Dazzling



Grade11

HHH

2023-2024

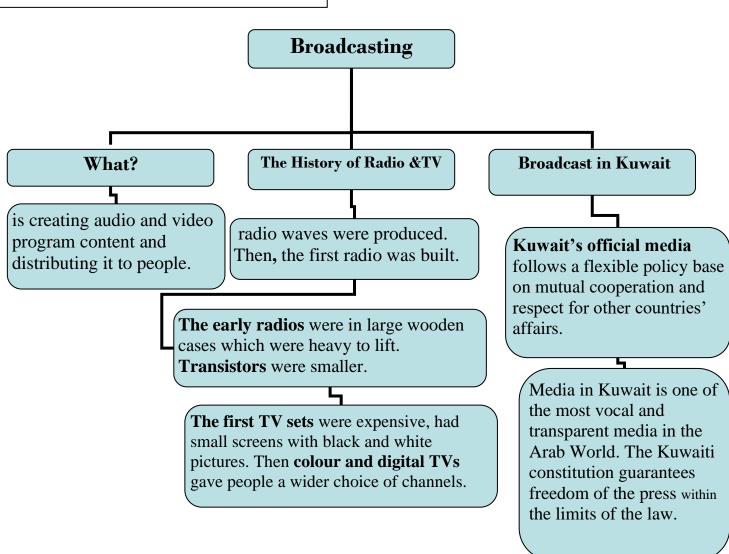
Second Term

أ. هشام السخاوي

Name:....

Class: 11 /

Dazzling 2nd Term **Grade 11** 2023-2024 Grade (11) Second Semester **MODULE 3(SB PAGES ; 55 - 76)** Module 3: The Media Module 3: The Media Media Advantages **Disadvantages** It can encourage negative or destructive thinking. It gives us the latest news. It glorifies certain issues • It lets us know successful achievements in the country It makes heroes out of ordinary people. It acts as a deterrent to corrupt practices It changes people's opinions. It promotes social problems like It might encourage violence. literacy, divorce and adoption. **Broadcasting** The History of Radio &TV **Broadcast in Kuwait** What?



2 nd Term	Grade 1	11 Dazzlir Lesson 1 & 2	g 2023- 202 / Vocabular	_	HHH
Word		Meaning	Word	<u>-1</u>	Meaning
1- broadcast	(n.)	إذاعة	7- film industry	(n.)	صناعة الأفلام
2- collectively	(adv.)	بجماعية – بشكل تعاوني	8- invention	(n.)	إختراع
3- digital	(adj.)	رقمي	9- set	(n.)	جهاز
4- dispatch	(v.)	يرسل تقرير	10- station	(n.)	محطة إذاعة و إرسال
5- entertainme	nt (n.)	تسلية ــ ترفيه	11- transistor	(n.)	راديو ترانزستورر
6- evolve	(v.)	ينمو – يتطور	12-video recorde	r (n.)	مسجل فيديو

From a, b, c and d cl	noose the right option	<u>:</u>	
1. I'm carrying a/an a- transistor	bec b- film industry	ause I like listening to mu c- entertainment	usic while walking d- station
_	to record her transistor c-		d- set
3. TV channels have a-transistor		nink they have also dama c- telegraph	_
4. Almost all homes h a-transistor	ave at least one TV b- film industry		d- set
5. I work for a commo	ercial radio b- film industry		d- set
	SET BOOK	QUESTIONS	
1. Early TV sets a	nd Radios were differer	nt from nowadays. How?	
2. How were mes	sages delivered before	the invention of radio wa	ves?
	ial media follows a flexi		
	nk Kuwait's official me	uia is based on? J	

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Lesson 3 Vocabulary

Word		Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- adversely (adv.)	بعداوة	4-glorify (v.)	يمجد – يعظم
2- dedication	(n.)	تكريس ـتخصيص	5- innumerable (adj.)	لا يحصي – لا يعد
3- deterrent	(n.)	رادع ـ مانع	6- remote (adj.)	نعتد

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words:

(deterrent / adversely / glo	orify / innumerable / dedication / remote)
1. They always	Diana for her good deeds.
2. I can't count all the famous bat	ttles of Arab Muslims. They're
3. The media can	
4. Media should act as a	
	place, far from noise and pollution.
6. He was promoted due to his	
<u>SET</u>	BOOK QUESTIONS
1. Media has two faces one good	d and one bad. Explain.
2. Give a real example that affir	ms the freedom of the press in Kuwait.
3. Media can be used to promote	social issues such as
Lessons A	1 \ 5 & 6 Vocabulary

Word		Meaning	Word		Meaning
1- bring about	(ph. v.)	يتسبب في حدوث	8- Telecommunica	tion(n.)	الاتصال عن بعد
2- demonstrate	(v.)	يعرض \ يوضح	9- teleprinter	(n.)	طابعة تعمل عن بعد
3- disappointin	g (adj.)	محبط مخيب للآمال	10- tension	(n.)	توتر
4- half	(n.)	النصف \ شوط	11- transatlantic	(adj.)	عابر الأطلسي
5- potential	(n.)	قدرات كامنة	12- victory	(n.)	نصر
6- prominent	(adj.)	بارز \ شهیر	13- Zealous	(adj.)	متحمس
7- resident	(n.)	مقيم	14- reveal	(v.)	يكشف _ يفشي سرا

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Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

1. We must support him to let him rev	veal his real
2. Mr. Adel always tries to	his lessons in an attractive way.
3. I don't know that man. Is he a new	in the area?
4. Unfortunately, the	players didn't win the match yesterday.
5. These two neighbouring countries	have a great and hate between them
6. Their great achievements	many good events.

Grammar

Relative Pronouns

Relative **Usage** pronouns Used for people Used for things and Which animals **Used for possessions** Whose of people, animals Used for people when Whom the person is the object of the verb Used for people, things, That and animals



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

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		right option:						
	_	cson b) whose			vas stolen. d)whe :	n		
-	is the ne	•		is co	ming to the hosp	oital i	next week.	
3. She	is the jo	•		article v	vas on the front	page		
4. This a) who		hair b) whose			ve to me. d)whe	n		
5. We a) who		he school b) whose		my father t c)where	•	n		
		Less	ons	7&8	Vocabula	<u>ry</u>		
		Word		Meaning	Word		Meaning	
	1- cons	ume	(v.)	يستهلك	4- portable (a	dj.)	محمول / يمكن حمله	
	2- electi	ronic device	(n.)	جهاز إلكتروني	5- rank (v	7.)	يصنف / يرتب	
	3- electi	ronics	(n.)	إلكترونيات				
Fill in	the space	es with words	from	the list below	<u>•</u>			
					onic device / r	ank	/ portable)	
					ople in their right	place	es.	
					and it is not big.			
					e than they prod	uce.		
5. My	father bo	ught a smart_						
1. "Ra	dio is th	e theatre of m	ind.'	SET BOOK (' How far do	QUESTIONS you agree with t	this s	tatement?	
2. How	v has the	Internet affe	cted	the way we c	onsume radio ar	nd TV	V?	

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Composition

Descriptive & Argumentative

The media is known as the fourth pillar of democracy. It has a huge impact on society, both positive and negative.

Write an essay of 4 paragraphs (14 sentences 160 words) discussing The good and the bad faces of Media.

Writing outline

Introduction:
Body 1:
Body 2:
Conclusion:

2 nd Term	Grade 11	Dazzling Write your topic	2023- 2024 <u>here</u>	HHH

Translation

Translate in	to English:
	C

<u> Translate into English:</u>
1- كان الراديو قديماً في حاويات خشبية كبيرة وكان من الصعب حملة.
2- أول أجهزة تليفزيونية كانت باهظة الثمن وكانت شاشاتها صغيرة وصورها أبيضاً و أسود.
3- أثر استخام الانترنت كثيرا على إستخدامنا للراديو والتلفاز.
SUMMARY MAKING
Read the following passage, then do as required: Addiction to technical novelties has become a new phenomenon of modern civilization. This addiction may become too strong; when people aim all their efforts to get hold of new devices, which are usually not cheap at all. The obsessive wish to buy technical novelties may lead to family conflicts. As a rule, wives strongly object to their husbands' wishes to buy a new plasma TV-set, a super slim laptop or a recordable DVD player, for instance. Psychologists determined that over-indulgence to technical devices may lead to mental disorder. In addition, some individuals waste hours and days examining a new purchase, trying to sort out all of its functions and buttons. The process makes such people forget about everything else, including food.
In a paragraph of FOUR sentences, summarise the previous passage in an answer to the following question:
What are the negative effects of addiction to technical novelties?

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following Passage carefully, then answer the questions that follows:

These days, computers and information technology are common around the world. Because of this, many words related to computers are used in everyday conversations. For example, almost everyone knows the word "hacker". Hackers are excellent programmers. They can write programmes that are efficient and even artistic.

The term "hacker" was first used at MIT (The Massachusetts Institute of Technology) around 1969. The word "hack" was already in use at MIT to describe student pranks. These were often very creative tricks or jokes. Computers were new to universities at that time, and there were not many computer manuals available. So, the students had to figure things out by themselves. In the process, they often wrote small sections of code to make programmes do what they wanted. This soon became known as "hacking" because the students had to use their creativity, just as they used their creativity for their **pranks**. Because of this history, hackers consider themselves curious people. They use hacking to satisfy their curiosity and to learn new computer skills, but they do not believe in destroying information or causing trouble.

In fact, hackers have a moral belief "Do no harm." They believe it is all right to look into a computer system for any weak points, as long as none of the data is damaged. In addition, they always notify the administrator of the system so that the weakness can be repaired.

On the other hand, some unkind programmers use weaknesses in systems. Hackers call these people "crackers." Crackers are people who break into computer systems for selfish reasons. Sometimes they steal information, and sometimes **they** release viruses into the systems. Hackers are not happy when computer criminals are called hackers.

Hackers are sometimes hired by companies to test computer security. This kind of hacker is called a "white hat." The white hat will try to break into the company's computer system. If he or she finds a way to break in, the company can fix the problem. Crackers also try to break into computer systems, but they are not invited. In recent years, even governments have been hiring hackers to improve national security.

Hackers spend a lot of time developing technology. In fact, if it were not for the hackers, the only products available to computer users would be expensive commercial products from companies like Microsoft. They are those who write the free programmes we download. For example, Netscape Navigator was developed by hackers.

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

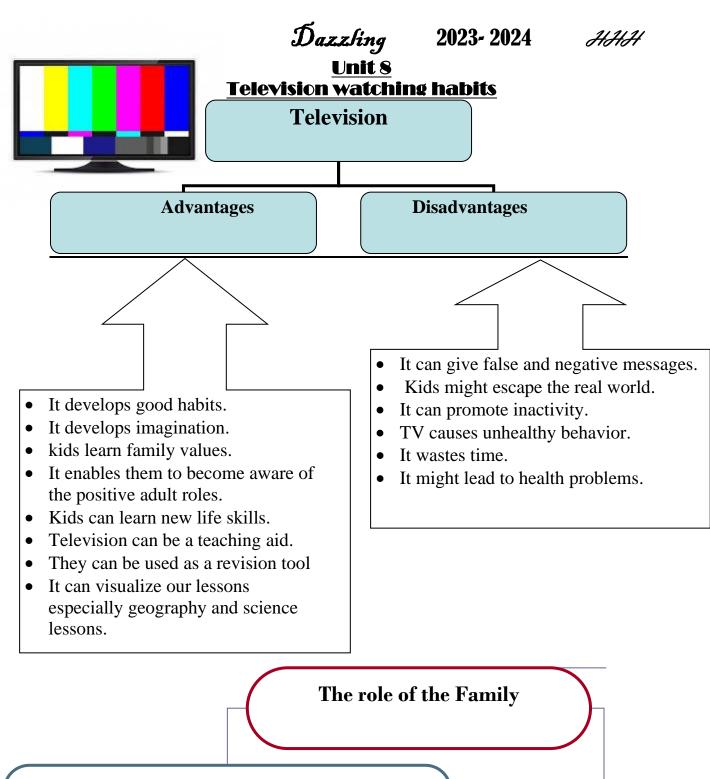
1. What is the best title for this passage?

a. Hackers and Crackers

- b. Hackers and Computers
- c. Hackers and Programmes
- d. Hackers and Governments

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2. The underlined a. students	l word "<u>pranks</u> b. section	_	-	in meaning to: rammes
3. The underlined	l word " <u>they</u> " i	n the 4 th para	graph refers to:	
a. reasons	b. system:	s c. weak	nesses d	. crackers
4. According to th a. computer manual c. new computer sy	als.	b. creat	he word "hack" to ve students' pran students at univer	ks.
5. What is the aut a. To teach readers b. To inform reader c. To show readers d. To tell readers all	about the work rs about the ori how crackers h	k of the hackers. gin of the word nelp computer co	'hacker". ompanies.	S.
B- With reference	to the passag	e, answer the fo	llowing question	<u>1S:</u>
6. In what way can	ı hackers help g	governments?		
7. How are cracker				
8. Why do hackers			cape Navigator"?	

9. Why are hackers called the "white hats"?



Not using the it as a baby setter.

Be a role model to their children.

Monitor what their Child(ren) watch on TV.

Encourage their children to do other activities throughout the day.

Turn The it off during mealtime and while doing homework.

Lesson 1 & 2

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

Vocabulary

Word		Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- age-appropriate	(adj.)	مناسب للسن	6- miss out on (ph.v.)	يفوت فرصة
2- channel-surf	(v.)	يستعرض القنوات	7- promote (v.)	يشجع/ يحفز
3- comedy	(n.)	كوميدي \مضحك	8- provoke (v.)	يثير/يغضب
4- inactivity	(n.)	خمول	9- tune out (ph.v.)	يتجاهل
5- mentally	(adv.)	ذهنيا/عقليا		

(promote \ age-appropriate/ tune out \ inactivity \ mentally \ provoke)

1. It's going to be a tough competition, but	I'm prej	pared for it.
2. This film is not a/an	film for the children to watch.	
3. The government has pledged to	democracy.	
4. It was a vicious-looking dog and I didn't	t want to	it.
5. TV can sometimes cause you	the real world.	
6. Most computer games promote	and make childre	n out of shape

4. It was a vicious-looking dog and I didn't want to	it.
5. TV can sometimes cause you	the real world.
6. Most computer games promote	and make children out of shape.
1. "Day-to-day television watching has a consideral teens". Explain. (What does age-appropriate TV teach	ble social impact on the life of
2. TV is a double-edged weapon. Explain. Positive effects:	
Negative effects:	
3. How can we use TV appropriately and avoid its	negative effects.

		TG22011 2	<u>Yulabulai y</u>	
Wor	d	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- accuracy	(n.)	دقة	6- prime time (n.)	الوقت الأكثر مشاهدة
2- core program	nming (n.)	البرنامج الرئيسي	7- staggering (adj.)	مدهش
3- fractional	(adj.)	صغير جدا ـ جزئي	8- teaching aid (n.)	وسيلة تعليمية
4- on average	(expr.)	في المعدل الطبيعي	9- visualize (v.)	يتصور/يتخيل
5- Primarily	(adv.)	أساسا		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

	· 1•	/ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	, ,		•	14 1 •	• 1 \
(visiialize	/nrimariiv/	accuracy/	average/	' staggering	\teaching	aids)
•	VISUALIZE /	primarity/	accur acy/	avciago	suggering	lucaciiiii	aru

1. Cotton needs hot climate to grow well. It is	a summer crop.
2. TV canour lessons.	
3. My results have been quite	_I expected to get higher grades.
4. I think some T.V programmes are valuable	as they teach us useful life skills
5. On, American firms remain t	the most productive in the world.
6. I think fluency is more important than	while speaking.
1. How can TV be a valuable teaching aid?	
2. What's wrong with children's TV programme	es?

Lesson 4 & 5 / **Vocabulary**

Word		Translation	Word		Translation
1- get behind w	ith (phr. v.)	يتخلف عن	5- get through	(phr. v.)	يتواصل مع
2- get down to	(phr. v.)	يبدأ بعمل شيء	6- Occasionally	(adv.)	احيانا \ من وقت لأخر
3- get on	(phr. v.)	على علاقة جيدة بشخص	7- record	(v.)	یسجل \ یکتب
4- get over	(phr. v.)	یشفی \ یتعافی	8- tune in	(phr. V.)	یشاهد/ یتابع

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

-			
(tu	ine in / occasionally / record	/ get over / get down to / gets on)	
1. It took him a ver	ry long time to	the fever.	
2. Let's	our business. V	Ve have no time to waste.	
3. Could you	to channel 2, p	blease? I don't want to see this film again.	
4. We	meet over a cup	of tea during the break.	
5. The manager asl	ked his secretary to	the minutes of the meeting.	
6 He	well with h	is neighbours	

Grammar Phrasal verbs with get

Get behind with	يتخلف عن	Get over	يتحسن صحيا
Get down to	يبدأ بعمل شيء	Get through	يحاول الاتصال بـ
Get on	على علاقة جيدة مع	Get up	يستيقظ

Choose the right option:

1- I have to _____early to go to school.

a- get down to b- get over c- get through d- get up

2- We have an exam this week, I should revising.

a- get down to b- get over c- get through d- get up

3- My father and his colleagues very well.

a- get down to b- get on c- get through d- get up

4- I've had a bad cold, but I'm _____it now.

a- getting down to b- getting over c- getting through d- getting up

Indefinite pronouns

(j)	People	Things	Places
some-	someone somebody	something	somewhere
any-	anyone anybody	anything	anywhere
no-	no one nobody	nothing	nowhere
every-	everyone everybody	everything	everywhere

Posítíve/Offers
Requests
negatíve
questíons
•
negative
meaning
Plural Form
Plural Form
(used as Singular)

Complete these sentences with a word from the list:

1. I'm not enjoying this programme.	Can we watch	else'
-------------------------------------	--------------	-------

a- something b- everything c- nothing d- anywhere

2. I'm still hungry. Can I have ______else to eat?

a- something b- everything c- nothing d- anywhere

3. We're the last ones to leave ______else has already gone home.

a- something b- everybody c- nothing d- anywhere

4. We can't stay here tonight. We'll have to go ______else.

a- something b- everything c- nothing d- somewhere

Reported Speech: infinitives with to { advice, like, prefer, tell, want }

Choose	the	right	answer	from	a,	b,	c and d	<u>l :</u>

1- I advised him to bed earlier.

a- to go b- to goes c- to going d- to be gone

2- He prefers me do my homework before I watch TV.

a- to doing b- to do c- to does d- to did

3- I warned him..... waste his time.

a- to b- not to c- to not d- not too

Choose the best option as required in brackets:

1. He asked me to changes the channel. (Correct the Underlined)

- a- He asked me to change the channel.
- b- He asked me to be change the channel.
- c- He asked me to changed the channel.

2. Turn up the volume.

(Reported Speech)

- a- He asked his father turn up the volume.
- b- He asked his father to turn up the volume.
- c- He asked his father to be turn up the volume.

3- Never come late again.

(Reported Speech)

- a- The teacher warned the students to never come late again.
- b- The teacher warned the students to come late again.
- c- The teacher warned the students not to never come late again.

4- Don't use the others' things without asking them first. (Reported Speech)

- a- She warned me to don't use the others' things without asking them first.
- b- She warned me not to use the others' things without asking them first.
- c- She warned me to use the others' things without asking them first.

Less	on 7 & 8	/ Vocab ı	<u>ulary</u>	
Word	Meaning	Word		Meaning
1- convict (v)	یدین	news team	(n.)	فريق بث الأخبار
equestrian (adj.)	فروسية	prosecution	(n.)	مقاضاة
evidence (n.)	دلیل	thriller	(n.)	فيلم ذو قصة مثيرة
newcomer (n.)	قادم / وافد جدید	Definitely	(adv.)	بالتأكيد

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(newcomers / prosecution / equestrian / convicted)

1. They plan to hold the Olympics'	events in another part of the city.
2. The criminal was	of the murder and sentenced to life imprisonment
3. They are The	y will get down to work the following Monday.
4. Doctors guilty of neglect are liable	e to
Why do you think people prefer a	SET BOOK QUESTIONS certain TV channel ?

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Composition

Television the same as any other modern tool has both advantages and disadvantages

Write a paragraph of about (14 sentences 160 words) about its good as well as its bad

effects on teens and how we can use TV appropriately and avoid its negative effects.

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

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Write your topic here					
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<u>Translate into English</u> 1ـ يمكن للتلفاز المناسب للسن أن يحث على السلوك الحسن عن طريق تحفيز العقل.
2 - تساعد البرامج التليفزيونية المعدة جيداً على إكتساب عادات جيدة وقيم أسرية.
3- ماهي الإرشادات التي يمكن أن يتبعها أبناؤنا لكي يستتفيدوا من التلفاز ويتجنبوا آثاره السلبية؟
Language Functions
Write what you would say in the following situations:
1. Your brother doesn't know whether to choose a laptop or a tablet for online lessons.
2. Your friend drank too much coffee for the day and still asking for more.
3.The teacher asked you if you agree on allowing children to watch TV without parents' supervision.
4. Your friends asked you what you'd like to do this weekend.
5. A friend of yours asked you to go out for a hike up the mountains.
6. I'm calling my brother, but he's not answering his phone.

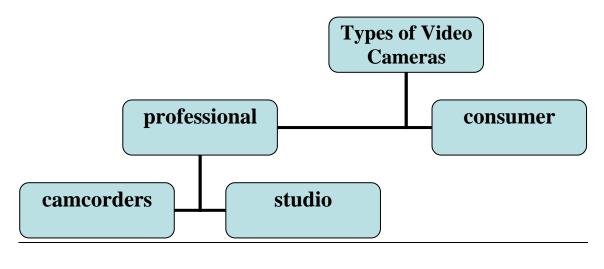
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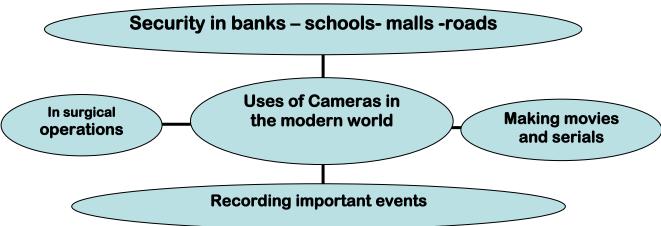
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UNIT 9: Uses of Cameras





The benefits of a video camera

It has made our life smooth and easy going.

People can talk and see each other all over the world.

Recoding happy and joyous moments in our life.

It helped a lot in the field of medicine and education.

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Lesson 1 & 2

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- Capability (n.)	قدرة	6- Motion picture (n.)	صور متحركة
2- Consumer (n.)	مستهاك	7- Nowadays (adv.)	هذه الايام
3- ENG (abbr.)	جمع الأخبار الكترونيا	8- Pedestal (n.)	قاعدة تمثال
4- High-end (adj.)	عالي الجودة و الأغلى سعراً	9- Period drama (n.)	مسرحية درامية قديمة
5- Hydraulic (adj.)	يدار بضغط الماء	10- Stabilizing (n.)	مثبت

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(consumer /nowadays / stabilizing / pedestal / capabilities

1. That statue, which	h is mounted on the grey	, stands for William Shakespeare.
2. We live in a	society. Peopl	e here buy goods and use services.
3. He has great	as a writer.	
4	, many children prefer watchir	ng TV to reading.
5. This camera has a	a shoulder	

Set Book Questions

1- Discuss the use of cameras in the modern world.	
--	--

4- How can governments reduce road accidents?

Lesson 3 Vocabulary

Word		Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- anticipation	(n.)	توقع	4- soundtrack (n.)	موسيقى تصويرية
2- cast	(n.)	طاقم الممثلين في فيلم	5- up to scratch (exp.)	على المستوى المطلوب
3- everyone's a cr	ritic (exp.)	كل فرد ناقد		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(cast / up to scratch / anticipation /soundtrack / everyone's a critic)

(cast / up to scra	ten / anderpation /soundtrack / everyone's a critic)
1. Mahmoud's schoolwork i	is He has done a good job so far.
	ice, the director gave a party for the
3. I want you to listen to thi	s and identify which film it is.
	f bad weather, we took plenty of warm clothes.
	which means that all people can give their opinions freely
	SET BOOK QUESTIONS
1. How has film reviewing	changed since the rise of information technology?
3. What qualities do you t	hink make a good film critic?
4	and the grant of the control of the

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Lesson 4 & 5

Vocabulary

Word		Meaning	Word		Meaning
1- amicably	(adv.)	بشكل ودي	8- commentator (n.)		معلق
2- Audience	(n.)	جمهور - مشاهدین	9- court	(n.)	محكمة
3- beckon away	(ph.v.)	يترك _ ينجذب الى	10- feature	(n.)	صفة/معلم
4- bring up	(ph.v)	يربي – ينشيء	11- producer	(n.)	منتج
5- category	(n.)	فئة \ تصنيف	12- Screen	(v.)	يعرض على شاشة
6- characterize	(v.)	يميز /يصف	13- Spotlight	(n.)	ضوء مسلط/مركز
7- Cityscape	(n.)	منظر طبيعي للمدينة	14- Sprawling	(adj.)	منتشر/ ممتد

From a, b, c and d choose the right option:

1. The	was enth	usiastic on the open	ing night of the play.
a- cityscape	b- category	c- audience	d- feature
2. Hani was	by	his aunt.	
a- brought up		c- screened	d- beckoned away
3. The famous sp	oorts	will commentate	e on the long-awaited football game
a- court	b- feature	c- producer	d- commentator
4. The people att	ending the trial sto	ood up when the jud	ge entered the
a- category	b- court	c- spotlight	d- cityscape
5. The room is d	ecorated with colo	urful	
a- categories	b- courts	c- spotlights	d- cityscapes

Grammar Collective nouns

Our team *is* playing really well at the moment. **OR** Our team *are* playing really well at the moment.

	Collective Nouns		
army الجيش	Council مجلس	minority	أقلية
family أسرة	faculty کلیة	public	عام
class صف	company / corporation / firm شرکة	school	مدرسة
لجنة committee	group مجموعة	society	مجتمع
majority أغلبية	jury هيئة المحلفين	Team	فريق

Z ICHU WIAWCH DAZZING 2023 2024 HAA	2 nd Term	Grade 11	Dazzling	2023- 2024	HHH
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	<u>Grammar</u>		assive voice
Tense	Active	To Be	Passive
Simple Present	The maid cleans the house.	am - is - are	The house is cleaned by the maid.
(V + inf or + S)	The maid cleans the houses.		The houses are cleaned by the maid.
Simple Past	Sam repaired the car.	was - were	The car was repaired by Sam.
(V2)	Sam repaired the cars.		The cars were repaired by Sam.
Present	Sarah is writing the letter.	am - is - are	The letter is being written by Sarah.
Continuous	Sara is writing some letters.	+	Some letters are being written by Sara.
(am-is- are + ing)		being	
Past Continuous	She was using a computer.	Was – were	A customer was being used.
(was- were+ ing)	She was using some computers.	+	Some computers were being used.
		being	
Present Perfect	Ali has visited the castle.	has – have	The castle has been visited by Ali.
(has-have+ PP)	Ali has visited the castles.	+	The castles have been visited by Ali.
		been	
Past Perfect	Haidi had received a gift.		A gift had been received by Haidi.
(had+ PP)	Haidi had received some gifts.	had been	Some gifts had been received by Haidi.
Modals	He will finish the work.		The work will be finished.
(will- would-	She would bring the papers.	Modal	The papers would be brought.
can- could- may-	She has to prepare the lessons.		The lessons have to be prepared.
might- must-	We must bring the ladders.	+	The ladders must be brought.
have to – has to – had to)		be	
	He is going to make a party.	am – is – are	A party is going to be made.
be going to	He is going to make parties.	going to be	Parties are going to be made.
Used to	Jerry used to pay the bills.	Used to be	The bills used to be paid by Jerry.

Do as required in brackets:

1- The boys play chess weekly.

a- Chess is played weekly by the boys.

b- Chess was played weekly by the boys.

c- Chess is being played weekly by the boys.

2- They collect shells by the seashore.

a- Shells were collected by the seashore.

b- Shells are collected by the seashore.

c- Shells was collected by the seashore.

3- I changed my address last year.

a- My address was changed last year.

b- My address is changed last year.

c- My address has changed last year.

4- They arranged the files properly.

a- The files have been arranged properly.

b- The files are arranged properly.

c- The files were arranged properly.

(>Change into passive)

<u>(≥Change into passive)</u>

(> Change into passive)

<u>(≥Change into passive)</u>

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Lesson 7 & 8 / Vocabulary

Word		Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- Basically	(adv.)	بشكل أساسي /أساسا	5- inexpensive (adj.)	رخيص
2- catch	(v.)	يتابع	6- voice-over (n.)	أصوات مسجلة
3- congested	(adj.)	مزدحم	7- Wholeheartedly (adv.)	بصدق/باخلاص
4- Fundamenta	lly (adv.)	أساسا / أصلا		

Fil	<u>l in</u>	the	spaces	with	words	<u>from</u>	<u>the</u>	<u>list:</u>

with traffic.
for TV commercials.
onships.
meals.
the weather forecast first.
n how Video- Conferencing
roud of. Why?

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Prepositions of time and place



TIME

IN - ON - AT

PLACE

Centuries.....The 1900's

Decades.....The 90's

Years......1990, 2000

Months March, June

Weeks5 Weeks

Seasons.....Spring

Periods of Time.....The Future

HolidaysThe Easter Holiday

Parts of the DayThe Morning

General

IN

(Bigger)

France..... Countries

Paris.....Cities

Manhattan....Neighborhood

A Car.....Enclosed Space

Holidays with "Day"......Easter Day

Days Monday

Dates.....April 3rd

Specific Days.....My Birthday

Time.....The Weekend

IIIII WEEKENG

Day + Part of Day....Sunday Morning

More specific

ON

(Smaller)

Columbus Street......Streets

Seventh Avenue......Avenues

The Floor..... Surfaces

A Bus..... Means of Transport

The Radio.....Communications

Hours8 a.m/p.m Very specific

Parts of the Day.......Midnight 456 State Street....... Addresses

Time The Moment (Smallest) The Station...... Specific Locations

Holidays without "Day" Easter

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Choose the 1	<u>right answer</u>	9		
1-Sometimes,	I visit my friends _	th	e evening.	
a- in	b- on	c-at	d- by	
•		the afternoon.		
a- in	b- on	c-at	d- by	
3-Our summe a- in	r holiday begins b- on	August. c-at	d- by	
		17th Oc	· ·	st Saudi team
a- in	b- on	c-at	d- by	st saddi team.
5- It is hot	summe	r in Kuwait.		
a- in	b- on	c-at	d- by	
		LANGUAGE FUN	CTION	
Write what y	ou would say in th	ne following situation	ons:	
1-Your friend	says that the math	project is too difficu	lt to be done withi	n that limited time.
		en should always be	•	
		computer is not impo		
		causes of car accide		
		the only coffee shop		
6- Your sister	r asks why drivers s	should use hands-fre	e devices while dri	ving.
		Translatio	n	
<u>Translate in</u>	<u>ito English:</u>			
		والهروب من الواقع.	اهدة التلفاز زيادة الخمول	1- من الأثار السلبية لمشا
صور المتحركة	قدر ة على تسحيل حميع ال	و الاحترافية والتي لديها الذ	ين استخدام كامير ا الفيدي	2- يفضل بعض المستهلك
أستوديو.	و الثانية هي كاميرات الأ	هى الكامير ات سهلة الحمل	ر ات الإحتر افية الأولى	3- هناك نو عان من الكامب
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••

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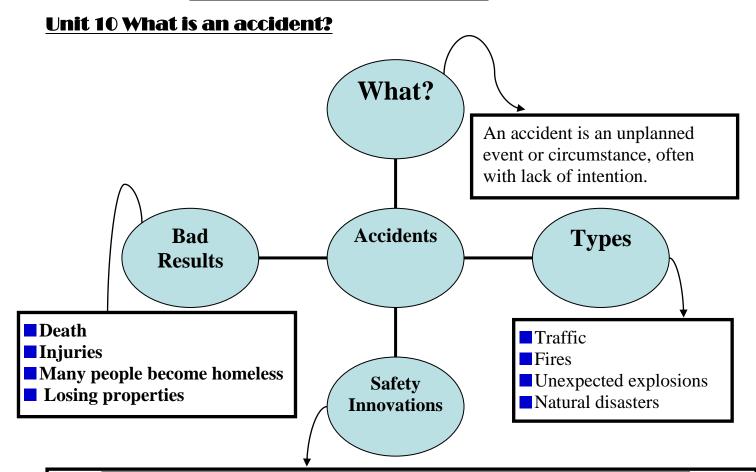
Composition

Some people are for violent video games while others are against and state that these games should be banned completely. Write an essay of 4 paragraphs (14 sentences 160 words) about both views and state your own.

wriung ouuine
Introduction:
Body 1:
Body 2:
Conclusion:

2 nd Term	Grade 11	Dazzling Write your top	2023- 2024 <u>ic here</u>	HHH

Module 4: Being Prepared



Airbags



They inflate when a car collides with something solid and save people.

Seat-belts



They retain people in their seats and reduce injuries caused by a crash.

Anti-lock brakes

They prevent the wheels from locking and make cars stop quickly.



Smoke alarms

They detect smoke and fires and save people's lives.

Vaccinations



The weakest form of the disease that improves the immune system.

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Unit 10 Lesson 1&2 / Vocabulary

Word		Meaning	Word		Meaning
1- attached	(adj.)	مرفق \ ملحق ب	9- inflate	(v.)	ينفخ
2- automatic	ally(adv.)	أوتوماتيكي \ آليا	10- safeguard	(v.)	يقي – يصون
3- cloth	(n.)	قماش	11- plug	(n.)	قابس كهرباء
4- collide	(v.)	يصطدم \ يرتطم	12- strain	(n.)	سلالة \ فصيلة
5- cushion	(v.)	خفف من حدة الصدمة	13- strip	(n.)	سلك كهربي \شريط
6- detect	(v.)	یکشف	14- restraint	(n.)	كابح (حزام أمان)
7- diluted	(adj.)	مخفف (محلول)	15- vehicle	(n.)	مركبة
8- feasible	(adj.)	مناسب \عملي	16- warning	(n.)	تحذير

From a, b, c and	d d choose the rig	ght option:	
1) Fire alarms _		the smoke at once.	
a- collide	b- detect	c- cushion	d- safeguard
2) She has recei	ved a written	about l	ner conduct.
a- warning	b- strip	c- cloth	d- strain
3) The two vans	S	at the crossroads.	
a- cushioned	b- inflated	c- safeguarded	d- collided
4) They built a h	nigh fence that	tl	neir house against intruders.
		c- safeguards	
5) If a	is v	wired incorrectly, it ma	y be dangerous.
	b- plug	c- warning Set Book Questions Ian's Safety. Discuss.	
	b- plug	c- warning Set Book Questions	
1. A lot of device	b- plug ces can secure M	c- warning Set Book Questions	d- strain
1. A lot of device	b- plug ces can secure M ccinations? Why	c- warning Set Book Questions Ian's Safety. Discuss. are they important f	d- strain or people?
1. A lot of device	b- plug ces can secure M ccinations? Why	c- warning Set Book Questions Ian's Safety. Discuss. are they important f	d- strain
1. A lot of device	b- plug ces can secure M ccinations? Why	c- warning Set Book Questions Ian's Safety. Discuss. are they important f	d- strain or people?

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<u>Unit 10 Lesson 3 / Vocabulary</u>

Word		Meaning	Word		Meaning
1- bias	(n.)	انحياز \ محاباة	4- foolproof	(adj.)	آمن
2- collision	(n.)	اصطدام \ ارتطام	5- retain	(v.)	يثبت
3- considerably	(adv.)	إلي حد كبير	6- skid	(v.)	ينزلق

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(retain / bias / considera	ably / collision / skid)
1. Be careful, don't let the car	It is raining heavily.
2. Two drivers were killed in a direct	between a car and a taxi last night.
3. Vegetables and fruits should be eaten	
4. Seat belts are designed to	people in their seats.
5. The government has accused the media of _	<u>.</u>
<u>Set Book Qu</u>	<u>iestions</u>
1. Do you think car makers can prevent dan	nger in all accidents? How?
2. Seat belts are designed to save people an	nd reduce injuries .How?

Unit 10 Lesson 4&5 / Vocabulary

Word		Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- acquainted with	(adj.)	مطلع علي	12-inexperienced (adj.)	عديم الخبرة
2- cautious	(adj.)	حذر	13- intentional (adj.)	عمدا
3- confidential	(adj.)	سري	14- overcome (v.)	يتغلب علي
4- daydream	(v.)	يحلم أحلام اليقظة	15- perseverance (n.)	المثابرة
5- decelerate	(v.)	يخفف السرعة	16- securely (adv.)	بأمان – بإحكام
6- deviate	(v.)	ينحرف	17- slam into (ph.v.)	یرنطم ب
7- disregard	(v.)	يتجاهل	18- toothy (adj.)	ظاهر الأسنان
8- drag	(v.)	يسحب – يجر	19- unsung (adj.)	غیر محتفی به
9- shred	(v.)	يمزق	20- venomous (adj.)	حقود
10- falsehood	(n.)	باطل \ بهتان	21- watchful (adj.)	مراقب – متيقظ
11- fundamental	(adj.)	أساسىي		

at home.	b. shouldn't have v	went to work.	=
	•	He should have d. wears	_it.
eposition of tin	ne and place W	B D 73	
es with (at, on or in)		
e United Nations is	S]	New York.	
le drive	the rigi	ht.	
per	my way to w	ork.	
7 o'cl	ock and ends	10 o'clock.	
	_the table.		
	_winter?		
	at home. home. should have b. were strict but I was telling the have believed seatbelt, so he was b. wearing position of times with e United Nations is le drive per	b. shouldn't have we home. d. should have gone with the b. were strict c. being stricter but I was telling the truth. You should b. have believed c. have believe seatbelt, so he was injured in the crash. b. wearing c. worn position of time and place we see with (at, on or in) telled rive my way to we the right content of the right	should havewith them. b. were strict c. being stricter d. be strict but I was telling the truth. You shouldme. b. have believed c. have believe d. have believing seatbelt, so he was injured in the crash. He should have b. wearing c. worn d. wears eposition of time and place WB D 73 es with (at, on or in) e United Nations isNew York. le drivemy way to work.

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Study the following phrasal Verbs WB P. 73

Get over	يتعافى	Recover from illness	Check up on	يفحص	Examine, investigate
Fill up	يملأ	Fill to capacity	Give away	يهدي	Give something to someone for free
Break	يتعطل	Stop functioning	Call on	يسىأل	Ask

Add a	pre	position	for each	of the	following:

- 1. I got.....the flu, but it took nearly two weeks.
- 2. She filled.....the shopping trolley with free food.
- 3. My old car never broke..... I will never sell it.
- 4. My dad promised to check up.....his condition periodically.
- 5. The supermarket was giving......certain types of canned food.
- 6. The teacher called.....the students at the back row.

Suffixes and prefixes

Many adjectives have suffixes or prefixes. Some of the more common suffixes are:

- -able/ible (able to be): comfortable, enjoyable
- -ful (full of, having): truthful, beautiful
- -less (being without, not having): careless, powerless
- -ive (tending to, having the nature or quality of doing this): attractive, impulsive

Use \ Meaning

A suffix consists of one or more letters attached to the end of the word to change its grammatical status and \ or its meaning .

Girl + s → girls (singular becomes plural noun)
 Large + er → larger (adjective becomes comparative)
 Rain + ed → rained (present tense of verb becomes past)

Note: the ending of words often tell us whether they are nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc. For example, many words that end in - ment are nouns, and many words that end in ous are adjectives.

Write (N) in front of nouns or (Adj.) in front of adjectives:

international	toothy
watchful	cautious
Merriment	equipment
management	Physicist
Fundamental	falsehood
venomous	Regulation
Reliability	slighter
perseverance	

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Word

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Meaning

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Meaning

<u>Un it 10 Lesson 7 & 8</u>

Vocabulary

Word

1- CEO	(Abbr.)	المسئول التنفيذي		يعترض يرتبط ـ يدمج
2-Emergency ser	vices (N)	خدمات الطواريء	6- Wed (V)	يرتبط ـ يدمج
3- Fire drill	(N)	تدريب علي الإطفاء	7- Over the moon	في منتهي السعادة
4- Monkfish	(N)		من أنواع السمك	سمك الراهب / نوع
Fill in the space	s with words	from the list:		
(emer	gency services	/ objected / over th	e moon / wedded / C	EO)
1. Success is usua	11y	to hard wo	ork.	
2. Mona is	, 1	ner wedding is next w	eek.	
		in a big import a		
4. No one	W	hen the boss said it w	as time to go home.	
5. When you see a	an accident, you	should call	to se	end an ambulanc
		Translation	<u>1</u>	
		، قبل أن تقع .	يق أن يتنبأ بحدوث الحرائق ن نضع فيه إنذار الحريق ه	رُ- يستطيع إنذار الحر
		، قبل أن تقع .	يق أن يتنبأ بحدوث الحرائق	رً- يستطيع إنذار الحر
		، قبل أن تقع . و الممرات والصالات.	يق أن يتنبأ بحدوث الحرائق ن نضع فيه إنذار الحريق ه	رُ- يستطيع إنذار الحر
		، قبل أن تقع .	يق أن يتنبأ بحدوث الحرائق ن نضع فيه إنذار الحريق ه	رُ- يستطيع إنذار الحر
Write what you	would say in t	و الممرات والصالات. LANGUAGE FUNCT	يق أن يتنبأ بحدوث الحرائق ن نضع فيه إنذار الحريق ه تنامع تions:	رُ- يستطيع إنذار الحر
Write what you volume	would say in t	و الممرات والصالات. LANGUAGE FUNCT The following situat ecause of his careless	يق أن يتنبأ بحدوث الحرائق ن نضع فيه إنذار الحريق ه تنامع تions:	رُ- يستطيع إنذار الحر

4. Your father thinks that having a smoke alarm is important at home.

5. Your friend believes that car accidents are not a serious problem.

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Composition

Some people are for fining drivers who drive without wearing their seat belts while some other people don't like wearing them. Write an essay of 4 paragraphs (14 sentences 160 words) showing the reader both views and state your own view.

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

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•			·	

READING COMPREHENSION

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

Did you know that some people don't do their reading assignments? It's shocking, but it's true. Some students don't even read short texts that they are assigned in class. There are many reasons for this. They may be distracted or bored. They may be unwilling to focus. They may be unconfident readers. Whatever the reason, it has to stop today. Here's why.

Reading stimulates your mind. It is like a workout for your brain. When people get old, their muscles begin to deteriorate; they get weaker and their strength leaves them. Exercise can prevent this loss. The same thing happens to people's brains when they get older. Brain power and speed decline with age. Reading strengthens your brain and prevents these declines.

You can benefit from reading in the near-term, too. Reading provides knowledge. Knowledge is power. Therefore, reading can make you a more powerful person. You can learn to do new things by reading. Do you want to make video games? Do you want to design clothing? Reading can teach you all this and more. But you have to get good at reading, and the only way to get good at something is to practise.

Read everything that you can at school, regardless of whether you find it interesting or not. Reading expands your vocabulary. Even a "boring" text can teach you new words. Having a larger vocabulary will help you better express yourself. You will be able to speak, write, and think more intelligently. What's boring about that?

Do not just discount a text because it is unfamiliar to you. Each time you read, you are exposed to new ideas and perspectives. Reading can change the way that you understand the world. It can give you a broader perspective on things. It can make you worldlier. You can learn how people live in faraway places. You can learn about cultures different from your own. Reading is good for your state of mind. It has a calming effect. It can lower your stress levels and help you relax. You can escape from your troubles for a moment when you read, and it's a positive escape.

The benefits of reading far outweigh those of acting like a fool. So, do yourself a favour: the next time you get a reading assignment, take as much as you can from it. Squeeze it for every drop of knowledge that it contains. Then, move on to the next one.

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

1. The best title for the passage could be:

a. Reading: Good for the Mind in Many Ways

a. stronger

b. Reading: The Key to a Successful Academic Future

b. happier

- c. Reading: The Best Way to Improve Your Writing Skills
- d. Reading: Improve Your Vocabulary While Being Entertained

2. The underlined word 'worldlier' in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to:

- 3. The underlined pronoun 'They' in paragraph 1 refers to:
- a. short texts b. many reasons c. some students d. reading assignments

c. interested

d. experienced

4. According to the text, all the following statements are TRUE except:

- a. Knowledge is a source of power.
- b. Reading helps you learn about different cultures.
- c. Always discount the texts that are familiar to you.
- d. People's muscles begin to deteriorate when they get older.

5. Students fail to complete reading assignments because:

- a. They are getting old.
- b. They get distracted or bored.
- c. They acquire large amount of vocabulary.
- d. They get weaker and their strength leaves them.

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

CHIMANA DAY AMA IZINI C
9. How can reading boring books be helpful for readers?
8. When does a reader become worldlier?
7. Why does the author describe reading as a "positive escape"?
6. What does the writer mean by "Reading is like a workout for your brain"?

SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Owning a cat is quite popular in many countries all over the world. For millions of people, cats are their favourite pets. People sometimes forget, however, that owning a cat is a big responsibility. First, owners should have time as they need to feed, care for and clean up after their cats. They must also make sure their cats get enough exercise. In addition, cats need to be taken to the vet regularly to make sure they are healthy. Finally, owners have a responsibility to train their cats so they know how to behave around people. Cats are beautiful animals, and they deserve responsible owners who look after them properly.

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

How is owning	g a cat a big responsibility?

Unit 11

The planet in danger

Reasons

Solutions



- Deforestation
- Animal Extinction
- Pollution
- Drought



- •Stop cutting trees
- •Planting more trees
- •Build reservations for animals
- •Using other sources of energy
- Stop hunting animals

Unit 11 Lesson 1 & 2 / Vocabulary

Word		Meaning	Word	Meaning
1-appraise	(v.)	يقدّرْ – يقيم	8- partnership (n.)	شراكة
2- aquaculture	(n.)	تربية الأحياء المائية	9- recreation (n.)	الاستجمام \ تسلية
3- deforestation	(n.)	قطع الأشجار	10- red tide (n.)	المَدّ الأحمر
4- ecological	(adj.)	بيئيّ	11- sting (v.)	يلدغ ـ يلسع
5- fund	(v.)	يمول	12- sustainable (adj.)	ثابت \ مستقر
6- marine	(adj.)	بحري	13- unbearable (adj.)	لا يطاق
7- overall	(adj.)	إجمالا-عموماً	14- joint (adj.)	مشترك

From a, b, c and d choose the right option:

1) The world is heading	for a/an	disaster	r .
a- ecological	b- joint	c- sustainable	d- nominal
2)a- Aquaculture		m the environment. c- Deforestation	d- Recreation
3) The project was a/an a- marine	b- joint	effort between the t c- ecological	wo schools d- unbearable
4) Thea- overall	situation is b- sustainable	s good, despite a few r c- joint	ninor problems. d- unbearable
5) The ministry of agricua-	alture has always b		d- partnership

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Dazzling 2023-2024 HHH SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Menuor	n some types	or envir	omnentar u	amage that c	nuanger	our existence.	
What a	re the charac	cteristics	s of Kuwait	Bay?			
Red Tid	les have beco	ome a gl	obal disaste	r recently. W	hat are	the dangers of thi	s eve
Global	warming is v	ery dan	gerous and	can lead to c	atastrop	hic consequences.	Disc
						_	
	Word		Unit 11 Meaning	Lesson 3 / Word	/ Vocab i	<u>ulary</u> Meaning	
	1- hybrid	(n.)	هجين	4- nominal	(adj.)	اسمی	
	2- kidnap	(v.)	يختطف	5- toenail	(n.)	أظافر القدم	
	3- latter	(adj.)	أخير		(n.)	الناب	
ll in the	e spaces wit	h word:	s from the	list:			
	•			 xidnaps / hyl	hrid / toe	maile)	
The noti				hich			า
She's on						s done by her depu	
						•	•
			•	-		s aor	
						hich are made of iv	
The you	ing girl was so	o happy				painted.	
		_		QUESTIONS			
Why do	you think pe	eople cu	t down thou	sands of tree	es every y	ear?	
						nimala fuam avti	
How ca	n me govern	ment pr	otect the en	dangered spo	ectes of a	nimals from exti	

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Lesson4 & 5 / Vocabulary

Word		Translation	Word	Translation
1- anticipate	(v.)	يتوقع	6- exhaust pipe (n.)	أنبوب العادم
2- consent	(v.)	يوافق	7- fell (v.)	يقطع شجرة
3- contradict	(v.)	يناقض	8- landfill site (n.)	موقع دفن نفاياتِ
4- dread	(v.)	يقلق \ يفزع	9- smokestack (n)	المدخنة
5- dump	(v.)	يرمي النفاية	10- suspect (v.)	يشتبه \ يشك في

<u>From a, b, c and d cl</u>	<u>100se the right opt</u>	<u> </u>	
1. Mona's testimony		her brother's.	
a- anticipates	b- dreads	c- contradicts	d- suspects
2. He			
a- dumped	b- felled	c- consented	d- contradicted
3. I really wonder why parts a-suspect	people	trees.	
a- suspect	b- dread	c- contradict	d- fell
4. Fumes from the a- landfill site	of vehicles of b- exhaust pipe	can make it difficult fo	or people to breathe. d- tusk
	Set Bool	Questions	
1.How do you think pe	onle can protect the	environment and st	on global warming?
1.110 w do you tillik pe	opie can protect the		op globai wai iling.
2. What is the result of	f the bad behavior o	f man towards natur	e?
3. The air we breathe i	s polluted. Give rea	sons.	
4. How can governmen	nts protect the envir	onment?	

Grammar

Stative and Dynamic Verbs

1- Dynamic verbs

Verbs which refer to actions are called dynamic verbs.

Dynamic verbs can be used in the simple and perfect forms (*plays, played, has played,* had played) as well as the continuous or progressive forms (is playing, was playing, has been playing, had been playing).

Ex: I usually *drink* coffee every morning for breakfast.

Ex: This morning I am drinking tea.

2- Stative verbs

Verbs which refer to conditions or states are called stative verbs. We do not usually use these verbs in continuous tenses:

I *believe* traffic pollution is bad for us. (Not I am believing)
Do you *know* where she lives? (Not Are you knowing)

We use Stative verbs to express what we think or believe and how we feel.

<u>Note</u> that we **CANNOT** use these verbs in the continuous (progressive) forms; you CAN'T say "*Yong is owning three cars." Owning is a state, not an action, so it is always in the simple form.

Thoughts	Emotions	Senses	Possession
believe	love / hate	see	have
think	like / dislike	hear	own
agree / disagree	adore	smell	possess
doubt	loathe	taste	contain
know	desire	seem	belong
remember / forget	appreciate	feel	want
suspect	want	look	consist
imagine	need	touch	include

We can use some thinking \ believing verbs in continuous tenses. If we do this their meaning changes:

I think we should protect wild animals. (think = believe)
I am thinking about getting a bike. (think = consider)
I expect things will improve. (expect = believe)
I am expecting a letter from my pen friend. (expect = wait for)

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Choose the c	orrect option:			

HHH

<u> 100se</u>	<u>tne correct</u>	opuon:						
		-						
1. I	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	you	are	а	nice	perso	on.

a- think b- am thinking c- thinks d- thinking

2. Itgood.

a- tasting b- is tasting c- tastes d- taste

3. Yougreat.

a- are looking b- is looking d- look

4. He's beensince this morning.

a- working b- work d- worked d- works

5. He.....a huge house.

a- is having b- has d- have d- having

Choose the correct option:

1. You can hear what I am saying.....you keep quite.

a- if b- until c- by the time d- whereas

2. I won't invite my classmate to a party......I know them well.

a- if b- until c- by the time d- whereas

3.he arrived home, I had already cleaned the house.

a- If b- Until c- By the time d- Whereas

4. The first prize was easy.....this one is extremely difficult.

a- if b- until c- by the time d- whereas

5. She is snobbish.....people like her.

a- yet b- until c- by the time d- whereas

6.we're broke, we can't buy anything.

a- If b- Until c- Since d- Whereas

Lesson 7 & 8 / Vocabulary

Word		Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- amend	(v.)	يعدَّلْ	6- plight (n.)	محنة
2- anxiety	(n.)	القلق	7- symposium (n.)	ندوة
3- chiefly	(adv.)	بصورة رئيسية	8- tackle (v.)	يعالج أمرا
4- confront	(n.)	يواجه	9- worldwide (adj.)	حول العالم
5- internation	al (adj.)	دولي		

1) Starvation and wars are the main problems that..... the world today.

a- tackle b- anticipate c- confront d- amend

2) The teacher is going to the problems of the class.

a- confront b- amend c- anticipate d- tackle

3) He was in a dreadful..... because he lost his money and missed the last train home.

a- symposium b- plight c- anxiety d- hybrid

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4) On the a- anxiet		b- hybrid	we will discuss to c- symp		d- plight	
5) An inc a- world		mperature cou b- nomina	ld cause environme l clatter	ental problems	d- ecological	
			Translatio	n		
					تلوث المحيط يسبب العدب	•••••
			-	-	ف يمكن للحكومة أن تحه	
					ب علينا منع الصيد غير ا	•••••
			LANGUAGE FUNG	CTION		•••••
1. You ex	-	our favourite t	eam to win the pro	evious World Cu	ıp, but unfortunate	ely,
	-	·	ob because of his o			
3. Your l	ittle sister	apologises fo	r making noise wh	nile you are asle		
			in front of a shop a			

2nd Term Grade 11

Dazzling

2023-2024

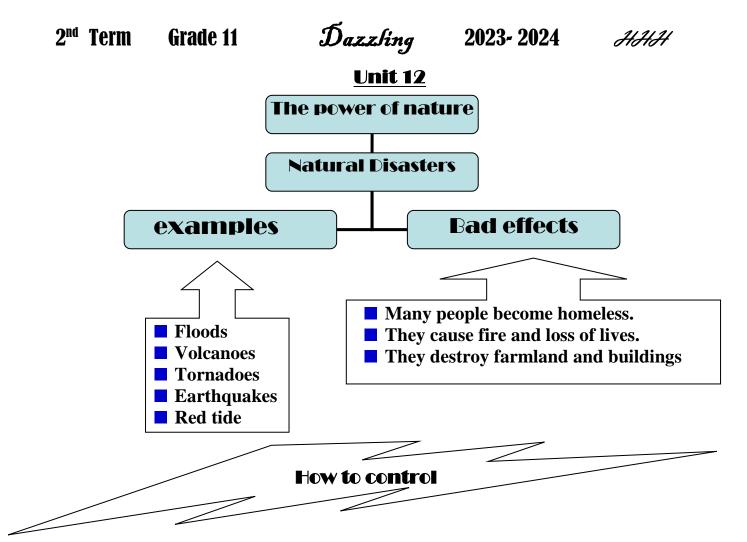
HHH

Composition

Some people think that keeping the environment clean is the responsibility of the government while others say that it is the responsibility of all people. Write an essay of 4 paragraphs of (14 sentences - 160 words) discussing both views and state your own view.

Introduction:
Body 1:
Body 2:
Conclusion:

2 nd Term	Grade 11	Dazzling Write your topic	2023- 2024 <u>here</u>	HHH



They are uncontrollable but we can try to make their impact little dangerous:

- Floods can be stopped by dams. Dams stop the flooding, generate electric power and accumulate water during the rainy season.
- Earthquake effects can be made less dangerous by constructing buildings on rollers or springs to prevent the falling down of buildings.
- Governments can warn people, educate them about safety procedures, help provide aid and shelter and prepare evacuation plans to get people to safety.

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Unit 12 Lesson 1&2 / Vocabulary

Word		Meaning	Word		Meaning
1- accumulat	te (v.)	يجمّع ــ يكدس	9- mullet	(n.)	سمك البوري
2- alongside	(prep.)	بِجانب	10- Overflow	(v.)	يفيض
3- calamity	(n.)	كارثة _ مصيبة	11- Prohibit	(v.)	يمنغ
4- costly	(adj.)	غالي	12- prolonged	(adj.)	مطوّل
5- dam	(n.)	سدّ	13- quake	(v.)	يهتز – يتزلزل
6- expert	(n.)	خبير	14- remarkable	e (adj.)	رائع \ مميز
7- flare up	(ph. v.)	يندلغ \يشتعل	15- remedy	(n.)	علاج
8- shortage	(n.)	نقص ∖ عجز			

From a, b, c an	<u>ıd d choose the 1</u>	right option:		
1) The last earthq a- remedy			in tl d- calami t	he country's history. t y
2) They passed a a- prohibits		smo c- accumulates		
3) Because of the a-shortage	overpopulation, the b-calamity	here will be a c- remedy	d- dam	in food.
4) He intends to s a- remarkable		e it would be too c- previous		to repair it.
5) My mother is a a- expert	a \ an b- shortage	at dress-m	aking. d- dam	
	ne natural disaste	rs that threaten hurden damage. Discuss.	_	the environment. Explain
3. How can we n	nake use of the po	ower of nature?		
4. There are man	ny advantages of	building river dam	s. Suggest so	ome of them.

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Unit 12 Lesson 3 / Vocabulary

Word		Meaning	Word		Meaning
1- intensity	(n.)	شدة اقوة	4- spinning	(adj.)	دوران - استدارة
2- lethal	(adj.)	قاتل — ممیت	5- storm cellar	(n.)	مخبأ من العواصف
3- moist	(n.)	رطب	6- vortex	(adj.)	الدوّامة

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

`	n cellars / moist / vortex / spinning)
1. The government built large	where people can hide in case of tornadoes.
2. The ship startedand	I felt faint.
3. The snake's venom is rarely	to humans.
4. Don't forget to keep the soil in the pot _	, but not too wet.
	that it was heard five miles away.
	of water while swimming in the sea.
	OK QUESTIONS
1.Tornadoes cause a lot of damage and l	
	have bad consequences. Explain.

Word		Meaning	Word		Meaning
1- announce	(v.)	يعلن – يذيع	5- Perilously	(adv.)	بخطورة بالغة
2- come in	(ph.v.)	يأتي المد	6- previous	(adj.)	سابق
3- go out	(ph.v)	يتراجع المد	7- regularly	(adv.)	بانتظام
4- mansion	(n.)	بیت کبیر کالقصر	8- turn off	(n.)	طريق جانبي

Lesson 4&5 / Vocabulary

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

goes out / previous / announces / mansions / regularly/ turn off

1. The street is lined with enorm	nous where the rich and famous live.
2. Accidents	occur on this bend.
3. The	owner of the house had built an extension on the back.
4. When the tide	, the sea water moves backwards.
5. The spokesman	to the press that no agreement had yet been reached.
6. There is a tailor in the next	

 $\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{nd}}$ Term Grade 11 $\mathcal{D}_{azz \mathit{fing}}$ 2023- 2024 $\mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}$

Grammar Passive voice

≥Change into passive

1- I will give some advice to Rachel.

<u>**△**Change into passive</u>

a- Rachel will be given some advice.

- b- Rachel is given some advice.
- c- Rachel was given some advice.

2- Our neighbour gave me a lift.

- a- I will be given a lift by Our neighbour.
- b- I was given a lift by Our neighbour.
- c- I am given a lift by Our neighbour.

3- They transport Oranges from Valencia to Germany.
<u>
➢ Change into passive</u>

- a- They transport Oranges from Valencia to Germany.
- b- They transport Oranges from Valencia to Germany.
- c- They transport Oranges from Valencia to Germany.

4- They are sending the parcel by sea.
<u>
△ Change into passive</u>

- a- The parcel has been sent by the sea.
- b- The parcel was being sent by the sea.
- c- The parcel is being sent by the sea.

5- His father punished him for what he did.

- a- He was punished for what he did by his father.
- b- He is punished for what he did by his father.
- c- He had been punished for what he did by his father.

≥Choose the best options:

1- A good piece of adviceto the teacher **yesterday**.

a- has been given b- will be given c- is given d- was given.

2- The truthto her.

a- should be told b- should tell c- tell d- tells

3- The flowersby the gardener **now**.

a- are being watered b- was watered c- is watered d- is being watered

4- the carjust repaired by the mechanic.

a- has been b- is c- was d-have been

5- The mealprepared for us **before** we reached the restaurant by the cook.

a- is being b- had been c- has been d- is

6- You will a present if succeed.

a- give b- gave c- gives d- be given

8- I am going to some books to read.

a- be brought b- brought c- brings d- bringing

Grammar

Reported Speech

1.Pronouns & possessive	-
adjectives	

Direct	Indirect		
I	he – she		
me	him – her		
my	his - her		
myself	himself – herself		
we	They		
us	Them		
our	Their		
ourselves	themselves		

2.The tense of the verb



ourseives	themseives		
Direct	Indirect		
am - is	was ⇒ had been		
are	were ⇒ had been		
have – has	had ⇒ had had		
will	Would		
can	Could		
shall	Should		
may	Might		
must	Had to		
simple present play- plays	simple past played		
simple past played	simple past / past perfect played / had played		

3.Time & place references



Direct	Indirect
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Yesterday	The day before (The previous day)
Tomorrow	The day after (The following day)
Today	that day
Tonight	That night
Now	Then
Ago	Before
Last	The previous
next	the following
Thus	So

Reported Speech / Statements (that)

≥ Do as required in brackets:

1- I'm glad to meet you.

(Reported Speech)

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

2- We lost our way to the park yesterday.

(Reported Speech

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

3- I'll be here in the café tomorrow.

(Reported Speech)

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

Wh-questions (Wh)

1. Where have you been?

(Reported Speech)

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

2. Where will you spend this weekend?

(Reported Speech)

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

3- Where did you go yesterday?

(Reported Speech)

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

4- What do you usually do in your freetime?

(Reported Speech)

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

Yes/No-questions

(if-whether)

<u>⊠Correct the underlined mistakes</u>

1. Can parrots speak?

(Reported Speech)

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

2- Do you live in this house?

(Reported Speech)

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

Commands (to)

1. Copy these words into your notebooks.

(Reported Speech)

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

2. Study your lessons.

(Reported Speech)

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

Prohibition (not to)

1. Don't make any noise.

(Reported Speech)

- a- Our mother warned us to make any noise.
- b- Our mother warned us not to make any noise.
- c- Our mother warned us not to made any noise.

2- Never swim in this area.

(Reported Speech)

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

U 12 Lesson 7&8 /Vocabulary

Word		Meaning	Word		Meaning
1- absolutely	(adv.)	بالتأكيد	6- Propose	(v.)	يقترح
2- demanding	(adj.)	مجتهد -مجد	7- pros and co	ns (exp.)	الفوائد والمضار
3- Impractical	(adj.)	غير عملي	8- Standard	(adj.)	معيار - قياسي
4- Lessen	(v.)	يقلَّلْ	9- Supply	(n.)	التجهيز \ مؤن
5- map out	(ph. v.)	يخطّط بالتفصيل	10- wasteful	(adj.)	مبذر

r III in the spaces with wor	ras irom the list:	
(absolutely	y / wasteful / proposed / lessen / supply)	
1. She	her ideas for the new project.	
	silent or the birds won't appear.	
	n her baby, she always takes a large	of baby food.
4. A healthy diet can	the risk of heart disease.	
	_the way you throw so much food away.	
	<u>SET BOOK QUESTIONS</u>	
1.What kind of building mat	terials would lessen the impact of an earth	quake?
2. Man has created some saf	ety measures to prevent natural disasters.	Discuss.
3. In your opinion, how can	the problem of water shortage be solved?	

2nd Term Grade 11 Dazzling 2023-2024 HHH Lesson 9 SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1. What can you practically do as an individual to help reduce the amount of rubbish you discard every day?
2. Suggest ways in which people can save energy and money at home.
FOCUS On 1. Why do you think the Sheikh Sabah AL-Ahmed Natural Reserve was established?
2. In your view, what should be done to preserve and protect wildlife?
3. What should/shouldn't you do as a visitor to a nature reserve?
<u>Translation</u> Translate into English: 1- ماهي الكوارث الطبيعية و هل يمكن التنبؤ بقدومها؟
2- هناك أنواع عديدة للكوارث الطبيعية منها البراكين والزلازل والفيضانات والمد الأحمر والأعاصير.
3- ماهي الفائدة من بناء السدود؟
4- الفائدة من بناء السدود هي منع الفيضانات وتوليد الطاقة.