

Unit 1

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
adoption (n.)	التبني	judiciary (n.)	سلطة قضائية
civil (adj.)	مدني	jury (n.)	هيئة المحلفين
code of law (n.)	مجموعة قوانين (دستور)	legal (adj.)	قانوني - شرعي
consultation (n.)	استشارة	penalty (n.)	عقوبة - جزاء
define (v.)	يعرّف	persuasion (n.)	إقناع - مذهب
enforce (v.)	يجبر ينفذ قانون	principle (n.)	قانون - مبدأ
govern (v.)	يحكم	property (n.)	الملكية
guilty (adj.)	مذنب	prove (v.)	يثبت
impose (v.)	يفرض	tolerant (adj.)	متسامح
Innocent (adj.)	بريء	Welfare (n.)	خير - رفاهية
Violence (n.)	عنف	break into (phr. V.)	يقتحم
Row (v. & n.)	يجدف - صف	techno-criminal (n.)	مجرم تقني
fake (adj.)	مزيف	worthless (adj.)	عديم القيمة
invisible (adj.)	مخفي - غير مرئي	handcuffs (n.)	أصفاد (كالبشطات)
bench (n.)	مقعد طويل	note (V. & n.)	يكتب ملاحظات - يدون منكرة - عملة ورقية
brief (n. adj.)	خلاصة ملخص موجز	prosecute (v.)	يقاضي
case (n.)	قضية - حقيقة	regardless (adv.)	بإهمال بلامبالاة
defence (n.)	دفاع - حجة الدفاع	Residential area (n.)	المنطقة السكنية
spring (v.)	يقفز ينبع ينبع مياه / ربيع	speed limit (n.)	حد السرعة
claim (v.)	يدعي	sue (v.)	يقاضي يقيم دعوى على
clog up (phrasal verb)	يمنع يسد - يعوق	supporter (n.)	المؤيد - المساند
contend (v.)	يوكّد	ultimately (adv.)	في النهاية
grievance (n.)	تظلم شكوى	Petty (adj.)	تافه ثانوي
in favour of (expr.)	لمصلحة	intend (v.)	ينوي يخطط لـ
litigation (n.)	إقامة دعوى المقاضاة		

Unit 2

afford v.	يُمدد يعطي	foreign adj.	أجنبي
boom n.	ازدهار	hard-pressed adj.	عالق بالمشاكل
decimate v.	يحطم يدمر	necessitate v.	يستلزم - يحتم
deteriorate v.	يتدهور	seek v.	يبحث عن يجد - يسعى
emigrate v.	يهاجر	unfortunately adv.	لسوء الحظ
famine n.	مجاعة	high-tech adj.	تكنولوجيا متطورة
instead adv.	بدلاً من	Plenty of pronoun	كثير من
Periodic adj.	دوري متكرر	Swallow n.	طائر السنونو
disgruntled adj.	ساخط محبط مستاء	obliterate v.	يحطم يزيل
displace v.	يهجر يعزل - يشرّد	perturbed adj.	مُقلق قلق
mass adj.	جماعي / نطاق واسع	resort n.	مضيف منتزه
meticulous adj.	دقيق	rift n.	شق صدع شرخ
migrant n.	المهاجر	nervously adv.	بانفعال بعصبية
animated adj.	حيوي - مفعم بالحيوية	rent v.	يؤجر
arduous adj.	صعب شاق / متعب	reside v.	يستقر يعيش في مكان
engage in ph. V.	ينشغل في		
major adj.	كبير هام رائد	strenuous adj.	مرهق - شاق
minor adj.	قليل الأهمية صغير	take a breather	يأخذ قسط من الراحة

Unit 3

abuse	n.	سوء معاملة / استغلال	incapable	adj.	عاجز / غير قادر
anthropologist	n.	عالم الإنسانيات	inevitable	adj.	حتمي
apparent	adj.	ظاهر / واضح	Legislation	n.	التشريع / مجموعة قوانين
attribute	n.	ميزة / صفة / صفة	Liberty	n.	الحرية
charitable	adj.	خيري	minority	n.	الأقلية
compassion	n.	شفقة	overview	n.	ملخص - نظرة عامة
discrimination	n.	التمييز / التفرقة	tolerance	n.	التحمل / التسامح
diversity	n.	تنوع	universal	adj.	جامع / شامل
empathy	n.	التعاطف / فهم الغير	value	n.	قيمة
ethnographer	n.	متخصص في ثقافات الشعوب	impulse	n.	حافز / دافع
aftermath	n.	أثر / تبعات / نتيجة	voluntary	adj.	تطوعي
deploy	v.	يوظف - يطبق	vulnerable	adj.	ضعيف / حساس
ethnicity	n.	تمييز عرقي	over the hill	idiom	(ضعيف) / كبير في السن
hardship	n.	شدة / معاناة / محنة	over the top	idiom	بشكل مبالغ فيه

aggressive	adj.	عدواني	over a barrel	idiom	وضع لا خيار فيه
compassionately	adv.	بشفقة	frail	adj.	ضعيف
cry over spilt milk	idiom	يندم على مافات	tide someone over	idiom	يساعد
enfranchisement	n.	حرية التصويت	suffrage	n.	حرية التصويت
extravagant	adj.	مبالغ فيه / مسرف	Avert	v.	يتجنب - يتفادى
Alleviate	v.	يخفف - يلطف	Appeal	n.	طلب - مناشدة
Campaign	v.	حملة	Commitment	n.	التزام
Dire	adj.	ضروري - هام	Donate	v.	يتبرع
Extensive	adj.	واسع - شمولي	Humanitarian	adj.	انساني - محب للخير
In leaps and bounds	exp.	بسرعة	Underprivileged	adj.	فقير - محروم

Unit 4

climate	n.	المناخ	precipitate	v.	يعجل / يقرب
desertification	n.	التصحّر	productive	adj.	مُنتج
erode	v.	يتآكل	proportion	n.	نسبة / حصة / جزء
graze	v.	يرعى الماشية	soil	n.	التربة
harsh	adj.	قاسي	treacherous	adj.	مخادع / غادر / خطر
Increasingly	adv.	على نحو متزايد	unproductive	adj.	غير منتج
Kill off	phrasal verb	يبيد - يزيل نهائياً	wash away	phr.v.	يجرف / يبعد
Over cultivate	v.	يزرع بشكل جائر	wildfire	n.	الحريق الهائل
permanently	adv.	للأبد / بشكل دائم	logger	n.	الحطاب
at the expense of (expr.)		على حساب	vital	adj.	حيوي / هام
devastating	adj.	مؤثر - مدمر	frigid	adj.	شديد البرودة
arid	adj.	قاحل / جاف	humid	adj.	رطب
atmosphere	n.	الجوّ	misbehave	v.	يسئ / التصرف
equator	n.	خط الاستواء	planting	n.	غرس - زراعة
flooding	n.	الفيضان	prevailing	adj.	منتشر - سائد
forecasting	n.	تنبؤات الجو	reclaim	v.	يستصلح
curtail	v.	يقلل / يقلص	preservation	n.	الحفاظ على / حماية
hurdle	n.	مانع / صعوبة عائق	prevail over	phr. v.	يتغلب على
implement	v.	يطبق	scarcity	n.	الندرة
intrinsic	adj.	جوهرى / أساسي	spearhead	n.	قائد - في المقدمة
paucity	n.	الندرة	unwarranted	adj.	لا مبرر له

Unit 5

collection points	n.	أماكن تجميع القمامة	offence	n.	المخالفة
concur	v.	يوافق على يتفق على	pass a law	expr.	يشرع قانونا
crisis	n.	أزمة	prohibitively	dv.	غالي الثمن مستحيل شراؤه
machinery	n.	المكائن آلات	reprocess	v.	يعيد معالجة (يعيد تصنيع)
commercially	adv.	بشكل تجاري	Wood pulp	n.	(لب الخشب)
partnership	n.	الشراكة			
administration	n.	الإدارة	incinerator	n.	محرقه
annoyance	n.	إزعاج مضايقة	irritation	n.	الغضب- انزعاج
Bureaucracy	n.	الروتين الحكومي- البيروقراطية	keep up with	phr. v.	يوافق يجاري
come up against	ph. v.	يقابل يواجه	packaging	n.	التغليف
criticism	n.	النقد	paperwork	n.	العمل الكتابي
cut down on	ph. v.	يُقلل من	put up with	phr. V.	يتحمل
get rid of	phr. v.	يتخلص من	red tape	idiom	روتين حكومي
go along with	phr. v.	يساير يتفق مع	run out of	phr. v.	ينفذ ينتهي
component	n.	المكون عنصر أساسي	Household waste	n.	مخلفات المنزل
compost	v.	يضع له سماد	incineration	n.	الحرق
constant	adj.	ثابت دائم	material	n.	مادة
constituent	n.	مركب جزء من الكل	quantity	n.	الكمية
duration	n.	مدّة زمنية فترة	trend	n.	اتجاه توجه
heartening	adj.	مشجع	upsurge	n.	زيادة سريعة إرتفاع مفاجيء

Unit 6

acute	adj.	حادّ	pose	v.	يشكل
avoid	v.	يتجنب يتفادى	refuge	n.	المأوى ملجأ
damp	adj.	رطب مبلل	reservation	n.	محمية
expansive	adj.	واسع فسيح	reticent	adj.	خجول كتوم
extinction	n.	الإنقراض	solitary	adj.	وحيد منعزل
fascinating	adj.	رائع ساحر	stem	n.	جذع شجرة
hibernate	v.	ينام فترة الشتاء	threatened	adj.	مهدد
permanent	adj.	دائم	timid	adj.	جبان خجول
carnivorous	adj.	الحيوان أكل اللحوم	inject	v.	يحقن
enemy	n.	العدو	sting	n.	إبرة أو شوكة حشرة
bounty	n.	وفرة	recompense	n.	تعويض
cultivate	v.	يزرع	reward	n.	الجائزة
encroach	v.	يتجاوز يتعدى على	Trespass on	Phr. v.	يتعدى على خصوصية
grow	v.	ينمو يكبر يزرع	unsanctioned	adj.	غير شرعي غير مرخص
illegitimate	adj.	غير شرعي	wealth	n.	الثروة
burgeoning	adj.	مزدهر-سريع الانتشار	Knock-on	adj.	مسبب- متداعي
consensus	n.	موافقة بالإجماع	utilize	v.	يستعمل يستفيد يستغل
dearth	n.	قلة ندرة	vociferously	adv.	بشكل صاخب بصوت عالي
graduate	v.	يتخرج	wetland	n.	-ارض بها مستنقعات
housing	n.	الإسكان	nourishment	n.	الغذاء تغذية
aware	adj.	مدرك واع			

1- Law (legislation)

Law is the set of rules that governs a society. Law can perform three different functions, each of which is of huge importance to our welfare. First, it defends us from evil. Second, it resolves disputes and disagreements among people to let them live in peace and harmony. Third, it protects minorities from abuse as it protects individuals' rights. Our laws spring from the holy Qur'an and the teachings of Islam.

There are three types of laws. The first one is the criminal law which deals with crimes like murder and theft. The second type is the family law which deals with family affairs like marriage, divorce and adoption. The third type of law is the civil law which deals with problems between neighbours. In addition, there is another type, the property law, which governs the form of ownership.

All in all it is now clear that law carries out a number of functions that are of great importance in a society. Law defends us and encourages people to do what is right in the society.

2- Computer Crimes (Techno- Criminals)

Nowadays, computer crime is on the increase because the number of people using the Internet to buy things is increasing. Computer crimes are difficult to solve than traditional crimes because criminals are invisible and their actions may be impossible to prove.

Solving computer crimes is not as easy as some can imagine. Criminals are invisible and their actions might be impossible to prove. Techno- Criminals are so professional that nobody can trace them. We need to enforce some laws to prevent computer crimes. We can make laws that prevent computer viruses, identity theft, frauds and hacking in general. This can be achieved through hiring computer professionals to work side by side with the police.

In conclusion, I advise people not to log onto unknown sites, not to respond to people they don't know, not to keep secret information on their computers if not secured. They should also use strong passwords.

3- Humanitarian Work (Charitable work) KRCS

Charities are an integral part of every country. Charities change the lives of people in need every day. A good example of charity organizations here in Kuwait is The KRCS (Kuwait Red Crescent Society). Its main aims are to help people in hardships and to provide the basic needs for the needy. Volunteers in such organizations work for free. Their real reward is to restore a smile into a child's face.

Volunteers should be patient, helpful and ready to sacrifice for the sake of others. They learn new skills and add to their experiences by doing so.

Finally, we can take part in the humanitarian effort ourselves by donating money to a larger organization that helps people. Assisting a disabled person is a good example of charitable work. Visiting an elderly person in the hospital is another good way of charity works.

4- The culture of blame

The blame culture means to find someone to blame for actions that happened wrong. This type of thinking is very dangerous as it leads to many bad results for both people and the society they live in. For Example, an organization with a blaming culture can't perform at a high level, because its people can't take reasonable risks. How can you work well if you work in a blaming culture?

The opposite of a blame culture is a problem-solving culture. In a problem-solving culture people feel able to offer ideas, highlight issues, put suggestions forward and share either success or failure. When something goes wrong, the question is "How did that happen and what can we do about it?" rather than "Who did the mistake?" We should teach our kids "To err is to learn" instead of blaming them on actions they made by mistake.

Eventually, let's blame the blame culture. This is a big problem if finding blame becomes more important than finding ways to put things right.

5- Migration

Migration is the movement by people from one place to another. It is sometimes done over long distances outside the country or within the same country. People migrate for different reasons. Some migrate seeking better life conditions. Others migrate looking for better jobs. In some cases, people migrate to escape starvation or to escape wars. Furthermore, some people migrate for better education.

Migration has its own advantages and disadvantages. As for the advantages; people can learn other cultures, traditions and other languages. Furthermore, they can get well paid jobs and enjoy better lifestyle. On the other hand, some people might find difficulties coping with new cultures. Others might lose their identity, feel homesick and lonely.

To sum up, migration as well as many other aspects of life has two faces, one good and one bad. We need to learn both faces so as to make the right decision whether to migrate or not.

6- Human values

Human values are the principles that guide our life. They are human beliefs. They are part of our culture. Some examples of human values are; Compassion, Respect, Tolerance, Empathy, and Freedom. They are part and parcel of our life. Without these values, our life would be chaos.

The question is: Why do we need these values? The answer is so easy, simply; because values reduce violence and let people live in peace. They decrease problems among people and help them solve their problems friendly away from courts. Islam teaches us about human values through the stories in the Holy Quran.

Finally, all human actions will become dangerous if they are not guided by human values. As I see, we need to know more about these values learn them and teach them to our kids, and I am sure the whole community will gain the benefits later on.

7- Desertification

Desertification is the process in which productive land changes into desert. It is usually found in dry places, in harsh climate and in hot weather. It is caused climate change and human activities. Man cut down trees to make more land for farms. Man overgrazed animals and over cultivated his land which of course led to desertification.

Desertification is becoming a huge problem. Land becomes dry, so it is difficult to grow crops. The soil becomes completely useless. Increasing human population and poverty contribute to desertification.

As I see, we need to stop desertification and this can be done if the number of animals on the land is reduced, allowing plants to regrow. Also, we must stop cutting trees and plant more trees instead. Another solution to increase farm areas is to take land from the sea and marshes.

8- Water

Water is the backbone of people's, animals' and plants' life. All living things need water to live. Not only do we need it inside our bodies to stay alive, but there are so many animals that actually live in the water. Not to mention, most beings can go quite a while without food, but none can go more than 3 to 5 days without water.

Despite this, still some people waste water. They turn on taps while brushing or shaving. They do not fix old pipes. They waste water while bathing and washing cars. Here comes the question; how can we save water for the future and for generations to come? There are many ways we can save water and still get all our needs. We can use modern system of farming. We must fix old pipes. Also, we can Turn off taps when no need for them.

As I see, we can also hold programmes and seminars to let people aware of the importance of water.

9- Recycling

Recycling is very important and useful to both the environment and us. We must act quickly and as fast as the amount of waste we create. **Does it make sense to recycle?** The short answer is yes. Recycling is very important as waste has a big negative impact on the environment. Recycling helps to reduce the pollution caused by waste. Recycling requires much less energy and therefore helps to preserve natural resources. Many things can be easily recycled. We can recycle paper, rubbish, plastic, cloth, glass and metals.

It is now clear that it makes sense to reuse products, and to reduce energy altogether, as well as to save the environment.

10- The extinction of animals

Extinction is when an animal no longer lives on the Earth. There are many reasons animals become extinct. One of the most common reasons is loss of habitat. Man destroyed many of the places animals live. In some cases animals become extinct because the food they depend on becomes extinct causing the animals to die.

Pollution is another cause of extinction. Human activity is releasing harmful chemicals into the air, water and soil all over the planet. Many animals cannot adapt to the changes these chemicals are making in the environment and they die. A giant panda is an example of animals which are becoming extinct. Pandas are in danger because they are being killed daily by either humans or animals.

Finally, we should act immediately to stop animals from being extinct. We can build reservations for them. We need to impose strict rules to stop hunting them.

11- The arguments for or against land reclamations

Land reclamation means taking land from the sea and marshes for farming, housing and building modern buildings. Many people are for using waste land for reclamations but an equal number of these people are against. Let's go to some of their arguments.

People who are for state that using undeveloped wetlands for construction purposes in the town will help a lot of people to get jobs. Many companies can take part in the construction purposes. Furthermore, it will help the town to expand and modernize. Two good examples are The Palm Islands in the UAE and SouK Sharg in Kuwait.

On the other hand, people who are against, fear that rare types of birds will lose their natural habitat. In addition, it increases competition for local businesses. Also, a great number of people will move to live and to work in these reclaimed places, with the result that the place will be crowded.

As for me, I am for land reclamations for constructing purposes because they add to the beauty of towns. These new projects help to continue human development.

Set Book Questions Unit 1

1 - There are some types of law. Mention some of them.

Criminal law → deals with crimes like murder and theft.

Civil law → deals with arguments between neighbours and large companies.

Family law → deals with family relationships, marriage and adoption.

2- How can laws be effectively work in a society?

Laws must be backed with penalties. We must respect the law.

3- Why do criminals use the internet to communicate with each other?

It is easier. It is faster. They use the internet to pass information and to plan for crimes.

4- How could people solve their problems away from courts?

People should discuss their problems together. They should seek elderly people's advice.

5- What makes computer crimes more difficult to solve than traditional crimes?

It is difficult because criminals are invisible. Their actions are impossible to prove.

6- Are you for or against much litigation in our courts? Why?

I am against because much litigation clog up courts and prevent judges paying attention to important cases.

Unit 2

1- Why do large numbers of people leave their homes and go to live in a foreign country?

They look for a better life. They seek a better job. They want to escape wars and starvation.

2- How has Kuwait provided a good home for skilled workers?

Kuwait offered them good jobs. Kuwait offered them good salaries and a better life.

3- What are the advantages and disadvantages of migration?

People find better jobs. They live a better life. They learn new customs, languages and make new friends. But, they might feel lonely, homesick and losing identity.

4- Why do animals migrate?

(Why do some animals migrate northwards in summer and southwards in winter?)

Animals migrate to look for a warmer place. They migrate to raise their young and to look for food.

5- How do animals know where to go when they migrate?

Animals have compass in their heads. They use the sun and stars.

6- What are the similarities and differences between animals and people migration?

They both migrate to look for better life. They both look for a better shelter.

Animal migration is periodic.

Unit 3 Set Book Questions**1- What is meant by "Human Values"? Mention some.**

Values are meaningful beliefs. They guide our lives. They are part of our culture. Some examples are; Compassion, Respect, Empathy, Freedom and Tolerance.

3- How important are human values?

Values reduce violence. They make us live a happy life. They let us live in peace

4- How do governments protect basic human rights? Give examples.

Governments protect basic human rights by making laws to protect people. They can also make organizations. They can help the needy and the poor.

5- How does Islam teach us about the human values?

Islam teaches us about human values through the stories in the Holy Qura'an. Islam teaches us about human values through (Hadith)and the teachings of Islam.

6- Freedom is not as straightforward as its name may imply. Explain.

(What does Freedom mean to you)

Freedom is to make balance between our freedoms and the needs of a society as a whole. Also, to do what is right and to respect the law.

7- Mention some aims of the Red Crescent Society (RCS) .

(What is the work of the KRCS?)

It aims at protecting people in hardships. It aims at providing the needy with their basic human needs. They give food and aid to the needy.

8 - To be a red crescent volunteer, you should be...

Compassionate, courageous, motivated, adventurous , honest and hard working

10- What is the KRCS volunteers' real reward?

They work for free and their real reward is to have the chance to help others, to restore the smile to a child's face and to better someone's life.

Module 1 Focus On**1-What kind of person does it take to become a successful diplomat?**

He should be good at English. He should have a strong personality. He must have a self-confidence. He should have leadership skills.

2- What are the aims of The Foreign Diplomat Institute in Kuwait?

It aims at Training diplomats. It aims at creating Kuwaiti diplomats and leaders.

Unit 4

1- Where does desertification usually occur?

Desertification usually occurs in dry places, in harsh climate and in hot weather.

2- What are the bad effects of desertification?

The soil becomes unproductive. It leads to bad health.

3- What are the main causes of desertification?

Man cut down trees. Man overgrazed his animals. Man overcultivated his land.

4- What can the public Authority for Agriculture and Fisheries do to change the desert into green lands?

They can grow more trees and plants. They can provide farmers with modern system of farming. They can stop cutting trees.

5- Why are the rainforests being destroyed? OR(Why are the rainforests being cut down?)

It is cut to grow soya beans, make land for farmers, look for oil and for hard wood.

6- What are the bad consequences of cutting down the Amazon rainforests?

The world climate changes. There will be lack of oxygen and bad health.

7- What are the main reasons beyond the paucity of fresh water?

Over population, modern technology and bad usage by some people lead to lack of water.

8- What's the importance of water? Why is water important?

Water is the backbone of people's living. Water is very important for animals and plants.

9- Suggest two ways to reduce water usage and to preserve water for the future?

We can turn off taps when we don't need them. We can fix old pipes. We should use modern system of farming.

Unit 5

1- What things can be recycled? OR (Mention some waste products that can be recycled)

OR (Mention the types of household waste that should be recycled.)

Car batteries, Fridges, wood , clothes and shoes, books paper and plastic.

2- What should we do to save and protect our natural ecosystems?

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

We can Plant trees. We can Stop cutting trees. We can Protect rare animals.

3- Why is recycling becoming such an important issue for many people today?

(Why is it necessary to recycle our wastes ?)

Recycling saves money, saves energy and reduces pollution.

4- Kuwait's great interest in recycling waste, including paper is obvious. Explain.

Kuwait built many recycling centers. Kuwait organized seminars and workshops to raise people's awareness.

Unit 6

1- What are panda's natural enemies? What poses a threat to their survival?
panda's natural enemies are; Humans, brown bears, and leopard.

2- What can governments do to protect an endangered species?)
They can stop hunters from hunting them. They set up reservations to keep animals.

3- It has been observed that plants promote thinking and creativity. Discuss.
Plants help us relax and feel refreshed. Many artists inspire their works from nature.

6- What sort of enemies might threaten the existence of plants?
Mammals, insects and birds might threaten the existence of plants.

5- The benefits of plants are too many. Mention some.
(Planting trees is important to the earth and mankind. Give reasons.)

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

Plants Provide us with nourishment (Food). Plants produce oxygen. Plants enrich the soil. Plants provide us with medicines, oils, perfumes, waxes, fibers, timbers and fuel.

6- What are the prophet Mohammed's (peace be up on him) recommendations concerning plants and cultivation?

He recommended us to grow plants and trees to receive recompense from Allah.

7- What are the advantages of utilizing undeveloped wetlands for construction purposes in the town?

It will help the town to expand and modernize. It is good for the economy. Many people will get jobs.

8- Why do you think some people are against the idea of utilizing undeveloped wetlands for construction purposes?

Rare types of birds will lose their natural habitat. It will Increase competition for local businesses. It will make the place crowded.

Focus on

1- The selection of the National Flower of Kuwait was not a random choice. Why?
It's a part of Kuwait's natural heritage. Because of its historical roots and significance.

2- Traditionally, the Afraj was used for a variety of things. What were they?

It was used as a natural medicine. It was used as food for sheep. As a source of bedding and fire wood.

II - Grammar

The Present perfect Tense.

The present perfect tense: (have, has + P.P.) &

The Present Perfect Continuous: (have, has + been + v. +ing)

☞ Correct the underlined words

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. I <u>just write</u> two letters. | 1. |
| 2. You <u>ever see</u> an elephant? | 2. |
| 3. Ali <u>study</u> English for 6 years. | 3. |
| 4. He <u>work</u> in Kuwait since 1986. | 4. |
| 5. The two armies <u>fight</u> all last month. | 5. |
| 6. How many fish you <u>catch</u> so far ? | 6. |
| 7. I <u>not make</u> up my mind yet . | 7. |
| 8. The bus hasn't arrived yet. I <u>wait</u> for ages . | 8. |
| 9. She <u>work</u> with us since last May. | 9. |

Comparative and contrastive connectors.

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

- 1- In Kuwait, summer is too hot, winter is cool.
 (a) **in comparison with** (b) **instead of** (c) **whereas** (d) **on the other hand**
- 2- cooking, let's go out for dinner.
 (a) **In comparison with** (b) **On the other hand** (c) **Whereas** (d) **Instead of**
- 3- 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**
- 4- Life nowadays, life a century ago was quite hard.
 (a) **In comparison with** (b) **But** (c) **Whereas** (d) **Instead of**

Adverbs of Manner [Adjective + ly = Adverb]

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

- 1- The little girl was singing.....
 a- **happy** b- **happier** c- **happily** d- **happiest**
- 2- Ali felt for getting high marks.
 a- **happy** b- **happier** c- **happily** d- **happiest**
- 3- The child was behaving
 a- **bad** b- **badly** c- **worse** d- **worst**

Tag Question✎ Add question tags to the following

- 1- You've met Fadi,.....?
- 2- They won't be late,?
- 3- The boys are listening to music,.....?
- 4- He can speak English,..... ?
- 5- I am writing English,..... ?
- 6- Omar hadn't any luck ,.....?
- 7- If you suspect him, you can phone the police,?
- 8- Open the door,.....?
- 9- We must not leave so soon,.....?
- 10- You'd better do that,.....?
- 11- You'd rather sleep,.....?
- 12- Salim always takes part in the school competitions,.....?
- 13- They proved to be the best pupils,?
- 14- Let's go out for a walk,?
- 15- Let us move to another place,?
- 16- Don't wait for him anymore,?

Passive Voice✎ Change the following sentences into passive✎ Correct the Underlined:

- 1) Three cats **rescued** by Julia yesterday.
.....
- 2) The poem **read** by Alex now.
.....
- 3) The car just **repair** by the mechanic.
.....
- 4) Handball **play** by the pupils at the moment.
.....
- 5) Trees (**cut down**) for hardwood.
.....
- 6) If pandas (**threaten**) by enemies, they climb up a tree.
.....
- 7) Sorry, sir. The reports (**not finish**) yet.
.....

The Past perfect Tense & Simple Past

The past perfect tense: (had + P.P.) & The simple past: (v.+ed / V.2)

✎ Correct the underlined words:

- 1) We had already eaten **when** John come home. 1-.....
- 2) **Last year** Juan pass all his exams. 2-.....
- 3) **When** I get to the airport I discovered I had forgotten my passport. 3-.....
- 4) I opened my handbag to find that I forget my credit card. 5-.....

Relative Pronouns

(Who – Whom- Whose- Which- Where- When- That)

✎ Choose the right answer

- 1. This is the school [where-which-who- whose] I used to study.
- 2. This test is for students [who- whose - which- where] native language is not English.
- 3. The students [what-whose-who-which] lost his bag is waiting in the office.
- 4. Look at the horses [whom-who-which-what] are drinking in the river.
- 5. I ate all the cake[what-that-when-whom] you gave me.
- 6. I still remember the day [where- when- why- who] we first met.
- 7. The teacher,[whose-which-who-whom]every student is afraid of, is really very nice.
- 8.This is the town [that-which-where-when]I was born.

If Conditional (Types 0 , 1 , 2 and 3)

✎ Correct the following

- 1- If you heat water to 100 c, it (boil). 1-.....
- 2- I (send) her an invitation if I find her address. 2-.....
- 3- If I (be) the PM, I'd raise salaries. 3-.....
- 4- If she worked harder, she (keep) her job. 4-.....
- 5- If I had passed my driving test, I (buy) a car. 5-.....
- 6- If I go to the mall today, I (not go) shopping next week. 6-.....

The Unreal Past (Wish + Past Perfect)
(Wish + Past Simple) & (Wish + Would \ Could)

✎ Correct the verbs

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1- I wish I (be) ten years younger. | 1-..... |
| 2- I wish I (can) help all poor people. | 2-..... |
| 3- I wish I (not decline) the invitation to last night's party. | 3-..... |
| 4- I wish my brother (stop) getting at me. | 4-..... |
| 5- I wish (not spend)all my money when I was young. | 5-..... |
| 6- I can't read the newspaper. I wish I (have)my glasses with me. | 6-..... |
| 7- I wished my brother (get up) earlier. | 7-..... |

Subordinate Clauses of Purpose & result

[in order to – to – because – because of – so that – to be the cause of – to lead to]

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

- 1- Some people raise bank loans..... buy cars.
 (a) so that (b) because (c) in order to (d) with the result that
- 2- We need to reduce pollution it harms our health greatly.
 (a) so that (b) because (c) to (d) lead to
- 3- Man's greed is often the realof the extinction of rare animals.
 (a) from (b) because of (c) reason (d) with the result that
- 4- Teens tend to misuse the internet,..... they waste their time and harm their eyes.
 (a) because of (b) so as to (c) because (d) with the result that
- 5- The lecture was boring ,.....some of the students began to fall asleep.
 (a) because of (b) as (c) because (d) with the result that
- 6- Having too much sugar canobesity and health problems.
 (a) lead to (b) the reason why (c) because (d) with the result that
- 7- He suffers from gum infectionhe smokes a lot .
 (a) because of (b) the reason why (c) as (d) so as to
- 8- He was put into prisonhis bad deeds.
 (a) as (b) due to (c) because (d) so
- 9- I joined an English Summer Schoolimprove my English.
 (a) because of (b) due to (c) to (d) so
- 10- We took a taxiwe could reach on time.
 (a) because of (b) due to (c) to (d) so that

Three part Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Phrasal Verb	Meaning
run out of	ينفذ منه	go along with	يتفق مع
put up with	يتحمل - يطيق	come up against	يواجه
look forward to	يتطلع إلى	get rid of	يتخلص من
keep up with	يواكب - يساير	come up with	يخرج بخلاصة - يستنتج
cut down on	يقلل	reach out to	يتواصل
fall back on	يعود إلى - يرجع لـ		

Choose the right answer

- 1- My car.....petrol.
a- runs out of **b- puts up with** **c- looks forward to** **d- keeps up with**
- 2- We shouldour waste by recycling.
a- run out of **b- put up with** **c- look forward to** **d- get rid of**
- 3- I recommend seeking your father's advice if youserious problem.
a- run out of **b- get rid of** **c- look forward to** **d- come up against**
- 4- Doctors need tomodern technology.
a- run out of **b- put up with** **c- look forward to** **d- keep up with**
- 5- Iyour idea, it is really practical.
a- run out of **b- put up with** **c- look forward to** **d- go along with**
- 6- Unless we the excessive use oil, it will end in 50 years.
a- run out of **b- cut down on** **c- look forward to** **d- keep up with**
- 7- I seeing you soon.
a- look forward to **b- put up with** **c- go along with** **d- keep up with**
- 8- I can'tthe bad smell in this room.
a- run out of **b- put up with** **c- look forward to** **d- keep up with**
- 9- When the business failed, we had toour savings.
a- run out of **b- put up with** **c- look forward to** **d- fall back on**
- 10- Environmentalists are working hard to new ways of saving energy.
a- run out of **b- come up with** **c- look forward to** **d- fall back on**
- 11- The internet enables us topeople all around the world.
a- reach out to **b- put up with** **c- look forward to** **d- fall back on**

Modals [Explaining Possibilities]

Sure Not	Sure	Not Sure
<u>Present / Future</u> can't + V. (inf.)	<u>Present / Future</u> must + V. (inf.)	<u>Present / Future</u> might + V. (inf.)
<u>Past</u> can't + have + P.P.	<u>Past</u> must + have + P.P.	<u>Past</u> might + have + P.P.

Choose the right answer

1. That woman drives a very expensive car. Shea lot of money.
a- must own b- can't own c- might own d- mustn't own
2. Youa lot before you gave your speech. It was really great.
a- must practise b- can't practise c- can practise d- must have practised
3. All my plantsdead! I didn't forget to water them before I left for my holiday.
a- must be b- can't be c- could be d- mustn't be
4. They be away for the weekend but I'm not sure.
a- must b- might c- can d- mustn't
5. You be right but I'm going to check anyway.
a- might b- should c- would d- will
7. It be true about lions to live in the desert.
a- might b- should c- would d- can't
- 8- She broke her mother's vase. She..... sorry.
a- can feel b- can't feel c- must feel d- must have felt
- 9- Somebody knocked the door. It my friend.
a- might be b- can't be c- might have been d- must have been
- 10- He came late. Hethe appointment.
a-can't forget b- can forget c- must forget d- might have forgotten

PrepositionsStudy the following

depend on	famous for	angry with
escape from	different from	angry at
provide with	interested in	arrive in
found in	agree with	arrive at
trespass on	agree to	the reason for
on a bus	keen on	Full of
by bus	get off	get on

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

- 1- His father was angry him because he failed his exams.
 (a) of (b) on (c) with (d) from.
- 2- We arrived the airport at midnight.
 (a) of (b) at (c) on (d) for
- 3- The reason cutting forests is sometimes people's ignorance.
 (a) to (b) at (c) for (d) with
- 4- She felt sick shortly after she got the school bus.
 (a) off (b) of (c) for (d) from
- 5- Arabs are famous their hospitality.
 (a) for (b) from (c) with (d) of
- 6- Bees depend flowers and fruit to feed.
 (a) of (b) on (c) at (d) for

Prepositions of time[in – on – at]Choose the right answer :

1. Sometimes, I visit my friendsthe evening.
 a- in b- on c-at d- by
2. Our summer holiday beginsAugust.
 a- in b- on c-at d- by
- 3- Our first team will depart17th October to play against Saudi team.
 a- in b- on c-at d- by
- 4- It is hotsummer in Kuwait.
 a- in b- on c-at d- by
- 5 -I have never stayed up latenight.
 a- in b- on c-at d- by

Correct the underlined Words :

1- We be on holiday since two weeks.

2- I know him for 1991.

3- I do my homework for morning but I still not finished.

4- How long you be write the article?

5- He likes music instead of his roommate likes dancing.

6- The doctor did the surgery. In comparison with , the nurse assisted him.

7- I'll have tea but coffee.

8- Whereas life nowadays, life in the past was less stressful.

9- The dog was barking more aggressive.

10- New born babies should be held careful.

11- If I become president, I would change the social security system.

12- If we win this match, we be qualified for the semifinals.

13- If I won a million pounds, I will stop teaching.

14- If you throw wood on water, it float.

15- If you warn me, I would not have told your father about that party.

16- Some people push themselves to extreme limits so that set new world records.

17- He travelled to Egypt so as to he could join the faculty of medicine.

18- Global warming is in order to deforestation and pollution worldwide.

19- I don't have enough money to buy a suit. I wish I have more money.

20- We wish we can come to your party.

21- I wish I take that job in New York. I'm stuck in Bristol.

22-I wish he **will stop** smoking. (= I don't like it, I want **him** to change it)

23- In addition to **be** a good swimmer, I am a good diver.

24- The government is building new hospitals **so that** provide citizens with better health

25-She **wouldn't** be French. I'm not sure. She has a strange accent.

26-It **will** be easy designing bridges. They are very complicated structures.

27-He's not usually tense. He **must** faced some troubles at work.

28-Trees **cut** down for hardwood.

29-If pandas **threaten** by enemies, they climb up a tree.

30-Sorry, sir. The reports **not finish** yet.

31-Many people **kill** in separate accidents yesterday.

32-The meeting **not hold** next week.

33- Our house **is going to redecorate** next month.

34-John is are **so** good as Peter at English .

35-**Although** the bad weather, my friends went fishing.

36- I'm always interested **at** reading about nature, but I'm not keen **for** listening to music.

37-I usually search **in** the bestsellers **for** read **by** weekends.

39- Not only they **robbed** the bank **but** smashed everything.

40- **Despite** he was innocent, he has been sentenced to death.

41- When we **arrive** at the station, the train had already **leave**.

42- We got home to find that someone **break at** the house.

Useful Expressions to be used in writing compositions**Adding *additional* information to support a point**

In other words	To put it another way	That is to say
Moreover	What's more	furthermore
first, second, third	in the same way	Not only... but also
Not to mention	to say nothing of	in the first place
as a matter of fact	in addition	in the light of
Another key thing to remember		

Words and phrases for demonstrating *contrast*

However	On the other hand	Yet
In contrast	in comparison with	on the contrary
Nevertheless	although this may be true	in spite of / despite
whereas	unlike	

Giving examples/ Support / Emphasis

For instance	To give an illustration	for example
in this case	that is to say	first thing to remember
by all means	important to realize	another key point
like	with this in mind	
on the positive side	on the negative side	

Conclusion / Summary / Restatement

In conclusion	Above /after all	by and large
generally speaking	all in all	Ultimately
as shown above	in summary	in short
in brief	to summarize	to sum up
All in all, it is now clear that.....		

Useful Phrases :

Here comes the question.....? The short answer is.....
 There is no doubt that
 As far as I am concerned.....