



# GRADE 12

First Term Notebook

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**From a,b,c,or,d choose the best answer :**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of homeless children is encouraged in a country that cares for human values.

- a) adoption                      b) judiciary                      c) property                      d) penalty**

2. The man was finally released as the lawyer proved that he wasn't \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) civil                      b) innocent                      c) legal                      d) guilty**

3. A new tax was \_\_\_\_\_ on fuel. This could create an economic crisis.

- a) defined                      b) governed                      c) proved                      d) imposed**

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

- a. consultation                      b. persuasion                      c. property                      d. adoption**

5. Islam urges all Muslims to be ..... . It helps people to live in peace.

- a. tolerant                      b. guilty                      c. innocent                      d. legal**

**Set book Questions**

1. Law is a huge term that rules all societies. If you were asked to define the law, what would you say?

.....  
.....

2. Why is having laws essential in every country? (Importance Of Laws)

.....  
.....

3. How do Islamic values influence the system of laws in Kuwait and the Arab countries?

.....  
.....

4. Kuwait has a well-structured and clearly defined judiciary. Discuss.

.....





## Present Perfect:

**Form:** Have / Has + p.p

**Key words :** just - already – since – for – never-ever-yet

**Ex:**

1. I have lived here for three years.
2. She has picked many apples since morning.
3. He has not gone out yet.



## The present Perfect Continuous :

**Form:** Have / Has + been + v.+ing

**Key words :** For – since- how long –all

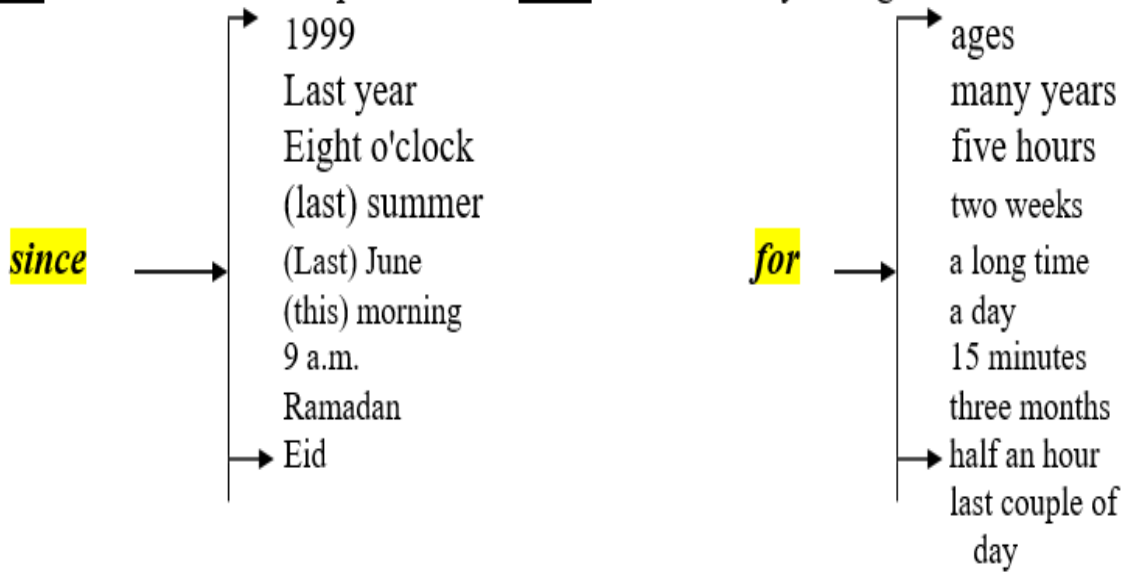
**Ex:**

1. I have been painting the wall for two hours.
2. Nawal has been writing her homework all day.
3. They have been studying at university since 2004.



# Since & For

**Since** is followed with a specific time. **For** is followed by a length of time.



## A) Do as shown between brackets:

1. She has been playing tennis all afternoon. (Make negative)  
.....
2. No, I have never travelled to Oman. (Make a question)  
.....
3. The police (question) all the neighbors all week long. (Correct the verb)  
.....
4. Dad has worked in Al-Khorafy Co. for ten years. (Make a question)  
.....

## B) Choose the correct answer:

1. I have not had a good meal..... ages.  
a) at                                      b) since                                      c) for                                      d) on
2. We have not been allowed to park here.....1998.  
a) for                                      b) since                                      c) just                                      d) yet
3. They have played football .....last couple of hours.  
a) for                                      b) since                                      c) yet                                      d) already
4. Nabil has never changed his mind once .....I met him.  
a) since                                      b) ago                                      c) for                                      d) yet
5. I... a cake, that is why the kitchen is such a mess.  
a) have been making      b) have made                                      c) has made                                      d) makes

**Language Functions**

**What would you say in the following situations:**

1. Your brother rides his bicycle without wearing a helmet.

.....

2. Your mother always pays her bills online.

.....

3. Smoking cigarettes causes cancer and heart diseases.

.....

4- Your parent wants to know whether you like to join Kuwait University or travel abroad.

.....

5. Your friend always prefers buying books online using his credit card.

.....

**Translation**

**A) Translate the following sentences into good English:**

ساره: إذا أردنا الحياة سوياً في مجتمع متسامح علينا احترام القانون.

.....

.....

نور: هذا صحيح. ولهذا شرع القانون الكويتي وفق تعاليم الدين الإسلامي.

.....

.....







**Set book**

1. Do you think that, courts should be the very last resort rather than the first part of call especially in minor issues? OR Are you for or against more court cases?

.....  
.....

2. Which do you think is more important: ensuring everyone has equal rights or prosecuting violent and dangerous criminals?

.....  
.....

**Date**

Unit 1 – Lesson: 8

SB.-P.17 – Writing Part 1

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If you were a judge, should motorists who exceed speed limits be punished? Why? Why not?

.....  
.....

*Speed is considered the main reason for road accidents.*

In not less than 14 sentences (160 words) plan and write an essay about banning motorists from driving in residential areas, **discussing why speed limits should be set in residential areas and what should happen to motorist who exceed it.**

**NB:** (Your writing should include **an introduction, two-body paragraphs and conclusion**)

**Outline**

**Introduction:** .....

.....  
.....

**Body 1:** .....

.....  
.....  
.....

**Body 2:** .....

.....  
.....  
.....

**Conclusion:**

.....  
.....  
.....





**Set book questions**

1)Mention the causes that make people migrate.

.....

2)The economic boom of Kuwait increased the number of people emigrated to the country.Elaborate.

.....

.....

3)Can you imagine leaving your home country? What would you feel if you have to?

.....

Word	Meaning

**Fill in the spaces with best suitable words from the list:**

( *mass – resort –migrants-foreign-displace-perturbed* )

1. Al-Khiran ..... is a good place to go if you want to restore your energy.
2. South Africa is suffering a ..... starvation. We must send them urgent aids.
3. The majority of the worlds ..... move to find a better life.
4. The building of a new dam will ..... thousands of people who live in this area.



## **Structure: Past Perfect:**

**Form:**            **Had + Past participle**

Ex: 1. I had studied before I watched T.V.

2.     She had left by the time he arrived.
3.     I had slept when my father came.
4.     After he had seen the movie, he changed the channel.

**Key words:**

Before/After /Till /As soon as / When / By the time / Until / No sooner...than / Hardly /  
Since /Because /Scarcely



**A) Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:**

1. After I had eaten my lunch I .....  
a) had slept                      b) slept                      c) have slept                      d) has slept
  
2. .... he had finished his work, he left the company.  
a) As soon as                      b) Before                      c) By the time                      d) When
  
3. Many people had emigrated from their countries because of ..... hardships.  
a) has    b) have                      c) had                      d) having
  
4. You have never lived outside Kuwait.....?  
a) have you                      b) haven't you                      c) do you                      d) did
  
5. I ..... my dinner by the time my father arrived.  
a) had                      b) had had                      c) have                      d) has

**B. Do as shown between brackets:**

1- The young woman (**already seek**) a doctor's advice before she decided to go on a diet. ( Correct the verb)

.....

2- Amal had written five letters ,.....? (add question tag) .

.....

3- By the time Mary came home, the kids (**arrive**) and were sleeping in her rooms.

(Correct the verb)

.....

**Language Functions**

**Write what you would say in the following situations:**

- 1. Your friend was in hospital but you didn't visit him.  
.....
- 2. Your brother spends much time watching TV  
.....
- 3. Your brother didn't drive so carefully, so he had a terrible accident.  
.....
- 4. One of your friends neither study hard nor respect school rules .  
.....

**A) Structures**

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

- 1- We'd just gotten home, when we ..... the blast outside.  
a- heard            b- hear            c- had heard            d- have heard
- 2- After the company ..... Ali, he began to work on his first project.  
a. hire            b. hired            c. had hired            d. has hired
- 3- Sara didn't want to see the movie because she \_\_\_\_\_ the book yet.  
a. didn't read            b. hadn't read            c. haven't read            d. doesn't read
- 4- Bill \_\_\_\_\_ for years before he finally quitte.  
a. had been smoking            b. smoked            c. smokes            d. have smoked

**B- Do as shown between brackets:**

- 1- Before that day in Switzerland, the boy (**never see**) snow in his life.  
(Use the right word to complete the sentence)  
.....
- 2- Salma arrived to the party. Everyone left. (Join using **By the time**)  
.....

## B) Reading Comprehension

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

1845, a deadly disease struck the farms of Ireland, killing all the potato plants. In another place or time, the death of a single crop species might not have been so important. But in Ireland, in 1845, people depended almost solely on the potato for food. The death of one species caused a terrible famine. Now some scientists are worried that such famine could happen again but on a much wider scale.

Over centuries, farmers have discovered thousands of different species of food crops. Each species has special qualities. Some can be grown in very hot or cold climates. Others are not affected by certain diseases. However, you won't find many of these species in your local supermarket. To feed the seven billion people on Earth, most farmers today are growing only species of plants and farming only species of animals that are easy to produce in large numbers. Meanwhile, thousands of other species are becoming extinct.

For example, in Philippines, there were once thousands of varieties of rice; now fewer than 100 are grown there. In China, 90 percent of the wheat varieties grown just a century ago have disappeared. Experts believe that over the past century, we have allowed more than half of the world's food varieties to disappear.

One solution to this problem is to collect and preserve the seeds of as many different plant varieties as we can before they disappear. The idea was first suggested by one of the Russian scientists whose name was Nikolay Vavilo. In the 1920s and 30s, he collected around 400, 000 seeds from five continents. More recently, others are continuing the work he began.

### Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d (5x10=50 Marks)

1-The best **title** for this passage is:

- a. Saving the Seeds
- b. Historic Plant Varieties
- c. Plants Varieties
- d. Potato Farms

2-The underline word “**scale**” in the 1<sup>st</sup>paragraph means:

- a. a place of buying and selling
- b. the size or extent of something
- c. land consisting of countries
- d. a range of different types

3-The underlined pronoun “**others**” in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph **refers to**:

- a. continents
- b. seeds
- c. scientists
- d. varieties

4-What is the **purpose** of the writer?

- a. To teach people how to grow different food species.
- b. To tell people what the food they eat will look like someday.
- c. To suggest ways to increase the number of food species.
- d. To show the importance of preserving different food species.

5- Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**:

- a. All the different species of food crops shared the same qualities over centuries.
- b. Thousands of species of plants and animals have become extinct.
- c. Fewer than 100 varieties of rice are grown in the Philippines.
- d. Half of the world’s food varieties have disappeared in the past 100 years.

**Answer the following questions:(4x15=60 Marks)**

1- What caused the potato plants to die in Ireland in 1854?

.....

2- How long have people been preserving seeds to save crop species and varieties from extinction?

.....

3- Why are farmers today growing only species that are easy to produce in large numbers?

.....

4- How can we preserve the varieties of plants from getting disappeared?

.....



Nowadays, more people are migrating to other countries than ever before.

**Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), discussing the advantages and disadvantages of migration and how it may change one’s life.**

**Your plan**

**Introduction**.....

.....  
.....  
.....

**Body: Paragraph1**.....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Paragraph2**.....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Conclusion**.....

.....  
.....  
.....







**Choose the right word from a ,b ,c and d**

1- My parents were concerned at my ..... lack of enthusiasm for studying abroad.

- a- charitable                      b- apparent                      c- universal                      d- inevitable

2- Organizational ability is an essential .....for a good manager.

- a- diversity                      b- liberty                      c- attribute                      d-tolerance

3-The entire organization is funded by.....donations.

- a- universal                      b- apparent                      c- incapable                      d- charitable

4- Most people always have nothing but..... towards the homeless and refugees.

- a- compassion                      b- liberty                      c- legislation                      d- impulse

5- There are specific rules to protect the ..... from discrimination in each society.

- a- minority                      b- aftermath                      c- famine                      d- tolerance

**Set book Questions**

1) In your opinion, how important are human values?

.....  
.....

2) How do you think compassion and empathy are expressed as a behavior?

.....  
.....

3) Do you agree that freedom means doing whatever you want to do? Justify.

.....  
.....

4) Some people say that we live in a world of no values. Elaborate.

.....  
.....

5) As you see, how can governments protect basic human rights?

.....

Word	Meaning

**Complete the spaces with the most suitable word from the list:**

( aggressive- compassionately- extravagant – unfortunately-over the hill-  
Enfranchisement)

- 1- Residents were warned not to be.....with water in view of the low rainfall this year.
- 2- If I criticize my brother , he gets.....and starts shouting.
- 3- My mother always treats me.....
- 4- Though Sara is ....., she is still using cosmetics to claim she's young and pretty.
- 5- ..... is the right to vote in an election, especially for representatives in a parliament or similar organization.

## Grammar If Conditional

**The zero type** : If+ simple present , simple present.

If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils.

1) **First Conditional** : if + simple present, will + infinitive.

If I find her address, I will send her an invitation.

2) **Second conditional** : if + past simple , would + infinitive

If I were in charge , I would raise salaries.

3) **Third conditional** : if + past perfect , would + have + past participle.

If I had passed my driving test , I would have bought my own car.

Unless is equal to (If not):

- **If** you **don't** have enough money, you will not travel with us.
- **Unless** you have enough money, you will not travel with us.



## Adverbs of Manner

**Ex:** 1. The boy is slow . —————> The boy runs slowly.

2. People should be treated with compassion▶ People should be treated compassionately.

### **Irregular Adverbs:**

Adjective	Adverb
good	Well
fast	Fast
hard	Hard
little	Little

**Do as shown between brackets :**

- 1-If I had known his e-mail, ..... (Complete)
- 2-We wouldn't have won, unless we (practise) very hard. (Correct the verb)  
.....
- 3-If he doesn't manage money well, I won't lend him again. (Use *Unless*)  
.....
- 4-We didn't go out because of the heavy rain.  
We didn't go out because it was raining ..... (Complete using an adverb)
- 5- -They were calm while listening. (Rewrite using calmly)  
.....

**Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- If I lost my job, I..... for a new one.  
a)will look      b)would look      c)look      d)looked
- 2-If Sara hadn't told me the truth, I..... her again.  
a)will trust      b)wouldn't have trusted      c)would trust      d)trusts.
- 3-She..... to come to the party if she had known that her ex-husband would be there.  
a)wouldn't agree    b)didn't agree      c)wouldn't have agreed      d)will agree.
- 4-She shouted.....at him when he broke the vase.  
a) angry      b) anger      c) angrily      d) angered
- 5-He is a.....worker. He never comes on time.  
a) careless      b) care      c) carelessly      d) careful

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

1- You want to persuade your friends to donate for a charity.

.....

2- A friend of yours says it is unimportant to treat people kindly.

.....

3- You want your brother to teach you how to create a WhatsApp group.

.....

4- Your teacher wants to know your opinion of online learning.

.....

B) Translation**Translate the following into good English :**

امل : هناك قيم إنسانية مشتركة عديدة منها الحرية والتعاطف ، كما أن التسامح قيمة إنسانية مهمة لأنها تساعد على انتشار المحبة و السلام

.....  
 .....  
 .....

غلا : هذا صحيح وكثير من الدول لديها تشريعات مهمة لحماية الأقليات.

.....  
 .....

C) Summary making

**Read the following passage, then answer the question below:**

Nowadays, graduates often face strong competition in the search for jobs.

Good personal presentation is essential in the search for a good career. Job application forms should be filled in carefully. Job seekers should describe their abilities and work experience in more depth. They should explain why they are interested in a career with the particular company and try to show that they already know something about the company and its activities.

Dressing suitably and arriving for the interview on time are also obviously important because it helps to create a good impression. Interviewees should try to give positive answers and should not be afraid to ask questions about anything they are unsure about. There will always be good career opportunities for people with ability, skills and determination.

***In four sentences of your own, summarize how you can make a good personal presentation in search for a job.***

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





### **Set book Questions**

1- Mention some of the problems that people in poor countries face.

.....  
.....

2- Suggest ways organizations use to keep their members up-to-date with events.

.....  
.....

3- Distributing food as charity does not alleviate hunger only, but it solves other problems. Give examples.

.....  
.....

4- Charity organizations alleviate the misery of underprivileged areas. Explain.

.....  
.....

"Voluntary work play a vital role in our society". **Plan and write a (14 sentence) essay (160 words) in which you present the importance of voluntary work and the activities that you can do to share thee voluntary work in your society.**

**NB:** (Your writing should include **an introduction, two-body paragraphs and conclusion**)

**Outline**

**Introduction:** .....

.....

.....

**Body 1:** .....

.....

.....

.....

**Body 2:** .....

.....

.....

.....

**Conclusion:** .....

.....

.....





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

1. The villagers were blamed for ..... their land.

- a- eroding          b- over cultivating          c- precipitating          d- grazing**

2. The family has decided to settle .....in UK. They will never come again.

- a- permanently          b- increasingly          c- harshly          d- productively**

3. Children make up a large..... of the world's population.

- a- wildfire          b- climate          c- desertification          d- proportion**

4. The use of pesticides is ..... birds, fish and wildlife.

- a- killing off          b- concurring          c- composting          d- grazing**

5. Climate,....., irrigation and fertilizers are the main components of agriculture.

- a. desertification          b. proportion          c. wildfire          d. soil**

**Set book Questions**

1- As a member in the society, what are the main causes of desertification?

.....  
.....

2- Can you suggest ways to solve this problem?

.....  
.....

3-Imagine the bad effects of desertification.

.....  
.....

4-In some parts of Kuwait, desert areas are becoming green. In your opinion, what can the public Authority for Agriculture and Fisheries do to speed up this process in Kuwait?

.....  
.....

Word	Meaning

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

(**arid \ flooding \ forecasting \ humid\ misbehave/ prevailing** )

1. The weather ..... said it was going to rain later today.
2. The desert is so ..... that nothing can grow there.
3. Some roads have been closed because of..... as water blocks all main roads.
4. You must respect school rules. If you .....you'll be dismissed.
5. The house was built in the style and design that was ..... in the 1980s.

# Grammar

## subordinate clauses of purpose

<b>We use the following words and phrases to introduce explanations:</b>	
<b>In order to / to / so as to + infinitive</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some people move to greener areas . Why?</li> <li>Some people move to greener areas <b><u>in order to survive.</u></b></li> </ul>
<b>Because + clause</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I am tired today <b><u>because I didn't sleep</u></b> well last night.</li> <li>We need to produce more food. Why ?</li> <li><b><u>Because there are more people to feed,</u></b> we need to produce more food.</li> </ul>
<b>So that / in order that + Sentence ( can/may/ could/might</b>	<p><i>Why are trees cut down?</i></p> <p>Trees are cut down <b><u>to make</u></b> more agricultural land.</p>
<b>Because of + Ving/noun</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>My friend stopped medication <b><i>because of the side effects.</i></b></li> <li>The prisoner was released early <b><i>because of good conduct.</i></b></li> </ul>

## subordinate clauses of result:

<b>We use the following words and phrases to link actions with results (causes and effects):</b>	
<b>So that + clause: (can ( in the present) could ( in the past) + inf. ) (cause)</b>	<p><b><u>I took a keyboarding class</u></b> (cause)</p> <p><b><i>so that I could write</i></b> my papers for college more quickly. (effect)</p>
<b>Be the cause of: (n) or (v) + ing.</b>	<p>Activities of human beings are often <b><u>the real cause of desertification.</u></b></p>

With the result that + clause	Farmers tend to over cultivate their land, <i>with the result that the soil becomes unproductive.</i>
To lead to: clause	Wildfires can <i>lead to greater pressure</i> on the earth's most precious resource: Water.
So + sentences	I wanted to take some <i>picture so I took my camera.</i>

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

1. Some people take bank loans..... buy cars.  
 (a) so that      (b) because      (c) 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 real.....the extinction of rare animals.  
 (a) with the result that      (b) cause of      (c) so      d) lead to.
- 4- I study hard.....I can get the full marks.  
 a) because      b) so that      c) because of      d) to
- 5- Eating healthily and wisely .....having a fit, healthy body.  
 a) lead to      b) the cause of      c) are the result      d) so as to



**B) Do as shown between brackets :**

1. They camped in the desert so as to enjoy their spring holiday. (Use *So...that...*)  
.....
2. I save a lot of money so that I can buy a new car. (Use *In order to*)  
.....
3. Overgrazing is the cause of desertification. (Use *leads to*)  
.....

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Lesson6** \_\_\_\_\_ **WB P 28&29**

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

1. Your brother wants to know the reasons of desertification.  
.....
2. Your sister is going on an expedition to the Amazon rainforest.  
.....
3. A friend of yours wants you to suggest solutions to reduce water usage at home.  
.....
4. Your cousin asked you to join a campaign to save the environment.  
.....

# Relative Clauses



It is used to give extra information about the nouns in the main clause, without starting another sentence. A **relative clause** starts with a relative pronoun.

<b>who / that</b>	Subject or object pronoun for people	That's the woman <b>who</b> bought my house.
<b>which / that</b>	Subject or object pronoun for ANIMALS or THINGS	The horse <b>which</b> Mary was riding is very friendly and beautiful.
<b>where</b>	Refers to a PLACE	We found the wood <b>where</b> I used to go.
<b>when</b>	Refers to a TIME expression	I will never forget the day <b>when</b> I graduated.
<b>whose</b>	POSSESSION for people, animals and things	The mother <b>whose</b> child is missing is very sad.



## **B)– READING COMPREHENSION**

**Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:**

A lot of people decide to move to the countryside nowadays. However, there are still many people who prefer to stay in the town and say that they couldn't live anywhere else. So which place is better to live? Let's think about both of them.

Living in such a big city has a lot of advantages. There is a big offer how to spend free time. There is always a lot to do and visit! In various shopping centres and galleries you can buy whatever you want. What is more, there are a lot of working places in a city, so it is much easier to find a job in a big city. Moreover, the public transport is developed quite well, so the commuting to work isn't a problem.

On the other hand, cities are very crowded. Everywhere there are crowds: on the pavements and in the buses. In addition, noise is everywhere. What is more, the traffic is heavy and city's car parks are always very full. Sometimes it is very difficult to get from a given place to another. It may take hours! Moreover, the other disadvantage is the safety in a city, but actually the lack of safety. There is a big crime rates in cities. So you have to be very **cautious** at nights when you leave your home.

There aren't so many people in the countryside and they usually know each other well. The possibility of robbery or other crime is relatively lower. Life in the countryside is more peaceful and the life is also slower. What is more, it is less stressful. Traffic conditions are better. A lot of places you may reach on foot.

The city offers a lot: there are huge buildings. On the other hand, in the countryside there are a lot of breathtaking sceneries, and other amazing places. Moreover, people in the countryside are quite different than people living in the city: **They** are relaxed, friendly and family-oriented. People in the city are always in hurry, busy and out of time. In the country people enjoy lives and take pleasure in their daily activities. People who stay in the countryside often have to work in the nearest cities, so it may take a lot of time to get to it. However, the living costs in the country are much lower, the variety of products in shops is smaller.

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

1. Which of the following would be the **best title** of the passage?
  - a. The Move to the Countryside
  - b. Advantages of Living in the City
  - c. Comparing City Life and Country Life
  - d. Advantages of Living in the Countryside

2. The underlined word ‘**cautious**’ in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph means:
  - a. intrinsic
  - b. arduous
  - c. careful
  - d. treacherous
3. What does the underlined word ‘**They**’ in the 5<sup>th</sup> paragraph refer to?
  - a. amazing places
  - b. rural people
  - c. urban people
  - d. breathtaking sceneries
4. According to the passage, the possibility of robbery in the countryside is lower because:
  - a. people know each other well.
  - b. traffic conditions are better.
  - c. people may reach places on foot.
  - d. people take pleasure in their daily activities.
5. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT TRUE**?
  - a. Living costs in the country are high.
  - b. It is more peaceful in the countryside,
  - c. The car parks are always crammed in the city.
  - d. It takes country people a lot of time to reach their work.

**B) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:**

6. Why isn’t commuting to work a problem in a big city?

.....  
 .....

7. How are people who live in the countryside different from those living in the city?

.....  
 .....

8. Why should city dwellers be more cautious especially at nights?

.....  
 .....

9. What makes traffic conditions better in the countryside?

.....42



3) Kuwait is exerting a great effort to combat the problem of water shortage. Mention some.

.....  
.....

Date:

Writing an e-mail

Read an e-mail about water shortages in your SB P39 and write a reply to this e-mail, suggesting ways in which Kuwaitis can consume less water in their daily lives. Make the e-mail around(160 words-16 sentences) including two or three suggestions.

**B:** (Your writing should include an introduction, two-body paragraphs and conclusion)

**Outline**

**Introduction:** .....

.....  
.....

**Body 1:** .....

.....  
.....  
.....

**Body 2:** .....

.....  
.....  
.....

**Conclusion:** .....

.....  
.....



Word	Meaning

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

**1. In times of the..... after the earthquake, donating is a must.**

- a. crisis                      b. proportion                      c. suffraged.                      d. logger

**2.....The government will to penalize littering.**

- a. kill off                      b. wash away                      c. pass a law                      d. tide over

**3. We must take household wastes to the .....**

- b. preservation                      b. proportion                      c. paucity                      d. collecting points

**4. It is definitely good for the environment to.....our waste instead of burning.**

- a. reprocess                      b. concur                      c. pass a law                      d. wash a law

**5. New.....has enhanced the company's productivity competencies.**

- a. machinery                      b. collection points                      c. crisis                      d. offence  
b.

**Set book Questions:**

**1. Waste products management has become a worldwide crisis for many reasons. Mention some. Why is recycling important?**

.....

.....

**2. Give examples of recycling green wastes.**

.....

.....

**3. We take the problem of waste seriously. Suggest ways to solve it.**

.....

.....





## Expressing Wishes



1. We use wish + past perfect verbs to express regrets:

I wish I hadn't spent all my money.

2. We use wish + past simple to talk about dissatisfactions with the present .

I wish I had my glasses with me.

3. We use wish+ would to make complaints about others behavior. I wish you wouldn't do that.

### Do as shown between brackets:

1. If I want to go to the cinema, but I don't have money. (Use wish)

.....

2. He arrived late yesterday. (Begin with He wished)

.....

3. Jana didn't forgive me for breaking her mobile phone. (Use I wish)

.....

4. Rayan wishes he (find) the subject more interesting. (Correct the verb)

.....

5. Anfal didn't write her homework and the teacher is angry. (Complete)

6. She wished.....

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

1- I wish I..... able to say what I think.

- a. am                                      b. were                                      c. had been                                      d. could be

2. ....Amani won't come to my birthday party. I wish she.....come.

- a. will                                      b. can                                      c. could                                      d. should

3. I wish I .....then what I know now.

- a. Knows                                      b. knew                                      c. known                                      d. know

4. I wish I .....some people a little earlier, some little later and some never at all.

- a. met                                      b. will meet                                      c. can meet                                      d. don't meet

5. Rasha argued with her teacher. She wished she .....with them.

- a. argued                                      b. didn't argue                                      c. hadn't argued                                      d. would argue

**Language Function**

**• Write what you would say in the following situations:**

- 1. Many students waste their valuable time carelessly.  
.....
- 2. Your favourite team lost the football match.  
.....
- 3. You broke your sister new watch. Apologize for doing that.  
.....
- 4. You always came late for your English class.  
.....

**Reading Comprehension**

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

Right now, I am looking at a shelf full of books, relics, old- timers and antiques. Yes,that's right. If you have some spare cash and are looking to enhance your reading experience, then I highly invite you to purchase an e-reader. E-readers are replacing the oldbooks, and I **welcome** them with open arms.

An e-reader is a device that allows you to read e-books. An e-book is a book, which is published in digital form consisting of text, images or both. It is produced and published oncomputers, and is readable on other electronic devices. The Oxford Dictionary of English defines the e-book as "an electronic version of a printed book". E- readers are superior to printed books in many aspects. One of these aspects is saving space.

The average e-reader can store thousands of digital books, providing a real library at your fingertips. Moreover, being the size and weight of a thin cover, the e-reader itself is relatively **petite**. It is easy to hold and can fit in a pocketbook or briefcase easily. Perhaps the only drawback to the space-saving aspect of an e-reader is that it requires you to find new things to put on your shelves. In addition, e-readers are superior to books because theyare environmentally friendly.

The average novel is about 300 pages long. So, if a novel is printed 1000 times, it will use 300,000 pieces of paper. That's a lot of paper! If there are about 80,000 pieces of paper in tree, this means it takes almost 4 trees to make these 1000 books. Since e-readers use no trees, they represent a significant amount of preservation in terms of the environment and itsresources.

Finally, e-readers are also superior to books because they provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not. An e-reader allows its user to customise letter size, font, and line spacing. It also allows highlighting and electronic bookmarking. Furthermore, it grants users the ability to get an overview of a book and then jump to a specific location based on that overview. While these are all nice features, perhaps the most helpful of is all the ability to get dictionary definitions at the touch of a finger. On even the most basic e-reader, users can get instant definitions without having to hunt through a physical dictionary.

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

**1. The best title for the passage could be:**

- a. E-readers: Different Types.
- b. E-readers: Superiority Over Books.
- c. E-readers: Past History.
- d. E-readers: Different Versions.

**2. The underlined word "them" in the first paragraph refers to:**

- a. old books
- b. relics
- c. antiques
- d. e-readers

**3. The underlined word "petite" in the third paragraph means:**

- a. small
- b. attractive
- c. heavy
- d. spacious

**4. Which of the following is TRUE about e-readers?**

- a. they use large amounts of paper.
- b. they require extra furniture in your house.
- c. they cause harm to the environment.
- d. they cannot be accustomed to users' performances.

**5. One of the disadvantages of E-readers is:**

- a. replacing the old books with new ones
- b. enhancing your reading experience
- c. still not affordable to everyone.
- d. saving a lot of paper.

**B. Answer the following questions:**

6. According to the writer, what is the most useful feature of e-readers?

.....  
.....

7. What is the space-saving aspect of an e-reader?

.....  
.....

8. Why does the writer consider e-readers as environmentally friendly?

.....  
.....

9. How harmful is it to print books?

.....  
.....



Set book Questions

**In your opinion, what would be the best recommendations to foresee a world which does not become a wasteland?**

.....  
.....

**Date**

**Composition Writing**

---

“Earth provides enough to satisfy everyman’s need, but not every man’s greed. The greatest threat to our planet is the belief that someone else will save it”. To save our planet from being a waste land we should recycle more materials. **Write an essay of 14 sentences discussing the advantages and disadvantages of recycling.**

**NB: (Your writing should include an introduction, two-body paragraphs and conclusion)**

Outline

**Introduction:** .....

.....  
.....

**Body 1:** .....

.....  
.....  
.....

**Body 2:** .....

.....  
.....  
.....

**Conclusion:** .....

.....





## Translation

**Translate the following sentences into good English:**

أحمد: بعد الزلزال الأخير وجب على الكثير من السكان مغادرة المنطقة.

.....  
.....

علي: نعم، فبعد أن تهدمت منازلهم أصبحوا لاجئين في مدن أخرى.

.....  
أ.....

حمد: لقد دمر الزلزال البنية التحتية و تحتاج لإعادة بناء.

.....  
.....

## Language Functions

### What would you say in the following situations:

1- A friend of yours is asking what you did yesterday since you were not allowed to go out.

.....

2- Your sister who didn't attend the wedding party is asking you how it was.

.....

3- Your younger brother is asking how you used to spend your free time when you were a child.

.....

4- Your sister is asking if you had enjoyed her graduation party.

.....

5- Your father is reminding you of the time when you went fishing together last summer.

.....

6- Your classmate asked your opinion about the idea of recycling old materials.

.....

7- You made a complaint about your friend's irresponsible behavior towards the environment.

.....

8- Your cousin is overweight. Persuade him to go on a diet.

.....

9- You saw Someone smoke outside the smoking lounge at the airport.

.....

10- Your teacher asked you about the advantages of recycling old things.

.....

# Language Functions File

## 1) Greeting

1- Hello!

2- Welcome

3- Nice to meet you.

4- How do you do?

5- It's pleasure to meet you.

6- Hi. How are you?

7- Good morning / afternoon / evening / night

## 2) Saying Goodbye

1- Good bye.

2- See you soon / later.

3- Bye bye.

## 3) Polite Request (Asking for permission)

1- Can you -----, please?

- Sure.

2- Could you -----, please?

- Certainly.

3- Would you -----, please?

- I'd be glade.

4- May I -----?

- Yes of course.

5- Would you mind if I -----?

- Not at all.

6- Would you mind -----ing -----, please?

- No, of course not.

## Response

## 4) Agreement

1- I agree with you.

2- Ok. / Well.

3- Yes, of course.

4- That's all right.

5- You are right.

6- I accept that.

7- A good idea / point.

## 5) Disagreement

1- I disagree with you.

2- I don't agree with you.

3- That's wrong.

4- That's not true.

5- I'm not with you.

6- I can't accept that.



## **12) Like**

- 1- I like ----- . / It's lovely.
- 2- I love that -----.
- 3- I really enjoy it.
- 4- I really like -----.

## **13) Dislike**

- 1- I don't like-----.
- 2- I dislike-----.
- 3- I hate-----.
- 4- It's terrible.

## **14) Preference**

- 1- I prefer ----- to -----.
- 2- I'd like ----- more than -----.
- 3- I'd better ----- than -----.
- 4- I'd rather ----- than-----.

## **15) Congratulations**

- 1- Congratulations!
- 2- Best wishes!
- 3- At last you have made / done it.
- 4- well done.

## **16) Gratitude**

- 1- Thank you. / Thanks.
- 2- I'm very grateful to you!
- 3- I appreciate that.
- 4- I'm really thankful.
- 5- I can't thank you enough.
- 6- I don't know how to thank you.
- 7- What could I do to thank you?

## **17) Suggestion**

- 1- I suggest that -----.
- 2- I suggest -----ing-----.
- 3- Let's -----.
- 4- My suggestion is to -----.
- 5- How about -----ing -----?
- 6- What about -----ing ----- ?
- 7- Why don't we-----?
- 8- Why couldn't you ----- ?

### **18) Guessing**

1- I think --.

2- Perhaps --.

3- It might be-----.

4- He may be  
--.

5- I guess --.

6- It's likely to happen - --.

7- It can be ----- / could be -----.

8-It's possible / probable -----.

### **19) Warning**

1- Don't --.

2- Never--- --.

3- Look  
out!

4- Watch out!

5- Danger.

6- Be  
careful.

7- I'm warning you ( not to) -----.

8- I warn you ( not to )----- --.

### **20) Belief**

1- I believe you.

2- You are right.

3- That's right.

4- I agree with you.

5- That's true. / correct.

6- There is no doubt about this.

### **21) Disbelief**

1- Rubbish.

2- I can't believe it.

3- I don't believe.

4- That's incredible.

5- You must be dreaming.

6- That's strange.

### **22) Pleasure**

1- I am pleased

2- we are glade / happy.

3- I'm delighted.

4- It's funny / joyful.

### **23) Displeasure**

1- I am not pleased.

2- I can't stand ----- --.

3- It's terrible / horrible.

4- I'm displeased / not happy.

### **24) Anxiety**

1- I am very worried.

2- I'm very concerned.

3- I feel very anxious.

4- You'll be careful, won't you?

## **25) Surprise**

1- I can't believe it!

2- Oh, really! Are you sure?

3- I'm surprised / amazed / astonished.

4- It is really surprising to hear that.

5- Extraordinary!

6- It's incredible.

## **26) Asking for information**

1- I'd like to know some information about it.

2- What do you mean?

3- Can you give me more information?

4- Can you explain more?

5- Would you mind -----ing -----?

6- I'd like to know----- ?

7- Could you please tell me ----- ?

## **27) Asking for explanation / clarification**

1- What do you mean exactly?

2- Would you explain more, please?

3- Would you mind repeating that?

4- What are you getting at?

5- Would you clarify it, please?

6- What are you trying to say?

## **28) Giving explanation / clarification**

1- What I exactly mean is -----.

2- I mean -----.

3- What I'm getting at is -----.

4- Let me explain.

5- What I'm talking about is -----.

5- For example / instance -----.

## **29) Asking for opinion**

1- What do you think of-----?

2- Do you think----- ?

3- What's your point of view?

4- What's your opinion about----- ?

5- What do you say about-----?

6- How do you feel about ----- ?

7- How did you find -----?

8- How can you see that----- ?

### **30) Certainty**

- |                       |                    |                       |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1- I'm sure.          | 2- I'm certain.    | 3- I'm quite certain. |
| 4- Certainly.         | 5- Yes, of course. | 6- Absolutely.        |
| 7- There is no doubt. |                    |                       |

### **31) Expressing regret**

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1- I wish I had /hadn't + p.p -----.                                 | 2- I regret----- --. |
| 3- Perhaps I should have + p.p----- --.                              |                      |
| 4- If I had ( p.p) ----- sometimes ago, -----wouldn't have happened. |                      |
| 5- Surely something could have been done a long time ago.            |                      |

### **32) Prohibition**

- |                             |  |                        |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 1- It's forbidden to -----. | 2-It's against the law.                      | 3- It's not allowed.   |
| 4- It's illegal to-----.    | 5- It's prohibited.                          | 6-It 's not permitted. |
| 7- You can't do that-----.  | 8- It's obligatory / compulsory to ----- --. |                        |

### **33) Persuasion**

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1- Can't I persuade to -----?                            | 2- I'd love you to ----- --. |
| 3- You can surely -----.                                 | 4- Can't I change your mind? |
| 5- Please, come on, say yes.                             | 5- I beg you to -----.       |
| 7- It would be great / lovely / amazing If you ----- --. |                              |

### **34) Complaining**

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1- I complain about -----.                   | 2- I can't stand that.           |
| 3- My complaint is -----.                    | 4- How long do we have to -----? |
| 5- How long do we have to put up with -----? |                                  |



### **35) Refusal**

1- No, I can't.

2-I'm afraid I can't.

3-I'm sorry.

### **36) Blame**

1- I blame you for -----.

2- It's your fault.

3- It was so stupid of you.

4- You shouldn't have done that.

5- Just look at what you've done.

6- You should be more careful.

7- You really ought to know better.

8- It's disgrace.

9- You have only got yourself to blame.

9- How could you ----- !

### **37) Rejecting Blame**

1- - Stop blaming me.

2- It's not my fault.

### **38) Release from Blame**

1- That's all right.

2- Don't worry about it.

3- Don't take it like that.

4- Never mind.

5- It doesn't matter.

6- Don't mention it.

7- Forget it.

8- Don't get upset about it.

### **39) Giving instructions**

1- The first thing you should do is -----.

2- Then -----.

3- Finally -----.

### **40) Intention**

1- I have decided to -----.

2- I intend to -----.

3- I am planning to -----.

4- I'm determined to -----.

### **41) Ability**

1- I can -----.

2—I am able to -----.

3- He is capable of -----

### **42) Expressing wishes**

1- My ambition is to -----.

2- I look forward to----- ing.

3- I'm dying for -----.

4- I want to -----.

5- I'm longing -----.

6- I'd like / I'd love to----- --.

7- I'm dreaming of -----.

8- I hope ----- --.

9- I'm thinking of -----.

10- I need----- --.

### **43) Passing wishes**

1- Give my best wishes to -----.

2- Give my love to----- --.

3- Give my regards to -----.

4- Please say hello to ----- --.

5- Would you tell him/her I said hello?

### **44) Sympathy or Condolences**

1- I was so sorry to hear about -----.

2- Sorry to hear your bad news.

3- What a pity!

4- How sad!

5- How horrible / terrible!

### **45) Expression for forgetting**

1- I really can't recall -----.

2- I can't remember ----- --.

3- I don't remember -----.

4- I've completely forgotten.

5- I can't think where ----- --.

### **46) Inviting people**

1- Would you like to -----?

2- I wonder, if you'd like to -----

3- Do you want to -----?

### **Response**

1- Thanks, I'd love to -----.

2- I'd be pleased to -----.

3- I wish I could, but----- --.

### **47) Appreciation**

1- Thanks for-----.

2- Thank you for----- --.

3- I appreciate that .

4- It is very kind of you.

5- I'm very thankful for / to -----.

6- I'm grateful for you to ----- --.

7- It's very thoughtful of you.

#### **48) Expressing wants**

1- I want to -----.

2- I prefer -----.

3- I would like to have -----.

4- I feel like -----ing -----.

#### **49) Expressing difficulty**

1- It's so difficult to -----.

2- It's not easy to -----.

3- It's by no means easy to -----.

4- It's never easy to -----.

#### **50) Expressing probability / possibility**

1- It could / might / may be...

2- It is most likely-----.

3- It is probably to be like that.

4- Perhaps -----.

5- I suppose -----.

6- I think (I guess)-----.

#### **51) Offering help**

1- Shall I -----.

2- Can I help you?

3- Would you like me to -----?

4- What can I do for you?

5- Do you want me to -----?

6- Do you need any help?

#### **52) Announcing good news**

1- Guess what!

#### **Responding**

1- That's good.

2- Have you heard?

2- Interesting / great.

3- I've got good news.

3- Congratulations!

#### **53) Announcing bad news**

1- I'm afraid I've just heard.

#### **Responding**

1- How sad / awful.

2- Some bad news.

2- That's terrible.

3- It's bad news, I'm afraid.

3- You must be very sad.

4- What a shame! I'm so sorry.

#### **54) Indifference**

1- I don't care.

2- So What?

3- Who cares?

4- It doesn't make any difference to me.

5- It's all the same to me.

#### **55) Disappointment**

1- I am disappointed.

2- You let me down.

3- Oh, no! oh dear!

4- What a pity.

Good Luck!