Mubarak Al-Kabeer Educational Area

Al-Adan Secondary School For Girls

English Department



GRADE 12

Module 1

2024/25

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Student's Pamphlet Follow up

Date	Notes	Date	Notes



Unit:1 Lessons:1 & 2



WORD	Assort	MEANING	
adoption	N.	the action of legally taking another's child and bring it up as one's own	التبنى
civil	Adj.	relating to private relations between members of a community; noncriminal	مدني
code of law	N.	a set of rules or laws	مجموعة قوانين
consultation	N.	the action of formally consulting or discussing	استشارة
define	V.	to state or describe exactly the meaning of	يعرف
enforce	V.	to put into practice ; to carry out	يفرض بالقوة
govern	V.	to control	يحكم
guilty	Adj.	responsible for a crime	متهم
impose	V.	to require (a penalty) to be undertaken or paid	يفرض شئ
innocent	Adj.	not guilty of crime or offence	برئ
judiciary	N.	the judicial authorities of a country	سلطة قضائية
jury	N.	group of people in court who decide whether someone is guilty	هيئة المحلفين
legal	Adj.	appointed or required by the law	قانونى
penalty	N.	a punishment imposed for breaking the law	عقاب
persuasions	N.	a belief or set of beliefs	معتقدات
principle	N.	rule – belief	قانون/ مبدأ
property	N.	something valuable which belongs to someone	ممتلكات
prove	V.	to show that something is true by providing fact	يثبت
tolerant	Adj.	showing willingness to allow the existence of opinions that one not necessarily agree with	متسامح
violence	N.	the unlawful exercise of physical force by the exhibition of such force	العنف
welfare	N.	the health happiness and fortunes of a person	مصلحة/ رفاهية

A) Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list below:

[impose - guilty – jury – property - innocent - tolerant – adoption]

1-The careless driver was ……. of causing the accident.

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

3- The government should …… more restrictions on smoking in public place.

4- It' s better to release a guilty person than to convict a / an …….. one.

5- All members of the ……. decided that the suspect was innocent.

6- An ideal student is truthful, honest and …….

Code of Hammurabi



The Code of Hammurabi was a list of 282 laws brought together and written on an 8 foot tall stone pillar in 1280 AD for all the people of Babylonia to see.

B) Answer the following questions:

1- Life would be a very different place without law. Elaborate.

……

……

2- How do Islamic values affect the system of laws in Kuwait?

……

……

C) Translate the following into good English:

1- تسن الحكومات القوانين و يقوم القضاة والشرطة بتطبيقها.

……

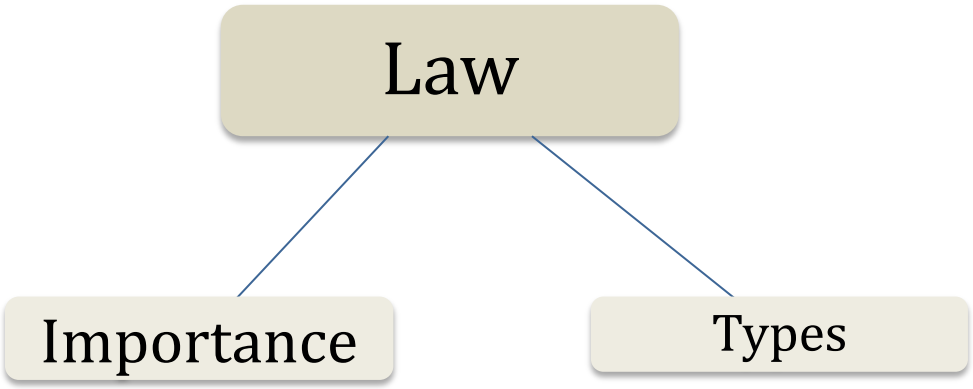
……

2- يعتقد أناس كثيرون أن أسوأ الجرائم هي جرائم القتل و أعمال العنف الأخرى.

……

……

D) Complete the following:



Unit:1 Lessons: 4 & 5

bench	N.	1- a long seat for several people 2- a seat in parliament for politicians 3-the office of judge	1.- مقعد 2.- منصة 3.- مكتب القاضى
brief	N. Adj	1-a digest or synopsis of a larger document 2- an outline or summary , for example , of a book 3- an outline of how legal case will be argued with evidence submitted by an attorney to a court prior 4- a short duration	1-موجز 2-ملخص 3-مذكرة دعوى قانونية
case	N.	1- a legal action to be decided in a court law 2- a rectangular container for putting your things in	1.قضية/ دعوى قضائية 2.- صندوق / حافظة
defence	N.	1- the action of defending from or resisting attack . 2- the counsel for the defendant in a lawsuit.	1- دفاع 2- محامو المدعى عليه
handcuffs	N.	A pair of lockable linked metal rings for securing a prisoner's wrists	قيود/ اصفاد
note	N.	1- a brief record written down as an aid to memory 2-an official letter sent from the representative of one government or another 3- a banknote 4- a single tone of definite pitch made by a musical instrument	1- مفكرة 2- مذكرة رسمية 3- ورقة نقدية 4- نغمة موسيقية
note	V.	1-to notice or pay attention to (something) 2- to record (something)in writing .	1- يلاحظ 2- يدون
prosecute	V.	to institute legal proceedings against (a person)	يحاكم / يقاضى
row	N.	1-things or people that are arranged in a line	صف
row	V.	to propel (a boat) with oars	يجد ف
spring	N. V.	1-aresilient metal coil used especially for cushioning 2- the season between winter and summer. 3- to move or jump suddenly/ to arise from	1- زنبرك 2- فصل الربيع 3- يقفز






A) Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list below:

(brief - handcuffs – bench –rowed- prosecuted - sprung)

1-The police put……..….round the prisoner's wrists so as not to be able to run away.

2-The …….presented by the lawyer points out all the facts of the case.

3-The renowned businessman was…….on corruption charges.

4-The player was injured and spent the last few weeks of the season on the……...

5-He ……...back home when the wind dropped.

Present Perfect

Form: ⇨ have / has + P.P



1. The present perfect is used when the time period has NOT finished. Example: I have seen three movies this week. (This week has not finished yet)	2. The present perfect is often used when giving recent news. Example: Martin has crashed his car again. (This is new information.)	3. The present perfect is used when the time is not specific. Example: I have seen that movie already. (We don't know when.)

Key words: ⇨ already, just , yet ,ever ,never, for, since, so far ,up to now, not yet, lately , recently , this morning, this week

Present Perfect continuous

Form: ⇨ have / has + been + v. + ing



⇨ It is used when a long action has started in the past and is still happening. We express how long the action happened. The verbs have to express an action which can be happen a long time.

⇨ **Key words**: all …, how long, for, since , the whole……

Examples:

1. I have been working all day.
2. She has been watching TV since 7.30.
3. How long have they been playing



-Aya's clothes are covered in paint.

-She **has been painting** the ceiling.



-The ceiling was white. Now it's blue.

-She **has painted** the ceiling

A) Choose the right answer from a, b and c as required:

1- Bill has just finished washing his car,……? **(Tag question)**

a. Bill has just finished washing his car, isn't he ?
b. Bill has just finished washing his car, didn't he ?
c. Bill has just finished washing his car, hasn't he ?

2- It (rain) for two hours. I don't think it's going to stop as the sky is so cloudy.
(Correct the verb)

a. It has been raining for two hours. I don't think it's going to stop as the sky is so cloudy.
b. It was raining for two hours. I don't think it's going to stop as the sky is so cloudy.
c. It had been raining for two hours. I don't think it's going to stop as the sky is so cloudy.

3- The mechanic (not repair) my car yet. (**Correct the verb)**

a. The mechanic had not repaired my car yet.
b. The mechanic did not repair my car yet.
c. The mechanic has not repaired my car yet.

4- I (wait) to collect it since more than 2 hours. **(Correct the verb)**

a. I have been waiting to collect it since more than 2 hours.
b. I had waited to collect it since more than 2 hours.
c. I waited to collect it since more than 2 hours.

5- She has been cooking pastries since the dawn. **(Make a question)**

a. What was she cooking since the dawn?
b. What has she cooked since the dawn?
c. What has she been cooking since the dawn?

Comparative and contrastive conjunctions

***But:** It comes between the two clauses that you contrast.

-The team was beaten, **but** Samir scored three goals.

- I don't like most sweet food, **but** I love chocolate.

***While/whereas:** are used to show how one person, thing, or place is different from another.

Note ⇨ **Whereas** means the same as **while** in sentences expressing contrasts. It does not mean the same as *while* when *while* refers to time:

- I am quiet and shy, **whereas*/while*** my sister is lively and talkative.
- **Whereas/while** my father is strong and tall, I am short and weak.

*** On the other hand**: This connector is followed first by a comma and then by a complete sentence.

- The city is fun. **On the other hand**, it's very noisy.
- She is a nice girl. **On the other hand**, her sister is a violent one.

***Instead of:** is always followed by a noun or a gerund.

- **Instead of** playing tennis, like my brother, I played basketball.
- **Instead of** the art section, we join the science section.

* **In comparison with:** is used to make comparison between two persons or two things.

-Jasim is an excellent student **in comparison with** the rest of his class.
- **In comparison with** other classes, ours is the best.

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

1. Travelling by air is extremely comfortable…….travelling by sea or land.
a) in comparison with b) but c) on the other hand d) whereas

2. They have decided to stay in Kuwait this summer……..……travelling abroad.
a) instead of b) whereas c) in comparison with d) despite

3. Lean meat is good for health……fatty meat is extremely bad for health.
a) instead of b) whereas c) due to d) despite

4. Learning scientific subjects needs hard work……learning literary ones.
a) whereas b) on the other hand c) in comparison with d) but

5- Summer is so hot and humid …….……...,winter is so cold and rainy.
a) Instead of b) On the other hand c) In spite of d) For

B) Choose the right answer from a, b and c as required:

1. The south has a hot, dry climate. The north has a milder, wetter climate. **(Join)**
   a. The south has a hot, dry climate instead of the north has a milder, wetter climate.
   b. The south has a hot, dry climate despite the north has a milder, wetter climate.
   c. The south has a hot, dry climate while the north has a milder, wetter climate.
2. It rained a lot. we enjoyed our holiday. **(Join)**
   a. It rained a lot while we enjoyed our holiday.
   b. It rained a lot but we enjoyed our holiday.
   c. It rained a lot while due to we enjoyed our holiday.
3. We decided to go camping at the previous weekend. We didn't travel to Saudi Arabia. **(Join)**
   a. Despite the fact that we decided to go camping at the previous weekend, we didn't travel to Saudi Arabia.
   b. We decided to go camping at the previous weekend due to we didn't travel to Saudi Arabia.
   c. We didn't travel to Saudi Arabia but we decided to go camping at the previous weekend.

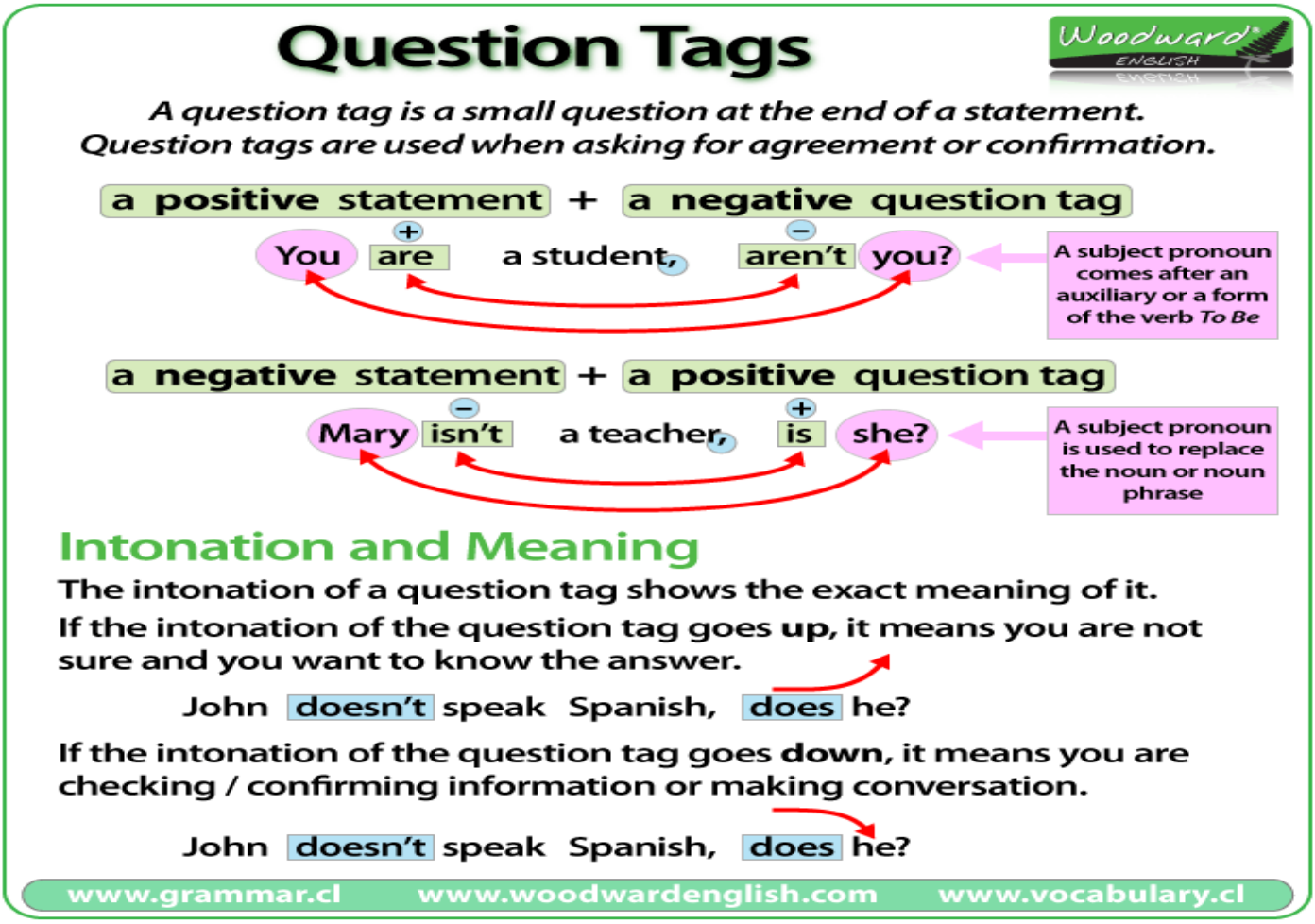
C)Do as shown in brackets:

1. I was cycling to work, I didn't feel very fit. . **(Join)**

   ……

2. Our national team could win the golden medal. The other teams couldn't achieve any success. **(Join using: In comparison with)**

   ……



Question tags

Question tags are the short questions that we put on the end of sentences – particularly in spoken English. There are lots of different question tags but the rules are not difficult to learn.

Examples:

1. He's a doctor, **isn't he?**
2. You work in a bank, **don't you?**
3. You haven't met him, **have you?**
4. They weren't here, **were they?**
5. She eats meat, **doesn't she?**

A) Make tag questions:

1. They couldn't hear me,……..?
2. Let's travel abroad,…….……?
3. I'm the fastest runner,…….?
4. This'll work,……..?
5. But you'll tell me if she calls,……?
6. Your friend always keeps your secrets,……..?
7. We'd better taken up swimming,……..?
8. We'd rather travel to Germany to complete our study,……..?

B) From a, b, c or d choose the right answer:

1. We'd never have known,……?

   a. hadn't we b. would we c. wouldn't we d. had we

2. Samira and Nadia rarely eat in restaurants,……..?

   a. don't they b. haven't they c. didn't they d. do they

3. Nobody knows,……..…….?

   a. does he b. don't they c. doesn't he d. do they

4. Keep on touch,……..……..?

   a. will you b. don't you c. do they d. are you

5. Salem hardly ever speaks,……..?

   a. doesn't he b. does it c. does he d. doesn't she

Passive voice

Active	Passive
The hunter **killed** the lion. ⇨	The lion **was killed** by the hunter.
Someone **has cleaned** the windows. ⇨	The windows **have been cleaned**.
People **speak** English all over the world. ⇨	English **is spoken** by people all over the world.

A) Choose the right answer from a, b and c as required:

1. Every year, thousands of people (kill) on our roads by careless drivers. **(Correct the verb)**
   a. Every year, thousands of people are killed on our roads by careless drivers.
   b. Every year, thousands of people were killed on our roads by careless drivers.
   c. Every year, thousands of people kill on our roads by careless drivers.

2. All the cookies (eat) lately. **(Correct the verb)**

   a. All the cookies are eaten lately.

   b. All the cookies have been eaten lately.

   c. All the cookies are being eaten lately.

3. A dangerous dog attacked my friend yesterday. **(Change into passive voice)**

   a. My friend had been attacked by a dangerous dog yesterday.

   b. My friend has been attacked by a dangerous dog yesterday.

   c. My friend was attacked by a dangerous dog yesterday.

B) Do as shown in brackets:

1. The money had (steal) by a clerk in the company. **(Correct the verb)**

   ……

2. Her new mug was broken by Mariam. **(Make a negative)**

   ……

Unit: 1 Lessons: 7 & 8



WORD	Assort	MEANING	Meaning In Arabic
claim	V. / N.	to state that something is the case , typically without providing evidence or proof	يدعي/يطالب ب
clog-up	Phv.	to prevent things from being dealt with as quickly as usual	يسد/يعوق
contend	V.	to assert something as a position in an argument	يجادل / يؤكد
grievance	N.	an official statement of a complaint over something.	شكوى رسمية
in favour of	Exp.	to the advantage of	لمصلحة
intend	V.	to have (a course of action)as one's objective / plan	ينوي
litigation	N.	the process of taking claims to a court law	مقاضاة
petty	Adj.	of little importance ; trivial	صغير / ثانوي
regardless	Adv.	without being affected by something	بصرف النظر عن
residential area	N.	a part of a town that consists of private houses, with no offices or factories	منطقة سكنية
speed limit	N.	the fastest speed allowed by law on a particular piece of road .	حد السرعة
sue	V.	to make a legal claim against someone	يقاضى
supporter	N.	someone who agrees with a particular person	مؤيد
ultimately	Adv.	finally , after everything else has been done	فى النهاية

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

1- There is a lot of oil on the machine and I think it will……..it up.

a) define b) prove c) prosecute d) clog

2- It's a wise policy to settle…..…… as quickly as possible

a) grievances b) handcuffs c) consultations d) persuasions

3- The suspect..…..……that he had been at home alone at the time of the murder.

a) sued b) claimed c) intended d) clogged up

4- It was getting dark when the little boy……..reached home.

a) regardless b) petty c) ultimately d) briefly

B) Answer the following question:

- Why should the motorists who drive too fast in residential areas be banned from driving?

.....

……

C) Translate the following into good English:

1. يجب أن تكون المحاكم الملاذ الأخير وليس المخرج الأول الذي نطرقه لحل مشاكلنا.
2. في معظم الأنظمة القانونية, يعتبر المتهم بريء حتى تثبت ادانته.

……..

……..

……..

Unit: 1 Lesson: 9

B) Answer the following question:

- Do you think companies should allow employees to use work computer for personal purposes? Why?

……..

……

……

……...

Composition Practice (1)

An Essay (Expository Writing)

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

Plan and **write** an essay of not less than **14** sentences (**160** words) about **why laws are important** and **how our lives would be without laws**.

Outline(20 m)

Introduction**:**

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Body: 1

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Body: 2

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Conclusion:

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Write your topic here

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Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paraphrasing and number of sentences	Spelling	Grammar	Handwriting, spacing and punctuation	Changing format	Total
60	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**-20**	**100**

Summary making (1)

Read the following passage, then do as required:

You need a holistic strategy and a plan that will help you regain your focus and enable you to excel in school. If you are not satisfied with your grades, do not get down on yourself - try self-motivation instead. Pick a goal or series of goals, and use that as your motivation. It may be hard, especially if you have a shy personality, but participation will show your teacher that you do really care about their subject and want better grades. Teachers typically base the grades on various factors, and participation is one of them. Note taking is an important skill that can translate to better grades in college as well. Do not hesitate to ask for help**.** If you are experiencing problems with certain subjects, you can always ask your teacher or peers for help after the class.

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

What are the tips to get better grade?

……

……

……

……

……

……

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 marks for two sentences and above)

Unit: 2 Lessons: 1 & 2

WORD	Assort	MEANING	Meaning in Arabic
afford	V.	to provide something or allow something to happen.	يوفر / يقدم
boom	N.	increase in business	ازدهار
decimate	V.	to destroy a large part of something.	يدمر
deteriorate	V.	to become worse.	يتدهور
emigrate	V.	to leave your own country in order to live in another country.	يهاجر
famine	N	a situation in which a large number of people have little or no food for a long time	مجاعة
foreign	Adj.	from or relating to a country that is not yours.	أجنبي
hard-pressed	Adj.	having a lot of problems and not enough money or time.	مضغوط(من كثره المشاكل)
high-tech	Adj.	using advanced technology.	ذات تقنية عالية
necessitate	V.	to make it necessary for you to do something.	يستلزم/يوجب
seek (sought)	V.	to try to achieve or get something .	يسعى إلى/يبحث
unfortunately	Adv.	used when you are mentioning a fact that you wish were not true.	لسوء الحظ

A)Answer the following question:

- Do you think of migrating to a different country? Why? Why not?

……

B) Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list below:

(seeking - famine - deteriorated - decimated - necessitate – boom)

1-Kuwait sends donations for the people who suffer from …….. everywhere.

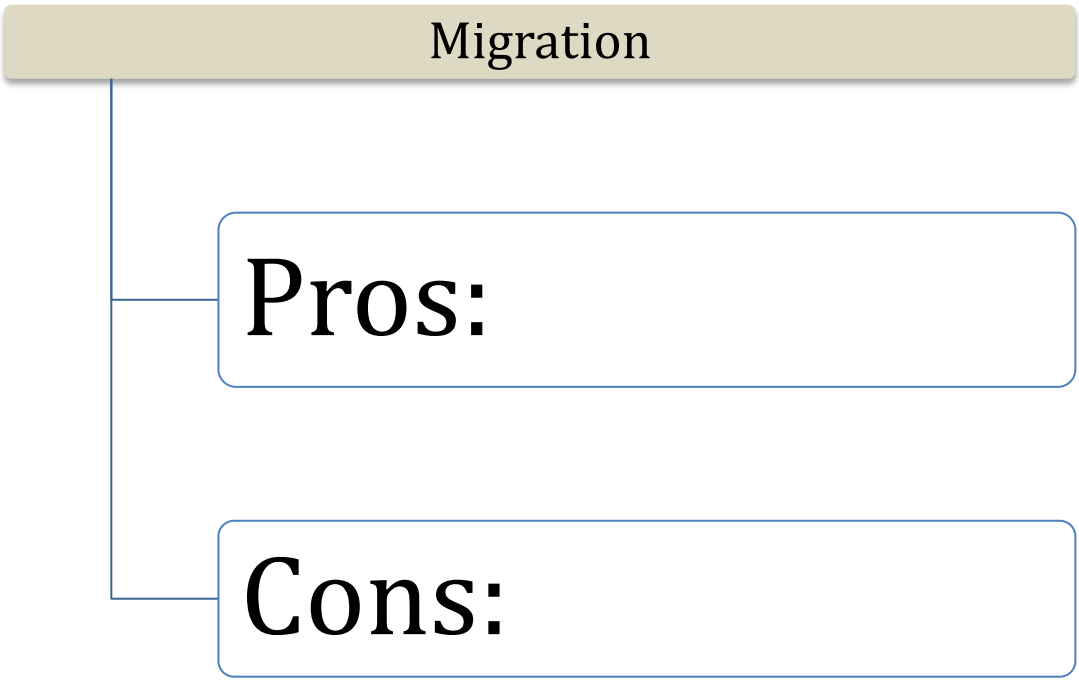
2-Her health has……after the surgical operations she made.

3-Hundreds of people are…….refuge in the neighbour.

4-The discovery of oil resulted in the economic…..……..in the Gulf region.

5-The pests……most of the crop and it's a big loss to the farmers.

C) Complete the following:



D-Translate the following into good English:

أحمد: لماذا يفضل الكثير من الناس العيش في المناطق الريفية ؟

ناصر: أعتقد انهم يفرون من الضوضاء والتلوث والازدحام داخل المدن .

.....

.....

Unit: 2 Lessons: 4&5

WORD	Assort	MEANING	Meaning in Arabic
disgruntled	Adj.	annoyed or disappointed, especially because things have not happened in the way that you wanted.	محبط / مستاء
displace	V.	to make a group of people or animals have to leave the place where they normally live.	ينتقل/يهجر/يزيحه ويحل محله
mass	Adj.	involving or intended for a very large number of people.	جماعي / نطاق واسع
meticulous	Adj.	very careful about small details and always making sure that everything is done correctly.	شديد التدقيق
migrant	N.	someone who goes to live in another area or country, especially in order to find work.	مهاجر
obliterate	V.	to destroy something completely so that nothing remains.	يمحى / يزيل من الوجود
perturbed	Adj.	worried about something that has happened or will happen.	قلق / منزعج
resort	N.	a place where a lot of people go for holidays.	منتجع
rift	N.	a crack or narrow opening in a large mass of rock.	شق / صدع

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

1. Many of the company's employees are so……..……because they aren't rewarded well.

a) disgruntled b) animated c) periodic d) arduous

2.You look so pale and…….....…..., Sam. What's wrong with you?

a) animated b) periodic c) perturbed d) meticulous

3. A……..……..is a place where people can enjoy all sorts of recreations.

a) rift b) migrant c) famine d) resort

4. All of a sudden the view was……by the fog.

a) animated b) obliterated c) disgruntled d) displaced

5. …….products are not expensive so the majority can afford them.

a) Mass b) meticulous c) periodic d) animated

The past simple

Form: (V2) ⇨ [Verb + ed] **or** irregular verbs



*Use the Simple Past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past.

Key words: ⇨ Yesterday, ago, last, in the past, once & any date in the past

Examples:

1-Last year, I traveled to Japan.
2-I saw a movie yesterday.
3-I didn't call you 10 minutes ago.

The past perfect

Form: ⇨ **Had+ P.P**



*Use the past perfect to talk about an action that happened before a certain time in the past.

Key words: ⇨ After, before, by the time

Examples:

1- After Alyaa had finished her work, she went to lunch.
(First, she finished her work and then she went to eat lunch.)
2- I had already done the shopping by the time she came home.
3- We had met him before he became famous.
4- I washed the floor when the painter had gone.
5- I didn't say anything until she had finished talking.

A) Choose the right answer from a, b and c as required:

1. When I got to the office, the meeting already (start). **(Correct the verb)**
   a. When I got to the office, the meeting has already started.
   b. When I got to the office, the meeting will already start.
   c. When I got to the office, the meeting had already started

2. Even though she had studied hard, Joan (not pass) the exam. **(Correct the verb)**

a. Even though she had studied hard, Joan doesn't pass the exam.
b. Even though she had studied hard, Joan didn't pass the exam.
c. Even though she had studied hard, Joan won't pass the exam.

3. By the time she sent the invitation, they (decide **)** they wouldn't go. **(Correct the verb)**

a. By the time she sent the invitation, they had decided they wouldn't go.
b. By the time she sent the invitation, they have decided they wouldn't go.
c. By the time she sent the invitation, they had been deciding they wouldn't go.

4. It was a good story, but I (hear) it before. **(Correct the verb)**

a. It was a good story, but I have heard it before.
b. It was a good story, but I had heard it before.
c. It was a good story, but I will hear it before.

5. After she had come home, she (feed) her cat. **(Correct the verb)**

a. After she had come home, she fed her cat.
b. After she had come home, she feeds her cat.
c. After she had come home, she would have fed her cat.

6. He was very tired because he had studied too much. **(Make a question)**.

a. Why had he been very tired?
b. Why was he very tired?
c. Why has he been very tired?

7. I had lived in London before I moved to Rome,…….? **(Tag question**

a. I had lived in London before I moved to Rome, didn't I?
b. I had lived in London before I moved to Rome, haven't I?
c. I had lived in London before I moved to Rome, hadn't I?

8.When Saad (make) sure the children were asleep, he resumed his task.**(Correct the verb)**

a. When Saad had made sure the children were asleep, he resumed his task.
b. When Saad has made sure the children were asleep, he resumed his task.
c. When Saad was made sure the children were asleep, he resumed his task.

Unit: 2 Lessons: 7&8

Word	Assort	Meaning	Meaning in Arabic
animated	Adj.	showing a lot of interest and energy.	متحرك/ مفعم بالحيوية
arduous	Adj.	involving a lot of strength and effort.	شاق
engage in	PhV.	to be involved in something , especially something that continues for a long time.	ينشغل في
major	Adj.	very large or important , when compared to other things or people of a similar kind.	عظيم / كبير
minor	Adj.	small and not very important or serious, especially when compared with other things.	صغير جدا
nervously	Adv.	anxiously.	بانفعال/بعصبية
rent	V.	to regularly pay money to live in a house or room that belongs to someone else, or to use something that belongs to someone else.	يستأجر
reside	V.	to live in a particular place.	يقيم / يستوطن
strenuous	Adj.	needing a lot of effort or strength.	مرهق / شاق
take a breather	Expr.	take a brief pause for rest.	يلتقط أنفاسه

B) Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list below:

(rent - minor - take a breather- engage in)

1-My brother needs to …….. a new flat next to his college.

2-Ignoring …….. issues helps you have a better mental health.

3-We should …….. after cleaning our house.

Composition Practice (2)

An Essay (Expository Writing)

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

Plan and **write** an essay of not less than **14** sentences **(160** words**) discussing the reasons why people migrate** and **the benefits of migration for people and countries.**

Outline(20 m)

Introduction**:**

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Body: 1

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Body: 2

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Conclusion:

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Write your topic here

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Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paraphrasing and number of sentences	Spelling	Grammar	Handwriting, spacing and punctuation	Changing format	Total
60	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**-20**	**100**

Summary Making (2)

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Wearing seat belts does not make you invincible. You can still get hurt or killed while wearing your seat belt. But wearing them has proven first to be safer than driving without them. Second, you are much less likely to be killed in a car wreck if you are wearing a seat belt. Third, you are much less likely to get seriously injured if you are wearing one. Finally, you can save your life and the life of others who join you on a journey. So why not take the safer way? Why not go the way that has been proven to result in fewer deaths? You do want to live, don't you? **(Test Bank 22/23)**

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

What are the benefits of wearing seat belts?

……

……

……

……

……

……

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 marks for two sentences and above)

Unit: 3 Lessons: 1&2

Word	Assort	Meaning	Meaning in Arabic
abuse	N.	cruel and violent treatment of a person.	إساءة /انتهاك
anthropologist	N.	a person who studies people, their societies, cultures, ect.	العالم بعلم الإنسان
apparent	(Adj.)	Clearly visible or understood .	واضح
attribute	N.	a quality regarded as a characteristic or inherent part of someone or something.	ميزة / صفة
charitable	(Adj.)	relating to the assistance of those in need.	خيري
compassion	N.	sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings or misfortunes of others.	شفقة / تعاطف
discrimination	N.	the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people	تمييز
diversity	N.	the state of being diverse; variety.	تنوع
empathy	N.	the ability to understand and share the feeling of another.	تعاطف/ مشاركة وجدانية
ethnographer	N.	a person whose job is to describe the customs of individual peoples and cultures.	الاثنوجرافي متخصص في وصف الشعوب
impulse	N.	a sudden strong and unreflective urge to act	دافع/رغبة
incapable	(Adj.)	not able to do something.	غير قادر
inevitable	(Adj.)	certain to happen; unavoidable.	لا مفر منه / محتوم
legislation	N.	laws considered collectively.	تشريع
liberty	N.	the state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority.	الحرية

minority	N.	the smaller number, specially a number that is less than half the whole number.	الأقليات
overview	N.	a general review or summary of a subject.	نظرة عامة
tolerance	N.	the ability or willingness to accept something, in particular the existence of opinions or behavior that one doesn't necessarily agree with.	تسامح
universal	Adj.	applicable to all cases.	عالمي
value	N. / V.	consider (someone or something) to be important or beneficial; have a high opinion of.	يقيم /قيمة

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

1– Ali possesses the essential…….that journalist needs which is creativity.

a) attribute b) discrimination c) legislation d) compassion

2-Beit Al Zakat is one of many excellent……..…...organizations that help the needy.

a) Petty b) incapable c) minor d) charitable

3-I'll give you a brief ……..…..of what the job involves.

a) empathy b) overview c) attribute d) diversity

B) Answer the following questions :

1-Freedom means doing whatever you want to do. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

……..

...……..

2-Why are human values important?

..……..

……..

C)Translate the following into good English:

1-التسامح وقبول الآخرين من أهم القيم الإنسانية .

……

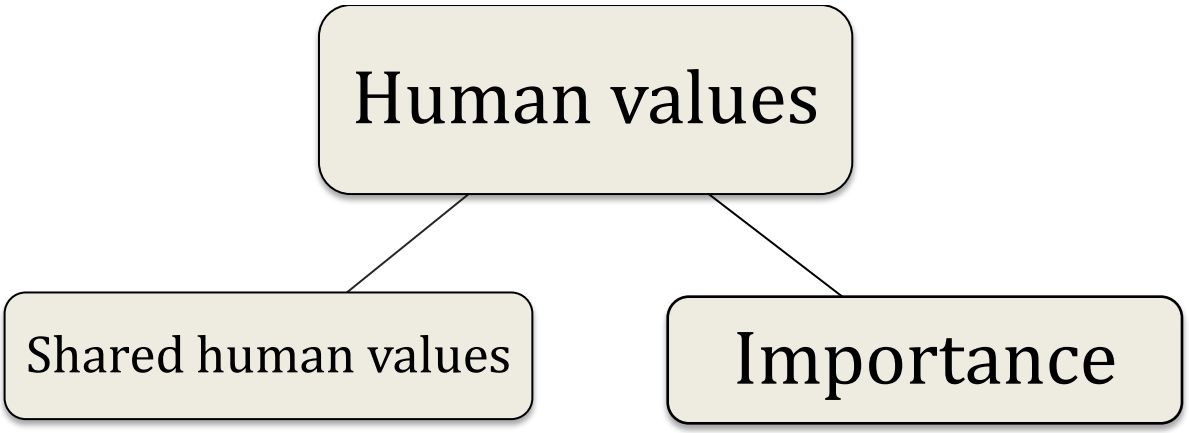
……

2- تتشارك الدول في بعض القيم الإنسانية الأساسية وكثير منها لديها تشريعات تحمي الأقليات.

……

……..……

D) Complete the following:



Unit: 3 Lesson: 3

WORD	Assort	MEANING	Meaning in Arabic
aftermath	N.	the consequence of an event , especially a disastrous one , or the period of time during which these consequences are felt .	أعقاب/ نتيجة
deploy	V.	to put something to use .	ينشر/يوزع
ethnicity	N.	ethnic affiliation or distinctiveness	الأعراق
hardship	N.	difficulty or suffering caused by a lack of something , especially money .	معاناة/مشقة
voluntary	(Adj.)	done or given freely with no promise of money or other recompense strongly .	تطوعي
vulnerable	(Adj.)	susceptible to physical or emotional attack or harm.	غير حصين / معرض للأذى

A) Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list below:

(aftermath - hardship – deployed - voluntary –ethnicity)

1- Top surgeons perform……..surgeries to the poor and needy.

2-The…….. of the earthquake was horrible.

3- The new tax is going to cause a lot of……

4- We've…….. food parcels to the needy.

B) Translate the following into English:

منى: جمعية الهلال الأحمر الكويتية جمعية إنسانية تطوعية تقدم المساعدات للناس دون تمييز.

حنان: وهي تهدف أيضا لمساعدة الناس في مواجهة الكوارث.

……

……

Unit: 3 Lessons: 4&5

WORD	Assort	MEANING	Meaning in Arabic
aggressive	Adj.	ready or likely to attack or confront; characterized by or resulting from hostile or violent behavior.	عدواني
compassionately	Adv.	sympathetically	بعطف
enfranchisement	N.	the act of giving a group of people the right to vote.	حق الاقتراع
cry over spilt milk	Idiom	to regret something after it is too late.	يندم بعد فوات الأوان
extravagant	Adj.	exceeding what is reasonable or appropriate; abused.	مبالغ فيه/مسرف
frail	Adj.	weak and delicate.	ضعيف
over a barrel	Idiom	in a helpless position.	في موقف صعب
over the hill	Idiom	old and past one's prime.	كبير في السن
over the top	Idiom	to an excessive or exaggerated degree, in particular so as to go beyond reasonable or acceptable limits.	موقف مبالغ فيه
suffrage	N.	the right to vote in political election.	حق الاقتراع
tide someone over	Idiom	help out, assist, aid.	يساعد







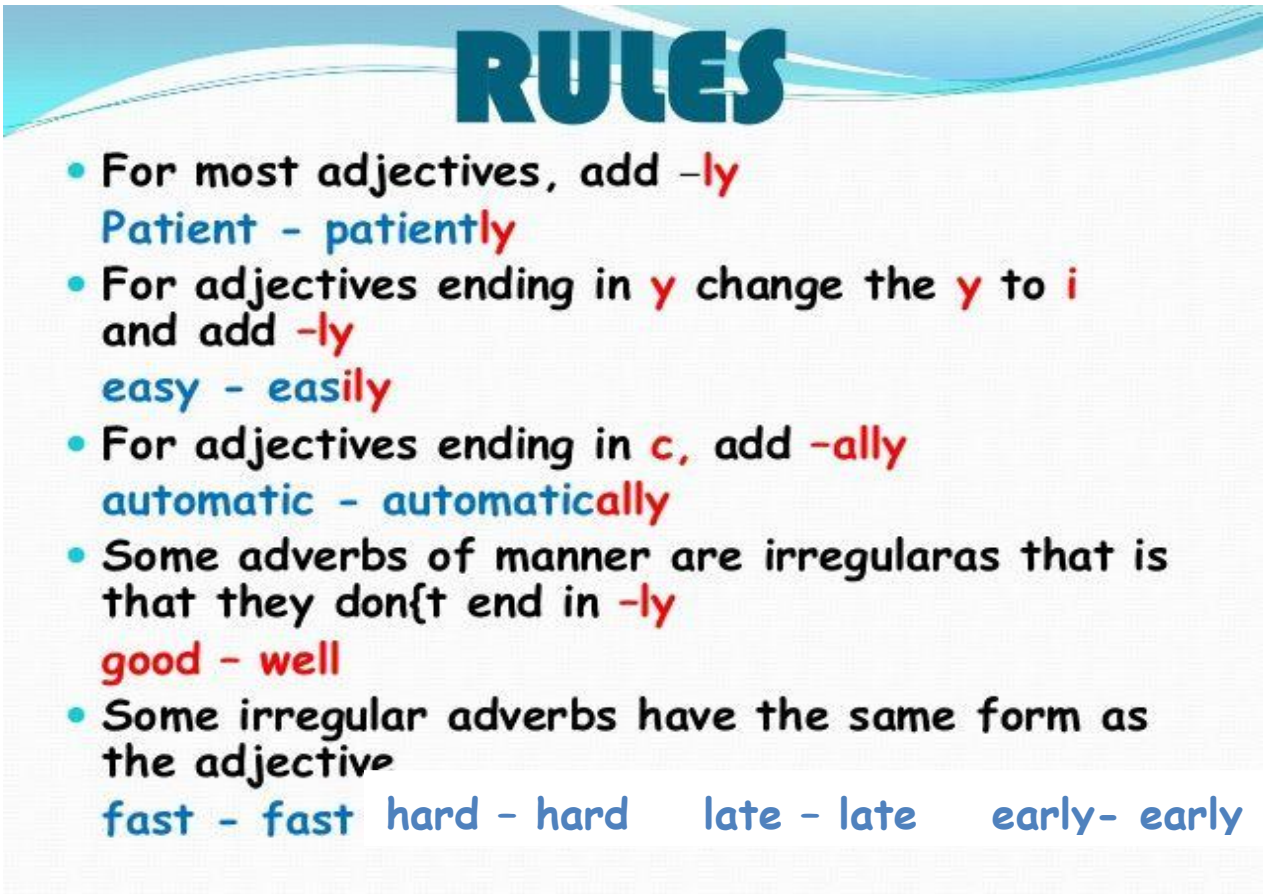
ADVERBS OF MANNER

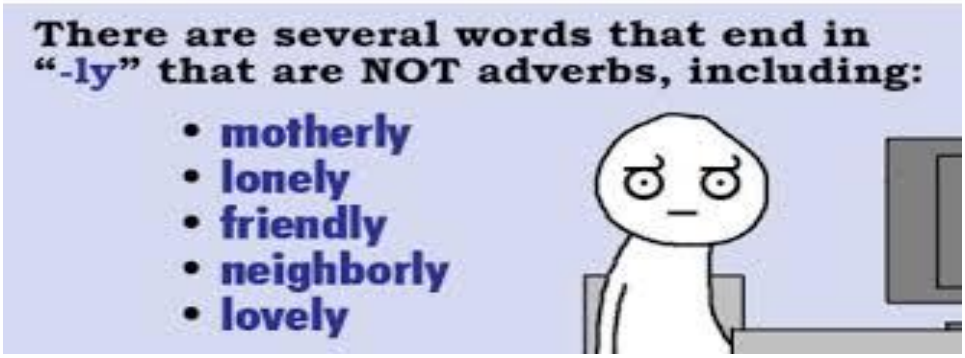


Adverbs of manner say how something happens or is done.
Adverbs of manner are often formed by adding '-ly' to an adjective.

Examples:

1- She walked slowly.
2- He managed it skillfully.
3- She speaks English well.





A- Choose a word in brackets to fill the gaps:

1- She knows the road…….. (good / better/ well)

2- She planned their trip to Greece very……... (careful / carefulness/ carefully)

3- Jim painted the kitchen very ……_. (bad / worse/ badly)

4- She speaks very……(quiet / quietly)

5- Andy doesn't often work……. (hard / hardly)

6- Sometimes our teacher arrives ……for class. (late / lately)

B) Do as shown in brackets:

1. Salim played the match in an awful way. **(Use: an adverb)**

…..……..

2. Our new driver always drives in a dangerous way. **(Use: dangerously)**

……

3. This boy behaves in a nice way to everyone he meets. **(Use: nicely)**

……

If conditional type 0

Form: If + Present simple ⇨ , Present simple



- If you heat water, it boils.
- If the sun goes down, it gets dark.

We use the **zero conditional** to talk about things that are always true (scientific facts).

If conditional type 1

Form: If + Present simple ⇨ , will + inf.



- If it's sunny tomorrow, I'll go to the beach.
- I'll stay home if it rains tomorrow.

We use the **First Conditional** to talk about future or real possibilities.

If conditional type 2

Form: If + Past simple ⇨ , would + inf.



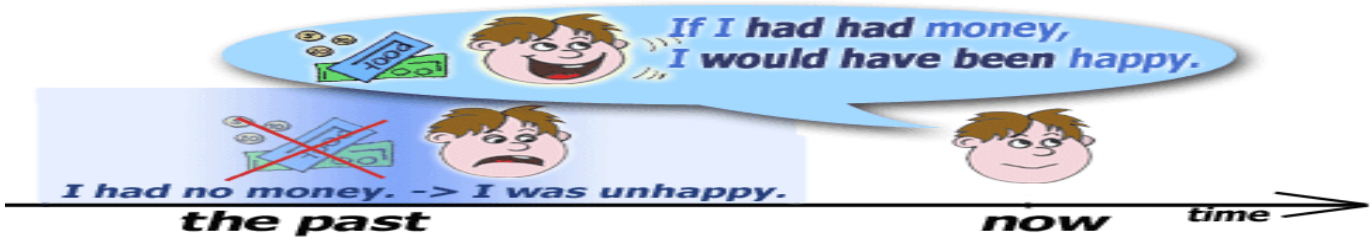
- If I had a lot of money, I would buy a big house.
- He would travel if he had money.

⇨ We use the **second conditional** to talk about 'unreal or' impossible thing.

If conditional type 3

Form:

If + past perfect (had+p.p) ⇨ would have + past participle



- If I **had known** you were here, I **would have brought** your files.
- She **would have taken** lots of pictures, if she **had gone** with us.

⇨ We use the **third conditional** for imaginary events (unreal past) that did not happen. We talk about a condition in the past that did not happen. That is why there is no possibility for this condition.

A) Complete the following sentences:

1) If we meet at 9:30,……..
……

2) Laila would find some milk if she…….
……

3) The zookeeper would have punished her with a fine if she…….
…….

4) If the teacher spoke louder, the students…..…….
…….

5) Had Fahad driven carefully,……
…….

6) You would have no trouble at school if you……..
……..

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

1) If you…….……..in this lake, you'll shiver from cold.

a) swam b) had swum c) swim d) swimming

2) The door will unlock if you…….the green button.

a) press b) pressed c) pressing d) had pressed

3) If Mai…….her teacher, she'd have answered her questions.

a) asked b) had asked c) has asked d) asks

4) I……the office if I were you.

a) call b) would call c) would have called d) called

5) If you freeze water, it…….a solid.

a) will become b) becomes c) would become d) would have become

6) Plants die if they…….enough water.

a) don't get b) wouldn't get c) won't get d) get

Unit: 3 Lessons: 7&8

WORD	Assort	MEANING	
alleviate	V.	to make (suffering , deficiency , or a problem) less sever	يخفف
appeal	N.	a serious or urgent request, typically one made to the public .	استغاثة نداء
avert	V.	to prevent or ward off (an undesirable occurrence)	يتفادى يتجنب
campaign	N.	an organized course of action to achieve a particular goal .	حملة
commitment	N.	an engagement or obligation that restricts freedom of action	التزام
dire	Adj.	(of a situation or event) extremely serious or urgent .	ملح /رهيب
donate	V.	to give (money or goods) for a good cause , for example to a charity .	يتبرع
extensive	Adj.	large in size , amount or degree .	شامل/واسع
humanitarian	Adj.	concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare .	إنساني
in leaps and bounds	Expr.	rapidly , swiftly .	بسرعة خاطفة
underprivileged	Adj.	deprived of many of the rights and privileges enjoyed by most people in society , usually as a result of poverty	محروم/فقير

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(extensive - in leaps and bounds - humanitarian - dire - commitment -alleviate -avert)

1. Launching ……campaigns is imperative to make people aware of the children's sufferings n Africa.

2. We should try to……..his misery and sadness to the best of our capacity.

3. You can……..obstacles by sincere work and by concentrating on your target.

4. She always helps her little siblings as a kind of …….towards her family.

5.……,Kuwait donates for the countries in……conditions.

Composition Practice (3)

An Essay (Expository Writing)

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

Plan and **write** an essay of not less than **14** sentences **(160** words**)** about **the human values that Islam urges us to have** and **how these values can help to have a peaceful society**.

Outline(20 m)

Introduction:

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Body: 1

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Body: 2

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Conclusion:

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Write your topic here

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Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paraphrasing and number of sentences	Spelling	Grammar	Handwriting, spacing and punctuation	Changing format	Total
60	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**-20**	**100**

Summary making (3)

Read the following passage, then do as required:

The childhood years are supposed to be the best times of one's life. Yet there are many children who are tortured and abused. Nowadays, where both parents are usually holding jobs, children are left with babysitters and nurseries. Abuse by them may occur when there are too many children to be minded. The disappearance of the extended family system is partly to be blamed for these incidents. Crowded homes and financial problems can also lead to child abuse. Another reason could be due to these child abusers being victims of child abuse themselves. They treat their children the way they were treated and it becomes a vicious cycle. Positive steps should be taken to support and help parents or guardians to cope with parenting.

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

Why are some children abused?

……

……

……

……

……

……

	Content / relevance of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Format	Total
Rubrics	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 marks for two sentences and above)

Set- book Unit:1

1. What is the law?

- It's a set of rules which govern the society.

2. Why is it so important to have "laws " ?

- It is so important to have laws to protect the rights of all people. to feel secure and to avoid chaos.

3.What are the main types of Law?

- The main types of law are civil law, criminal law, family law and property law.

4. Laws over the world work head and toe to diminish any illegal actions, Give examples for these actions .

- The examples for illegal actions are fraud, robbery and murder.

5. Where did Kuwait draw its law mainly from?

- Kuwait drew its law mainly from Islam.

6. How do you think the society will look like in the absence of law?

- Crimes will be increased and people will live in danger. It would be a chaos.

7. Give examples for some crimes (bad actions).

- There are theft , murder, fraud, identity theft and technological crimes.

8. What are the disadvantages of taking courts as the first port for solving problems?

- The disadvantages are creating hatred against each other and loss of time and money.

9. How could people solve their problems away from court?

-They could discuss the problem or ask a common trusted friend to be the judge.

10. Why should there be speed limits in residential areas?

- As we want to prevent tragic accidents caused by careless motorists and to ensure safety.

11. What does the term "culture of blame "mean" ?

- It means blaming others for what is supposed to be our responsibility.

Unit : 2

1. What are the different reasons that led people to leave their home countries?

- People immigrate to other countries to look for jobs, to escape from civil wars or for better life conditions.

2. How do you feel when you know that your family is going to move and settle in a different country?

-……

3. What opportunities does Kuwait offer to skilled workers ?

- They offer the good salaries, good jobs and a secure life.

4. Migration has become a solution for most people with critical problems, yet it has its advantages and disadvantages . Explain.

Advantages	Disadvantages
- Migrants can find better job opportunities. -They can meet new people and learn new cultures.	-There will be shortage in skilled people in their country . - It may cause overpopulation in the country they migrated to

Unit : 3

1. Mention three examples of Human values.

- There are compassion, tolerance and freedom.

2. Compassion and empathy are vital human values .How can they be applied in real life?

- They can be applied in real life by caring for the hungry, the needy, the elderly and by donating money to charitable cases.

3. How do governments protect basic human rights?

- They have legislations that protect minorities.

4. What is the importance of human values?

- Human values are important to reduce violence and to ensure a safe place for everyone.

5. What are the aims of the KRCS ?

- The aims are to protect and assist people in hardship and to ensure the provision of basic human needs.

6. Volunteers from the KRCS do different charities, within and outside Kuwait. Give examples.

- **In Kuwait**, they distribute food and have fundraising.
- **Outside Kuwait, t**hey provide basic health care and take part in rescue operations .

7. How should a red crescent volunteer be ?

- He should be compassionate, courageous and have the desire to help others.

8. Why should Media encourage young people to take part in voluntary work?

- Voluntary work helps them to feel good about themselves, to be more confident and to gain experience.

Focus on

1. What are the aims of the Foreign Diplomatic Institute?

- **The aims are** to train diplomats, to conduct research on foreign policy and to organize international seminars , conferences and workshops .

2. What are the main characteristics of a successful diplomat?

- He should have confidence, friendliness and willingness to work hard.

Reading comprehension (110 Marks)

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

It is easy to make a delicious-looking hamburger at home. But would this hamburger still look delicious after it sat on your kitchen table under very bright lights for six or seven hours? If someone took a picture or made a video of this hamburger after the seventh hour, would anyone want to eat it? More importantly, do you think you could get millions of people to pay money for this hamburger?

These are the questions that fast-food companies worry about when **they** produce commercials or print ads for their products. Video and photo shoots often last many hours. The lights that the photographers use can be extremely hot. These conditions can cause the food to look quite unpleasant to potential consumers. Because of this, the menu items that you see in fast food commercials are probably not actually edible.

Let's use the hamburger as an example. The first step towards building the perfect commercial hamburger is the bun. The food stylist—a person employed by the company to make sure the products look perfect—sorts through hundreds of buns until he or she finds one with no wrinkles. Next, the stylist carefully rearranges the sesame seeds on the bun using glue and tweezers for maximum visual appeal. The bun is then sprayed with a waterproofing solution so that it will not get **soggy** from contact with other ingredients, the lights, or the humidity in the room. Next, the food stylist shapes a meat patty into a perfect circle. Only the outside of the meat gets cooked—the inside is left raw so that the meat remains moist. The food stylist then paints the outside of the meat patty with a mixture of oil, molasses, and brown food colouring. Grill marks are either painted on or seared into the meat using hot metal skewers. Finally, the food stylist searches through dozens of tomatoes and heads of lettuce to find the best-looking produce. One leaf of the crispest lettuce and one centre slice of the reddest tomato are selected and then sprayed with glycerine to keep them lookingfresh.

So, the next time you see a hamburger in a fast-food commercial, you must remember that you're actually looking at glue, paint, raw meat, and glycerine! Are you still hungry?

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

1. Which of the following would be the **best title** of the passage?

a) The Food Stylist
b) Bright Lights & Humidity
c) How to Take Photos
d) Fast Food Commercials

2. The underlined word **"soggy"** in the **3rd** paragraph means:
a) wet b) ugly c) attractive d) tasteless

3. What does the underlined word **'they'** in the **2nd** paragraph refer to?

a) questions b) millions of people c) commercials d) fast food companies

4. According to the passage, the food stylist's job is to:

a) make food products look perfect.
b) make the most delicious products.
c) cook tasty hamburgers.
d) cook the inside and outside of the bun.

5. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT TRUE**?

a) It takes a few hours to shoot photos to produce a commercial.
b) The sesame seeds are carefully rearranged by the stylist on the bun.
c) The meat will remain moist only if the inside of the meat is left raw.
d) Glycerine is used to make the lettuce leaf and tomato slice look fresh.

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

6. Why are the menu items that you see in fast food commercials not edible?

……..……

……

7. Why is the bun sprayed with a waterproofing solution?

……..……

……

8. Why does the food stylist only cook the outside of the meat?

……..……

……

9. How are the grill marks made on the fast-food commercial?

……..……...

……

Language Functions

A) Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- You want to be a judge in the future.

…….

2- Some motorists exceed the speed limits in residential areas.

…….

3- Students in science classes wear the white coat though they are not in the lab.

…….

4- Your friend wants to study in the USA when she finishes school.

…….

B) Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- Your friend asks you about tomorrow's weather.

…….

2- The teacher asks you to express your opinion about the new shopping mall.

…….

3- You are in a desperate need for help with the manual of a new electronic device.

…….

4- You want to persuade your father to get you the latest Iphone.

…….

5- Your friend says that liberty is a more complex idea than it may first appear.

…….

C) Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- Your friend asks about the possible consequences of rural migration.

…….

2- You meet some of your primary school friends.

…….

3- Your brother has accessed confidential private sites on the Internet.

…….

4- Your classmate is in trouble because s/he missed an important quiz.

…….

5- You give a speech about the oil boom in the Gulf area and you want feedback.

…….

D- Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- Your teacher asks you about your future plans.

…….

2- Someone stepped on your foot while waiting in a supermarket queue.

……

3- Your little brother always gets low marks at Math.

……...

4– Your father asked you whether you wanted to travel by air or by car.

……...

5. Your friend wants to know your opinion about his/her new mobile phone.

……

E- Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your brother is driving his car without wearing the seat-belt.

……

2. Your little sister wants to take her IPad to school.

……

3. You have got very low marks on the exam. Your father wants to know the reasons.

……

4. Your little sister apologizes for making a noise while you are asleep.

……

5. You see your friend driving a car with the steering wheel on the right.

……

Pronouns

Subject	Object	Possessive		Reflexive
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself/ yourselves
she	her	her	hers	herself
he	him	his	his	himself
it	it	its	its	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

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

1.....will be there at noon.

a. We b. Us c. Our d. Ours

2. Ahmad gave..... the book yesterday.

a. I b. me c. my d. mine

3. The dog is not mine. It belongs to.....

a. them b. they c. their d. themselves

4. Give these flowers to.....mother.

a. you b. your c. yours d. yourself

5. Don't take this brush. It is not yours. It's.....

a. my b. mine c. myself d. me

6. I bought my son a story and he finished reading ....

a. him/itself b. itself/his c. its/himself d. it/himself

Verb Tenses

Tense	Form	Key words	Example	Negative	Question(wh/yes-no) (wh+ auxiliary verb+ subject +main verb?)
1. Present Simple	-V.(I/we/you/they) -V.+s (she/he/it)	every (year), sometimes, usually, always, often, rarely, scarcely, generally, seldom, never	- I always visit my relatives. - She usually drives fast.	(don't/doesn't +inf.) -We don't speak aloud. - She never drives fast.	-What do you do? -Does she come late?
2. Past Simple	V+ed	last (month), yesterday, ago, in the past, in 2020	- Salim came late yesterday.	(didn't + inf.) - He didn't sleep. - We didn't cry.	- Did Salim come late yesterday?
3. Present Perfect	have/ has +p.p	for, since, already, just, ever, never, so far, up to now, till now, not..yet	-She has already taken the book.	-She hasn't taken the book yet.	- What has she taken?
4. Past Perfect	had +p.p	before, after, because, by the time, till	- By the time she left, I had done it.	-He hadn't driven fast.	-What had you bought?
5. Present Continuous	am/is/are +v.+ing	at the moment, look, watch out, listen, now	- I am doing a research now.	- Look! They are not eating.	- Why are you cutting the tree?
6. Past Continuous	was/ were +v.+ing	while, as, when	- We were studying English.	- We were not studying English.	- Were you studying English.
7. Future Simple	-will+ inf. -am, is, are+ going to+ inf.	in the future, soon, tomorrow, in 2030, next... , in (10minutes),	- She will travel next month.	- She won't travel next month.	- Will she travel next month ?
8. Future Perfect	will+ have+ p.p.	- by this time ... - in (5 years) -when/ before	- She will have completed the course by this time next year.	- She will not have completed the course.	- What will you have studied?
9.Present Perfect continuous	have/ has +been +V.+ ing	for, since, all, the whole.	-I have been waiting since the dawn.	- I have not been waiting since the dawn.	- How long have you been waiting?
10. Past Perfect continuous	had +been + V. +ing	for, since, when, as soon as, before, after	- We had been watching the movie for two hours.	- We had not been watching the movie for two hours.	- What had you been doing for two hours?

Mubarak Al-Kabeer Educational Area

Al-Adan Secondary School For Girls

English Department



Grade 12

Module: 2

2024/2025

Prepared by:

Mrs.Eman Salama & Mrs.Jihan Assad



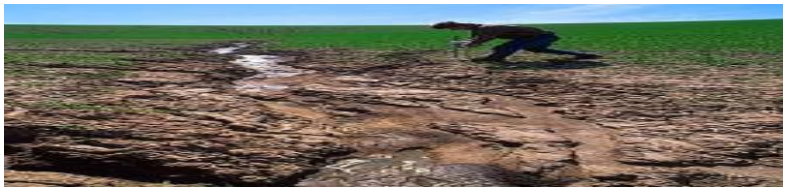


Student's Pamphlet Follow up

Date	Notes	Date	Notes



U. 4 L. 1&2



	WORD	DEFINITION
مناخ	climate (n.)	weather conditions in an area over a period of time
التصحر	desertification (n.)	the process by which fertile land becomes desert, typically as a result of drought, deforestation, or in appropriate agriculture
يدمر	erode (v.)	to destroy slowly
يرعى	graze (v.)	to put animals in a field so that they can eat the grass
قاسي	harsh (adj.)	unpleasantly rough
بتزايد	increasingly (adv.)	increasing over time
يقضي على	kill off (ph.v.)	to destroy something utterly, or destroy the remaining members of group of people or creatures
ينهك التربة زراعيا	overcultivate (v.)	to cultivate too much, more than you should
دائما	permanently (adv.)	lastingly
يعجل أو يقرب	precipitate (v.)	to cause an event or situation, typically one that is bad or undesirable to happen suddenly, unexpectedly, or prematurely
منتج/ منتجة	productive (adj.)	producing or able to produce large amounts of goods, crops or other commodities
جزء/ حصة	proportion (n.)	a part, share, or number considered in comparative relation to a whole
تربة	soil (n.)	the top layer of the earth in which plants grow
خطير	treacherous (adj.)	hazardous because of presenting hidden or unpredictable dangers
غير منتج	unproductive (adj.)	not producing or able to produce large amounts of goods, crops, or other commodities
يبعد/ يجرف	wash away (ph.v.)	if water washes something away, it carries it away, usually with great force
حرائق غابات	wild fire (n.)	a large, destructive forest, or brush, fire that spread quickly

A) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(treacherous - eroded - productive – wild fire - kill off – increasingly)

1. Her fortune has been…….……..by her extravagant style of life.

2. Poverty, illness and ignorance…..……..the development of any nation.

3. Prices are……..getting higher nowadays.

4. Our company encourages the labours to be more……...……..

5. It is raining heavily so the roads are…….this morning.

B) Choose the best answer from a, b, c and d:

1. They have become ……..aware of the importance of turning deserts into green lands.

a. productively b. increasingly c. treacherously d. harshly

2. Unfortunately, the flood had…..…….the whole farm.

a. grazed b. washed away c. overculivated d. precipitated

3. The manager should stop being……..with the employees. He should be friendly with them.

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

C) Answer the following questions :

1. Mention some of the environmental problems we confront nowadays.

……..……

……..……

2. What are the causes of many environmental problems ?

……..……

……..

3.What are the effects of desertification ?

……

……

C. Translate the following into good English:

1.تبذل الحكومة جهدا عظيما لإستصلاح جزء من الصحراء وتحويله الى حقول خضراء لتوفير الأمن الغذائي لكل مواطن.

.....

.....

2. ان للتصحر آثارا مدمرة على البيئة والإنسان والمناخ العالمي.

.....

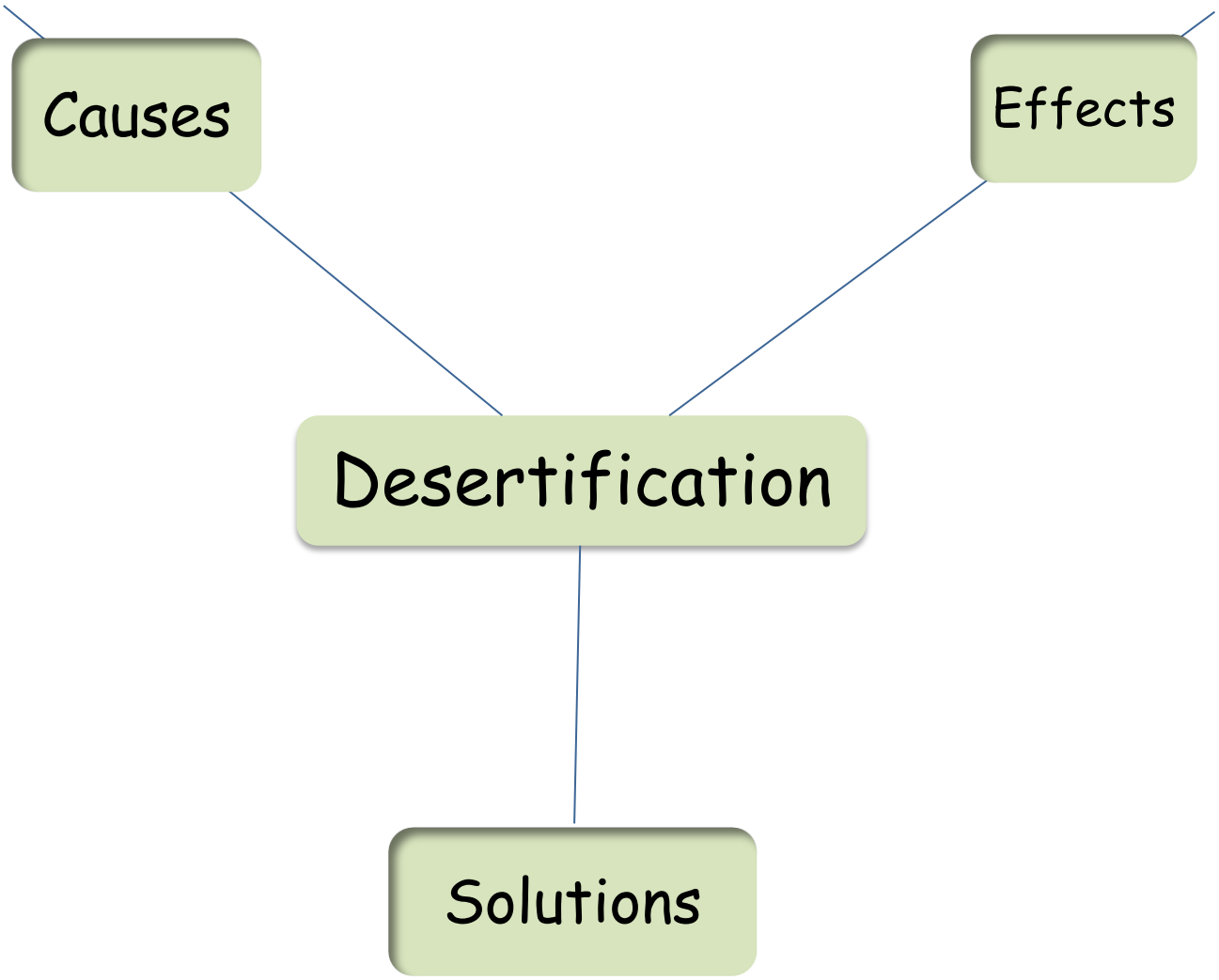
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3. يجب وقف هذه الظاهرة السلبية وذلك بوقف قطع الاشجار وحرق الغابات.

.....

.....

D. Complete the following diagram:



U. 4 L. 4 & 5



	WORD	DEFINITION
جاف / قاحل	arid (adj.)	(of land or a climate) having little or no rain, too dry or barren to support vegetarian
الغلاف الجوى	atmosphere (n.)	The mixture of gases that surrounds the Earth
خط الاستواء	equator (n.)	an imaginary line drawn around the earth equally distant from both poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemisphere and constituting the parallel of latitude
فيضان	flooding (n.)	an over flowing of a large amount of water beyond its normal confines, esp. over what is normally dry land
تنبؤات او توقعات الطقس	forecasting (n.)	a prediction or estimate of future events, esp. coming weather or financial trend
بارد جدا	frigid (adj.)	very cold in temperature
رطب	humid (adj.)	marked by a relatively high level water vapor in the atmosphere
يسيء التصرف	misbehave (v.)	to fail to conduct oneself in away that is acceptable to others, behave badly
زراعة	planting (n.)	placing (a seed, bulb, or plant) in the ground so that it can grow
سائد/ منتشر	prevailing (adj.)	widespread in a particular area at a particular time, current
يستصلح	reclaim (v.)	to bring(waste land or land formerly under water) under cultivation

A) Choose the best answer from a, b, c and d:

1.Many people have been forced to leave their homes because of the sudden……...

a. equator b. flooding c. atmosphere d. planting

2.Animals living in the North Pole are adapted to……..……weather.

a. humid b. arid c. frigid d. vital

3.The mass media helps the spread of……..thoughts and phenomena.

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

B)Translate the following into good English:

1.من العوامل التي تؤثرعلي الطقس درجة الحرارة و الضغط الجوي و المسطحات المائية.

.....

.....

Subordinate Clause	Connectors
To show reason	Because, as, since, for.
To show purpose	That, so that, in order to, so.
To show result	Consequently, thus, so.

*Subordinate Clause:

(Rainforests are disappearing fast because of the destruction made by mankind.)

-The main clause in this case is "Rainforests are disappearing fast." It is a main clause as it can be a sentence on its own. Now try reading the rest of the sentence without the main clause.
" because of the destruction made by mankind." It sounds not right? There seems to be information either in front or behind this sentence and it doesn't sound like a complete sentence. Hence, it's known as a subordinate clause.

A) Stating purpose:

1-In order to + Infinitive = To + Infinitive

- A patient stays in a hospital	in order	to get medical care
- She stood	in order	to see over the crowd.
- I gave Salim three dinars	to	buy lunch.
- We shouted	to	warn everyone of the danger.

2-**Because → clause**

- The boy was absent because he was ill.
- We had to hurry indoors because it was raining
- We didn't arrive until seven o'clock because the traffic was terrible.

3- Because of → Noun

-The boy was absent because of his illness.
-We had to hurry indoors because of the heavy rain.
-We didn't arrive until seven o'clock because of the terrible traffic.

4- So that = in order that → subject + can / will /may / could / would / might + inf.

- He spoke slowly in order that they could write everything down.
- I study hard so that I can pass the exam.
- I hid the toy so that my mother wouldn't see it.
- He trained every day in order that he might improve his performance.

5- Lead to = Be the cause of ⟶ Noun / Verb+ ing

-Heavy smoke leads to (is the cause of) death.
-Doing exercises leads to (is the cause of) losing weight.
- Last year, lack of water resources led to (was the cause of) famine.

6-With the result that ⟶ Clause

-I was in the bath, with the result that I didn't hear the telephone.

A) Do as shown in brackets:

1. Smoking is the cause of many respiratory diseases. **(Use: lead to)**

……..

2. I ran to the station in order not to be late. **(Use: in order that)**

……..

3. Loggers cut down more trees nowadays. They want to gain more money. **(Join)**

……

B) Choose the right answer from a,b and c as required:

1. She wants to join the Faculty of Medicine in order to help sick people. **(Use:In order that)**

a. She wants to join the Faculty of Medicine in order that help sick people.

b. She wants to join the Faculty of Medicine in order that she can help sick people.

c. She wants to join the Faculty of Medicine in order that she could help sick people.

2. I phoned my sister to invite her to dinner. **(Use:sothat)**

a. I phoned my sister sothat invite her to dinner.

b. I phoned my sister sothat I could invite her to dinner.

c. I phoned my sister sothat I can invite her to dinner.

3. Severe penalties are imposed with the hope that the number of poachers would decrease.

(Use: in order to)

a. Severe penalties are imposed in order to decrease the number of poachers.

b. Severe penalties are imposed in order to they would decrease the number of poachers.

c. Severe penalties are imposed in order to decreasing the number of poachers.

C) Choose the best answer from a, b, c and d:

1- I'll give you a map…….you can find the way.
a-to b- in order to c- so that d- lead to

2- The student was absent yesterday,..……he missed the test.
a-lead to b- with the result that c- sothat d- to

3- The heavy rain……devastating floods.
a- because b- to c- so that d- led to

4- A diver needs a knife……protect himself.
a-in order to b- because c- so that d- lead to

5- We need to grow more crops……..there are more people to feed.
a-led to b- to c- because d- in order to

6- Trees are cut down…….make more agricultural land.
a- because b- with the result that c- to d- led to

7- Lack of vitamins is the…..……..of many diseases.
a-lead to b- to c- cause d- because

8- Farmers tend to overcultivate their land,……the soil becomes unproductive.
a- so that b- with the result that c- because d- to

9- My father travelled to Saudi Arabia…..…….perform Omrah.
a- so that b- in order to c- because d- lead to

10-The meeting was cancelled……the heavy storm.
a-lead to b- because c- cause d- because of

11- He hasn't arrived yet.……we will go without him.

a-lead to b- so c- in order to d- because of

12- We had to cancel the trip…….my daughter's illness.

a- due to b- because c- so d- lead to

13- I was late…….the fact that the train broke down.

a- sothat b- with the result that c- cause d- owing to

The Relative pronouns



***A relative pronoun** is a pronoun that introduces a relative clause. It is called a "relative" pronoun because it "relates" to the word that it modifies.

1-Who: for (subject) only for people ⟶ is often followed by a verb.
- The person **who** phoned me last night is my teacher**.**
is ↓
(Defining relative clauses) = (clauses that are essential to the sentence and do not simply add extra information)
- Mr. Omar, **who** is very kind, is my teacher.
is ↓
(Non-defining relative clauses) = the sentence that adds extra information**)**

2-whom: for (object) only for people ⟶ is often followed by a subject.
-The person **whom** I phoned last night is my dentist.
-Mrs. Sara, **whom** I like very much, is my teacher.

3-Whose: for possession ⟶ is often followed by someone or something belongs to the person.
-The student **whose** phone just rang, should stand up.
- Students **whose** parents are wealthy, pay extra.
- My brother **whose** phone you just heard, is a doctor.

4-Which: for things
- The car **which** hit me, was yellow.
- The car **which** was a taxi, exploded.

***Note**: In non-defining relative clauses, **that** is used for things.
In defining relative clauses **that** can be used for things and people**.**

5- How: Refers to the manner and the way.
- Just tell me **how** the story ends.
- He asked me **how** to write an argumentative essay.

6- When: Refers to a time expression.
- July and August are the months **when** most of people go on holidays.
- Do you remember the day **when** we first met?

7- Where: Refers to a place.
- This is the shop **where** I bought my bike.
- We spent a pleasant day by the lake **where** we had a picnic

8- Why: Refers to a reason.
- Do you know the reason **why** so many people in the world learn English?
- The reason **why** I'm phoning you is to invite you to a party.

A) Choose the right answer from a,b and c as required:

1.This is the bank. It was robbed yesterday. **(Use: which)**

a. This is the bank which robbed yesterday.

b. This is the bank which it was robbed yesterday.

c. This is the bank which was robbed yesterday.

2.A woman tried to calm her son. He was crying. **(Use: relative pronoun)**

a. A woman tried to calm her son who was crying.

b. A woman tried to calm her son how was crying.

c. A woman tried to calm her son whose was crying.

3. I wanted to phone my doctor. I visit him regularly. **(Use: relative pronoun)**

a. I wanted to phone my doctor who I visit regularly.

b. I wanted to phone my doctor whose I visit regularly.

c. I wanted to phone my doctor whom I visit regularly.

B) Choose the right answer from a,b,c and d:

1. Spaghetti,…….many of us enjoy, can be messy.

a. who b. where c. which d. whom

2. This is the book……everyone is talking about. Would you like to read it?

a. that b. where c. how d. who

3. We didn't bring the receipt,……. was a big mistake.

a. when b. where c. who d. which

4. People……..are clever, can always find a way.

a. whom b. which c. who d. whose

5. Grandma remembers a time……. radio shows were popular.

a. when b. where c. which d. who

6. Never go to a doctor…….……office plants have died.

a. who b. whom c. whose d. which

7. Salma is the only person who understands……..the system works properly.

a. what b. how c. who d. which

U. 4 L. 7 & 8



	WORD	DEFINITION
يقلص/ يقلل	curtail (v.)	to reduce in extent or quantity, to impose a restriction on
صعوبة /عقبة	hurdle (n.)	an obstacle or difficulty
يطبق/ ينفذ	implement (v.)	to put into effect
جوهري /أساسي	intrinsic (adj.)	belonging naturally, essential
ندرة / قلة	paucity (n.)	the presence of something only in a small or insufficient quantities or amount, scarcity
حفظ / وقاية	preservation (n.)	the action of maintaining something in its original
يتغلب على	prevail over (phrasal verb)	to prove more powerful than opposing forces, be victorious
ندرة / قلة	scarcity (n.)	insufficiency, shortage
رأس الحربة / رائد	spearhead (n.)	an individual or group chosen to lead an attack or movement.
غير مبرر	unwarranted (adj.)	not justified or authorized

A) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(scarcity – hurdles – intrinsic - unwarranted - preservation)

1- The way to success is not paved or easy, but it is full of……..……..

2- Kuwait doesn't grow lots of crops owing to the...……..….of water.

3- Most people don't like a/an ……interference into their private affairs.

4- Oil is a/ an…..…….source of energy.

B) Answer the following question:

. What caused the problem of water shortage in the world?

……

C) Translate the following into good English:

1- تعاني الكثير من المناطق في كل انحاء العالم من نقص المياه.

2- لذلك يجب علينا أن نقتصد في استخدامها لأننا نحتاجها في اشياء عديدة و منها الزراعة.

.....

.....

Composition Practice 4 (Expository Writing)

An Essay (120)

Water is vital to all living things.

In (14 sentences – 160 words), plan and write a report **showing the different uses of water and how to reduce its consumption.**

Outline(20)

Introduction:

.....

.....

Body:1

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Body:2

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Conclusion**:**

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Write your topic here (100)

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Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paraphrasing and number of sentences	Spelling	Grammar	Handwriting, spacing and punctuation	Changing format	Total
60	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**-20**	**100**

Summary making (4)

Read the following passage, then do as required:

It is thought that the effects of everyday noise can leave us in a state of almost constant anxiety. Experts have researched many ways in which we can reduce this problem. Let's consider some of their ideas and suggestions. Firstly, you should try to start the day with some silence. Then, for a few minutes, sit completely still with a straight back and empty your mind. Imagine yourself looking up at a blue sky. Finally, stop talking and start thinking instead. The great thing about this exercise is that you can find peace for yourself even when you seem to be completely surrounded by noise. **(Mock Exam 2021-22)**

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

How can we reduce the problem of everyday noise?

……

……

……

……

……

……

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 marks for two sentences and above)

U. 5 L. 1 & 2

	WORD	DEFINITION
منطقة تجميع النفايات	collection points (n.)	particular spots, places, or positions in an area where rubbish or litter is gathered
يوافق	concur (v.)	to be of the same opinion; to agree
أزمة	crisis (n.)	a time of intense difficulty, trouble or danger
مكائن/آلات	machinery(n.)	machines collectively
مخالفة	offence (n.)	a breach of a law or rule; an illegal act
يشرع القانون	pass a law (expression)	to approve or put into effect (a proposal or law) by voting on it
علي نحو مرهق ماديا	prohibitively (adv.)	(of a price or charge) excessively high
يعاد إستخدامه	reprocess (v.)	to process (something, esp. spent nuclear fuel) again or differently, typically in order to reuse it

A) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(prohibitively- offence - reprocess - concurred - machinery - passed a law)

1.The Parliament has already …….……to restrict immigration.

2.There's an exhibition of the latest farm……...…..

3.This car is……..expensive. I can't afford it.

4.Kuwait is building a new recycling centre to…….….the different kinds of waste.

5.Ultimately, her parents…….....on her journey to America with her brother.

B) Answer the following questions:

- What is recycling? Why is recycling becoming an important issue?

.....

……

C) Translate the following into good English:

1. تشير الاحصائيات الى زيادة كبيرة في كميات القمامة التي يتم تدويرها.

……

……..……

2.-هنالك عدة طرق للتخلص من النفايات اما بحرقها أو دفنها او إعادة تدويرها.

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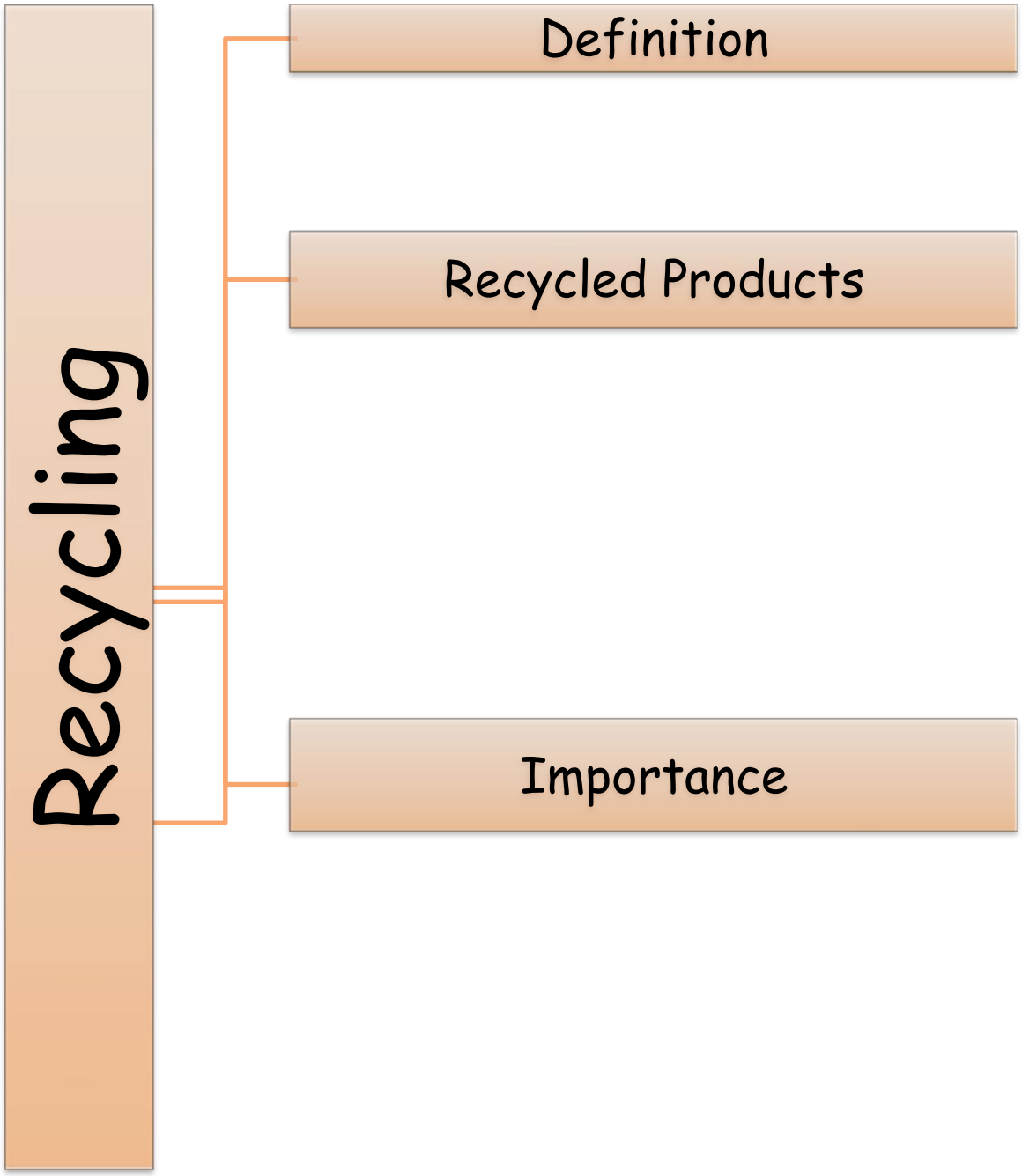
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3. -اعتقد ان إعادة تدوير النفايات المنزلية أفضل طريقة لأن لها عدة منافع.بل الأهم هو أن نقلل من النفايات التي ننتجها من البداية.

.....

.....

D) Complete the following diagram:



U. 5 L. 4 & 5



	WORD	DEFINITION
الإدارة	administration (n.)	the process or activity of running a business, organization
الإزعاج	annoyance (n.)	the feeling or state of being annoyed; irritation
البيروقراطية	bureaucracy (n.)	a system of government in which most of the important decisions are made by state officials rather than by elected representatives
يواجه	come up against (ph.v.)	to meet; to face
النقد	criticism (n.)	the expression of disapproval of someone or something based on perceived faults or mistakes
يقلل	cut down on (ph.v.)	to reduce
يتخلص من	get rid of (ph.v.)	to dispose of, throw away
يوافق / يساير	go along with (ph.v.)	to give one's consent or agreement to a person or their views
الفرن/المحرقة	incinerator (n.)	an apparatus for burning waste material, esp. industrial waste, at high temperatures until it is reduced to ash
الغضب	irritation (n.)	the state of feeling annoyed, impatient, or angry
يواكب	keep up with (ph.v.)	to know the latest information about
التغليف	packaging (n.)	materials used to wrap or protect goods
العمل الكتابي	paperwork (n.)	routine work involving written documents such as forms, records, or letters
يتحمل	put up with (ph.v.)	to accept, stand, tolerate (something unpleasant)
عمل إداري/ روتين	red tape (idiom)	paperwork and administration
يستنفد	run out of (ph.v.)	(of a supply of something) to be used up

A) Choose the best answer from a, b, c and d:

1. The noisy traffic is a continual…….. They should find a solution for it.

a. paperwork b. red tape c. annoyance d. administration

2.With all the……..involved, it takes ages to get a visa.

a. packaging b. paperwork c. administration d. incinerator

3.They were quite happy to..……..our suggestion.

a. put up with b. run out of c. go along with d. cut down on

4.Supermarkets should……..packaging. We need awareness.

a. cut down on b. put up with c. run out of d. go along with

5. It's almost impossible for people to…….all the new development in computer technology.

a. put up with b. go along with c. keep up with d. cut down on



Cut down on



run out of



get rid of



Go along with



keep up with



can't put up with



come up against

Wish



A) Wishes about the present and future:

1. We use 'wish' + past simple to express that we want a situation in the present(or future) to be different.

Examples:

-I wish I spoke Italian. (I don't speak Italian.)
-I wish I had a big car. (I don't have a big car.)
-I wish I was on a beach. (I'm in the office.)

***Future:**

-I wish it was the weekend tomorrow. (It's only Thursday tomorrow.)

B) Wishes about the past:

2. We use 'wish' + past perfect to express regret, or that we want a situation in the past to be different.

Examples:

-I wish I hadn't eaten so much yesterday. (I ate a lot.)
-I wish they'd come on holiday with us. (They didn't come on holiday with us.)
-I wish I had studied harder at school. (I was lazy at school.)

C) Wish + would

3. We use 'wish' + would + infinitive to express impatience, annoyance or dissatisfaction with a present action.

Examples:

- I wish you would stop smoking. (You are smoking at the moment and it is annoying me.)
- I wish it would stop raining. (I'm impatient because it is raining and I want to go outside.)
- I wish she'd be quiet. (I am annoyed because she is speaking.)
- I wish you wouldn't keep borrowing money from me.

This rule can be also used with the following words and phrases:

{Imagine / suppose / if only / as if / as though /it's high time / I'd rather}

Examples: 1- **I wish I could play** the piano perfectly.

2- **I'd rather** you **had gone** earlier to the meeting yesterday.

3- **If only** I **had gone** to the university when I was young.

4- She walks **as if** she **were** a queen.

A) Choose the right answer from a , b . c , and d:

1. I wish I……..with my family to London last year.

a) travel b) travelled c) have travelled d) had travelled

2. He is only a student, but sometimes he acts as if he……..…a tutor.

a) are b) had been c) is d) were

3. I wish we…….our friends in Sara's wedding now.

a) meet b) had met c) will meet d) met

4. Ali doesn't know French. He wishes he…….it.

a) knew b) had known c) knows d) will know

5. My sister didn't attend the family gathering last week. I wish she…….there.

a) be b) had been c) were d) will be

B) Choose the right answer from a, b and c as required:

1- I forget my English workbook at home. **(Begin with:I wish)**

a. I wish I forget my English workbook at home.
b. I wish I had not forgotten my English workbook at home.
c. I wish I didn't forget my English workbook at home.

2- Mariam didn't have enough money to buy a new car**.** **(Begin with:I wish)**

a. I wish Mariam had enough money to buy a new car**.**
b. I wish Mariam had had enough money to buy a new car**.**
c. I wish Mariam has had enough money to buy a new car**.**

3- We regret the bad mark we got last year. **(Use: Unreal past)**

a. I wish we hadn't got bad mark last year.
b. I wish we had got bad mark last year.
c. I wish we didn't get bad mark last year.

4- My brother always fails the driving test. **(Use: Unreal past)**

a. I wish my brother doesn't fail the driving test.
b. I wish my brother hadn't failed the driving test.
c. I wish my brother didn't fail the driving test.

U. 5 L. 7&8

	WORD	DEFINITION
مكون	component(n.)	A part or element of a larger whole of a larger whole
يستخدم السماد/ يسمد	compost(v.)	to make (vegetable matter or manure) into decayed organic material used as a plant fertilizer
ثابت/ بشكل منتظم	constant (adj.)	occurring continuously over a period of time
جزء من كل	constituent (n.)	being a part of whole
الفترة	duration (n.)	the time during which something continues
مشجع	heartening(adj.)	inspiring, elevating
مخلفات المنزل	household waste (n)	material that is not wanted at home
الحرق	incineration(n.)	the process of destroying (something, esp. waste material) by burning
مادة	material (n.)	the matter from which a thing is or can be made
كمية	quantity(n.)	amount or number of something
اتجاه / نزعة	trend(n.)	a general direction in which something is developing or changing
زيادة سريعة	upsurge (n.)	an upward surge in the strength or quantity of something; an increase

B) Choose the best answer from a, b, c and d:

1.Eldery always need…..……attention from their kids. They shouldn't be left alone for a long time.

a. constant b. frigid c. commercial d. arid

2.Millions of tons of..……are recycled every year.

a. quantity b. incineration c. household waste d. trend

3.There is a growing…..……towards earlier retirement**.**

a. quantity b. trend c. upsurge d. duration

4.The……...of waste leads to air pollution.

a. constituent b. duration c. trend d. incineration

Composition Practice 5 (Expository Writing)

An Essay (120)

" When you put the whole picture together, recycling is the right thing to do."

Plan and write an essay of about (14 sentences - 160 words) mentioning **the importance of recycling and how you can take part in its process.**

Outline(20)

Introduction:

.....

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Body:1

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Body:2

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Conclusion:

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Write your topic here (100)

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Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paraphrasing and number of sentences	Spelling	Grammar	Handwriting, spacing and punctuation	Changing format	Total
60	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**-20**	**100**

Summary making (5)

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Everyone - adults, teens, and even children, experience stress. Stress is a reaction to a situation where a person feels threatened or anxious. Stress can be positive or negative. Learning healthy ways to cope and getting the right care and support can help reduce stressful feelings and symptoms. Share your problems and how you are feeling and cope with a parent or a friend. If news events are causing your stress, take a break from listening or watching the news. You must recognize when you need more help. If problems continue ,you can talk to a psychologist, social worker , doctor, or professional counselor. Taking care of yourself is essential. You should eat healthy, well-balanced meals, exercise on a regular basis and get plenty of sleep.

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

How one can decrease stress feelings?

……

……

……

……

……

……

	Content / relevance of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Format	Total
Rubrics	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 marks for two sentences and above)

U. 6 L. 1&2



	WORD	DEFINITION
حاد	acute (adj.)	acute senses such as hearing , taste, etc are very good and sensitive
يتجنب / يتفادى	avoid (v.)	to keep away from or stop oneself from doing something
رطب	damp(adj.)	slightly wet
فسيح / واسع	expansive (adj.)	covering a wide area in terms of space or scope ; extensive or wide-ranging
إنقراض	extinction (n.)	the state or process of a species being or becoming extinct
فاتن	fascinating (adj.)	extremely interesting
يقوم الحيوان بالبيات الشتوي	hibernate (v.)	to sleep during the winter
دائم	permanent (adj.)	lasting or intended to last or remain unchanged
يشكل / يقدم	pose (v.)	to present or constitute
ملجأ	refuge (n.)	shelter or protection from someone or something
حفظ	reservation (n.)	the action of reserving something
جبان	reticent (adj.)	easily frightened / timid
منعزل /وحيد-	solitary (adj.)	done or existing alone
ساق النبات	stem (n.)	the long thin part of a plant , from which leaves , flowers or fruit grow
يهدد	threaten (v.)	endanger
جبان	timid (adj.)	showing a lack of courage or confidence; easily frightened

A) Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(acute / damp / reservation / solitary / refuge / permanent)

1. That disease can cause……..….damage to his brain.

2. The tables aren't clean. Wipe them with a/an.…….……cloth, please.

3. During the frequent air-raids, people took……..…….in their cellars.

4. Dogs are well known for their……..…..….sense of smell.

5. Our ancestors used simple ways of food …….like salting and drying.

B) Choose the best answer from a, b, c and d:

1. The schoolyard includes a/ an……..……..play area.

a. acute b. expansive c. permanent d. solitary

2. Deer are naturally..…….……..creatures.

a. timid b. expansive c. permanent d. expansive

3. Bears must eat a lot of food before they…….in their caves.

a. avoid b. pose c. threaten d. hibernate

4. Many animals around the world are…..……with extinction.

a. avoided b. posed c. threatened d. hibernated

C) Answer the following questions:

1- Name some under threat animals.

.....

.....

2-Do you think rare animals should be saved? Why?

.....

.....

D) Translate the following into good English:

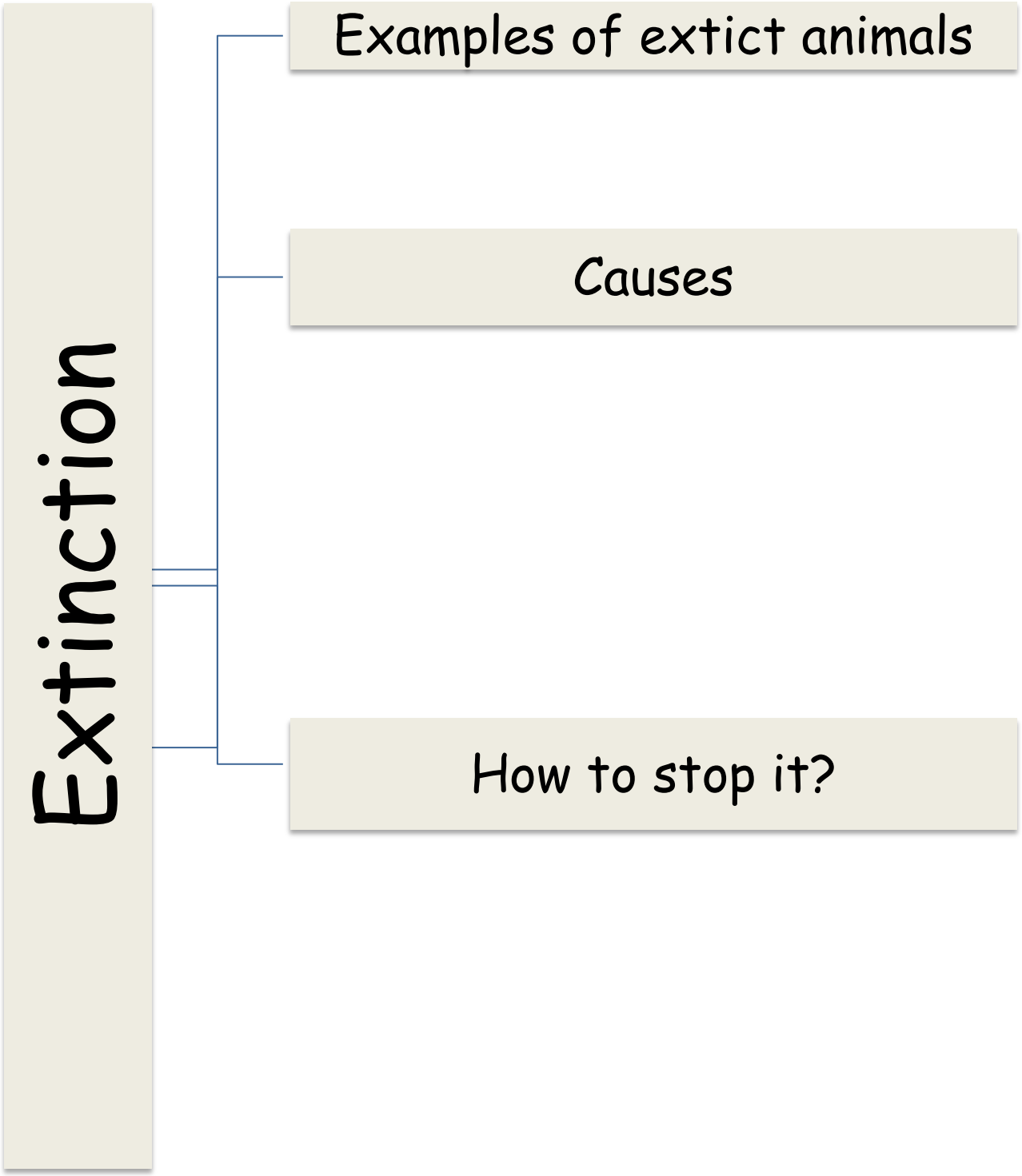
1. الكثير من الحيوانات تتعرض لخطر الانقراض نتيجة لتصرفات بعض البشر الخاطئة.

٢. وأيضا بسبب جهلهم يتم تدمير الموطن الطبيعي للحيوانات والنباتات.

.....

.....

E) Complete the following diagram:



U. 6 L. 4&5



	WORD	MEANING
مدرك/واعي	aware (adj.)	having knowledge or perception of a situation or fact
وفرة/ سخاء	bounty (n.)	an abundance or plenty
يزرع	cultivate (v.)	to grow, raise plant, sow
يتجاوز / يتعدى على	encroach (v.)	to intrude on a person's territory or a thing considered to be a right
ينمو	grow (v.)	to become larger or greater over a period of time
غير شرعي	illegitimate (adj.)	not authorized by the law ; not in accordance with accepted standards or rules
تغذية	nourishment (n.)	food, or the valuable substances in food that a person requires to live , grow or remain fit and healthy
جزاء	recompense (n.)	compensation or reward given for effort made
مكافأة	reward (n.)	a thing given in recognition of service , effort or achievement
يتعدى على	trespass on (phr. v)	to make unfair claims on or take advantage of something
غير مرخص / غيرشرعي	unsanctioned (adj.)	illegal, unofficial, unauthorized
ثروة	wealth (n.)	an abundance of valuable possessions

A) Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(wealth – grew – bounty- reward - encroach)

1. Our company profits……..by 7% last year.

2. He never allows anyone to……..……..upon his family life.

3. You deserve a/an…….……for being so helpful.

4. He is a person of…….and influence.

B) Translate the following into good English:

1-يحثنا الدين الإسلامي على الزراعة والعناية بالنباتات لما لها من فوائد عظيمة للبشرية.

.....

Modals of Possibilities



*Must: is most commonly used to express certainty. That means you are sure what you say is true.

1-That must be Jerry. They said he was tall with bright red hair.
2-That must have been the right restaurant. There were no other restaurants here.
3-You must be hungry. You haven't eaten anything all day.

*Can't: is most commonly used to express certainty. That means you are sure what you say is not true.

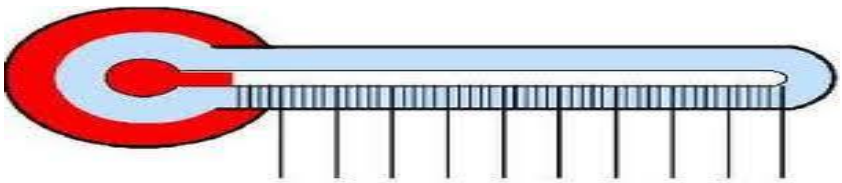
1- You can't be hungry. You've just eaten.
2- He was in London one hour ago when I spoke to him. He can't be here yet.
3- She can't be ill. I've just seen her in the shop and she looked fine.

*May/Might: is most commonly used to express uncertainty. That means you are not sure what you say is true or not.

1- She may be at home by now but it's not sure at all.
2- I might not have time to go to the shops for you.
3- I might have dropped it in the street.

*Could: She could be sick. (I am stating a mere guess. This is a very weak degree of certainty)

1- At this hour, the bank could be closed.
2- I could visit you this weekend.



Must: you are 95% sure that something is the case.

Can't: you are 100% sure that something is NOT true.

Might: you think that something has a possibility of being true or not 50%.

Could: This form is not as strong as 'might' or 'may'. It is just one of a number of possibilities.

*Notice that the past form remains must have + p.p. /can't have + p.p. /
might have + p.p. /could have + p.p.

*Note: We use "**Unlike**" to show contrast.

-**Unlike** the electricity generated from fossil fuels, wind power produces no greenhouse gases.

-In the 1970s, the temperatures dropped, **unlike** the temperature rises experienced in the 1990s.

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

1. I……..…….go to the party tonight. I am not sure.
a. must b. might c. can d. can't

2 . We……go to the concert till the rain stops. We are sure we don't go.
a. can't b. might c. can d. must

3. Everyone received 100% on the math exam. It…….have been easy.
a. might b. can't c. must d. could

4. I waved when I saw my aunt in town yesterday afternoon, but she just kept on walking. She…….have seen me at all.
a. can b. might c. must d. can't

5.The DVD machine was on when I got up this morning. My brother …… to turn it off.
a. might have forgotten b. might forget c. can't forget d. can have forgotten

6. Our neighbours decided to move. They…..……a new house as they didn't like renting.
a. can't have bought b. might buy c. must buy d. must have bought

7. He is yawning a lot. He..……..have stayed up late last night.
a. might b. can't c. can d. must

8. He walked straight into the gate and hit himself. He……..have been looking where he was going to.
a. can't b. might c. must d. can

9.He…….....himself after he had fallen off his bike. I'm not sure.
a. might hurt b. can't hurt c. must have hurt d. could have hurt

10 . Mohsen starts work at 8:30. He…..…...……for work at 8:10 to catch the bus.
a. must leave b. could leave c. can't leave d. can leave



*Use: We only use the passive when we are interested in the object or when we do not know who caused the action.

*Form: ⇨ 1- Omitting the subject.
2- Starting with the object (what comes after the verb).
3- Underlining the verbs and identifying the tense then making the following changes :

* Simple Present → is / am / are + P.P

-~~The teacher~~ explains the lesson.
The lesson is explained.

* Simple Past → was / Were + P.P

-~~The teacher~~ explained the lesson.
The lesson was explained.

* Present continuous → is / am / are + being + P.P

-~~The teacher~~ is explaining the lessons.
The lessons are being explained.

* Past continuous → Was / Were + being + P.P

-~~The teacher~~ was explaining the lessons.
The lessons were being explained.

*Present Perfect → has / have + been + P.P

_ ~~The teacher~~ has explained the lessons.
The lessons have been explained.

*Past Perfect → had + been + P.P

_ ~~The teacher~~ had explained the lessons.
The lessons had been explained.

* Modals → modal verbs+ be + P.P

_ ~~The teacher~~ must explain the lessons.
The lessons must be explained.

4- If you want to add the subject at the end, use by before it.

A) Change the following sentences into passive voice (Focus):

1) Mohammad is generously donating money to the homeless shelter.

……

2) Saleh painted the entire house last week.

……

3) We have got to submit our researches to our teachers.

……

B) Choose the right answer from a, b and c as required:

1) He is going to sell the rights to his book for $250,000. **(Change into passive)**

a. The rights to his book are going to be sold for $250,000.

b. The rights to his book were going to be sold for $250,000.

c. The rights to his book have been sold for $250,000.

2) My mother was teaching Salim English when I came home. **(Change into passive)**

a. Salim is being taught English when I came home.

b. Salim was being taught English when I came home.

c. Salim had been taught English when I came home.

3) My neighbor has given me her keys by mistake. **(Change into focus)**

a. I have been given my neighbor's keys by mistake.

b. I was given my neighbor's keys by mistake.

c. I have given my neighbor's keys by mistake.

4) You must take your medicine on time to recover soon. **(Change into passive)**

a. Your medicine must be taken on time to recover soon.

b. Your medicine can be taken on time to recover soon.

c. Your medicine must have been taken on time to recover soon.

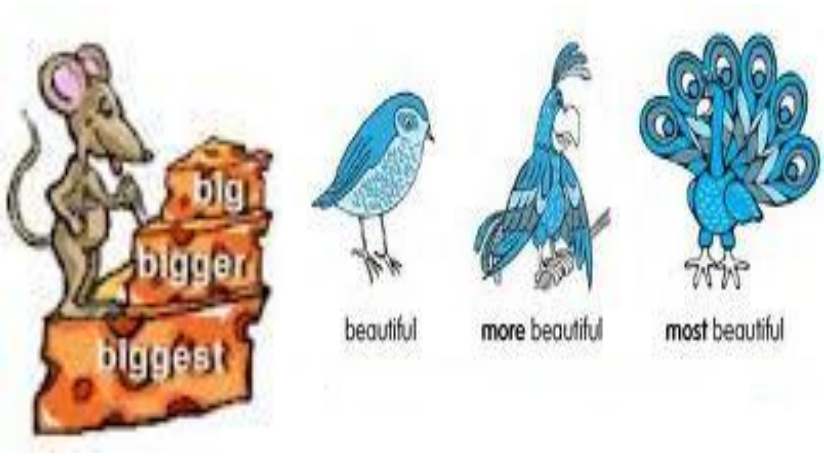
5) The maid should have cleaned my room. **(Change into focus)**

a. My room should have been cleaned by the maid.

b. My room should be cleaned by the maid.

c. My room has been cleaned by the maid.

Comparison of adjectives





A - Comparison with -er/-est

1- Adjectives with one syllable: clean – clean**er than - the** clean**est.**

2- Adjectives with two syllables, ending in

***(y):** eas**y**- eas**ier than** – **the** eas**iest**.

***(er):** clev**er**- clever**er than- the** clever**est.**

***(le):** simp**le**- simp**ler than-the** simp**lest.**

***(ow):** narr**ow**- narrow**er than- the** narrow**est.**

B - Comparison with more – most/less – least

***All the adjectives with more than one syllable except the previous ones.**

difficult **- more/ less** difficult **than - the most /least** difficult

C - Irregular adjectives

***bad – worse than – the worst**

***many/much – more than - the most**

***little – less than – the least**



***** Use as adjective as if the two are equal

Example: Omar is as old as Ahmed.

Omar is as beautiful as Ahmed.



* Use <u>not as … as / not so … as</u> if the two are not equal.

Example: Jasim is not as tall as Ali.
Jasim's hair is not so short as Ali.

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

1- Tamer is ……boy in the class.
a) strong b) stronger c) the strongest d) strongest

2-I'm..……..at tennis than my oldest sister.
a) better b) good c) best d) the best

3- Ice Hockey is……..sport in Canada.
a) popular b) the most popular c) more popular d) most popular

4- The weather this week is…….……..bad as last week.
a) as b) so c) the d) more

5- A cheetah is ……than a horse.
a) fast b) faster c) fastest d) the fastest

6- Chinese is the……language.
a) most difficult b) difficult c) more difficult d) less difficult

7- Ali is as……..as Omar.
a) clever b) cleverer c) cleverer than d) cleverest

8- A parrot is the……..bird, I've ever seen.
a) colorful b) more colorful c) the most colorful d) most colorful

9- I don't work very hard. You work……..than me.
a) hardest b) the hardest c) harder d) hard

10- They haven't got much money. You've got..……than them.
a) more b) most c) little d) much



U. 6 L. 7&8



	WORD	MEANING
المزدهرة	burgeoning (adj.)	growing or expanding rapidly
موافقة جماعية	consensus (n.)	general agreement
قلة	dearth(n.)	a scarcity or lack of something
يتخرج	graduate (v.)	to successfully complete an academic degree, course of training
إسكان	housing (v.)	houses and apartments considered collectively
مسبب	knock-on (adj.)	of a process in which everything that happens causes something else to happen
يستخدم	utilize (v.)	to make practical and effective use of
بصوت عالي	vociferously (adv.)	enthusiastically, loudly
الأراضي السبخة / مستنقعات	wetland (n.)	land consisting of marshes or swamps ; saturated land

A) Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(dearth - knock-on - vociferously - utilize – wetlands)

1.There is a……..of new homes nowadays.

2.The……..…..are home to a large variety of wildlife.

3.The Romans were the first to……..concrete as a building material.

4.They complained…….about the bad service of that restaurant.

B. Translate the following into good English:

1. يقترح بعض رجال الاعمال تحويل اراضي المستنقعات الى مناطق سكنية.

.....

Composition Practice 6 (Expository Writing)

An Essay (120)

Land reclamation is a popular urban development strategy.

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

Outline(20)

Introduction:

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Body:1

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Body:2

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Conclusion:

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Write your topic here (100)

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Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paraphrasing and number of sentences	Spelling	Grammar	Handwriting, spacing and punctuation	Changing format	Total
60	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**-20**	**100**

Summary making (6)

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Did you know that in the UK, around 49% of all unwanted textiles gets thrown in the rubbish bin each year? The good news is that there are lots of simple ways to keep clothing and textiles in use, and out of the bin. Clothes that are in good condition can be sold . Donate items to registered charities and re-use organizations. The ' Take Back Bag' is a way of collecting unwanted clothing directly from people's homes. Damaged items often end up in a landfill. Many of those could be salvaged with a bit of home mending and sewing.

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

How to recycle unwanted clothing and textiles**?**

……

……

……

……

……

……

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 marks for two sentences and above)

Set-Book U.4

1. Define Desertification.

- It is the process in which productive land changes into desert.

2. Mention the causes of desertification.

- The causes are the natural changes in the climate and the unacceptable activities of human beings such as, overgrazing.

3. Desertification is sometimes caused by humans. Explain.

- It's caused by farmers who overcultivate the land which makes the soil poor. Loggers cut down the trees which causes desertification.

4. What are the bad effects of desertification?

- The soil becomes poor and unproductive. People may die because of shortages of food and water.

5. Mention some environmental problems that affect our entire world .

- There are desertification , lack of water and deforestation.

6. Desertification can create serious effects on our environment. Explain.

- It can create treacherous wildfires and strong winds. It can create a pressure on water.

7. What's the importance of water?

- Water plays an intrinsic role in agricultural production. Water clears the toxic waste from different parts of the body.

8. Mention some examples of wasteful use of water.

- Running the tap while brushing the teeth is an example of wasteful use of water . Washing cars with hose is another example .

9. What are the actions that Kuwait has taken to cut back on the consumption of water?

- It has developed the first desalination plant in the Middle East. It has implemented studies to improve the efficiency in the use of water for agriculture.

10.Suggest some ways to conserve water.

- We can take shorter showers. We should check all water pipes for pin holes leaks.

Set-Book U.5

1. Mention the types of household waste that should be recycled.

- There are glass , metal , paper and plastic .

2. Ecology is the balance between man and nature. How can we keep ecology in balance?

- We should use the world's sources in moderation .We should protect endangered species.

3. Kuwait has precious resources that we should use wisely. Mention two.

- It has oil and the heat from the sun .

4. How seriously do people take the problem of waste and recycling in Kuwait?

- Rubbish is collected daily and sent to landfill sites. Household waste is recycled by very special machinery.

5. Why is recycling becoming a very important issue for many people today?
<u>OR</u> What are the advantages of recycling ?

- Recycling has become a very profitable business. It's good to get rid of the wastes that cause harmful diseases.

6.What does recycling mean?

- It means reusing unwanted materials to create new ones.

7. Mention some of recycling disadvantages.

-The cost of collecting and transporting items is high. Some recycled products might produce toxins in the process.

8**. We can get rid of waste through many ways. Give examples.**

- We can burn , bury or recycle it.

Set-Book U.6



1. Mention some characteristics of the panda? What do pandas feed on?

- It lives in cold, damp conditions. It is very good at climbing. <u>They feed on</u> leaves , stem, fish and eggs.

2. How can Pandas avoid their enemies?

- They can climb up the nearest tree for refuge. Their acute hearing also helps them to avoid their enemies.

3 . Mention some of the Panda's enemies.

-There are vicious animals such as, brown bears. There are humans who are for pandas' skin.

4. Mention some solutions to save pandas lives?

- They should ban hunting pandas. Anyone who is caught hunting pandas must be punished. Setting up special expansive reservations for pandas is a must.

5. What is the importance of plants?

- They enrich the soil. They protect the soil from erosion. They produce the oxygen we need to breathe. They provide us with medicine , oil , perfumes , waxes , fibers timbers and fuel .

6. Our religion is against cutting down the trees, why?

- Because it encroaches on the bounty of all. Cutting trees disturbs the beauty of the environment.

7. What is meant by reclamation?

-Taking land from the sea or from marshes in order to create farmland, housing, resorts and even shopping centers .

8. Are you <u>for</u> or <u>against</u> land reclamation? Why?

*<u>I'm for it because</u>

. it alleviates issues such as overcrowding and sanitation

. it alleviates hunger by draining swamp and marshlands to create agricultural areas.

or *<u>I'm against it because …</u>

. it disrupts local environment.

. damage can occur to coral reefs and other underwater habitats.

. it can affect species such as rare migratory bird.

Focus on

1. Why was the Arfaj chosen as the Kuwaiti national flower?

-It's chosen as the Kuwaiti national flower because of its historic significance of Kuwaitis. It was used as a natural medicine.

2. By Protecting rare plants, we are protecting a part of Kuwait itself. Explain.

-Rare plants such as Arfaj is considered the national flower of Kuwait.Such plant is considered Kuwait's natural heritage, so we are protecting our heritage.

Functions

What would you say in the following situations:

1. You have heard that some developing countries get rid of the wastes in a bad way.

……

2. Your brother tells you that playing sports is tiring and useless.

……

3. A neighbour is cutting some trees nearby.

……

4. Your friend says that more flyovers should be built to solve traffic problems.

……

5. One of your friends has been chosen for a scholarship to America.

……

6. Your sister always jumps to conclusions without enough evidence.

……

7. Your brother says that crime doesn't pay.

……

8. Some girls were making noise , so you didn't understand what the teacher was explaining.
……

9. You aren't allowed to sit for the exam because you are too late.

……

10. You want to join a youth camp in Australia, but your father refuses.

……

11. You had a meal at a restaurant. A friend of yours asked you if you had enjoyed it.

……

12. Your friend thinks of running a campaign to save our natural resources.

……

Reading Comprehension (110 Marks)

Read the following passage ,then answer the questions below:

Bats are wild animals. They are the only mammals that are able to fly. Bats can be found almost everywhere in the whole world except in very cold or very hot countries. They are mostly found in tropical countries.

Bats have an interesting way of looking at their world. Bats are nocturnal, which means they are most active at night. They don't use their eyes to find their way around in the dark. They use their ears instead.

Bats are among a very selected group of animals. The animals in this group also include whales and dolphins. They all use a very high frequency sound, which is a special noise, to do what other animals do with their eyes. This skill is known as echolocation. Echolocation allows bats to hunt for food. It also helps **them** avoid obstacles in their path as they fly in the dark. It even lets them communicate with other bats.

So how does echolocation work? It is just like ringing sounds in a large, empty room or at the edge of a narrow valley. Bats move air across their vocal cords just like people do when they speak or shout. Some bats make the sound come out of their mouths. Others make the sound come out of their noses. The sound they make has a very high noise. This means the sound waves move very quickly. The energy from the sound waves goes out in front of the bat and **bounces off** any objects there. It creates a ringing sound that returns back to the bat.

The bat's ears often appear quite large compared to the size of its head. Depending on where the sound hits on the folds of the bat's ear, the bat can tell very precisely where an object is. The strength of the echo can even tell the bat how large the object is. The echo from a moving object has a different sound from the one that is still. It is either lower or louder. The sound is louder if the object is coming closer and lower if it's going away. This is important because it helps the bat find insects to eat.

The process of echolocation is very natural for the bat. The bat does not have to think about listening, or what to do next. It is natural for bats to see with their ears!

(Mock Exam2021-22)

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: (5x 10=50 M)

1. A suitable title for the passage e is……..

a. Sound Waves b. Vocal Cords

c. Echolocation in Bats d. Bats are nocturnal

2 . The underlined word **bounces off** in the 4 th paragraph is closest in meaning to ….

a. hits b. flies c. accepts d. echoes

3 . The underlined pronoun **them** in the **3 rd** paragraph refers to …… ……

a. bats b. dolphins c. animals d. whales

4 . Bats can find their food …….

a. with their eyes. b. during the day.

c. based on their ears. d. in hot or cold areas.

5 . According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT TRUE** ?

a. Bats are most active at night.

b. The bat's head is smaller in size than its ear.

c. Bats are different from other animals in finding their way.

d. Sound of objects prevents bats from getting their food.

B. Answer the following questions: (4 x15=60 Ms)

6. What kind of sound does a bat use for echolocation?

……

7. Where are bats mostly found?

……..

8. How do bats make the sound?

……

9. How can bats tell accurately where an object is?

……