

Mini Dazzling



Grade10

HHHD

2018-2019

Second Term Final Revision

منطقة حوي التعليمية

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قسم اللغة الإنجليزية

HOD

أ. هشام السخاوي

Unit 7					
س	Word	Meaning	د	Word	Meaning
1	Crude oil	n. نفط خام	7	Government	n. الحكومة
1	Entirely	adv. كلياً	7	Hazardous	adj. خطير
1	Finite	adj. منتهي - محدود	7	Self-employed	adj. يعمل لحسابه الشخصي
1	Fossil fuel	n. الوقود الحفري	7	Smog	n. مزيج من ضباب و دخان
1	Fractional distillation	n. التقطير الجزئي	7	Procure	v. يحصل علي شيء
1	Polymer	n. مركب كيميائي	7	Congestion	n. ازدحام. اكتظاظ
1	Refining	n. تكرير تنقية	7	Consult	v. يستشير
3	Invisible	adj. غير مرئي	7	Asthma	n. أزمة
3	Megawatt	n. وحدة قياس القدرة	8	Squander	v. يبذر. يسهو
3	Spoil	v. يفسد	8	Recently	adv. مؤخرًا
3	Resolve	v. يحل مشكلة	8	Irreversible	adj. لا نهاية له - لا يلغى
4	Last	v. يستمر	8	End up with	Ph v. ينتهي ب
4	Breakdown	n. انهيار	8	Motorist	n. قائد السيارة
5	Actually	adv. حقا. فعلا	8	Diminish	v. يقلل. يضعف
5	Appliance	n. جهاز	8	waste	n. نفايات
5	Strong	adj. قوي			
5	Motoring	n. قيادة السيارات			
5	Generate	v. يولد طاقة			

Unit 8					
س	Word	Meaning	د	Word	Meaning
	Contact lens	n. العدسة اللاصقة	3	Suspension (W B)	n. أداة تحمل عجلات العربة
	Cure-all	n. علاج لكل الأمراض	3	Windscreen wipers	n. ماسحات زجاج أمامية
	Currently	adv. حالياً	5	Bifocal	adj. ثنائي البؤرة
	Draw	v. يسحب	5	Frequent	adj. متكرر
	Gold-coated	adj. مغطى أو مطلي بالذهب	5	Instigate	v. يحرض على القيام بعمل ما
	Innovate	v. يبدع - يبتكر	5	Legible	adj. واضح
	Instantly	adv. فوراً - حالاً	5	Obedient	adj. مطيع
	Latest	adj. آخر - أحدث	5	Patient	adj. صبور
	Micro-robot	n. آلي صغير	5	Reputation	n. سمعة
	Nanoshell	n. شريحة تزرع بالجسم لمقاومة مرض	5	Software	n. برامج الكمبيوتر
	Satnav	n. الملاحة عن طريق الأقمار الصناعية	5	Spot	n. بقعة - مكان
	Shock	n. صدمة	8	Anniversary	n. الذكرى السنوية
	Sophisticated	adj. متطور	8	Heart rate	n. معدل نبضات القلب
	Tumour	n. ورم	8	Recharge	n. يعيد شحن
	Bio-fuel (W B)	n. الوقود الحيوي	8	Remind	n. يذكر شخص آخر
	Implement (W B)	v. ينفذ - يحقق - ينفذ	8	Terminal	n. جهاز بالكمبيوتر لعرض البيانات
	Obstacle (W B)	n. عقبة - عائق	8	Torso	n. جذع الانسان أو التمثال
	Outlandish (W B) adj.	غريب - غير مألوف	8	Wearer	n. الشخص الذي يرتدي ملابس
	transmit	v.	8	Trespass	v. انتهك حق دخل بدون إذن

Unit 9

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Accounting <i>n.</i>	محاسبة	Shipping <i>n.</i>	الشحن
Affluent <i>adj.</i>	غني	Spur <i>v.</i>	يحفز - يحث على العمل
Auction <i>n.</i>	المزاد	Success <i>n.</i>	النجاح
Barter <i>v.</i>	يقايض	Tax <i>n.</i>	ضريبة
Billionaire (WB) <i>n.</i>	بليونير	Tax return (W B) <i>n.</i>	تصريح ضريبية
Charitable (W B) <i>adj.</i>	الخيرى	Tea <i>n.</i>	شاي
Chess <i>n.</i>	لعبة الشطرنج	Transaction <i>n.</i>	صفقة
Complimentary <i>adj.</i>	مجانى	Wealthy <i>adj.</i>	غني
Confidentiality <i>n.</i>	سرية	Investment <i>n.</i>	الإستثمار
Economics <i>n.</i>	الإقتصاد	Loan <i>n.</i>	قرض
Evil <i>adj.</i>	شرير - رديء - ذميم	Login <i>n.</i>	الإتصال
Extinct <i>adj.</i>	منقرض	Management <i>n.</i>	الإدارة
Generosity <i>n.</i>	الكرم	Market <i>n.</i>	سوق
Gross <i>v.</i>	يكسب	Move <i>v.</i>	ينقل - يترك السكن أو العمل
Inherit (W B) <i>v.</i>	يرث	On the coast <i>adj.</i>	على الشاطئ
Insurance <i>n.</i>	التأمين	Philanthropic <i>adj.</i>	المحب للخير - انساني
In this sense <i>expr.</i>	بهذا المعنى	Port <i>n.</i>	ميناء
Invest <i>v.</i>	يستثمر	Profit <i>n.</i>	ربح - نفع - فائدة

Unit 10

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Composure (N)	رباطة الجأش	Border (N)	حدود بين الدول
Constancy (N)	وفاء - إخلاص	drop off (V)	يوصل شخص
enjoin(v)	يأمر - يفرض	pick up (V)	يخصر شخص من مكان
Gratefulness (N)	امتنان - شكر	Register (V)	يسجل
Injustice (N)	الظلم	re-load (V)	يعيد تحميل
Insolence (N)	عظرسة - عجرفة	set off (V)	ينطلق - يبدأ
self-restraint (N)	ضبط النفس	Smuggle (V)	يهرب بضائع
chuckle (V)	يضحك بصوت خافت	Sudden (Adj)	مفاجيء
Firmly (Adv)	بقوة - بشدة	touch down (V)	تهبط
fleet (N)	أسطول	turn up (V)	يصل
Retire (V)	يتقاعد	knock off (Ph. v.)	يقع \ يسقط
Crazily (Adv)	بشدة \ مجنون	monotonous (Adj.)	ممل
dreadful (Adj.)	سيء جدا	overtake (V)	يتجاوز \ يتخطى
emotive (Adj.)	انفعالي \ مثير للعواطف	recuperate (V)	يتعافى \ يسترد صحته
		stacks of (N)	أكوام من

Unit 11			
Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
asap (expression)	بأسرع ما يمكن	activate (v)	ينشط - يفعل
colleague (n)	زميل العمل	Band (n)	موجة الراديو - تردد
current (n)	تيار	conference call (n)	المكالمة الجماعية
impromptu (adj)	مرتجل - عفوي	deadline (n)	الموعد النهائي - آخر موعد
rearrange (v)	يعيد ترتيب	flash (v)	يومض - يضيء
starvation (n)	الموت جوعاً - مجاعة	frequency (n)	تردد
unreliable (adj)	غير موثوق به	handy (adj.)	سهل - ملائم - مفيد
urgent (adj)	عاجل - ضروري - ملح	harmony (n)	انسجام - وئام
well-sealed (adj)	مخكم الغلق	hassle (n)	صعوبة - عقبة - إزعاج
fasten (v)	يربط - يثبت بإحكام	portable (adj.)	محمول - سهل الحمل
homing (adj.)	معرفة طريق العودة للديار	slide (v)	ينزلق
illegally (adv)	بصورة غير شرعية	unlock (v)	يفتح
instinct (n)	غريزة	upgrade (v)	يطور
alarm (v)	يقلق - يخيف	tutor (n)	معلم خصوصي
answer phone (n)	جهاز الرد الآلي	ring (n)	جرس الهاتف - رنين
briefly (adv)	بإيجاز - لمدة وجيزة	tone (n)	نغمة
confident (adj)	واثق	next of kin (n)	أقرب الأقارب

Unit 12			
Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
aviation n.	الطيران	altitude n.	الارتفاع
coincide with v.	يتزامن مع	aviate v.	يقود طائرة
exemplary adj.	نموذجي - مثالي	baby carriage n.	عربة الطفل
gliding n.	الطيران الشراعي	buzzing adj.	طنان - دنان
instructor n.	معلم - مدرب	control n.	جهاز أو مفتاح التحكم
intensely adv.	بحدة - بجدية - بكثافة	copilot n.	مساعد الطيار
notably adv.	على وجه الخصوص	custom-built adj.	مصنوع بناء على طلب الزبون
Biplane n.	الطائرة ذات الجناحين	endeavour v.	يسعى يحاول
landmark n.	علامة بارزة	eyewitness n.	شاهد عيان
Plague v.	يزعج يعترض طريق	fog n.	ضباب
prejudicial adj.	ضار	headline n.	عنوان رئيسي
Rusty adj.	صديء مطلي بالصدأ	incident n.	حدث
transcontinental adj.	عبر القارات	radar n.	رادار
acclaimed adj.	ممدوح - مبدج - محترم	velocity n.	السرعة
attendant n.	مضيفة طيران	voice activated adj.	منشط صوت - جهاز يعمل بالصوت
cabin n.	قمرة الركاب	expression n.	أسلوب التعبير - تعابير الوجه
confrontational adj.	قادر على المواجهة	mumble v.	يتمتم
corporation n.	شركة أو مجموعة شركات مساهمة	resemble v.	يشبه
courteously adv.	بأدب بلطف بلباقة	stern adj.	عابس - صارم - متجهم
stunned adj.	مذهول - مندهش		

Grade 10 Persuasive Writing Topics

(Unit 7) 61p. –SB WB – p.57

Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words), persuading your friend about the importance of saving energy and the necessity of investing in new technologies to provide energy.

(Unit 8) WB – p.63

Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words), convincing your friends about how future technology will affect the way we travel and its positive influence on the environment.

(Unit 9) SB – p.73 WB – p.69

Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words), persuading your friend with the importance of money in the modern world. ‘Money isn’t an end’.

(Unit 10) SB – p.83

Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words), persuading your friends about the importance of parent’s role in children’s life.

WB – p.81

Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words), persuading your friend to value the importance and the benefits of reading.

(Unit 11) S.B – p.89

Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words), persuading your friend to value importance of modern means of communication nowadays, **the different ways of sending messages now and why communication via the internet is preferable to other ways of communication by people .**

W.B – p.87

Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words), persuading your friend to agree that modern means of communication is better than old ones.

(Unit 12) SB – p.95

Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words), persuading your brother to agree that women can achieve great success in her life, despite of the society limits.

Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words), persuading your friend of the benefits of travelling and how it affects our lives and personalities.

Extra related Persuasive Topics

Write a letter of about (12 sentences – 140 words) persuading your friend to try using electric cars instead of the cars that work with petrol showing him **the disadvantages of fossil fuels.**

Write a letter of about (12 sentences – 140 words) "**Cell phones should never be used while driving.**"

Being a successful manager is not easy. Your close friend has been promoted a bank manager In not less than 12 sentences (140 words)write a paragraph discussing with him **the characteristics and the skills needed to be in such position**

Write an essay of 4 paragraphs (12 sentences 140 words) telling your young siblings about the types of stories, their benefits and give an example of a religious story.

In not less than **(12 sentences – 140 words)** write a paragraph through which you persuade your colleagues that Kids under 15 shouldn't have Facebook pages.

Your brother wants to work as a pilot. Write an essay of 4 paragraphs (12 sentences 140 words) **telling him the disadvantages of working as a pilot and the dangers he faces convincing him to choose another career.**

Set-Book Questions
Unit 7 Alternative power

1- The use of oil and fossil fuels is contributing to environmental damage and global warming. Discuss this statement.

Drilling oil can have detrimental effects on the environment. Discuss.

It causes pollution. Animals and birds lose their habitats. It causes health problems.

2- In your opinion, how can we protect the world's energy sources?

We can use other sources of energy like wind power, wave power and solar power. We shouldn't depend on fossil fuels as a main source.

3- Imagine what would happen if the world continued to use oil at a constant rate?

Oil would finish. Pollution would increase. Health problems would increase.

4- Why are Scientists developing sustainable fuels for use worldwide?

(Why is it important for governments to invest in new technologies to provide energy?)

They want to save oil. They want to save the environment. They want to end pollution.

5- Without oil life would be a different place. Explain.

Modern life would stop. Life would be slower. There would be no pollution.

6- What are the advantages and disadvantages of natural sources of energy like Wind power, Wave power and Solar energy?

	<u>Advantages :</u>	<u>Disadvantages :</u>
Wind power	It saves oil. It is cheap. It is renewable. It reduces pollution. It is clean. It is green.	It needs large space. It spoils the beauty of nature. It causes noise pollution. It needs large space.
Wave power		It is dangerous for ships and fish. It may put tourists off.
Solar energy?		We can't collect power at night or when it is cloudy.

7- Using cars too much can lead to many health problems such as....

asthma ,heart problems and obesity.

8- There is too much congestion on the roads in Kuwait. How can we solve that problem? (Suggest some practical ways for diminishing the amount of energy we use in our cars?)

We can use buses instead of cars. We can share cars with others.

Unit 8 Modern Technology

1- Are you for or against modern technology? Give reasons.

For because : Life has become faster, easier and more comfortable.

Against because : We have become lazy. It might lead to health problems.

2- What do think mobile phones will be like in the future?

They will be smaller. They will be smarter.

3- How will micro-robots help doctors?

(Modern inventions will help doctors much in the future. Discuss.)

Nanoshells will cure diseases like cancer. They will travel in the body and repair organs.

4- What can human beings do now that they couldn't do 100 years ago?

They can travel around the world. They can use smart phones. They can chat with people all over the world.

5- "Islamic society always respects science and scientists." Discuss.

There are many Souras in the holy Quran that glorify science and scientists. Islam teaches us to respect scientists.

6- Bio-fuel is preferable rather than petrol as a source of energy. Why?

Why are scientists proposing that motorists use renewable oils?

It is clean, green and renewable. It saves oil. It is not polluted.

7- How do you think clothes will be able to save lives?

They will control the body's temperature. They will check heart rate and blood pressure and send them to a doctor.

8- Robomates will be desired by housewives in the future. Why?

In your opinion, how will housework change in the future?

Robomates will be able to do jobs around the house. They can remind us of important dates. They can watch our house when we are away.

Unit 9 Money

1- What are the qualities needed to make a good bank manager?

He should have a university degree. He needs to have good communication skills. He should be honest.

Also, he should gain leadership qualities. He must have the ability to motivate his / her staff.

2- Money is not an end in itself, but a means to higher values. Explain.

(Money makes the world go round. Do you agree? Why or why not?)

(" Money talks." Explain this proverb.)

We need money to buy all what we need, but money can't buy health, friendship, happiness and love.

3- How should the wealthy help the poor?

They should give them a hand to live normally. They should give them money, food and clothes. They can find jobs for them.

4- Money management is necessary in our life. How can that be achieved?
We should spend our money carefully. We must buy what we need only. We need not to waste money.

5- Imagine that you became a millionaire, what would you do?
I would help the poor. I would do my best to please people around me.

9- Most people spend too much money on things they don't really need. What are the reasons behind that?

They are addicted to shopping. They are shopaholic. They earn money easily.

10- "Love of money is sometimes the root of evil." Explain.

Money sometimes spurs criminal behavior. It can lead to wars among countries. It causes problems among people.

11- Do you think that the best things in life are free?

Yes, I totally agree because family, love and health are more important than money.

Focus On

Why is the National Assembly Building so special?

(The National Assembly building has become a symbol of political representation within Kuwait. (What does the Kuwait National Assembly building house ?)

It evokes Kuwait's rich culture heritage. It is a symbol of political representation within Kuwait. It houses Kuwait's Parliament. It also houses the offices of Kuwait's leaders.

Unit 10

1- There are some different types of stories in the Holy Qur'an. Mention two of them.
There are Moral stories, Wisdom stories, Stories about the prophet's lives, Historic stories and Stories about good people.

2- What do you know about Luqman and his wisdom?

He was not a prophet but he was granted wisdom by Allah. His wisdom serves as instructions to all humanity.

3- What pieces of advice did Luqman give to his son?

He advised him to pray, to be patient, to be humble and to reduce his voice.

4- Mention two of Luqman's virtues described in the Holy Quran.

(List some of the virtues that Luqman stresses on:)

Modesty, respectfulness, gratefulness, patience, self-restraint and composure are some virtues Luqman described in the holy Quran.

5- What are our duties towards our parents?

We should Obey them. We must respect them. We must listen to their advice.

6- What are the pieces of advice that Luqman told his son not to do?
He advised him not to associate anything with Allah, not to be proud and insolent.

7- What pieces of advice does a father give to his son?
A father advises his son to pray, tell the truth, to be humble and to help the needy.

8- How do the stories in the Holy Quran benefit us?
They are as examples for us. We can Understand the hardship that the prophets faced. They Ensure the trust of people in God (Allah). We learn the stories of great noble men who lived in the past .

9- What can people do after retirement?

They can start their own business. They can practice their favourite hobbies.

10- In your own point of view, what makes a person happy and satisfied in life?

Having a good family, money, good health and a good job make a person happy and satisfied in life.

11- What are the causes of road accidents?

Bad weather, speed, careless drivers and old cars are some causes of road accidents.

Unit 11

1- People send messages for many reasons. What are they?

They send messages to communicate with each other and to pass information and share ideas.

2- There are different ways of sending messages now and in the past. Mention some.

In the past : people used Pigeons, normal letters, smoke, men on horses

Now : People use mobiles , e-mail and answering machines .

3- Why did people use pigeons for carrying messages in the past?

They know their way back home. They can travel for over one thousand kilometers in one flight.

4- Pigeons messaging has been used in wartimes. Why?

To send reports to the leaders when it was too dangerous to use normal postal services.

5- Why are some kinds of pigeons called “ boomerang” Pigeons ?

Because they are trained to deliver one message and return with another .

6- Why are pigeons sometimes called “homing pigeons”?

They are called so because they know their way back home.

7- SIM card is good for international travellers because

They save personal information, text messages, one's phone book, photos and other data.

8- Communication via the internet is preferable to other ways of communication by some people . Why ?

(What are the benefits of e-mail and phone text messages?)

Communication via the internet is faster, easier and handy. The internet is available 24 hours a day. People can share information using text messages.

9- Are you for or against the new language which developed because of the abbreviated text messages. Why?

I am for because it is easier and faster. It saves time and effort.

I am against because day after day we lose our language.

10- What pieces of advice would you give to your friend who misuses the text message services?

You should use it properly. You can share useful information with your friends.

Unit 12

1- What are the advantages and disadvantages of working as a pilot?

Advantages : they can visit different countries , Learn new customs and traditions , meet new people , make new friends . **(Why do some young people dream of being pilots?)**

Disadvantages: they stay away from home for long. They are responsible for passengers' lives. They face many dangers.

2- What are the skills needed to be a pilot? (To become a pilot you should.....)

They attend special flying courses. They must be physically fit and mentally ready to deal with emergencies. They need to train and up-date yourself all the time

3- What dangers might pilots face while flying by plane?

They face many dangers like; bad weather, faulty plane appliances, icy conditions, mechanical problems, shortage of fuel and jet-lag.

4- In what way has air travel changed the way people live ?

Air travel has become more comfortable. Air travel has become faster. People go anywhere in a short time.

5- Man can achieve success in his life whatever his ability. In your view, how can man achieve success in life.

(To fulfill your dreams and achieve your goals, you need to have.....)

He should have strong will, determination, working hard, stamina and patience.

6- Why do you think Ahmed Meshari Al-Adwani is a good example as a famous Kuwaiti character?

He is a Kuwaiti poet , writer and teacher . He founded Al- Ra'ed magazine and other magazines. He wrote many poems , stories and scripts . He wrote the kuwaiti National Anthem.

If Conditional**Zero Conditional****Do as required in brackets:**

- 1- Water **freeze** if the temperature falls below zero. (Correct the Underlined)
.....
- 2- If you select reverse gear, (Complete)
.....
- 3- The machine **not work** if it doesn't have enough oil. (Correct the Underlined)
.....
- 4- If you heat water to 100 c, (Complete)
.....

Type 1**Choose the best option:**

- 1- If he buys that car, it.....him much.
a- would have cost b- will cost c- would cost d- cost
- 2- If the weatherwarm , we'll go to the sea .
a- is b- was c- were d- be
- 3- If you don't pay the money, youto jail.
a- Would have gone b- will go c- would go d- could go
- 4- His teeth will become bad if hemuch sweets .
a- had eaten b- eating c- eats d- ate
- 5- The neighbours.....if the dog keeps barking .
a- could complain b- will complain c- would complain d- complain

Type 2**Correct the underlined mistakes**

- 1- If he succeeded, he.....the university .
a- could have joined b- would join c- will join d- can join
- 2-You would meet them if you.....earlier.
a- come b- comes c- came d- coming
- 3- If I were a bird , I.....
a- would have flown b- will fly c- would fly d- can fly
- 4- If you.....to him , he would forgive you.
a- apologize b- apologizes c- apologizing d- apologized
- 5- She.....to the manager if she didn't like the food .
a- would have tell b- will tell c- would tell d- can tell

Type 3**Choose the right answer:**

1-If I had seen him, I.....him about the party.

- a- will tell b- would tell c- would have told d- tell

2-If Maha had studied hard last year, she

- a- would have succeeded b- would succeed c- will succeed d- succeed

3-If I.....in Egypt , I would have visited the pyramids.

- a- am b- were c- was d- had been

4- If he hadn't been late, hethe plane.

- a- would have missed b- will miss c- could miss d- miss

5- If my carout of petrol, I wouldn't have taken a taxi.

- a- didn't run b- hadn't run c- doesn't run d- don't run

Complete the following sentences:

1 - If you put on a coat, you,

2 - If he's angry,

3 - If I saw a ghost,

4- The radio doesn't work if.....

5- If I were you,.....

6- If it is sunny,.....

7- if she drives very fast.

8- If I had had enough money,.....

9- If I had come earlier,.....

Strong & Heavy**Choose the right answer:**

1- My uncle broke his leg when he suffered a..... fall.

- a- heavy b- heavier c- strong d- strongest

2- There is a smell of curry coming from the kitchen.

- a- heavy b- heavier c- strong d- strongest

3- The newspaper reportsfighting in central Africa.

- a- heavy b- heavier c- strong d- strongest

4- Building houses iswork.

- a- heavy b- heavier c- strong d- strongest

5- I think it's going to rain very soon because I saw clouds in the sky.

- a- heavy b- heavier c- strong d- strongest

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

1-When the fog lifts, weto see clearly

- a. can b. could c. will be able d. may

2-I am an adult Ito understand teenagers.

- a. am unable b. won't c. can't d. could

3-Employers reach their offices on time because of the heavy traffic.

- a. can b. must c. could d. can't

4-Youdrink this. It is poisonous.

- a. have to b. mustn't c. wouldn't d. can

5- Monabuy the car because she hasn't got much money.

- a- will be able to b- don't have c- won't be able to d- have to

6- Their parents left them a great fortune, so they would.....buy what they need.

- a- can b- be able to c- could d- might

7- I had no key, so Ito open the door till my dad came back home.

- a- can b- be able to c- wasn't able to d- might

8- Baderdrive, but he doesn't have a car.

- a- can b- be able to c- wasn't able to d- might

9- My mobile was out of coverage area. Isend you a text message.

- a- can b- must c- couldn't d- could

Have to \ Should \ Must**Choose the best answer from a, b, c and d :**

1. These books are complimentary. You.....pay for them.

- a. must b. should c. don't have to d. have to

2. You.....be more careful with your savings.

- a. mustn't b. must c. has to d. shouldn't

3. You.....drive someone's car without asking them first.

- a. should b. mustn't c. must d. have to

4. You.....see the doctor , you look terrible.

- a. don't have to b. must c. shouldn't d. mustn't

5. My boss needs this report immediately. I.....finish it now.

- a. wouldn't b. can't c. don't have to d. have to

6- I spent the whole week in bed. I wish Ia doctor.

- a- have seen b- had seen c- see d- will see

7- I wish theytheir money in the stock market years ago.

- a- can invest b- will invest c- had invested d- invest

Wish

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

1. I wish I Italian.
a- could speak **b- speaks** **c- spoken** **d- speaking**
2. I wish my dad a bigger car.
a- has **b- having** **c- had** **d- will have**
3. I wish we last weekend at the beach.
a- had spent **b- spends** **c- spending** **d- will spend**
4. I wish I to my mom and studied harder.
a- listen **b- listens** **c- listening** **d- had listened**
- 5- I had low grades in the final exam. I wish Ihard.
a- can study **b- studying** **c- had studied** **d- study**
- 6- I wish Irich to donate some money for charitable deeds.
a- am **b- were** **c- be** **d- being**
- 7- I wasted my money buying silly things. I wish Isome to buy a new laptop.
a- save **b- saved** **c- had saved** **d- has saved**
- 8- I wish Ithat it was my friend's birthday. I'd have bought him a present.
a- had known **b- know** **c- have known** **d- knows**

Use wish to complete the following sentences:

- 1- I don't have a big house.
I wish.....
- 2- You don't live close by.
I wish.....
- 3- Unfortunately, he is busy tomorrow.
I wish
- 4- Unfortunately, I can't speak Spanish.
I wish
- 5- Unfortunately, we can't go to the party tonight.
I wish

Reported Speech**Change into Reported Speech**

1. "Have you studied reported speech before?"

She asked me.....

2. Turn up the volume.

He asked his father.....

3. Watch this film with me.

He asked Hani.....

4- Never come late again.

The teacher warned the students

5- Don't use the others' things without asking them first.

.....

6- 'Have you done your homework?'

He asked me

7- 'Will you help me?'

The little girl asked the man,

8- 'I have been reading this book.'

Janaki said

9- 'Go and change your dress.'

The mother told her daughter

10- 'I had read this book before I gave it to you.'

Susie said.....

11- 'I will bring my piano.'

Mike said.....

12- 'Bring me that file.'

The officer told the clerk.....

Adverb Clauses (cause / effect and opposition)
--

although, even though, though

whereas, while, but

due to the fact that because, since, as
--

as long as, so long as

Choose the right answer:

- 1- Most drivers and passengers will be safe.....they follow the traffic laws.

a- as long as	b- although	c- even though	d- whereas
----------------------	--------------------	-----------------------	-------------------
- 2- The tea ishot to drink.

a- to	b- too	c- so	d- so that
--------------	---------------	--------------	-------------------
- 3- We use flippers swimming faster.

a- in	b- to	c- too	d- for
--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------
- 4- She couldn't share in the conferenceshe wasn't ready.

a- because	b- because of	c- so	d- so as to
-------------------	----------------------	--------------	--------------------
- 5- He was absentbeing sick.

a- because	b- because of	c- so	d- so as to
-------------------	----------------------	--------------	--------------------
- 6-**he is rich, he is miser.**

a- As long as	b- Although	c- Despite	d- To
----------------------	--------------------	-------------------	--------------
- 7-having no money, he wants to buy a car.

a- As long as	b- Although	c- Despite	d- To
----------------------	--------------------	-------------------	--------------
- 8- We go to the librarywe need to increase our general knowledge.

a- because	b- although	c- though	d- whereas
-------------------	--------------------	------------------	-------------------
- 9- She didn't play music.....she was ill.

a- but	b- although	c- as	d- whereas
---------------	--------------------	--------------	-------------------
- 10-she did her best, she got very low marks.

a- but	b- although	c- as	d- whereas
---------------	--------------------	--------------	-------------------
- 11- We are very happy for you to stay at our house you like.

a- but	b- although	c- while	d- as long as
---------------	--------------------	-----------------	----------------------
- 12- I'll remember that filmI live.

a- but	b- although	c- while	d- as long as
---------------	--------------------	-----------------	----------------------
- 13- You can borrow the caryou don't drive too fast.

a- so long as	b- although	c- though	d- whereas
----------------------	--------------------	------------------	-------------------
- 14-we are broke, we won't be able to buy food.

a- but	b- although	c- since	d- whereas
---------------	--------------------	-----------------	-------------------

Do as required:

1) She was beautiful. She wasn't attractive. (use :Although)

2) They work hard . they aren't tired . (use: although)

3) He is coward. He could face the problem. (Use: although)

4) In spite of having an exam , she doesn't study . (Use: although)

5) They are classmates but they don't like each other. (Use :although)

In spite of = Despite**Do as required :**

1) Salim was poor . He didn't ask for money . (Use: in spite of)

2) Although Ahmed was poor , he never asked anybody for help. (Use: Despite)

3) Fatma goes to London every summer but she has never been to Hyde Park.
(Use : Despite)

4) Although Hassan bought a new car , he didn't sell the old one. (Use : In spite of)

5) Khaled succeeded in the exams but he looks unhappy. (Use: Despite)

6) Although the storm was violent , we could reach the beach . (Use :in spite of)

Adjective + to + verb is a common pattern in English**Do as shown in brackets:**

1- It's **hard to** imagining the world without money. (Correct the underlined)

2- It's impossible to (**live- lives – lived – living**)without water. (Choose)

3 - I find it difficult understand physics without a teacher. (Add a Preposition)

4- I'm lucky to knew a friend like you. (Correct the underlined)

Adverbs of Manner**Choose the right Option**

1- She planned their trip to Greece very

- a- carefully b- careful c- more careful d- most careful

2- Jim painted the kitchen very

- a- bad b- badly c- more bad d- most bad

3- She gave me a look.

- a- carefully b- careful c- more careful d- most careful

4- She speaks very

- a- most quiet b- more quiet c- quietly d- quiet

5- Tina is a runner.

- a- slowly b- slow c- slowest d- slower

6- Turn the stereo down. It's too

- a- loud b- loudly c- more loud d- most loud

7- He skipped down the road to school.

- a- more happy b- most happy c- happily d- happy

8- My sister bought a very dress yesterday.

- a- nicely b- nice c- nicer d- nicest

9- He drives too

- a- fast b- the faster c- fastest d- faster

10- She knows the road

- a- well b- good c- better d- best

11- He plays the guitar

- a- more terrible b- terribly c- terrible d- most terribly

12- We're going camping tomorrow so we have to get up

- a- the earlier b- early c- earlier d- earliest

13- Andy doesn't often work

- a- hardly b- hard c- harder d- hardest

14- Sometimes our teacher arrives for class.

- a- lately b- late c- later d- latest

Phrasal Verbs
Study the following phrasal verbs

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Phrasal Verb	Meaning
Go back	يعود	Set off	يبدأ رحلة
Take off	تقلع الطائرة	Touch down	تهبط الطائرة
Check in	يسجل البيانات	Turned up	يصل
Pick up	يوصل شخص	Drop off	ينزل شخص

Choose the right option

- We for the airport at 7.30 a.m. in the morning.
a- set off b- took off c- dropped off d- checked in
- As soon as we got to the airport, we at the customer's officer.
a- set off b- took off c- dropped off d- checked in
- Forty-five minutes later our plane
a- picked up b- took off c- dropped off d- checked in
- The plane on time.
a- picked up b- touch down c- dropped off d- checked in
- Unfortunately nobody hadto meet us at Madrid Airport.
a- picked up b- took off c- turned up d- checked in
- Ten minutes later a taxi us
a- picked / up b- took / off c- set / off d-checked / in
- The bus drove us into the city andusright outside the hotel.
a- drop / off b- took / off c- set / off d-checked/ in
- Last Friday, our plane couldn'ton time because of the storm.
a- pick up b- take off c- turn up d- check in

Used to

Choose the right option :

- When I was a child I go swimming in the lake.
a- used to b- use to c- am used to d- get used to
- In the army I at six every morning.
a- get up b- used to get up c- am used to getting up d- getting up
- I used to a school uniform, but now I don't.
a- wears b- wearing c- wore d- wear
- I didn'tsleep before drinking a glass of milk.
a- use to b- used c- uses d- using

Do as required in brackets:

1- She used to wear a school uniform.

(Negative)

2- Students used to studies in large groups.

(Correct the underlined)

3- No, I didn't use to study in groups.

(Ask a question)

4- We used to stay in an old hotel?

(Ask a question)

5- There used to was a cinema in the town but now there isn't. (Correct)

6- I used to drink milk in the morning.

(Negative)

7- Yes, I used to walk along the beach.

(Ask a question)

The Passive Voice**Change into passive**

1- The boys play chess weekly.

2- They collect shells by the seashore.

3- I changed my address last year.

4- They arranged the files properly.

5- The students are writing Arabic in class now.

6- The Government is planting trees all over Kuwait.

7-My mom was making a big cake.

8- She was cleaning the carpets when we entered the house.

9- She has already bought a new film.

10- He has fulfilled the aims of the project.

11-By 11 a.m. the students had finished the exam.

12- They had ordered three meals before we arrived.

Modal Passive**Change into passive**

1- They can illustrate the lesson to their colleagues.

.....

2-The citizens have to respect laws.

.....

3- Ali has to collect all the information needed for the project.

.....

4- She is going to bring me some books to read.

.....

5-I will give some advice to Rachel.

.....

6- She is going to bring the kids something to drink.

.....

7- He should tell her the truth.

.....

8- We had to arrange the files before sunset.

.....

Choose the best option :

1- You some advice by Rachel.

a- will give b- will be given c- was given d- is given

2- I a lift by our neighbour two hours ago.

a- was given b- am given c- gave d- is given

3- Oranges from Valencia to Germany every month.

a- is transported b- was transported c- are transported d- transport

4- The parcel by sea now.

a- is being sent b- are being sent c- sending d- was sent

5- Samuel awarded a scholarship by the university next month.

a- is b- was c- were d- will be

6- My car I don't know what to do.

a- stole b- was stolen c- was stealing d- has stolen

Causative Verbs(present – past – future)**Choose the right option:**

1. Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old one?
a- repair b- repaired c- repairs d- repairing
2. She had her hair at Quick Cuts for only \$25.
a- cut b- cuts c- cutting d- being cut
3. We had our house last year.
a- paint b- painting c- paints d- painted
4. I my car washed yesterday.
a- has b- have c- having d- had
5. I had the oil in my carby the mechanic.
a- changed b- change c- changes d- had changed
6. He didn't paint the room himself. He had it
a- paint b- painted c- paints d- painting
7. The washing machine I bought yesterday was found faulty, so I took it back to the store to have it.....
a- replace b- replaced c- replacing d- replaces

Change into causative:

1. She repairs her computer herself.
.....
2. He prepared his lessons.
.....
3. She will arrange the files.
.....
4. He has presented the lectures.
.....
5. She runs the firm herself.
.....
- 6- They built their own house.
.....
- 7- I didn't repair the car myself.
.....
- 8- She didn't make the dress herself.
.....
- 9- He is not going to take his own photo.
.....

10- My father doesn't clean his car himself.

.....

11- We didn't cut down the trees in our garden ourselves.

.....

12- She couldn't repair her computer herself.

.....

13- Did Waleed repair the computer himself?

No,

14- Did Adel take his own tooth out?

No,.....

15- Will you cut down all these trees yourself?

No,

Take & Make

☐ (Take) Study the following table

Word	Meaning	Example
Take	Steal	He takes his father's car without asking.
Take	Travel by	Let's take a taxi.
Take	Carry	You'd better take your coat.
Take	Swallow	I'm going to take some tablets.
Word	Meaning	Example
Make	Force me to	My parents made me tidy my room before I went.
Make	Produce	They make cars in Japan.
Make	Earn	How much does he make a year?
Make	Attend	I can't make the meeting tomorrow.

☒ Choose either make or take:

- 1- This machine is (took - made) in France.
- 2- I can't (take- make) all these bags in one hand.
- 3- How much do you (take - make) a week?
- 4- (Take - Make) this pill and you will be fine.
- 5- He (made- took) the money and ran away.
- 6- They (made- took) a taxi and went to the airport.
- 7- We will not(make- take) the conference next Sunday.
- 8- The boss(made - took) me do the job in the weekend.

Phrasal verbs with take**Study the following :**

1- take after (someone)	يشبه	4- take (someone) out	يخرج مع
2- take (something) back	يرجع	5 -take (something) over	يسيطر
3- take off	تقلع الطائرة	6- take (something) up	يتخذ (هواية)

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- When I have more time, I'm going to take..... tennis.
a- up b- off c- after d- out
- 2- Mohammed takes.....his father. They're both very good at maths.
a- up b- off c- after d- out
- 3- A big corporation is trying to take.....our family business.
a- up b- off c- after d- over
- 4- Our plane couldn't takeon time because of strong winds.
a- up b- off c- after d- out
- 5- We eventually took.....at 11 am. and arrived in Venice at 1.30.pm.
a- up b- off c- after d- over
- 6- He did not want to take.....a competitive sport, he prefers an individual sport.
a- up b- off c- after d- out

Relative Pronouns**From a ,b ,c and d choose the right word:**

- 1) This is the hotelwe usually stay when we have a holiday.
a) which b) whose c) when d) where
- 2) Edison is the scientistinvented electricity.
a) whose b) which c) whom d) who
- 3) A widow is a womanhusband is dead.
a) whose b) which c) whom d) who
- 4)The peoplewe visited were very nice.
a) whose b) which c) whom d) who
- 5) Do you remember the exact timethe accident happened.
a) when b) which c) whom d) who
- 6) This is the machine.....can work without batteries.
a) when b) which c) whom d) who
- 7) She burnt the sticks.....broke her kid's legs.
a) when b) that c) whom d) who
- 8) After a few hours of working in silence, I heard a strange noise.....frightened me.
a) when b) that c) whom d) who

9) After seeing these designs, we must tell the engineer in charge.....one we prefer for our new villa.

- a) when b) whom c) whom d) which

10) He is the person-----car was stolen.

- a) who b) whose c)which d)when

11) She is the new doctor-----is coming to the hospital next week.

- a) who b) whose c)which d)when

12) She is the journalist-----article was on the front page.

- a) who b) whose c)which d)when

13) This is the chair-----my parents gave to me.

- a) who b) whose c)which d)when

14) We visited the school-----my father taught.

- a) who b) whose c)where d)when

Do as required in brackets:

1. This is the pilot. He travelled solo around the world. (Join using: Who)

.....

3. This test is for students. Their language is not English. (Join using: Whose)

.....

4. The student lost his bag. He is waiting in the office. (Join using: Who)

.....

5. Look at the horses. They are drinking in the river. (Join using: that)

.....

6. This is the student. He has been training well and won the grand prize. [Join]

.....

7. That is the picture of John Long. He invented the first Television system.

.....

Change into Reported Speech

2. "Have you studied reported speech before?"

She asked me.....

2. Turn up the volume.

He asked his father.....

3. Watch this film with me.

He asked Hani.....

4- Never come late again.

The teacher warned the students.....

5- Don't use the others' things without asking them first.

.....

6- 'Have you done your homework?'

He asked me.....

7- 'Will you help me?'

The little girl asked the man,

.....

8- 'I have been reading this book.'

Janaki said.....

9- 'Go and change your dress.'

The mother told her daughter.....

10- 'I had read this book before I gave it to you.'

Susie said.....

11- 'I will bring my piano.'

Mike said.....

12- 'Bring me that file.'

The officer told the clerk.....

13- 'Have you read that book?'

Jane asked.....

14- 'Where is your watch?'

John asked Sara.....

15- 'I watched this movie last week.'

Sophia said.....

16- How often do you go to the cinema?"

She asked me

17- "Do you live in London?"

She asked me

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

1- She that she had been waiting for the bus when he arrived.

- a- says b- said c- saying d- say**

2- Mary said she chocolate.

- a- loved b- love c- loves d- loving**

3- She asked us if weAngela.

- a- Meet b- meets c- meeting d- had met**

4- He asked us Mark had passed all of his exams.

- a- if b- that c- not to d- to**

5- He warned metell lies.

- a- to b- not to c- so as to d- that**

6- My friend told me that he there in the café the day after.

- a- will be b- would be c- will been d- would been**

7- He told me that he.....going to pay for his friend's ticket that night.

- a- am b- is c- was d- be**

8- The father asked.....son where has been.

- a- her / she b- his / her c- his / she d- his / he**

9- Jane asked mother if.....could go out with her friends.

- a- her / she b- his / her c- his / she d- his / he**

10- The teacher advised the students to study.....lessons and.....waste their time.

- a- their / to b- their / not to c- his / to d- her / not to**

11- My friend asked me where.....the day before.

- a- did you go b- I had gone c- do you go d- have I gone**

Question words**Choose the best answer :-**

1-do you go to the gym?

a- How often**b- How far****c- How many****d- how long**

2-sugar do you like in your tea?

b- How often**b- How far****c- How many****d- how much**

3-.....about a walk through the forest?

a-When**b- What****c- Why****d- Which**

3- do you like your coffee?

b- How**b- What****c- Who****d- Which**

4- Do you know this dress is? I'd like to buy it!

a- how far**b- how much****c- how deep****d- how long**

5- I can notice important this news is to you.

a-when**b- who****c- how****d- whose**

6- Look at the cakes in the box, and tell me there are left. I may need to buy more!

a- how many**b- how much****c- how far****d- how long**

7- I don't knowit has been since I last saw you.

a- how far**b- how much****c- how deep****d- how long**

8- Of course I did! Every month did you visit him?

a- how far**b- how much****c- how often****d- how long**

9- Really, I can't forget you were when I needed some help!

a- how kind**b- how much****c- how deep****d- how long**

Group 1 – All three forms of the verb are the same

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
hit	hit	hit
hurt	hurt	hurt
let	let	let
put	put	put
shut	shut	shut
set	set	set
read	read (pronounced <i>red</i>)	read (pronounced <i>red</i>)
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast

Group 2 – The 2nd and 3rd forms of the verb are the same

lose	lost	Lost
shoot	shot	Shot
get	got	Got
light	lit	Lit
sit	sat	Sat
keep	kept	Kept
sleep	slept	Slept
feel	felt	Felt
leave	left	Left
meet	met	Met
bring	bought	Bought
fight	fought	Fought
think	thought	Thought
catch	caught	Caught
teach	taught	Taught
Seek	Sought	Sought

Sell	sold	Sold
Tell	told	Told
Pay	paid	Paid
make	made	Made
stand	stood	Stood
understand	understood	Understood
lend	lent	Lent
send	sent	Sent
spend	spent	Spent
build	built	Built
find	found	Found
have	had	Had
hear	heard	Heard
hold	held	Held
say	Said	Said

Group 3 – All three forms of the verb are different

drive	drove	Driven
ride	rode	Ridden
rise	rose	Risen
Write	Wrote	Written
bite	bit	Bitten
hide	hid	Hidden
break	broke	Broken
choose	chose	Chosen
speak	spoke	Spoken
Wake	woke	Woken
Blow	blew	Blown

Grow	grew	Grown
Know	knew	Known
Fly	flew	Flown
Draw	drew	Drawn
Show	showed	Shown
Wear	wore	Worn
Tear	tore	Torn
Begin	began	Begun
Drink	drank	Drunk
Swim	swam	Swum
Ring	rang	Rung
Sing	sang	Sung
Eat	ate	Eaten
Fall	fell	Fallen
Forget	forgot	Forgotten
Give	gave	Given
See	saw	Seen
Take	took	Taken
Group 4 – the first and the last forms of the verb are similar		
come	came	Come
become	became	Become
run	ran	Run

A - From a, b, c & d choose the correct word: (5 x 5 = 25 Marks)

1) We should be wise in using the Earth's natural resources because they are.....

- a- finite b- strong c- invisible d- irreversible

2) It was a real to hear that the factory would have to close.

- a- tumour b- shock c- nanoshell d- satnav

3) If you less wealth from your parents you will be forced to work for living.

- a- resolve b- innovate c- instigate d- inherit

4) Pigeons were used to smuggle diamonds to other countries.

- a- firmly b- instantly c- actually d- illegally

5)Hurry up! The plane from London will.....in a few minutes.

- a- knock off b- drop off c- pick up d- touch down

B -Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:(5 x 5 = 25 Marks)

(spoil - implement - philanthropic - profit - colleague - prejudicial)

6- This project is to our company. I am not ready to take a risk.

7- Ripe tomatoes cannot normally be trucked long distances because they.....quickly.

8- Myat work advised me to take two days off to avoid stress.

9- To facilitate the teaching process, principals have toa more restrictive policy.

10- As a man he was loyal, affectionate,..... and entirely good.

II- Grammar (40 marks)**A – From a, b and c choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences : (4 x 5 = 20 Marks)**

11- I had no keys, so I lock the door.

- a. can't b. wasn't able to c. might not d. must

12- I wish I.....to my mom and studied harder.

- a. listen b. listens c. had listened d. listening

13) We go to the library.....we need to increase our general knowledge.

- a- because of b- but c- although d- because

14) My father is having his car now. .

- a- clean b- cleaned c- cleans d- cleaning

B. Do as shown between brackets :(4 x 5= 20 Marks)

- 15) The university will award John a scholarship to USA (Change into passive)
.....
- 16) She used to wear a school uniform. (Make negative)
.....
- 17) If my car had not run out of petrol, (Complete)
- 18) This is the man who lost his wallet at the coffee shop two days ago. (Join Using : whose)
.....

III. Language functions

(40 marks) A. Write what you would say in the following situations: (4 x 10= 40 marks)

- 19) Your friend wants you to give him a feedback about his performance in the race competition.
.....
- 20) You ask your friend about the best way to lose extra weight.
.....
- 21) your car stopped suddenly and you ask for help.
.....
- 22) You were offered a free holiday for a month in Dubai.
.....

IV- Set Book Questions (30 Marks)

A- Answer ONLY THREE of the following questions: (3 x 10 = 30 marks)

- 23) What is interesting about being a pilot?
.....
- 24) Which is more important, stories that entertain or that have a moral message, why?
U 10 L 3
.....
- 25) Do you think that the best things in life are free? Why or why not? U 9 L 7&8
.....
- 26) Bio-fuel is preferable rather than petrol as a source of energy. Why? U 8 L 3
.....

V. Writing (100 Marks)

Some Educationalists state that Schools have to reduce the amount of homework they assign to students. In not less than 12 sentences (140 words) **try to persuade the readers whether it is a good idea to reduce the amount of homework or not.**

Introduction:

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

Body 1

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

Body 2

.....
.....
.....
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Conclusion:

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The Topic (80 marks)

Reading Comprehension (80 marks)**A. Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:**

1- The Paralympic Games, took place shortly after World War II, when injured servicemen and women returned to Britain. In 1948, while the Olympics kicked off in London, 16 wheelchair-bound British vets competed in an archery competition (a Shooting with a bow and arrows) especially at a target as a sport. It wasn't until 1960 that the competition was first recognized "The Paralympic Games." The word "Paralympic" itself derives from Greek, with "para" meaning "beside" or "alongside", signifying that the Paralympics **occur** side-by-side with the Olympic Games. However, it wasn't until the 1988 summer games in Seoul, Korea that the Paralympics actually began to occur in the same cities as the Olympics.

2- The Paralympics include athletes with a variety of disabilities, arranged into ten broad categories. Eight of these categories represent various physical disabilities, while the remaining two represent visual conditions. Athletes are ranked and grouped based on **their** "disabilities" to help ensure a level playing field for the various competitions.

3- Para-athletes in wheelchairs playing sports such as Wheelchair Basketball prove that their wheelchairs are not difficulties, but rather powerful extensions of their own bodies that allow them to do great things. Blind athletes in Goalball successfully defend their goals against a ball that they cannot see, only hear. If you think volleyball is hard, try playing it while sitting on the floor and without using your legs, and you'll have a whole new appreciation for the level of athleticism in these para-athletes.

4- There is no pity. There is no shame. There is only the result of years' worth of practice and training in an impressive display of skill. While discrimination is still unfortunately alive and real, these "games" have a massive and positive influence on all of those who view them. For a recent disabled, the games represent that the disability is the start of something great, not the end. For the young child born disabled the games represent hope. For anybody who feels "different", the games celebrate the beauty in these differences.

5- All in all, it is now clear that those with intellectual impairments are highly capable individuals who can accomplish great things, and are most certainly employable. Most importantly, all people are human and should be treated as such. Paralympians are not disabled – *they are the super-humans.*

A. From a, b and c, choose the correct answer: (8 X 10 = 80 Marks)

27) The best title for the passage could be:

- a. The history of the Paralympics**
- b. The types of the Paralympics**
- c. The disabled can do many great things**
- d. Para-athletes in wheelchairs**

28) The underlined word "**occur**" in paragraph 4 means:

- a. happen**
- b. deserve**
- c. produce**
- d. control**

29) The underlined word "**their**" in paragraph 2 refers to:

- a. paralympics**
- b. athletes**
- c. disabilities**
- d. competitions**

30) What do para-athletes prove to their communities?

- a. They can't do anything.**
- b. They can't achieve their goals.**
- c. They can do minor things.**
- d. They can do good things.**

31) For a recent disabled, the games represent that the disability is

- a. a beginning**
- b. an end**
- c. a stop**
- d. a conclusion**

32) What shows that those with brain disabilities are highly capable people?

- a. They need our help.**
- b. They are jobless.**
- c. They are able to do jobs.**
- d. They are impatient.**

33) The following statements are TRUE except:

- a. In 1960 "The Paralympic Games." started.**
- b. Athletes are classified according to their disabilities.**
- c. There is no shame to be disabled**
- d. The Paralympics are for able-bodied people.**

34) The writer's main purpose of writing this passage is to:

- a. inform the readers of some Paralympics events.**
- b. suggest solutions to solve the disabled problems.**
- c. compare between the abled and the disabled.**
- d. persuade the readers that the disabled are VIP.**

VII. Summary Making(60 Marks)

Read the following passage, then do as required:

The ability to learn from and relate respectfully to people of your own culture as well as others' is known as "cultural responsiveness." Being culturally responsive requires openness to the viewpoints, thoughts, and experiences of others. To respect and accept people with different creeds and cultures, you need to develop cultural self-awareness. Understanding your own cultural makeup is the first step to understanding that others hold different values and beliefs and believe in them as much as you believe in yours. In addition, we can learn to appreciate and value diverse views. Do not judge views that differ from yours as wrong. Instead, just accept that they are different and even try to understand other points of view. We should avoid imposing our own values, as well. It is important to resist the urge to judge. Instead, make a conscious effort to understand the other perspective. Finally, it is much better to learn as much as we can. Reading about or talking to members of another culture or visiting a friend's cultural celebration is a great way to increase your knowledge and overall acceptance.

In FOUR sentences, summarize and paraphrase the previous passage in an answer to the following question: (4X15=60 Marks)

How can we be culturally Responsive?

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VIII . Translation (20 Marks)

Translate the following into good English : (2 x 10 = 20 Marks)

أحمد : يعتقد بعض الناس أن المال هو أصل كل الشرور.

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عدنان : لا أعتقد ذلك ؛ نحتاج فقط أن ننفق المال بحرص.

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انتهت الأسئلة مع تمنياتنا لكم بالنجاح