Speech	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence (English)
administration	(n.)	إدارة	I intend to study business administration.
annoyance	(n.)	إزعاج / انزعاج	Students who talk a lot during the lecture cause a lot of annoyance.
bureaucracy	(n.)	الروتين الحكومي	Innovative projects are jammed due to bureaucracy.
come up against	(phr. v.)	يواجه / يقابل	Real Madrid will come up against Barcelona in the final.
criticism	(n.)	نقد / انتقاد	It is wise to accept criticism and modify your ideas.
cut down on	(ph. v.)	يقلل / يُخفَض	Unless we cut down on fats, we'll face health problems.
get rid of	(ph. v.)	يتخلص من	Factories get rid of wastes by recycling.
go along with	(ph. v.)	يتفق مع	He will probably go along with the idea. There was no other option.
incinerator	(n.)	محرقة القمامة	Rubbish is burnt in huge incinerators.
irritation	(n.)	إثارة / إزعاج	Some kinds of medicine cause irritation to the skin.
keep up with	(ph. v.)	يواكب / يساير	If you do not keep up with the changes, you'll lag behind.
packaging	(n.)	تغليف / أدوات التغليف	A good packaging prevents fragile products from breaking.
paperwork	(n.)	أعمال كتابية	A secretary should be aware of paperwork and typing.
put up with	(ph. v.)	يتحمل	I'm too tired to put up with such noise.
red tape	(idiom)	الروتين الحكومي	The new government will push the projects forward and get rid of red tape.
run out of	(ph. v.)	يستنفذ	The car stopped as we ran out of fuel.

Choose the correct answers from a , b , c and d:

1-Successful companies can …… the fast pace of technological change.

a. cut down on b.get rid of c.keep up with

2-People usually complain of too much……..in government offices.

a. administration b.bureaucracy c.criticism d. packaging

3-Diabetics have to avoid or at least…… refined sugar and the products that contain it.

a. come up against b.go along with c.keep up with c.cut down on

4-The decision to cancel the trip was made by the school……

a. administration b. annoyance c.criticism d. irritation

5-His bad behaviour caused great……..to his colleagues.

a. Administration b. annoyance c.incinerator d. packaging

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
c	b	d	a	b

Lesson 7,8

Word	Part of Speech	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence (English)
component	(n.)	عنصر / مكون	The technician checked the set and found a component out of work.
compost	(v.)	يمزج اوراق الاشجار بالروث لتسميد الأرض	Farmers compost the soil with fertilizer to produce better crops.
constant	(adj.)	مستديم / متواصل	The disc rotates at a constant speed.
constituent	(n.)	جزء أساسي / عنصر رئيسي	Oxygen is a main constituent of air.
duration	(n.)	فترة / مدة	Taking this medicine for a long duration causes some side-effects.
heartening	(adj.)	مُشجع / موحِي / مُلهِم	Messi is heartening to young footballers.
household waste	(n.)	مخلفات المنزل	Smart devices should be used to get rid of household wastes.
incineration	(n.)	حرق	The incineration of forests causes a lot of harm to the environment.
material	(n.)	المادة الخام	This cloth is made of the finest material.
quantity	(n.)	كمية / مقدار	We consume a huge quantity of water in summer.
trend	(n.)	اتجاه / نزعة	The debate will focus on the up-to-date trends in surgery.
upsurge	(n.)	ارتفاع مفاجئ / زيادة سريعة	There was an upsurge in demand and some spare parts were out of stock.

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c, or d):

1. The technician found a faulty _____ in the machine that stopped it from working.
   a) trend b) component c) upsurge d) heartening
2. Farmers often _____ soil with organic matter to improve its fertility.
   a) compost b) incinerate c) trend d) constituent
3. The doctor advised taking the medicine for a long _____ to get the full effect.
   a) component b) duration c) quantity d) household waste
4. The sudden _____ in demand for masks caused shortages in many stores.
   a) upsurge b) trend c) material d) constant
5. Oxygen is a main _____ of air, essential for human life.
   a) household waste b) constituent c) incineration d) compost
6. The use of smart devices helps reduce _____ by recycling and sorting it properly.
   a) household waste b) material c) duration d) trend
7. Messi's performance was very _____ to young footballers, inspiring them to work harder.
   a) heartening b) constant c) component d) upsurge

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
b	a	b	a	b	a	a

لاحظ معاني التعبيرات الآتية:

التعبير	المعنى	التعبير	المعنى
run out of	يَنفذ	come up against	يواجه / يصطدم بـ
go along with	يوافق	look forward to	يتطلع إلى
keep up with	يساير	put up with	يتحمل
cut down on	يُقلل	get rid of	يتخلص من

Colour Idioms تعرف على تعبيرات مع الألوان

التعبير	المعنى	التعبير	المعنى
in black and white	مكتوب ومطبوع بوضوح	get the green light	يحصل على إذن أو تصريح
To put someone on the black list	(يكشف جرم)	to catch someone red-handed	يمسك شخص ما متلبساً بجرم
to appear/happen out of the blue	يصل (أو يحدث) فجأة وبصورة غير متوقعة	to see red	يغضب
with flying colours	يجتاز اختبار بامتياز	red tape	روتين حكومي
give someone green light	يعطي إذن		

Fill in the space with the correct answer:

(put up with / keep up with / come up against / run out / getting rid of)

1- She likes to …… the latest fashions.

2- I will not …… your bad behaviour any longer!

3- My patience is beginning to …… I have to take some action.

4- We are thinking of …… all the old furniture and buy a new one.

5- We expect to …… a big opposition to the plan.

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
keep up with	put up with	run out of	getting rid of	come up against

Set-Book

1-Why is recycling becoming so important nowadays?/ How can recycling benefit the environment?

- It reduces pollution.
- It saves natural resources.

2-How seriously do people in Kuwait take the problem of waste and recycling?

- Kuwait builds recycling centres.
- It uses media to raise people's awareness.

3-How is burning waste harmful to the environment?

- It causes pollution.

4-What makes waste management a worldwide issue?

- Burning waste causes pollution.
- We are running out of places to bury waste.

5-What are the different ways of getting rid of waste?

- Waste can be burnt, buried or recycled.

6-How can we keep the balance between Man and nature?

- We should save natural resources.
- We should save the environment.

Workbook

7-Why is recycling paper important?

- It saves energy and water. It reduces pollution.

Grammar unit 5

يتمنى (wish)

في ثلاث حالات لثلاث أزمنة وهم: wishتستخدم

1- present الحاضر past الماضي future المستقبل

1.المضارع Wish +(Present)

- **الغرض:** للتعبير عن الرغبة في تغيير شيء في الحاضر أو للتمني أن يكون الواقع مختلفًا.
- **التركيب** wish + would / could :أو wish + simple past
- **أمثلة:**
  - I wish I **had** more free time. أتمنى لو كان لدي وقت فراغ أكثر
  - She wishes she **knew** the answer. تتمنى لو تعرف الإجابة

---

2. Wish + الماضي(Past)

- **الغرض:** للتعبير عن الندم أو التمني أن شيئًا في الماضي كان مختلفًا.
- **التركيب** wish + past perfect :
- **أمثلة:**

I wish I **had studied** harder for the exam أتمنى لو كنت درست أكثر للامتحان

They wish they **had visited** Paris last year. يتمنون لو زاروا باريس العام الماضي

---

3. Wish + المستقبل(Future)

- **الغرض :**للتعبير عن رغبة في حدوث شيء في المستقبل، وغالبًا مع "would" للتمني أو طلب التغيير.
- **التركيب**wish + would + base verb :
- **أمثلة:**
  - I wish it **would stop** raining tomorrow. أتمنى لو تتوقف الأمطار غدًا.
  - He wishes she **would call** him soon. يتمنى لو تتصل به قريبًا.

---

4. Wish للانتقاد(Expressing criticism)

- **الغرض :**للتعبير عن استياء أو انتقاد سلوك أو موقف في الحاضر.
- **التركيب**wish + would + base verb :
- **أمثلة:**
  - I wish you **would stop** talking during the lesson.
    - أتمنى لو تتوقف عن الكلام أثناء الدرس.
  - She wishes her brother **would help** her with the housework.
    - تتمنى لو كان أخوها يساعدها في أعمال المنزل

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c, or d) for each sentence:

1. Present wish – I _____ I had more free time.
a) wish b) wishes c) wishing d) wished

2. Present wish – She wishes she _____ the answer.
a) know b) knew c) knows d) knowing

3. Past wish – I wish I _____ harder for the exam.
a) study b) studied c) had studied d) have studied

4. Past wish – They wish they _____ Paris last year.
a) visited b) had visited c) have visited d) visiting

5. Future wish – I wish it _____ stop raining tomorrow.
a) will b) would c) do d) did

6. Future wish – He wishes she _____ call him soon.
a) would b) will c) does d) did

7. Criticism wish – I wish you _____ talking during the lesson.
a) stop b) would stop c) stopped d) stops

8. Criticism wish – She wishes her brother _____ her with the housework.
a) help b) helps c) would help d) helped

9. Present wish – I wish I _____ taller.
a) am b) were c) will be d) be

10. Past wish (regret) – I wish I _____ the concert yesterday.
a) go b) went c) had gone d) goings

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
a	b	c	b	b	a	b	c	b	c

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1- Salma likes reading. She wishes she……time to read more books.
a- have b- am having c- had d- have had

2- I wish she..... the doctor earlier. He could have saved her.
a- has seen b- had seen c- will see d- sees

3- She's keen on computers. She wishes she ..... computer science next school year.
a- would study b- will study c- had studied d- has studied

4- He was running very fast when he had a heart attack. I wish he ..... so fast.
a- didn't run b- hasn't run c- hadn't run d- doesn't run

5- I wish I..... the next weekend in Wafra with my cousins.
a- will spend b- can spend c- could spend d- had spent

6- I didn't know that Jassim was ill. I wish anyone ..... me.
a- tell b- had told c- will tell d- has told

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
c	b	a	c	c	b

Unit 6

Lesson 1-2

Word	Part of Speech	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence (English)
acute	(adj.)	حاد / شديد	The problem of housing is getting acute and worse.
avoid	(v.)	يتجنب / يتفادى	To avoid accidents, we should keep to the speed limit.
damp	(adj.)	رطب	The baby's hair was still damp from the shower.
expansive	(adj.)	واسع / فسيح / ممتد	An expansive fence was built around the new project.
extinction	(n.)	انقراض	Man is to blame for the extinction of rare animals.
fascinating	(adj.)	ساحر / فاتن	The design of the Scientific Center is fascinating.
hibernate	(v.)	يقوم الحيوان بالبيات الشتوي	Some species hibernate during the winter months.
permanent	(adj.)	دائم	Permanent peace leads to settlement and development.
pose	(v.)	يمثل / يطرح	In the past man posed the first enemy for animals.
refuge	(n.)	مأوى / ملاذ / ملجأ	During the war, underground refuges were built to house the civilians.
reservation	(n.)	محمية / حماية	China built special reservations for pandas.
reticent	(adj.)	خجول / قليل الكلام	She is extremely reticent about her personal affairs. She never tells anyone.
solitary	(adj.)	مُنزوى / منعزل	Tigers are essentially solitary. They tend to live alone.
Stem	(n.)	ساق النبات	The stem of the plant takes water and nutrients from the roots to the branches.
threatened	(adj.)	مهدد / مُعَرُض للخطر	It's our duty to preserve the threatened animals.
timid	(adj.)	خجول / جبان	She was too timid to ask for a salary rise.

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

1- The forest fire caused the extinction of several rare species.
a- permanent b- extinction c- refuge d- damp
2- To avoid accidents, drivers should …… excessive speed.
a- pose b- hibernate c- avoid d- reticent
3- The panda lives in a specially protected …… in China.
a- reservation b- solitary c- stem d- timid
4- Tigers are …… animals; they usually live alone.
a- reticent b- solitary c- expansive d- acute
5- The scientist built a model to …… a possible risk to humans.
a- hibernate b- pose c- refuge d- permanent
6- The baby's hair was still slightly …… after the shower.
a- damp b- threatened c- acute d- fascinating
7- The student was too …… to answer the teacher's question.
a- timid b- reticent c- fascinating d- expansive

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
b	c	a	b	b	a	a

injected - carnivorous - sting - pose - enemy

1- ……fish have higher levels of toxins than the herbivores.

2- The animals died immediately after they had been …… with the chemical.

3- The commandos were dropped by parachute behind the……lines.

4- Some types of jellyfish have a powerful……

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.
carnivorous	injected	enemy	sting

Lesson 4,5

Word	Part of Speech	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence (English)
aware	(adj.)	مُدرِك / واع / مُطلع على	We should be aware of our rights and duties as well.
bounty	(n.)	وفرة	There is a bounty of water in the lake.
cultivate	(v.)	يزرع	Farmers were encouraged to cultivate basic food crops.
encroach	(v.)	يتعدى / ينتهك حرمة كذا	It's illegal to encroach a public property.
grow	(v.)	ينمو / يكبر / يزداد	Plants grow better in the rich soil.
illegitimate	(adj.)	مخالف للقانون / غير شرعي	Any illegitimate act will be condemned by law.
nourishment	(n.)	غذاء	A good nourishment is essential for better growth.
recompense	(n.)	مكافأة / جزاء	The winner didn't expect such a great recompense.
reward	(n.)	مكافأة	Rewards are given to young talents at the end of the festival.
trespass on	(ph. v.)	يتعدى / ينتهك حرمة كذا	A person who trespasses on the land will be fined.
unsanctioned	(adj.)	غير قانوني / غير شرعي	Having a car rally on the Gulf Street is unsanctioned.
wealth	(n.)	ثروة	My friend inherited a big wealth from his uncle.

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

1- We should be …… of our rights and duties as citizens.
a- bounty b- aware c- grow d- recompense

2- Farmers were encouraged to …… basic food crops.
a- cultivate b- encroach c- illegitimate d- nourishment

3- There is a …… of water in the lake.
a- bounty b- reward c- wealth d- nourishment

4- Any …… act will be condemned by law.
a- unsanctioned b- illegitimate c- trespass d- recompense

5- A good …… is essential for better growth.
a- nourishment b- cultivate c- bounty d- reward

6- A person who …… on the land will be fined.
a- trespasses b- grows c- encroaches d- cultivates

7- The winner didn't expect such a great ……..
a- bounty b- reward c- recompense d- wealth

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
b	a	a	b	a	a	c

Word List (SB : P : 51)

Word	Part of Speech	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence (English)
burgeoning	(adj.)	سريع الانتشار	Corona Virus was burgeoning. It spread quickly.
consensus	(n.)	إجماع / اتفاق جماعي	A consensus was reached at the end of the meeting.
dearth	(n.)	قلة / ندرة	This land can't be cultivated due to the dearth of water.
graduate	(v.)	يتخرّج	My brother graduated from the Faculty of Commerce.
housing	(n.)	إسكان	Building new cities can solve the problem of housing.
knock-on	(adj.)	متداعي / متعدد	Air pollution has a knock-on effect on living creatures.
utilise	(v.)	يستفيد / ينتفع من	Spare time should be utilised positively.
vociferously	(adv.)	بحماس / بصوت عال	The crowd cheered vociferously after the first goal.
wetland	(n.)	احراش (أرض بها مستنقعات)	Insects live in wetlands.

Word Bank: burgeoning – consensus – dearth – utilise – wetland

Exercise: Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the word bank.

1. The startup company is _____ rapidly and plans to hire more staff next year.
2. After a long discussion, the committee finally reached a _____ on the new policy.
3. The project failed because there was a severe _____ of skilled workers.
4. Students should learn how to _____ technology efficiently in their studies.
5. Many rare birds live in the protected _____ areas.

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
burgeoning	consensus	dearth	utilise	wetland

Set-Book

1- What's the importance of animals in our life?

- They provide us with medicine.
- They keep the balance of ecology.

2- Why are some animal species endangered?

- Because of habitat loss
- Because of illegal hunting

3- How can we save and protect endangered animals?

- We must stop cutting down forests. We must ban hunting them.

4- What's the importance of plants?

- They provide us with food and medicine. They stop soil erosion.

5- Are you for or against land reclamation? Why?

- I'm against it because it destroys the ecosystems.

6- Why was the Arfaj chosen as the Kuwaiti National flower?

- Because of its historic importance to Kuwaitis.

7- What is the importance of Arfaj?

- It's the national flower of Kuwait.
- It was used as an herb. It was used as a source of food for sheep.
- It was used as a source of bedding and firewood.

Grammar unit 6 Part 1

Explaining possibilities

A - Modals + infinitive

B- Modals + have + V.3

نستخدم must ،can't للتعبير عن إمكانية حدوث الفعل.

must Can't	+ v.1 الفعل الأصلي	Ex: Sara lives in a small house. She must be rich
تستخدم مع شيء أكيد		

في حالة الماضي
in the past

must Can't	+ have + v.3
ex1:	Ali Can't have finished his work, he was ill.
ex2:	She looked so tired. She must have been ill.

ملحوظة: تستخدم Can't. في حالة الاستحالة

May Might
في حالة المضارع في حالة الماضي

- تستخدم في حالة الاحتمالية

ex: My mom may visit me. I'm not sure.

He was so nervous. He might have faced some troubles at work.

القاعدة		
مضارع ←	May	الفعل الأصلي v.1 +
ماضي ←	Might	الفعل الشكل الثالث+ have + v.3

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

1-She isn't answering the phone. She ……..be out.

a-must, b- can't, c- should, d- might have)

2- Sara's very busy. She ……..not be able to come tonight.

a.should, b- can't, c- might, d- mustn't)

3- I am sure he was here. I saw his car in front of the building. He must……..here. (a- has been, b- have been, c- have be, d- could)

4- Their plane was delayed and they had to wait 36 hours in the airport. They……. have been very happy with the airline.

a.can't, b- must, c- might, d- could)

5- Last summer she took four exams and failed them all! She……have been very disappointed. (a- can't, b- must, c- might, d- should)

6- This……. her house. I can see her car in the garage. (a- can't be, b- might be, c- can be, d- must be)

7- It……. easy for him, looking after three kids on his own.

(a- can't be, b- might be, c- can be, d- must be)

8- She's not here yet. She……. stuck in traffic. (a- can't be, b- might be, c- can be, d- should be)

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
d	c	b	a	b	d	a	b

ما هو المبني للمجول (Passive Voice)؟

التعريف:
المبني للمجهول يُستخدم عندما نريد التركيز على **الفاعل الذي وقع عليه الفعل** وليس على **الفاعل الذي قام بالفعل**.

الصيغة العامة:

أردنا إذا الفاعل + by) + (V3) past participle + be + (للمعلوم المبني في به المفعول) Subject
الفاعل + by) + (V3) past participle + be + (المفعول به في المبني للمعلوم) Subject\text{(ذكره إذا أردنا
إذا الفاعل + by) + (V3) past participle + be + (للمعلوم المبني في به المفعول) Subject{(ذكره أردنا)

تحويل الجملة من المبني للمعلوم إلى المبني للمجهول 2

مثال 1:

- Active: The teacher teaches the students.
- Passive: The students **are taught** by the teacher.

مثال 2:

- Active: Someone cleaned the room.
- Passive: The room **was cleaned** (by someone).

ملاحظات:

- **اختياري** إذا كان غير مهم أو معروف للجميع (by + ...) الفاعل في المبني للمجهول.
- زمن الفعل **يتم مطابقته** في المبني للمجهول:
  - Present Simple: am/is/are + V3
  - Past Simple: was/were + V3
  - Present Continuous: am/is/are being + V3
  - Past Continuous: was/were being + V3
  - Present Perfect: has/have been + V3

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3 استخدام Passive مع الموداﻻت (Modals)

الصيغة العامة:

modal + be + past participle (V3)\text{modal + be + past participle (V3)}modal + be + past participle (V3)

أمثلة:

1. Can

- Active: Someone can solve this problem.
- Passive: This problem **can be solved**.

2. Should

- Active: The manager should approve the plan.
- Passive: The plan **should be approved** by the manager.

3. Must

- Active: They must finish the project today.
- Passive: The project **must be finished** today.

4. May

- Active: The company may hire new employees.
- Passive: New employees **may be hired** by the company.

Choose the correct answers:

1- The house……..by the storm.
a- was destroyed, b- are destroyed, c- is destroying, d- has destroyed

2- How is that word……..?
a- write, b- wrote, c- written, d- writing

3- The window pane has……..by the dog.
a- broken, b- been broken, c- break, d- be broken

4- The computers……..used right now by the students.
a- is, b- are being, c- have been, d- were

5- The final game will…….. by millions of fans tomorrow.
a- been seen, b- being seen, c- be seen, d- seen

6- The old man might…….. to the hospital.
a- took, b- taken, c- been taken, d- be taken

7- The patients are often……..here.
a- mistreated, b- mistreating, c- be mistreated, d- mistreat

8- The news has not……..out yet.
a- be given, b- gave, c- been given, d- given

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
a	c	b	b	c	d	a	c

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

1- They introduced me to her husband. (Change into passive)

a- I was introduced to her husband.

b- I am introduced to her husband.

c- I have been introduced to her husband.

2- You should review the lessons before the test. (Change into passive)

a- The lessons should been reviewed before the test.

b- The lessons should have been reviewed before the test.

c- The lessons should be reviewed before the test.

Part 3

جدول يوضح استخدام أحرف الجر مع المكان

Prepositions	Use	Example
at	home / school / university / work / the bus-stop / house number	They live at 23 Oxford Street. My father is at work.
in	cities / towns / countries	He lives in Kuwait City.
on	street number / road number/ the floor	He lives on Cairo Street. We live on the 2nd floor
by	bus / taxi / car / plane /train/ ship / boat / air / sea	He goes to school by bus We prefer to travel by plane.

جدول يوضح استخدام أحرف الجر مع الوقت

at	in	On
at one o'clock	in the morning /afternoon /evening	on Sunday (days)
at 8:15	in July (months)	on March 2nd (date)
at night /midnight /noon	in summer (seasons)	on holiday / birthday
at the weekend	in 1991 (years) in the 20th century	

throughout

مع الزمان وتعني:throughoutتستخدم طوال / على مدى		مع المكان وتعني:throughoutتستخدم في كافة أنحاء / في جميع أرجاء	
throughout the night	طوال الليلة	throughout Kuwait	في كافة أنحاء الكويت
throughout the year	طوال السنة	throughout the world	في كافة أنحاء العالم

لاحظ استخدام أحرف الجرمع الكلمات التالية :

famous for	مشهور بـ	dependent on	معتمد على
reason for	سبب لـ	keen on	حريص على
escape from	يهرب من	full of	مليئ بـ
prevent from	يحمي من	deprive of	يحرم من
different from	مختلف عن	provide with	يمد بـ
interested in	مهتم بـ	angry with (sb)	غاضب من شخص
arrive at	يصل إلي	(be) found in	يوجد في

Choose the correct preposition:

1- The sun provides us……..heat, energy, light and vitamins.
Choices: a- with, b- at, c- on, d- in
2- Many animals are dependent ……..plants for food and home.
Choices: a- in, b- by, c- on, d- for
3- The school principal got angry ……..students who came to school late.
Choices: a- on, b- in, c- from, d- with
4- My brother is keen ……..physical fitness.
Choices: a- in, b- on, c- at, d- with
5- My brother will get married ……..March 25th.
Choices: a- on, b- in, c- of, d- at
6- The panda is found……..the forests of China.
Choices: a- of, b- in, c- for, d- with

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
a	c	a	b	a	b

WRITING SECTION

Laws are the rules that guide human actions. They play a very important role in making the lives of people living together organised.

Plan and **write** an essay of not less than **14** sentences (**160** words) about

why laws are important and how our lives would be without laws.

Outline

Introduction: Law is the set of rules that governs societies.

Body 1: why laws are important

- protecting people's rights
- saving minorities
- living in peace
- resolving disputes

Body 2: how our lives would be without laws

- living in mess and chaos
- no peace, no justice
- increasing crime rate

Conclusion: To conclude, respecting the rules is a must for everyone who cares about his society.

Writing

Law is the set of rules that governs and controls societies. In fact, it is made to protect the individuals' rights. Law is of great importance for everyone. We can't imagine our lives without it.

Actually, law is so important to our welfare. First, if we want to live in peace and justice, law must be there. Second, it resolves disputes and disagreements among

people. Third, it protects people's rights sothat minorities can be protected from being abused. Moreover, it defends us from evil.

Not only does it play a great role in our life, but also it is impossible to live without it. We would live in a mess and chaos without law. Besides, there would be no

equality as everyone would do whatever he wants. In addition, if there were no laws, crime rate would dramatically increase everywhere.

To conclude, respecting the rules is a must for everyone who cares about his society and wants to make it better. It encourages people to do what is right and avoid any wrong action.

Unit: 2

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

Plan and **write** an essay of not less than **14** sentences (**160** words)

discussing the reasons why people migrate and the benefits of migration for people and countries.

Outline

Introduction: Migration means when people move from their county to another to settle down.

Body1: the reasons why people migrate

- escaping from wars, natural disasters
- seeking better life
- looking for better jobs
- studying abroad

Body 2: the benefits of migration for people and countries.

- getting well- paid jobs
- learning new skills & cultures
- being independent
- economic development of the host countries

Conclusion:

Finally, migration can be a good way to solve many problems but it is on the expenses of missing happy moments in their homelands.

Writing

Migration means when people move from their county to another to settle down. People migrate for different reasons and they benefit from migration a lot.

Have you wondered why some people migrate?

They migrate for numerous reasons. First, some suffer from a civil war so they flee from it to a safer place. Others have some disasters like flooding or earthquake, with the result that they are obliged to leave their home lands. Second, most migrants look for better jobs and seek better life. Third, studying abroad is a dream for many students who want higher education.

Concerning the advantages of migration, people who migrate enjoy better life conditions. They can get well- paid jobs as well. In addition, migrants can learn new

languages and skills. Moreover, they can know about different cultures and make new friends. Migration helps people to be independent and responsible as

they are away so they have to handle matters. Host countries can benefit a lot from the skilled migrants. In fact, migration helps for the economic development of the host country.

Finally, migration can be a good way to solve many problems but it is on the expenses of missing happy moments in their homelands.

UNIT: 3

Oxford dictionary defines human values as: "Beliefs about what is right and wrong and what is important in life."

Plan and **write** an essay of not less than **14** sentences (**160** words) about

the human values that Islam encourages us to have and how these values can help to have a peaceful society.

Outline

Introduction: Human values are the principles that help us to grow and develop.

Body1: the human values that Islam encourages us to have

- compassion, empathy, love, respect, justice, equality, tolerance
- caring about needy/ giving donations

Body2: how these values can help to have a peaceful society.

- promoting peace and harmony
- building our character
- teaching us to move in the right path

Conclusion:

Finally, values are the guiding principles of our life and they are essential for positive human behavior and actions in our daily life.

Writing

Human values are the principles that one should follow to live a happy and positive life. Islam enhances us to have human values due to their importance and effects upon us and our society.

In fact, the human values that Islam encourages us to have are countless such as peace, compassion, honesty, love, respect, justice, equality, tolerance, etc. For instance, caring for the needy by giving donations is a noble thing. These values are basic for a better life.

Human values can help us to have a peaceful society. These values really help in promoting peace and harmony among people. They teach us to move in the right paths. Moreover, human values build our character. When the young respect the old and vice versa, we live in peace and tolerance. If we are all filled with such precious values, we won't find any hatred among us. In addition to this, when we

treat each other with honesty, love and justice, our life will be so peaceful. Understanding is a clue for any peaceful society.

Finally, values are the guiding principles of our life and they are essential for positive human behavior.

UNIT: 4

An Email

"If we do not take care of the water cycle, it will not take care of our life cycle."

Plan and write an email of **14** sentences **(160** words) replying to a magazine **showing the various uses of water and the disadvantages of its overconsumption**.

Note:

Your name is Salma / Your email is: Salma224@gmail.com

The magazine email is: Environment-magazine@hotmail.com

Outline

Introduction: Water is intrinsic in our life.

Body 1: Various uses of water:

- for our daily activities
- for agriculture and producing electricity
- for transportation and recreation

Body 2: Disadvantages of overconsumption of water:

- leading to water scarcity
- causing migration
- causing environmental problems

Conclusion: In short, water is essential for the survival of mankind.

Writing

To: Environment-magazine@hotmail.com

From: Salma224@gmail.com

Subject: **Water**

Dear Sir

Thanks for your last article. I am writing this e-mail in response to your invitation to talk about the various uses of water and the disadvantages of its overconsumption. Water is intrinsic in our life and there is no life without water on earth. Despite its importance, water is being misused all over the world.

Water is an important part of our life. First of all, we need water for all our daily activities like cooking, cleaning, washing, etc. Moreover, water is essential for

plants to grow and also some countries depend on it to produce electricity. In addition to this, transportation by sea and recreations such as swimming, fishing, sailing and other water sports are also other means of using water.

There are many disadvantages of over consumption of water. Over usage of water leads to water scarcity which affects the cultivation badly. Also, it can be a cause for the migration of both human beings and animals. Moreover, over consumption of water leads to many environmental problems like desertification, drought, etc.

In short, water is essential for the survival of mankind. So, everyone is responsible for saving this precious resource along with the government. I hope you take my ideas into consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Salma

Unit:4

A high level of protection should be given to our natural resources.

In (14sentences-160 words), plan and write a report **showing the importance of preserving our natural resources and how to preserve them.**

Outline

Introduction: The studies show that we are running out of natural resources. In this essay I will talk about the importance of preserving natural resources and how to preserve them.

Body 1: The importance of preserving our natural resources

- supporting life and ensuring human survival.
- preserving different kinds of species.
- making it available for future generation.
- for the welfare and prosperity of human beings.

Body 2: How to preserve them:

- spreading awareness through different means.
- reducing, reusing, and recycling
- using renewable resources.

Conclusion: To sum up, we should be aware of the importance of our natural resources and the ways to preserve them.

Writin

We should protect our natural resources because studies show that we are running out of resources. In this essay I will talk about the importance of preserving our natural resources and how to preserve them.

It's very important to preserve our natural resources because they are needed to support life. Also, it ensures human survival. Moreover, preserving natural resources helps in the conservation of different kinds of species. It should be saved for the use of future generations. In addition to this, natural resources contribute to our welfare and prosperity.

Now we have to think about the ways of preserving them. First of all, we can achieve this by spreading awareness among people through different sources such as social media, campaigns, seminars etc. However, reducing, reusing and recycling will also help to save the resources. Resources can also be preserved by using renewable resources.

Finally, we should be aware of the importance of natural resources and the ways to preserve them.

UNIT: 5

"What you do makes a difference, and you have to decide what kind of a difference you want to make." Jane Goodall

Plan and **write** an essay of not less than **14** sentences (**160** words) about "**Recycling" discussing what the benefits of recycling are and how you can take part in the process of recycling**.

Outline

Introduction: Recycling plays an important role in protecting the environment.

Body1: Benefits of recycling:

- conserving natural resources and saving energy
- reducing pollution / providing jobs

Body 2: How can we take part in recycling:

- spreading awareness through social media
- adding recycling bins in public areas
- educating people in the community
- collecting items to recycling centers

Conclusion: To sum up, it is the responsibility of every individual to support recycling.

Writing

In the present world, with the increasing rate of pollution, it is important to protect our environment. Recycling is the best way to conserve our planet. It has a lot of pros so that we must take part in it.

There are many reasons for why recycling is important nowadays. Recycling helps to keep our environment clean by reducing pollution. Moreover, making

products from recycled materials saves energy and also conserves natural resources. In addition to this, recycling creates new job opportunities. Actually, recycling saves the earth.

We can take part in the process of recycling through many ways. First, we should spread awareness among people about recycling through social media or websites. Second, it is better to place recycling bins in public places to make recycling easy. Third, we can collect bottles, glass plastic newspaper,etc to recycling centers.

To sum up, changing our trash into something useful is one of the best ways to protect our environment. So, it is the responsibility of every individual to support recycling.

Unit: 6

Land reclamation is a popular urban development.

In(14 sentences-160words), plan and write a report **showing the advantages and disadvantages of land reclamation.**

Outline

Introduction: Land reclamation has got both positive and negative effects.

In this essay I will highlight the advantages and disadvantages of land reclamation.

Body1: Advantages of land reclamation:

- creating more land and buildings for development
- creating new agricultural lands
- alleviating issues such as overcrowding

Body 2: Disadvantages of land reclamation:

- disrupting local environment
- damaging corals and marine life
- adversely affecting some species.

Conclusion: Finally, land reclamation can both create and alleviate problems.

Writing

Land reclamation is a popular urban development. It has got both positive and negative effects. In this essay I will highlight the advantages and disadvantages of land reclamation.

First of all, land reclamation has got many advantages. It helps to create more land and buildings for development. Moreover, land reclamation helps to produce more agricultural land to produce more food for the people. Also, it helps in alleviating issues such as overcrowding and sanitations.

On the other hand, land reclamation also has disadvantages. The most important one is that it disrupts local environments. It also damages the coral reefs and other marine habitats which in turn will affect the oceans. In addition to this, land reclamation can adversely affect certain species such as migratory birds.

Finally, land reclamation can both create and alleviate problems. Even though land reclamation helps to alleviate problems in cities and improve our quality of life, it is wrong to unnaturally alter and destroy the eco-system.

تدريبات محلولة على الوظائف اللغوية

1- **You were asked to give your opinion about online learning.**
In my opinion, it makes learning fun.

2- **Your brother wants to know the disadvantages of overusing social media.**
The main disadvantages are that it can harm our eyes and waste our time.

3- **Your teacher asks you to give an advantage of learning English.**
The main advantage of learning English is getting a good job.

4- **Your friend wants to know which job you think will disappear in 2030.**
I think the job of a postman will disappear in 2030.

5- **Your car broke down and a stranger gave you a lift.**
Thank you. I'm grateful.

6- **Your brother has started planting some trees in the backyard.**
Can I help you?

7- **Your sister blames you for damaging the green area in the yard.**
I'm sorry. I shouldn't have done this.

8- **You are asked to suggest solutions to reduce water consumption at home.**
Why don't we turn off the taps or take short showers?

9- **You want to go mountaineering, but your father refuses.**
Come on, Dad. Please, say yes. I promise I will be careful.

10- **Your friend asks you about your plans for the next holiday.**
I'm planning to spend it in Dubai.

11- **A friend asks you about the best place to travel next summer holiday.**
Why don't you travel to France?

How to write a good summary

كيف تكتب تلخيصا جيدا

خطوات للمتابعةSteps to Follow:

1-	Read the instructions.	قراءة التعليمات
2-	Read the text to get the general idea.	قراءة النص للحصول على الفكرة العامة
3-	underline the main points.	ضع خط تحت النقاط الرئيسية
4-	Leave unnecessary description and repetition	اترك الوصف والتكرار الغير ضروري
5-	Don't copy; use your own words "Paraphrase."	لا تنسخ استخدم أسلوبك الخاص "إعادة الصياغة"
6-	Don't write your own opinion	لا تكتب رأيك الخاص
7-	Join the simple sentences by using linking words like: "also, although, moreover, etc".	ربط الجمل البسيطة باستخدام الروابط مثل "أيضا/ على الرغم من/علاوة على ذلك/إلخ"

Rubrics for Checking Summary Making

Content / relevance of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Paragraph format	Total
30	20	5	5	60

- Copying the whole paragraph receives ZERO.
- 1.Exceeding the required number of sentences (Minus 5 marks for one sentence- Minus 10 for two sentences and above)

قواعد تصحيح سؤال التلخيص

(30) درجة المحتوى وملائمة الأفكار.

(20) درجة إعادة الصياغة.

(5) درجات التهجئة والقواعد.

(5) درجات التنسيق أو الشكل العام.

- نسخ الفقرة كاملة يأخذ صفر.
- عند تجاوز عدد الجمل المطلوب يتم.
- خصم خمس درجات على الجملة الواحدة.
- خصم عشر درجات على جملتين أو أكثر.

Read the following passage, then do as required:

It is well known that some cultures prefer sons to daughters. Sons are wanted because they can work to help the family earn income. Also, sons will be able to support their parents when the parents are old. In some countries, sons are important because the family name will continue for another generation. This is because the wife in these cultures take her husband's family name, and sometimes belongs to the husband's family. Not only that, but having a daughter can sometimes cause difficulty for the family. In India, for example, having a daughter can be a burden. Families must save a lot of money to pay a dowry when the girl gets married. According to a survey done in 2000 ,people in some developed countries would prefer to have daughters. Researchers said that parents in these societies do not have the same economic reasons that exist in other countries, so they do not need to have a son to help make money.

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

Why do people prefer to have sons in some countries?

Some people prefer to have sons because they can work and help their parents. Moreover, sons will support their parents when they get old. Also, the family name will stay still for the coming generation. In some countries like India having a daughter causes a burden to a family because they pav a dowrv for the girl when she

GRADE 12 - UNIT ONE - TRANSLATION

Translate the following into good English:

أحمد: يجب وضع حدود للسرعة في المناطق السكنية.

سالم: بالتأكيد، فمن المهم المحافظة على سلامة الناس.

Ahmed: Speed limits should be set in residential areas.

Salem: Of course, as it is important to keep people safe.

بدر: وضعت القوانين الكويتية لتحمي حقوق الفرد.

فهد: نعم القوانين تحمي الفرد والمجتمع.

Bader: Kuwaiti laws were put to protect the rights of the individual.

Fahad: Yes, as (laws / they) protect the individual and the society.

خالد: يعتمد القانون الكويتي على تعاليم القران الكريم

GRADE 10 - UNIT TWO - TRANSLATION

Translate the following into good English:

أحمد: العمارة وفن الخط والأدب هي طرق لنشر الثقافة الإسلامية.

علي: تستطيع أن تجد الكثير منها في معرض الكتاب الكويتي الذي يقام سنوياً.

Ahmad: Architecture, calligraphy and literature are ways to spread Islamic culture.

Ali: You can find a lot of them in the Kuwait Book Fair which is held annually.

أحمد: تعتبر الكويت دولة رائدة في دعم ثقافة السلام.

علي: وقد نظمت الكويت ندوات للترويج للفهم والاحترام المتبادل.

Ahmad: Kuwait has been a leading country in furthering the culture of peace.

Ali: Kuwait has organised conferences to promote mutual understanding and respect.

أحمد: لا يقتصر لفظ "الفن الإسلامي" فقط على الدين.

GRADE 12 - UNIT THREE - TRANSLATION

احمد: التسامح قيمة إنسانية مهمة لأنها تساعد على انتشار السلام.

فهد: هذا صحيح وكثير من الدول لديها تشريعات مهمة لحماية الأقليات.

Ahmad: Tolerance is an important human value because it helps peace to prevail.

Fahd: That's right, and many countries have important legislation to protect minorities.

ماجد: ما هو الهدف من هذا الإعلان؟

راشد: انه لمؤسسة خيرية لجمع المال لمساعدة المحتاجين.

Majed: What is the purpose of this advert?

Rashed: It is for a charitable organisation for raising money to help the needy.

حمد: كل الثقافات على اختلافها تتقاسم مجموعة من القيم الإنسانية

GRADE 12 - UNIT FOUR -TRANSLATION

Translate the following into GOOD English:

فهد: يتم عادة قطع الأشجار في عديد من المناطق لتحويلها إلى أراضي زراعية.

سالم: ولكن عندما يتم قطع تلك الأشجار ستدمر الرياح الطبقة العالية من التربة.

Fahad: Trees are usually cut down in many areas to turn them into agricultural land.

Salem: But when these trees are cut down, the wind will destroy the top layer of the soil.

علي: إن أفعال البشر هي السبب الوحيد للتصحر.

أحمد: كما أن التغييرات الطبيعي في المناخ غالبا ما تسرع هده العملية أيضا.

Ali: The actions of human beings are the only cause of desertification.

Ahmed: Also, natural changes in the climate often precipitate this process.

راشد: يتم تحويل الكثير من الأراضي الصالحة بزراعة الى صحراء كل عام على مستوى العالم.

GRADE 12 - UNIT FIVE - TRANSLATION

Translate the following into good English:

علي: أتمنى ان يأخذ الناس المشاكل البيئية بجدية أكثر.

أحمد: اتفق معك، فهي واحدة من المشكلات الأكثر خطورة.

Ali: I wish people would take the environmental problems more seriously.

Ahmed: I agree with you, it is one of the most dangerous problems.

محمد: لماذا يعتبر موضوع إعادة التدوير من أهم القضايا لكثير من الناس في الوقت الحالي؟

عمر: اعتقد انه بسبب الاهتمام بشكل أكبر بالمحافظة على الموارد الطبيعية.

Mohamed: Why is recycling considered one of the most important issues for a lot of people nowadays?

Omar: I think it is because of paying more attention to preserving natural resources.

GRADE 12- UNIT SIX - TRANSLATION

Translate the following into good English:

علي: تواجه الكثير من الحيوانات خطر الانقراض.

فهد: نعم ولذلك تقوم العديد من الحكومات بإنشاء محميات طبيعية لحمايتهم.

Ali: Many animal species are facing the threat of extinction.

Fahd: Yes, and that is why many governments are creating nature reserves to protect them.

سالم: إن النباتات مهمة للبيئة ولذلك يجب المحافظة عليها.

حمد: هذا حقيقي حيث أن النبات يوفر لنا الغذاء الذي نأكله والأكسجين الذي نتنفسه.

Salem: Plants are important to the environment, so they must be preserved.

Hamad: This is true, as plants provide us with the food we eat and the oxygen we breathe.