



**Al Kuwait Modern Civil School
for boys**

Remedial Exercises

2020 - 2021

Grade 12
Second Term

Unit Seven “Staying Active”

How can you stay active and ensure a long life?



Doing sport



Sleeping well



Eating healthy food



Avoiding bad habits



Mentally active



Reading books



Playing chess



Doing puzzles

Eating fast food
Skipping breakfast
Smoking
Staying up late

Staying active is good and beneficial

increases energy

improves your health

makes you feel happier

helps you to lose weight

keeps your muscles supple

improves your immune system

improves your brain health and memory

Life expectancy has increased



Due to

Modern medicine

Better health care

Good social life



Importance of sleep

makes you retain information easily

makes you stay active all day

improves your immune system

makes you think better



Sleep deprivation problems

Gaining weight

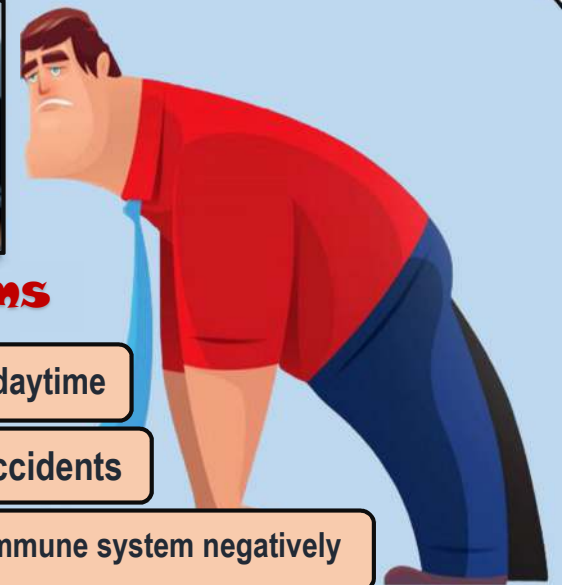
Feeling drowsy during daytime

Causing work mistakes

Causing car accidents

Causing failure at school

Affecting your immune system negatively



Signs of sleep loss



Lack of concentration

Being moody

Feeling sleepy

Difficulty to get up
in the morning

Having memory
problems

Types of sleep

*Deep
sleep*

We feel refreshed
after getting up



*Shallow
sleep*

We feel tired
after getting up

Sleep factors

Age

Genetic
make up

Daily
routine

Quality
of sleep

Respecting the elderly



Why should we respect them??

to repay them

Islam orders us to do so

to show them gratitude

to be respected when we grow old

Geriatric homes are rare in the Arab countries

Why?!!

Islam teaches children to honour their parents and show them compassion

Our traditions urge us to respect the elderly and take care of them



How can we show them respect??

Helping them to do simple tasks

Holding doors open for them

Standing when they enter a room

Listening carefully to their advice

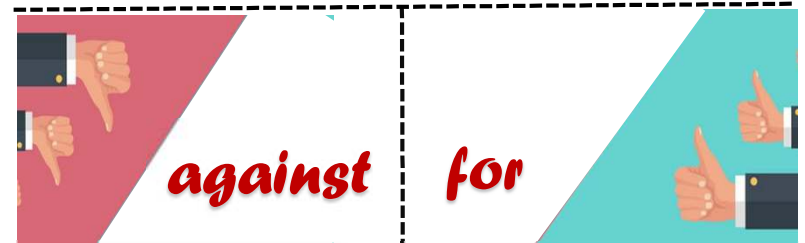
Not interrupting them while talking

Treating them in a friendly way

Lowering your voice when talking to them



Some people are for geriatric homes while others are against the idea each group has a point of view



They say that Islam taught us to honour the elderly and take care of them

They say that they will receive the professional health care they can't find at home from their children.

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- cardiovascular	(adj.)	Smoking is the main cause of <u>cardiovascular</u> and respiratory diseases.	متصل بالقلب
2- centenarian	(n.)	Japan has more than 4,000 <u>centenarians</u> .	معمّر
3- commentary	(n.)	His <u>commentary</u> on the football match was excellent.	تعليق
4- cycle	(v.)	I never <u>cycle</u> up that hill it's too steep.	يقود دراجة
5- elderly	(adj.)	Without help, many <u>elderly</u> people would be left isolated.	كبار السن
6- expectation	(n.)	For some time he lived with the <u>expectation</u> that he was going to die.	توقع
7- geriatric	(adj.)	It is rare to find <u>geriatric</u> homes in the Arab World.	المسنين
8- honour	(v.)	We are here today to <u>honour</u> the men who gave their lives for their country.	شرف
9- integral	(adj.)	Vegetables are an <u>integral</u> part of our diet.	مكمل – مدمج
10- onerous	(adj.)	My household duties were not particularly <u>onerous</u> .	شاق - ثقيل
11- supple	(adj.)	The gloves were made of very <u>supple</u> leather.	لين - رشيق
12- vigorous	(adj.)	Take <u>vigorous</u> exercise for several hours a week.	نشيط

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list below:

[vigorous – centenarians – elderly – cycle – honour – expectation]

- Only half an hour of stretching in the morning will help your muscles and back.
- The number of is increasing due to medical care and technological advancement.
- My uncle is much more than his age would suggest because he doesn't exercise.
- Old people will keep physically fit if they walk daily, and stroll around parks.
- Considering the injuries Fahd's had, there can be little of him winning the race.

Choose the most suitable answers from a, b, c and d:

- Restaurants and cafés are parts of the social life of most cities in Europe.
a. onerous b. integral c. geriatric d. supple
- The local authorities have decided to build a home for the elderly in the city.
a. vigorous b. cardiovascular c. geriatric d. elderly

1. The children waited patiently inof the magician.
 a. admiration b. expectation c. reverence d. affection
2. My grandfather was admitted to theward in that hospital.
 a. supple b. integral c. fatal d. geriatric
3. Will youme with a visit to discuss this subject together?
 a. honour b. conceal c. bestow d. deserve
4. Your arms and legs are parts of your body.
 a. supple b. chronic c. integral d. shallow
2. The doctor's report said that you suffer fromproblems.
 a. vigorous b. cardiovascular c. geriatric d. elderly
3. I bought that book because it has a translation of Shakespeare's plays with a
 a. admiration b. expectation c. reverence d. commentary
4. Hassan doesn't have a car, so heto work every day.
 a. honours b. conceals c. cycles d. deserves
5. Your uncle is very active for a/anman.
 a. admiration b. centenarian c. reverence d. commentary

Answer the following questions:

- 1- How can you keep active and ensure a long life?

- 2- What should you do to keep your brain fit?

- 3- Old people's homes are often known as geriatric homes. Why do you think such homes are uncommon in Kuwait and the Arab World?

Translate the following sentences into good English:

أحمد: على الرغم من أنه معمر مؤوي إلا أنه يؤدي عملاً مضمناً يعكس نمط حياته المفعم بالحياة.

.....

سالم: يندر وجود دور للمسنين في الكويت نظراً لما يتمتع به كبار السن من الاحترام والرعاية.

.....

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- chronic	(adj.)	He suffers from <u>chronic</u> back pain.	مزمن
2- deprived of	(ph.v)	In prison they were starved and <u>deprived of</u> sleep.	محروم من
3- drowsy	(adj.)	That drug can make you <u>drowsy</u> .	نعسان / متعب
4- genetic make-up	(n.)	<u>Genetic make-up</u> is one of the factors that affect our sleep.	التكوين الجيني
5- refusal	(adj.)	His <u>refusal</u> to pay the fine got him into even more trouble.	مريح
6- shallow	(adj.)	The water gets quite <u>shallow</u> towards the shore.	سطحي

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

[Chronic – Shallow – restless – deprived of – drowsy - genetic make-up]

- sleep and stress may lead to many health problems.
- sleep deprivation and a poor diet can affect the immune system badly.
- Our family chalet is relaxing and In fact, it's the best place for a holiday.
- I feeland have to fight off the urge to sleep.
- The diet allows you to eat less, so you won't feelof your favorite food.

Choose the most suitable answers from a, b, c and d:

- My father walks with a cane because he suffers from knee arthritis.
a. restless b. drowsy c. chronic d. elderly
- Healing meditation music is sometimes necessary for deep and sleep.
a. restless b. chronic c. geriatric d. supple
- I am afraid; your immune system will be badly affected if you are of sleep.
a. honoured b. made up c. deprived d. cycled
- How much sleep we need depends on the quality of our sleep and our.....
a. genetic make-up b. expectation c. reverence d. affection
- I like to swim here in this area. The water is
a. chronic b. shallow c. drowsy d. vigorous
- The people revolted because they aretheir civil rights.
a. made up for b. did up c. made up d. deprived of

7. Some countries are unable to solve the unemployment problem.
a. chronic b. shallow c. drowsy d. vigorous
8. Don't administer that drug while driving. It will make you
a. restless b. drowsy c. chronic d. elderly

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the importance of sleep? / Why is it important to get enough sleep?
.....
2. How much sleep we need depends on several factors. Mention some.
.....
.....
3. There are some signs that indicate that someone doesn't get enough sleep and needs more. Discuss
.....
.....
4. The quality of our sleep affects us. Discuss.
.....
.....

Translate the following into good English:

أحمد: من النادر أن نجد بيوت كبار السن في دولة الكويت والعالم العربي .

.....
.....

علي: هذا صحيح وذلك لأن ديننا الإسلامي يحثنا على احترام الأباء وحسن معاملتهم في الكبر .

.....
.....

فهد: لدى الكويت أفضل وسائل الاعلام وأكثرها شفافية في العالم العربي .

.....
.....

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- blizzard	(n.)	Yesterday, we got stuck in a <u>blizzard</u> for six hours.	عاصفة ثلجية
2- conceal	(v.)	He had to <u>conceal</u> his identity to escape the police.	يخفي
3- dispute	(n.)	Don't let a little <u>dispute</u> break up a great friendship.	نزاع
4- do away with	(ph.v)	I think we should <u>do away with</u> the traditional way of voting in elections.	يتخلص من
5- do up	(ph.v)	He <u>did up</u> his buttons because they were loose.	يثبت
6- do without	(ph.v)	In her work she cannot <u>do without</u> a computer.	يستغني عن
7- excuse	(n.)	He made up an <u>excuse</u> for being late.	عذر
8- frequently	(adv.)	He <u>frequently</u> donates large sums to charity.	في بعض الأحيان
9- in spite of	(prep.)	She is cheerful <u>in spite of</u> his illness.	علي الرغم من
10- make up	(ph.v)	I can never <u>make up</u> stories, I have absolutely no imagination.	يلفق - يخلق
11- make up for	(ph.v)	We rehearsed all day Saturday, to <u>make up for</u> lost time.	يعوض
12- vicinity	(n.)	The stolen car was found in the <u>vicinity</u> of the station.	المحيط / الجوار

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

[blizzards - in spite of - conceal - dispute - do away with - do up]

- There has been muchover the new real estate law.
- Some European countries faceevery year.
- The new government is trying toall the previous obstructions.
- I tried tomy anger from my friend.
- My sister asked me to her dress at the back.

Choose the most suitable answers from a, b, c and d:

1. Whenever Ahmad is late, he different excuses to get away with it.
a- makes up b- makes up for c- does up d- does without
2. After being diagnosed with diabetes, the patient has been advised to sugar.
a- make up b- make up for c- do up d- do without
3. The pressure exerted on the criminal was too much. He couldn't the truth for so long.
a- deserve b- honour c- conceal d- cycle
4. Hethe buttons because they were loose.
a- did away with b- made up c- made up for d- did up
5. We can't.....the help of our Government.
a- do without b- do up c- make up d- make up for
6. The long-range goal must be to.....nuclear weapons altogether.
a- do away with b- make up c- make up for d- do up
7. I think it's very unkind of you to.....stories about him.
a- do away with b- make up c- make up for d- do up
8. If we can't afford a car, we'll just have toit.
a. do it up b. do away with c. do without d. do away with
9. Some students sometimes find a goodfor not helping with the homework.
a. vicinity b. excuse c. blizzard d. dispute
10. The match was playedthe bad weather.
a. in spite of b. according to c. because of d. due to
11. Don't believe that woman. She always some excuse for her bad behaviour.
a. makes up b. does up c. conceals d. makes up for
12. Buses run from Kuwait City to many other places.
a. customarily b. seamlessly c. densely d. frequently

Grammar Time

DO

DO is used for actions, obligations, and repetitive tasks.

It refers to the



Make

MAKE is used for creating or producing something, and for actions you choose to do.

It refers to the result

Do Vs Make

do the housework / do the laundry / do the dishes
/ do the shopping / do work / do homework / do
business / do a job / do a report / do a course / do
exercise / do sport / do your hair / do your nails /
do something / do well / do badly / do good / do
your best / do damage / do research / do duty / do
harm / do a favour / do an experiment / do puzzles

make money / make a profit / make a fortune /
make a phone call / make a joke / make a bet /
make a complaint / make a confession / make a
speech / make a suggestion / make a prediction
/ make an excuse / make a promise / make an
observation / make a comment / make breakfast
/ make a sandwich / make a salad / make a cup
of tea / make a reservation / make friends / make
fun of someone / make plans / make a decision /
make a choice / make a mistake / make
progress / make an attempt / make efforts /
make up your mind / make a discovery / make a
list / make sure / make a difference / make an
exception / make a success / make bed / make a
deal / make peace / make war / make
arrangements / make noise / make an apology

Fill in the gaps with either do or make in the correct form:

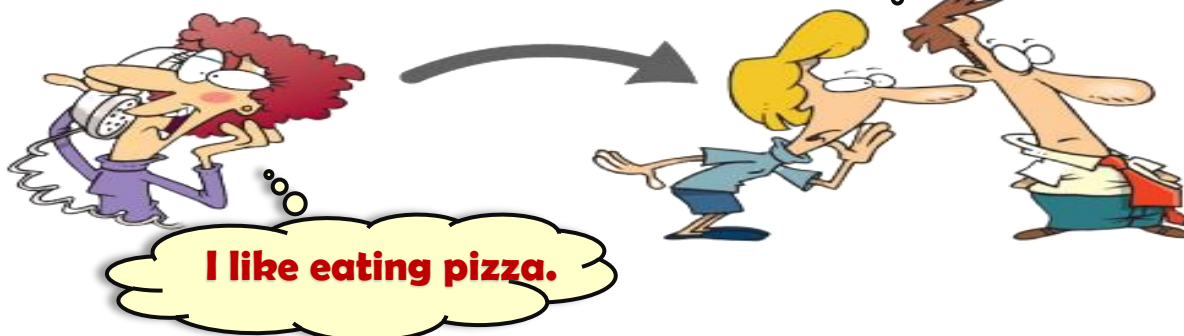
1. What he did was terrible. He didn't even an apology.
2. He's an appointment to see the dentist on Thursday.
3. Have you all the arrangements yet?
4. I always my bed before breakfast.
5. Did English football fans..... any damage to the stadium?
6. Be careful that you the right decision.
7. Who's going to dinner? You or me?
8. Everyone a big effort to help yesterday.
9. The doctor told me I have to exercise regularly.
10. Would you me a favour and feed the cat while I'm away.
11. Stop a fuss. I'm perfectly alright.
12. Before you go out, you have to your homework, OK?
13. The film "Titanic" a deep impression on me.
14. The decorators have an excellent job. Sara and I are delighted.
15. Listen. I lunch so you can do the washing-up. It's only fair.
16. This cake is delicious. Did you really it yourself?
17. The house was a disaster. They a terrible mess.
18. They're plans for their wedding.
19. She crossword puzzles on the train every day.
20. We normally the shopping on Saturday mornings.

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

1. The linguist said she was a research on the origin of some languages.
a- do b- doing c- make d- making
2. Scientists frequently experiments to form hypotheses to make predictions.
a- do b- doing c- make d- making
3. You will have to an effort if you want to pass your exam with flying colours.
a- do b- doing c- make d- making
4. Can I a suggestion? Why don't we do shopping after taking a nap after lunch?
a- do b- doing c- make d- making
5. If you make frequent mistakes, you have to your homework exercises again.
a- do b- doing c- make d- making
6. Last night's blizzard has a lot of damage to the buildings in the vicinity.
a- done b- doing c- made d- making
7. I always my decisions very quickly, which I regret a lot.
a- done b- did c- make d- making
8. I've myself a promise. I'm certainly going to make a success of my new job.
a- did b- doing c- made d- making

Reported Speech

Statements



When transforming statements, you have to change:

- Pronouns
- Tenses
- Place and time expressions

Present simple	Past simple	I	He, she
Present continuous	Past continuous	me	Him, her
Present perfect	Past perfect	my	His, her
Past simple	Past simple / Past perfect	myself	Himself, herself
am, is	was	mine	His, hers
are	were	we	they
will	would	us	them
can	could	our	their
have, has	had	ourselves	themselves
don't, doesn't	didn't	ours	theirs
didn't + inf.	hadn't + P.P	here	there
was, were	had been	now	then
must	had to	ago	before
this	that	today	that day
these	those	tonight	that night
yesterday	the day before / the previous day / the last day		
last week	the week before / the previous week		
tomorrow	the day after / the next day / the following day		
next year	the year after / the following year		

Notice

Ali said to me, "I arrived home late yesterday." (direct)

Ali told me (that) he had arrived home late the day before. (indirect)

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

- 1- He said that he out then.
a. is going b. were going c. was going d. went
- 2- Mona said that she her lessons the night before.
a. studied b. had studied c. studies d. is studying
- 3- Ali told Ahmed said that he had bought those shirts
a. tomorrow b. the day before c. yesterday d. then
- 4- My mother told me that she to London the following day.
a. will travel b. travelled c. would travel d. is travelling
- 5- Fahd told me that Sami an accident the week before.
a. had b. was having c. had had d. has had
- 6- She said that it cloudy the day before.
a. is b. would be c. had been d. has been
- 7- He said that he go shopping that night.
a. will b. can c. is going to d. would
- 8- Adel said that he travel to London the following week.
a. will have to b. would have to c. was d. has to
- 9- He said that he done the homework yet
a. hasn't b. hadn't c. had d. doesn't
- 10- Sara said that she taught information technology in that course.
a. has b. had been c. is d. is going to

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- They said, "We'll come if we can." (Reported speech)
.....
- 2- "I have won a prize for English this year.", Ali said. (Reported speech)
.....
- 3- "We lost our way to the park last night.", they said. (Reported speech)
.....
- 4- He said to me, "I will be there in the café tomorrow." (Reported speech)
.....
- 5- The students said, "Our teacher asks too many questions." (Reported speech)
.....
- 6- My father said to me, "I will pay for your friend's ticket." (Reported speech)
.....

Questions

Yes / No questions

Will you be here tomorrow?



He asked his friend if he would be there the day after



Notice

and asked me, "Did you watch the match yesterday?" (direct)

Fahd asked me if I had watched the match the day before. (indirect)

- ✓ In Yes / No questions, we use if or whether to report the question.
- ✓ The most common reporting verb for questions is ask, but we can also use verbs like enquire, want to know or wonder.

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- "Can parrots talk?" (Reported speech)
Eman wanted to know
- 2- "Please, can I go out with my friends?" (Reported speech)
Amal asked her mother
- 3- "Would you like to go shopping tomorrow?" (Reported speech)
Mariam asked her friend
- 4- "Have you already been on holiday?" (Reported speech)
Omar asked us
- 5- "Are you hungry?" (Reported speech)
My mother asked me
- 6- "Is she feeling alright?" (Reported speech)
He asked
- 7- "Did you enjoy your holiday?" (Reported speech)
Ali asked Mona

8- "Does Eman work hard this term?"

(Reported speech)

She asked me.....

9- "Do you want to go swimming with me?"

(Reported speech)

Khalid asked me

Questions

Wh- questions

What would you like to eat?

**The waiter asked the lady
what she would like to eat**



Notice

Salim asked Ali, "When did you arrive home last night?" (direct)

Salim asked Ali when he had arrived home the night before. (indirect)

- ✓ In Wh- questions, a reported clause beginning with a wh-word (who, what, when, where, why, how). We don't use a question mark.
- ✓ The most common reporting verb for questions is ask, but we can also use verbs like enquire, want to know or wonder.

Do as shown between brackets:

1- "Where have you been?"

(Reported speech)

The father asked his son

2- "How long are you going to stay in Paris?"

(Reported speech)

My friend asked me

3- "Where will you spend this weekend?"

(Reported speech)

My friend asked me.....

4- "Where did you go yesterday?"

(Reported speech)

She asked me.....

5- "Why are you laughing at me?"

(Reported speech)

He asked her

6- "What do you want?"

(Reported speech)

She asked me

7- "When will you come to see us again?"

(Reported speech)

They asked.....

Phrasal verbs with "make & do"

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
make of	think about / understand	Can you make anything of this information ?
make up	invent a story	My dad was always really good at making up stories.
make up for	take the place of something lost or missing	He bought me dinner to make up for being so late the day before.
do up	fasten / tie	He can't do up his shoelaces yet.
do without	not have something and manage in spite of this	If there is no coffee left, you'll just have to do without .
do with	need or want something	I could do with a rest. I'm completely tired.
do away with	get rid of	He has done away with his old friends.

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

1- I think it's very unkind of you tostories about him.

a- do away with

b- make up

c- make up for

d- do up

2- Ask for an extra compensation to..... the stress you have been caused.

a- do away with

b- make up

c- make up for

d- do up

3- We should the time we wasted waiting for the museum to open.

a- make

b- make up

c- make up for

d- do without

4- There is a shortage of sugar. You will have to.....it in your coffee.

a- do without

b- do away

c- do with

d- do up

5- You shouldn't try to sleep. You need at least eight hours a night.

a- do away with

b- do without

c- do

d- do up

6- He said everything was okay, but that was just a story he made

a- out

b- up

c- up for

d- in

7- She lost my CD, but she's bought me a new one to make it.

a- of

b- up for

c- up

d- none

8- Many countries are doing what they can to dopoverty and hunger.

a- away with

b- without

c- out

d- up

Correlative conjunctions

bothand



- He is **both** fit **and** fast enough to finish the race in a short time.

bothand refers to two things or people together.

Do as required between brackets:

- 1- The mechanic repairs cars. He repairs motorbikes. (Both.....and)
.....
- 2- The play was funny. The play was interesting. (Both.....and)
.....
- 3- Nada reads English. Mona reads English. (Both.....and)
.....
- 4- The mechanic repairs cars. He repairs motorbikes. (Bothand)
.....
- 5- Saad is travelling next week. Fahad is travelling next week. (Both.....and)
.....
- 6- Ali studies English at school. Hamad studies English at school too. (Both.....and).
.....
- 7- The food was terrible. The service was terrible too. (Both.....and)
.....
- 8- Angela played the piano. Lucy also played the piano. (Both.....and)
.....
- 9- Eagles hunt small animals. Wolves hunt small animals. (Both.....and)
.....
- 10- The film is very funny. The book is also very funny. (Both.....and)
.....
- 11- Japan has a lot of earthquakes. California has a lot of earthquakes. (Both.....and)
.....
- 12- I love soft music. My sister loves soft music also. (Both.....and)
.....
- 13- My brother visited France. He also visited Italy. (Both.....and)
.....

Unit 7 – Lesson 6

Date: / /

WB: 50 & 51

Do as required between brackets:

1- "I'll meet you here tomorrow".

(Reported speech)

She said.....

2- "I woke up feeling ill, so I didn't go to work."

(Reported speech)

Tom said.....

3- "Where did you go yesterday?"

(Reported speech)

I asked the boys.....

4- "Do you believe this man?"

(Reported speech)

Tom asked me.....

5- Ralph is a brave soldier. Tom is a brave soldier.

(Use: both.....and)

6- "I am glad to meet you."

(Reported speech)

He told me

7- "We had lost our way to the park."

(Reported speech)

They said.....

8- "Where will you spend this weekend?"

(Reported speech)

My friend asked me.....

9- "Where did you go yesterday?"

(Reported speech)

She asked me.....

10- "Have you already been on holiday?"

(Reported speech)

Amr asked us.....

11- "Did you enjoy your holiday?"

(Reported speech)

Ali asked Mona

12- "Do you want to go swimming with me?"

(Reported speech)

Mr. Khalid asked me

13- It was a very boring movie. It was very long too.

(Use: both.....and)

14- Ali smokes a lot. He drinks a lot of coffee too.

(Use: both.....and)

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

1. I'd like to knowsleep I need to wake up refreshed.

a- how long

b- how much

c- how many

d- how often

2. Would you tell meyou do to ensure a long life.

a- what

b- where

c- how

d- which

3. Would you tell me I can ensure a long life.
 a- where b- how c- when d- why
4. My friend asked me I had spent the previous weekend with.
 a- how b- when c- who d- which
5. He wanted to know we would meet together the following weekend.
 a- what b- who c- whom d- where
6. I asked him he had ever been to any foreign country.
 a- if b- who c- whom d- where
7. I asked my grandparents they remembered their wedding day.
 a- when b- whether c- where d- which
8. They described in detail they had worn.
 a- what b- whom c- why d- whose
9. They wanted to know books I would buy the following week.
 a- how many b- how much c- how far d- how often

Unit 7 – Lessons 7&8

Date: / /

SB: 60 & 61
New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- admiration	(n.)	We were all filled with <u>admiration</u> for his achievements.	إعجاب
2- affection	(n.)	Children need lots of love and <u>affection</u> .	محبة - عاطفة
3- ailment	(n.)	He's always complaining of heart <u>ailment</u> .	مرض
4- bestow	(v.)	You should <u>bestow</u> more time to work and less to daydreaming.	يمنح
5- deserve	(v.)	You <u>deserve</u> a reward for being so helpful.	يستحق
6- due	(adj.)	Your mobile pill is <u>due</u> at the end of the week.	مستحق
7- fatal	(adj.)	He suffered a <u>fatal</u> heart attack while cycling.	قاتل
8- life expectancy	(n.)	Japanese people have a very high <u>life expectancy</u> .	العمر المتوقع
9- reverence	(n.)	Children are taught to show respect and <u>reverence</u> towards their grandparents.	تبجيل - احترام

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word:

[fatal - deserve - Life expectancy - reverence - admiration - ailment]

- 1- Old people our compassion and affection.
- 2- Unhealthy food and obesity can lead to diseases.
- 3- I couldn't help looking at Burj Khalifa with amazement and
- 4- is a statistical measure which reflects people's healthy lifestyle.
- 5- He made a/an mistake of spending all his money on the project.

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

1. The competition is to start in two weeks' time.
a. dispute b. due c. ailment d. reverence
2. The king is going to a little upon the great scientists.
a. bestow b. deserve c. cycle d. conceal
3. We all have great for his achievements.
a. admiration b. affection c. centenarian d. vicinity
4. I always try to win my parents'
a. commentary b. affection c. excuse d. vicinity
5. Don't disturb yourself. It's just a/an
a. ailment b. blizzard c. honour d. expectation
6. Your brother a reward for his great efforts.
a. bestows b. conceals c. cycles d. deserves
7. Doctors say that cancer is a disease when it affects certain parts of the body such as lungs.
a. supple b. onerous c. fatal d. elderly

Answer the following questions: -

- 1- Why has life expectancy reached a high average?
.....
.....
- 2- All elderly people deserve our admiration and compassion. In your opinion, what is the best way to demonstrate our respect for the elderly?
.....
.....

Translate the following into good English:

علي: لقد ارتفع متوسط العمر المتوقع في الكويت بسبب أسلوب الحياة الحديثة.

محمد: نستطيع أن نظهر احترامنا لكبار السن وذلك بمساعدتهم على القيام بمهام بسيطة.

Language Functions

Comparing

In comparison with.....

Expressing obligation

I like...../ I don't like.....

Giving reason

The reason foris because.....

Expressing gratitude

One of the advantages ofis.....

**Expressing
opinions**

1- In my opinion,
2- I think.....
3- I believe.....
4- From my viewpoint,

Agreeing

1- That's right.
2- I agree with that.

Disagreeing

1- That's wrong.
2- I don't agree with that.

Giving advice

You should / shouldn't

Making suggestions

Let's/ I suggest.....

What you would say in the following situations:

1- Your friend wants to know your suggestions for the best way to ensure a long life.

.....

2- Your brother asks you why it is important to keep active.

.....

3- Your friend doesn't wear his school uniform although it is one of the school rules.

.....

4- Your friend doesn't respect the elderly.

.....

5- Your teacher wants you to compare between life expectancy in the past and nowadays.

.....

People’s physical, mental and psychological well- being can be realized through a positive change in their lifestyle. In sense, leading healthy lifestyle is the secret of enjoying a long life without diseases.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), stating the aspects of living a healthy long life and the effects of healthy life style on people.

Introduction

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body One

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body Two

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion

.....

.....

.....

.....

Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines on a light blue background.

Summary Making

The pineapple fruit varies in size and colour. It is found in most of the tropical countries. A pineapple is neither a pine nor an apple, but a fruit consisting of many berries that have grown together. In Taiwan and the Philippines, the peels removed during the canning process are pressed to make vinegar for cooking purposes. The shells, shredded and dried, make nutritious cattle food. The tough, sword-like leaves produce a fiber that is woven into a delicate, semi-transparent cloth in the Philippines. Mixed with straw and bamboo, the leaf fibers are also used to make paper for Chinese painting. A cup of pineapple has 70-85 calories. To make your pineapple softer and juicier, keep it at room temperature for 1-2 days before cutting.

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

“What are the uses of the pineapple fruit?”

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Translation

Translate the following into good English:

على: يؤدي عدم الحصول على قسط كاف من النوم إلى مشاكل صحية عديدة .

.....

.....

فهد: تختلف حاجة الانسان للنوم من شخص الى اخر حسب التركيبة الوراثية والعمر والروتين اليومي .

.....

.....

Reading Comprehension**Reading the following text, and then answer some questions below:**

The struggle of certain underdeveloped countries like Bangladesh, India as well as many in Africa is something that we are all aware of. Children there have barely enough food to eat, let alone the fancy clothes, toys and other things that children of more developed countries are lucky enough to have. Instead of going to school to gain a good education, children in underdeveloped countries set out to work from as young as four or five years old.

These underprivileged children are forced to take up illegal jobs which often have hazardous and unsuitable working conditions. Since it is illegal for young children to work, the corporations or factories that hire them hide **them** away from the main working areas. Thus, they are trapped for long stretches of time in dark and dirty rooms. This was found to be associated with a number of adverse health outcomes. In India, for example, there are children who work in factories which manufacture matches. The working hours in these factories are long and the work is tedious, but what is most significant is that such factories are potential fire hazards. Not only do these children risk their lives by working there, but they are also **exploited** as they are treated unfairly and are paid minimal wages.

In some countries, garment manufacturers use children to make clothes. Factory owners reduce production costs by employing children rather than adults, who are in turn paid a lot less and forced to work a lot more. Also, there is no risk of these young employees coming up against the factory owners because they are unaware of their rights. As a result, in 1990, the United Nations (UN) encouraged countries to prohibit the import of products made by children under the age of 15. This threat led to great panic in the Bangladesh garment industries which immediately dismissed young workers. However, dismissing children from work in poor countries does not necessarily mean that they will be safer. In fact, they may join criminal activities, beg on the streets or steal for a living.

The problem of child labour is one which is difficult to resolve, but it can be done by a sincere government willing to help the poor by providing education to all children and by reducing poverty.

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

1. Which of the following can be the most suitable title for the passage?

a. Ways to Earn Money

b. Underdeveloped Countries

c. Illegal Child Employment

d. The Problem of Low Wages

2. The underlined word 'exploited' in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to:
 - a. displaced
 - b. disconnected
 - c. mistreated
 - d. misunderstood
3. The underlined word 'them' in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
 - a. factories
 - b. children
 - c. conditions
 - d. corporations
4. Why do corporations which hire young children hide them away from main working areas?
 - a. To obey the law and follow regulations
 - b. Because the conditions are safe and suitable
 - c. To protect them from adverse health outcomes
 - d. Because it is against the law to hire young children
5. According to the 1st paragraph, which of the following is **NOT** a problem for children in underdeveloped countries?
 - a. Lack of jobs
 - b. Shortage of food
 - c. Poor education
 - d. Working at a young age

Answer the following questions:

6. For what reason do garment manufacturers hire children instead of adults?

.....

.....

7. Why did the (UN) encourage countries to prohibit the import of products made by children?

.....

.....

8. What are the negative effects of dismissing children from work in poor countries?

.....

.....

9. How can a government solve the problem of child labour?

.....

.....

Unit Eight “Town and Country”



Town

Advantages

Getting better jobs

Enjoying good services

Getting better health care

Having better life conditions

A lot of entertainment places

Enjoying modern and comfortable life

Getting better education: schools and universities



Disadvantages

Overcrowding problems

Unfriendly people

High pollution rate

Stressful life

Traffic jams

Much noise

High crime rate

Life is less safe



Countryside

Advantages

Less pollution

Enjoying fresh air

People are friendly

Good social relationships

Enjoying beautiful nature

Enjoying peaceful, cheap and simple life

Less stressful life and no traffic problems



Disadvantages

Fewer job chances

Poor public services

Poor education

No entertainment places

Poor health care

Boring life for some people

City life can be less stressful

How?!

Planting more trees

Enforcing stricter laws

Solving the problem of noise

Building more parks and clubs

Solving the problem of pollution

Providing better and faster ways of commuting

Rural depopulation

Large number of people move from villages to live in towns and cities, leaving them vacant.

The consequences of rural depopulation

Deserted farmlands

Overcrowding in cities

Increases pollution in cities

Causing socioeconomic problems



The aims of building the Silk City

Offering new jobs

Offering houses for people

Making Kuwait a commercial hub

Solving the problem of limited lands

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- almond	(n.)	<u>Almond</u> is basic in making many sweets.	اللوز
2- depopulation	(n.)	Rural <u>depopulation</u> is a matter of serious concern.	نقص عدد السكان
3- deserted	(adj.)	The <u>deserted</u> village was filled with a complete silence.	مهجور
4- export	(n.)	France produces a great deal of sugar for <u>export</u> .	تصدير
5- graduated	(adj.)	The game is <u>graduated</u> into three levels.	متخرج
6- infrastructure	(n.)	The war has badly damaged the country's <u>infrastructure</u> .	البنية التحتية
7- overcrowding	(n.)	They are building new classrooms to reduce <u>overcrowding</u> .	ازدحام شديد
8- public services	(n.)	The government aims to improve <u>public services</u> , especially education.	خدمات عامة
9- reverse	(v.)	Please, <u>reverse</u> the positions of two pictures.	يعكس – يقلب
10- rural	(adj.)	We left the city for a <u>rural</u> home.	ريفي / قروي
11- socioeconomic	(adj.)	Most problems happen because of <u>socioeconomic</u> factors.	اجتماعي اقتصادي
12- unemployment	(n.)	The government must make new policies to reduce <u>unemployment</u> .	البطالة
13- vacant	(adj.)	The hospital has no <u>vacant</u> beds.	شاغر – خالي
14- vice versa	(adv.)	There's a bag for you and a box for Tom, or <u>vice versa</u> .	العكس صحيح

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list below:

[Rural – reversed – infrastructure – export – public service – vacant]

- The of agriculture products is the basis of many countries' economy.
- depopulation can lead to overcrowding in cities as well as other problems.
- One of the main reasons people prefer living in the town is the convenient
- The desire to move from the country to the city has recently been in Europe.
- The city's needs to be modernized due to the increasing number of population.

Choose the most suitable answers from a, b, c and d:

- 1- The country side is.....because farmers moved to cities for better paid jobs.
a. deserted b. rural c. astounded d. graduated
- 2- We need to spend more money on maintaining and repairing.....
a. unemployment b. export c. almond d. infrastructure
- 3- Rural.....can lead to overcrowding in cities.
a. demarcation b. depopulation c. skyline d. overcrowding
- 4- I planted many..... trees in my home garden.
a. almond b. metropolis c. contentment d. disturbance
- 5- Forty percent of the offices are still
a. chronic b. embarrassed c. vacant d. palatial
- 6- Theof ivory is now strictly controlled to protect elephants from extinction.
a. export b. disturbance c. centenarian d. blizzard
- 7- The colour should befrom the middle of the frame to the top.
a. chronic b. fatal c. graduated d. vigorous
- 8- The war has seriously damaged theof the country.
a. reverence b. ailment c. infrastructure d. affection
- 9- Investments in the railway network would reduce.....on roads.
a. overcrowding b. almond c. cookery d. residents
- 10- People are in urgent need for theof the Ministry.
a. affection b. public services c. expectation d. crown jewel
- 11- The teachers of the school wanted to.....failure into success.
a. cycle b. narrate c. reverse d. conceal
- 12- This area is still.....and needs a lot of development.
a. socioeconomic b. vacant c. rural d. embarrassed

Answer the following questions:

- 1- How can city life be less stressful?
.....
.....
- 2- Where would you like to live in the country (village) or the city? Why?
.....
.....
- 3- In your opinion, what are the bad consequences of rural depopulation?
.....
.....
- 4- Why do some people leave their homes in the countryside to live in cities?
.....
.....
- 5- Why do many inhabitants in Europe move from the city to the countryside (village)?
.....
.....

6- In your point of view, what are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city?

.....

.....

Translate the following sentences into good English:

أحمد: تعاني بعض الدول من الآثار السلبية لترك القرويون قراهم والعيش بالمدن .

.....

.....

سالم: يبحث معظم الناس عن أماكن هادئة وأقل ازدحاما وتلوثا للعيش فيها .

.....

.....

Unit 8 – Lesson 3

Date: / /

WB: 54 & 55

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- contentment	(n.)	They finally found <u>contentment</u> in living a simple life.	رضا - اقتناع
2- crown jewel	(n.)	The high-speed train will be the <u>crown jewel</u> of the transport system.	انجاز
3- demarcation	(n.)	On this map, <u>demarcations</u> between countries are shown with dotted lines.	تعيين الحدود
4- skyline	(n.)	You get a good view of the Kuwait City <u>skyline</u> from Kuwait Towers.	أفق
5- vertical village	(exp.)	<u>Vertical villages</u> help in solving the problem of housing.	عمارة عالية

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

[skyline – contentment – vice versa - crown jewel – demarcation]

- 1- I have a heartfelt wish to visit the famous New York
- 2- The river is the exact natural of the north-south boundary.
- 3- My father gave a sign of as soon as he heard about my success.
- 4- Mercedes and BMW cars are the crown jewels of the German industry.

Choose the most suitable answers from a, b, c and d:

- 1- Burj Mubarak Al-Kabir will house seven.....
 a. odds and ends b. far and wide c. hustle and bustle d. vertical villages
- 2- The Egyptian painting is the.....of the museum's collection.
 a. crown jewel b. demarcation c. vicinity d. glamour
- 3- The borders.....between the countries must be clearly drawn.
 a. hub b. contentment c. metropolis d. demarcation
- 4- Hardly had the results been announced than his face wore a look of pure.....
 a. contentment b. dispute c. vicinity d. life expectancy
- 5- Kuwait Towers are theof the tourist places in the region.
 a. affection b. admiration c. unemployment d. crown jewel
- 6-help a lot to save the farmland as a part of our environment.
 a. Odds and ends b. Public services c. Hustle and bustle d. Vertical villages

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is the Silk City (Madinat Al- Hreer) being built ?

.....

2. How do you think cities like Silk City will change the way we live?

.....

3. How will the population of Madinat Al-Hareer be kept happy?

.....

Translate the following into good English:

أحمد: السبب الرئيسي في انشاء مشروع مدينة الحرير هو جعل الكويت مركز تجارى عالمي .

.....

.....

علي: تعتبر مدينة الحرير هي الحل الأمثل لمشاكل الكويت السكنية .

.....

.....

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- astounded	(adj.)	She looked <u>astounded</u> at the news.	مندهش
2- bump into	(ph.v)	Wherever I go I always seem to <u>bump into</u> him.	يلتقي مصادفة
3- densely	(adv.)	Noise pollution is at its worst in <u>densely</u> populated areas.	بكتافة
4- disturbance	(n.)	Phone calls are the biggest <u>disturbance</u> at work.	إزعاج
5- embarrassed	(adj.)	I was <u>embarrassed</u> by his comments about my clothes.	محرج / خجول
6- far and wide	(idiom)	They searched <u>far and wide</u> for the missing child.	كبير- واسع
7- glamour	(n.)	Several film stars were invited to add a touch of <u>glamour</u> to the occasion.	أخاذ - جذاب
8- hub	(n.)	Chicago is a <u>hub</u> of airline traffic.	مركز النشاط
9- hustle and bustle	(idiom)	We escaped from the <u>hustle and bustle</u> of the city for the weekend.	نشاط / حيوية
10- metropolis	(n.)	Paris nowadays is a busy and crowded <u>metropolis</u> .	مدينة ذات عدد سكان كبير
11- narrate	(v.)	The main character <u>narrates</u> the story.	يسرد - يحكي
12- odds and ends	(idiom)	She pieced together <u>odds and ends</u> of cloth and made some clothes for her baby.	الباقى- أشياء مبعثرة
13- pluck up the courage	(idiom)	He can't <u>pluck up the courage</u> to leave home.	يستجمع شجاعته
14- tranquil	(adj.)	The hotel is in a <u>tranquil</u> rural setting.	هادئ- ساكن

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

[disturbance - odds and ends - astounded - glamour - contentment - densely]

- 1- Motorists are fed up with the caused by the road constructions.
- 2- I bought lots of to give them as presents when I was in London.
- 3- Most villagers are attracted to the of the city modern life and its services.
- 4- A lot of people are against living in a populated area to avoid crowding.
- 5- We were.....by the magician tricks.

Choose the most suitable answers from a, b, c and d:

- 1- He finally..... and asked her to marry him.
a. odds and ends b. far and wide c. hustle and bustle d. plucked up the courage
- 2- She doesn't want any more.....while she is studying.
a. disturbance b. glamour c. hub d. metropolis
- 3- Nobody can resist the of food when feeling hungry.
a. unemployment b. glamour c. skyline d. crown jewel
- 4- Kuwait City is theof Kuwait's financial market.
a. demarcation b. contentment c. hub d. overcrowding
- 5- I like peace and quiet and can't bear the..... of markets.
a. odds and ends b. far and wide c. hustle and bustle d. plucked up the courage
- 6- Having failed in his village, he left to begin his career in the
a. glamour b. hub c. depopulation d. metropolis
- 7- The witnessesthe sequence of events which led to the crime.
a. graduated b. narrated c. reversed d. fixed
- 8- Imy friend while shopping at the Avenues.
a. put to b. bumped into c. deprived of d. did up
- 9- Cairo is one of the mostpopulated city in the Arab world.
a. seamlessly b. frequently c. densely d. vice versa
- 10- Phone calls are the biggest.....at work. One can't concentrate well.
a. contentment b. disturbance c. hub d. glamour
- 11- Some students feelwhen they come to school late.
a. embarrassed b. rural c. vacant d. advantageous
- 12- People came from.....to see the book fair in Kuwait.
a. odds and ends b. far and wide c. hustle and bustle d. plucked up the courage
- 13- Soon afterwards he left to begin his career in the.....due to crowdedness and pollution.
a. glamour b. hub c. depopulation d. metropolis

Grammar Time

Inverted Sentences

- ✓ I have seldom seen such beautiful work.
- ✓ Seldom have I seen such beautiful work.
- ✓ She had hardly got into bed when the telephone rang.
- ✓ Hardly had she got into bed when the telephone rang.
- ✓ He had never seen such a beautiful sight before.
- ✓ Never had he seen such a beautiful sight before.
- ✓ We had no sooner arrived home than the police rang the doorbell.
- ✓ No sooner had we arrived home than the police rang the doorbell.
- ✓ I had scarcely got off the bus when it crashed into the back of a car.
- ✓ Scarcely had I got off the bus when it crashed into the back of a car.
- ✓ She not only writes plays for television but also acts in movies.
- ✓ Not only does she write plays for television but also acts in movies.



- ✓ It rarely rains on deserts.
- ✓ Rarely does it rain on deserts.
- ✓ He knew little about me.
- ✓ Little did he know about me.
- ✓ We seldom see him these days.
- ✓ Seldom do we see him these days.

- ✓ The food was so delicious that we ate every last bite.
- ✓ So delicious was the food that we ate every last bite.
- ✓ The boy is so smart that he can answer all the questions correctly.
- ✓ So smart is the boy that he can answer all the questions correctly.

- ✓ It was such a cold day that we stayed inside.
- ✓ Such a cold day was it that we stayed inside.
- ✓ The boy asked such a foolish question that everybody laughed at him.
- ✓ Such a foolish question did the boy ask that everybody laughed at him.

- ✓ If he had informed me earlier, I could have helped him.
- ✓ Had he informed me earlier, I could have helped him.

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

- 1- Hardly the email when he received a formal reply.
a- does he send b- he had sent c- had he sent d- he sends
- 2- So hungry that she ate the whole meal.
a- she was b- was she c- she is d- she has
- 3- Not only did she forget her homework..... she had refused to apologize.
a- when b- that c- but also d- than
- 4- Never have I..... Sushi.
a- try b- tried c- tries d- trying
- 5- No sooner had I reached the school.the bell rang.
a- when b- that c- but also d- than
- 6- Hardly had we when it began to rain.
a- start b- starts c- started d- starting
- 7- He had no sooner taken the medicine he began to feel drowsy.
a- nor b- but c- when d- than
- 8- The performance had..... begun when the lights went out.
a- scarcely b- not only c- as soon as d- after
- 9- had Hamad passed his driving test than his father bought him a car.
a- Before b- No sooner c- After d- Not only
- 10- Such an interesting story that I read it in one sitting.
a- they are b- are they c- it was d- was it

Do as required between brackets:

- 1- I have never seen such a sight. (Begin with: Never)
.....
- 2- The room was so crowded that we could find nowhere to sit. (Begin with: So)
.....
- 3- Ali has passed his examinations. He got high marks. (Begin with: Not only)
.....
- 4- He no sooner had written the letter than he tore it into pieces. (Begin with: No sooner)
.....
- 5- If he had taken my advice, he would have succeeded. (Begin with: Had)
.....
- 6- I rarely go to the cinema. (Begin with: Rarely)
.....
- 7- We had hardly started when it began to rain. (Begin with: Hardly)
.....

8- As soon as we arrived home, the lights had gone out.

(Begin with: No sooner)

9- He behaves foolishly and speaks rudely.

(Begin with: Not only)

Idioms

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
Pick and choose	select exactly	The richest universities can <u>pick and choose</u> which students they can take.
Odd and ends	different things	There are a few <u>odd and ends</u> left to collect.
Nearest and dearest	family and close friends	He can't do away with them. They are his <u>nearest and dearest</u> .
Far and wide	over a large area	Volunteers came from <u>far and wide</u> to join the campaign.
Hustle and bustle	activity \ liveliness	I love the <u>hustle and bustle</u> of the marketplace.
Peace and quiet	to get some rest	I'm going home for a bit of <u>peace and quiet</u> !
By and large	on the whole \ in general	Our economic system, <u>by and large</u> , is efficient and strong.
Rough and ready	produced quickly, with little preparation	The living conditions were a bit <u>rough and ready</u> , as there were no beds.
Chalk and cheese	Two completely different things	They can't be friends. They are like <u>chalk and cheese</u> .
Trial and error	Trying things out and seeing what happened	There is no instant way of finding a cure. It is a process of <u>trial and error</u> .

Relative Pronouns

Who

It refers to people (subject)

✓ We met a girl. ~~She~~ had lost her way.

(join using: who)

✓ We met a girl who / that had lost her way.

(in this case **who** = **that**)

✓ Adel is my uncle. ~~He~~ works in an oil company.

(join using: who)

✓ Adel, who works in an oil company, is my uncle.

(in this case **that** can't replace **who**)

Which

It refers to animals and objects

- ✓ I lost the book. You gave ~~it~~ to me yesterday. (join using: which)
- ✓ I lost the book which / that you gave to me yesterday. (in this case **which** = **that**)

- ✓ The River Nile is the longest river. ~~It~~ divides Egypt in two. (join using: which)
- ✓ The River Nile, which divides Egypt in two, is the longest river. (in this case **that** can't replace **which**)

Whom

It refers to people (object)

- ✓ Mr. Mohamed is my teacher. I like ~~him~~ very much.
- ✓ Mr. Mohamed, whom I like very much, is my teacher.

When

It refers to time

- ✓ Ramadan is a holy month. We fast ~~in it~~.
- ✓ Ramadan is a holy month when we fast.

Where

It refers to places

- ✓ He has got a job in a new company. He does not work for long hours ~~there~~.
- ✓ He has got a job in a new company where he does not work for long hours.

Whose

It refers to possessions

- ✓ My brother works at a hospital. ~~His~~ son is a teacher.
- ✓ My brother, whose son is a teacher, works at a hospital.

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

1- I still live in the houseI was born.

a- which

b- when

c- where

d- whom

2- She told me her address.....I wrote down on a piece of paper.

a- where

b- that

c- when

d- who

3- This is the mandaughter won the science competition.

a- who

b- what

c- whose

d- when

4- The person toyou were talking is my uncle.

a- who

b- why

c- which

d- whom

5- That is the house Hassan lives.

a- who

b- when

c- where

d- whose

6- I talked to Ali father is a famous politician.

a- whom

b- who

c- whose

d- which

7- This is the woman gave me the money.

a- whom

b- who

c- whose

d- which

8- I met the girl you told me to help.

a- whom

b- who

c- whose

d- which

Do as shown between brackets:

1- I bought a new house. It is in Salmiya.

(Join using: **which**)

2- This is the new car. I bought it last week.

(Join using: **which**)

3- The girl is in my class. She broke the window.

(Join using: **who**)

4- This man saw the thieves. They robbed the bank.

(Join using: **who**)

5- Mr. Khalid is our headmaster. His son is a doctor.

(Join using: **whose**)

6- I know Waleed. His brother is an engineer.

(Join using: **whose**)

7- In 1896, Marconi took his ideas to England. He gained the interest and support of important physicist in England.

(Join using: **where**)

Contrastive & Comparative Connectors

whereas while

- ✓ You can do what you want outdoors, whereas it's impossible to do them at home.
- ✓ Whereas chicken meat is white, cow meat is red.
- ✓ I like tennis, while my brother prefers golf.

Whereas & while are followed by a full sentence and notice the punctuation marks when they are used in the middle between two sentences.

but

- ✓ I tried to lift the box, but it was too heavy for me.
- ✓ I would go for a walk, but it's raining outside.

You should put a comma before but only when but is connecting two independent clauses.

instead of

- ✓ Instead of studying, let's go see a movie. I need a break.
- ✓ I think I will have tea instead of coffee this morning.

We say instead of, which means one thing or person will replace another thing or person. After instead of we can use a noun or a gerund (v+ing)

in comparison with

- ✓ The second half of the game was dull in comparison with the first.

It is followed by a phrase or a noun. It can be placed at the beginning or in the middle.

although though even though

- ✓ Although I'm really hungry, I'll wait for the others to arrive.
- ✓ Even though he's a millionaire, he lives in a very small flat.
- ✓ I enjoyed the holiday though it rained a lot.

They can be placed in the beginning or in the middle. They all are followed by a full sentence

however

- ✓ I was very excited to be invited to lunch. However, I had already made plans.
- ✓ The pattern was certainly original, however, the new wallpaper did not match the furniture at all.

On the other hand

- ✓ Life in the city is stressful. On the other hand, life in the village is peaceful.

**despite
in spite of**

- ✓ Despite being much older than the others, he won the race.
- ✓ Our vacation was a lot of fun, despite the cold weather.
- ✓ The kids were playing outside in spite of the rain.
- ✓ In spite of having no chance of winning, the players played hard

They can be placed in the beginning or in the middle, followed by a phrase, noun or (v+ing)

Notice

Although he studied hard, he got low marks.

Clause

Despite studying hard, he got low marks.

Phrase

Despite the fact that he studied hard, he got low marks.

He studied hard. **Despite this (that)**, he got low marks.

unlike

- ✓ Unlike the old generation of computers, the next generation of computers will be more efficient.

like

- ✓ He is a fluent speaker. He speaks English like a native speaker.

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

- wasting time on cooking, why don't we go to the restaurant for dinner?
a. In comparison with b. Whereas c. Instead of d. On the other hand
- life nowadays, life a century ago was quite difficult and slow.
a. Instead of b. Whereas c. But d. In comparison with

3. In Kuwait, summer is too hot, winter is cold.
a. in comparison with b. instead of c. whereas d. on the other hand
4. City life is exciting., life in the countryside is more peaceful.
a. In comparison with b. Instead of c. Whereas d. On the other hand
5. I like swimming in the pool, my brother likes swimming in the sea.
a. whereas b. despite c. like d. in spite of
6. Seoul which is in South Korea, Warsaw, the capital of Poland, is a small city.
a. Instead of b. Whereas c. But d. In comparison with
7. Seoul has a population of over 10 million people, Warsaw has only 2 million.
a. In comparison with b. Whereas c. Instead of d. But
8. I've decided to learn Chinese French at the university.
a. instead of b. whereas c. but d. in comparison with

Do as required between brackets:

1. All her sisters have dark hair. My mother is blonde. (Use: whereas)
.....
2. Fahd gets lot of homework from school. Ali gets very little. (Use: while)
.....
3. I went to the club. It was raining. (Use: but)
.....
4. My brother prefers living in the country. I prefer the town. (Use: However)
.....
5. Travelling by car is very cheap. Flying is much quicker. (Use: On the other hand)
.....
6. The old house is small. The new one is so big. (Use: in comparison with)
.....
7. I went to the club. It was raining. (Use: although)
.....
8. In spite of being rich, she doesn't help the poor. (Use: even though)
.....
9. Although she received much help, she failed her test. (Use: In spite of)
.....
10. She didn't open a new bank account and kept she old one. (Use: instead of)
.....

Do as required between brackets:

1- Ahmed Zewail is a great scientist. His discovery won him the Nobel Prize. (Join: whose)

.....

2- The teacher was very pleased with me. He teaches us English. (Join: who)

.....

3- The mansion seems very old. My cousin lives there. (Join: where)

.....

4- Teletext is written information on TV. You can read teletext on TV. (Join using: which)

.....

5- For camp, the children need sturdy shoes. These shoes are expensive. (Use: which)

.....

6- Ahmed Zewail is an Egyptian. Ahmed Zewail is a scientist. (Use: who)

.....

7- He understood little about the situation. (Begin with: Little)

.....

8- People rarely appreciate this musician's talent. (Begin with: Rarely)

.....

9- I seldom leave my house so early. (Begin with: Seldom)

.....

10- They had no sooner eaten dinner than the ceiling crashed onto the dining table.

(Begin with: No sooner)

.....

11- John had never been to such a fantastic restaurant. (Begin with: Never)

.....

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

1- Do you remember the day we first met?

a. when

b. where

c. which

d. who

2- The student.....has been training well won the grand prize.

a. when

b. whose

c. who

d. where

- 3- The man invented the first television system was John Logie Baird.
a. when b. whose c. who d. which
- 4- An inventorinventions benefit people shouldn't be forgotten.
a. who b. which c. whose d. where
- 5- Anyonehas information about the thief should inform the police.
a. who b. which c. whose d. where
- 6- 1903 is the yearthe first transatlantic radio transmission took place.
a. when b. which c. whose d. where
- 7- Nowadays, life is much.....it used to be in the past.
a. busy b. busier than c. busiest d. the busiest
- 8-swimming, scuba diving needs many expensive equipment.
a. Instead of b. Whereas c. On the other hand d. In comparison with
- 9- cooking, let's go out for dinner.
a. Whereas b. In comparison with c. On the other hand d. Instead of
- 10- City life is exciting,, life in the countryside is more peaceful.
a. in comparison with b. instead of c. whereas d. on the other hand
- 11- life nowadays, life a century ago was quite hard.
a. In comparison with b. But c. Whereas d. Instead of
- 12- I've decided to learn Chinese..... French at university.
a. in comparison with b. instead of c. but d. whereas
- 13-extremely fast computer-based communications, telephone services are slow.
a. In comparison with b. But c. Whereas d. Instead of
- 14- Kim and Tom have different tastes in music and food....., they both like to dance.
a. Whereas b. In comparison with c. However d. Instead of
- 15- George likes to read science fiction,Paul likes to read poetry.
a. but b. in comparison with c. however d. instead of
- 16-George works as a cartographer's assistant 15 hours per week, Paul works 20 hours per week as an usher in a theater.
a. In comparison with b. But c. Whereas d. Instead of
- 17- The Prime Minister's support staff is tiny.....that of a US President.
a. in comparison with b. instead of c. whereas d. on the other hand
- 18-.....the Middle Eastern people, the Chinese go to work by bicycles.
a. Although b. Despite c. Unlike d. In spite of

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- advantageous	(adj.)	The trade agreements is <u>advantageous</u> to both countries.	مميز / بارز
2- leafy	(adj.)	The trees formed a <u>leafy</u> canopy above their heads.	كثير الأوراق والعشب
3- make it your own	(exp.)	At last, you got your new flat, you can <u>make it your own</u> by adding your touches.	يعدل حسب الرغبة
4- palatial	(adj.)	Messi has a <u>palatial</u> villa overlooking the sea in Barcelona.	قصري - فاتن
5- picturesque	(adj.)	You can see the <u>picturesque</u> shores beside the river.	رائع
6- residents' parking	(n.)	There should be <u>residents' parking</u> in new housing areas.	مواقف للمقيمين

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word:

[advantageous – palatial – picturesque – leafy - make it her own – residents' parking]

- Kings and Queens usually live in palaces.
- Mona has personally redecorated her new apartment to
- I prefer buying a house in a rural area overlooking a harbuor.
- Establishing great cities like the Silk City is really as it can solve the issue of housing and unemployment.
- The backyard'sbushes look nice and add attraction to the area.

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

- I spent three days in a fishing village in the bay. The holiday was fantastic.
a. picturesque b. rural c. devastating d. deserted
- Cabbage, spinach and lettuce are vegetables.
a. picturesque b. rural c. leafy d. advantageous
- The free trade agreement would beto both countries.
a. advantageous b. graduated c. astounded d. embarrassed
- Her experience placed her in an/a..... position to apply for the job.
a. deserted b. palatial c. advantageous d. rural
- There is awhere you can keep your car safe.
a. demarcation b. overcrowding c. residents' parking d. depopulation

Answer the following questions: -

1- What things should be put into consideration if you want to choose a place to live in?

.....

.....

Translate the following into good English:

علي: يجب علينا أن نضع في اعتبارنا العديد من الأمور عندما نرغب باختيار مكان مناسب للسكن .

.....

.....

محمد: هذا صحيح ومن هذه العوامل الموقع والأسواق ومواقف السيارات والهدوء .

.....

.....

Language Functions**Comparing**

In comparison with.....

Giving reason

The reason foris because.....

Expressing opinions

1- In my opinion,

2- I think.....

Agreeing

That's right. / I agree with that.

Disagreeing

That's wrong. / I don't agree with that.

Stating advantages

One of the advantages of.....is.....

What you would say in the following situations:

1- Your friend wants to know why you always listen to English programmes.

.....

2- Your brother asks you about the disadvantages of living in the village.

.....

3- Your friend wants to know your opinion about rural depopulation.

.....

Most of rich people prefer living in the country side where they can enjoy a restful life in the picturesque natural views of their farms. In fact, a great number of people think that living in the city is necessity rather than a luxury.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), to highlight the pros and cons of living in the city.

Introduction

.....

.....

.....

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Body One

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Body Two

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.....

.....

.....

Conclusion

.....

.....

.....

.....

[illegible]

Summary Making

Travel can expand our mind and promote inter-cultural understanding. However, it can also have a negative environmental impact on Earth. 'Green travel' is a term that refers to responsible travel practices that pay attention to the environment. To travel green, your efforts can start even before leaving home. For example, turning off electronics saves on the electricity bill and cuts down on energy usage. While on holiday, you can use public transport when available rather than hiring a car. If you are staying in a hotel for multiple nights, reuse towels instead of having them washed and changed every day. Finally, always buy food from local people to support the local economy. Making these few simple switches to how you travel will make a big difference to the environment.

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

“How can we travel green?”

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Translation

Translate the following into good English:

على: يجب بناء مدن جديدة في الكويت للتخلص من الازدحام.

.....

.....

فهد: هذا سوف يوفر فرص عمل عديدة ويحل مشكلة البطالة.

.....

.....

Reading Comprehension**Reading the following text, and then answer some questions below:**

You take it for granted that you are a unique person, different from everybody else on Earth, and you understand that everybody else is also unique. Identical twins are fascinating because they challenge this idea: they are unique people, of course, but they are also similar to each other -- and not only in terms of appearance. They often share opinions, habits and personality traits or characteristics.

Identical twins are rare, happening in about 3 out of every 1,000 births. They seem to happen randomly, regardless of the age or cultural background of the mother, unlike non-identical twins who are remarkably common in Central Africa. Although there may be tiny differences in physical appearances between two identical twins, which allow family and close friends to tell them apart, **they** do have exactly the same DNA.

For most scientists, it is the nonphysical similarities between identical twins that are the most interesting. By studying identical twins who have been raised by different families, researchers wanted to determine which certain personality traits are inherited and which are learned from the environment. The Minnesota Twin Study is probably the best-known twin study to date. The study provides information about how our environment and genes work together to influence everything from attitudes and abilities, to job selection and health.

Identical twins Jim Lewis and Jim Springer were only four weeks old when they were taken in by different adoptive families. From there, their lives **diverged** as they were raised apart by different parents until they finally met again at the age of 39. The similarities the twins shared not only amazed them, but also amazed researchers at the University of Minnesota. The very fact that both twins were given the same name was a big coincidence. But there's more. As youngsters, each Jim had a dog named 'Toy'. Both Jims had at one time held part-time jobs as officers. They drove the same type of car and even took vacations at the same beach in Florida. Both were fingernail biters and suffered from constant headaches.

It is obvious from the twins' story that genetics are a major factor in shaping who we are. In fact, research so far indicates that there are some genetic influences on personality. This means that our personality traits as adults are largely determined before we are born, and there is very little that we can do to change them.

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

1. What best expresses the main idea of the passage?
 - a. All twins live identical lives.
 - b. Some women give birth to identical twins.
 - c. Genetics play a major role in shaping personality.
 - d. Personality is largely determined by physical appearance.
2. The underlined word 'diverged' in the 4" paragraph is closest in meaning to:
 - a. returned
 - b. increased
 - c. completed
 - d. separated
3. What does the underlined word 'they' in the 2" paragraph refer to?
 - a. tiny differences
 - b. physical appearances
 - c. two identical twins
 - d. close friends
4. As adults, the Jim twins:
 - a. served as part-time officers
 - b. had pets with different names
 - c. suffered from fatal diseases
 - d. drove different types of cars
5. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE about identical twins?
 - a. They are unique but similar to each other.
 - b. They share habits and personality traits.
 - c. They have totally different DNA.
 - d. They are less common than non-identical twins.

Answer the following questions:

6. Where are non-identical twins mainly common?

.....

.....

7. Why were researchers interested in identical twins raised by different families?

.....

.....

8. What information does the Minnesota Twin Study provide?

.....

.....

9. According to the passage, why is it difficult to change our personality?

.....

.....