Second Term

Learn English

Grade 11

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Pamphlet Follow up

Unit	Date	Remarks			Teacher's signature
Unit (1)		👍			
		👎			
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Unit (2)		👍			
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Unit (3)		👍			
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Unit (4)		👍			
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		👍			
		👎			
Unit (5)		👍			
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		👍			
		👎			
Unit (6)		👍			
		👎			
		👍			
		👎			

Unit 7 Broadcasting

Date: …… **Lessons: 1&2** **(SB pages 56/57)**

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
broadcast	**n.**	A radio or television program	
collectively	**adv.**	Cooperatively	
digital	**adj.**	Relating to or using signals	
dispatch	**v.**	To send off	
entertainment	**n.**	being provided with amusement or enjoyment	
evolve	**v.**	To develop gradually	
film industry	**n.**	Motion picture business.	
invention	**n.**	Economic activity related to the processing of	
set	**n.**	A radio or television receiver.	
station	**n.**	A company involved in broadcasting	
transistor	**n.**	A portable radio	
video recorder	**n.**	A device that, can be used for recording	

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Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{broadcast / digital / evolve / entertainment / collectively /dispatch / set}

1- The……..technology in modern cameras allows for clearer images and faster processing.

2- The team……. worked together to achieve their common goal of winning the championship.

3- Kuwait is going to ……. tons of medical supplies to help earthquake victims.

4- People go on holidays for ……and spending a jolly time.

5- The company's policies……to meet the demands of the modern market.

6- I couldn't go to the stadium. I will watch a live …… of the match.

Answer the following questions

1-Mention different types of broadcasting.

…… …… ……..

2-How do you think the Internet has affected our consumption of radio and TV?

a……

b……

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Unit 7 Broadcasting (WB)

Date:… ……. **Lesson: 3** **(WB pages 48/99)**

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
adversely	**adv.**	Harmfully	
dedication	**n.**	Committed to a task	
deterrent	**n.**	A thing that discourages	
glorify	**v.**	To describe as admirable	
innumerable	**adj.**	Too many to be counted.	
remote	**adj.**	Faraway, distant	

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{adversely /deterrent / dedication /innumerable /remote / glorify}

1- My grandfather grew in a / an ……..village in the mountains.
2- Smoking can……affect people's health.
3- The new traffic law will be ……to reckless drivers on the highways.
4- Muslims……Hajj as it is one of the five pillars of Islam.
5- Doctors must reach a high level of skill and this requires…….and hard work.

Answer the following questions

1-What are the positive effects of media?(Arguments For Media)

……
……
……
……
……
……
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……
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……
……

2- What are the negative effects of media?(Arguments Against Media)

……
……
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……

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3- Give examples of social issues that the media promotes.

a……

b……

4 – Kuwait has one of the most vocal and transparent media in the Arab world. Explain.

a……

b……

5 – Why do you think media has to be as truthful as possible?

a……

b……

6 – What is Kuwait official media's policy based on?

a……

b……

Unit 7 Broadcasting

Date:…… **Lessons : 4& 5** **(SB pages 58/59)**

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
tension	**n.**	The state of being stretched tight	
demonstrate	**v.**	To show the truth of	
disappointing	**adj.**	Failing to fulfill someone's hopes	
half	**n.**	Either of two equal periods of time	
potential	**adj. (n.)**	Natural qualities	

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prominent	**adj.**	Important, famous	
resident	**n.**	A person who lives somewhere	
victory	**n.**	An act of defeating an enemy	
transatlantic	**adj.**	Of, relating to, or situated on the other side of the Atlantic.	
zealous	**adj.**	Having or showing passion	
telecommunication	**n.**	Communication over a distance by cable , telephone	
teleprinter	**n.**	A device for transmitting and receiving telegraph messages	
bring about	**Ph.v**	To cause something to happen	
reveal	**v.**	Make unknown information known to others.	

From a,b,c,and d choose the most suitable word :

1-Our team felt a lot of pressure and……..in the first half of the match.
a. tension b. half c. resident d. victory

2- During the presentation, the chef will..... how to prepare a delicious pasta dish step by step.
a. glorify b. dispatch c. demonstrate d. reveal

3- My daughter has a great……to be a star athlete.
a. potential b. teleprinter c. tension d. victory

4- Local…… have complained of the new factory's smoke.
a. potentials b. teleprinters c. victories d. residents

5- Women usually refuse to……their age, as they prefer to keep it private.
a. glorify b. dispatch c. demonstrate d. reveal

6- …… has become prominent in the twenty – first century.
a. Resident b. Telecommunication c. Tension d. Victory

7- My brother is very……about his favourite team.
a. disappointing b. potential c. zealous d. remote

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Unit 7 Broadcasting

Date:…… **Lessons: 7& 8** **(SB pages 60/61)**

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
consume	**v.**	To use up (a resource)	
electronic device	**n.**	Operating with the aid of many small components that control electric current.	
electronics	**n.**	The branch of physics and technology concerned with the design of circuit	
portable	**adj.**	Easy to be carried or moved	
rank	**v.**	To give a place within a grading system based on quality.	

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

{ electronic device /consume / portable /electronics / rank /teleprinter}

1- People usually ……much water and electricity when the weather is extremely hot.

2-The new movie is expected to..... high in box office sales.

3- My friend is a professor of ……in Kuwait University.

4- I always keep a/an……..…..charger with me to make sure my devices stay charged when I'm out.

5- A laptop is a/an……..that allows user to browse the Internet and watch videos.

<u>Answer the following question:</u>

1) What is a digital camera used for?

a……

b……

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Date: …… .**(SB pages: 58/59)**

UNIT 7-Grammar

Relative Pronouns

Use relative clauses to provide extra information. This information can either define something (**defining clause**), or provide unnecessary, but interesting, added information (**non-defining clause**).

Who (people)
-This is a boy. He is my friend.
-This is a boy **who** is my friend.

Which (things)
-There is a park in New York. It is Central Park.
-The park **which** is in New York is Central park.

That (people and things)
-This is a man .He lives across the street.
-This is the man **that** lives across the street.
-Look at my car. I bought the car yesterday.
-Look at the car **that** I bought yesterday.

Whom (people object preposition)
-This is a boy. I want to see him
-This is a boy **whom** I want to see.
-This is a boy. I want to speak with him.
-This is a boy **with whom** I want to speak.

Whose (possession)
- This is a boy. I borrowed his book.
- This is a boy **whose** book I borrowed.

Where (place)
- This is the house. I lived there when I was a child.
-This is the house **where** I lived when I was a child.

When (time)
- I will always remember the day. We met that day.
- I will always remember the day **when** we met.

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

1- That is the house ..... Adel lives.
a) who b) when c) where d) whose

2- I helped the old lady……books fell on the floor.
a) whom b) who c) whose d) which

3- The firemen rescued the girl……was trapped on the third floor.
a) whom b) who c) whose d) which

4- The book,..……..I borrowed from the library, was very informative.
a) why b) where c) whose d) which

5- My parents remember the time…….there was no internet.
a) when b) where c) which d) who

6- The cake……..my mother made tasted really great.
a) who b) when c) where d) which

7- It was last Friday……. we visited our village.
a) when b) who c) whose d) which

8- The gentleman to…….I was talking is the principal of our school.
a) who b) whom c) whose d) where

9- What is the name of the school in..... your son learns?
a) that b) where c) whose d) which

10- The old man, ... I met in the station, gave me some pieces of advice.
a) whom b) where c) whose d) which

11- I often visit my grandparents……. live a few blocks down the streets.
a) where b) who c) whose d) when

12- I can't remember ……I bought that mobile from the shop.
a) where b) that c) when d) who

13- The cyclist ……trained hard won the race.
a) where b) that c) when d) who

14- The translations……appear on the screen during the film are called “subtitles.
a) where b) which c) when d) who

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15- I cannot forget the day…….I won the first prize in the reading competition.

a) where b) whose c) when d) who

16- these are the students……project received the highest grade in the class.

a) which b) whose c) when d) who

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

1- **A snake is an animal. It can bite and kill you.** **(Use : Which)**

a- Which a snake can bite and kill you, is an animal.
b- A snake is an animal which can bite and kill you.
c- A snake is an animal which it can bite and kill you.

2 – Emily is the swimmer. She has won a gold medal. **(Use : Who)**

a- Emily who she has won a gold medal, is the swimmer.
b- Who Emily is the swimmer, has won a gold medal.
c- Emily is the swimmer who has won a golden medal.

3- **I bought a new house. It is in Salmiya.** **(Use : Which)**

a- I bought a which new house, is in Salmiya.
b- I bought a new house which is in Salmiya.
c- I bought a new house which it is in Salmiya.

4 – Mr. Salim is our headmaster. His son is a doctor. (**Use : Whose)**

a- Mr. Salim whose son is a doctor is our headmaster.
b- Mr. Salim is our headmaster whose his son is a doctor.
c- Mr. Salim is our whose headmaster his son is a doctor.

5- The mansion seems very old. My cousin lives there. **(Use : Where)**

a- The mansion seems very old my cousin where lives.
b- The mansion where my cousin lives seems very old.
c- The mansion seems very old my cousin lives there.

6- The book was fascinating. I borrowed it from the library. **(Join using :which)**

a- The book was fascinating which I borrowed it from the library.
b- The book was fascinating; I borrowed which from the library.
c- The book which I borrowed from the library was fascinating.

7- I love to visit the park. I used to play there as a child. **(Join using :where)**

a- I love to visit the park where I used to play as a child.
b- I love to visit the park where I used to play there as a child.
c- I love to visit the park, I used to play where there as a child.

8- Emily speaks fluent English. Her grandmother was born in London.
(Join using :whose)

a- Emily speaks fluent English whose grandmother was born in London.
b- Emily, whose grandmother was born in London, speaks fluent English.
c- Emily speaks fluent English whose her grandmother was born in London.

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Language functions

1)Giving reasons

- OK!
- Because……
- For this reason……

2) Persuading:

- Please! …….
- Come on!
- Can't I persuade you to

3) Expressing personal opinions:

- In my opinion,…….
- I think …….
- I believe …….
- As I see it,…….

4) Disagreement :

- I'm not with you.
- I disagree
- That's not right.
- I don't agree.

What would you say in the following situations?

1- Persuade your friend to go with you to the match.

……

2- You want to study abroad, but your father refuses the idea.

……

3- Your friend suggested going to the stadium to watch the match.

……..

4- Your aunt believes that children should always be offered a reward for good behaviour .

……

Translate the following into good English:-

امل : من الممكن أن يؤثر الاعلام بصورة سلبية على المجتمع

……

……

نوره :هذا صحيح فالإعلام له تأثير قوي علي الافراد كما انه يشجع أنماط فكرية مدمرة في المجتمع ككل.

……

……

Date: …….

Unit 7-Writing (Argumentative)

Write about the following topic:

Some people think that there are some detrimental effects of media on people's lives; while others argue that media has some positive influence.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) discussing the arguments for and against media and stating your point of view.

Outline

Introduction……

……

……

……

……

Body:

Paragraph1……

……

……

……

……

……

Paragraph2……

……

……

……

……

……

Conclusion……

……

……

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Write your topic here

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Unit 8 : Television watching habits

Date: ……. **Lessons : 1&2 (SB pages 62/63)**

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
channel-surf	**v.**	To change frequently from one television channel to another	
mentally	**adv.**	In one's mind	
tune out	**Ph.v**	To stop paying attention to something	
age-appropriate	**adj.**	Suitable for a certain age	
comedy	**n.**	A play , film ,or program that makes one laugh	
inactivity	**n.**	Idleness ,immobility	
miss out on	**Ph.v**	To not get the chance to do something that one gets	
promote	**v.**	to support or actively encourage	
provoke	**v.**	To stimulate or give rise to	

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

{inactivity/provoke/miss out on/comedy/age-appropriate/ mentally/ tune out}

1- I don't want to……..the opportunity to travel to Europe with my friends this summer

2- Working overtime for days made me……and physically exhausted.

3- TV promotes……..which can lead to a lot of health problems.

4- The…….at the cinema last night had everyone laughing from start to finish.

5- Teachers should provide……. activities that support learner's understanding.

6- Merit decided to…….the nose around her and focus on reading her book.

Answer the following questions:

1-What are Your favorite programs? **Why**

…….. ……..……

…….. ……..

2-What positive effects can TV have on young people? (Arguments for TV)

……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……

3-What negative effects can TV have on young people? (Arguments against TV)

……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……..…

4- Mention some tips to help teens consume television wisely.

a. ……

b. ……..……

5- How can TV be a valuable teaching aid?

a. ……

b. …….....

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Unit 8 Television watching habits

Date:…… **Lessons : 4 &5** **(SB pages 64/65)**

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
tune in	**Ph.v**	To listen or watch a particular program	
occasionally	**adv.**	Sometimes; from time to time.	
record	**v.**	To set down in writing for later reference ,esp.	
get behind with	**Ph.v**	To not make as much progress as others	
get down to	**Ph.v**	To start doing something seriously	
get over	**Ph.v**	To recover or overcome a problem	
get through	**Ph.v**	To manage to contact someone	
get on	**Ph.v**	To have a good relationship with someone	

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<u>From a, b , c and d choose the correct word:</u>

1. My sister likes working with her colleagues. She is really……well with them.
a) getting down **b) getting on** **c) getting over** **d) getting through**

2. I have been attempting to……to customer service all morning, but the line is continuously busy.
a) get down to **b) get over** **c) get on** **d) get through**

3. The doctor told us that my grandfather would take a week to……COVID infection.
a) get on **b) get through** **c) get over** **d) get down to**

4. …….. to channel 2, it is covering the Hala February Festival at the moment.
a) Get on **b) Tune in** **c) Get over** **d) Get through**

5. I eat meat……., but most of the time, I prefer fruit and vegetarian food.
a) occasionally **b) mentally** **c) collectively** **d) adversely**

6. After a long break, we need to……..work and complete the project.
a) get down to **b) get on** **c) get over** **d) get through**

7. Olivia started to……. her studies after missing a week of school.
a) get on **b) get over** **c) get behind with** **d) get down to**

Unit 8 Television watching habits

Date:…… **Lessons: 7 &8** **(SB pages 66/67)**

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
convict	**v.**	To prove that someone is guilty of a crime	
equestrian	**adj.**	Of or relating to horse riding	
evidence	**n.**	The available facts or information indicating whether a belief is true	
newcomer	**n.**	A person or thing that has recently arrived in a place	
news team	**n.**	Two or more people working together	
prosecution	**n.**	The institution and conducting of legal proceedings against someone	
thriller	**n.**	A novel, play, or movie with an exciting plot.	

<u>From a, b , c and d choose the correct word:</u>

1. The……presented strong evidence against the accused in court.

a) news team **b) prosecution** **c) newcomer** **d) thriller**

2. The witness to the accident will be asked to give……in the court.

a) thriller **b) newcomer** **c) evidence** **d) news team**

3. The director's latest film was described in today's paper as a…….

a) news team **b) prosecution** **c) newcomer** **d) thriller**

4. The teacher welcomed the…....…to the class and introduced him/her to the class and introduced him/her to the classmates.

a) evidence **b) newcomer** **c) thriller** **d)news team**

5. The young man was…… of the crime and was sent to prison for 3 years.

a) promoted **b) provoked** **c) recorded** **d) convicted**

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UNIT 8-Grammar

Reported Speech:

Reported Commands & Requests

Infinitives with to {advice, like, prefer, tell, want}

Affirmative Commands:

We use these verbs with a noun \ pronoun + *to* +the base form of the verb.

Examples:

*" Do your homework before you watch TV.

My father advised me to do my homework before I watch TV.

*" Turn off the TV and go to bed."

My mom ***told me to turn off*** the TV and go to bed.

* "Say that again." He said to me.

He asked me to say that again.

Negative Commands:

We add not to make negative. sentences.

Not + to + infinitive

Examples:

*" You shouldn't go to bed too late.
I ***advised him not to go*** to bed too late.

*" Never touch the DVD player.
My parents ***told me not to*** touch the DVD player.

*Emily said to her friend "Don't spend all your money."
Emily advised her friend ***not to spend*** all her money.

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

1- My teacher advised me ……..……. my homework regularly .
a. for doing b. to do c. will do d . is doing

2- Please tell him ……doing these silly things .
a. is stopping b. of stopping c. not to stop d. to stop

3- My grandpa warned me not ……..sleep late .
a. to b. too c. for d. of

4- Mum reminded me ……so much junk food.
a. to eat b. not to eat c. has eaten d. eating

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

1- "You should study your lessons and don't waste your time." **(Complete)**

The teacher advised the students……

a- The teacher advised the students study their lessons and don't waste their time.
b- The teacher advised the students to study their lessons and not to waste their time.
c- The teacher advised the students are studying your lessons and don't waste their time.

2- "Never swim here." **(Report the sentence)**

a- MY dad warned me do not swimming here.
b- My dad warned me never swim there.
c- My dad warned me not to swim there.

3- My mother said to me " Don't watch TV all day." **(Report the sentence)**

a- My mother advised me not to watch TV all day.
b- My mother advised me to watching TV all day.
c- My mother advised me to don't watch TV all day.

4- The man said " Tell me the way to the hospital. please." **(Report the sentence)**

a- The man asked that tell me the way to the hospital, please.
b- The man asked not to tell me the way to the hospital, please.
c- The man asked to tell him the way to the hospital.

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5- If I were you, I'd record the program and watch it later. **(Report the sentence)**

a- Olivia advised me to record the program and watch it later.
b- Olivia advised me that I'd record the program and watch it later.
c- Olivia advised me if I were you, I'd record the program and watch it later.

6- " Please watch the film with me. " **(Report the sentence)**

a- My sister asked me to please watch the film with me.
b- My sister asked me that watch the film with her.
c- My sister asked me to watch the film with her.

7- " Set your alarm before going to bed. " **(Report the sentence)**

a- My father told me to set my alarm before going to bed.
b- My father told me to not set your alarm before going to bed.
c- My father told me not to set your alarm before going to bed.

8- " Take the medicine evert day. " **(Report the sentence)**

a- The doctor told me not to take the medicine every day.
b- The doctor told me that take the medicine every day.
c- The doctor told me to take the medicine every day.

Phrasal Verbs (get)

Get behind with	**To not make as much progress as others**	**يتخلف عن- يتاخر عن**
Get down to	**To start doing something seriously**	**يركز التفكير علي – يبدأ في عمل شيء**
Get on	**To have a good relationship with someone**	**ينسجم أو يتفق مع شخص - يتقدم – ينجح**
Get over	**To recover**	**يتعافي من – يتغلب علي – يجتاز**
Get through	**To manage to contact someone**	**يتمكن من الاتصال**
Get up	**To wake up**	**يستيقظ**
Get out of	**Escape from situation**	**يتخلص من - يخرج من موقف**
Get in	**To come in**	**يدخل**
Get away with	**Avoid being caught**	**يهرب بعيدا**

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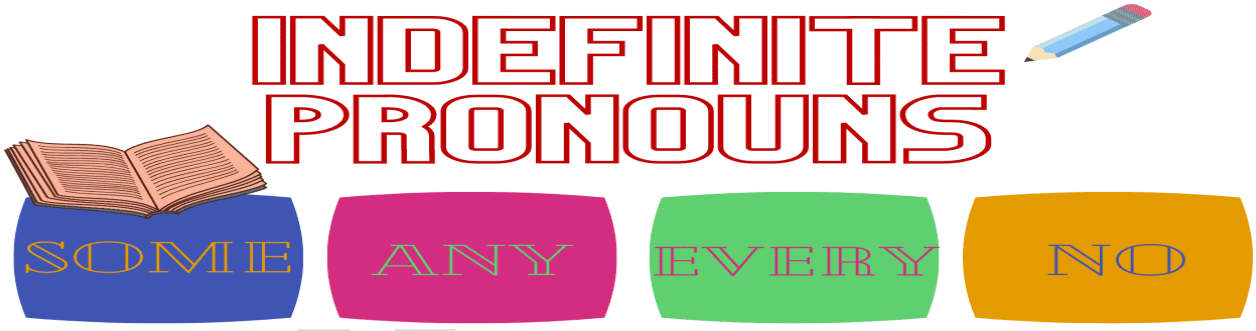
A. From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1. Really, I am happy that our manager got……..his illness and will return to work soon.
   a- through b- over c- down to d- behind with
2. We should get……..……this situation as soon as we can.
   a- out of b- over c-on d- down to
3. I usually get…….at 6 o'clock and go to sleep early evening.
   a- over b-up c-on d- away with
4. He is ill and won't go to school for a week, he will get…….……his study .
   a - behind with b- down to c-through d- on
5. I tried to call you yesterday, but I couldn't get…….
   a - on b- through c-down to d- behind
6. We are going to have an exam next week . we should get.....revising.
   a- through b- down to c- behind d- over
7. I don't seem to be able to get……..…….. my professor these days. He is so busy preparing for his presentation.
   a- through b- down to c- behind d- over
8. I will stay up until you get…… .
   a- behind with b- down to c- in d- over
9. When the thief stole my phone, he thought he could get……it.
   a- on b- down to c- away with d- over



	PEOPLE	PLACES	THINGS
*any-	anyone anybody	anywhere	anything
every-	everyone everybody	everywhere	everything
no-	no one nobody	nowhere	nothing
some-	someone somebody	somewhere	something

Any + one \ body \ thing\ where: are used in questions and negative sentences.
***Was there anyone you knew at the school?**
***I don't have anything to do this weekend .**

Some + one \ body \ thing\ where: are used in positive sentences and questions when they are offers or requests.

***Would you like something to drink?**

***I think I left my keys somewhere in the living room .**

NO + one \ body \ thing\ where: are used in positive sentences .They are not used with negative verbs.

***No one else offered to go out.**

Every + one \ body \ thing\ where: are used in positive , negative sentences and questions.

- **Everyone loves chocolate.**

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

1. I couldn't find my mobile……. I can't hear it ringing.
   a) somewhere b) nowhere c) anywhere d) everywhere
2. Has ……seen the remote control of the television?
   a) anybody b) somebody c) anything d) anywhere
3. I have……..……else to do. I have finished all my home assignments.
   a) everything b) nothing c) anything d) something
4. Did you turn the oven off? I think I can smell ……. burning.
   a) anything b) nothing c) everything d) something
5. I checked my calendar and I have……..on Tuesday. Let's go out for a hike.
   a) nothing b) nobody c) nowhere d) anybody
6. I knocked at the door a few times but……..answered.
   a) something b) anyone c) no one d) everyone
7. …….is talking about the next Olympic Games.
   a) Nothing b) Everybody c) Nowhere d) Anybody
8. Emily can explain……..very well, especially when it comes to complex topics.
   a) someone b) nothing c) anywhere d) everything

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Language functions

Polite Request:

May I…/Excuse me …/Can you…..., please?
Would /Will/Could you……. , Please?
Would you mind…

Asking for clarification:

What do you mean exactly ?
What are you getting at ?
I don't get it.

Giving clarification:

What I'm trying to say is…..
Let me explain it.
What I really meant was…

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1.You are explaining something, but your friend doesn't quite understand.
……..
2. Your friend says something, but you don't get it.
……..
3. Someone thinks that watching TV for long hours is bad for your health.
……..
4-You want to borrow your friend's camera for one day.
……

Translate the following into good English:-

بشاير:التلفاز يقدم لنا المعلومات ,كما انه يوسع خيالنا.
.....
.....

نهى:لكنه يشجع على عدم القدرة علي الحركة التي تؤدى بدورها الى السمنة.
.....
.....

Madleen Nabil

Date: …….

Unit 8-Writing (Argumentative)

Write on the following topic:

Some people believe that watching TV is good and makes life more enjoyable; others, however, think it is a waste of time.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) discussing the arguments for and against watching TV and stating your point of view.

Outline

Introduction……

……

……

……

……

Body:

Paragraph1……

……

……

……

……

……

Paragraph2……

……

……

……

……

……

Conclusion……

……

……

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Write your topic here

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Unit 9 Uses of Cameras

Date: …… **Lessons : 1&2** **(SB pages 68/69)**

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
capability	**n.**	Power or ability	
consumer	**n.**	The person purchasing goods	
ENG	**abb.**	Electronic News Gathering	
high-end	**adj.**	the most expensive	
hydraulic	**adj.**	Denoting, relating to or operated by a liquid	
motion picture	**n.**	A story or event recorded by a camera	
nowadays	**adv.**	At the present time	
pedestal	**n.**	The base or support	
period drama	**n.**	A play belonging to a historical time	
stabilizing	**adj.**	Causing to become stable	

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

{nowadays/ high-end/ pedestal /consumers/ capability / motion pictures/ hydraulic}

1- The car's……..…….system ensures smooth and efficient operation of the brakes.
2- ……..,most people are aware of some of the basic rules of healthy living.
3- The feedback from……helps companies make improvements to their services.
4- Emily has the……. and skills to solve complex problems.
5- Olivia had bought a……..….laptop for her new business.
6- The statue was placed on a……in the center of the park for everyone to admire.

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Answer the following questions:

1- Give examples of using cameras for other purposes than taking photos.

1-……

2-……

3-……

2-Are you for or against installing surveillance cameras in public places?

For	Against
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……

3-Mention Two types of professional video cameras:

Studio cameras

Camcorders

…… ……

…… ……

4-**How can governments reduce road accidents?**

a -……

b-……

Unit 9 Uses of Cameras

Date:…… **Lessons: 4&5** **(SB pages 70/71)**

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
beckon away	**Ph.v**	To leave a place because you are drawn to another	
spotlight	**n.**	A lamp projecting a narrow, intense beam of light.	
category	**n.**	division of people or things regarded as having particular shared characteristics	
characterise	**v.**	To describe the qualities of something	
cityscape	**n.**	The visual appearance of a city or urban area	
commentator	**n.**	A person who comments on events	
Court	**n.**	The judge and jury, who examine evidence and decide whether someone is guilty or not	
feature	**n.**	A distinctive attribute or aspect of something	
producer	**n.**	A person responsible for financial	
screen	**v.**	To show a movie or video or broadcast	
sprawling	**adj.**	spreading out in different directions	
audience	**n.**	All the people who listen to a speech or a concert	
bring up	**Ph.v**	To raise children	
amicably	**adv.**	Friendly	

<u>From a, b , c and d choose the correct word:</u>

1. The movie captivated the…….with its exciting story and amazing visuals.
a) feature b) court c) audience d) spotlight
2. The football match won't be ……on T.V tonight.
a) screened b) convicted c) characterized d) promoted
3. The……..disliked the script and demanded a rewrite.
a) court b) cityscape c) category d) producer
4. People prefer to move to the……cities along seashores to enjoy calm life.
a) stabilizing b) sprawling c) high-end d) hydraulic
5. Hard work and determination……..successful people.
a) screen b) convict c) characterise d) promote
6. The two friends discussed the issue……and reached a quick agreement.
a) occasionally b) amicably c) mentally d) nowadays

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Unit 9 Uses of Cameras

Date: ……. **Lessons: 7&8** **(SB pages 72/73)**

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
catch	**v.**	To capture or seize	
congested	**adj.**	So crowded	
voice-over	**n.**	A piece of narration in a movie	
basically	**adv.**	Fundamentally; essentially	
fundamentally	**adv.**	In central or primary respects	
inexpensive	**adj.**	Cheap; low-priced	
wholeheartedly	**adv.**	Sincerely	

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

1. He……..……..apologised for his mistake, promising to learn from it.
a) fundamentally b) wholeheartedly c) nowadays d) mentally
2. Your favorite hotel offers a/an……..…….fixed- price menu if you'd like to take advantage of it
a) sprawling b) congested c) inexpensive d) hydraulic
3. The…….of well-known actors are often used for characters in animated films.
a) court b) commentator c) voice-over d) producer
4. If you want to know the latest updates,……..the news on TV.
a) characterize b) catch c) screen d) convict
5. …….……, we need to finish the report by the end of the day.
a) Basically b) Wholeheartedly c) Nowadays d) Amicably

Date:……...

Focus on

Kuwait Times and Yousif Saleh Alyan

Answer the following question:

1-Why is Kuwait Times so important?

a-……

b-……

Translate the following into good English

أسس يوسف صلاح العليان اول جريدة باللغة الإنجليزية في منطقة الخليج عام 1961.

…….

نعم, فهذه الجريدة كونت صورة إيجابية عن الكويت في الخارج

…….

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Date: ……... **(SB pages: 70/71)**

.

UNIT 9-Grammar

Passive voice

Active and Passive Voice

Form: Object + V(To Be) + v.3

Tense	Form	Examples
Present Simple	Object + is are + v.3	- We use **the Internet** to get information. - **The Internet is used** to get information .
Past Simple	Object + was were + v.3	- They built **a new school** last year . - A new school **was built** last year .
Future Simple	Object + will be +v.3	- The expert will repair **all the computers** tomorrow. - All the computers **will be repaired** tomorrow .
Present Continuous	Object + am is } being + v.3 are	- Students are learning **English** now . - English **is being learnt** now .
Past Continuous	Object + was were } being + v.3	- Children were playing **football** . - Football **was being played** .
Present Perfect	Object+ has have } been+v.3	- Scientists have invented **many usefulinventions** - Many useful inventions **have beeninvented** .
Past Perfect	Object+ had been + v.3	- She had read **the book** . - The book **had been read** .
Modal Verbs	**Object** + can / could/ shall/should/will/would/ may /must/might/has to/ have to / going to + **be+v.3**	- We can improve **all learning skills** . - All learning skills **can be improved** . - Students should do their **homework** . - Homework **should be done** .

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Prepositions of Time & Place

When What time	Prepositions of Time	Prepositions of Place	where
ON	➢ days (Monday,Friday) ➢ Weekend/weekdays ➢ Complete date (March 12th)	➢ Streets(Pizarro street) ➢ Avenues (America Av.) ➢ On the corner ➢ On the left	
IN	➢ Months (January) ➢ Years (2011) ➢ Seasons (spring, summer, fall, winter) ➢ In the morning, afternoon, evening.	➢ Countries (Peru) ➢ Cities (Trujillo) ➢ In the park ➢ In the neighborhood	
AT	➢ Time (9 o'clock) ➢ At noon (12 p.m.) ➢ At midnight (12 a.m.) ➢ At night	Specific places (name) ➢ At Cine planet ➢ At work, At school ➢ At the theater ➢ Address (546 Pizarro street)	

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

1. Do you go to school ……..……..Fridays.
   a-in **b- on** **c-at** **d-to**
2. We usually travel ……..the summer.
   a-at **b- on** **c-in** **d- from**
3. Murad was born ……2022.
   a-from **b- on** **c-at** **d-in**
4. The camera will be ready ……a minute.
   a-on **b- in** **c-at** **d-from**
5. I usually go to bed ……10 pm.
   a-in **b- on** **c-at** **d-throughout**
6. Our first team will depart……..17th October to play against Saudi team.
   a-in **b- on** **c-at** **d-by**
7. There are between 5,000and 7,000 languages spoken……the world.
   a-at **b- on** **c-throughout** **d-to**
8. The meeting will be held from 9 AM ……11 AM.
   a-to **b- in** **c-at** **d-from**
9. The kids are playing ……the park.
   a-at **b- on** **c-in** **d-to**

10. I am going……..Canada next year.

a-in **b- to** **c-at** **d-from**

11. There are between 5,000and 7,000 languages spoken……..the world.

a-in **b- on** **c-throughout** **d-by**

12. Flowers……..……by the gardener.

a-is watered **b- are watered** **c-is watering** **d-are watering**

13. Abdelaziz ……for his mistakes.

a-punished **b- punishes** **c-were punished** **d-was punished**

14. New bridges……throughout the country.

a- build **b- has built** **c- are being built** **d- are building**

15. The house……..…….by me next Saturday.

a- cleaned **b- cleaning** **c- will clean** **d- will be cleaned**

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

1- Doctors give medicine to cure sick people. (**Change into passive**)

a- Medicine is given to cure sick people.
b- Medicine was given to cure sick people.
c- Medicine has been given to cure sick people.

2- Rashid painted these chairs yesterday. (**Change into passive**)

a- These chairs are painted yesterday.
b- These chairs were painted yesterday.
c- These chairs had been painted yesterday.

3- The government has built many schools in the recent years.

(**Change Focus**)

a- Many schools are built in the recent years .
b- Many schools will be built in the recent years.
c- Many schools have been built in the recent years.

4- The students are writing the lesson at the moment. **(Change into passive)**

a- The lesson is writing at the moment.
b- The lesson is being written at the moment.
c- The lesson was being written at the moment.

5- We will save some money for a rainy day. **(Change into passive)**

a-Some money will be saved for a rainy day.
b-Some money has been saved for a rainy day.
c- Some money had been saved for a rainy day.

6- Most restaurants accept credit cards. **(Change into passive)**

a-Credit cards have been accepted by most restaurants.
b- Credit cards were accepted by most restaurants.
c- Credit cards are accepted by most restaurants.

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7-The chef prepares a special dish every evening.

(Change into Passive)

a- A special dish is prepared by the chef every evening.
b- A special dish was prepared by the chef every evening.
c- A special dish has been prepared by the chef every evening.

Language functions

Suggestion

- Let's + V1
- How about [V+ ing
- What about [V + ing]
- Why don't we ……

Rejecting a suggestion / Giving a reason

- I'm sorry, I can't make it on Friday.

Agreeing to suggestion

- That'd be great.
- Good idea
- That's okay (for me).

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Ali intends to purchase a digital camera with a small memory card.
   ……..
2. Your brother suggests going out although it's raining outside now.
   ……...
3. Your friend believes that people can't control the power of the media.
   ……
4. Your brother feels bored and doesn't know where to go.
   …….

Translate the following sentences from Arabic into English:

هناك نوعان من كاميرات الفيديو الاحترافية.

……
……...…

هذا صحيح. ويطلق عليها كاميرات التسجيل المحمولة وكاميرات الاستوديوهات.

……
……

Date: ……

Unit 9-Writing (Argumentative)

Write on the following topic:

Some people believe that surveillance cameras placed in public places restrict people's freedom. Others find them essential to help protect people in many ways.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) presenting both views and stating your own position on the issue.

Outline

Introduction……

……

……

……

……

Body:

Paragraph1……

……

……

……

……

……

Paragraph2……

……

……

……

……

……

Conclusion……

……

……

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Write your topic here

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Unit 10 Accidents

Date: …… **Lessons : 1&2** **(SB pages 78/79)**

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
attached	adj.	Joined to something	
automatically	Adv	without conscious thought or	
cloth	n.	fabric made from wool, cotton or a similar fiber	
collide	v.	hit with force when moving	
cushion	v.	soften the effect	
detect	v.	discover the presence of	
diluted	adj.	(of a liquid) made thinner by having had water to it	
feasible	adj	Possible to do easily or conveniently	
inflate	v.	fill (a balloon, tire or) with air or gas .	
plug	n.	A device for making an electrical connection .	
restraint	n.	A measure that keeps someone or something under control	
strip	n.	A long, narrow piece of cloth	
vehicle	n.	A thing used for transporting	
warning	n.	A statement that indicates a possible danger or problem .	
safeguard	v.	protect against something	
strain	n.	a specific type of animal, or plant.	

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

1. The referee issued a……to the player for bad behaviour during the game.
a) strip b) vehicle c) warning d) plug
2. The policemen use dogs at airports to……. illegal drugs.
a) detect b) inflate c) cushion d) collide

3. A lot of people don't have immunity to this new……..of Coronavirus.
a) cloth b) plug c) restraint d) strain
4. An inexpensive car would be more…….for me. I'm not a rich man.
a) attached b) feasible c) diluted d) congested
5. The police officer stopped the……for a routine check.
a) cloth b) plug c) vehicle d) strip
6. The……..…… juice lacked the strong flavor it originally had.
a) attached b) feasible c) diluted d) congested

Answer the following questions:

1- Mention some ways that ensure Man's safety.

……

……

……

……

2- Why is it necessary to wear seatbelts while driving a car?

……
……

3- How do airbags safeguard car drivers and passengers?

……

4- Why is vaccination important?

……
……

5- Why are smoke alarms important devices in all buildings?

……
……

6- Where is the best position in a house or a flat for smoke alarms?

……
……

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Unit 10 Accidents

Date:…… **Lessons: 4&5** **(SB pages 80/81)**

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
acquainted with	adj.	Knowing about something and being familiar with it .	
confidential	adj.	Intended to be kept secret	
daydream	v.	To indulge in a series of pleasant thoughts that distract one's attention from the present	
decelerate	v.	to reduce speed	
deviate	v.	To depart from an established course	
disregard	v.	To pay no attention	
drag	v.	To pull with difficulty	
inexperienced	adj.	Unpracticed: untrained	
securely	adv.	Firmly	
shred	v.	tear or cut into shreds	
slam into	Ph.v	crash into something with a lot of force	
cautious	adj.	Attentive to potential problems or dangers	
falsehood	n.	The state of being untrue	
fundamental	adj.	of central importance	
intentional	adj.	Done or purpose	
overcome	v.	succeed in dealing with a problem or difficulty	
perseverance	n.	Persistence in doing something despite difficulty	
toothy	adj.	showing large, numerous or permanent teeth	
unsung	adj.	Not celebrated	
venomous	adj.	(figurative) full of hatred or anger	
watchful	adj.	Watching or observing someone or something closely	

Madleen Nabil

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

1. If we have confidence, we can……. our difficulties
a) slam into b) shred c) overcome d) drag
2. The company fired some employees last week because they were……
a) inexperienced b) cautious c) confidential d) watchful
3. Being good at English has become a/an ……requirement for getting a good job nowadays.
a) venomous b) toothy c) unsung d) fundamental
4. You should……when you drive a car in crowded streets.
a) decelerate b) daydream c) deviate d) disregard
5. It took my brother a lot of time and……..to give up the bad habit of smoking.
a) vehicle b) falsehood c) strip d) perseverance
6. The delay of the meeting was…….to give everyone more time to prepare.
a) venomous b) intentional c) unsung d) toothy
7. Kids usually……. their heavy bags across the playground.
a) drag b) overcome c) deviate d) daydream

Unit 10 Accidents

Date:……..….. Lessons: 7&8 (SB pages 88/89)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Meanings
CEO	abb.	Chief Executive Officer	
emergency service	n.	The public organizations that deal with emergencies	
fire drill	n.	A practice to be used in case of fire	
monkfish	n.	A bottom-dwelling anglerfish	
Object	v.	To say something to express one's disagreement	
over the moon	exp.	Happy; joyful	
wed	v.	To link or combine closely	

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Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{over the moon / fire drill / objected / CEO/ wedded / monkfish}

1- My parents……to my travelling alone, saying it would be dangerous.

2- My sister was……when she received the unexpected promotion at work.

3- Schools conduct a surprise…….to ensure students are familiar with evacuation procedures.

4- My friend ordered a grilled……. with a lemon and herb marinade for dinner.

5- The ……. announced a new strategy to improve the company's growth next year.

Answer the following questions:

1- Describe a car accident you have recently witnessed, mentioning how it happened and the dangerous effects of the accident.

Car Accidents

How it happened.	The dangerous effects that followed the accident.
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……

2- When will car accidents become something of the past?

……

……

Date: ……

Unit 10- Grammar

Giving advice using Should

(should/shouldn't +infinitive)

(It's used for **advice** or **recommendation**)

Examples:

***You should study hard.**

***You shouldn't stay up late.**

should/shouldn't have+V3

(It's used to **criticise** or **give late advice**)

Examples:

*** I should have listened to my parents.**

*** I shouldn't have listened to my friends.**

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

1- You……study hard for the exam.
a- should b- shouldn't c- should have d- shouldn't have
2- You ……bought a car without airbags.
a- should b- shouldn't c- should have d- shouldn't have
3- You ……drive your car without fastening your seatbelt.
a- should b- shouldn't c-should have d- shouldn't have
4- You ……..missed the bus. You are late now.
a- should b- shouldn't c- should have d- shouldn't have

5- I've got a terrible stomachache. I ……. all that food.
a. shouldn't have b- should have c- shouldn't have had d-should have had
6- I got tired of working ten hours non-stop. I should have……..…….some rest.
a. taking b- took c- take d- taken
7- If you go straight on, the bank will be……the right.
a. in b- on c- at d- of
8- The capital lies……the southern part of the country.
a. in b- on c- at d- of
9- You should ……..…….plenty of water to stay hydrated during hot weather.
a. drinking b- drank c- drink d- drinks

Madleen Nabil

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

1-My friend had a serious accident yesterday. He should (**drive**) carefully.
(Correct the verb)

a- My friend had a serious accident yesterday. He should **drive** carefully.
b- My friend had a serious accident yesterday. He should be **driven** carefully.
c- My friend had a serious accident yesterday. He should have **driven** carefully.

2- Emily (**should arrive**) in London last week. Let's call her and see what happened.
(Correct the verb)

a- Emily should **arrives** in London last week.
b-Emily should **be arrived** in London last week.
c-Emily should **have arrived** in London last week.

3- They should have believed him. (**Make negative)**

a- They shouldn't believe him.
b- They didn't have believed him.
c-They shouldn't have believed him.

4- Rashid should have bought a new car last year. (**Ask a question)**

a- When should Rashid buy a new car?
b- When should have Rashid bought a new car?
c-When should Rashid have bought a new car?

5- You shouldn't have (open) the letter. It was not addressed to you. **(Correct the verb)**

a- You shouldn't have **opens** the letter. It was not addressed to you.
b- You shouldn't have **opened** the letter. It was not addressed to you.
c- You shouldn't have **opening** the letter. It was not addressed to you.

6- My cousin (leave) earlier. She missed her flight. **(Correct the verb)**

a- My cousin **will leave** earlier. She missed her flight.
b- My cousin **should leave** earlier. She missed her flight.
c- My cousin **should have left** earlier. She missed her flight.

7- You should stay in the hospital for two days. **(Make negative)**

a- You don't stay in the hospital for two days.
b- You shouldn't stay in the hospital for two days.
c- You didn't stay in the hospital for two days.

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Language Functions

1) Describing a scene:

- As I (came round the corner) , this is what I saw….
- There was a bus / a pedestrian at the side of the road / on the pavement.

2) Guessing:

- I was thinking….
- It looked like…….
- We didn't want to assume…

What would you say in the following situations?

1- Your friend brought a present for you and asked you to guess what it is.

..……..

2- Your sister never goes to bed early.

……

3- Your brother insists on installing a smoke alarm near the kitchen.

..……..

4- A police officer asked you to describe how the accident happened.

……....

Translate the following into good English: -

أمل: اين يفضل وضع اجهزه انذار الحريق؟

.....

.....

ريم : ان افضل موقع لها هو اعلي السلالم او بالصالات والممرات.

.....

.....

.....

Madleen Nabil

Date: ……

Unit 10-Writing(Descriptive)

Write on the following topic:

"Driving a car may be the most dangerous activity in which human being is involved."

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) describing a car accident you have recently witnessed, mentioning how it happened and the dangerous effects that followed the accident.

Outline

Introduction……

……

……

……

……

Body:

Paragraph1……

……

……

……

……

……

Paragraph2……

……

……

……

……

……

Conclusion……

……

……

Madleen Nabil

Write your topic here

Madleen Nabil

Unit 11 The planet in Danger

Date: …… Lessons:1&2 (SB pages 84/85)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
appraise	v.	To judge the value or quality of	
aquaculture	n.	The rearing of aquatic animals or the cultivation of aquatic plants for food	
deforestation	n.	The cutting or burning down of all the trees in an area	
ecological	adj.	Biological or environmental	
fund	v.	To provide with money for a particular purpose	
joint	adj.	Shared, held or made by two or more people or organizations together	
Marine	adj.	found in or produced by the sea	
overall	adj.	Total	
Partnership	n.	Associations	
recreation	n.	Activity done for enjoyment when one isn't working	
red tide	n.	A discoloration of seawater caused by a bloom of toxic red organisms	
sting	v.	To feel or cause to feel a sharp tingling or burning pain	
unbearable	adj.	Not able to be tolerated	
sustainable	adj.	Able to be maintained to a certain rate or level	

Madleen Nabil

<u>From a, b, c, and d choose the correct word:</u>

1. Although most people……the importance of physical fitness, they don't put it into practice.
a) sting b) characterize c) fund d) appraise
2. My sister chose to use……materials for her eco-friendly home.
a) joint b) unbearable c) sustainable d) marine

3. The two companies have formed a long-term…….to develop and sell their products together.

a) aquaculture b) deforestation c) recreation d) partnership

4. The pain I had in my stomach was so……..that I started screaming for help.

a) overall b) unbearable c) ecological d) marine

5. ……..……leads to change in climate and harms the environment.

a) Aquaculture b) Partnership c) Recreation d) Deforestation

6. The government plans to ……..the research on renewable energy to support its development.

a) sting b) characterize c) fund d) appraise

Answer the following questions:

1- Our planet is in danger due to …

…….. …….. …….. ……

2-There are different types of pollution. Mention them.

……

……

3- Why is global warming a serious problem?

……

……

4- Why is Kuwait Bay project important?

……

……

5- What efforts can be carried out to confront global warming and protect our environment? (In what way can people in Kuwait protect the environment?)

……

……

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Unit 11 The planet in Danger

Date: …….. **Lessons:4& 5** **(SB pages 86/87)**

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
anticipate	v.	To expect or predict	
consent	v.	To give permission for something to happen	
contradict	v.	To deny the truth by asserting the opposite	
dread	v.	To anticipate with great apprehension or fear	
fell	v.	To cut down (a tree)	
suspect	v.	To doubt the genuineness or truth of	
dump	v.	To deposit garbage or waste	
exhaust pipe	n.	A pipe on a car or a machine through which waste gasses pass	
landfill site	n.	A place to dispose of refuse and other waste material	
smokestack	n.	A chimney or pipe for discharging smoke	

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

1. The user must……..to the terms and conditions before accessing the website.
a) fell b) consent c) dump d) contradict
2. Ships shouldn't…….…… waste oil into the sea.
a) anticipate b) consent c) dump d) contradict
3. Smoke, which comes from the factories'……..……., pollutes the air.
a) deforestation b) smokestack c) landfill site d) partnership
4. Shops……a rise in sales during the holiday season.
a) anticipate b) consent c) dread d) contradict
5. The……..……is filled with trash from the town.
a) deforestation b) smokestack c) landfill site d) partnership

Answer the following question:

1-What is the result of the bad behavior of Man towards nature?

……
……

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Unit 11 The planet in Danger

Date: …… **Lessons: 7&8** **(SB pages 88/89)**

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
amend	v.	To make better; to improve	
anxiety	n.	A feeling of worry, nervousness.	
chiefly	adv.	Mainly; above all	
confront	v.	To threaten	
international	adj.	Occurring or carried on between two or more nations	
plight	n.	A difficult or otherwise unfortunate situation	
symposium	n.	A conference or meeting	
tackle	v.	To deal with a problem or difficult task	
worldwide	adj.	Reaching throughout the world	

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{tackle/anxiety/ international / symposium/ chiefly / plight/ amend}

1- My father has extensive experience in……..business law.

2- The passengers were in real……when their ship started to sink.

3- Olivia must……her report before submitting it.

4- The coach has trained the National Team to……..any problem during the match.

5- The……..focused on the best ways to develop learning innovations.

6-The success of any project is……..due to effective teamwork.

Answer the following questions:

1- **Every year thousands of acres of trees are cut down. Give reasons.**

……

……

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2-What will happen if people don't stop cutting down rainforests?

……

……

3-Is it the government's responsibility to protect our planet, or is it everyone's responsibility to preserve the environment?

Government's responsibility	Everyone's responsibility
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……

Translate the following into good English: -

ليلى: يسبب الاحتباس الحراري ارتفاع درجة حرارة الأرض وتغير المناخ.

……

……

منى: يمكن الحد من الاحتباس الحراري عن طريق تقليل التلوث وغرس الأشجار.

……

……

Madleen Nabil

Date: …… **Unit 11- Grammar** **.(SB pages 86/87)**

Stative VS. Dynamic verbs

1- Dynamic Verbs:

- **Verbs which refer to actions.**
- **They can be used in simple or continuous tenses.**

Examples of dynamic verbs: -

go/ type/ read / watch / grow /work / play / throw / sleep / eat /drink / cook / hit

Examples: - * She usually runs every morning to stay fit.
* They are eating lunch now.

2- Stative Verbs:

- **Verbs refer to conditions or states.**
- **We don't usually use them in continuous tenses.**

Examples of dynamic verbs: -

love/ like/ hate / dislike / prefer /understand / know / believe /expect/ agree / disagree /have / prefer/ taste/ feel

Examples: - *Do you know where she lives? **(NOT *Are you knowing….*)**
* He understands the situation perfectly.

NOTE:

Stative verbs can sometimes be used in continuous forms for temporary actions.

Ex.: a) I <u>think</u> we should protect wild animals. **(think=believe)**

I <u>am thinking</u> about getting a bike. **(think = consider)**

b) I <u>expect</u> things will improve. **(expect= believe)**

I <u>am expecting</u> an e-mail from my pen friend. **(expect= wait for)**

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

1-My brother…….that working hard is the most important key to success.
a-is believing b- was believing c- believes d- is being believed

2- I ……..……..this math lesson.
a-don't understand b- doesn't understand c- isn't understanding d- to understand

3-My sisters ……..reading English novels.
a-like b- likes c- are liking d- were liking

4- I ……..breaking peoples' hearts.
a- hates b- hate c- is hating d- was hating

5- A lot of people…….to raise pet animals at home.
a- love b- loving c- are loving d- have loved

6- We ……..……at the moon when suddenly we saw some strange lights.
a- looking b- is looking c- were looking d- look

7- Merit ……about her exam now.
a- think b- thinks c- thinking d- is thinking

8- The Maldives is an amazing tourists' attraction. I …….of spending the summer holiday there.
a- am thinking b- thinks c- thinking d- has thought

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

1- Emily (study) English with her father at the moment. (Correct the verb)
a- Emily **studies** English with her father at the moment.
b- Emily **is studying** English with her father at the moment.
c- Emily **was studying** English with her father at the moment.

2- I (expect) an e-mail from my university now. (Correct the verb)
a- I **expecting** an e-mail from my university now.
b- I **expected** an e-mail from my university now.
c- I **am expecting** an e-mail from my university now.

3- The government supports environmental projects. (Change into negative)
a- The government didn't support environmental projects.
b- The government doesn't support environmental projects.
c- The government hasn't supported environmental projects.

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4- Merit (believe) in working hard to achieve her goals. (Correct the verb)

a- Merit believes in working hard to achieve her goals.
b- Merit is believing in working hard to achieve her goals.
c- Merit was believing in working hard to achieve her goals.

5- I (not think) we will be able to do it if we wait more than five years. (Correct)

a- I **do not think** we will be able to do it if we wait more than five years.
b- I **am not thinking** we will be able to do it if we wait more than five years.
c-I **was not thinking** we will be able to do it if we wait more than five years.

6- Factories are releasing harmful gases into the air. (Ask a question)

a- What do factories release into the air?
b- What have factories released into the air?
c- What are factories releasing into the air?

7- David plays football on weekends. (Ask a question)

a- What is David playing on weekends?
b- What has David played on weekends?
c- What does David play on weekends?

8- Olivia (like) to walk in the park every morning. (Correct the verb)

a- Olivia likes to walk in the park every morning.
b- Olivia is liking to walk in the park every morning.
c- Olivia was liking to walk in the park every morning.

Subordinate Conjunctions (WB p.79)

The subordinate conjunction provides a necessary transition between the two ideas in the sentence. This transition will indicate a time, place, or cause and effect relationship.

It can reduce the importance of one clause.

Examples:

The workers won't stop cleaning *until* it is completely clean.
He stayed home *since* he was feeling unwell.
I prefer tea, *whereas* my sister prefers coffee.
She studied hard, *yet* she didn't pass the exam.
***By the time* we arrived, the movie had already started.**

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

1-I enjoy reading ,……my brother prefers watching movies .
a-until b- since c- whereas d- by the time

2- We can't leave the house……..…the rain stops.
a-whereas b- until c- since d- yet

3-We decided to leave early,……..the weather was getting worse.
a-by the time b- until c- whereas d- since

4- I finished the project early,…….I still stayed up late to review my work.
a- yet b- since c- until d- by the time

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

1- I won't forgive my neighour. He apologizes for what he said. (Join)

a I won't forgive my neighour yet he apologizes for what he said. -
b- I won't forgive my neighour until he apologizes for what he said.
c- I won't forgive my neighour whereas he apologizes for what he said.

2- The first test was difficult. This one is easy. (Join using: whereas)

a- The first test was difficult, whereas this one is easy. .
b- The first test was whereas difficult, this one is easy.
c- The first test was difficult, this one is easy whereas.

3- The cake is delicious. I don't like it. (Join using: yet)

a- Yet the cake is delicious, I don't like it. .
b- The cake is delicious; I don't like it yet.
c- The cake is delicious, yet I don't like it.

4- It was raining. We decided to stay indoors. (Join using: since)

a- Since it was raining, we decided to stay indoors. .
b- It was raining since we decided to stay indoors.
c- I was raining, we decided to stay indoors since.

5- We reached the airport. The flight had already taken off.

(Join using: by the time)

a- By the time we reached the airport, the flight had already taken off
. b- We reached the airport by the time the flight had already taken off
c- By the time the flight had already taken off, we reached the airport.

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Language functions

Describing events or situations:

- The fact that….
- This may lead to ……
- We can see that ……

A. Suggesting /warning:

* I am writing to tell you about…
* I would be grateful if you could (think again)
* Please suggest that (they stop wasting water)
* I suggest that (you/your company)

A. Guessing/ Expressing Opinions:

- I think this is ……
- I believe that ……
- It may be that ……..

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- Your classmate doesn't know what present to buy for her\his brother's wedding.
……

2- Your sister intends to spend all her savings on a diamond ring.
……

3- You went to the bank to renew your insurance, and you were given a special discount.
……

4- Your grandfather looks terribly sick and pale these days.
……

Translate the following into good English: -

ليلى: ما رأيك أن ننظم ندوة نناقش فيها مخاطر التلوث؟
……
……

منى: فكرة جيدة، فهذه مشكلة خطيرة وتؤثر على البيئة
……
……

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Date:……..

Unit 11-Writing(Argumentative)

Write on the following topic:

Some people think that keeping the environment clean is the responsibility of the government; while others say it is the responsibility of all people.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) discussing both views and stating your own.

Outline

Introduction……

……

……

……

……

Body:

Paragraph1……

……

……

……

……

Paragraph2……

……

……

……

……

Conclusion……

……

……

……

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Write your topic here

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Unit 12: The Power of Nature

Date: …… **Lessons: 1&2** **(SB. Pages 90/91)**

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
accumulate	v.	To gather together	
alongside	prep.	Close to the side or next to	
flare up	v.	To burn with a sudden intensity	
dam	n.	A barrier typically of concrete constructed to hold back water	
overflow	v.	To flood or flow over a surface or area	
prolonged	adj.	Continuing for a long time	
shortage	n.	State or situation in which something needed	
mullet	n.	A chiefly marine fish	
expert	n.	A person who has a comprehensive skills in a particular area	
calamity	n.	An event causing great damage or a disaster	
remedy	n.	A means of eliminating something undesirable	
costly	adj.	Costing a lot , expensive	
quake	v.	(esp. of the earth) to shake or tremble	
prohibit	v.	To prevent – to make impossible	
remarkable	adj.	Worthy of attention, striking	

<u>From a, b, c, and d choose the correct word:</u>

1. This city may suffer from an acute water……unless it rains soon.
a) dam b) mullet c) remedy d) shortage
2. Most laws…….people from carrying guns without a license.
a) overflow b) accumulate c) prohibit d) quake
3. People should avoid……use of drugs, as it can have harmful side effects.
a) remarkable b) prolonged c) costly d) international
4. The fire continued to……for several hours before firefighters were able to control it.
a) flare up b) accumulate c) prohibit d) quake

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5. Emily is a/an……..in solving complex math problems.

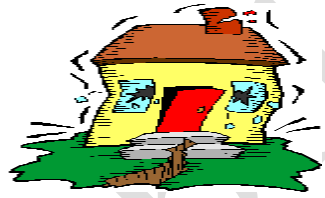
a) calamity b) expert c) remedy d) mullet

6. Buying a brand-new luxury car can be extremely…….for most people.

a) costly b) remarkable c) prolonged d) international

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

1- Mention some examples of natural threats.



…… ……

……..… ……..… ……

2- How can natural disasters affect people badly?

……

……

3-What can scientists do to reduce the harm of natural disasters?

……

……

4- What are the dangers of red tide?

……

……

5- What are the useful effects of building dams on rivers?

……

……

6. How can engineers reduce the bad effects of earthquakes?

……

……

7- **What is the role of governments during natural disasters?**

……

……

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Unit 12 : The Power of Nature

Date: ……. Lessons : 4 &5 (SB pages 92/93)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
announce	v.	To make a public formal declaration about a fact .	
come in	Ph.v	When the tide comes in, the sea moves towards the land	
go out	Ph.v	To become extinguished	
mansion	n.	A large, impressive house	
perilously	adv.	Dangerously-hazardously	
previous	adj.	Existing or occurring before in time or order	
regularly	adv.	Often-frequently	
turnoff	n.	A junction at which a road branches off from a main road	

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

{comes in / regularly /mansion / announces/ turnoff /previous/ perilously}

1- Your muscles will be stronger if you exercise……

2- After years of hard work, they finally bought a beautiful ……..by the sea.

3- When the tide…….……., water level falls.

4- The sales in this season are obviously higher than those of the…….one.

5-The child climbed……high up the tree, ignoring his sister's warnings.

6-Our school……the winners of the spelling competition every Sunday.

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Unit 12: The Power of Nature

Date: …….. **Lessons: 7&8** **(SB pages 94/95)**

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
absolutely	adv.	With no qualification, restriction or limitation, totally	
demanding	adj.	Requiring much skills or efforts	
impractical	adj.	Not sensible or realistic	
lessen	v.	To make or become less-to diminish	
map out	Ph.v	To plan something carefully	
propose	v.	To put forward an idea or plans for discussion	
pros and cons	exp.	Advantages and disadvantages	
standard	adj.	Serving as or confirming to a standard of measurement or value	
supply	n.	An amount available or sufficient for a given use, stock	
wasteful	adj.	Using or expending something of value carelessly	

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{lessen/absolutely/pros and cons/supply/demanding/wasteful/ impractical}

1- It is……important that food supplies should reach all the poor in the world.
2- We must make sure that the…….of goods in our company is sufficient.
3- A healthy diet can …….. the risk of heart disease.
4- She carefully weighted the……..before making a decision on whether to accept the job offer.
5- The government advised people to be less……with water.
6-Teaching is very……..……job, requiring long hours of hard work.

Answer the following question:

1-How can governments solve the problem of water shortage?

……
……

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Date: …….. **Lesson: Focus on**

Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed Nature Reserve

Year	Area	Animals	Aims
…….	…….	……	……..……..…….
		……	……..……...
		……	……..……
		……	…….…

Answer the following question:

1- What should governments do to protect endangered species from extinction?

……
……

Translate the following sentences into good English:

إتعرف ان للكويت مكانه فريدة فيما يخص الحياة البرية

……

……

ذلك لان الكويت تركز على حماية البيئة وانشاء محميات.

……

……

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Date:……..

Unit 12- Grammar

Reported Speech (statement)

1- Change the tense:

TENSE	DIRECT SPEECH	TENSE	REPORTED SPEECH
PRESENT SIMPLE V/Vs (do, does)	"I work hard."	PAST SIMPLE Ved/V2 (did)	He said that he worked hard.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS am/is/are + Ving	"I am working hard."	PAST CONTINUOUS was/were + Ving	He said that he was working hard.
PAST SIMPLE Ved/V2 (did)	"I worked hard."	PAST PERFECT had + Ved/V3	He said that he had worked hard.
PAST CONTINUOUS was/were + Ving	"I was working hard."	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS had been + Ving	He said that he had been working hard.
PRESENT PERFECT have/has + Ved/V3	"I have worked hard."	PAST PERFECT had + Ved/V3	He said that he had worked hard.
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS have/has been + Ving	"I have been working hard."	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS had been + Ving	He said that he had been working hard.
FUTURE SIMPLE will + V	"I will work hard."	CONDITIONAL would + V	He said that he would work hard.

2-Change pronouns as follows:

I ——— he , she
You —— I , we ,he , she
We ——— they

My ——— his , her
Your —— my , our ,his ,her
Our ——— their

Me —— him , her
You —— me , us , him, her
Us ——— them

3-Some expressions are changed from direct into indirect speech ,e.g.

PLACE & TIME

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
today	that day
now	then / at the moment
yesterday	the day before
... days ago	... days before
last week	the week before
next year	the following year
tomorrow	the next day the following day
here	there
this	that
these	those
ago	previously / before
tonight	that night

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

1-Mary told me that she …….her room the day before.
a) clean b) had cleaned c) is cleaning d) will clean

2- Adel said that he…….……his uncle the next day.
a) meet b) has met c) would meet d) meets

3-The reporter announced that the weather …….…….sunny that day.
a) is b) was c) will be d) can be

4-The teacher confirmed that her students ……..the test then.
a) are answering b) is answering c) were answering d) have answered

5. Mr. Omar said that the earth…….…….round the sun.
a) moves b) are moving c) has moved d) had moved

6. My friends told me they …….…….to Canada the day after.
a) travel b) will travel c) would travel d) have travelled

7. Emily told her father that she ……..…….the golden medal.
a) had won b) will win c) winning d) wins

8. The journalist reported that everything …….back to normal.
a) is b) was c) will d) are

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

1- " I visited my uncle last Friday." (Change into Reported Speech)

a- Emily said that I visited my uncle the previous Friday.
b- Emily said that she visited my uncle the previous Friday.
c- Emily said that she had visited her uncle the previous Friday.

2."I'm very busy now " (Change into Reported Speech)

a- Samir said that I was very busy now.
b- Samir said that he was very busy then.
c- Samir said that he has been very busy now.

3. " I can interview all the candidates today." (Reported Speech)

a- Merit said that I am interviewing all the candidates today.
b- Merit said that she can interview all the candidates today.
c- Merit said that she could interview all the candidates that day.

4. " I've seen a nice film on T.V." (Change into Reported Speech)

a- Peter told me that I had seen a nice film on T.V.
b- Peter told me that he has seen a nice film on T.V.
c- Peter told me that he had seen a nice film on T.V.

5. " I am writing an email to my boss." (Change into Reported Speech)

a- **Omar said (that)** I wrote an email to my boss. .
b- **Omar said (that)** he is writing an email to his boss. .
c- **Omar said (that)** he was writing an email to his boss.

6. " Our teacher asks too many questions." (Change into Reported Speech)

a- **They said (that)** our teacher asked too many questions.
b- **They said (that)** their teacher asked too many questions.
c- **They said (that)** their teacher has asked too many questions.

7. " My father records all the expenses to manage the family budget. "

Olivia said ……..……. **(Complete)**

a- Olivia said my father recorded all the expenses to manage the family budget.
b- Olivia said her father recorded all the expenses to manage the family budget.
c- Olivia said her father is recording all the expenses to manage the family budget.

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Language functions

Expressing Opinion:

1- I think we should ……
2- As far as I'm concerned……
3- It seems to me that …….

predicting

1- In the long / short term
2- The future of the area

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- Your friend has got the first prize in a national competition.
……..
2- Your brother wastes a lot of money. Persuade him to save some for the future.
…….
3- You saw some kids cutting trees and flowers in the street.
……..
4- You came to the classroom late. Your teacher was very angry.
……..

Translate the following sentences into good English:

- قامت بعض الدول التي تعاني من الزلازل بتطوير نظام بناء جديد يستخدم قواعد متحركة ونوابض.
……
……

- قد لا يستطيع الأنسان منع الكوارث الطبيعية، ولكن يستطيع تقليل الأضرار.
……
……

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Unit 12-Writing(Argumentative)

Write on the following topic:

Natural calamities whenever occur cause huge damage. Some people believe that there is not much that can be done about them; while others argue that it is the government's responsibility to protect its citizens from any natural calamity.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) discussing both views and stating your own.

Outline

Introduction……

……

……

……

Body:

Paragraph1……

……

……

……

……

……

Paragraph2……

……

……

……

……

……

Conclusion……

……

……

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Write your topic here

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OR

Date:……..

Unit 12-Writing(Descriptive)

Write on the following topic:

Natural disasters sometimes cause sever calamities.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) describing how people behave after an earthquake and what the scene is like.

Outline

Introduction……

……

……

……

Body:

Paragraph1……

……

……

……

……

……

Paragraph2……

……

……

……

……

……

Conclusion……

……

……

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Write your topic here

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VI- Reading Comprehension (110 marks)

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Aileen Riggin was born in 1906. Her father was in the navy serving in Philippines. There, she learned to swim at age 6. Around age 11, as she recovered from the flu, her doctor recommended swimming to rebuild her strength. Diving became one of her favourite activities. At that time, many people feared diving as it was too dangerous for women and girls. So, most indoor swimming pools would not let Aileen practise her lovable sport. Aileen decided to find other ways to practice her favourite sport. She joined the U.S Olympic trials. She used an outdoor tide pool; where ocean water gathered between rocks. Female divers dived there. **They** had to wait for the high tide to practise diving. When conditions were perfect, the tide pool was just like a real swimming pool!

At age 14 Aileen qualified for the 1920 U.S Olympic diving and swim team. Thanks to her qualifications, she was able to travel around the world. On the 13-day journey to Belgium, Aileen practised swimming in a small swimming pool to be physically prepared for the competitions. Conditions at the Olympic Games were not much better since Belgium was still **recovering** from World War I. The outdoor pools were so muddy, Aileen was afraid that when she dived in, she would get stuck at the bottom forever. During the competition, she overcame her fears and won the gold medal in diving! She became the youngest Olympic gold medalist of her time at age 14.

At the 1924 Olympics in Paris, Aileen again competed in both swimming and diving. She won a silver medal for the 3 metre-springboard event and a bronze medal in the 100 metre-backstroke competition, making her the first person to earn medals in both diving and swimming in the same Olympic year.

Aileen made films, performed all over the world, and later became a sportswriter and she never stopped swimming. At age 85, she broke six world records for her group at the World Masters Swimming Championships. She continued to swim well into her nineties. Up to her death at age 96, she was the oldest living female Olympic medalist.

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A- From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer: (5x10=50 ms)

1- The best title for this passage is:

a. The Gold Medalist
b. Travelling Overseas
c. World War I Effects
d. The Dangers of Swimming

2- The underlined word **"recovering"** in the **2nd** paragraph means:

a. travelling through time
b. returning to normal state
c. practising different activities
d. being completely indifferent

3- The underlined word **"They"** in the **1st** paragraph refers to:

a. rocks
b. other ways
c. female divers
d. Olympic trials

4- What's the purpose of the writer?

a. To persuade people to take indoor activities.
b. To tell us a story of an ambitious champion.
c. To advise the readers to stop practicing diving.
d. To inform people about the dangers of tide pools.

5- According to the last paragraph, ONE of the following statements is **NOT TRUE:**

a. Aileen produced films broadcast all over the world.
b. Aileen became a sportswriter and continued to swim.
c. Aileen decided to end her sports career at age 85.
d. Aileen broke several records in her competitions

B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (4X15=60 ms)

6- Where did Aileen first start to learn swimming?

……
……

7- Why wouldn't most indoor pools let Aileen practise swimming?

……
……

8- When did Aileen qualify for the US Olympic diving and swim team?

……
……

9- How did World War I affect sports in Belgium?

……
……

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VI- Reading Comprehension (110 marks)

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Fish has been an important food source for people all over the world. It is high in proteins, low in fat, and has many essential vitamins. However, these days, getting fish from the ocean may be damaging both the ocean and its future. Ocean fishing now is a big business, so fishing companies want to get as much fish as possible from the ocean. However, **their** methods, such as overfishing, fish farming, and bottom searching, are threats to our oceans.

Overfishing is a major threat. It happens when modem, technologically advanced ships hunt for fish. With the equipment on board, these ships can immediately find groups of fish and get them all. In fact, these ships remove fish from the ocean faster than the ocean can replace them. Another problem with overfishing is that the nets catch more than fish; they trap whales, dolphins, and even birds, which are then destroyed.

A fish farm is where large numbers of fish are raised for food. Some people think that fish fanning is the answer to overfishing in the ocean. However, fish fanning is also damaging the ocean. For example, a typical salmon farm raises thousands of fish. To feed these fish, other, smaller fish are removed from the ocean in huge quantities. In fact, it **requires** five pounds of ocean fish to produce one pound of salmon. It's clear that fish farming is not the answer.

Bottom searching is a term that describes catching fish at the bottom of the ocean. This happens when ships lower huge nets to the bottom of the ocean. The nets have wheels, which destroy everything they run over. The nets take everything, including many poisonous creatures that cannot be eaten. Moreover, the balance of diverse life that lives there is destroyed. Scientists say that there are still many kinds of undiscovered animals that live there. When they are brought to the surface, many are just thrown away.

In conclusion, our oceans provide us with many benefits, one of which is fish. We need to be careful, however, that our desire for fish doesn't destroy the ocean. Big fishing companies must find alternatives to their practices of overfishing, fish fanning, and bottom searching in order to avoid destroying the ocean and running out of the fish we desire.

A- From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer: (5x10=50 marks)

1- What is the best title for the passage?

a. Food Sources
b. Fishing Equipment
c. The Importance of Fish
d. Threats to Our Oceans

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2- The underlined word **"requires"** in the **3rd** paragraph is closest in meaning to:

a. needs
b. damages
c. explains
d. removes

3- The underlined word **"Their"** in the **1st** paragraph refers to:

a. proteins
b. people
c. fishing companies
d. essential vitamins

4- People all over the world, like fish as a source of food because:

a. It is a big business nowadays.
b. It is high in proteins and low in fat.
c. Fish live in the ocean in large groups.
d. It is a good source of income for them.

5- According to the passage, ONE of the following statements is **NOT TRUE:**

a. Bottom searching is a dangerous way to catch fish.
b. There are two problems related to overfishing in the oceans.
c. Fish farming is the solution to the problem of overfishing.
d. To feed salmon in a fishing farm, you need huge amounts of small fish.

B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (4X15=60 MS)

6. According to the passage, what arc the three main methods of catching fish from the ocean?

……
……

7. How does modem technology help in destroying the oceans?

……
……

8. Why can't we eat all what the nets bring from the bottom of the sea?

……
……

9. Why should big fishing companies find new alternative ways for catching fish?

……
……

Madleen Nabil

VI- **Reading Comprehension** (**110 Marks**)

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

Astronauts are like brave space explorers. They go on missions that change how we see and know things. These space travelers face lots of interesting challenges and have special experiences that make their lives extraordinary.

When astronauts are inside their spacecraft, there's no gravity. This means things are a bit weird. They float inside and gently push off walls to move around. Everything not tied down floats freely in this space without gravity. Eating is tricky because without gravity, food bits might go into their noses or eyes. Smartly designed containers with straws and Velcro strips help keep things in order and prevent items from floating around.

Staying clean in space is different too. Astronauts can't take regular baths, so they use damp sponges. They also use special shampoos that don't need water. Even sleeping isn't simple. Astronauts tie themselves to **their** beds, so they don't float away during sleep, showing how adaptable they are to life beyond Earth.

Even with the challenges, astronauts stay connected to Earth. They send emails and chat with family and friends. Feeling homesick is something they all get, making their space journey more touching. They also make video calls and share messages, keeping a close link. Astronauts bring photos and mementos from home to feel connected. Care packages from Earth with familiar things bring comfort. Even in space, their bond with family stays strong, making them stronger together.

Going outside the spacecraft requires special spacesuits. These suits not only protect astronauts but also help them breathe and control their body temperature. The mix of super cool technology and the strong human spirit helps astronauts face challenges with patience and caution.

Astronauts bring an **adventurous** spirit to everything, whether in their small spacecraft or the vastness of space. Their strong commitment, along with amazing space technology, opens new possibilities and inspires people to dream big about what's beyond Earth. In every aspect of their journey, from the confined quarters of the spacecraft to the vast expanses of outer space, astronauts embody an adventurous spirit that fuels their commitment to scientific exploration. Their unwavering dedication, coupled with the marvels of space technology, opens new frontiers, and inspires generations to dream beyond the bounds of Earth.

I- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

1- What is the most suitable title for the passage?

a. Eating in Space
b. Life Beyond Earth
c. Gravity -Free Adventures
d. Space Travelers' Daily Challenges

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2- The underlined word "**their**" in paragraph 3 refers to ……..

a. astronauts
b. dreams
c. baths
d. beds

3- The underline word **adventurous** in the last paragraph nearly means:
boring
a. limited
b. expensive
c. courageous

4- According to the passage, **ONE** of the following statements is **Not TRUE:**

a. Eating in space is challenging for astronauts because of lack of gravity.
b. Astronauts take regular baths in space to stay clean using water and soap.
c. Astronauts suffer from homesickness during space journeys.
d. There is no gravity in the spacecraft.

5- According to the passage, the challenge astronauts face while eating in space without gravity is:

a. not feeling hungry.
b. having a shortage of food.
c. food may get in their nose and eyes.
d. food is going bad because of the temperature.

II- Answer the following questions: (4 x 15 = 60 Marks)

6- How do astronauts communicate with people on earth?
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7- Why do astronauts tie themselves to their beds while sleeping in space?
……
……

8- What do astronauts use to prevent items from floating inside the spacecraft?
……
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9- How does the spacesuit support an astronaut working outside the spacecraft?
……
……

Madleen Nabil

II - Summary Making (60 Marks)

Read the following passage, then do as required:

There are many reasons why we want to achieve success. Success is strongly related to our life plans. Achieving some milestones like graduating or getting a desired job brings us positive feelings.

In addition, in many cases we want to experience benefits related with the achievement of a certain goal. This makes our success desirable and enjoyable. We shouldn't also forget that achieving success adds value to us. It is deep in our nature that we love the taste of winning. Furthermore, we all make mistakes which raise a strong force that will push us towards further goals. We lost, but in the end, we want to win. This victory can make up for all previous unpleasant experiences and failure.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in answer to the following question: (60 Marks)

Why do we want to achieve success?

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Rubrics	Content / relevance of Ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and Grammar	Format	Total
	30	20	5	5	60

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

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VII - Summary Making (60 Marks)

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Fruit and vegetables should be an important part of your daily diet. Evidence shows there are significant health benefits to getting at least five portions of a variety of fruit and vegetables every day. First, fruit and vegetables contain many vitamins and minerals that are important for your health. Also, they help reduce the risk of heart diseases such as high blood pressure. In addition, they lower your cholesterol and body fat which helps you maintain a healthy weight. Moreover, fruit and vegetables boost your immune system. It's always recommended to eat fresh fruit and vegetables that are in season.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in answer to the following question: (60 Marks)

What are the benefits of eating fruit and vegetables?

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Rubrics	Content / relevance of Ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and Grammar	Format	Total
	30	20	5	5	60

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

Madleen Nabil

VII - Summary Making (60 Marks)

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Having a dog helps a child learn how to act responsibly. As a dog owner, the child must take care of the animal's daily needs. Therefore, being responsible for a dog also means taking care of the dog so that it stays healthy. Furthermore. the owner must take responsibility for the safety of the dog and the safety of the people it comes into contact with. If the child forgets any of these duties and responsibilities, or ignores any of the dog's needs, the dog will suffer. This teaches the child that his responsibility to the dog is more important than his desire to play with his toys, talk on the phone, or watch TV.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in answer to the following question: (60 Marks)

How does having a dog help a child to learn ?

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Rubrics	Content / relevance of Ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and Grammar	Format	Total
	30	20	5	5	60

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

Madleen Nabil

Name: …….. **Class: 11/……..**

Second Period Quiz

20

I- Vocabulary (20 Marks)

A- From a, b, c or d choose the best answer : (4x5= 20 Marks)

1. The salesman……how to use the electrical device properly.

a) provoked **b) demonstrated** **c) dispatched** **d) evolved**

2. Doctors must reach a high level of skill, and this requires……and hard work.

a) dedication **b) newcomer** **c) comedy** **d) invention**

3. English is currently enjoying a/an……..position all over the world.

a) prominent **b) zealous** **c) remote** **d) equestrian**

4. Spending much time in front of TV can lead to…….

a) set **b) victory** **c) inactivity** **d) resident**

II- Grammar (20 Marks)

20

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

5- **The man is very friendly. He lives next door.** **(Use : Who)**

a- The man who lives next door is very friendly.
b- The man is very friendly who he lives next door.
c- The man who is very friendly he lives next door.

6- I usually get(over) at 6 o'clock and go to sleep early in the evening. (Correct the prepositio

a- I usually get away with at 6 o'clock and go to sleep early in the evening.
b- I usually get out of at 6 o'clock and go to sleep early in the evening.
c- I usually get up at 6 o'clock and go to sleep early in the evening.

7- My mother said to me " Don't watch TV all day." **(Reported Speech)**

a-My mother advised me not to watch TV all day.
b-My mother advised me watching TV all day.
c- My mother advised me to don't watch TV all day.

8- **There is something wrong with my computer.** **(Make negative)**

a-There isn't something wrong with my computer.
b-There isn't nothing wrong with my computer.
c- There is nothing wrong with my computer.

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40

III- Writing (40 Marks)

Some people think that there are some detrimental effects of media on people's lives, while others argue that media has some positive influence.

Plan and write a six-sentence paragraph discussing the arguments for and against media and stating your point of view.

The Outline (5 Marks)

I- Introductory sentence:

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II- Supporting details:

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III- Concluding sentence:

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Write Your paragraph Here (35 Marks)

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