



Salman Alfarisi Sec. School
English Department: 2018-2019

Grade. 12. 1st Term

Vocabulary

Set Book

OVER TO YOU
12

Grammar

Composition



Unit One / The Law



Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	تبنى	adoption (n.)	the action of taking another child and bring it up as one's own
2	مدني	civil (adj.)	relating to private arguments between people or organizations rather than criminal matters
3	مجموعة قوانين / شريعة	code of law (n.)	a set of rules and standers adhered to by a society
4	استشارة / تشاور	consultation (n.)	the action or process of formally consulting or discussing
5	يحدد / يعرف	define (v.)	to describe exactly the nature or meaning of
6	يطبق / ينفذ	enforce (v.)	to put into practice; to carry out
7	يحكم / يسيطر	govern (v.)	to control
8	مذنب	guilty (adj.)	responsible for a crime
9	يفرض	impose (v.)	to require a duty or penalty to be paid
10	بريء	innocent (adj.)	not guilty of a crime or offense
11	السلطة القضائية	judiciary (n.)	the judicial authorities of a country
12	هيئة المحلفين	jury (n.)	a group of people in a court who decide whether someone is guilty
13	قانوني / شرعي	legal (adj.)	appointed or required by the law
14	عقوبة	penalty (n.)	a punishment imposed for breaking a law

15	عقيدة/ معتقد	persuasion (n.)	a belief or set of beliefs
16	مبدأ	principle (n.)	rule or belief
17	ملكية	property (n.)	something valuable which belongs to someone; a house, a car, a piece of land
18	يبرهن	prove (v.)	to show that something is true by proving facts.
19	متسامح	tolerant (adj.)	ability or willingness to accept something or others as they are
20	عنف	violence (n.)	the unlawful exercise of physical force
21	رفاهية	welfare (n.)	the health, happiness and fortunes of a person

Lesson 3

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	يقتم	break into (v.)	to enter by force
2	مزيف	fake (adj.)	not real and seeming to be something it is not, in order to deceive people
3	غير مرأى	invisible (adj.)	cannot be seen
4	مجرم يستخدم التكنولوجيا الحديثة	techno-criminal (n.)	a person who has committed a crime using technology
5	عديم القيمة	worthless (adj.)	having no value, importance or use

Lesson 4 + 5

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	مقعد	bench (n.)	a long seat for several people
2	خلاصة دعوة قصير الأمد/ موجز	brief (n. + adj.)	an outline or summary = short duration

3	قضية/ حقيبة	case (n.)	a legal action to be decided in a court of law
4	دفاع	defence (n.)	the action of defending or resisting attacks
5	أغلال	handcuffs (n.)	a pair of lockable linked metal ring for securing a prisoner wrist
6	يلاحظ / يسجل / ملاحظة	note (v. + n)	to record something in writing
7	يرفع دعوى قضائية	prosecute (v.)	to institute legal proceedings against a person or organization
8	صف / شجار / يجدف	row (n. + v)	a line of seats in a theatre or lecture hall
9	يقفز / فصل الربيع	spring (v. + n)	to move or jump suddenly or rapidly. the season of Spring

Lesson 7 + 8

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	يدعي	claim (v.)	to state that something is the case without evidence
2	يعيق/ يعرقل	clog up (v.)	to prevent things from being dealt with as quickly as usual
3	يجادل / يؤكد	contend (v.)	to assert something as position in an argument
4	شكوى	grievance (n.)	an official statement of a complaint over something believed to be unfair
5	مؤيد لـ	in favour of (phrase.)	in support or to the advantage of
6	ينوي	intend (v.)	to have something in your mind as a plan or purpose
7	دعوى قضائية	litigation (n.)	the process of taking claims to a court of law
8	غير مهم/ تافه	petty (n.)	of little importance
9	بغض النظر عن	regardless (adv.)	without being affected by something whether or not something is considered
10	منطقة سكنية	residential area (n.)	a part of a town that consists of private houses

11	حدود السرعة	speed limit (n.)	the fastest speed allowed by law
12	يقاضي	sue (n.)	to make a legal claim against someone, especially for money
13	مؤيد لـ	supporter (n.)	someone who agrees with a particular person or plan
14	في النهاية / في الختام	ultimately (adv.)	finally, after everything else has been done

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

define/ adoption/ civil/ code of law/ innocent / enforce

1. She was homeless and had to put her child up for
2. He pursued his claim through the courts.
3. The established by Hammurabi is the first written laws in human history.
4. The term 'mental illness' is difficult to
5. It's the job of the police to the law.

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

prove/ jury/ penalty/ legal / govern/ innocent

1. He accused the opposition party of being unfit to
2. Children are the victims of war.
3. The found her not guilty of her husband's murder.
4. We should have taken advice on the implications of our activities.
5. In the west, most countries have abolished the death

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

1. Children need to be taught to have respect for other people's

- a) defence b) judiciary c) techno-criminal d) property

2. They say I'm too old to do the job, but I'm going to them all wrong.

- a) contend b) prove c) govern d) break into

3. People need to be of different points of view to live in peace.

- a) brief b) invisible c) tolerant d) worthless

4. The jury declared him and he was allowed to go free.

- a) brief b) innocent c) tolerant d) worthless

5. The main concern of the new government must be the people's

- a) welfare b) grievance c) adoption d) penalty

6. The lawyer that his client had never been near the scene of the crime.

- a) defined b) enforced c) contended d) governed

7. The bank notes I received from him turned out to be completely

- a) brief b) innocent c) tolerant d) worthless

8. Through a telescope we could see millions of stars that were to the naked eye.

- a) invisible b) innocent c) tolerant d) worthless

9. The store's owner agreed not to if the boy returned the stolen goods.

- a) break into b) prosecute c) contend d) govern

10. The employees had a against the company that had fired them

- a) jury b) grievance c) penalty d) adoption

Unit One/ Set Book

Lesson 1+2:

1. What is the law?

The law is a group of rules which govern all the society.

2. Why do you think it is important to have laws?

I think laws are essential to protect people's rights.

3. Why do think it is important to have a well-structured judiciary?

It is important to establish justice and equality.

4. In your opinion, how can we make the law work effectively?

I think the best way is to enforce law on all people equally.

5. How do Islamic values influence the system of law in Kuwait?

The Kuwaiti law depends on the teachings of Islam.

6. In your opinion, what is the main purpose of sending criminals to prison?

I think to protect people and change the behaviour of the criminals.

Lesson 3:

1. In your opinion, why computer crimes are widespread nowadays?

That is because a lot of people are using the internet.

2. Why do criminals use the Internet to communicate with each other?

Criminals use the Internet to plan crimes and pass confidential information.

3. Why can techno-criminals commit crimes through the Internet more safely?

Because they are invisible. It is also difficult to prove the crime.

Lesson 7+8:

1. Why do think minor cases shouldn't be brought to courts?

I think because they prevent legal system from operating efficiently.

2. If you had a dispute with your neighbour, how would you settle it?

I would settle it friendly and peacefully.

3. What is meant by the culture of blame?

It is he tendency to look for people and claim they are responsible for a mistake.



Unit Two / Migration



Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	يقدر على شراء / يتحمل / يسمح بـ	afford (v.)	allow something to happen/ can pay the expense of some thing
2	ازدهار	boom (n.)	increase in business
3	يحطم / يهدم	decimate (v.)	to destroy a large part of something. to damage
4	يتدهور	deteriorate (v.)	to become worse
5	يهاجر	emigrate (v.)	to leave your own country in order to live in another one
6	مجاعة	famine (n.)	no food for a large time and many people die
7	أجنبي	foreign (adj.)	from a country that is not your own. a stranger
8	مضني	hard-pressed (adj.)	having a lot of problems and not enough money
9	متقدم / متطور	high-tech (adj.)	using advanced technology
10	يضطّر / يجبر	necessitate (v.)	to make it necessary for you to do something
11	يبحث عن	seek (v.)	to try to achieve or get something
12	لسوء الحظ	unfortunately (adv.)	used when mentioning a fact that you wish not true

Lesson 3

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	بدلاً من/ عوضاً عن	instead (adv.)	as an alternative or substitute
2	دوري/ متكرر	periodic (adj.)	happening a number of times, usually at regular times
3	الكثير من	plenty of (pron.)	a large quantity that is enough or more than enough
4	طائر السنونو	swallows (n.)	a migratory swift-flying songbird with a forked tail and long pointed wings, feeding on insects in flight

Lesson 4 + 5

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	ساخط/ مستاء	disgruntled (adj.)	annoyed or disappointed
2	يجلي	displace (v.)	to force a group of people to leave the place where they live
3	شامل/ جماعي	mass (adj.)	involving for a very large number of people
4	شديد الحرص/ موسوس	meticulous (adj.)	very careful about small details
5	مهاجر	migrant (n.)	someone who goes to live in another area or country
6	يبيد	obliterate (v.)	to destroy something completely, so that nothing remains
7	قلق	perturbed (adj.)	worried about something that has happened or will happen
8	مأوى/ ملجأ	resort (n.)	a place where a lot of people go for holidays
9	شق	rift (n.)	a crack in a large mass of rock

Lesson 7 + 8

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	مفعم بالحيوية	animated (adj.)	showing a lot of interest and energy
2	متعب/ شاق	arduous (adj.)	involving a lot of strength and effort
3	ينشغل في	engage in (phr. v.)	to be involved in something that continues for a long time
4	مهم/ رئيسي	major (adj.)	very large or important compared to other things
5	ثانوي/ غير مهم	minor (adj.)	small and not very important or serious.
6	بعصبية / بقلق	nervously (adv.)	anxiously
7	يستأجر	rent (v.)	pay money to live in a house that belongs to someone else. Or a car...
8	يقيم / يسكن	reside (v.)	to live in a particular place
9	شاق/ مجهد	strenuous (adj.)	needing a lot of efforts or strength
10	يأخذ راحة	take a breather (expr.)	take a brief pause for rest

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

hard-pressed/ decimate/ high-tech/ deteriorated/ famine/ boom

1. Fires large areas of forests every year around the world.
2. The hospital uses equipment to identify and eliminate viruses.
3. The great stock market ended and many people lost all their savings.
4. Another crop failure could result in widespread
5. She was taken into hospital last week when her condition suddenly

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

1. Mr. John makes visits to all the shops which stock his products.
a) mass b) periodic c) perturbed d) meticulous
2. The building of a new dam will thousands of people who live in this area.
a) reside b) rent c) obliterate d) displace
3. Deep appeared in the street after the earthquake.
a) resort b) rift c) migrant d) famine
4. She was about keeping the place clean and tidy.
a) hard-pressed b) mass c) meticulous d) high-tech

Unit Two/ Set Book

Lesson 1+2:

1. Why do people migrate to other countries?
People migrate to seek a better life and find good jobs.
2. How can migrants affect the countries they migrate to?
The migrants might cause overpopulation and crowdedness.
3. What does Kuwait offer to attract migrants and skilled workers?
Kuwait offers good jobs and a better life.
4. In your opinion, how do people feel when they leave their home countries?
I think they feel loneliness and homesickness.

Lesson 3:

1. Why do animals and birds migrate?
They migrate to find food and raise their young.
2. Do animals and people migrate for the same reasons?
Animals migrate to find food, but people migrate to seek a better life.
3. Why do animals migrate to the north in summer?
The days are longer in summer and there is plenty of food.
4. How can animals find their way when they migrate?
They have a kind of compass in their heads.



Unit Three / Human Values



Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	قسوة/ اساءة المعاملة	abuse (n.)	cruel and violent treatment of a person.
2	العالم بعلم الإنسان	anthropologist (n.)	a person who studies people and their cultures.
3	ظاهر/ واضح/ جلي	apparent (adj.)	clear visible or understood.
4	ميزة/ خاصة	attribute (n.)	a feature regarded as a characteristic part of someone
5	محسن/ خيري	charitable (adj.)	relating to the assistance of those in need
6	تعاطف/ رحمة	compassion (n.)	sympathetic pity and concern for the suffering of others
7	تمييز عنصري	discrimination (n.)	the un just treatment of different categories or races
8	تنوع	diversity (n.)	variety; a range of different things
9	تعاطف	empathy (n.)	the ability to understand and share the feelings of other
10	عالم بوصف الثقافات والأعراق البشرية	ethnographer (n.)	a person whose job is to describe the customs of individual
11	دافع/ حافظ/ نزوة	impulse (n.)	a sudden and unreflective urge to act
12	عاجز / غير قادر	incapable (adj.)	not able to do something
13	حتمي	inevitable (adj.)	certain to happen; must happen
14	تشريع سن القوانين	legislation (n.)	laws-considered collectively
15	الحرية	liberty (n.)	the state of being free within a freedom society from restrictions
16	أقلية	minority (n.)	the smaller number that is less than half of the whole number

17	موجز / ملخص	overview (n.)	a general review or summary of a subject
18	تسامح	tolerance (n.)	an ability to accept something that one doesn't necessarily agree with
19	شامل / عالمي	universal (adj.)	applicable to all cases; existing everywhere or involving everyone
20	يقيم / قيمة أخلاقية	value (v.) + (n.)	consider. Have a high opinion of

Lesson 3

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	عواقب/ نتائج/ آثار	aftermath (n.)	the period which follows an unpleasant event, and the effects which it causes
2	ينشر/ يوزع	deploy (v.)	to use something or someone, especially in effective way
3	عرقية	ethnicity (n.)	the fact of belonging to a particular race
4	شدة/ ضيق/ معاناة	hardship (n.)	difficulty or suffering caused by a lack of something, especially money
5	تطوعي	voluntary (adj.)	done or given freely with no promise of money or other recompense
6	غير حصين/ سريع التأثير	vulnerable (adj.)	susceptible to physical or emotional attack or harm

Lesson 4 + 5

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	عدواني	aggressive (adj.)	ready to attack with a violent behavior
2	بتعاطف/ برحمة	compassionately (adv.)	sympathetically
3	يندم على ما حدث	cry over spilt milk (idiom)	to regret something after it is too late
4	حق التصويت	enfranchisement (n.)	giving a group of people the right to vote
5	مبالغ به	extravagant (adj.)	exceeding what is reasonable

6	ضعيف / حساس / نحيل	frail (adj.)	weak and delicate
7	في موقف صعب	over a barrel (idiom)	in a helpless position
8	طاعن في السن	over the hill (idiom)	old; past the prime of life
9	مبالغ فيه	over the top (idiom)	to an excessive or exaggerated degree
10	حق الاقتراع (التصويت)	suffrage (n.)	the right to vote in political elections
11	يساعد	tide someone over (idiom)	help out, assist; aid

Lesson 7 + 8

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	يخفف من وطأة.....	alleviate (v.)	to make suffering or a problem less severe
2	مناشدة	appeal (n.)	a serious request made to the public.
3	يتفادى	avert (v.)	to prevent or ward off an undesirable occurrence
4	حملة	campaign (n.)	an organized course of action to achieve a particular goal.
5	التزام/ تعهد	commitment (n.)	an obligation that restricts freedom of action.
6	رهيب/ مُلِحّ	dire (adj.)	of a situation that is extremely serious or urgent.
7	يتبرع	donate (v.)	to give money for good cause, for example, to a charity
8	شامل/ واسع	extensive (adj.)	large in size, amount or degree
9	إنساني	humanitarian (adj.)	seeking to promote human welfare
10	بسرعة	in leaps and bounds (exp.)	rapidly, swiftly
11	معدم/ فقير جداً	underprivileged (adj.)	deprived of many of the rights

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

diversity/ inevitable / alleviate/ donate/ apparent/ attributes

1. The proposal was designed to growing problems of congestion and pollution.
2. The country's huge debts made financial collapse almost
3. It was to everyone that he was seriously ill.
4. The huge number of different restaurants reflects the ethnic of the city.
5. He had all the of a great leader: charisma, energy and discipline.

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

incapable/ minorities / charitable / overview / donated/ averted

1. The plan was designed to help overcome discrimination in the workplace.
2. They wanted to get a general of the environmental problems in our country.
3. Most small children are of sitting still for more than five minutes.
4. His later years were devoted largely to work.
5. The tragedy could have been if the crew had followed safety procedures.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

1. Refugees' children have begun to face racial on the streets and in schools.
a) abuse b) anthropologist c) compassion d) empathy
2. There are plans to introduce a new law dealing with religious
a) anthropologist b) discrimination c) diversity d) empathy
3. For me, means the freedom to practice their religious or political beliefs.
a) impulse b) value c) liberty d) legislation
4. children are statistically more likely to become involved in crime.
a) dire b) extensive c) humanitarian d) underprivileged
5. In zoos, chimpanzees can become overly if they are bored.
a) aggressive b) extravagant c) frail d) vulnerable

6. The new reforms have not met with approval within the government.

- a) voluntary b) vulnerable c) frail d) universal

7. I had this sudden to shout out "Rubbish!" in the middle of her speech.

- a) overview b) impulse c) value d) tolerance

8. People in this troubled region experienced considerable and poverty.

- a) aftermath b) ethnicity c) hardship d) legislation

9. People of many different were living side by side before the war.

- a) anthropologists b) ethnicities c) hardships d) impulses

10. The President is elected for a five-year term by universal adult

- a) hardship b) suffrage c) compassion d) abuse



Unit Three/ Set Book

Lesson 1+2:

1. What do you understand by the term human values? How important are human values?

Human values are the principles that make people live in peace.

2. Which human values are especially important in Islam?

They are honesty, truthfulness, forgiveness, compassion, justice and freedom.

3. How do you think governments can protect basic human rights?

Governments can protect basic human rights by justice and equality.

4. What kinds of people you should show compassion towards?

We should show compassion towards the elderly, disabled and poor people.

5. How may some people misunderstand the meaning of freedom?

The might think that freedom means to do whatever they like.

6. In your opinion, what is the meaning of tolerance?

Tolerance is the acceptance of other cultures and religions.

7. In what ways does Islam teach us important human values?

Islam define the human values and guides the humans to achieve them properly.

Lesson 3:

1. What are the aims of the Red Crescent Society?

The aims of the KRCS are to protect and assist people in hardship.

2. Why is the society's name "Red Crescent Society" important?

It represents the Muslim countries and refers to the importance of charity.

3. Why do you think these actions are carried out by an NGO, rather than the government?

I think work motivated by compassion is more successful than paid work.

4. Would you want to volunteer for the KRCS or a similar organisation? Why or why not?

Yes of course. volunteering is important for a better life achieving happiness.



Unit Four / The Earth at risk



Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	مناخ	climate (n.)	weather conditions in an area over a period of time
2	تصحّر	desertification (n.)	the process by which fertile land becomes desert
3	يحت/ يتآكل	erode (v.)	to destroy slowly
4	يرعى الحيوانات	graze (v.)	to put animals in a field so that they can eat the grass
5	قاسٍ	harsh (adj.)	unpleasantly rough
6	بشكل متزايد	increasingly (adv.)	more and more all the time
7	يببّد	kill off (phr. v.)	to destroy the remaining members of a group of people
8	يزرع الأرض بإفراط	overcultivate (v.)	to cultivate too much, more than you should
9	بشكل دائم	permanently (adv.)	always, or for a very long time OPP temporarily
10	يسبب/ يُحدث	precipitate (v.)	to make something serious happen more quickly than was expected
11	منتج	productive (n.)	able to produce large amounts of goods
12	نسبة	proportion (n.)	part, share, or number considered in comparative relation to a whole
13	تربة	soil (n.)	the top layer of the earth in which plants grow
14	خطر/ غادر	treacherous (adj.)	hazardous of unpredictable dangers

15	غير منتج	unproductive (adj.)	not productive; unfruitful; useless
16	يجرف/ يزيل	wash away (phr. v.)	(of water) to remove or carry away, usually with great force
17	حريق هائل	wildfire (n.)	a fire which is burning strongly and out of control

Lesson 3

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	على حساب	at the expense of (exp.)	in a way that cause harm to someone or something
2	مخرب/ مدمر	devastating (adj.)	causing a lot of damage or destruction
3	حطّاب/ خشّاب	logger (n.)	a person who cuts down trees for wood
4	أساي/ حيوي	vital (adj.)	extremely important and necessary for something to succeed or exist

Lesson 4 + 5

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	جاف	arid (adj.)	too dry with little or no rain
2	الغلاف الجوي	atmosphere (n.)	the mixture of gases that surround the earth
3	خط الاستواء	equator (n.)	an imaginary line down around the earth
4	فيضان	flooding (n.)	a large amount of water covering an area that is usually dry
5	تنبؤ	forecasting (n.)	a prediction or estimate of future events
6	بارد/ قارس	frigid (adj.)	very cold in temperature
7	رطب	humid (adj.)	(of air) containing extremely small drops of water in the air
8	يسيء التصرف	misbehave (v.)	behave badly

9	زراعة	planting (n.)	act of placing into the ground, sowing of seeds
10	سائد	prevailing (adj.)	widespread in a particular area
11	يستصلح (الأرض)	reclaim (v.)	to bring waste land under cultivation

Lesson 7 + 8

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	يقلل	curtail (v.)	to reduce in extent or quality
2	عائق / صعوبة	hurdle (n.)	an obstacle or difficulty
3	يطبق/ ينفذ	implement (v.)	to put into effect
4	رئيسي / أساسي	intrinsic (adj.)	essential
5	قلة / ندرة	paucity (n.)	insufficient quantities, scarcity
6	وقاية/ حفظ	preservation (n.)	the action of maintaining something in its original state
7	يسود/ يعم/ ينتصر	prevail over (phr. v.)	to get control or influence/ to be common among a group of people or area at a particular time
8	نقص/ قلة/ ندرة	scarcity (n.)	shortage
9	يكون في المقدمة/ يتقدم كراس حرب	spearhead (v.)	to be the leader of; to begin an activity
10	غير مرخص به/ غير مبرر	unwarranted (adj.)	not justified or authorized

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

eroded/ increasingly/ treacherous/ unproductive/ permanently/ grazed

1. Experts said the top layer of the soil had been because of lack of vegetation.
2. Departments in my own university are embracing distance teaching.
3. Snow and ice have left many roads, and motorists are warned to drive slowly.
4. Farmers saw the marsh as land that could be used for grazing animals.
5. He claims to have a document from a court allowing him to work in the US
.....

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

precipitated/ treacherous/ wildfires/ desertification/ harsh/ overcultivate

1. It is well-known that the Internet has enormous changes in society.
2. Siberia has a very climate and the temperature can go below minus 30 degrees.
3. The recent were made worse by the strong winds.
4. The region has a very severe climate resulted from
5. When farmers their land, the soil becomes poor and unproductive.

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

paucity / implement / intrinsic / curtail / hurdle/ unwarranted

1. You have already overcome the first major by passing the entrance exam.
2. More training was advised, but they did not these recommendations.
3. There is a of information on the ingredients of many beauty products.
4. The Government also wants private firms to wage rises.
5. Most people believe that love is an ingredient in a marriage.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

1. Unsuitable for cultivation, the hillside was used to large herds of sheep and goats.
a) graze b) overcultivate c) wash away d) erode
2. Using agricultural chemicals polluted the water and the wildlife.
a) killed off b) overcultivated c) eroded d) grazed
3. The report shows that the larger of hungry people is existed in Asia.
a) climate b) soil c) proportion d) wildfire
4. Experts launched a campaign to teach local farmers methods of conservation.
a) climate b) proportion c) wildfire d) soil
5. Floods spread to new areas of Bangladesh and hundreds of homes were
a) killed off b) overcultivated c) washed away d) grazed
6. change is definitely going to endanger species all over the world.
a) Climate b) Soil c) Proportion d) Wildfire
7. It will take a long time for the region to recover from such a war.
a) frigid b) treacherous c) devastating d) vital
8. Tree by tree are decimating the forests and their inhabitants.
a) rifts b) loggers c) campaigns d) hurdles
9. The presence of such oases made human nomadic existence possible in lands.
a) humid b) prevailing c) arid d) aware
10. The sun heats the sea more at the than at the poles.
a) atmosphere b) equator c) flooding d) forecasting
11. The project took three years to this wasteland.
a) erode b) prevail over c) reclaim d) curtail
12. The mood of public opinion remained distinctly hostile to the regime
a) prevailing b) unwarranted c) humid d) frigid

Unit Four/ Set Book

Lesson 1 + 2:

1. What are the serious environmental problems which we are facing these days?

The world is facing desertification, deforestation and global warming.

2. What are the main causes of desertification?

Desertification is caused by harsh climate, lack of rain and human activities.

3. How may overcultivation lead to serious effects?

Overcultivation makes the soil poor and unproductive.

4. Why is overgrazing is detrimental for the soil?

Overgrazing kills plants affecting the soil detrimentally.

5. How can Kuwaiti government improve the situation of the desert?

It must create sand fences to help prevent movement of the sand.

6. Why are trees and plants vital to the environment?

Trees and plants prevent rain from washing the soil away.

Lesson 3:

1. Why is the Amazon forest important?

Because it is the home of at least 30% of the worlds animals and plants.

2. Why are the rainforests being destroyed?

They are destroyed for ranching, need for wood and agricultural purposes.

3. How does deforestation affect local population?

Deforestation detrimentally affects people's food and home.

4. How do humans damage the environment?

Humans cause pollution, destroy animals' habitats and cut down trees.

Lesson 7 + 8:

1. Why do you think water is intrinsic for humans?

Water plays an intrinsic role in agricultural production and for industrial purposes. Water is also used for household purposes.

2. What are the reasons for unprecedented demand on water?

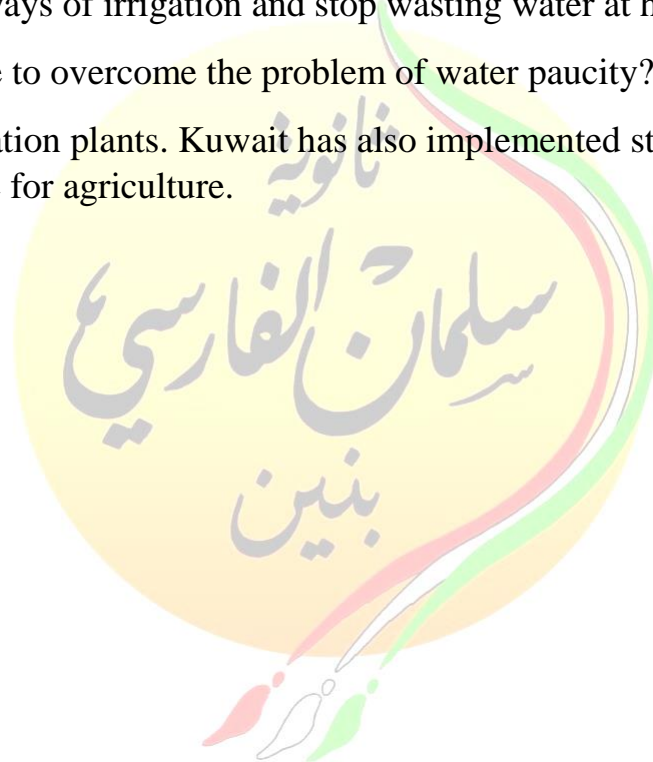
The main reasons are the increasing of population, the development in industry and overcultivation.

3. How can we curtail the unwarranted consumption of water?

We should use modern ways of irrigation and stop wasting water at home.

4. What has Kuwait done to overcome the problem of water paucity?

Kuwait has built desalination plants. Kuwait has also implemented studies to improve the efficiency of water usage for agriculture.





Unit Five / Precious resources



Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	أماكن جمع القمامة	collection points (n.)	particular spots where rubbish or letters is gathered
2	يتفق في الرأي	concur (v.)	to agree with someone or have the same opinion as them
3	أزمة	crisis (n.)	a situation in which there are a lot of problems
4	آلات	machinery (n.)	machines collectively
5	جناية/ جريمة	offence (n.)	an illegal action
6	يسن قانوناً/ يضع قانوناً	pass a law (expr.)	to approve a law by voting on it
7	بشكل صادم بشكل غير معقول	prohibitively (adv.)	excessively high
8	يعالج (نفايات)	reprocess (v.)	to process something again in order to reuse it

Lesson 3

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	من الناحية التجارية	commercially (adv.)	in a way that is connected with buying, selling, and making a profit
2	شراكة	partnership (n.)	a relationship between two people, organisations, or countries
3	لب الخشب	wood pulp (n.)	wood crushed until it is soft to make paper

Lesson 4 +5

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	إدارة	administration (n.)	the activity of running a business, organization

2	مضايقه/ إزعاج	annoyance (n.)	the feeling of being annoyed
3	بيروقراطية/ روتين	bureaucracy (n.)	a system of government in which decisions are made by state officials
4	يواجه / يقابل	come up against (v.)	meet, face
5	نقد	criticism (n.)	the expression of disapproval of someone
6	يقلل	cut down on (v.)	reduce
7	يتخلص من	get rid of (v.)	to throw away
8	يوافق/ يسمح بـ	go along with (n.)	to give one's agreement to a person
9	مردم (محرق النفايات)	incinerator (n.)	an apparatus for burning waste material
10	توتر / غضب	irritation (n.)	the state of feeling annoyed or angry
11	يتابع آخر الأخبار	keep up with (v.)	to know the latest information about
12	تغليف	packing (n.)	materials used to protect goods
13	عمل ورقي	paper work (n.)	routine work involving written documents (records or letter)
14	يتحمل/ يقبل/ يطبق	put up with (v.)	to accept or tolerate with something unpleasant
15	إجراءات رسمية عقيدة/ بيروقراطية	red tape (idiom)	paper work and administration
16	يستنفد	run out of (n.)	of a supply, to used up

Lesson 7 + 8

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	جزء / قسم	component (n.)	a part or elegant of larger whole
2	يصنع سماد عضوي	compost (n.)	to make plants, leaves etc. into compost

3	مستمر / متواصل / مستديم	constant (adj.)	occurring continuously over a period of time
4	مكوّن / جزء	constituent (n.)	being a part of a whole
5	فترة / مدة	duration (n.)	the time during which something continues
6	مشجع / محفز / ملهم	heartening (adj.)	making you feel happier and more positive
7	نفايات	household waste (n.)	material that is not wanted at home
8	حرق النفايات	incineration (n.)	the process of destroying by burning
9	مادة	material (n.)	the matter from which a thing can be made
10	كمية / مقدار	quantity (n.)	amount or number of something
11	اتجاه / ميل / نزعة	trend (n.)	general direction in which something is developing or changing
12	تزايد	upsurge (n.)	an upward surge in the strength, an increase

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

concur/ reprocess/ crisis/ machinery/ commercially/ prohibitively

1. Dates are the most successful fruit in Saudi Arabia.
2. They that nuclear energy can meet global demands for energy.
3. Property in the area tends to be expensive.
4. The project's function is to irradiated fuels from the nuclear power plants.
5. These days the furniture is made using modern in factories.

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

concur/ crisis / offence / run out of / heartening / get rid of/ constant

1. During the oil, American companies began producing smaller cars.
2. The jury will have to decide whether he is guilty of an of manslaughter.
3. Unfortunately, they petrol some miles from their destination.
4. The administration works to the officials appointed by the previous president.
5. It is to see the determination of these young people.

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

heartening/ partnership/ wood pulp/ come up against/ constant/ cut down on

1. We want to strengthen the between our two nations.
2. Women in the police force often complain that they a lot of prejudice.
3. The ground is brightened, treated, and prepared for the paper machine.
4. He coffee and sugar and started to have a balanced diet.
5. His illness makes life a struggle for him and his parents.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

1. Car for our company are manufactured in another country.
a) components b) crises c) quantities d) trends
2. His illness makes life a struggle for him and his parents.
a) constant b) heartening c) frigid d) intrinsic
3. Caffeine is the active of drinks such as tea and coffee.
a) constituent b) duration c) quantity d) trend
4. It's well-known that taking the antibiotics will shorten the of the illness.
a) component b) duration c) quantity d) trend

5. It is to see the determination of these young people.

- a) constant b) heartening c) intrinsic d) frigid

6. We want to strengthen the between our two nations.

- a) partnership b) duration c) quantity d) incineration

7. An in violence in the district has been linked to increased unemployment.

- a) criticism b) duration c) upsurge d) partnership

8. The show is part of a growing towards violence on TV.

- a) annoyance b) duration c) administration d) trend

9. There is a surprising of agreement among scientists about climate change.

- a) component b) duration c) quantity d) trend

10. It looks like wood but has all the advantages of a modern synthetic

- a) material b) duration c) quantity d) trend

11. of waste materials converts the waste into ash, flue gas, and heat.

- a) material b) incineration c) quantity d) bureaucracy

12. In 2005–2006, a total of 4.5 million tonnes of was recycled.

- a) component b) duration c) bureaucracy d) household waste

Unit Five/ Set Book

Lesson 1 + 2:

1. What is recycling?

Recycling is the processing of objects and materials, so they can be used again.

2. What happens to the waste products that are not recycled?

They end up in the landfill site.

3. Why is recycling becoming such an important issue today?

Recycling makes the environment clean and conserve materials. It also saves energy and reduce garbage in landfill sites.

4. How can people reduce the waste products in their daily lives?

They should buy things with little packaging and reuse some products.

5. Why can't some materials be recycled?

I think because they cost too much, or they produce toxins when recycled.

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

People are extremely worried about the amount of waste produced and seriously interested in recycling.

7. What are the most precious resources in Kuwait?

I think groundwater and sea water are the most precious natural resource in Kuwait.

8. Why can't some materials be recycled?

Because they cost too much money. Because they produce toxins when recycled.

Lesson 3:

1. What materials are used to make paper?

Paper can be made of cloth, cotton fibre, grass, sugar cane and wood pulp.

2. How seriously does Kuwait take the issue of recycling paper?

There is considerable awareness in Kuwait; it has built recycling centres.

3. Why is recycling paper an important issue?

Recycling paper saves water and electricity. It also reduces pollution.

4. How do burying paper in landfill sites affect the environment?

Buried paper produces methane which is a powerful greenhouse gas.



Unit Six / Under threat



Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	حاد (بالنسبة للحواس)	acute (adj.)	acute senses such as hearing and taste
2	يتجنب	avoid (v.)	to keep away from doing something
3	مبلل / رطب	damp (adj.)	slightly wet
4	فسيح / واسع	expansive (adj.)	covering a wide area of space
5	انقراض	extinction (n.)	the state of a species being extinct
6	ممتع / خلاب	fascinating (adj.)	extremely interesting
7	يسبت / ينام طول الشتاء	hibernate (v.)	to sleep during the winter
8	دائم	permanent (adj.)	lasting or remain unchanged
9	يخلق مشكلة	pose (v.)	to cause something, especially a problem or difficulty
10	مأوى / ملاذ	refuge (n.)	shelter from someone or something
11	محافظة/ حفظ	reservation (n.)	the action of reserving something
12	كتوم/ قليل الكلام	reticent (adj.)	unwilling to speak about your thoughts or feelings
13	منزوي/ منعزل	solitary (adj.)	spending a lot of time alone
14	ساق النبات	stem (n.)	the long thin part of a plant from which leaves grow
15	مهدد بالخطر	threatened (v.)	endangered
16	جبان / خائف	timid (adj.)	not having courage or confidence SYN shy OPP confident

Lesson 3

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	لاحم/ أكل اللحم	carnivorous (adj.)	eating meat; feeding on animal tissues
2	عدو	enemy (n.)	anything that harms something or prevents it from being successful
3	يحقن	inject (v.)	to introduce a drug or vaccine) into the body with a syringe

Lesson 4 + 5

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	مدرك لـ	aware (adj.)	having knowledge of a situation or fact
2	وفرة/ سخاء	bounty (n.)	abundance or plenty
3	يزرع/ يحرث	cultivate (v.)	to prepare land and grow crops on it, or to grow a particular crop
4	يتعدى على/ ينتهك	encroach (v.)	to gradually take more of someone's time, rights etc. than you should
5	ينمو/ يزداد	grow (v.)	to become longer or greater over a period of time
6	غير قانوني	illegitimate (adj.)	not authorized by the law
7	تغذية/ غذاء	nourishment (n.)	food, or valuable substances in food that a person, animal, or plant requires to live,
8	تعويض	recompense (n.)	compensation or reward given for effort made
9	مكافأة	reward (n.)	a thing given in recognition of service, effort or achievement
10	يتعدى على	trespass on (v.)	to make unfair claims on or take advantage of something
11	غير قانوني	unsanctioned (adj.)	illegal, unauthorized
12	ثروة	wealth (n.)	an abundance of valuable possessions

Lesson 7 + 8

	Meaning	Word	Definition
1	متزايد	burgeoning (adj.)	growing or expanding rapidly
2	إجماع	consensus (n.)	general agreement
3	قلّة / ندرة	dearth (n.)	lack of something, scarcity
4	يتخرج	graduate (v.)	to complete an academic degree or high school
5	الإسكان / مساكن	housing (n.)	houses and apartments considered collectively
6	غير مباشر / عرضي	knock-on (adj.)	causing other events to happen one after another in a series
7	يُستفاد به / يستخدم	utilize (v.)	to make practical and effective use of
8	بصوت مرتفع / بحماس	vociferously (adv.)	enthusiastically, loudly
9	مستنقع	wetland (n.)	a large area of land covered with swamp or marsh

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

refuge/ expansive / extinction / avoided / damp/ hibernate

1. This yard and storage area will be a focal point for the festival.
2. A comet colliding with the earth may have caused the mass of the dinosaurs.
3. With his back on the slightly grass, John watched the scattered clouds float by.
4. A major ecological disaster was when the oil began drifting out to sea.
5. Most snakes underground in the winter and live off on stored body fat.

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

refuge / poses / inject / fascinating / reservations / permanent

1. It offers a long lasting and, in many cases,cure by treating the disease at its root.
2. Climate change a greater threat to future generations more than other challenges.
3. It is a book, every chapter filled with incident and surprise.
4. When the tornado approached, they took in the cellar.
5. The authorities have set up expansive which are enough for 500-600 animals.

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

carnivorous / sting / injected / enemy/ posed/ reticent

1. We must confront the real of progress, which is poverty and disease.
2. During a skin test, a small amount of the drug is under your skin.
3. plants are notable for their ability of catching and eating insects.
4. The scorpion kills preys with poison injected by a curved at the tip of its tail.
5. He never wanted anything from life and was a quiet, man not given to violence.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

1. He is a old man preferring to spend most of his time walking on the beach.
a) damp b) expansive c) solitary d) threatened
2. He stooped down, cut the for her with his knife and handed her the flower.
a) material b) incineration c) quantity d) stem
3. Anger is the natural reaction we experience when we feel or frustrated.
a) damp b) threatened c) solitary d) expansive
4. children need careful handling to build up their confidence.
a) timid b) threatened c) damp d) expansive
5. We need to make people of the effects of their lifestyle on the environment.
a) expansive b) aware c) threatened d) timid

6. For millennia the people along the Nile have depended entirely on its
a) material b) incineration c) quantity d) bounty
7. They the land, but a big share of the crop went to the money lender.
a) hibernated b) cultivated c) avoided d) posed
8. Increased tourist flow may increase conflict with tigers and on their habitat.
a) encroach b) grow c) pose d) erode
9. The main crops that farmers in our village are grains and vegetables.
a) encroach b) erode c) pose d) grow
10. They took over the government in an seizure of power.
a) expansive b) aware c) illegitimate d) timid
11. It's well-known the outer part of wheat and rice contains vital
a) material b) nourishment c) quantity d) bureaucracy
12. Farmers asked for adequate for the damage happened to their crops.
a) material b) nourishment c) bureaucracy d) recompense
13. Good leaders create occasions to provide, and recognition to staff members.
a) materials b) enemies c) quantities d) rewards
14. They said we should stay another night, but I didn't want to their hospitality.
a) trespass on b) grow c) cultivate d) inject
15. 300 protesters were detained for participating in an rally at the university.
a) timid b) carnivorous c) unsanctioned d) aware
16. Reducing inequality always requires redistributing from the rich to the poor.
a) wealth b) reservation c) quantity d) bureaucracy

Unit Six/ Set Book

Lesson 1 + 2:

1. Is it right for people who hunt rare animals to be punished?
It is right to protect these animals from extinction.
2. What sacrifices would you be willing to make to protect an endangered species? Why?
We can make financial sacrifices in order to provide shelters for endangered animals.
3. Should protection of an endangered species be a problem for the government or charity organisations? Support your opinion.
I think the government must take full responsibility. It can impose heavy fines and jail sentences on people who hurt animals.

Grammar unit 1.



present Perfect Simple/ Continuous

The present perfect simple suggests completion while the continuous suggests something is unfinished.

The Present Perfect Simple: have/ has + Past Participle

Uses:

1. Finished actions without a reference to the time of the action:

- I've **seen** that documentary with my father.
- Joan **has studied** two foreign languages.

2. Unfinished actions with “yet”:

- ❖ James **has not finished** his homework *yet*.
- ❖ Susan **hasn't mastered** Japanese *yet*.

3. Recently completed actions with *just/ already*:

- ☒ The teacher **has just left** the room.
- ☒ George **has already washed** his car.

4. To talk about the frequency of an action in the past with:

“*several times/ many times/ once/ twice/ never*”.

- ✓ He's **given** flowers to his wife *several times*.
- ✓ We've seen this film *twice*.

5. With *since/ for* to show that an action started in the past and the action is still happening or just stopped.

- I've **learned** in this school *for* three years.
- We've **lived** in this house *since* I was a child.

The Present Perfect Continuous: have/ has + been + V-ing

used to show that an action started in the past and the action is still happening or just stopped.

Examples:

- They have been cleaning the mess **all night**.
- She has been working at that company **for three years**.
- Sara has been preparing for her wedding party **all the week**.
- James has been teaching at the university **since June**.
- We have been working on this project **all summer**.

Present Perfect Simple / Continuous



Do as shown between brackets:

1. The little girl is dirty from head to foot because she (play) in the mud all day. (Correct the verb)
2. I (just/ finish) writing my first book. (Correct the verb)
3. My father's car (break) three times this month. (Correct the verb)
4. 'Have you seen James?' 'No, I (see) him since March.' (Correct the verb)
5. I (not/ smoke) a cigarette for ten years. (Correct the verb)
6. I haven't seen anything like this before. (Use: **never**)
.....
7. Sara (wait) for you all the evening. (Correct the verb)

Choose the correct choice:

1. She for the bus for fifteen minutes.
a) waited b) waits c) is waiting d) has been waiting
2. I have been sitting at my desk seven o'clock.
a) for b) just c) yet d) since
3. I can't go to sleep now. I haven't finished that report
a) already b) just c) yet d) since
4. John is waiting for his friend. He has been waiting for him five o'clock.
a) since b) just c) yet d) never
5. It's my first time to visit Japan. I have visited it before.'
a) already b) never c) ever d) just
6. 'Why is your hair wet?' '- Because I all the morning.'
a) has been swimming b) swim c) had swum d) have been swimming
7. Have you eaten Chinese food?
a) already b) ever c) yet d) never

3. You should recycle as many things as possible throwing them away.

- a) in comparison with b) however c) but d) instead of

4. If it were up to me, I'd take a holiday staying at home all this time.

- a) in comparison with b) however c) but d) instead of

5. Seoul has a population of over 10 million people, Warsaw has only 2 million.

- a) In comparison with b) While c) But d) Instead of

6. I've decided to learn Chinese French at university.

- a) in comparison with b) however c) but d) instead of

Do as shown between brackets:

1. Chinese grammar is not difficult. The pronunciation will be very hard for me.

(Join using: **although**)

2. I want chocolate ice-cream. I don't want chocolate.

(Join using: **instead of**)

3. Seoul in South Korea is a very big city. Warsaw, the capital of Poland, is quite a small city.

(Join using: **in comparison with**)

4. The dress was expensive. She bought it.

(Join using: **but**)

5. Florida has a warm climate. Alaska has a cold climate.

(Join using: **whereas**)

6. Some people visit their doctor once every few weeks. Others may not visit a doctor for several years.

(Join using: **on the other hand**)

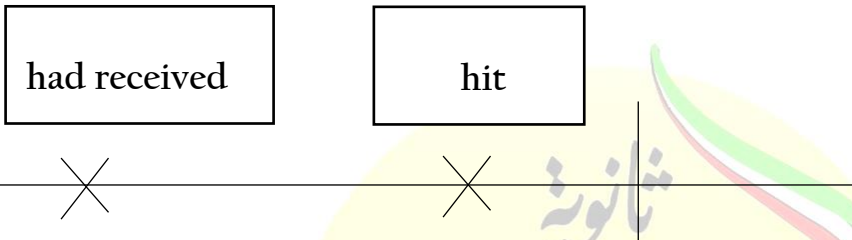


The Past Perfect

This tense describes completed event that took place in the past before another past event.

Form: had + past participle

- 1) The ship had received many warnings **before** it hit the iceberg.
- 2) I had already eaten **when** my friend visited me.



Reference Words:

before/ after/ already/ never/ as = because/ by the time/ when/ as soon as

Correct the verb between brackets.

- 1. John went to bed **after** he (*finish*) his work last night.
- 2. Nabeel didn't recognise his friend Jaber **as** he (*not see*) him for ten years.
- 3. **By the time** we arrived at the station, the train (*already leave*).
- 4. **When** his father (*buy*) him a car, he had already got a driving license.
- 5. In 1854, Irish people (*emigrate*). **because** so many had died of starvation.
- 6. They were extremely hungry. They (*eat*) anything for 24 hours.
- 7. He explained that he passed the exam **because** he (*study*) well.

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

- 1. It started to rain after we to the station.
a. gets b. had got c. get d. got
- 2. By the time we reached the inn all the guests
a. leave b. left c. had left d. leaves
- 3. We him just after he had got news of his dismissal.
a. met b. had met c. meets d. meet

4. I said I that play before.
 a. seen b. had seen c. sees d. is seeing
5. They had already finished dinner when we
 a. is arriving b. arrive c. arrives d. arrived
6. Why didn't you go to bed after you supper?
 a. had had b. had c. has d. have
7. She had spent all her money before her father
 a. had come b. comes c. come d. came
8. I thanked him for the flowers he me.
 a. sent b. had sent c. send d. sends
9. We couldn't the door because he had lost our keys.
 a. opened b. open c. had opened d. opens
10. She to cry when the light had gone out.
 a. began b. begun c. begins d. had begun

Grammar Unit. 3

Conditional Sentences

Zero Conditional: → used to show facts/ general truths/

If you **freeze** water, it **changes** into ice.

If + Present Simple, Present Simple

1st Conditional: → used to express that things will possibly happen in the future

If Jim **saves** enough money, he **will go** to Japan.

If + Present Simple, will + Infinitive

2nd Conditional: → used to express imagination and wishes about the present/ future

If I **had** a million dollars, I **would open** a mall.

If + Past Simple, would + Infinitive

3rd Conditional: → used to express imagination, wishes, criticism and regret about the past

If you **had warned** me, I **would not have told** your father about the exam result.

If + Past Perfect, would + have + P.P



Do as shown between brackets:

1. If it **hadn't rained** heavily, there (not be) a flood. (Correct)
2. If he (sleep) early, he **would have woken up** early. (Correct)
3. If he **hadn't climbed** the tree, he (break) his leg. (Correct)
4. If we (go) shopping, we **would have food** to eat. (Correct)
5. If you (heat) water to 100 degrees, it **boils**. (Correct)
6. Plants **die** if they (not get) water. (Correct)
7. You (get) purple if you **mix** red and blue. (Correct)
8. If we **don't hurry**, we (miss) the train. (Correct)
9. If I see Mike, I (tell) him about the party. (Correct)
10. I had studied harder. I would have passed the test. (join using: **if**)
.....
11. We wouldn't have gone to visit John if we hadn't known he was in hospital. (use: **unless**)
.....
12. We didn't win the match because we didn't play well. (use: **if**)
.....
13. I were in your position, I wouldn't do the same thing. (**choose**)
a) unless b) if c) when d) because

Grammar Unit. 3



Adverbs of Manner

Here some examples of Adverbs of Manner:

- The man is eating **quickly** and **voraciously**.
- The boy is making the sandcastle **slowly** and **skillfully**.
- The lion is roaring **violently** and **ferociously**.

Adverbs of Manner tell us how something happens.

They are usually placed after the main verb or after the object.

How to form the adverbs of manner

- adjective + **-ly**:
bad > badly; quiet > quietly; recent > recently; sudden > suddenly
- adjective + **ly** with changes in spelling:
easy > easily; gentle > gently
- A few adverbs of manner have the same form as the adjective:
They all worked **hard**. / She usually arrives **late**. / I hate driving **fast**.

Do as shown between brackets:

1. 'Don't run so fast,' the teacher shouted with anger. (*Rewrite using an adverb of manner.*)
.....
2. New born babies should be held with care. (*Rewrite using an adverb of manner.*)
.....
3. The final scene ended in a tragic manner. (*Rewrite using an adverb of manner.*)
.....
4. My new shoes are a very comfortable fit. (*Rewrite using an adverb of manner.*)
.....
5. My mum creates culinary delights like a master. (*Rewrite using an adverb of manner.*)
.....

Grammar Unit. 4



The following words and phrases are used to:
introduce explanations/ to express purpose:

Subordinate clauses of purpose

1) **in order to + infinitive = to + infinitive:**

Many drug users get involved in crime **in order to** pay for their cocaine and heroin.
Trees are cut down **to make** more agricultural land and **obtain** valuable wood.

2) **because + clause:**

Many students lose marks **because** they do not read the questions properly.
Because students do not read the questions properly, they lose marks

3) **so that + (S + can/ could/ would + infinitive)**

I had to take a taxi **so that** I wouldn't be late for my appointment.

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

- I'm studying very hard at the moment pass my exams next month.
a) in order not to b) because c) so that d) to
- I bought a dictionary help with my vocabulary.
a) because b) in order not to c) to d) so that
- I went to bed early..... I wouldn't be tired in the morning.
a) in order to b) because c) so that d) to
- I have to get up early. I set the alarm for five o'clock oversleep.
a) in order to b) in order not to c) to d) so that
- I waited for an hour I could meet my boss.
a) in order to b) to c) so that d) because
- Some people do not eat before exercises feel sick.
a) in order to b) in order not to c) to d) so that
- Do exercise regularly have excellent health and well-being.
a) in order to b) in order not to c) because d) so that
- Make sure your bags are tagged you can identify them later.
a) in order to b) to c) so that d) because

Do as shown in brackets.

1. Ahmed visited Liverpool so that he could see his British friend. (Join using: **to**)
.....
2. I set off so early. I didn't want to miss the train. (Join using: **in order to**)
.....
3. I took my camera because I wanted to take some photos. (Join using: **so that**)
.....
4. Linda turned on the lights. She wanted to see better. (Join using: **so that**)
.....
5. The Indians often had to move their camps. They followed the buffalo. (Join using: **in order to**)
.....

Grade. 12 Unit. 4 - Subordinate Clauses of Result

The following words and phrases are used to: **link an action with a result.**



1- to be the cause of + noun phrase:

Pollution from vehicles and factories is **the cause of** global warming.

2- with the result that = so that = as a result + clause:

Sara was ill last week, **with the result that** she missed an important test.

George often told stories that weren't true. **A as a result**, no one believed him.

3- to lead to + noun phrase:

It's well-known that stress and worry both **lead to** sleep difficulties.

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

1. The lecture was boring some of the students began to fall asleep.
a) in order not to b) because c) so that d) to
2. Peter was having problems with mathematics, he went to see his teacher to ask for advice.
a) with the result that b) in order not to c) to d) because of
3. There were so many books on the subject Jim didn't know where to begin.
a) so that b) because c) as a result d) to
4. The government increased the duty on cigarettes., there was a fall in demand.
a) as a result b) in order not to c) to d) so that

5. A key piece of equipment broke down, the laboratory session had to be cancelled.

- a) in order to b) with the result that c) to d) because

Do as shown in brackets.

1. David was so busy with his final-year project. He was unable to take part in extra activities.
(Join using: **as result**)

2. It was a successful lecture series. The Centre decided to repeat it the following semester.
(Join using: **so that**)

3. Having fast food every day has detrimental effects on health. (Use: **lead to**)

4. Exposure more and more to noise pollution causes hearing problems. (Join using: **the cause of**)

5. Gases from cars and buses leads to asthma and problems in the respiratory system.
(Use: **the cause of**)

6. Some areas of the desert are being planted with trees. This can lead to
(Use: **Complete**)

[Relative Pronouns/ Relative Clauses]

Relative Clauses used to give additional information about a noun, such as a person, place or thing. **Relative pronouns** introduce a relative clause. They include **who/ whom/ that** for people, **which/ that** for things and animals, **when** for time, **where** for place and **whose** to show possession.

1. **Defining** relative clauses add **essential** information to a sentence. If we remove the clause, the sentence does not make sense.

- *The woman **who found my wallet** handed it in to reception.*
- *The boy **whose dog has run away** has gone to look for it.*

2. **Non-defining** relative clauses add **extra** information to a noun or noun phrase. If we remove the clause, the sentence still makes sense.

- *My friend's birthday, **which was last weekend**, was great fun.*
- *China, **which is in Asia**, is a big country.*

Complete with the suitable relative pronoun: **who, whom, whose, which, where, when.**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Einstein, was born in Germany, is famous for his theory of relativity. |
| 2 | The doctor I wanted to see was sick. |
| 3 | The accountant works for my father's company was arrested. |
| 4 | I wrote to John you met last week. |
| 5 | John made a copy of the photo I took. |
| 6 | I'll never forget the day I graduated from the university. |
| 7 | In summer, I'm going to visit Italy, my brother lives. |

Join the following sentences using the given relative pronoun.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | My brother works at the hospital. <i>His son is a teacher.</i> (whose) |
| 2 | I went to the restaurant. <i>I read about the restaurant in the newspaper.</i> (which) |
| 3 | My friend wants to buy a car. <i>I work with him.</i> (whom) |
| 4 | That is the man. <i>I bought his villa.</i> (whose) |
| 5 | My friend had his birthday party yesterday. <i>I baked a cake for him.</i> (whom) |

Grammar Unit. 5 Talking about wishes (Expressing hypothesis with wish)

We use wish to express a hypothetical situation. When we say I wish, we are saying that we want something which is impossible, or which is highly unlikely to happen.

- (wish + past simple):** to talk about regrets and dissatisfaction about the present/ future
I wish I **was/were** twenty years younger. I wish that I **could** speak Spanish.
 - (wish + past perfect):** to talk about regrets and dissatisfaction about past events.
I wish I **had studied** harder. (= 'I regret that I didn't study harder.')
 - To express our annoyance that something will not happen:
We use (**wish . . . would + infinitive**).
I wish that the neighbours **would be** quiet! (=They are not quiet, and I don't like the noise.)
- * We use (**wish . . . wouldn't + infinitive**) to give an order or make a request in a critical way.
I wish you **wouldn't make** so much noise – I'm trying to watch this film.

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

- 1) I feel sick. I wish that I so much yesterday.
a. eat b. had eaten c. hadn't eaten d. ate
- 2) We missed our interview. I wish that the train on time.
a. will be b. have been c. is d. had been
- 3) John smokes a lot. I wish he so much.
a. wouldn't smoke b. didn't smoke c. hadn't smoked d. won't smoke
- 4) We're so busy. I wish that we to the party tonight.
a. can go b. go c. had gone d. could go
- 5) I wish all the guests home soon. I want to go to bed.
a. leaves b. had left c. would leave d. leave

Do as shown between brackets.

1. I quit my old job. It was a big mistake. (Use: **wish**)
.....
2. I didn't get the job because I can't speak French. (Use: **wish**)
.....
3. The neighbours always make noise at night. (Use: **wish**)
.....
4. You are smoking at the moment and it is annoying me. (Use: **wish**)
.....
5. I didn't work harder at university. (Use: **wish**)
.....
6. I didn't do more travelling in my youth. (Use: **wish**)
.....
7. You can't come with me to Mexico this summer. (Use: **wish**)
.....
8. I have eaten so much. I can hardly move. (Use: **wish**)
.....



Explaining possibilities (Speculating) about the present, future and past

	Speculating	
	about the present/ future	about the past
We are sure that something happens/ happened	must + infinitive	must have + past participle
We are sure that something doesn't happen/ didn't happen	can't + infinitive	can't have + past participle
We are not sure that something happens/ happened	might + infinitive	might have + past participle

- He **must earn** quite a lot of money to be able to afford that car.
- It **can't be** easy designing and building bridges – they're complicated structures.
- She **might be** French – she has a strange accent.
- ✧ Erica **must have gone out**. I can't see her.
- ✧ They **can't have finished** their lunch already – they started eating five minutes ago.
- ✧ He's not usually this late- he **might have got** stuck in heavy traffic.

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

1. He must have studied hard for his exams because his results were very good.
 a. must study b. can study c. can't study d. must have studied
2. They understood the instructions because they looked confused.
 a. mustn't b. might understand c. must have d. might not have
3. She got home late last night because she was very tired this morning.
 a. must have b. can't have c. might not have d. might
4. They finished building the bridge already – they started building it a week ago.
 a. must b. can c. can't d. can't have
5. Erica travelled abroad. No one sees her in the neighbourhood nowadays.
 a. must have b. can't c. might d. must
6. The roads might busy tonight. There's an important football match in town.
 a. have been b. can be c. be d. are

7. It might be my brother – he usually rings at this time.
a. can't b. might not c. can't study d. might
8. She get good grades in her exams tomorrow. She has worked very hard.
a. can't b. can't have c. must d. must have
9. You must been delighted when you heard you'd won the lottery.
a. had b. has c. have d. had had
10. The thieves must have in through the window. Look – it's still open.
a. comes b. came c. coming d. come





**Should motorists who drive too fast in residential areas be banned from driving?
Plan and write an essay including different points of view.**

Figures revealed that over 500 people die every year in road accidents in Kuwait. Recklessness is the major cause of road accidents. Although speeding is a serious problem, there is a question that pops up from time to time. The question is: Should motorists who drive too fast in residential areas be banned from driving?

Some people think that driving fast is enjoyable. They believe that it is not a big problem to allow motorists to do this. They think that residential areas are empty of traffic, and no accident can happen there. Another reason for speeding include running late and wanting to make up for lost time. Drivers, who prefer higher speeds, also consider higher speeds to be safe. It can be understood that motives behind speeding are both rational and emotional.

Many people argue that speeding in residential areas is a serious problem. They claim that these areas may be full of children, dogs and cats. As the driver is more likely to lose control of the vehicle, he might endanger the lives of children and animals. Speeding also causes a lot of noise for people in the neighbourhood. Therefore, careless drivers should be punished and banned from driving their cars.

In my opinion, we must follow the rules everywhere. We must always respect the law to protect people's lives. We can stop motorists from driving too fast through using speed limit signs, speed humps and large fines.

Grade 12. Argumentative Essay (Composition/ Unit 1.)



Should not companies prevent employees from using work computers for their own purposes?

Plan and write an essay including different points of view.

These days, many companies provide employees with a variety of work devices from smartphones to laptops and even tablets to complete their work with. Some of the employees use these computers for their own purposes. Should not companies prevent employees from using work computers for their own purposes?

From the perspective of companies, it is always better if employees do not use work computers for personal purposes. The employee's productivity will definitely decrease by this behaviour. The employees will neglect their jobs in the company when they surf the Internet, download some materials or chat with their friends. Work computers might also be liable to viruses. As a result, the companies will lose money hiring technicians to fix the affected systems.

From the employee side, the issue is more practical. A lot of employees believe that giving them permission to use work computers makes them more relaxed. As a result, their performance will be better. In relation to affecting the systems of the company, security software is already installed. In addition, the computer you have at work will ALWAYS be slower than the one at home.

My own view is that the situation depends on the sort of job that the employee is doing. All employees should be permitted some time to surf the social media and to check their personal emails. Employees whose jobs require more thought and more concentration should be allowed less freedom.

Composition (Argumentative Essay)



Should people solve minor issues in courts?

Plan and write an essay including different points of view.

Plan

□ **Introduction: General background & hook:**

“Conflict is a fact of life.” We face problems and disputes all the time: at home, at work and in our neighbourhoods.

Thesis statement:

Some people choose to resolve any dispute in courts while others are in favour of keeping minor disputes out of courts.

□ **Body: Paragraph (1):**

Arguments for: **Some people choose to resolve any dispute in courts.**

- the end of the dispute is planned
- resorting to courts is a necessity to insure people's rights

Paragraph (2):

Arguments against: **Other people are for the idea of keeping minor disputes out of courts.**

- solving minor disputes out of courts is more flexible
- avoiding lengthy and costly litigation
- results can be achieved with love and respect

□ **Conclusion:**

- your opinion or final comment
- a suggestion, solution or prediction



Should People solve minor issues in courts?

Plan and write an essay including different points of view.

“**Conflict is a fact of life.**” We face problems and disputes all the time: at home, at work and in our neighbourhoods. Some disputes are serious and cannot be ignored. Others are unimportant, and we may choose to ignore without consequences. Do you think that we should resolve minor disputes in courts? Some people choose to resolve any dispute in courts while others are in favour of keeping minor disputes out of courts.

Some people choose to resolve any dispute in courts although it is a lengthy and costly process. They think that using the legal system offers certain advantages. For example, a legal action provides a way to contain and end the dispute in a planned and orderly way. The result also has the full force and authority of the law. This group of people are entirely convinced that resorting to courts is a necessity to insure people’s rights.

Other people are in favour of the idea of keeping minor disputes out of courts. They believe that alternative ways have several advantages. They are flexible, cost-efficient, time-saving, and give the parties more control over the process and the results. Lengthy, costly litigation can also be avoided. Eventually, Productive results can be achieved with love and respect.

For me, the best first step is always communication. For example, if you have a problem with your neighbour, talk to him. Discuss the practical aspects of the problem, how it is affecting you both and what needs to be done to solve it. Be sure to treat your neighbour with politeness and respect and listen to what they have to say.

Composition (Argumentative Essay)

Should we stop migration towards our country?

Plan and write an essay including different points of view.



Plan

□ **Introduction: General background & a Hook:**

Some people believe that migrants enjoy welfare benefits, while making only minor contributions in return. **Should we stop migration towards our country?**

Thesis statement:

Some people are for receiving migrants while others are entirely against it.

□ **Body:**

Paragraph (1):

Arguments for: Openness to migration is a necessity.

- the need for workers and experts
- the necessity for compassion towards refugees

Paragraph (2):

Arguments against: Migration has detrimental effects on the host country.

- increases in population
- pressure on public services
- unemployment/ integration difficulties and crimes

□ **Conclusion:** your opinion or final comment/ a suggestion or prediction



Should we stop migration towards our country?

Plan and write an essay including different points of view.

Some people believe that migrants enjoy welfare benefits, while making only minor contributions in return. The question is: Should we stop migration towards our country? Some people are for receiving migrants while others are entirely against it.

On the one hand, some people think that openness to migration is an advantage. They claim that the country is seriously in need of a lot of skilled workers and experts. Without migrant, some jobs will not be covered by the local people. This group also have a humanitarian view to the issue of receiving migrant. For example, countries must receive migrant who left their home countries because of wars, famine or natural disasters.

On the other hand, there is an argument that migration has detrimental effects on the host country. For instance, increases in population can put pressure on public services. Unemployment may also rise if there are unrestricted numbers of incomers. In addition, there may be integration difficulties and disagreement with local people.

In my point of view, large movements of people will lead to more security monitoring. Ease of movement may facilitate organised crime and people trafficking. Stopping migration is impossible; managing it is smarter.

Translation

Translate into English/ Units (1 +2 +3)

١. تضمن القوانين الكويتية حماية الحقوق الفردية، والكويت لديها نظام قضائي جيد التنظيم وواضح المعالم.

٢. بالتأكيد، فالقانون مأخوذ من تعاليم القرآن الكريم ويحمي حقوق جميع الناس من جميع الأديان، مما يضمن مجتمناً آمناً وعادلاً ومتسامحاً.

١. ما هي الأسباب التي تجعل الناس مجبرين على الهجرة إلى دول أخرى؟

٢. يكون الناس مجبرين على الهجرة لأسباب اقتصادية وأحياناً بسبب الحروب والمجاعات والكوارث الطبيعية.

١. برأيك ما هو المقصود بالقيم الإنسانية؟ وإلى أي حد تُعتبر مهمة في حياة البشر؟

٢. القيم الإنسانية هي المبادئ والمعتقدات التي يعتمدها (يتبناها) الناس كدليل إرشاد في حياتهم، وهي مهمة إلى حد كبير لأنها تساعد على أن يعيش البشر تحت ظل الحب والاحترام والسلام.

١. ما هي القيم الإنسانية التي لها أهمية خاصة في الإسلام برأيك؟

٢. أعتقد أن أهم القيم الإنسانية هي الأمانة والصدق والصفح والرحمة والعدالة والحرية.