

ABC



THE WAY

في اللغة الانجليزية
إعداد : أ / رضا

12
صف

الفصل الدراسي الاول

دعاء للمذاكرة

"اللهم إني أسألك أن ترزقني علمًا
نافعًا، وأن تنفعني بما علمتني
وأنت تزيدني علمًا، وأن تهبني من
لدنك عقلًا منيرًا، ونفسًا منشرحة
مقبلة على الدراسة والتحصيل
العلمي برغبة وحب، واجعلني يا
ربي سريع الحفظ حاد الذهن،
واجعل ما رزقتني من العلم حجة لي
لا علي يا كريم يا رب".

Unit 1 - The Law

No	Word (Transcription)	POS	Definition & Example	Arabic Meaning
1	Lessons 1 & 2			
	Adoption (/ə'dɒp.ʃən/)	n	The act of legally taking another's child as your own. <i>-Adoption is forbidden in Islam.</i>	التبني
2	civil (/'sɪv.əl/)	adj	Related to citizens or non-criminal matters. <i>-They went to a civil court for the dispute.</i>	مدني
3	code of law (/kəʊd əv lɔ:/)	n	A set of written rules for a society. <i>-The country follows a strict code of law.</i>	قانون مكتوب
4	consultation (/ˌkɒn.səl'teɪ.ʃən/)	n	A meeting to discuss or get advice. <i>-We had a consultation with the lawyer.</i>	استشارة
5	define (/dɪ'faɪn/)	v	To explain the meaning of a word or idea. <i>-Can you define this term?</i>	يعرّف
6	enforce (/ɪn'fɔ:s/)	v	To make sure people follow a rule or law. <i>-Police enforce traffic laws.</i>	ينفذ / يفرض
7	govern (/'gʌv.ən/)	v	To control or rule a country or group. <i>-The president governs the nation.</i>	يحكم
8	guilty (/'gɪl.ti/)	adj	Responsible for doing something wrong or illegal. <i>-He was found guilty of theft.</i>	مذنب
9	impose (/ɪm'pəʊz/)	v	To force something to be accepted. <i>-The judge can impose a fine.</i>	يفرض
10	innocent (/'ɪn.əs.ənt/)	adj	Not guilty of a crime or offense. <i>-She proved she was innocent.</i>	بريء
11	judiciary (/dʒu:'dɪʃ.ər.i/)	n	The system of courts that interprets laws. <i>-The judiciary is independent.</i>	السلطة القضائية



12	jury (/ˈdʒʊəri/)	n	A group of people who decide if someone is guilty in court. - <i>The jury reached a verdict.</i>	هيئة المحلفين
13	legal (/ˈliːɡəl/)	adj	Allowed by law; relating to the law. - <i>He asked for legal advice.</i>	قانوني
14	penalty (/ˈpen.əl.ti/)	n	A punishment for breaking a law or rule. - <i>The penalty for speeding is a fine.</i>	عقوبة
15	persuasion (/pəˈsweɪ.ʒən/)	n	The act of convincing someone. - <i>His persuasion changed my mind.</i>	إقناع
16	principle (/ˈprɪn.sɪ.pəl/)	n	A basic rule or belief. - <i>Honesty is an important principle.</i>	مبدأ
17	property (/ˈprɒp.ə.ti/)	n	Something owned, like land or things. - <i>This house is my property.</i>	ملكية
18	prove (/pruːv/)	v	To show something is true. - <i>Can you prove your claim?</i>	يثبت
19	tolerant (/ˈtɒl.ər.ənt/)	adj	Willing to accept different opinions or behaviors. - <i>She is tolerant of others.</i>	متسامح
20	violence (/ˈvaɪələns/)	n	Physical force to hurt someone or damage things. - <i>Violence is not the answer.</i>	عنف
21	welfare (/ˈwel.feər/)	n	Health, happiness, and safety of people. - <i>The government cares about public welfare.</i>	رفاهية / رعاية
22	Lesson 3	v	To enter a place illegally. - <i>Someone tried to break into the shop.</i>	يقتحم
	break into (/breɪk ˈɪn.tuː/)			
23	fake (/feɪk/)	adj	Not real; made to look like something else. - <i>He used a fake passport.</i>	مزيف
24	invisible (/ɪnˈvɪz.ə.bəl/)	adj	Cannot be seen. - <i>Air is invisible.</i>	غير مرئي



25	techno-criminal (/'tɛk.nəʊ 'krɪm.ɪ.nəl/)	n	A criminal who uses technology to commit crimes. <i>A techno-criminal hacked the system.</i>	مجرم تقني
26	worthless (/'wɜːθ.ləs/)	adj	Having no value. <i>-The old coin is worthless.</i>	عديم القيمة
27	Lessons 4 & 5	n	The seat where a judge sits in court. <i>-The judge sat on the bench.</i>	منصة القاضي
	bench (/bentʃ/)			
28	brief (/briːf/)	adj	Short in time or length. <i>-He gave a brief speech.</i>	موجز
29	case (/keɪs/)	n	A legal matter brought to court. <i>-The case was difficult.</i>	قضية
30	defence (/drɪ'fens/)	n	The side that tries to prove the accused is not guilty. <i>-The defence presented evidence.</i>	الدفاع
31	handcuffs (/'hænd.kʌfs/)	n	Metal rings used to lock a prisoner's wrists. <i>-The police put handcuffs on him.</i>	أصفاد
32	note (/nəʊt/)	n	A short written message. <i>-She left a note on the table.</i>	ملاحظة
33	prosecute (/'prɒs.ɪ.kjuːt/)	v	To officially accuse someone of a crime in court. <i>-They will prosecute the thief.</i>	/ يقاضي قضائياً يلاحق
34	row (/raʊ/)	n	A line of things or people. <i>-They sat in the front row.</i>	صف
35	spring (/'sprɪŋ/)	n	The season after winter; also, to jump suddenly. <i>Flowers bloom in spring. / He can spring over the fence.</i>	فصل / يقفز الربيع /
36	Lessom 7 & 8	v	To say something belongs to you or is true. <i>-He claimed the money was his.</i>	يدعي
	claim (/kleɪm/)			
37	clog up	v	To block or fill so movement is difficult.	يسد



	(/klɒg ʌp/)		-Leaves can clog up the drain.	
38	contend (/kən'tend/)	v	To argue or state something is true. -They contend that the law is unfair.	يجادل / ينازع
39	grievance (/'gri:vəns/)	n	A complaint about something unfair. -The workers had a grievance about pay.	شكوى
40	in favour of (/ɪn 'feɪ.vər əv/)	phr	Supporting something. - I am in favour of the new rule.	مويد لـ...
41	intend (/ɪn'tend/)	v	To plan or mean to do something. - I intend to study law.	ينوي
42	Litigation (/ˌlɪ.tɪ'geɪ.ʃən/)	n	The process of taking legal action. -Litigation can be expensive.	التقاضي
43	petty (/'pet.i/)	adj	Small and unimportant. -He was arrested for a petty crime.	تافه
44	Regardless (/rɪ'gɑ:d.ləs/)	adv	Without being affected by something. -We will continue regardless of the weather.	بغض النظر
45	residential area (/ˌrez.ɪ'den.ʃəl 'eə.ri.ə/)	n	A place where people live. -We moved to a quiet residential area.	منطقة سكنية
46	speed limit (/spi:d 'lɪm.ɪt/)	n	The fastest speed allowed by law. -The speed limit here is 60 km/h.	الحد الأقصى للسرعة
47	sue (/su:/)	v	To take someone to court to get money or justice. -She decided to sue the company.	يقاضي
48	supporter (/sə'pɔ:tər/)	n	Someone who agrees with or helps a person or idea. -He is a supporter of the team.	مويد
49	ultimately (/'ʌl.tɪ.mət.li/)	adv	Finally; in the end. -Ultimately, the truth came out.	في النهاية



Paragraph 1: Legal Systems and Principles

In every country, there is a **code of law** that the government uses to **govern** its people. These laws are created to protect **property** and ensure **welfare** for all citizens. When someone is accused of a crime, the **judiciary** and a **jury** decide if the person is **guilty** or **innocent**. If found guilty, the judge may **impose** a **penalty**. It is important for the legal system to be **tolerant** and fair, following important **principles** like justice and equality.

Paragraph 2: Court Cases and Legal Actions

If a person has a **grievance** or complaint, they may start **litigation** and take their **case** to court. The **defence** tries to **prove** the accused is **innocent**, while the other side tries to **prosecute** and show they are **guilty**. Sometimes, people **sue** others for breaking the law, and the court may **impose** a **penalty** like a fine. In a **civil** case, the focus is on solving disputes between people, not punishing crimes.

Paragraph 3: Crime and Technology

Modern crimes are not always visible. A **techno-criminal** can use computers to commit crimes, making their actions almost **invisible**. They might use **fake** documents or try to **break into** systems. Often, these crimes seem **worthless** to the criminal, but they can cause real harm. Police use new methods to **enforce** the law and catch these criminals.

Paragraph 4: Society and Law

A good society is **tolerant** and cares about the **welfare** of its people. **Violence** is never the answer to problems. Instead, people should use **consultation** and **persuasion** to solve disagreements. When everyone follows the **speed limit** and respects the rules in a **residential area**, the community is safer and happier.



UNIT- ONE- VOCABULARY.

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c, or d) for each question:

1. The court proved that all the company business operations were
 (A) petty (B) legal (C) guilty (D) tolerant
2. My father is accustomed to sipping his coffee on a wooden..... in his garden.
 (A) case (B) bench (C) jury (D) note
3. The man..... that he was innocent and didn't receive a fair trial.
 (A) governed (B) intended (C) prosecuted (D) claimed
4. The organisation works on the.....that all members have the same rights.
 (A) welfare (B) defence (C) principle (D) litigation
5. People should stop arguing around..... issues.
 (A) petty (B) civil (C) tolerant (D) innocent
6. The police have decided not to..... the lady as the evidence is not strong enough.
 (A) impose (B) define (C) prosecute (D) govern
7. The company was given a severe..... for violating environmental rules.
 (A) principle (B) supporter (C) penalty (D) adoption
8. He was proved to be..... of the crime therefore he was sent to prison.
 (A) brief (B) petty (C) legal (D) guilty
9. The speaker looked at thehe wrote to help him remember key points of the meeting.
 A rows (B) benches (C) notes (D) principles
10. There are strict regulations concerning the..... of children.
 (A) adoption (B) consultation (C) litigation (D) persuasion
11. My uncle owns a valuable and precious in Scotland.
 (A) persuasion (B) consultation (C) penalty (D) property
12. The judge took the new evidence into consideration and released the.....man.
 (A) legal (B) innocent (C) petty (D) brief
13. Our society is.....by customs and values related to Islam.
 (A) governed (B) prosecuted (C) intended (D) contended



14. The criminal was taken to the police station in
- (A) handcuffs (B) cases (C) notes (D) grievances
15. We should learn to be..... towards those who disagree with us.
- (A) petty (B) guilty (C) brief (D) tolerant
16. The teacher asked us to make a..... of the questions we wanted to ask.
- (A) case (B) note (C) penalty (D) welfare
17. Beware of your own taste on your children. Let them have their own say.
- (A) imposing (B) proving (C) contending (D) suing
18. Television..... can encourage aggression in children.
- (A) litigation (B) violence (C) adoption (D) defence
19. He chose to join the course abroad after.....with his parents and teachers.
- (A) welfare (B) principle (C) consultation (D) jury
20. Laws against littering should be..... to save the environment.
- (A) contended (B) enforced (C) proved (D) governed
21. He is a man of the highest.....; that's why he is respected and admired by everyone.
- (A) cases (B) handcuffs (C) principles (D) grievances
22. The government works on ending petty.....at courts.
- (A) cases (B) benches (C) principles (D) handcuffs
23. They..... to visit all the touristic places in London.
- (A) prove (B) enforce (C) impose (D) intend
24. He has a..... against the store for its poor customer service.
- (A) persuasion (B) property (C) grievance (D) violence
25. My brother is an enthusiastic.....of leading a healthy lifestyle.
- (A) consultation (B) supporter (C) principle (D) penalty
26. Culture can be.....as the knowledge, beliefs, laws, and customs of a group of people.
- (A) defined (B) imposed (C) contended (D) governed
27. We sat in a.....in the school yard waiting for the teacher to come.
- (A) note (B) row (C) case (D) spring



28. The..... was refused as there was no evidence.

- (A) case (B) principle (C) spring (D) welfare

29. He was terribly sick and went to see a famous physician for a/an

- (A) adoption (B) persuasion (C) violence (D) consultation

30. I will..... him for the damage he caused to my property.

- (A) sue (B) intend (C) enforce (D) claim

31. wars can only cause poverty and hunger all over the world.

- (A) Civil (B) Legal (C) Guilty (D) Tolerant

32. My brother..... to pursue his higher education abroad.

- (A) sues (B) prosecutes (C) intends (D) defines

33. They..... that some neighbours make a lot of noise until late at night.

- (A) contend (B) sue (C) spring (D) define

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

sue / regardless / note / define / principle / ultimately

34. It was raining heavily, but we went out

35. The most important..... in our family is mutual respect.

36. The teacher asked us to read the new words and.....them.

37., we decided to buy a smaller house at a reasonable price.

38. There's a.....on the door saying when the shop will open again.

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

legal / code of law / intend / petty / speed limit / prove

39. They..... to open a new business soon.

40. When we were younger, my brothers and I used to argue over.....things.

41. Drivers shouldn't exceed the..... to avoid road accidents.

42. He came to the meeting armed with all the facts and figures to his point.

43. There are organisations that offer free..... advice to people.



Test yourself

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c, or d) for each question:

1. The lawyer tried to _____ that his client was not at the scene of the crime.

- (A) claim (B) prove (C) contend (D) govern

2. The judge decided to _____ a fine on anyone who broke the new rule.

- (A) note (B) impose (C) define (D) prosecute

3. The teacher encouraged the students to be _____ of different cultures.

- (A) guilty (B) tolerant (C) legal (D) violent

4. The new _____ will help regulate how people behave in public spaces.

- (A) bench (B) code of law (C) grievance (D) row

5. The _____ is responsible for making sure that the law is applied fairly.

- (A) jury (B) judiciary (C) bench (D) note

6. The accused was found _____ after the jury heard all the evidence.

- (A) tolerant (B) guilty (C) legal (D) supporter

7. The lawyer prepared a _____ for the upcoming trial.

- (A) handcuffs (B) brief (C) row (D) welfare

8. The police officer used _____ to arrest the suspect.

- (A) case (B) handcuffs (C) grievance (D) adoption

9. The _____ area is usually quieter than the city center.

- (A) legal (B) residential (C) litigation (D) penalty

10. The lawyer will _____ the company for breaking the contract.

- (A) prove (B) sue (C) spring (D) tolerate

11. The _____ listened carefully to all the evidence before making a decision.

- (A) judiciary (B) jury (C) grievance (D) case

12. The _____ of fairness is important in every legal system.

- (A) violence (B) principle (C) row (D) litigation



13. The _____ limit in this street is 50 kilometers per hour.

- (A) welfare (B) speed (C) principle (D) prosecution

14. The new policy was adopted _____ of people's age or background.

- (A) grievance (B) regardless (C) property (D) bench

15. The _____ of the children was the main concern during the meeting.

- (A) litigation (B) welfare (C) grievance (D) supporter

16. The pipes can easily _____ if you pour oil down the sink.

- (A) note (B) clog up (C) row (D) spring

17. The _____ between the two companies lasted for years.

- (A) bench (B) litigation (C) spring (D) handcuffs

18. The _____ was filled with important legal documents.

- (A) grievance (B) case (C) welfare (D) penalty

19. The decision will _____ be made by the judge.

- (A) penalty (B) ultimately (C) property (D) note



UNIT 1 - GRAMMAR

The present perfect simple and continuous

الزمن	الصيغة (Form)	(Uses) الاستخدامات	(KeyWords) كلمات دالة	(Examples) أمثلة
المضارع التام البسيط	have/has +التصريف الثالث للفعل (V3)	-حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمراً. -حدث وقع في فترة زمنية غير محددة بين الماضي والحاضر. -حدث تكرر أكثر من مرة. -تجربة حياتية بدون ذكر وقت محدد. - حدث انتهى للتو ويركز على النتيجة.	since, for, already, just, yet, ever, never, recently	-I have finished my homework. -She has lived here for five years. -Have you ever visited London?
المضارع التام المستمر	have/has + been + ing .	-حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمراً حتى الآن مع التركيز على الاستمرارية. -حدث انتهى للتو مع وجود أثر أو نتيجة حالية. -التركيز على مدة النشاط أو استمراريته.	since, for, lately, recently, all day, how long	-I have been studying for two hours. -She has been working since morning. -It has been raining.

المضارع التام البسيط (Present Perfect Simple)

Form : have/has + (V3) التصريف الثالث للفعل

Uses

الاستخدامات

I have lived here since 2010

للحديث عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمراً حتى الآن.

She has never been to Paris .

للحديث عن تجارب الحياة بدون ذكر وقت محدد.

I have just done my homework.

للحديث عن حدث تم وانتهى منذ فترة قصيرة.

She has not finished cooking yet.

للحديث عن حدث لم يكتمل بعد.

الكلمات الدالة:

since, for, already, just, yet, ever, never, recently, sofar



The present Perfect Continuous

المستمر التام المضارع

Form: have/has + been +v+ing.

Uses:

الاستخدامات

○ للحديث عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمراً مع التركيز على مدة أو استمرارية الحدث:
.I have been reading for an hour

○ للحديث عن حدث انتهى للتو مع وجود أثر أو نتيجة حالية:
.She is tired because she has been working all day

Key words:

الكلمات الدالة:

since, for, lately, recently, all day, how long

Comparative and contrastive connectors

الأداة	النوع	الشرح بالعربية	مثال بالإنجليزية
whereas	تضاد	تُستخدم للمقارنة بين فكرتين متضادتين في جملتين، وغالباً ما تأتي في منتصف الجملة.	She likes tea, whereas he prefers coffee.
but	تضاد	تُستخدم للربط بين جملتين متناقضتين أو فكرتين متضادتين .	I wanted to go, but I was too tired.
on the other hand	تضاد/مقارنة	تُستخدم لتقديم وجهة نظر أو فكرة مختلفة أو معاكسة لما سبق ذكره .	He is very strict. On the other hand, he is fair.
instead of	بديل	تُستخدم لتقديم بديل أو خيار مختلف عن الشيء المذكور .	We went to the park instead of the cinema.
in comparison with	مقارنة	تُستخدم لمقارنة شئين أو أكثر، وغالباً ما تأتي في بداية أو منتصف الجملة .	In comparison with last year, sales have increased.

شرح مختصر للأدوات

- whereas: - للربط بين جملتين متضادتين في نفس السياق
- but: أداة ربط بسيطة للتضاد أو التناقض
- on the other hand: لتقديم وجهة نظر أو جانب آخر معاكس أو مختلف
- instead of: لذكر البديل أو الخيار المختلف
- in comparison with / on comparison with : للمقارنة المباشرة بين شئين أو أكثر :



UNIT 1- GRAMMAR – EXERCISES

Choose the correct answer:

1. My new car is not comfortable..... the old one.

- (A) but (B) whereas (C) instead of (D) in comparison with

2. My sister..... for the Olympics since last year.

- (A) has been training (B) is training (C) was training (D) will train

3. Ithis novel all day long. I am not done yet.

- (A) reading (B) had read (C) read (D) have been reading

4. Wherever possible, I use honey..... sugar.

- (A) whereas (B) on the other hand (C) but (D) instead of

5. They..... the law, they should be punished.

- (A) are broken (B) have broken (C) hadn't broken (D) didn't break

6. The tallest buildings in London are small..... those in New York.

- (A) instead of (B) in comparison with (C) whereas (D) but

7. I want to go out with friends..... I must study for the exams.

- (A) but (B) whereas (C) on the other hand (D) instead of

8. Her phone..... for two minutes. It's quite annoying.

- (A) rings (B) has been ringing (C) is ringing (D) ringing

9. Shenever..... to London.

- (A) had-being (B) has-been (C) is-being (D) was-being

10. Let's do some yoga..... jogging.

- (A) but (B) instead of (C) whereas (D) on the other hand

11. He..... in this school for five years.

- (A) teaches (B) has been teaching (C) been teaching (D) teaching

12. Staying at home is relaxing you might feel bored.

- (A) Whereas (B) Instead of (C) on the other hand (D) In comparison with



13. I just my ankle; it's painful.

- (A) do-twist (B) had- been twisted (C) was-twisting (D) have-twisted

14. My brother looks very tired. He without break since morning.

- (A) has been working (B) will be working (C) have worked (D) worked

15. They in that area since 1999.

- (A) are living (B) have been living (C) will live (D) been living

16. teaching, being a doctor is a hard profession.

- (A) But (B) On the other hand (C) Whereas (D) In comparison with

17. The manager already the employee.

- (A) has-fired (B) was-fired (C) is -being fired (D) has-been fired

18. My father's flight yet.

- (A) has arrived (B) arrived (C) hasn't arrived (D) hasn't been arrived

19. I in this neighbourhood for several years.

- (A) live (B) living (C) have lived (D) am living

20. I prefer spending vacations in busy cities , my brother prefers small villages.

- (A) On the other hand (B) Whereas (C) In comparison with (D) Instead of



Do as shown between brackets:

1. If the weather improves, (Complete the sentence)

- Ⓐ If the weather improves, we will go for a walk.
- Ⓑ If the weather improves, we would go for a walk.
- Ⓒ If the weather improves, we would have gone for a walk.

2. My friend plays computer games. He doesn't revise his lessons.

(Join using: instead of)

- Ⓐ My friend instead of revising his lessons, was playing computer games.
- Ⓑ Instead of my friend playing computer games, he was revising his lessons.
- Ⓒ My friend plays computer games instead of revising his lessons.

3. He just (send) the email.

(Correct the verb)

- Ⓐ He has just sent the email.
- Ⓑ He is just sent the email.
- Ⓒ He will just send the email.

4. Salem (play) tennis since 2012.

(Correct the verb)

- Ⓐ Salem plays tennis since 2012.
- Ⓑ Salem will play tennis since 2012
- Ⓒ Salem has been playing tennis since 2012.

5. My mother has cooked a delicious meal.

(Make Passive)

- Ⓐ A delicious meal was cooked.
- Ⓑ A delicious meal has been cooked.
- Ⓒ A delicious meal will be cooked.

6. The boy has trained hard for the race,? (Add a tag question)

- Ⓐ The boy has trained hard for the race, hadn't he?
- Ⓑ The boy has trained hard for the race, doesn't he?
- Ⓒ The boy has trained hard for the race, hasn't he?



UNIT- ONE- LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Function	Explanation (Arabic)	Common Expressions (English)	Example (English)
Expressing Opinions	التعبير عن الرأي	I think..., In my opinion..., I believe..., As far as I'm concerned..., It seems to me that...	I think it's a good idea.
Agreeing	الموافقة	I agree..., Absolutely!, That's right!, Exactly!, I couldn't agree more, You're right	Absolutely! You're right.
Disagreeing	عدم الموافقة	I don't agree..., I'm afraid I disagree, I totally disagree, I beg to differ, That's not right	I don't agree with you about that.
Expressing Intention	التعبير عن النية	I'm going to..., I intend to..., I plan to..., I'm thinking of..., I want to...	I'm going to start a new course.
Expressing Obligation	التعبير عن الالتزام أو الواجب	I have to..., I must..., I need to..., It's necessary to..., I am required to...	I must finish my homework tonight.
Giving Advice	تقديم النصيحة	If I were you..., You should..., My advice is..., I suggest..., Why don't you...	If I were you, I would see a doctor.

Write what you would say in the following situations

1. A journalist asks for your opinion about using animals in research and experiments.
.....
2. A friend says that the media reports current events as fairly and truthfully as possible.
.....
3. Your teacher invited you to talk about your plans for the future.
.....
4. You want to persuade a close friend to join a public charity.
.....
5. You were asked why you donate large sums to the less fortunate.
.....



6. You want your friends to join you on a research expedition about marine life.

.....

7. A friend of yours says it is important to treat people kindly.

.....

8. You want your brother to teach you how to create a Whatsapp group.

.....

9. Your teacher wants to know your opinion about online learning.

.....

10. Someone wants to know more information about Kuwait Scientific Center.

.....

11. Your father asks you about the possible universities for your future study.

.....

12. As you have visited Al-Jahra Nature Reserve, your teacher wants you to describe it.

.....

UNIT 1- SET BOOK QUESTIONS

UNIT 1

1-Why are laws made?

- (A) They build up a safe and tolerant society. (B) They protect people.

2- What would happen if there were no laws to govern people?

- (A) There would be chaos. (B) Nobody would feel safe.

3-What negative impacts do petty grievances have on courts?

- (A) They clog up courts. (B) They waste time and money.

4-What is the basic principle of all laws?

A person is innocent until proven guilty.

5- Where are Kuwaiti laws drawn from?

They are drawn from the Holy Qur'an.

6-How could people solve their problems away from the court?

- (A) They should be tolerant.
(B) They should discuss the problem amicably.

7-How should motorists, who break the speed limits in residential areas, be punished?

- (A) They should pay large fines. (B) They should be banned from driving.



The most important points in the unit

Life With Law (English)	الحياة مع القانون (Arabic)	Life Without Law (English)	الحياة بدون قانون (Arabic)
Law provides safety and protects people from harm.	القانون يوفر الأمان ويحمي الناس من الأذى.	People feel unsafe and are exposed to danger.	الناس يشعرون بعدم الأمان ويتعرضون للخطر.
Law organizes society and maintains order.	القانون ينظم المجتمع ويحافظ على النظام.	There is chaos and disorder everywhere.	هناك فوضى واضطراب في كل مكان.
Law ensures justice and fairness for everyone.	القانون يضمن العدالة والإنصاف للجميع.	Injustice spreads and the strong oppress the weak.	يسود الظلم ويظلم القوي الضعيف.
Law protects individual rights and freedoms.	القانون يحمي حقوق الأفراد وحررياتهم.	People lose their rights and freedoms.	يفقد الناس حقوقهم وحررياتهم.
Law helps solve disputes peacefully.	القانون يساعد في حل النزاعات بسلام.	Disputes turn into violence and revenge.	تتحول النزاعات إلى عنف وانتقام.
Law supports stability and development in the country.	القانون يدعم الاستقرار والتنمية في البلاد.	Society collapses and progress stops.	ينهار المجتمع ويتوقف التقدم.
Law protects the weak and vulnerable in society.	القانون يحمي الضعفاء والمحتاجين في المجتمع.	The weak are exploited and have no protection.	يُستغل الضعفاء ولا يجدون حماية.
Law guides people to behave in a good and acceptable way.	القانون يوجه الناس للتصرف بشكل حسن ومقبول.	No rules for behavior and bad actions increase.	لا توجد قواعد للسلوك وتزداد الأعمال السيئة.



Solving petty cases in courts:

For Solving Petty Cases in Courts	مع حل القضايا البسيطة في المحاكم	Against Solving Petty Cases in Courts	ضد حل القضايا البسيطة في المحاكم
Courts make sure everyone gets fair treatment.	تضمن المحاكم حصول الجميع على معاملة عادلة.	Taking small cases to court wastes time and money.	عرض القضايا الصغيرة على المحكمة يضيع الوقت والمال.
Court decisions are official and must be followed.	قرارات المحكمة رسمية ويجب الالتزام بها.	The process for small cases in court is often slow.	الإجراءات في المحكمة للقضايا الصغيرة غالباً ما تكون بطيئة.
Courts help people solve their problems peacefully.	تساعد المحاكم الناس على حل مشكلاتهم بشكل سلمي.	People may find court procedures complicated for small issues.	قد يجد الناس الإجراءات القانونية معقدة بالنسبة للقضايا البسيطة.
Solving petty cases in court keeps order in society.	حل القضايا البسيطة في المحكمة يحافظ على النظام في المجتمع.	Small cases can often be solved outside court more easily.	يمكن غالباً حل القضايا الصغيرة خارج المحكمة بشكل أسهل.



Answer the following questions

1. How do Kuwaiti laws protect the rights of all citizens?

.....

2. How can people solve problems away from courts?

.....

3. What are the consequences of petty grievances?

.....

4. What is meant by a “culture of blame”?

.....

5. What would happen if there were no laws?

.....

6. Why are some people against solving minor issues in court?

.....

7. How do Islamic values influence the system of laws in Kuwait?

.....

8. What should we do to minimise the number of petty cases taken to court?

.....

9. How should minor issues be solved?

.....

10. Why are laws made?

.....



UNIT 1- WRITING (EXPOSITORY)

Laws are the rules that govern and control human actions in society.

They play a very important role in making the lives of people living together safe and orderly.

Plan and write an essay of not less than **14** sentences (**160** words) about **why laws are important** and **how our lives would be without laws**.

Outline (20 Marks)**Introduction:**

.....

.....

Body:**Paragraph 1:**

.....

.....

.....

Paragraph 2:

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion:

.....

.....



Topic (100 Marks)



Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paragraphing and number of sentences	Spelling	Grammar	HW, spacing and punctuation	Total
60	10	10	10	10	100



GRADE 12 – UNIT ONE – READING COMPREHENSION

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

Helen Adams Keller was born on June 27, 1880 in Northern Alabama, USA. She was a clever child and began talking even as a six-month old baby. During the first nineteen months of her life, she admired natural scenes like the broad green fields, the bright sky, the tall trees, and colourful flowers. But her happy days did not last long, for in February 1882 came an illness which closed her eyes and ears, affected her speech, and drove her into a world of darkness and silence. The illness was diagnosed as **acute** congestion of the stomach and brain. Chances of the child's survival were low.

One morning, however, the fever left her as suddenly as it had come. There was great happiness in the family, but no one, not even the doctor, suspected that the child would be a victim of multiple handicaps. Gradually, little Helen got used to the darkness and silence that surrounded her, till one memorable day, March 3, 1887, when Miss Anne Mansfield Sullivan came to Helen's house. Anne began to teach Helen to communicate by spelling words into her hand, beginning with "d-o-l-l" for the doll that she had brought Keller as a present. Helen also learned from and was grateful to Miss Sarah Fuller, **who** taught her to speak.

Today, Helen's name stands as a symbol of patience and courage. She was a young lady of enormous intelligence, who struggled through life till she was awarded the Bachelor's degree from Radcliffe College. Further on, she devoted her life to helping blind and deaf people. She travelled around the world giving lectures and visiting special schools for blind and deaf people and wrote a lot of books and articles. She played a major role in focusing the world's attention on the problems of the blind. Helen Keller died on June 1st, 1968.

***congestion:** the state in which a part of the body becomes blocked.



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

1. The best title for the passage is:
 - (A) Fever Forever
 - (B) A Symbol of Patience and Courage
 - (C) Acute Congestion of Brain
 - (D) The Bright Sky
2. The underlined word “acute” in the 1st paragraph is closest in meaning to:
 - (A) fine
 - (B) simple
 - (C) attractive
 - (D) serious
3. The underlined word “who” in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
 - (A) Miss Sarah Fuller
 - (B) Helen
 - (C) the doctor
 - (D) Miss Anne Mansfield Sullivan
4. What did Helen admire through the first nineteen months of her life?
 - (A) She admired her parents.
 - (B) She admired her Northern Alabama.
 - (C) She admired the natural scenes.
 - (D) She admired clever children.
5. The author's primary purpose in writing this passage is to:
 - (A) encourage doctors to help sick people.
 - (B) advise people to be patient and never give up.
 - (C) show the consequences of neglecting precautions.
 - (D) persuade parents to take care of their kids.

B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6. What happened to Helen in February 1882?
.....
7. Why was Helen grateful to Miss Anne?
.....
8. What did Helen devote her life to?
.....
9. Why did Helen travel around the world?
.....



GRADE 12 – UNIT ONE – SUMMARY MAKING

- Read the following passage, then do as required:

Going to the gym is spreading so widely nowadays that we rarely find someone who doesn't. Some even go at least twice a week. But why do people go to the gym? There are a lot of reasons that force people to spend time and money going to the gym. Some consider the gym a chance to get a break from family routines and obligations; they spend some time away from thinking about what is supposed to be done for whom and when it should be done. Others go to the gym to keep fit and healthy. They believe that following a strict diet and working out help them maintain good health. Moreover, some go to gyms to socialise. They love being with other people to chat and make friends. Additionally, few go to the gym to brag about it. They love to talk about the hours they spend in the gym and the number of workouts they accomplish. This gives them a sense of happiness and satisfaction.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarize and paraphrase the passage above in answer to the following question:

Why do people go to the gym?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

RUBRICS	Content & Relevance of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Format	Total
	30	20	5	5	60



GRADE 12 – UNIT ONE – TRANSLATION

- Translate the following into good English:

أحمد: يجب وضع حدود للسرعة في المناطق السكنية.

سالم: بالتأكيد فمن المهم المحافظة علي سلامة الناس في المناطق السكنية.

بدر: وضعت القوانين الكويتية لتحمي حقوق الفرد .

فهد: نعم القوانين تحمي الفرد والمجتمع.

خالد: يعتمد القانون الكويتي علي تعاليم القران الكريم.

عبدالله: نعم فهو المصدر الرئيسي بالإضافة إلى بعض التقاليد الاجتماعية .

أحمد: هناك نوعان رئيسيان للقوانين هما القانون الجنائي والمدني .

بدر: وهناك أيضا قانون الأسرة ويتعامل مع الزواج والتبني.



Unit 2 Migration

#	Word (Transcription)	POS	Definition & Example	Arabic Meaning
1	Lessons 1&2	v	have enough money for something - She can't afford a new phone.	يستطيع تحمل. يوفر. يعطي
	afford (/ə'fɔ:rd/)			
2	boom (/bu:m/)	n/v	rapid growth - The tech industry saw a boom last year.	ازدهار
3	decimate (/des.i.meɪt/)	v	destroy a large part - The storm decimated the crops.	يفني/يدمر جزء كبير
4	deteriorate (/dɪ'tɪr.i.ə.reɪt/)	v	become worse - His health began to deteriorate.	يتدهور
5	emigrate (/em.i.greɪt/)	v	leave your country to live elsewhere - They plan to emigrate to Canada.	يهاجر
6	famine (/fæm.ɪn/)	n	extreme lack of food - The famine lasted for years.	مجاعة
7	foreign (/fɔ:ən/)	adj	from another country - She speaks three foreign languages.	أجنبي
8	hard-pressed (/hɑ:rd'prest/)	adj	having difficulty - Many families are hard-pressed to pay rent.	في ضائقة
9	high-tech (/haɪ'tek/)	adj	using advanced technology - This is a high-tech device.	عالي التقنية
10	necessitate (/nə'ses.i.teɪt/)	v	make necessary - The injury will necessitate surgery.	يستلزم
11	seek (/si:k/)	v	look for - He seeks advice from his teacher.	يبحث عن
12	unfortunately (/ʌn'fɔ:r.tʃən.ət.li/)	adv	sadly - Unfortunately, we missed the bus.	لسوء الحظ
	Lesson 3			
13	instead (/ɪn'sted/)	adv	in place of - She ate fruit instead of cake.	بدلاً من
14	periodic (/pɪr.i'ɒd.ɪk/)	adj	happening at intervals - We have periodic meetings.	دوري
15	plenty of (/plɛn.ti əv/)	phr	a large amount - There is plenty of water here.	الكثير من
16	swallow (/swɒl.u/)	v	make food/drink go down throat - Don't swallow too quickly.	يبتلع



Lessons 4&5				
17	disgruntled (/dɪs'grʌn.təld/)	adj	unhappy, dissatisfied - The workers were disgruntled about their pay.	ساخط
18	displace (/dɪs'pleɪs/)	v	force to leave home - The war displaced many families.	يُهَجَّر
19	mass (/mæs/)	n/adj	large amount or group - There was a mass protest.	جماعي/كتلة
20	meticulous (/mə'tɪk.jə.ləs/)	adj	very careful - She is meticulous in her work.	دقيق جداً
21	migrant (/'maɪ.grənt/)	n	person who moves for work/life - Migrants often seek better jobs.	مهاجر
22	obliterate (/ə'blɪt.ə.reɪt/)	v	destroy completely - The city was obliterated by the flood.	يمحو/يدمر
23	perturbed (/pər'tɜːrbd/)	adj	worried or disturbed - She looked perturbed by the news.	قلق/مضطرب
24	resort (/rɪ'zɔːrt/)	v/n	turn to as a solution - He had to resort to borrowing money.	منتجع يلجأ إلى
25	rift (/rɪft/)	n	serious break in relationship - There was a rift between the friends.	شق
Lessons 7&8				
26	animated (/'æn.ɪ.meɪ.tɪd/)	adj	full of life/excitement - The discussion was animated.	مفعم بالحيوية
27	arduous (/'ɑːr.dju.əs/)	adj	very difficult - The journey was arduous.	شاق
28	engage in (/ɪn'geɪdʒ ɪn/)	v	take part in - He likes to engage in sports.	يشارك في
29	major (/'meɪ.dʒər/)	adj	very important/large - Pollution is a major problem.	رئيسي/كبير
30	minor (/'maɪ.nər/)	adj	less important/small - There was a minor mistake.	ثانوي/صغير
31	nervously (/'nɜːr.vəs.li/)	adv	in an anxious way - He waited nervously for the results.	بتوتر
32	rent (/rent/)	v/n	pay to use something - They rent an apartment.	يستأجر/إيجار
33	reside (/rɪ'zaɪd/)	v	live in a place - They reside in Riyadh.	يقيم/يسكن
34	strenuous (/'stren.ju.əs/)	adj	requiring great effort - The exercise was too strenuous for him.	مجهد/شاق
35	take a breather (/teɪk ə 'briː.ðər/)	phr	take a short rest - Let's take a breather after the walk.	يأخذ استراحة قصيرة



Contextual Paragraphs**Paragraph 1**

During the economic **boom**, many people could finally **afford** new **high-tech** devices and better homes. However, some families remained **hard-pressed** to pay their **rent** and had to **seek** extra jobs. **Unfortunately**, when the market began to **deteriorate**, many were forced to **resort** to borrowing money **instead** of saving.

Paragraph 2

A severe **famine** can **decimate** crops and **displace** thousands, causing people to **emigrate** and become **migrants** in **foreign** lands. Some face **arduous** journeys and feel **perturbed** about their future. When resources are scarce, even **plenty of** effort may not be enough, and people may become **disgruntled**.

Paragraph 3

In the office, **periodic** meetings are held to discuss **major** and **minor** issues. The manager is always **meticulous** about details, and the team is often **animated** during discussions. After a **strenuous** week, everyone likes to **take a breather** and relax, so they don't become **nervously** overwhelmed.

Paragraph 4

A **rift** can develop if people don't **engage in** open communication. If small problems **mass** over time, they can **obliterate** trust. Sometimes, when the situation **necessitates** quick action, people must **swallow** their pride and work together.



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

1. Many people have been..... from their homes because of natural disasters.
 (A) decimated (B) afforded (C) displaced (D) rented
2. My cat gets..... easily by loud noises such as doorbells and car horns.
 (A) perturbed (B) foreign (C) mass (D) major
3. Graduates from high-ranking universities usually..... well paid jobs.
 (A) emigrate (B) decimate (C) seek (D) obliterate
4. Before modern transportation, going for and performing Hajj was..... a/an journey.
 (A) arduous (B) high-tech (C) foreign (D) meticulous
5. Millions of people..... every year because of wars and civil conflicts.
 (A) emigrate (B) decimate (C) seek (D) necessitate
6. Old people like to..... in the countryside away from the city crowd.
 (A) seek (B) decimate (C) reside (D) afford
7. The UN World Food Programme is working on preventing..... in poor countries.
 (A) resort (B) famine (C) rift (D) boom
8. He couldn't..... to buy a new car because he earned little money.
 (A) obliterate (B) afford (C) reside (D) decimate
9. My friend is having a problem at school. I hope it is a one.
 (A) minor (B) mass (C) perturbed (D) high-tech
10. Online shopping has recently witnessed a due to the impact of COVID-19.
 (A) famine (B) rift (C) migrant (D) boom
11. As we age, our ability to remember changes and our memory starts to.....
 (A) rent (B) afford (C) reside (D) deteriorate
12. Producing a lot of identical or very similar products is called..... production.
 (A) strenuous (B) perturbed (C) meticulous (D) mass
13. The competitors stood on the stage waiting..... for the judges' decisions.
 (A) meticulously (B) nervously (C) unfortunately (D) regardless



14.A\ An employee was fired from his work because of his bad..... attitude.

- (A) arduous (B) mass (C) disgruntled (D) strenuous

15.Although my friend is a/an..... student, he still has difficulty managing his time.

- (A) mass (B) strenuous (C) arduous (D) meticulous

16.Citrus fruits, such as oranges and lemons, are a..... source of vitamin C.

- (A) high- tech (B) major (C) disgruntled (D) strenuous

17.Crop failure due to drought or flooding could result in..... and starvation.

- (A) famine (B) resort (C) rift (D) boom

18.College students prefer to..... an apartment instead of living in a dorm.

- (A) obliterate (B) displace (C) rent (D) emigrate

19.Effective online learning..... good preparation and proper teacher training.

- (A) resides (B) necessitates (C) displaces (D) deteriorates

20.The destructive fires that swept across Australia..... thousands of houses.

- (A) afforded (B) resided (C) decimated (D) rented

21.The language barrier is the biggest challenge a..... might face.

- (A) rift (B) famine (C) boom (D) migrant

22.Hiroshima was nearly..... by the atomic bomb during World War II in 1945.

- (A) necessitated (B) obliterated (C) rented (D) afforded

23.Nowadays, most colleges are equipped with..... systems and computers.

- (A) strenuous (B) hard-pressed (C) high- tech (D) disgruntled

24....., we cannot attend the festival to meet our old friends.

- (A) Meticulously (B) Regardless (C) Unfortunately (D) Nervously

25.Learning a..... language requires practice and dedication.

- (A) disgruntled (B) perturbed (C) mass (D) foreign

26.This year, the company is..... to make the required profits.

- (A) hard-pressed (B) mass (C) high-tech (D) major



27. My brother became very..... when he received the college acceptance letter.

- (A) foreign (B) hard-pressed (C) animated (D) arduous

28. Tourists usually..... luxurious houses or flats to enjoy their vacation.

- (A) deteriorate (B) necessitate (C) obliterate (D) rent

29. Overfishing hasthe shrimp's population in the Arabian Gulf.

- (A) resided (B) rented (C) decimated (D) emigrated

30. A period of economic growth occurred in Kuwait and created an economic

- (A) boom (B) famine (C) rift (D) migrant

31. Even though he is..... about losing his job, he still wants one in the same area.

- (A) minor (B) arduous (C) high-tech (D) disgruntled

32. The doctor advised me not to do any..... exercises to avoid injuries.

- (A) mass (B) high-tech (C) strenuous (D) foreign

B- Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below

unfortunately / seek / meticulous / afford / nervously / mass

33. He saved money in order to.....a good vacation in summer.

34. The patient waited.....for the doctor to tell her the results of her tests.

35....., the conference has been cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

36.....media plays an important role in increasing awareness about health education.

37. To escape war, many people were forced to flee their homes and.....refuge and safety.



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

resort / arduous / take a breather / engage in / rift/ perturbed

38. The volcano erupted near the southern,.....far away from the center of town.
39. Group work allows students to.....meaningful activities and discussions.
40. My family is looking for a.....where we can spend our coming holidays.
41. Working too much can lead to depression, so it is important to relax and
42. There is nothing that makes me more.....than being stuck in a traffic jam.

Test yourself

Choose the best word to complete each sentence:

1. The workers became _____ when their salaries were not increased.
- (A) meticulous (B) disgruntled (C) perturbed (D) periodic
2. The new phone is very _____ and has many advanced features.
- (A) high-tech (B) strenuous (C) minor (D) famine
3. The disease may _____ the crops in the village.
- (A) deteriorate (B) decimate (C) reside (D) seek
4. The war _____ many families, forcing them to leave their homes.
- (A) rented (B) afforded (C) sought (D) displaced
5. The manager was very _____ about checking every detail.
- (A) perturbed (B) periodic (C) minor (D) meticulous
6. The students like to _____ in sports activities.
- (A) engage (B) seek (C) obliterate (D) rent
7. After the hike, we decided to _____.
- (A) seek (B) take a breather (C) deteriorate (D) emigrate



8. The company had a business _____ last year.

- (A) boom (B) famine (C) minor (D) arduous

9. They decided to _____ to another country for a better life.

- (A) afford (B) rent (C) emigrate (D) perturbed

10. The accident will _____ changes in the schedule.

- (A) rent (B) reside (C) emigrate (D) necessitate

11. She speaks three _____ languages.

- (A) foreign (B) major (C) disgruntled (D) minor

12. The exercise was too _____ for him to continue.

- (A) strenuous (B) major (C) meticulous (D) minor

13. There are both _____ and minor problems to solve.

- (A) meticulous (B) major (C) perturbed (D) animated

14. He could not _____ a new car this year.

- (A) afford (B) emigrate (C) displace (D) take a breather

15. Many _____ move to cities for work.

- (A) famines (B) rifts (C) migrants (D) booms

16. The discussion was very _____ and lively.

- (A) animated (B) arduous (C) foreign (D) hard-pressed

17. The journey across the desert was _____.

- (A) arduous (B) animated (C) major (D) minor

18. When money is tight, people are _____ to pay their bills.

- (A) hard-pressed (B) meticulous (C) major (D) foreign

19. The flood caused a _____ evacuation of the area.

- (A) mass (B) minor (C) periodic (D) high-tech

20. There was only a _____ error in the report.

- (A) minor (B) major (C) arduous (D) animated



UNIT 2 GRAMMAR

PAST PERFECT TENSE

The past perfect tense describes an action that was completed before another action or time in the past.

زمن الماضي التام يُستخدم للتعبير عن حدث اكتمل قبل حدث آخر في الماضي

2. Form / Structure

English:

Subject + had + past participle (V3)

- Example: She had finished her work.

Arabic:

التصريف الثالث للفعل + had + الفاعل

- (هي كانت قد أنهت عملها) مثال: She had finished her work.

3. Uses

- To show the order of two past events (the past perfect for the earlier event):
 - ترتيب حدث تم قبل حدث آخر.
 - When I arrived, they had left. (عندما وصلت، كانوا قد غادروا)
- In reported speech:
 - He said he had seen the movie. (قال إنه كان قد شاهد الفيلم)
- In third conditional sentences:
 - If I had known, I would have helped you. (لو كنت أعلم، لكنك ساعدتك)
- To talk about duration up to a point in the past:
 - She had lived there for ten years before moving. (كانت قد عاشت هناك لمدة عشر سنوات قبل أن تنتقل)

4. Key Words / Time Expressions

- already (بالفعل), by the time (بحلول الوقت الذي), before (قبل)
- after (بعد), as soon as, until, by, hardly, no sooner, scarcely



Examples:

- She had already left when I arrived.
○ (كانت قد غادرت بالفعل عندما وصلت)
- By the time we got there, the movie had started.
○ (بحلول الوقت الذي وصلنا فيه، كان الفيلم قد بدأ)

هام جدا: هنا حدثان في الماضي. الحدث الأول (ماضي تام) و الحدث الثاني (ماضي بسيط)

After, as soon as, because, until, hardly, no sooner, scarcely (had +v3, v2)

Before, by the time, when: (v2, had + v3)

Inversion with the past perfect

الانعكاس مع الماضي التام

Explanation

In English, when we begin a sentence with expressions like **no sooner**, **hardly**, or **scarcely**, we use **inversion** (putting "had" before the subject). This structure is used to emphasize that one action happened immediately after another in the past.

في اللغة الإنجليزية عند بدء الجملة بهذه الكلمات نقدم الفعل المساعد علي الفاعل

No sooner, hardly, scarcely == sub+had+v3.

1. No sooner...than

- I had no sooner arrived than it started to rain.
- No sooner had I arrived than it started to rain.

2. Hardly...when

- She had hardly entered the room when the meeting started.
- Hardly had she entered the room when the meeting started.



3. Scarcely...when

- We had scarcely finished dinner when the guests arrived.
- Scarcely had we finished dinner when the guests arrived

Note:

- These inversion structures are formal and mostly used in writing.
- تُستخدم هذه التراكيب غالبًا في اللغة الإنجليزية الرسمية أو الكتابية.

Unit 2 Grammar Exercises

1. My friend..... an online course before she started working on her project.
(A) has joined (B) is joining (C) had joined (D) joins
2. Before the boy..... to the zoo, he had read a lot about animals.
(A) goes (B) went (C) has gone (D) had gone
3. The government had vacated the area..... the volcano erupted.
(A) by (B) yet (C) before (D) after
4. Before that day in Switzerland, the boy..... snow in his life.
(A) can never see (B) doesn't see (C) had never seen (D) will never see
5. Before I went to the university, I..... as a carpenter for 2 years.
(A) had worked (B) work (C) will work (D) am working
6. I felt nervous because I..... a high mountain before.
(A) can't climb (B) won't climb (C) hadn't climbed (D) don't climb
7. Salim did not want to see the film because he..... the book yet.
(A) doesn't read (B) hadn't read (C) isn't reading (D) won't read
8. Ali had graduated,..... he got a job and bought his dream car.
(A) By the time (B) After (C) Before (D) So
9. After Fatma her work, she had lunch.
(A) finishes (B) has finished (C) had finished (D) will finish



10. The organization on the new vaccine after the disease had spread.
 (A) works (B) has worked (C) worked (D) had worked
11. The game had already started by the time the boys at the stadium.
 (A) arrived (B) arrive (C) had arrived (D) will arrive
12. By the time Abdullah reached the office, the meeting
 (A) had ended (B) ends (C) will be ended (D) has ended
13. the firefighting team arrived, the neighbours had already put the fire out.
 (A) So (B) Because (C) After (D) By the time
14. the movie ended, we had already finished all the popcorn.
 (A) By the time (B) After (C) As (D) So
15. When I read the message, I couldn't believe my eyes. I the competition.
 (A) win (B) was winning (C) will win (D) had won
16. When I got to the party, my friend was not there. He
 (A) was already leaving (B) had already left (C) has already left (D) is already leaving
17. The title of the book by the author.
 (A) was chosen (B) will choose (C) had chosen (D) has chosen
18. Fatigue and headaches by a lack of vitamins.
 (A) cause (B) caused (C) are caused (D) will cause
19. They haven't attended the latest Tech conference,?
 (A) do they (B) will they (C) have they (D) did they
20. You have never worked in a big company,?
 (A) did you (B) have you (C) do you (D) had you

From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

21. I washed the floor. The painter left.

(Join using: after)

- (A) I had washed the floor after the painter had left.
 (B) I washed the floor after the painter had left.
 (C) I had washed the floor after the painter left.



22. I saved my document. The computer crashed.

(Begin with: Before)

- (A) Before I saved my document, the computer had crashed.
- (B) Before I had saved my document, the computer had crashed.
- (C) Before I had saved my document, the computer crashed.

23. Salim arrived at the ceremony. Everyone left.

(Join using: By the time)

- (A) By the time Salim had arrived at the ceremony, everyone had left.
- (B) By the time Salim had arrived at the ceremony, everyone left.
- (C) By the time Salim arrived at the ceremony, everyone had left.

24. Ali worked on the English project by himself.

(Ask a question)

- (A) What does Ali do by himself?
- (B) What will Ali do by himself?
- (C) What did Ali do by himself?

25. They had arrived in New York before it got dark.

(Ask a question)

- (A) When did they arrive in New York?
- (B) When have they arrived in New York?
- (C) When had they arrived in New York?

26. The teacher had divided the students into groups before the activity.

(Make negative)

- (A) The teacher hasn't divided the students into groups before the activity.
- (B) The teacher doesn't divide the students into groups before the activity.
- (C) The teacher hadn't divided the students into groups before the activity.

27. We had revised well before we took the exam.

(Make negative)

- (A) We hadn't revised well before we took the exam.
- (B) We don't revise well before we took the exam.
- (C) We haven't revised well before we took the exam.



28. Trained teachers taught students how to write short stories.

(Make passive)

- (A) Students are taught how to write short stories by trained teachers.
- (B) Students were taught how to write short stories by trained teachers.
- (C) Students will be taught how to write short stories by trained teachers.

29. Newspapers publish TV programme schedules.

(Make passive)

- (A) TV programme schedules will be published in newspapers.
- (B) TV programme schedules were published in newspapers.
- (C) TV programme schedules are published in newspapers.

30. The librarian puts the new books on a special shelf.

(Make passive)

- (A) The new books were put on a special shelf.
- (B) The new books will be put on a special shelf.
- (C) The new books are put on a special shelf.

31. You haven't visited the website,?

(Add a question tag)

- (A) You haven't visited the website, did you?
- (B) You haven't visited the website, have you?
- (C) You haven't visited the website, will you?

32. Ali has never travelled by train,?

(Add a question tag)

- (A) Ali has never travelled by train, was he?
- (B) Ali has never travelled by train, has he?
- (C) Ali has never travelled by train, did he?

33. I should have accepted the job offer.

(Make negative)

- (A) I shouldn't have accepted the job offer.
- (B) I didn't have to accept the job offer.
- (C) I wouldn't have accepted the job offer.



34 -We should have worked as a team.

(Make negative)

- Ⓐ We didn't have to work as a team.
- Ⓑ We wouldn't have to work as a team.
- Ⓒ We shouldn't have worked as a team.

34. Ali has never travelled by train,?

(Add a question tag)

- Ⓐ Ali has never travelled by train, was he?
- Ⓑ Ali has never travelled by train, has he?
- Ⓒ Ali has never travelled by train, did he?

35. I should have accepted the job offer.

(Make negative)

- Ⓐ I shouldn't have accepted the job offer.
- Ⓑ I didn't have to accept the job offer.
- Ⓒ I wouldn't have accepted the job offer.

34 -We should have worked as a team.

(Make negative)

- Ⓐ We didn't have to work as a team.
- Ⓑ We wouldn't have to work as a team.
- Ⓒ We shouldn't have worked as a team.



UNIT 2 LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Language Function	Meaning in Arabic	Typical Expressions	Simple Example
Describing	الوصف	It is..., It looks..., It has...	It is big and red.
Discussing the law	مناقشة القانون	The law says..., It is illegal to...	The law says you must wear a seatbelt.
Expressing opinion	التعبير عن الرأي	I think..., In my opinion..., I believe...	I think school is important.
Comparing and contrasting	المقارنة والتباين	...is bigger than..., Unlike..., However...	Apples are sweeter than lemons.
Making conclusion	استخلاص النتائج	In conclusion..., Therefore..., So...	So, we should come early.
Agreeing and disagreeing	الموافقة وعدم الموافقة	I agree..., Yes, that's true..., I disagree...	I agree with you.
Giving reasons	إعطاء الأسباب	Because..., Since..., The reason is...	I am tired because I worked a lot.
Giving advantages and disadvantages	ذكر المزايا والعيوب	One advantage is..., The disadvantage is...	The advantage is it's cheap.
Planning	التخطيط	Let's..., We can..., How about...	Let's meet at 5 o'clock.
Asking for help	طلب المساعدة	Can you help me?..., Please help...	Can you help me with my bag?
Persuading	الإقناع	You should..., It's better to..., Try to...	You should see this movie!
Expressing preferences	التعبير عن التفضيل	I prefer..., I like...more..., I'd rather...	I prefer tea to coffee.
Talking about wishes/advice	التعبير عن الأمنيات/النصيحة	I wish..., If I were you..., You should...	I wish I could travel.
Expressing gratitude	التعبير عن الامتنان	Thank you..., I appreciate it..., Thanks a lot...	Thank you for your help.
Apology	الاعتذار	I'm sorry..., Please forgive me..., Excuse me...	I'm sorry I'm late.



Write what you would say in the following situation:

1. Your friend asks about the content of the essay you have written.
.....
2. The mobile phone your friend bought is not working.
.....
3. Your sister asks you about your opinion of her new dress.
.....
4. A friend says that festivals are a waste of money.
.....
5. Your teacher thinks that people should be sent to prison for all kinds of crimes.
.....
6. The policeman said that speed limits should be imposed in residential areas.
.....
7. Your father says that laws are hard to obey.
.....
8. Your advisor tells you that social media can ruin social relations.
.....
9. A friend says that all issues should be solved in court.
.....



UNIT 2 SET BOOK QUESTIONS**UNIT 2**

1- Why do people migrate?

Ⓐ They seek better life.

Ⓑ They escape from wars and famine.

2- What are the advantages and disadvantages of migration?

Advantages:

Ⓐ Migrants enjoy better life and good salary.

Disadvantages:

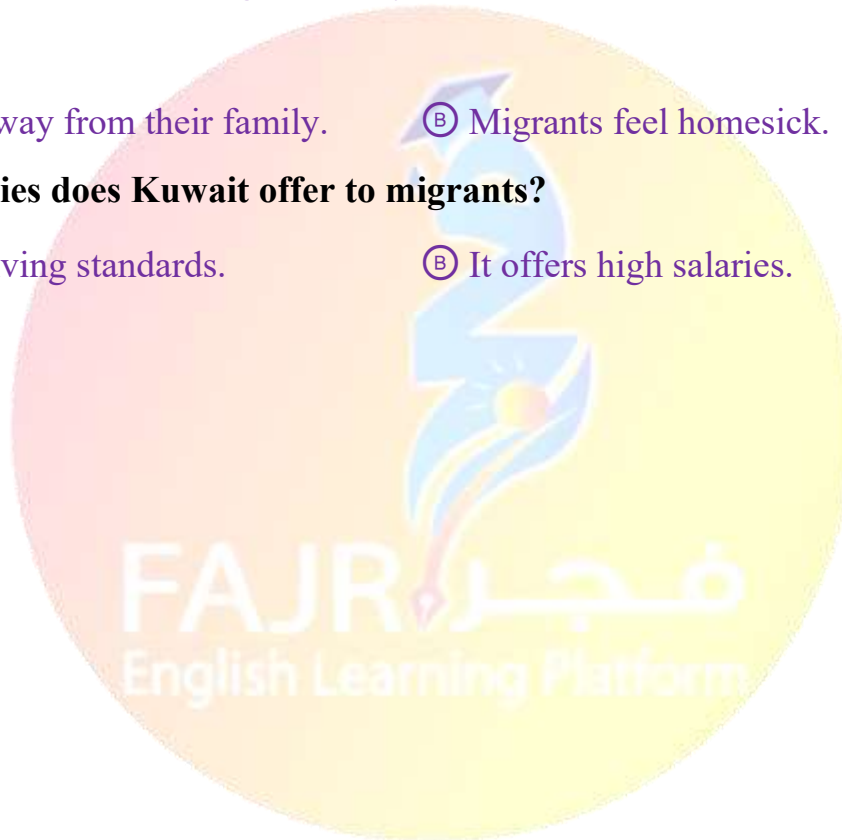
Ⓐ Migrants are away from their family.

Ⓑ Migrants feel homesick.

3- What opportunities does Kuwait offer to migrants?

Ⓐ It offers high living standards.

Ⓑ It offers high salaries.



The most important points in the unit

Advantages and disadvantages of migration

إيجابيات وسلبيات الهجرة

Advantages	المزايا	Disadvantages	العيوب
People can find better jobs and earn more money.	يمكن للناس العثور على وظائف أفضل وكسب المزيد من المال.	Cities can become too crowded.	قد تصبح المدن مزدحمة للغاية.
Migrants can send money home to help their families.	يمكن للمهاجرين إرسال المال إلى عائلاتهم لمساعدتهم.	It can be hard to learn a new language.	قد يكون من الصعب تعلم لغة جديدة.
New skills and ideas come to the new country.	تنتقل المهارات والأفكار الجديدة إلى البلد الجديد.	Some migrants face discrimination.	بعض المهاجرين يواجهون التمييز.
More workers help the economy grow.	المزيد من العمال يساعدون الاقتصاد على النمو.	Migrants may feel lonely or homesick.	قد يشعر المهاجرون بالوحدة أو الحنين للوطن.
Different cultures mix and make life more interesting.	اختلاط الثقافات المختلفة يجعل الحياة أكثر إثارة.	Public services (like schools, hospitals) may get busy.	قد تزدحم الخدمات العامة (كالمدارس والمستشفيات).
Some countries need more young workers.	بعض الدول بحاجة للمزيد من العمالة الشابة.	Families can be separated for a long time.	قد تنفصل العائلات لفترة طويلة.
Migrants may have a better life and more safety.	قد ينعم المهاجرون بحياة أفضل وأكثر أماناً.	Finding a job or home can be difficult.	قد يكون إيجاد عمل أو سكن أمراً صعباً.
Less unemployment in the country people leave.	يقل معدل البطالة في البلد الذي يغادره الناس.	Some people may lose jobs or get lower pay.	قد يفقد بعض الناس وظائفهم أو يحصلون على رواتب أقل.



SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. How did Kuwait benefit from migrants after the economic boom?

.....

2. Why do people usually migrate?

.....

3. What are the advantages of migration?

.....

4. What problems might a migrant face in the foreign country?

.....

5. How are some host countries negatively affected by migration?

.....

6. What does Kuwait offer to attract migrants and skilled workers?

.....

7. What terrible consequences (effects) do civil wars/ conflicts have on people?

.....

8. How has Kuwait provided a good home for migrant skilled workers?

.....



UNIT 2 WRITING (EXPOSITORY)

For a lot of people around the world, migration has become the solution to many of their problems.

Plan and write an essay of not less than **14** sentences (**160** words) **discussing the reasons why people migrate and the benefits of migration for people and countries.**

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

.....

.....

Body:

Paragraph 1:

.....

.....

.....

Paragraph 2:

.....

.....

.....

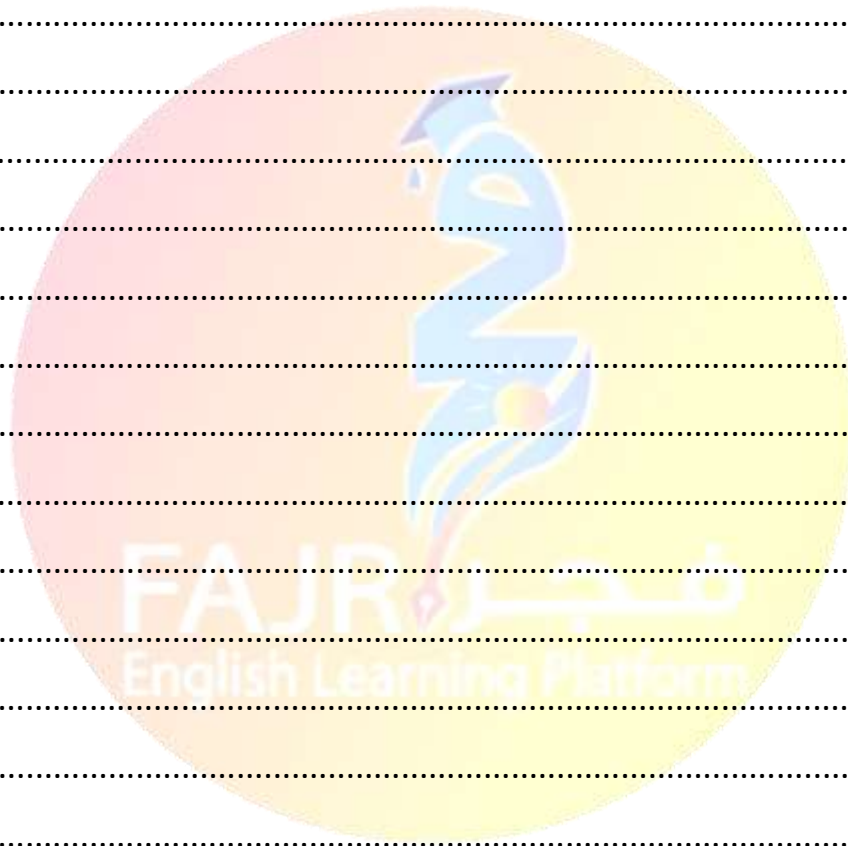
Conclusion:

.....

.....



Topic (100 Marks)



Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paragraphing and number of sentences	Spelling	Grammar	HW, spacing and punctuation	Total
60	10	10	10	10	100



GRADE 12 – UNIT TWO – READING COMPREHENSION

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

1. What best expresses the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) All twins live identical lives.
 - (B) Some women give birth to identical twins.
 - (C) Genetics plays a major role in shaping personality.
 - (D) Personality is largely determined by physical appearance.

2. The underlined word '**diverged**' in the 4th paragraph means:
 - (A) returned
 - (B) increased
 - (C) completed
 - (D) separated

3. What does the underlined word '**they**' in the 2nd paragraph refer to?
 - (A) tiny differences
 - (B) physical appearances
 - (C) two identical twins
 - (D) close friends

4. As adults, the Jim twins:
 - (A) served as part-time officers.
 - (B) had pets with different names.
 - (C) suffered from fatal diseases.
 - (D) drove different types of cars.

5. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE about identical twins?
 - (A) They are unique but similar to each other.
 - (B) They share habits and personality traits.
 - (C) They have totally different DNA.
 - (D) They are less common than non-identical twins.



B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6. Where are non-identical twins mainly common?

.....

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

.....

8. What information does the Minnesota Twin Study provide?

.....

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

.....



GRADE 12 – UNIT TWO – SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Water is the most important element for the preservation of life. We humans, as the most intelligent species on Earth, should understand the importance of clean water to ensure a sufficient supply for our future generations. However, since 71% of the Earth's surface consists of water, why should we save it? The first reason is because water is a vital part of our everyday life; it is required in almost everything we do. Another important reason is to grow food. Products such as fruits and vegetables require water to grow. In addition, water protects our ecosystem and wildlife. Every species on this planet needs water to live and survive. Finally, water helps to preserve our environment and reduce pollution by reducing the energy required to process and deliver to homes, businesses, farms, and communities.

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

Why is saving water important?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

RUBRICS	Content/ relevanc e of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Format	Total
	30	20	5	5	60



GRADE 12 – UNIT TWO – TRANSLATION

Translate the following into good English:

أحمد : لماذا يترك بعض الناس منازلهم للعيش في بلد أجنبي ؟
سالم : يهاجر بعض الناس بسبب الحروب وللبحث عن فرص عمل أفضل.

.....

.....

خالد: هاجر العديد من الأوربيين الى الكويت بعد الطفرة النفطية.
على : نعم ، فقد جاؤوا للبحث عن حياة أفضل والمساعدة في تنمية الكويت.

.....

.....

فهد : ان أحد سلبيات الهجرة هو الشعور بالحنين للوطن.
طلال : هذا صحيح، ولكن الهجرة في كثير من الأحيان تساعد على تحسين مستوى المعيشة.

.....

.....

FAJR
English Learning Platform



Unit 3 Human values

#	Word (Transcription)	POS	Definition & Example	Arabic Meaning
1	Lesson 1 & 2 abuse (/ə'bjʊ:s/)	n/v	Wrong or cruel treatment He suffered abuse at work.	إساءة/إيذاء
2	anthropologist (/ˌæn.θrə'pɒl.ə.dʒɪst/)	n	A person who studies humans and societies The anthropologist traveled to Africa for research.	عالم أنثروبولوجيا
3	apparent (/ə'pær.ənt/)	adj	Clearly visible or understood It was apparent that he was upset.	واضح
4	attribute (/ə'trɪb.ju:t/)	n/v	Quality or feature Patience is a good attribute in a teacher.	سمة/ينسب إلى
5	charitable (/'tʃær.ɪ.tə.bəl/)	adj	Giving help to those in need She is a charitable person.	خيري
6	compassion (/kəm'pæf.ən/)	n	Sympathy for others' suffering He showed compassion to the homeless.	تعاطف
7	discrimination (/dɪ'skrɪm.ɪ'nei.fən/)	n	Unfair treatment of people We must fight against discrimination.	تمييز
8	diversity (/daɪ'vɜ:.sə.ti/)	n	Variety; being different The city is known for its diversity.	تنوع
9	empathy (/'em.pə.θi/)	n	Ability to understand others' feelings Empathy helps us support each other.	تعاطف/ تفهم لمشاعر الآخرين
10	ethnographer (/eθ'nɒg.rə.fər/)	n	A person who studies cultures The ethnographer wrote about village life.	عالم أنثوغرافيا
11	impulse (/'ɪm.pʌls/)	n	Sudden desire to act He bought the car on impulse.	دافع/اندفاع
12	incapable (/ɪn'keɪ.pə.bəl/)	adj	Not able to do something She is incapable of lying.	غير قادر
13	inevitable (/ɪn'ev.ɪ.tə.bəl/)	adj	Certain to happen Change is inevitable.	لا مفر منه
14	legislation (/ˌledʒ.ɪ'sleɪ.fən/)	n	Laws made by a government The new legislation protects workers.	تشريع
15	liberty (/'lɪb.ə.ti/)	n	Freedom People fought for their liberty.	حرية
16	minority (/maɪ'nɒr.ə.ti/)	n	Smaller group in a population The minority voiced their concerns.	أقلية
17	overview (/'əʊ.və.vju:/)	n	General summary The teacher gave an overview of the topic.	نظرة عامة
18	tolerance (/'tɒl.ər.əns/)	n	Willingness to accept differences Tolerance is important in society.	تسامح
19	universal (/ˌju:.nɪ'vɜ:.səl/)	adj	True or common everywhere Education is a universal right.	عالمي
20	value (/'væl.ju:/)	n/v	Importance or worth We value honesty in our school.	قيمة/يقدر

21	Lesson 3 aftermath (/'ɑ:f.tə.mæθ/)	n	Result or consequence The aftermath of the storm was terrible.	أعقاب/نتيجة
22	deploy (/di'plɔɪ/)	v	Move into position for action The army will deploy troops.	ينشر/يستخدم
23	ethnicity (/eθ'nɪs.ə.ti/)	n	Belonging to a social group People of different ethnicities live here.	عرق/إثنية
24	hardship (/'hɑ:d.ʃɪp/)	n	Severe suffering or difficulty They faced hardship during the war.	معاناة/مشقة
25	voluntary (/'vɒl.ən.tər.i/)	adj	Done by choice, not force She does voluntary work at the hospital.	تطوعي
26	vulnerable (/'vʌl.nərə.ə.bəl/)	adj	Easily hurt or harmed Children are vulnerable to disease.	معرض للخطر/ضعيف
27	L 4 & 5 aggressive (/ə'ɡres.ɪv/)	adj	Ready to attack or argue The dog became aggressive.	عدواني
28	compassionately (/kəm'pæf.ən.ət.li/)	adv	With sympathy and care The nurse spoke compassionately.	بتعاطف
29	cry over spilt milk (/kraɪ 'əʊ.vər spɪlt milk/)	idiom	Worry about something that cannot be changed Don't cry over spilt milk.	لا تبك على اللين المسكوب
30	enfranchisement (/ɪn'fræn.tʃaɪz.mənt/)	n	Giving the right to vote Women fought for their enfranchisement.	منح حق التصويت
31	extravagant (/ɪk'stræv.ə.ɡənt/)	adj	Spending too much He led an extravagant lifestyle.	مبذر
32	frail (/freɪl/)	adj	Weak or easily broken The old man was frail.	ضعيف/هزيل
33	over a barrel (/ ,əʊ.vər ə 'bær.əl/)	idiom	In a helpless situation They had him over a barrel.	في موقف ضعيف
34	over the hill (/ ,əʊ.vər ðə 'hɪl/)	idiom	Too old to be useful He thinks he's over the hill.	تجاوز سن الشباب
35	over the top (/ ,əʊ.vər ðə 'tɒp/)	idiom	Too extreme The decorations were over the top.	مبالغ فيه
36	suffrage (/'sʌf.rɪdʒ/)	n	The right to vote Suffrage was granted to women.	حق التصويت
37	tide someone over (/taɪd 'sʌm.wʌn 'əʊ.vər/)	phr v	Help someone through a difficult time She lent me money to tide me over.	يساعد شخص على تجاوز أزمة
38	L 7 & 8 alleviate (/ə'li:vi.ert/)	v	Make less severe The medicine will alleviate your pain.	يخفف
39	Appeal (/ə'pi:l/)	v/n	Make a request for help The charity made an appeal for donations.	يناشد/مناشدة
40	avert (/ə'vɜ:t/)	v	Prevent something bad They tried to avert disaster.	يتجنب/يحول دون

41	campaign (/kæm'peɪn/)	n/v	Organized activities for a goal They campaign for equal rights.	حملة/بشن حملة
42	commitment (/kə'mɪt.mənt/)	n	Dedication to a cause Her commitment to volunteering is strong.	التزام
43	dire (/daɪər/)	adj	Very serious or urgent The refugees are in dire need of help.	شديد/طارئ
44	donate (/dəʊ'neɪt/)	v	Give money or goods for a cause Please donate blood if you can.	يتبرع
45	extensive (/ɪk'sten.sɪv/)	adj	Large in amount or area The flood caused extensive damage.	واسع/شامل
46	humanitarian (/hjuː.mæn.i'teə.ri.ən/)	adj/n	Concerned with improving lives Humanitarian aid saved many lives.	إنساني
47	in leaps and bounds (/ɪn li:ps ənd baʊndz/)	idiom	Very quickly The company is growing in leaps and bounds.	بسرعة كبيرة
48	underprivileged (/ˌʌn.də'prɪv.əl.ɪdʒd/)	adj	Lacking basic needs The charity helps underprivileged children.	محروم/فقير

Unit 3 Human values

Contextual Paragraphs

Paragraph 1

After the war, the **aftermath** left many people facing **hardship** and feeling **vulnerable**. Humanitarian organizations quickly **deployed** aid workers to help **alleviate** suffering. Many people made a(n) **appeal** for food and medicine, and **charitable** groups responded by sending **extensive** supplies. Volunteers worked **compassionately** to help the **underprivileged**.

Paragraph 2

In modern societies, **diversity** and **tolerance** are considered **universal values**. An **anthropologist** or **ethnographer** might give an **overview** of how different **ethnicities** live together. However, **discrimination** against a **minority** group is still **apparent** in some places, and new **legislation** is sometimes needed to protect **liberty** and **suffrage**.

Paragraph 3

Some people act on **impulse** and make **extravagant** purchases, while others are more careful. In times of **dire** need, it is important not to **cry over spilt milk** but to **commit** to helping others. **Voluntary** organizations often **campaign** for **enfranchisement** and support those who are **frail** or **incapable** of helping themselves.

Paragraph 4

If you are **over a barrel** or feel **over the hill**, remember that help is available. Friends can **tide you over** during tough times. It is **inevitable** that everyone faces challenges, but with **empathy** and **compassion**, we can **avert** the worst outcomes. Don't be **aggressive** or **over the top**—treat others with respect and kindness.



UNIT – THREE - VOCABULARY

1- The more students know the..... of time, the more they use it efficiently.

- (A) value (B) impulse (C) overview (D) commitment

2- The decision of the UN has been made to.....extra troops for the sake of peace.

- (A) donate (B) deploy (C) avert (D) alleviate

3- His Highness the late Sheikh Sabah was named the leader of..... work in 2016 by the United Nations .

- (A) incapable (B) universal (C) humanitarian (D) frail

4- More students should be encouraged to join.....campaigns.

- (A) inevitable (B) aggressive (C) extravagant (D) charitable

5- Islam teaches us to appreciate our differences and the.....of our world.

- (A) abuse (B) diversity (C) discrimination (D) appeal

6..... study and describe the customs of different people and cultures.

- (A) Ethnographers (B) Campaigns (C) Minorities (D) Attributes

7- Efforts are being made to..... war and find a diplomatic solution to the crisis.

- (A) value (B) alleviate (C) deploy (D) avert

8- I couldn't resist the..... to laugh when I heard my friend's joke.

- (A) impulse (B) attribute (C) minority (D) legislation

9- Unemployment among the youth has become a/an..... problem.

- (A) incapable (B) extravagant (C) universal (D) frail

10- British women first gained..... the early 20th century, specifically in 1918.

- (A) empathy (B) suffrage (C) impulse (D) overview

11- It is normal to like or dislike someone for no.....reason.

- (A) frail (B) incapable (C) apparent (D) charitable

12- Medical items have been..... to the areas most hit by the pandemic.

- (A) valued (B) alleviated (C) averted (D) donated

13- Lots of people have dedicated themselves to helping families upon some TV's

- (A) value (B) impulse (C) overview (D) appeal



14- Many online..... were launched to warn people of the overuse of social media.

- (A) liberties (B) attributes (C) campaigns (D) minorities

15- Our business has been growing.....It is now attracting more and more clients.

- (A) over the hill (B) in leaps and bounds (C) over a barrel (D) over the top

16- Countries have legislation protecting minorities from.....and discrimination.

- (A) ethnicity (B) attribute (C) empathy (D) abuse

17- Kuwaiti laws preserve the rights of all people against

- (A) discrimination (B) appeal (C) impulse (D) liberty

18- Many people suffer from..... conditions and poverty all over the world.

- (A) extensive (B) dire (C) extravagant (D) apparent

19- Millions of people are suffering from economic..... because of wars.

- (A) appeal (B) hardship (C) legislation (D) suffrage

20- During dire situations, Kuwaitis show great.....with people in need.

- (A) compassion (B) diversity (C) ethnographer (D) liberty

21- Kuwaitis get the voting..... at the age of 21.

- (A) appeal (B) anthropologist (C) appeal (D) enfranchisement

22- The accident was..... due to his careless driving at extremely high speed.

- (A) charitable (B) underprivileged (C) inevitable (D) vulnerable

23- Young people have become a.....in the countryside by moving to the city.

- (A) liberty (B) legislation (C) minority (D) diversity

24- When the other team discovered our secret plans, they could put us

- (A) over a barrel (B) over the hill (C) over the top (D) in leaps and bounds

25- Many companies establish job opportunities for people in.....areas.

- (A) aggressive (B) underprivileged (C) apparent (D) extravagant

26- Fahad does..... work for The Kuwait Red Crescent Society twice a week.

- (A) voluntary (B) underprivileged (C) apparent (D) extravagant

27- Many injured people sent a/an.....for special rescue teams after the earthquake.

- (A) discrimination (B) liberty (C) impulse (D) appeal



28-Medical discoveries and remedies for diseases have... many patients' sufferings.

- (A) valued (B) alleviated (C) averted (D) donated

29- I like to be a/an..... because humanity related science is full of secrets.

- (A) anthropologist (B) impulse (C) aftermath (D) attribute

30- Effective communication is an essential.....for a successful employee.

- (A) appeal (B) attribute (C) legislation (D) suffrage

31- During the holy month of Ramadan,..... organisations receive donations.

- (A) charitable (B) aggressive (C) inevitable (D) frail

32- My brother showed sincere..... to his obligations as a doctor.

- (A) commitment (B) appeal (C) impulse (D) abuse

33- We should treat the elderly with great respect and deal.....with them.

- (A) compassionately (B) unfortunately (C) nervously (D) regardless

34- Doctors should develop..... , trust, and compassion with their patients.

- (A) empathy (B) suffrage (C) impulse (D) overview

35- The injured employee had the right to compensation, but his claims were.....

- (A) underprivileged (B) charitable (C) aggressive (D) extravagant

36- Special..... was passed to protect the rights and preservation of animals.

- (A) compassion (B) attribute (C) legislation (D) suffrage

37- People often have to fight for their..... in many nations.

- (A) discrimination (B) appeal (C) impulse (D) liberty

38-The lead scientist asked his team for a brief.....of all the findings of the research.

- (A) empathy (B) suffrage (C) impulse (D) overview

39- The student's jokes were so..... that everyone got upset.

- (A) over the hill (B) in leaps and bounds (C) over a barrel (D) over the top

40- Although he is 65 years old, he is not yet

- (A) over the hill (B) in leaps and bounds (C) over a barrel (D) over the top

41- All participants in the contest are different in age, nationality, and

- (A) discrimination (B) ethnicity (C) impulse (D) liberty



42- The manager said that the 50KD raise should.....until the end of the month.

- (A) over the hill (B) in leaps and bounds (C) tide someone over (D) over the top

43- We should provide assistance to.....people, without any discrimination.

- (A) charitable (B) aggressive (C) inevitable (D) vulnerable

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(campaign – humanitarian – value – alleviated – tolerance – frail)

44- The..... succeeded in raising enough money for food and medicine for refugees.

45- At age 85, she was so..... that her son had to help her in and out of the car.

46- is a human that should be taught to children at an early age.

47- My brother has..... interests. He contributes to many charitable works.

48- People usually..... health when they experience sickness.

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

(suffrage / incapable / crying over spilt milk / diversity / aggressive / tiding someone over)

49- In 2005 in Kuwait, women were granted their..... and full political rights.

50- London Zoo has a rich..... of animal and plant life, making it worth visiting.

51- Some children may become Parents should help them learn patience and respect.

52- The teams are upset after their defeat, but there is no point

53- We must extend a helping hand to those who are physically and mentally

Test yourself

Choose the best word to complete each sentence.

1. The organization works to help _____ children in poor areas.

- (A) voluntary (B) extravagant (C) frail (D) underprivileged

2. The nurse spoke _____ to the frightened patient.

- (A) apparently (B) aggressively (C) compassionately (D) ultimately

3. The new _____ protects people from unfair treatment.
 (A) overview (B) legislation (C) campaign (D) suffrage
4. The flood caused _____ damage to the village.
 (A) extensive (B) universal (C) tolerant (D) frail
5. The teacher gave an _____ of the lesson before starting.
 (A) overview (B) aftermath (C) campaign (D) diversity
6. She decided to _____ blood to help the hospital.
 (A) alleviate (B) donate (C) deploy (D) avert
7. The right to vote is called _____.
 (A) impulse (B) attribute (C) suffrage (D) value
8. The city is famous for its cultural _____.
 (A) campaign (B) aftermath (C) overview (D) diversity
9. The boy acted on _____ and bought the toy.
 (A) overview (B) commitment (C) impulse (D) legislation
10. It is _____ that everyone will grow old.
 (A) inevitable (B) frail (C) voluntary (D) apparent
11. The charity made an _____ for help after the disaster.
 (A) enfranchisement (B) overview (C) attribute (D) appeal
12. The doctor tried to _____ the patient's pain.
 (A) value (B) tide (C) alleviate (D) deploy
13. He showed great _____ for the homeless man.
 (A) overview (B) compassion (C) legislation (D) campaign
14. The _____ led a study on ancient cultures.
 (A) attribute (B) campaign (C) anthropologist (D) suffrage
15. The _____ spent too much money on clothes.
 (A) extravagant (B) voluntary (C) frail (D) underprivileged
16. The _____ of women was a major victory.
 (A) overview (B) enfranchisement (C) campaign (D) aftermath

17. The old woman was too _____ to walk alone.
 (A) tolerant (B) aggressive (C) apparent (D) frail
18. The _____ of the campaign was to help children.
 (A) aftermath (B) commitment (C) overview (D) attribute
19. The nurse treated the patient with _____ and care.
 (A) overview (B) legislation (C) empathy (D) campaign
20. The new law will _____ discrimination in the workplace.
 (A) attribute (B) tide (C) deploy (D) avert
21. The _____ for equal rights lasted for years.
 (A) campaign (B) aftermath (C) overview (D) attribute
22. He is _____ of lifting heavy boxes.
 (A) apparent (B) incapable (C) voluntary (D) frail
23. The decorations were _____ and too much for the small room.
 (A) over the top (B) over a barrel (C) frail (D) dire
24. The group fights against _____ in hiring practices.
 (A) campaign (B) aftermath (C) overview (D) discrimination
25. The old man thinks he is _____ and can't work anymore.
 (A) frail (B) over a barrel (C) over the hill (D) dire
26. The _____ of freedom is important to everyone.
 (A) value (B) aftermath (C) overview (D) attribute
27. The _____ child needed special care.
 (A) voluntary (B) over the hill (C) vulnerable (D) extravagant
28. The manager gave a _____ of the company's goals.
 (A) overview (B) aftermath (C) campaign (D) attribute
29. The _____ dog barked at everyone.
 (A) aggressive (B) frail (C) voluntary (D) apparent
30. The law gives everyone _____ to express their opinion.
 (A) overview (B) aftermath (C) liberty (D) campaign

31. It was _____ that the answer was correct.

- (A) dire (B) frail (C) extravagant (D) apparent

32. The man was _____ by his debts and could not escape.

- (A) over a barrel (B) over the hill (C) frail (D) voluntary

33. He always tells people not to _____.

- (A) deploy (B) avert (C) cry over spilt milk (D) alleviate

UNIT - TWO - GRAMMAR

Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner describe *how* an action is performed. They answer the question: **How?**
ظرف الحال

يصف كيف تم الحدث. وهو إجابة لسؤال كيف.

- Example: She sings **beautifully**. (How does she sing? Beautifully.)
- Example: He ran **quickly**. (How did he run? Quickly.)
- Example: The baby slept **peacefully**.

How to Form Adverbs of Manner

1. Regular Formation: Add -ly to the Adjective *لتكوين الحال نضيف للصفة: ly*

Adjective	Adverb of Manner
quick	quickly
slow	slowly
careful	carefully
polite	politely
masterful	masterfully

2. Spelling Changes

- **Adjectives ending in -y:** Change the **y** to **i** and add **-ly**.
 - happy → happily
 - easy → easily
- **Adjectives ending in -le:** Change the **-e** to **-y**.
 - gentle → gently
 - simple → simply
- **Adjectives ending in -ic:** Add **-ally** (not just -ly).
 - basic → basically
 - tragic → tragically

3. Irregular Adverbs of Manner:

هناك بعض الأحوال الشاذة

Some adverbs do **not** follow the -ly rule:

Adjective	Adverb of Manner
good	well
fast	fast
hard	hard
late	late
early	early

- ❖ Example: He is a **good** student. He studies **well**.
- ❖ Example: She runs **fast**. (Not *fastly*)
- ❖ Example: He works **hard**. (Not *hardly*)

How to Change a Noun to an Adverb

كيف نحول الاسم إلى حال

New born babies should be held with care.

New born babies should be held carefully.

“Don’t speak while explaining the lesson.” The teacher shouted with anger.

“Don’t speak while explaining the lesson.” The teacher shouted angrily.

Where to Place Adverbs of Manner in a Sentence

أين نضع الحال

• After the main verb:

بعد الفعل الاساسي

- She spoke **softly**.
- He drives **carefully**.

• After the object:

بعد المفعول

- He opened the door **quietly**.

• Before the verb (for emphasis):

قبل الفعل الأساسي (للتأكيد)

- She **gently** placed the baby in the crib.

Note: Do not put the adverb between the verb and its object.

لاحظ لا تضع الحال بين الفعل الأساسي والمفعول

- **Incorrect:** He ate **quickly** the cake.
- **Correct:** He ate the cake **quickly**.

If conditionals type 0, type 1, type 2, type 3

1. Zero Conditional (Type 0) الحالة الصفرية

Form: If + present simple, present simple

Examples:

- If you heat ice, it melts.
- If it rains, the grass gets wet.
- When the sun goes down, it gets dark.

Uses:

- To express general truths, scientific facts, or things that always happen under certain conditions. للتعبير عن الحقائق العلمية و الحقائق العامة
- Often used for instructions: عند إعطاء التعليمات
 - If Bill phones, tell him to meet me at the cinema.
- "If" can often be replaced by "when" without changing the meaning.

2. First Conditional (Type 1)

Form: If + present simple, will + base verb

Examples:

- If it's sunny tomorrow, I will go to the beach.
- If you study hard, you will pass your exams.
- You will pass your exams if you study hard.

Uses:

- Used when the condition is likely to happen. حدث محتمل الحدوث
- Can also use other modals (may, might, can) or imperatives in the main clause:
 - If you see her, tell her I was here.

3. Second Conditional (Type 2)

Form: If + past simple, would + base verb

Examples:

- If I won the lottery, I would travel around the world.
- If I were you, I would study more for the test.
- If we had a garden, we could have a cat.

Uses:

- To talk about unlikely situations in the present or future. **حدث غير محتمل**
- Used for dreams, advice, or situations that are not true now.
- **تعبّر الحالة الثانية أيضا عن أحلام, نصيحة, أو مواقف غير حقيقية الآن**
- "Were" is often used instead of "was" after "if" (If I were you...).
- Can use other modals (could, might, should) in the main clause:
 - If I had more free time, I could learn a new language.

4. Third Conditional (Type 3)

Form: If + past perfect, would have + past participle

Examples:

- If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.
- She would have passed the exam if she had studied harder.
- If you had driven more carefully, you would not have had an accident.

Uses:

- To talk about unreal situations in the past (things that did not happen).
- **حدث لم يحدث في الماضي. مستحيل تغييره لأنه انتهى في الماضي**
- Used to express regret in the past. **للتعبير عن الندم**
- Can use other modals (could have, might have, should have) in the main clause:



- If he had received the message, he might have replied to it.

Summary Table

Type	Form	Example	Use
Zero	If + v1, v1	If you heat ice, it melts.	General truths, scientific facts
First	If + v1, will + infinitive	If it rains, I will stay home.	Real, possible future situations
Second	If + v2, would + infinitive	If I won the lottery, I would travel around the world.	Unreal, hypothetical present/future
Third	If + had +v3, would have + v3	If I had studied, I would have passed the exam.	Unreal, hypothetical past

The order of clauses can be reversed without changing the meaning.



UNIT- THREE - GRAMMAR – EXERCISES

Choose the correct answer:

1. If she _____ more carefully, she wouldn't have made so many mistakes.
☐ (A) works ☐ (B) worked ☐ (C) had worked ☐ (D) will work
2. The teacher explained the lesson _____ so that even the weakest student could understand.
☐ (A) simple ☐ (B) simply ☐ (C) simplicity ☐ (D) simplistic
3. If I _____ the answer, I would tell you.
☐ (A) know ☐ (B) knew ☐ (C) had known ☐ (D) will know
4. He completed the assignment _____, which impressed his professor.
☐ (A) efficient ☐ (B) efficiently ☐ (C) efficiency ☐ (D) efficacious
5. If the weather _____ bad, the match is postponed.
☐ (A) is ☐ (B) was ☐ (C) will be ☐ (D) would be
6. The children listened _____ as the storyteller described the adventure.
☐ (A) attentive ☐ (B) attentively ☐ (C) attention ☐ (D) attentiveness
7. If you _____ earlier, you wouldn't be late now.
☐ (A) leave ☐ (B) left ☐ (C) had left ☐ (D) will leave
8. The chef prepared the meal _____, earning praise from the guests.
☐ (A) exquisite ☐ (B) exquisitely ☐ (C) exquisiteness ☐ (D) exquisites
9. If they _____ the warning, they might have avoided the accident.
☐ (A) heed ☐ (B) heeded ☐ (C) had heeded ☐ (D) will heed
10. The athlete ran _____ despite the challenging conditions.
☐ (A) remarkable ☐ (B) remarkably ☐ (C) remark ☐ (D) remarkablyly



Choose the correct answer:

1. If people follow traffic rules, car accidents _____ a thing of the past.
 (A) would become (B) will become (C) would have become (D) became
2. The man was _____ injured in the accident. It took him long to recover.
 (A) serious (B) more serious (C) seriously (D) as seriously as
3. If you hadn't wasted your time, you _____ high marks.
 (A) get (B) would have got (C) will get (D) are getting
4. The play was very sad. The final scene ended _____.
 (A) tragedy (B) tragically (C) tragedies (D) tragic
5. If he _____ me to his birthday party, I will attend it.
 (A) invites (B) had invited (C) is inviting (D) invited
6. You can hear what I'm saying _____ you keep quiet.
 (A) if (B) unless (C) although (D) despite
7. The shoes don't fit _____, I think I need a bigger size.
 (A) comfortably (B) more comfortable (C) comfortable (D) the most comfortable
8. If it hadn't been for your sincere effort, you _____ your job.
 (A) lost (B) will lose (C) lose (D) would have lost
9. A new born baby should be held _____.
 (A) care (B) careful (C) caring (D) carefully
10. You will probably become ill _____ you continue eating fatty meals.
 (A) unless (B) if (C) in order to (D) unlike

Choose the correct answer as required:

- 1- If I were a scientist, I (do) my best to invent a vaccine for COVID-19. (Correct the verb)
 (A) If I were a scientist, I will do my best to invent a vaccine for COVID-19.
 (B) If I were a scientist, I would do my best to invent a vaccine for COVID-19.
 (C) If I were a scientist, I would have done my best to invent a vaccine for COVID-19.



- 2- This boy behaves (nice) to every person he meets. (Correct the word)
- (A) This boy behaves in a nicely way to every person he meets.
- (B) This boy behaves in a nicely to every person he meets.
- (C) This boy behaves nicely to every person he meets.
- 3- You need a passport if (Complete)
- (A) You need a passport if you want to travel abroad.
- (B) You need a passport if you wanted to travel abroad.
- (C) You need a passport if you had wanted to travel abroad.
- 4- We should treat the needy with compassion. (Use: compassionately)
- (A) We should treat the needy compassionately.
- (B) We should treat the needy with compassionately.
- (C) We should treat the needy in compassionately.
- 5- My brother didn't watch the film because he had slept early. (Use: If)
- (A) My brother will watch the film, if he doesn't sleep early.
- (B) My brother would watch the film, if he didn't sleep early.
- (C) My brother would have watched the film, if he hadn't slept early.
- 6- He had not trained well, so he lost the match. (Use : If)
- (A) If he had trained well, he would not lose the match.
- (B) If he had trained well, he would not have to lose the match.
- (C) If he had trained well, he would not have lost the match.
- 7- If he hadn't been under a lot of stress, (Complete)
- (A) If he hadn't been under a lot of stress, he would have passed his driving test.
- (B) If he hadn't been under a lot of stress, he would pass his driving test.
- (C) If he hadn't been under a lot of stress, he will pass his driving test.
- 8- Schools are allowed to declare a holiday if it (rain) heavily. (Correct)
- (A) Schools are allowed to declare a holiday if it rains heavily.
- (B) Schools are allowed to declare a holiday if it rained heavily.
- (C) Schools are allowed to declare a holiday if it is raining heavily.



9- If you heat butter on fire,

(Complete)

- Ⓐ If you heat butter on fire, it melts.
- Ⓑ If you heat butter on fire, it melted.
- Ⓒ If you heat butter on fire, would melt.

10- If he had attended all lessons, he

(Complete)

- Ⓐ If he had attended all lessons, he would have got higher marks.
- Ⓑ If he had attended all lessons, he will get higher marks.
- Ⓒ If he had attended all lessons, he gets higher marks.



UNIT THREE – LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Language Function	Meaning in Arabic	Typical Expressions	Simple Example
Describing	الوصف	It is..., It looks..., It has...	It is big and red.
Discussing the law	مناقشة القانون	The law says..., It is illegal to...	The law says you must wear a seatbelt.
Expressing opinion	التعبير عن الرأي	I think..., In my opinion..., I believe...	I think school is important.
Comparing and contrasting	المقارنة والتباين	...is bigger than..., Unlike..., However...	Apples are sweeter than lemons.
Making conclusion	استخلاص النتائج	In conclusion..., Therefore..., So...	So, we should come early.
Agreeing and disagreeing	الموافقة وعدم الموافقة	I agree..., Yes, that's true..., I disagree...	I agree with you.
Giving reasons	إعطاء الأسباب	Because..., Since..., The reason is...	I am tired because I worked a lot.
Giving advantages and disadvantages	ذكر المزايا والعيوب	One advantage is..., The disadvantage is...	The advantage is it's cheap.
Planning	التخطيط	Let's..., We can..., How about...	Let's meet at 5 o'clock.
Asking for help	طلب المساعدة	Can you help me?..., Please help...	Can you help me with my bag?
Persuading	الإقناع	You should..., It's better to..., Try to...	You should see this movie!
Expressing preferences	التعبير عن التفضيل	I prefer..., I like...more..., I'd rather...	I prefer tea to coffee.
Talking about wishes/advice	التعبير عن الأمنيات/النصيحة	I wish..., If I were you..., You should...	I wish I could travel.
Expressing gratitude	التعبير عن الامتنان	Thank you..., I appreciate it..., Thanks a lot...	Thank you for your help.
Apology	الاعتذار	I'm sorry..., Please forgive me..., Excuse me...	I'm sorry I'm late.



Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. A journalist asks for your opinion about using animals in research and experiments.

.....

2. A friend says that the media reports current events as fairly and truthfully as possible.

.....

2. Your teacher invited you to talk about your plans for the future.

.....

3. You want to persuade a close friend to join a public charity.

.....

4. You were asked why you donate large sums to the less fortunate.

.....

5. You want your friends to join you on a research expedition about marine life.

.....

6. A friend of yours says it is important to treat people kindly.

.....

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

.....

8. Your teacher wants to know your opinion about online learning.

.....

9. Someone wants to know more information about Kuwait Scientific Center.

.....

10. Your father asks you about the possible universities for your future study.

.....

11. As you have visited Al-Jahra Nature Reserve, your teacher wants you to describe it.

.....



UNIT THREE – SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1-What universal human values do most societies share?

respect, love, compassion, empathy, generosity, freedom, tolerance

2- Why are human values important?

- Ⓐ They make us live in peace.
- Ⓑ They reduce violence.

3-How can we express compassion and empathy in the society?

- Ⓐ By donating money to the poor.
- Ⓑ By dedicating our time and effort to help others.

4-How do governments reinforce the human values?

How do governments protect basic human rights?

- Ⓐ Governments should raise people's awareness.
- Ⓑ Governments should make laws to protect people.

5-How can society benefit from human values?

People live in peace.

6-How is freedom perceived by most cultures?

Doing whatever you like without hurting others.

7-How does Islam care about human values?

- Ⓐ Islam is built upon moral values.
- Ⓑ Islam emphasizes the necessity of maintaining human values.

The most important points in the unit

أهم نقاط الوحدة

1. The Importance of Human Values

أهمية القيم الإنسانية

English	Arabic (العربية)
1. Guide our behavior and decisions.	توجه سلوكنا وقراراتنا.
2. Promote respect and understanding among people.	تعزز الاحترام والتفاهم بين الناس.
3. Build trust within communities.	تبنى الثقة داخل المجتمعات.
4. Encourage honesty and integrity.	تشجع على الصدق والأمانة.
5. Help resolve conflicts peacefully.	تساعد على حل النزاعات بشكل سلمي.
6. Foster compassion and empathy.	تعزز الرحمة والتعاطف.
7. Create a sense of belonging and unity.	تخلق شعوراً بالانتماء والوحدة.
8. Support fairness and justice.	تدعم العدل والإنصاف.
9. Inspire positive change in society.	تلهم التغيير الإيجابي في المجتمع.
10. Shape a better future for everyone.	تصنع مستقبلاً أفضل للجميع.

2. How Can We Protect Human Values?

كيف يمكننا حماية القيم الإنسانية؟

English	Arabic (العربية)
1. Teach values to children from a young age.	تعليم الأطفال القيم منذ سن مبكرة.
2. Lead by example in daily life.	القيادة بالقدوة في الحياة اليومية.
3. Encourage open and respectful communication.	تشجيع التواصل المنفتح والمحترم.
4. Stand up against injustice and discrimination.	الوقوف ضد الظلم والتمييز.
5. Promote tolerance and acceptance.	تعزيز التسامح والتقبل.
6. Support laws that protect human rights.	دعم القوانين التي تحمي حقوق الإنسان.
7. Celebrate diversity in communities.	الاحتفاء بالتنوع داخل المجتمعات.
8. Educate others about the importance of values.	توعية الآخرين بأهمية القيم.
9. Practice forgiveness and understanding.	ممارسة التسامح والتفهم.
10. Get involved in community activities that promote values.	المشاركة في أنشطة مجتمعية تعزز القيم.

3. Ways to Help the Needy

طرق مساعدة المحتاجين

English	Arabic (بالعربية)
1. Donate money or goods to charities.	التبرع بالمال أو الأشياء للجمعيات الخيرية.
2. Volunteer at shelters or food banks.	التطوع في الملاجئ أو بنوك الطعام.
3. Offer your skills or services for free.	تقديم مهاراتك أو خدماتك مجاناً.
4. Organize fundraising events.	تنظيم فعاليات لجمع التبرعات.
5. Share information about resources available.	مشاركة المعلومات حول الموارد المتاحة.
6. Listen and provide emotional support.	الاستماع وتقديم الدعم النفسي.
7. Help with job searches or applications.	المساعدة في البحث عن عمل أو تقديم الطلبات.
8. Provide transportation for those in need.	توفير وسائل النقل للمحتاجين.
9. Support education and training programs.	دعم برامج التعليم والتدريب.
10. Advocate for policies that help the poor.	الدفاع عن السياسات التي تساعد الفقراء.

4. Importance of Voluntary Work

أهمية العمل التطوعي

English	Arabic (بالعربية)
1. Strengthens communities.	يقوي المجتمعات.
2. Builds new skills and experiences.	يبني مهارات وخبرات جديدة.
3. Increases self-confidence and satisfaction.	يزيد من الثقة بالنفس والرضا.
4. Expands social networks.	يوسع الشبكات الاجتماعية.
5. Provides help where it's needed most.	يقدم المساعدة حيثما تكون الحاجة أكبر.
6. Promotes teamwork and cooperation.	يعزز العمل الجماعي والتعاون.
7. Encourages empathy and understanding.	يشجع على التعاطف والتفهم.
8. Improves mental and physical health.	يحسن الصحة النفسية والجسدية.
9. Sets a positive example for others.	يعطي مثلاً إيجابياً للآخرين.
10. Contributes to personal and social development.	يساهم في التنمية الشخصية والاجتماعية.

5. The Characteristics of Volunteers

صفات المتطوعين

English	Arabic (العربية)
1. Compassionate and caring.	رحيم ويهتم بالآخرين.
2. Reliable and responsible.	يمكن الاعتماد عليه ومسؤول.
3. Patient and understanding.	صبور ومتفهم.
4. Willing to learn and adapt.	مستعد للتعلم والتكيف.
5. Good at teamwork.	يجيد العمل ضمن فريق.
6. Positive and enthusiastic.	إيجابي ومتحمس.
7. Respectful of others.	يحترم الآخرين.
8. Honest and trustworthy.	صادق وموضع ثقة.
9. Motivated by helping, not reward.	دافعه المساعدة وليس المكافأة.
10. Open-minded and inclusive.	منفتح الذهن ويحتوي الجميع.

UNIT THREE- SET BOOK- EXERCISES

Answer the following questions:

1- How do you think countries can protect basic human rights?

.....

.....

2- What human values do most societies share?

.....

.....

3- What are the purposes of showing charity adverts on TVs and social media?

.....

.....

4- In your opinion, why is it vital to teach human values to school children?

.....

.....

5- What do you think the aims of the charitable societies are?

.....

.....

6- Which human values are especially important in Islam?

.....

.....

7- Which human value do you think is the most important? Give reasons.

.....

.....

8- How best can we convince people to volunteer for some charity?

.....

.....

9- Freedom is not as straightforward as its name may imply. Discuss.

.....

.....

10-What is meant by compassion?

.....

.....

11-How do you understand freedom? / Define freedom.

.....

.....

12-How can someone be tolerant? / What is meant by tolerance?

.....

.....

13- What are the aims of the Kuwait Red Crescent Society?

.....

.....



GRADE 12 – UNIT THREE – EXPOSITORY WRITING

Oxford dictionary defines human values as: “Beliefs about what is right and wrong and what is important in life.”

Plan and write an essay of not less than 14 sentences (160 words) about the human values that Islam encourages us to have and how these values can help to have a peaceful society.

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

.....

.....

Body:

Paragraph 1:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Paragraph 2:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion:

.....

.....

.....



Topic (100 Marks)



Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paragraphing and number of sentences	Spelling	Grammar	HW , spacing and punctuation	Total
60	10	10	10	10	100



GRADE 12 – UNIT THREE – READING COMPREHENSION

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

To whom it may concern,

I am writing this letter in response to the latest issue of your magazine in which you asked readers to share with you some ideas for saving the planet. My name is John and I come from Brazil. As you have mentioned in your previous issue, everybody should bear responsibility in keeping the Earth a safer environment. For example, we should have special collection points in every neighbourhood or area so that we could keep our household waste for recycling instead of sending it to landfills. Also, we could make use of our gardens waste like grass, twigs, and leaves as a valuable source of nutrients by turning it into compost.

In my country, the government has come up with a solution to the issue of waste. It has assigned a committee for holding a waste management conference. The committees have listened to the ideas of various leading industry companies which could showcase their waste and recycling machinery and services.

Deforestation is another problem that our environment is suffering from. Trees are being cut down in an increasingly careless way. This has negative effects because floods wash away the nutrients in the soil and the rate of oxygen that the trees' leaves release into the atmosphere decreases. Deforestation makes the land arid. This is known as desertification. Last but not least, nothing will stop the dust which is bound to cause health problems. Waste management, deforestation and desertification are only a few examples of environmental threats that we are coming up against today. It is our responsibility as citizens to keep up with the most recent ways and inventions to overcome these threats.

However big questions remain about whether the world's nations will take action and, ultimately, about whether my letter will matter. We can't just play a waiting game where we bet on future technological miracles to emerge and save the planet.

Thank you,

John

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

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

- (A) Saving the Planet Earth
- (B) Waste Management
- (C) Waste Recycling
- (D) Future Miracles

2- The underlined pronoun " it " in the 1st paragraph refers to:

- (A) Area
- (B) Recycling
- (C) Neighbourhood
- (D) household waste

3- The underlined word " showcase" in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to:

- (A) come up with an idea.
- (B) keep up with the recent changes
- (C) show the bad effects of something
- (D) show the good qualities of something in an attractive way

4- It is inferred from the 3rd paragraph that:

- (A) Citizens are responsible for the lack of oxygen.
- (B) The cutting down of trees helps boost economy.
- (C) Deforestation badly affects both the soil and air.
- (D) Waste, deforestation and desertification are the only problems that face our planet.

5- One of the following statements about saving the Earth is Not True:

- (A) Composting can be a solution.
- (B) Recycling helps protect the environment.
- (C) Floods keep the nutrients in the soil and rate of oxygen high.
- (D) Technological inventions can help in this respect.



B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6- What does John suggest for keeping Earth a safer planet?

.....

7- How does the cutting down of trees affect the soil?

.....

8- What is John uncertain about? / What are the worries of John?

.....

9- How can gardens' waste be useful?

.....



GRADE 12 – UNIT THREE – SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Migraine is a medical condition that involves severe, recurring headaches, and other symptoms. Before the headache, there may be sensory disturbances that are known as an aura. Experts do not know what causes migraines, but genetic features may play a role as having a family history of migraine is a common risk factor. Migraine triggers may also include environmental factors such as strong smells, secondhand smoke, loud noises, stuffy rooms, temperature changes, and bright lights. Moreover, a person may be more likely to experience migraine if they have depression, sleep disorders and anxiety. Besides, certain foods and drinks might cause migraines to occur. In fact, there is no effectual remedy for migraines, but some medications may reduce the frequency and severity of attacks and help relieve symptoms.

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

What may trigger migraines?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

RUBRICS	Content/ relevance of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Format	Total
	30	20	5	5	60



GRADE 12 – UNIT THREE – TRANSLATION

احمد: التسامح قيمة إنسانية مهمة لأنها تساعد على انتشار السلام .
 فهد: هذا صحيح وكثير من الدول لديها تشريعات مهمة لحماية الأقليات.

ماجد: ما هو الهدف من هذا الإعلان؟
 راشد: انه لمؤسسة خيرية لجمع المال لمساعدة المحتاجين .

حمد: كل الثقافات على اختلافها تتقاسم مجموعة من القيم الإنسانية.
 وليد: معك حق، وعلينا أن نضع تشريعات تحمي الأقليات .

احمد: الحرية قيمة إنسانية تقدرها معظم المجتمعات
 هشام: صحيح، ولكن الحرية لا تعني ببساطة ان يتصرف المرء كما يحلو له.

علي: لقد حققت حملتنا لأجل المياه النظيفة نجاحا كبيرا.
 خالد: نعم، لقد تمكنا من توفير المياه النظيفة لأكثر من 500 قرية.

احمد: جمعية الهلال الأحمر الكويتي هي جمعية إنسانية تطوعية.
 فهد: هذا صحيح فهي تقدم المساعدة للأشخاص المستضعفين، دون تمييز على أساس الجنسية أو العرق.

Unit 4 The Earth at risk

#	Lesson	Word (Transcription)	POS	Definition & Example	Arabic Meaning
1	1 & 2	climate (/'klaɪ.mət/)	n	Long-term weather patterns The climate here is hot and dry.	مناخ
2	1	desertification (/dɪˌzɜː.tɪ.fɪ'keɪ.ʃən/)	n	Process where fertile land becomes desert Desertification threatens many regions.	التصحّر
3	1	erode (/ɪ'rəʊd/)	v	Gradually wear away Wind and rain erode the soil.	يأكل/يُتآكل
4	1	Graze (/greɪz/)	v	Animals feed on grass Cows graze in the field.	يرعى
5	1	harsh (/hɑːʃ/)	adj	Difficult to live in The desert has a harsh climate.	قاسٍ
6	1	increasingly (/ɪn'kriː.sɪŋ.li/)	adv	More and more The weather is increasingly unpredictable.	بشكل متزايد
7	1	kill off (/kɪl ɒf/)	v	Destroy completely Pesticides can kill off insects.	يقضي على
8	1	overcultivate (/ˌəʊ.və'kʌl.tɪ.veɪt/)	v	Farm too much Farmers should not overcultivate the land.	يفرط في الزراعة
9	1	permanently (/'pɜː.mə.nənt.li/)	adv	Lasting forever The river dried up permanently.	بشكل دائم
10	2	precipitate (/'priː.sɪp.ɪ.teɪt/)	v	Cause to happen quickly The drought precipitated a food crisis.	يُعجل/يُسبب



11	2	productive (/prə'dʌk.tɪv/)	adj	Producing a lot This land is very productive.	منتج
12	2	proportion (/prə'pɔːʃən/)	n	Part of a whole A large proportion of the land is dry.	نسبة/جزء
13	2	soil (/sɔɪl/)	n	Top layer of earth Rich soil is good for farming.	تربة
14	2	treacherous (/'treɪʃ.ər.əs/)	adj	Dangerous The path through the mountains is treacherous.	غادر/خطير
15	2	unproductive (/ˌʌn.prə'dʌk.tɪv/)	adj	Not producing much The soil became unproductive after years of farming.	غير منتج
16	2	wash away (/wɒʃ ə'weɪ/)	v	Remove by water The flood will wash away the crops.	يجرف/يزيل بالماء
17	2	wildfire (/'waɪld.faɪər/)	n	Large fire in nature A wildfire destroyed the forest.	حريق غابات
18	3	at the expense of (/ət ði ɪk'spens əv/)	phr	Causing harm to He worked hard at the expense of his health.	على حساب
19	3	devastating (/'dev.ə.steɪ.tɪŋ/)	adj	Causing great damage The earthquake was devastating.	مدمر
20	3	logger (/'lɒg.ər/)	n	A person who cuts down trees The logger works in the forest.	قاطع أشجار
21	3	vital (/'vaɪ.təl/)	adj	Very important Water is vital for life.	أساسي/حيوي
22	3	arid (/'ær.ɪd/)	adj	Very dry The Sahara is an arid region.	جاف/قاحل



23	3	atmosphere (/ˈæt.məs.fɪər/)	n	Air around the earth The atmosphere protects us from the sun.	الغلاف الجوي
24	3	equator (/ɪˈkweɪ.tər/)	n	Imaginary line around the earth The equator divides the earth in two halves.	خط الاستواء
25	4 & 5	flooding (/ˈflʌd.ɪŋ/)	n	Overflow of water Flooding damaged many homes.	فيضان
26	4 & 5	forecasting (/ˈfɔː.kɑːstɪŋ/)	n	Predicting the future, especially weather Weather forecasting is important.	التنبؤ
27	4 & 5	frigid (/ˈfrɪdʒ.ɪd/)	adj	Very cold The frigid air made it hard to go outside.	شديد البرودة
28	4 & 5	humid (/ˈhjuː.mɪd/)	adj	Having a lot of moisture The weather is hot and humid.	رطب
29	4 & 5	misbehave (/ˌmɪs.bɪˈheɪv/)	v	Act badly Some students misbehave in class.	يسيء التصرف
30	4 & 5	planting (/ˈplɑːn.tɪŋ/)	n	Putting plants in the ground Planting trees helps the environment.	زراعة
31	4 & 5	prevailing (/prɪˈveɪ.lɪŋ/)	adj	Most common The prevailing wind is from the west.	سائد
32	4 & 5	reclaim (/rɪˈkleɪm/)	v	Make land useful again They plan to reclaim the desert.	يستصلح
33	7 & 8	curtail (/kɜːˈteɪl/)	v	Reduce or limit We must curtail water use during drought.	يقلل/يحد
34	7 & 8	hurdle (/ˈhɜːdl/)	n	Obstacle or difficulty Lack of money is a hurdle to progress.	عقبة

35	7 & 8	implement (/ˈɪm.plɪ.ment/)	v	Put into action The government will implement new laws.	ينفذ
36	7 & 8	intrinsic (/ɪnˈtrɪn.zɪk/)	adj	Belonging naturally Respect is intrinsic to good teamwork.	جوهري
37	7 & 8	paucity (/ˈpɔː.sə.ti/)	n	Small amount The paucity of water is a problem.	ندرة
38	7 & 8	preservation (/ˌprez.əˈveɪ.ʃən/)	n	Keeping something safe Preservation of forests is important.	حفظ/حماية
39	7 & 8	prevail over (/prɪˈveɪl ˈəʊ.vər/)	v	Succeed against Good ideas can prevail over bad ones.	يتغلب على
40	7 & 8	scarcity (/ˈskeə.sə.ti/)	n	Lack of something Scarcity of food causes hunger.	ندرة
41	7 & 8	spearhead (/ˈspɪə.hed/)	v	Lead an effort She will spearhead the new project.	يقود
42	7 & 8	unwarranted (/ʌnˈwɒr.ən.tɪd/)	adj	Not justified The criticism was unwarranted.	غير مبرر



Contextual Paragraphs

Paragraph 1

The **climate** in arid regions is often **harsh** and **unproductive**. Due to **overcultivate** practices and **desertification**, the **soil** can become weak and easily **erode**. When heavy rains come, they can **wash away** what little is left, making the land **permanently** damaged. Sometimes, **wildfires** and droughts **kill off** plants and animals, leaving the area even more barren.

Paragraph 2

Farmers try to be **productive**, but a large **proportion** of their land may turn **unproductive** because of **treacherous** weather. If the land is not managed well, it can become **arid** and **devastating** for the community. Some try to **reclaim** the land by **planting** new crops, but **flooding** and **scarcity** of water are big **hurdles**. **Forecasting** the weather and understanding the **prevailing** conditions are **vital** for survival.

Paragraph 3

In recent years, **preservation** of nature has become **increasingly** important. Scientists say that the **atmosphere** is changing, and **logger** activities near the **equator** are causing harm **at the expense of** forests. **Implementing** new laws and **curtailing** harmful actions are necessary. Sometimes, criticism of these efforts is **unwarranted**, but leaders must **spearhead** change for the good of all.

Paragraph 4

Despite the **paucity** of resources and the **frigid** or **humid** climates in some areas, people must **prevail over** difficulties. It is **intrinsic** to human nature to adapt and survive. With **commitment** to **preservation**, we can overcome **misbehave** actions and ensure that nature is not lost **permanently**.



UNIT 4 – VOCABULARY

From a, b, c, and d, choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. It is very important for farmers to let their cattle..... on the grass. It's healthier.
 (A) plant (B) reclaim (C) precipitate (D) graze
2. To overcome the problem of food shortage, governments need to.....wetlands.
 (A) misbehave (B) reclaim (C) graze (D) precipitate
3. If..... continues to spread, dust storms will increase in the future.
 (A) forecasting (B) paucity (C) desertification (D) soil
4. When a child....., it is important for parents to show them right from wrong.
 (A) prevails (B) erodes (C) reclaims (D) misbehaves
5. Countries on the..... witness too much heat, humidity, and rainy weather.
 (A) spearhead (B) equator (C) climate (D) hurdle
6. The.....was so badly eroded that it could no longer stand crop production.
 (A) soil (B) hurdle (C) equator (D) climate
7. It is crucial to.....the amount of cholesterol in our blood to be healthy.
 (A) precipitate (B) graze (C) misbehave (D) curtail
8. News of the active volcano.....the precautionary measures to protect the area.
 (A) eroded (B) reclaimed (C) misbehaved (D) precipitated
9. I can't sleep in such.....temperatures. Could you turn the air-conditioning down, please?
 (A) intrinsic (B) prevailing (C) productive (D) frigid
10. To turn deserts into.....land, the soil needs to be watered regularly.
 (A) treacherous (B) productive (C) intrinsic (D) arid
11. Some plants are better grown in.....and hot weather to be productive.
 (A) humid (B) intrinsic (C) prevailing (D) heartening
12. If students.....teachers' instructions, they will get high marks.
 (A) reclaim (B) erode (C) implement (D) overcultivate



13. It has been announced that some roads have been closed due to the
- (A) flooding (B) scarcity (C) paucity (D) desertification
14. Water is.....to life on Earth. Without water, there would be no life.
- (A) humid (B) frigid (C) intrinsic (D) arid
15. Establishing nature reserves contributes to the.....of the rare and extinct animals.
- (A) wildfire (B) forecasting (C) spearhead (D) preservation
16. One of the challenges that threatens human existence is the.....of fresh water.
- (A) hurdle (B) atmosphere (C) paucity (D) wildfire
17. Smoke and gases emitted by factories contribute to the pollution of the
- (A) atmosphere (B) spearhead (C) hurdle (D) proportion
18. Water makes up a large.....of the Earth's surface while the rest is land.
- (A) proportion (B) preservation (C) spearhead (D) atmosphere
19. The.....of food that many countries suffer from is the result of deforestation.
- (A) scarcity (B) climate (C) equator (D) forecasting
20. We thought the punishment was rather.....for such a minor mistake.
- (A) humid (B) intrinsic (C) frigid (D) harsh
21. Weather.....is of great help to fishermen to be careful before going out to sea.
- (A) atmosphere (B) wildfire (C) scarcity (D) forecasting
22. In the forests of Northern California, ahas spread over 200 miles.
- (A) wildfire (B) paucity (C) proportion (D) spearhead
23. If the river is not controlled, it will.....its banks and destroy the surrounding farmland.
- (A) graze (B) implement (C) erode (D) misbehave

Keep
going

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

climate / permanently / curtail / increasingly / misbehave / hurdle

1. It's said that illiteracy is considered the main.....to development.
2. The recent destructive floods are said to be caused by..... change.
3. We have tothe consumption of water to conserve life on Earth.
- 4....., some hospitals are depending on charity for medical equipment.
5. Environmentalists hope that commercial fishing will be banned in the ocean.

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

prevail over / treacherous / kill off / scarcity / spearhead / unproductive

6. Some countries suffer from the of skilled workers.
7. Tsunamis have a/an..... effect on the surrounding areas.
8. Tomorrow, Messi will be the for his team leading it to the final cup.
9. The company should do something to punish the workers who are
10. The government is working hard to the consequences of the earthquake.

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

wash away / spearhead / prevailing / overcultivate / proportion / unwarranted

11. Inhabitants on the riverbanks are afraid that floods will..... their crops.
12. Unfortunately, land becomes dry and productive when farmers it.
13. A large of national income must be assigned to education and health.
14. The.....weather conditions on the equator are humidity and high temperatures.



Test yourself

Choose the best word to complete each sentence.

1. The Sahara is an extremely _____ region with little rain.
 (A) frigid (B) arid (C) vital (D) humid
2. Heavy rain can _____ the top layer of soil, making it less fertile.
 (A) graze (B) erode (C) overcultivate (D) misbehave
3. The _____ of water in the village made farming difficult.
 (A) logger (B) scarcity (C) hurdle (D) atmosphere
4. The government will _____ new environmental laws next year.
 (A) graze (B) kill off (C) implement (D) wash away
5. The _____ of forests is important for future generations.
 (A) logger (B) preservation (C) hurdle (D) paucity
6. The _____ in the Amazon destroyed thousands of trees.
 (A) atmosphere (B) wildfire (C) proportion (D) planting
7. The land became _____ after years of poor farming.
 (A) humid (B) vital (C) unproductive (D) intrinsic
8. The _____ of the earth protects us from harmful rays.
 (A) scarcity (B) logger (C) atmosphere (D) hurdle
9. Farmers should not _____ the same field every year.
 (A) overcultivate (B) forecast (C) misbehave (D) curtail
10. The _____ in the city caused many families to move.
 (A) logger (B) flooding (C) equator (D) hurdle
11. The _____ of rain caused the crops to fail.
 (A) logger (B) paucity (C) atmosphere (D) spearhead
12. The _____ is an imaginary line around the middle of the earth.
 (A) logger (B) equator (C) planting (D) hurdle

13. The cows _____ in the green field every morning.

- Ⓐ graze Ⓑ curtail Ⓒ reclaim Ⓓ misbehave

14. The _____ of trees helps improve air quality.

- Ⓐ logger Ⓑ planting Ⓒ flooding Ⓓ hurdle

15. The _____ is changing due to pollution and global warming.

- Ⓐ logger Ⓑ proportion Ⓒ climate Ⓓ hurdle

16. The _____ of the forest is led by a group of volunteers.

- Ⓐ logger Ⓑ preservation Ⓒ arid Ⓓ hurdle

17. The _____ of resources means we must use them wisely.

- Ⓐ logger Ⓑ planting Ⓒ scarcity Ⓓ hurdle

18. The _____ of the project is to restore the soil.

- Ⓐ logger Ⓑ planting Ⓒ vital Ⓓ hurdle

19. The _____ of the law was necessary to protect the environment.

- Ⓐ logger Ⓑ planting Ⓒ implementation Ⓓ hurdle

20. The _____ of the weather helps farmers plan their work.

- Ⓐ logger Ⓑ planting Ⓒ forecasting Ⓓ hurdle

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UNIT 4 - GRAMMAR

Subordinate clauses of Purpose and Result

Word / Phrase	Arabic Meaning	Use (with Arabic meaning)	Arabic Meaning of Rule	Example (English)	Example (Arabic Meaning)
because	لأن	(إعطاء سبب)	جملة	She left because she was tired.	غادرت لأنها كانت متعبة.
as	حيث أن / لأن	(إعطاء سبب)	جملة	As it was raining, we stayed inside.	بما أن الجو كان يمطر، بقينا في الداخل.
since	بما أن	(إعطاء سبب)	جملة	Since you're here, let's start.	بما أنك هنا، لنبدأ.
because of	بسبب	(إعطاء سبب)	شبه جملة \ اسم + v-ing	The game was canceled because of rain.	ألغيت المباراة بسبب المطر.
due to	بسبب / نتيجة لـ	(إعطاء سبب)	شبه جملة \ اسم + v-ing	The delay was due to traffic.	كان التأخير بسبب الزحام.
owing to	بسبب	(إعطاء سبب)	شبه جملة \ اسم + v-ing	The flight was cancelled owing to fog.	ألغيت الرحلة بسبب الضباب.
to	لكي / لـ	(إظهار الغرض)	الفعل في المصدر	She went to the store to buy milk.	ذهبت إلى المتجر لشراء الحليب.
in order to	لكي / من أجل أن	(إظهار الغرض)	الفعل في المصدر	He studies hard in order to succeed.	يدرس بجد من أجل النجاح.
so as to	لكي / حتى	(إظهار الغرض)	الفعل في المصدر	She whispered so as to not wake him.	همست حتى لا توقظه.
so that	لكي / حتى	(إظهار الغرض/ النتيجة)	جملة (فاعل + فعل)	He left early so that he could rest.	غادر مبكراً لكي يستطيع أن يرتاح.
in order that	لكي / من أجل أن	(إظهار الغرض)	جملة	I spoke clearly in order that all could hear.	تحدثت بوضوح لكي يسمع الجميع.
be the cause of	يكون سبب في	(إظهار النتيجة)	شبه جملة \ اسم + v-ing	Stress can be the cause of illness.	التوتر يمكن أن يكون سبباً في المرض.
with the result that	ونتيجة لذلك	(إظهار النتيجة)	جملة (فاعل + فعل)	He forgot the keys, with the result that we were locked out.	نسي المفاتيح، ونتيجة لذلك بقينا بالخارج.
lead to	يؤدي إلى	(إظهار النتيجة)	شبه جملة \ اسم + v-ing	Carelessness can lead to accidents.	الإهمال قد يؤدي إلى الحوادث.

ملاحظات .

- "Clause (subject + verb)" تعني أن الكلمة يتبعها جملة كاملة تحتوي على فاعل وفعل
- "Noun / Gerund" (في الإنجليزية ing فعل مضاف له) تعني أن الكلمة يتبعها اسم أو مصدر الفعل
- "Base verb (infinitive)" تعني أن الكلمة يتبعها الفعل في المصدر بدون إضافات

The English relative pronouns (who, which, that, whose, where, when, whom)

Pronoun	Followed by (What Clause)	Usage (Arabic)	Example (English)	Example (Arabic)
who	Verb or descriptive clause	يستخدم للعاقل (شخص)	The man who called you is here.	الرجل الذي اتصل بك هنا.
which	Verb or descriptive clause	يستخدم لغير العاقل (شيء/حيوان)	The book which I read is interesting.	الكتاب الذي قرأته ممتع.
that	Verb or descriptive clause	يستخدم للعاقل وغير العاقل	The car that broke down is mine.	السيارة التي تعطلت لي.
whose	Noun (shows possession)	للدلالة على الملكية	The boy whose bike was stolen is sad.	الولد الذي سُرقت دراجته حزين.
where	Verb or descriptive clause	للدلالة على المكان	The house where I was born is old.	المنزل الذي وُلدت فيه قديم.
when	Verb or descriptive clause	للدلالة على الزمان	The day when we met was rainy.	اليوم الذي التقينا فيه كان ممطراً.
whom	Verb or descriptive clause	للعاقل كمفعول به	The woman whom you saw is my aunt.	المرأة التي رأيته عمتي.

شرح إضافي

- who:** يستخدم مع الأشخاص كفاعل للجملة الفرعية
- which:** يستخدم مع الأشياء أو الحيوانات، وأحياناً للأفكار
- that:** أو "who" ، ويمكن أن يحل محل (defining clauses) يستخدم مع الأشخاص أو الأشياء، وغالباً في الجمل المحددة
- "which" في كثير من الحالات
- whose:** يُستخدم للدلالة على الملكية، ويأتي بعده اسم يوضح ما يملكه الشخص أو الشيء
- where:** يُستخدم مع الأماكن، ويعني "في المكان الذي
- when:** يُستخدم مع الأزمنة، ويعني "في الوقت الذي
- whom:** يُستخدم مع الأشخاص كمفعول به

Where = in\on which

when = on\in which

تذكر



UNIT 4 – GRAMMAR - EXERCISES

Choose the correct answer:

1. We stayed in a nice hotel..... overlooks the sea.
 (A) who (B) which (C) where (D) whose
2. Following a poor diet is..... obesity and heart problems.
 (A) so that (B) because (C) the cause of (D) in order to
3. We decided to travel..... the summer vacation began last June.
 (A) who (B) which (C) when (D) where
4. Some students do not read questions carefully,..... they lose marks.
 (A) because (B) to (C) lead to (D) with the result that
5. The writer..... novel received great praise, was interviewed on TV.
 (A) who (B) which (C) whose (D) that
6. My brother..... ambition is to be a doctor, succeeds with flying colour.
 (A) which (B) when (C) who (D) whose
7. Bad weather caused several delays,the work was not completed on time.
 (A) with the result that (B) in order to (C) to (D) because
8. Speeding and driving carelessly..... the increasing of road accidents.
 (A) to (B) in order to (C) lead to (D) with the result that
9. My brother went to bed early yesterday..... he could get up early this morning.
 (A) so that (B) because (C) to (D) in order to
10. The students..... exert a lot of effort will get top marks.
 (A) whose (B) which (C) who (D) where
11. We stayed in a nice hotel in..... we enjoyed our vacation.
 (A) where (B) which (C) who (D) whose
12. Do you remember the day..... our local team won the cup?
 (A) which (B) when (C) who (D) whose



13. I had to take a taxi..... I wouldn't be late for my meeting with the manager.
 (A) in order to (B) so that (C) leading to (D) to be the cause of
14. Lack of vitamins and minerals may be..... the child's illness.
 (A) the cause of (B) with the result that (C) lead to (D) because
15. obtain valuable wood, many people cut down trees and destroy forests.
 (A) So that (B) In order to (C) Because (D) With the result that
16. A diver needs a knife..... protect himself from dangerous sea creatures.
 (A) to (B) so that (C) because (D) with the result that
17. It is believed that drought and climate change are..... desertification.
 (A) so that (B) in order to (C) with the result that (D) the cause of
18. The manager could not attend the meeting..... his father was sick.
 (A) because (B) so that (C) in order to (D) to
19. Doing exercises and following a healthy lifestyle are..... keeping fit and healthy.
 (A) in order to (B) with the result that (C) the cause of (D) to
20. Large areas have turned into deserts..... farmers always overcultivate them.
 (A) in order to (B) so that (C) in order to (D) because
21. The doctor decided to X-ray the patientidentify the broken bone.
 (A) so that (B) in order to (C) to lead to (D) with the result that
22. I finally bought the car..... I have always wanted. It's a dream came true!
 (A) who (B) which (C) when (D) where

From, a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1- He joined the sports centre. He wanted to be fit and healthy. (Join using: so that)

- (A) He joined the sports centre so that he is fit and healthy.
 (B) He joined the sports centre so that he can be fit and healthy.
 (C) He joined the sports centre so that he could be fit and healthy.

2-He felt very tired. He couldn't go out for a walk.

(Join using: because)

- Ⓐ He couldn't go out for a walk because he felt tired.
- Ⓑ Because his tiredness, he couldn't go out for a walk.
- Ⓒ He felt very tired because he couldn't go out for a walk.

3- We arrived late to work. The streets were very crowded.

(Join: with the result that)

- Ⓐ We arrived late to work, with the result that crowded streets.
- Ⓑ We arrived late to work, with the result that the streets were very crowded.
- Ⓒ The streets were very crowded, with the result that we arrived late to work.

4-Air and land pollution is the result of smoke from factories.

(Rewrite using : lead to)

- Ⓐ Air and land pollution lead to smoke from factories.
- Ⓑ Smoke from factories leads to air and land pollution.
- Ⓒ The result of air and land pollution leads to smoke from factories.

5-Storms and heavy rain destroyed many old buildings.

(Rewrite using: the cause of)

- Ⓐ Storms and heavy rain were the cause of many old buildings.
- Ⓑ Storms and heavy rain were the cause of destroyed many old buildings.
- Ⓒ Storms and heavy rain were the cause of destroying many old buildings.

6-The explorers couldn't cross the river. The tide was too strong.

(Use: because)

- Ⓐ The explorers couldn't cross the river because the tide was too strong.
- Ⓑ The explorers couldn't cross the river because being too strong.
- Ⓒ The tide was too strong because the explorers couldn't cross the river

7- We need to hurry up. We want to attend the meeting on time.

(Join using: in order to)

- Ⓐ We need to hurry up in order to attend the meeting on time.
- Ⓑ We need to hurry up in order to want to attend the meeting on time.
- Ⓒ We need to hurry up in order to we want to attend the meeting on time.



8-The scientists were honoured. Their inventions helped humanity. (Join using: whose)

- (A) The scientists whose honoured helped humanity.
 (B) The scientists were honoured whose inventions helped humanity.
 (C) The scientists, whose inventions helped humanity, were honoured.

9- I visited the National Museum. I learned about history at the museum. (Use :where)

- (A) I visited the National Museum where I learned a lot about history.
 (B) I visited the National Museum at where I learned about history.
 (C) I visited the National Museum and where I learned a lot about history.

UNIT FOUR- LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Function	Arabic Meaning	Common Expression(s)	Simple Example (English)	Simple Example (Arabic)
Expressing Opinion	إبداء الرأي	I think... / In my opinion...	I think it's good.	أعتقد أنه جيد.
Giving Explanation	إعطاء شرح/توضيح	Because... / The reason is...	I am late because I was sick.	أنا متأخر لأنني كنت مريضاً.
Making Suggestions	تقديم اقتراحات	Let's... / Why don't we...?	Let's go home.	هيا نذهب إلى المنزل.
Expressing Preferences	التعبير عن التفضيل	I prefer... / I like ... more	I prefer tea.	أفضل الشاي.
Giving Reasons	إعطاء الأسباب	Because... / Since...	I stayed home because it rained.	بقيت في المنزل لأن الجو كان ممطراً.
Persuading	الإقناع	You should... / It's better to...	You should try this.	يجب أن تجرب هذا.
Giving Explanation	إعطاء شرح/توضيح (مكرر)	That means... / In other words...	That means it's finished.	هذا يعني أنه انتهى.



GRADE 12 – UNIT FOUR – LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. Your car broke down and a stranger gave you a ride.

.....

2. Your brother has started planting some trees in the backyard.

.....

3. Your teacher wants to know the reasons behind desertification.

.....

4. You try to persuade your friends to start a campaign to save the environment.

.....

5. Your neighbor wants to know your opinion about a poster he has made.

.....

6. Your sister blames you for demolishing and removing the green area in the yard.

.....

7. Your cousin and his friends try to make a small roof garden and need your help.

.....

8. A friend of yours wants you to suggest solutions to reduce water consumption at home.

.....

UNIT FOUR- SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1-What threats does our planet face?

- Ⓐ Pollution
- Ⓑ deforestation
- Ⓒ water paucity
- Ⓓ desertification

2-Mention some causes of desertification:

- Ⓐ wildfires
- Ⓑ cutting down trees
- Ⓒ overgrazing

3-How can we solve the problem of desertification?

- Ⓐ We plant more trees.
- Ⓑ People stop cutting down trees.

4- What are the bad effects of desertification?

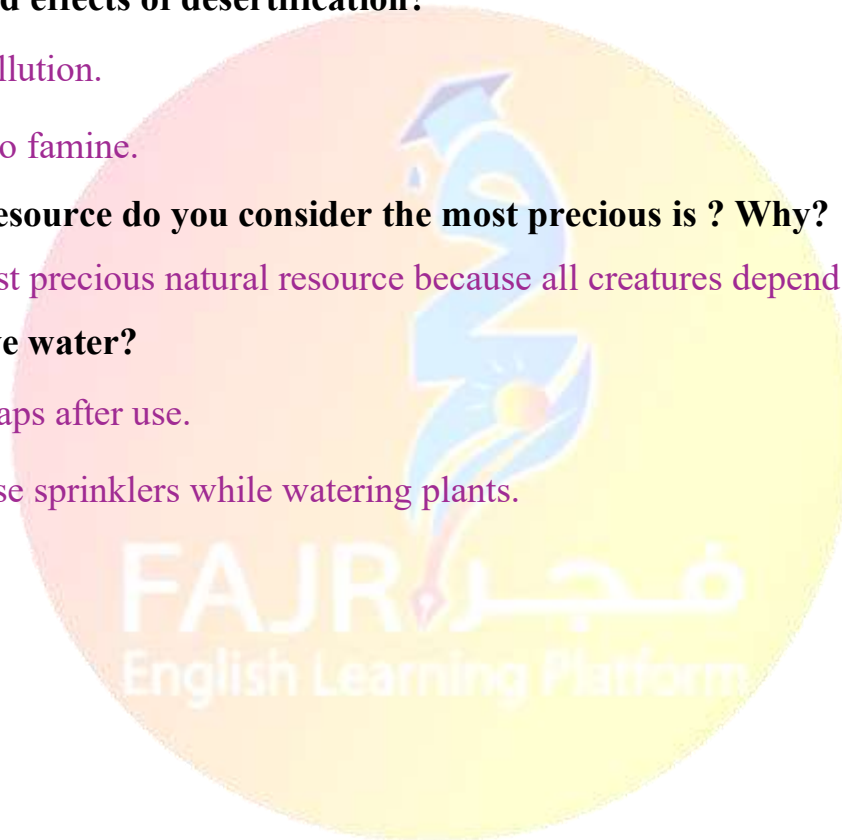
- Ⓐ It causes pollution.
- Ⓑ It can lead to famine.

5-Which natural resource do you consider the most precious is ? Why?

Water is the most precious natural resource because all creatures depend on it to survive.

6-How can you save water?

- Ⓐ We turn off taps after use.
- Ⓑ We should use sprinklers while watering plants.



The most important points in the unit

1.Desertification

التصحّر

Category	English Point	Arabic Meaning
Causes	Drought (little or no rain)	الجفاف (قلة أو انعدام الأمطار)
أسباب التصحر	Overgrazing (too many animals)	الرعي الجائر (عدد كبير من الحيوانات)
	Deforestation (cutting trees)	إزالة الغابات (قطع الأشجار)
	Bad farming practices	ممارسات الزراعة السيئة
	Overuse of water	الإفراط في استخدام الماء
	Climate change (warming)	التغير المناخي (الاحتباس الحراري)
	Urbanization and mining	التوسع العمراني والتعدين
	Population pressure	الضغط السكاني
Results (Effects)	Loss of plants and trees	فقدان النباتات والأشجار
نتائج التصحر	Poor soil, less farming	تدهور التربة وقلة الزراعة
	Less food and water	نقص الطعام والماء
	More poverty and hunger	المزيد من الفقر والجوع
	People move away (migration)	هجرة الناس بعيداً
	Dust storms and air pollution	العواصف الترابية وتلوث الهواء
	Loss of animal habitats	فقدان مواطن الحيوانات
	Lower quality of life	تدني جودة الحياة
How to Face It (Solutions)	Plant more trees (reforestation)	زراعة المزيد من الأشجار (إعادة التشجير)
كيف نواجه التصحر	Use better farming methods	استخدام أساليب زراعية أفضل
	Protect forests	حماية الغابات
	Rotate crops	تدوير المحاصيل
	Save water (better irrigation)	ترشيد استهلاك الماء (ري أفضل)
	Educate people about the problem	توعية الناس حول المشكلة
	Control animal grazing	تنظيم رعي الحيوانات
	Use technology to monitor land	استخدام التكنولوجيا لمراقبة الأراضي

2. Water

Section	English Point	Arabic Meaning
Importance of Water	Needed for drinking	ضروري للشرب
أهمية الماء	Needed for cooking and cleaning	ضروري للطهي والتنظيف
	Needed for farming and plants	ضروري للزراعة والنباتات
	Needed for animals	ضروري للحيوانات
	Needed for industry	ضروري للصناعة
	Keeps environment healthy	يحافظ على صحة البيئة
	Supports all life	يدعم جميع أشكال الحياة
Ways to Save Water	Turn off tap while brushing teeth	إغلاق الصنبور أثناء تنظيف الأسنان
كيف نوفر الماء	Fix leaks quick	إصلاح التسريبات بسرعة
	Take shorter showers	تقصير مدة الاستحمام
	Use full loads in washing machines/dishwashers	استخدام الغسالات وغسالات الصحون بحمولات كاملة
	Collect and reuse rainwater	جمع واستخدام مياه الأمطار
	Water plants in the morning or evening	ري النباتات في الصباح أو المساء
	Use water-saving devices (low-flow taps, toilets)	استخدام أدوات موفرة للمياه (حنفيات ومراحيض عالية الكفاءة)
How People Waste Water	Leaving tap running when not needed	ترك الصنبور مفتوحاً دون حاجة
كيف يسرف الناس في الماء	Ignoring leaking taps or pipes	تجاهل الحنفيات أو الأنابيب المتسربة
	Taking long showers or baths	الاستحمام أو الاسترخاء لفترات طويلة
	Washing small loads often	غسل كميات صغيرة بشكل متكرر
	Using hose to wash cars or sidewalks	استخدام الخرطوم لغسل السيارات أو الأرصفة
	Watering garden during hot midday	ري الحديقة في منتصف النهار الحار
	Using old, inefficient fixtures	استخدام التجهيزات القديمة وغير الفعالة

If you need the table in a different format (Word, Excel, etc.), let me know!

Key Points:

- Water is essential for life, food, health, and the environment.
- Simple actions like turning off taps, fixing leaks, and using water wisely can save a lot of water.
- Common ways people waste water include leaving taps running, ignoring leaks, and using more water than needed for daily tasks.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is deforestation?

.....

.....

2. What has Kuwait done to overcome the scarcity of fresh water?

.....

.....

3. Why do you think there is paucity of fresh water all around the world?

.....

.....

4. How does Man affect the environment negatively?

.....

.....

5. What causes desertification?

.....

.....

6. What are the bad results of desertification?

.....

.....

7. How can we solve the problem of desertification?

.....

.....

8. Why is water important?

.....

.....

9. In your opinion, what can be done to save water consumption?

.....

.....

10. What environmental problems are associated with the spread of deserts?

.....

.....



11. What is meant by desertification?

.....

.....

GRADE 12 – UNIT FOUR – EXPOSITORY WRITING

Write on the following topic:

If we do not take care of the water cycle, it will not take care of our life cycle.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) showing the various uses of water and the different ways to reduce water usage / consumption.

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

.....

.....

Body:

Paragraph 1:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Paragraph 2:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion:

.....

.....



Topic (100 Marks)



Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paragraphing and number of sentences	Spelling	Grammar	HW , spacing and punctuation	Total
60	10	10	10	10	100



GRADE 12 – UNIT FOUR – READING COMPREHENSION

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

Consumers are buying more clothes and shoes because social media and window- shopping encourage them to buy these things persistently. In addition to that, online shopping makes it is easy for customers to buy unnecessary things without thinking. Major clothing brands also offer cheap clothes that can be treated like disposable items.

In Britain, the average person spends more than £1,000 on new clothes a year. That might not sound like much, but that figure hides two far more worrying trends for society and for the environment. First, a lot of that consumer spending is via credit cards. British people currently owe approximately £670 per adult to credit card companies. That is 66 per cent of the average wardrobe budget. People are not only spending money they do not have, but they are also using it to buy things they do not need.

People might not realise they are part of the disposable clothing problem because they donate their unwanted clothes to charities. Charity shops cannot sell all those unwanted clothes. Therefore, huge quantities end up being thrown away, causing even more environmental problems. However, the 'Buy Nothing trend ' is a different trend, springing up in opposition to consumerism. The idea originated in Canada in the early 1990s and then moved to the US. On 'Buy Nothing Day', people organise various types of **protests** and cut up their credit cards. Throughout the year, Buy Nothing groups encourage people to exchange and repair items they already own.

The trend has now reached influencers on social media who usually share posts of clothing and make-up that they recommend for people to buy. Some famous YouTubers now encourage their viewers not to buy anything at all for periods as long as a year. For instance, two friends in Canada spent a year working towards buying only food. For the first three months, they learned how to live without buying electrical appliances, clothes or things for the house. After that, they gave up services such as haircuts and eating out at restaurants. In one year, **they** had saved \$55,000. The changes the two friends made meant a reduction in plastic and paper packaging and a positive impact on the environment from all the energy saved.

You can participate in this movement by refusing to buy things you do not need. Buy Nothing groups send a clear message to companies that people are no longer willing to accept the environmental and human cost of overconsumption.



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

1. The best title for the passage could be:
 - Ⓐ The Charity Movement
 - Ⓑ The Wardrobe Budget
 - Ⓒ The Buy Nothing Movement
 - Ⓓ The Rates of Overconsumption
2. The underlined word "**protests**" in the 3rd paragraph is closest in meaning to:
 - Ⓐ local legislations
 - Ⓑ walkout movements
 - Ⓒ natural preservations
 - Ⓓ legal consultations
3. The underlined pronoun "**they**" in the 4th paragraph refers to:
 - Ⓐ services
 - Ⓑ haircuts
 - Ⓒ restaurants
 - Ⓓ two friends
4. How did the two friends contribute to the reduction of buying products?
 - Ⓐ They encouraged people to eat out at restaurants.
 - Ⓑ They spent a year working towards buying only food.
 - Ⓒ They encouraged people to buy their unwanted clothes.
 - Ⓓ They spent \$55,000 to buy electrical appliances for the house.
5. According to the 3rd paragraph, all the following statements are **TRUE EXCEPT**:
 - Ⓐ The 'Buy Nothing trend' started in the US in the early 1990s.
 - Ⓑ The 'Buy Nothing trend ' became a trend due to consumerism.
 - Ⓒ Throwing away unwanted clothes causes many environmental problems.
 - Ⓓ Buy Nothing groups organise the exchange and repair of items they already own.



B- Answer the following questions:

6. How does social media influence consumers?

.....

7. Why might people be part of the disposable clothing problem?

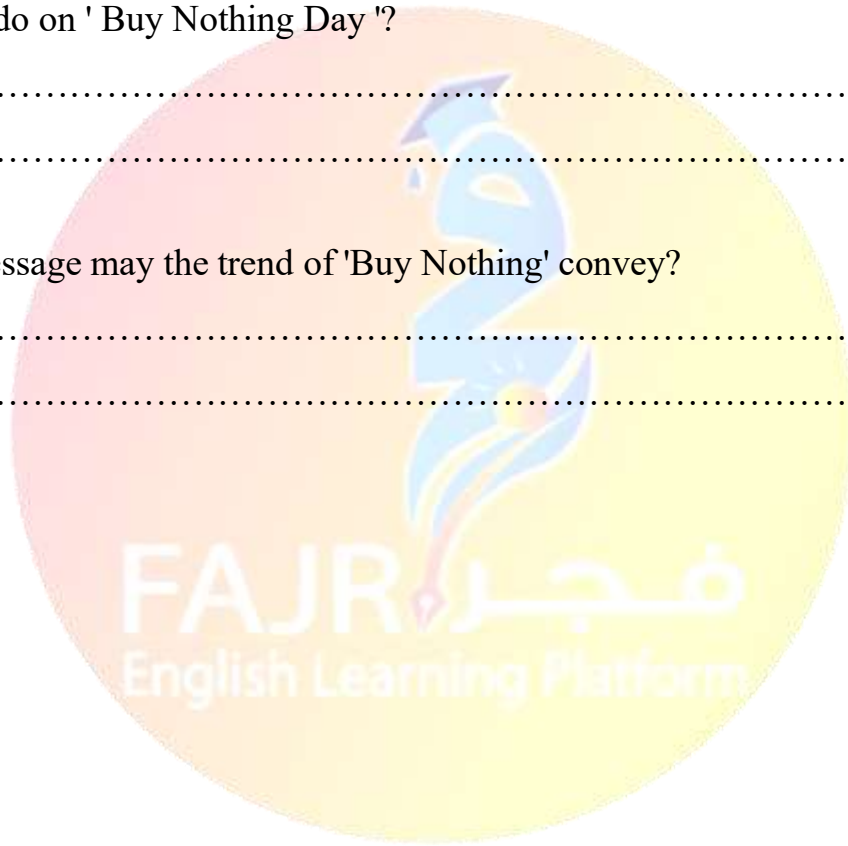
.....

8. What do people do on 'Buy Nothing Day'?

.....

9. What kind of message may the trend of 'Buy Nothing' convey?

.....



GRADE 12 – UNIT FOUR – SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Rainforests are tropical trees in areas with high rainfall. There are many kinds of plants and animals. Rainforests have a lot of benefits to human beings and to the environment. First of all, rainforests are the major suppliers of oxygen. They contribute to the environmental balance by giving out oxygen and breathing in carbon dioxide. Rainforests, in addition, are a vital source of medicine for us. They also provide people with fruits and crops. Moreover, they are natural habitats for a lot of animals and birds. Sadly, people have started cutting down trees to get more space for their cattle and more land for building houses. Animals are deprived of their homes once the rainforest trees are being cut down. Governments should set their plans to protect rainforests and keep them as natural resources.

In a paragraph of ONLY FOUR sentences, summarize and paraphrase the passage above in answer to the following question:

What are the benefits of rainforests?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

RUBRICS	Content/ relevance of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Format	Total
	30	20	5	5	60



GRADE 12 – UNIT FOUR – TRANSLATION

Translate the following into GOOD English:

فهد: يتم عادة قطع الأشجار في عديد من المناطق لتحويلها إلى أراضي زراعية.
سالم: ولكن عندما يتم قطع تلك الأشجار ستدمر الرياح الطبقة العالية من التربة.

علي: إن أفعال البشر هي السبب الوحيد للتصحّر.

أحمد: كما أن التغيرات الطبيعية في المناخ غالبا ما تسرع هذه العملية أيضا.

راشد: يتم تحويل الكثير من الأراضي الصالحة للزراعة إلى صحراء كل عام على مستوى العالم.
بدر: لهذا يجب نشر الوعي بأهمية الحفاظ على الأراضي الزراعية.

سعد: لقد أدى التطور والنمو السكاني إلى نقص المياه.
فيصل: لهذا فمن المهم أن نخفض استهلاك المياه غير المبرر.



Unit 5 Precious resources

#	Lessons	Word (Transcription)	POS	Definition & Example	Arabic Meaning
1	1 & 2	collection points (/kə'lek.fən pɔɪnts/)	n	Places where items are gathered There are collection points for recycling in town.	نقاط تجميع
2		concur (/kən'kʊr/)	v	Agree Experts concur that recycling is important.	يتفق
3		crisis (/'kraɪ.sɪs/)	n	Serious problem We face a waste crisis.	أزمة
4		machinery (/mə'ʃɪ.nər.i/)	n	Machines collectively The factory uses modern machinery.	آلات
5		offence (/ə'fens/)	n	Illegal act Littering is an offence.	مخالفة/جريمة
6		pass a law (/pɑ:s ə lɔ:/)	v	Approve a legal rule The government will pass a law about recycling.	يسن قانوناً
7		prohibitively (/prə'hɪb.ɪ.tɪv.li/)	adv	Extremely, to prevent action The cost is prohibitively high.	بشكل مانع/باهظ
8		reprocess (/ˌri:'prəʊ.ses/)	v	Process again The company reprocesses old paper.	يعيد معالجة
9	3	commercially (/kə'mɜ:.ʃəl.li/)	adv	For business purposes The product is not available commercially.	تجارياً
10		partnership (/'pɑ:t.nə.ʃɪp/)	n	Working together The project is a partnership between companies.	شراكة

11		wood pulp (/wʊd pʌlp/)	n	Soft material from wood for paper Paper is made from wood pulp.	لب الخشب
12	4 & 5	administration (/ədˌmɪn.ɪˈstreɪ.ʃən/)	n	Managing an organization The school administration set new rules.	إدارة
13		annoyance (/əˈnɔɪ.əns/)	n	Feeling of being bothered Loud noise is an annoyance.	إزعاج
14		bureaucracy (/bjʊəˈrɒk.rə.sɪ/)	n	Complicated official system Bureaucracy slows down the process.	بيروقراطية
15		come up against (/kʌm ʌp əˈɡenst/)	v	Face a difficulty We came up against many problems.	يواجه
16		criticism (/ˈkrɪt.ɪ.sɪ.zəm/)	n	Disapproval or negative comments The plan received criticism.	انتقاد
17		cut down on (/kʌt daʊn ɒn/)	v	Reduce We need to cut down on waste.	يقلل من
18		get rid of (/ɡet rɪd ɒv/)	v	Remove We must get rid of old equipment.	يتخلص من
19		go along with (/ɡəʊ əˈlɒŋ wɪð/)	v	Agree with I will go along with your plan.	يوافق على
20		incinerator (/ɪnˈsɪn.ə.reɪ.tər/)	n	Machine for burning waste The city built a new incinerator.	محركة نفايات
21		irritation (/ˈɪr.ɪˈteɪ.ʃən/)	n	Feeling of being annoyed Delays cause irritation.	تهيج/إزعاج
22		keep up with (/kiːp ʌp wɪð/)	v	Stay at the same level It's hard to keep up with new technology.	يواكب
23		packaging	n	Materials used to wrap goods Too much packaging is wasteful.	تغليف



		(/'pæk.ɪ.dʒɪŋ/)			
24		paperwork (/'peɪ.pə.wɜ:k/)	n	Documents and forms There is a lot of paperwork in this job.	أوراق العمل
25		put up with (/pʊt ʌp wɪð/)	v	Tolerate I can't put up with the noise.	يتحمل
26		red tape (/red teɪp/)	n	Excessive bureaucracy Red tape delayed the project.	الروتين الإداري
27		run out of (/rʌn aʊt ɒv/)	v	Use all of something We ran out of paper.	ينفذ من
28	7 & 8	component (/kəm'pəʊ.nənt/)	n	Part of something This machine has many components.	مكون
29		compost (/'kɒm.pɒst/)	n/v	Decayed material for plants We make compost from food waste.	سماد عضوي / يُسمد
30		constant (/'kɒn.stənt/)	adj	Happening all the time There is constant noise here.	مستمر
31		constituent (/kən'stɪt.ju.ənt/)	n	Part of a whole Water is a constituent of juice.	عنصر / مكون
32		duration (/dʒʊ'reɪ.fən/)	n	Length of time The duration of the meeting was two hours.	مدة
33	7 & 8	heartening (/'hɑ:.tən.ɪŋ/)	adj	Making you feel happier It's heartening to see people recycle more.	مشجع
34		household waste (/'haʊs.həʊld weɪst/)	n	Garbage from homes Household waste should be sorted.	نفايات منزلية
35		incineration (/ɪn'sɪn.ə'reɪ.fən/)	n	Burning waste Incineration reduces landfill use.	حرق النفايات



36	material (/mə'tiə.ri.əl/)	n	Substance things are made of Plastic is a common material.	مادة
37	quantity (/'kwɒn.tɪ.ti/)	n	Amount A large quantity of paper is recycled.	كمية
38	trend (/trend/)	n	General direction of change The trend is towards less plastic use.	اتجاه
39	upsurge (/'ʌp.sɜ:dʒ/)	n	Sudden increase There was an upsurge in recycling last year.	زيادة مفاجئة



Contextual Paragraphs

Paragraph 1

Many cities have set up **collection points** to manage **household waste** more efficiently. People are encouraged to **get rid of** their rubbish responsibly, and some even make **compost** from food scraps. This heartening **trend** shows a(n) **upsurge** in environmental awareness. However, if we **run out of** space or resources, it can quickly turn into a **crisis**.

Paragraph 2

Recycling programs often require cooperation and **partnership** between the public and the **administration**. Sometimes, people **come up against red tape** and **bureaucracy**, which can cause **annoyance** and **irritation**. Still, many are willing to **put up with** extra **paperwork** and **go along with** new rules if it means less **offence** to the environment.

Paragraph 3

Factories use modern **machinery** to **reprocess** materials like **wood pulp** and plastic. Some processes are **prohibitively** expensive, but as recycling becomes more **commercially** viable, costs are dropping. Governments may **pass a law** to **cut down on** waste and encourage the use of eco-friendly **packaging**.

Paragraph 4

Each **component** or **constituent** of a product affects its recyclability. For example, separating different **materials** is vital for effective **incineration** or **incinerator** use. The **duration** of waste processing and the **quantity** handled are **constant** challenges. Still, it is **heartening** to see more people keeping **up with** recycling efforts.



UNI 5 - VOCABULARY – EXERCISES

1. The doctors..... that the patient needed urgent surgery soon.
 (A) composted (B) reprocessed (C) concurred (D) reclaimed
2. We were driving along the seaside, suddenly, we..... petrol and the car stopped.
 (A) got rid of (B) ran out of (C) came up against (D) put up with
3. My uncle's house is very old and in need of..... repairs.
 (A) heartening (B) treacherous (C) humid (D) constant
4. Factories depend mainly on highly powerful..... for their production.
 (A) criticism (B) offence (C) annoyance (D) machinery
5. The new..... at the factory helped the business double its profits.
 (A) annoyance (B) offence (C) machinery (D) criticism
6. Putting up with noise pollution is one of my daily life
 (A) quantities (B) materials (C) irritations (D) offences
7. Some countries rely on..... to dispose of their waste.
 (A) incineration (B) material (C) quantity (D) upsurge
8. It is the third time my little brother has been convicted of a traffic
 (A) offence (B) irritation (C) annoyance (D) criticism
9. You're not only overweight but also diabetic; you have to... sugar from now on.
 (A) put up with (B) keep up with (C) cut down on (D) come up against
10. The course has three main..... business, finance, and management skills.
 (A) crises (B) components (C) upsurges (D) offences
11. Data indicates that there is a/ an..... growing towards exercising these days.
 (A) duration (B) trend (C) administration (D) crisis
12. My friend's behaviour caused great to..... his colleagues so they avoided him.
 (A) packaging (B) annoyance (C) paperwork (D) bureaucracy

13. Deciding on the best way to..... this amount of rubbish is a big problem.

- (A) get rid of (B) go along with (C) come up against (D) put up with

14. We took four trains, so the overall..... of the journey was 72 hours.

- (A) crisis (B) trend (C) administration (D) duration

15. The manager argues that the..... must look for alternative sources of income.

- (A) incinerator (B) duration (C) annoyance (D) administration

16. When he..... new ideas, he always went to the library to research.

- (A) got rid of (B) cut down on (C) came up against (D) put up with

17. Fiber, protein and vegetables are some of the..... of a healthy diet.

- (A) quantities (B) materials (C) offences (D) constituents

18. It is..... to see the determination of these disabled players.

- (A) constant (B) heartening (C) humid (D) frigid

19. All the..... that my friend received had left her feeling totally upset.

- (A) paperwork (B) incineration (C) criticism (D) machinery

20. Reducing..... and bureaucracy is important to save time and effort.

- (A) packaging (B) paperwork (C) machinery (D) material

21. This bag holds a small of candy. What about a larger one?

- (A) quantity (B) criticism (C) irritation (D) offence

22. It is a/an to get rid of our rubbish in the street.

- (A) component (B) offence (C) bureaucracy (D) packaging

23. The new..... at the factory helped the business double its profits.

- (A) annoyance (B) offence (C) machinery (D) criticism

24. Nowadays, there is a/ an..... in the amount of materials being recycled.

- (A) quantity (B) irritation (C) upsurge (D) component

25. My father suggested that any paper can be recycled and the food waste will be

- (A) composted (B) reclaimed (C) concurred (D) implemented

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

trend / run out of / keep up with / crisis / constant / heartening

- 26-All doctors must.....the latest breakthroughs in medical discoveries.
 27-My mother always makes sure I have my favourite food even before I..... it.
 28-The first two exams were very....., especially after getting the full mark.
 29-The latest.....in waste disposal is recycling, and it's the best way.
 30-The company was able to survive after the.....and grew better than before.

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

constant / criticism / duration / heartening / put up with / get rid of

- 31-Teachers of very young children must.....a lot of childish behaviour.
 32-The boss' comments were misinterpreted as a sort of.....of the project.
 33-The boys were very happy because of the long.....of time they spent together.
 34-Every year, I some of my clothes by donating them to charity.
 35-I'm really worried about my father; he suffers a lot from.....headaches.

Test yourself

Choose the best word to complete each sentence.

1. The city set up special _____ for recycling glass and plastic.
 (A) constituents (B) trends (C) collection points (D) upsurge
2. The new rule will help us _____ the amount of plastic waste.
 (A) cut down on (B) concur (C) keep up with (D) compost
3. The _____ of paperwork made the process slow and frustrating.
 (A) offence (B) upsurge (C) trend (D) quantity
4. The _____ between the two companies led to a successful recycling project.
 (A) incinerator (B) partnership (C) material (D) crisis



5. It is _____ to see more people recycle at home.

- Ⓐ commercially Ⓑ prohibitively Ⓒ constant Ⓓ heartening

6. The _____ of waste in the city is increasing every year.

- Ⓐ packaging Ⓑ component Ⓒ quantity Ⓓ duration

7. The _____ of the meeting was two hours.

- Ⓐ paperwork Ⓑ upsurge Ⓒ duration Ⓓ component

8. The new _____ will help burn waste safely.

- Ⓐ crisis Ⓑ incinerator Ⓒ wood pulp Ⓓ bureaucracy

9. The _____ in recycling has led to less landfill use.

- Ⓐ annoyance Ⓑ upsurge Ⓒ offence Ⓓ administration

10. The _____ of the project is to reduce household waste.

- Ⓐ trend Ⓑ crisis Ⓒ material Ⓓ incineration

11. The _____ cost of the new system makes it hard to use.

- Ⓐ heartening Ⓑ commercially Ⓒ constituent Ⓓ prohibitively

12. The _____ system slowed down the approval of the project.

- Ⓐ bureaucracy Ⓑ compost Ⓒ upsurge Ⓓ get rid of

13. The _____ of plastic in packaging is harmful to the environment.

- Ⓐ constituent Ⓑ use Ⓒ incinerator Ⓓ duration

14. The _____ is made from different materials.

- Ⓐ packaging Ⓑ trend Ⓒ upsurge Ⓓ paperwork

15. The _____ of the project was two months.

- Ⓐ trend Ⓑ duration Ⓒ upsurge Ⓓ paperwork



UNIT 5 GRAMMAR

جدول شامل: الاستخدامات الثلاثة الرئيسية لـ

مع الشرح والأمثلة "Wish"

الاستخدام	الشرح بالعربية	مثال بسيط بالإنجليزية
Wish + (v2)	يستخدم للتعبير عن رغبة في أن يكون الواقع مختلفاً في الحاضر (عدم الرضا عن الحاضر)	I wish I were ten years younger.
Wish + (had+ v3)	يستخدم للندم على شيء حدث أو لم يحدث في الماضي	I wish I had studied harder last year.
Wish + Would +inf مصدر الفعل	يستخدم للتعبير عن نقد الحاضر	I wish students would not waste their time.

Study the following examples:

1. Wish + Past Simple (V2)

(Expressing a wish about the present or future that is unreal)

- I wish I knew the answer. (I don't know the answer.)
- She wishes she lived closer to the beach. (She doesn't live close ..)
- We wish it weren't so cold today. (It is cold)
- He wishes he had more free time.
- They wish their house were bigger.



2. Wish + Past Perfect (had+ V3)

(Expressing regret about something that happened or didn't happen in the past)

1. I wish I had studied for the test. (I didn't study for the test.)
2. She wishes she had told him the truth. (She didn't tell him.)
3. We wish we had left earlier.
4. He wishes he hadn't missed the meeting. (He missed the meeting.)
5. They wish they had saved more money.

3. Wish + Would + Infinitive

(Expressing a desire for someone or something to change or behave differently)

1. I wish you would stop talking. (criticism)
2. She wishes it would stop snowing.
3. We wish they would arrive on time.
4. He wishes his parents would understand him.
5. They wish the neighbors would be quieter.



UNIT 5 – GRAMMAR- EXERCISES

Choose the correct answer:

1. Mountain climbers usually come up..... many challenges on their way to the top.
☐ A of ☐ B with ☐ C to ☐ D against
2. The magazine was heavy and full of pictures. I wish it..... more articles.
☐ A has ☐ B could have ☐ C had had ☐ D will have
3. We all look forward..... the day when we leave high school and join the university.
☐ A of ☐ B with ☐ C to ☐ D against
4. I wish I could..... the piano. I think I'll take lessons next month.
☐ A play ☐ B played ☐ C had played ☐ D have played
5. In today's fast-paced world, no one can easily keep up..... The changes.
☐ A of ☐ B with ☐ C to ☐ D against
6. I didn't watch the play with my friends yesterday. I wish I with them.
☐ A went ☐ B would go ☐ C had gone ☐ D will go
7. You waste too much paper. I wish you..... the i pad I gave you.
☐ A will use ☐ B would use ☐ C use ☐ D will used
8. My sister wishes she..... a writer. She has so many stories to tell.
☐ A be ☐ B can be ☐ C were ☐ D will be
9. I am so glad to find you working..... a new book.
☐ A down ☐ B up ☐ C on ☐ D of
10. I wish I..... my money so I could go shopping with my friends.
☐ A save ☐ B had saved ☐ C will save ☐ D have saved
11. The doctor advised the lady to cut down..... sugar if she wanted to lose weight.
☐ A of ☐ B with ☐ C to ☐ D on
12. My friend left my book at home. I wish she.....
☐ A won't forget ☐ B wouldn't forget ☐ C hadn't forgotten ☐ D hasn't forgotten

13. As a hobby, I decided to take..... writing stories.

- (A) down (B) up (C) with (D) for

14. I wish I..... soon, I need to go mountain climbing.

- (A) could travel (B) travel (C) had travelled (D) travelling

15. Many countries have run out..... space for landfilling waste. Recycling is a better alternative.

- (A) of (B) with (C) to (D) against

16. I'm sorry, I don't know where he lives. I wish I.....

- (A) will know (B) had known (C) know (D) knew

17. I wish I..... at home. The weather was too humid.

- (A) stay (B) had stayed (C) staying (D) will stay

18. I wish I could..... to school next week. I miss my friends and teachers.

- (A) go (B) gone (C) had gone (D) went

19. My uncle didn't win the marathon last week. He wished he..... faster.

- (A) ran (B) runs (C) had run (D) run

20. My father is on the way. He..... home yet.

- (A) won't arrive (B) doesn't arrive (C) hasn't arrived (D) isn't arriving

21. Our neighbours are always noisy. I wish they.....

- (A) keep (B) would keep (C) had kept (D) will keep

22. I would really like to go on a picnic. I wish it..... raining.

- (A) will stop (B) would stop (C) stops (D) had stopped

23. They seem to have run out..... ideas so they invited new members to join the discussion.

- (A) of (B) with (C) to (D) against

24. To help the ship stay afloat, the sailors needed to get rid... some stuff on board.

- (A) of (B) with (C) to (D) against

25. I didn't go on holiday last year. I wish I.....

- (A) went (B) would go (C) had gone (D) will go

26. My friend can't attend my birthday party. I wish his circumstances

- (A) will change (B) are changing (C) change (D) would change



27. I would really like to listen to the news. I wish my brother.....making noise.

- Ⓐ will stop Ⓑ would stop Ⓒ stopped Ⓓ had stopped

- From a, b and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1. She didn't get a good grade. She wishes she **(study)** harder. **(Correct the verb)**

- Ⓐ She wishes she had studied harder
Ⓑ She wishes she studies harder
Ⓒ She wishes she is studying harder

2. People drive too fast on the inner roads, between the houses. **(Complete)**

I wish

- Ⓐ I wish people will drive carefully.
Ⓑ I wish people can drive carefully.
Ⓒ I wish people would drive carefully.

3. I wish they **(stop)** littering everywhere. It is very annoying. **(Correct the verb)**

- Ⓐ I wish they can stop littering everywhere.
Ⓑ I wish they would stop littering everywhere.
Ⓒ I wish they will stop littering everywhere.

4. The driver was driving in the rain when he had an accident. He wishes he **(be)** more careful. **(Correct the verb)**

- Ⓐ He wishes he is more careful.
Ⓑ He wishes he has been more careful.
Ⓒ He wishes he had been more careful.



5. I saw the perfect outfit at the store yesterday but it was expensive.

(Complete)

- Ⓐ I wish it is cheaper.
- Ⓑ I wish it will be cheaper.
- Ⓒ I wish it had been cheaper.

6. I'm sorry, I don't know how to use the computer. I wish I (do)

(Correct the verb)

- Ⓐ I wish I did.
- Ⓑ I wish I could do.
- Ⓒ I wish I have done.

7. Salem and Ali are equally good at playing the piano.

(Use: as... as)

- Ⓐ Salem is as good as Ali at playing the piano.
- Ⓑ Salem is as best as Ali at playing the piano.
- Ⓒ Salem is as better as Ali at playing the piano.

8. Our teacher has checked the notebooks this morning.

(Make passive)

- Ⓐ The notebooks were checked this morning.
- Ⓑ The notebooks have checked this morning.
- Ⓒ The notebooks have been checked this morning.

9. I spend my time in a more effective way than all my friends do.

(Use: effectively)

- Ⓐ I spend my time than all my friends do more effectively.
- Ⓑ b. I spend my time more effectively than all my friends do.
- Ⓒ I spend my time effectively than all my friends do.

UNIT 5 – LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Language Function	المعنى بالعربية	Typical Expressions (English)	Very Simple Example (English)	مثال بسيط (بالعربية)
Giving an opinion	إبداء الرأي	I think..., In my opinion..., I believe...	I think it's a good idea.	أعتقد أنها فكرة جيدة.
Talking about wishes	الحديث عن الأمنيات	I wish..., If only...	I wish I had a car.	أتمنى لو كان لدي سيارة.
Expressing regret	التعبير عن الندم	I wish I had..., If only I had...	I wish I had studied.	ليتني ذاكرت.
Making a suggestion	تقديم اقتراح	Why don't we..., Let's..., How about...?	Let's play football.	هيا نلعب كرة القدم.
Expressing criticism/annoyance using wish	التعبير عن النقد/الانزعاج باستخدام wish	I wish you would..., I wish you wouldn't...	I wish you wouldn't shout.	أتمنى ألا تصرخ.

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS EXERCISES

Write what you would say in the following situations:

- Your classmate asked what you think of recycling old materials.
.....
- You saw someone smoking outside the smoking lounge at the airport.
.....
- You feel regret for not inviting your close friend to attend your graduation ceremony.
.....
- Your grandfather thinks that life in the past was more enjoyable than it is nowadays.
.....

5. Your brother thinks that strict traffic laws will reduce car accidents.

.....

6. One of your friends asks you about the best place to travel to next summer holiday.

.....

7. Your teacher wants to know why you chose to study abroad.

.....

8. Your friend thinks that environmental laws will reduce air pollution.

.....

UNIT 5 – SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1-Why is recycling important?

- Ⓐ The earth is running out of resources.
- Ⓑ It reduces pollution.
- Ⓒ It saves money and jobs.

2- What are the advantages and the disadvantages of recycling?

Advantages

- Ⓐ It reduces pollution
- Ⓑ It saves our natural resource.

Disadvantages

- Ⓐ It is very expensive.
- Ⓑ It needs very high technology.

3-How can we preserve our natural resources?

- Ⓐ We should use them in moderation.
- Ⓑ We should recycle our wastes.



The most important points in the unit

Recycling إعادة التدوير

Category	Key Points (English)	Arabic Meaning (بالعربية)
1. Importance of Recycling	Conserves natural resources (reduces the need to extract new raw materials like minerals, water)	يحافظ على الموارد الطبيعية (يقلل الحاجة لاستخراج مواد خام جديدة مثل المعادن والماء)
أهمية إعادة التدوير	Reduces landfill waste (less waste sent to landfills and incinerators, decreasing pollution)	يقلل النفايات في المدافن (تقل كمية النفايات المرسلة للمدافن والمحارق ويقل التلوث)
	Saves energy (producing goods from recycled materials uses less energy than from raw materials)	يوفر الطاقة (إنتاج السلع من مواد معاد تدويرها يستهلك طاقة أقل من المواد الخام)
	Protects ecosystems and wildlife (less habitat destruction, less pollution, preserves biodiversity)	يحمي الأنظمة البيئية والحياة البرية (تدمير أقل للموائل، تلوث أقل، يحافظ على التنوع البيولوجي)
	Reduces greenhouse gas emissions (helps fight climate change by lowering CO ₂ and methane release)	يقلل انبعاثات الغازات الدفيئة (يساعد في مكافحة التغير المناخي بتقليل انبعاث ثاني أكسيد الكربون والميثان)
2. Materials that can be recycled	Paper and cardboard (newspapers, boxes, office paper)	الورق والكرتون (الصحف، الصناديق، ورق المكاتب)
المواد التي يمكن أن يتم تدويرها	Plastics (bottles, containers, packaging)	البلاستيك (الزجاجات، الحاويات، مواد التعبئة والتغليف)
	Glass (bottles, jars, some glassware)	الزجاج (الزجاجات، البرطمانات، بعض الأدوات الزجاجية)
	Metals (aluminum cans, tin cans, steel products)	المعادن (علب الألمنيوم، علب الصفيح، المنتجات الفولاذية)
	Electronics and batteries (old phones, computers, rechargeable batteries)	الإلكترونيات والبطاريات (الهواتف القديمة، أجهزة الكمبيوتر، البطاريات القابلة لإعادة الشحن)
3. How families can take part	Sort waste at home (separate recyclables from general waste)	فرز النفايات في المنزل (فصل المواد القابلة لإعادة التدوير عن النفايات العامة)
كيف تساهم الأسر في إعادة التدوير	Use local recycling bins or centers (take sorted items to community collection points)	استخدام حاويات أو مراكز إعادة التدوير المحلية (أخذ المواد المفروزة إلى نقاط التجمع المجتمعية)
	Reduce single-use items (choose reusable bags, bottles, and containers)	تقليل المنتجات ذات الاستخدام الواحد (استخدام أكياس وزجاجات وحاولات قابلة لإعادة الاستخدام)
	Compost organic waste (turn food scraps and yard waste into compost instead of throwing them away)	تحويل النفايات العضوية إلى سماد (استخدام بقايا الطعام ونفايات الحديقة لصنع السماد بدلاً من رميها)
	Educate and involve children (teach kids about recycling and make it a family habit)	تنقيف وإشراك الأطفال (تعليم الأطفال عن إعادة التدوير وجعلها عادة أسرية)



GRADE 12 – UNIT FIVE – EXPOSITORY WRITING

Write on the following topic:

“What you do makes a difference, and you have to decide what kind of a difference you want to make.” **Jane Goodall**

Plan and write an essay of not less than **14** sentences (**160** words) about **"Recycling"** discussing **what the benefits of recycling are** and **how you can take part in the process of recycling.**

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

.....

.....

Body:

Paragraph 1:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Paragraph 2:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion:

.....

.....



Topic (100 Marks)



Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paragraphing and number of sentences	Spelling	Grammar	HW , spacing and punctuation	Total
60	10	10	10	10	100



GRADE 12 – UNIT FIVE – READING COMPREHENSION

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

People think children should play sports. Sports are fun, and children stay healthy while playing with others. However, playing sports can have negative effects on children. It may produce feelings of **poor self-esteem** or aggressive behaviour in some children.

According to research on kids and sports, 40 million kids play sports in the US. Of these, 18 million say they have been shouted at or called names while playing sports. This leaves many children with a bad impression of sports. They think sports are just too aggressive. Many researchers believe adults, especially parents and coaches, are the main cause of too much aggression in children's sports. **They** believe children copy aggressive adult behaviour. This behaviour is then further reinforced through both positive and negative feedback.

Parents and coaches are powerful teachers because children usually look up to them. Often these adults behave aggressively themselves, sending children the message that winning is everything. At children's sporting events, parents may shout at each other players or cheer when their child behaves aggressively. As well, children may be taught that hurting other players is acceptable, or they may be pushed to continue playing even when they are injured.

In addition, the media makes violence seem exciting. Children watch adult sports games and see violent behaviour replayed over and over on television. As a society, we really need to face up to this problem and do something about it. Parents and coaches should act as better examples for children. They also need to teach children better values. They should teach children to enjoy themselves whether they win or lose. It is not necessary to knock yourself out to enjoy sports. Winning is not everything. In addition, children should not be allowed to continue to play when they are injured. Sending a child with an injury into a game gives the child the message that health is not as important as winning. If we make some basic changes, children might learn to enjoy sports again.

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

1. What is **the best title** for the passage?

- Ⓐ Injuries Caused by Sports
- Ⓑ Sports Played at Schools
- Ⓒ The Positive Effects of Sports on Children
- Ⓓ The Negative Effects of Sports on Children

2. Which of the following phrases best defines “**poor self-esteem**” in the 1st paragraph?

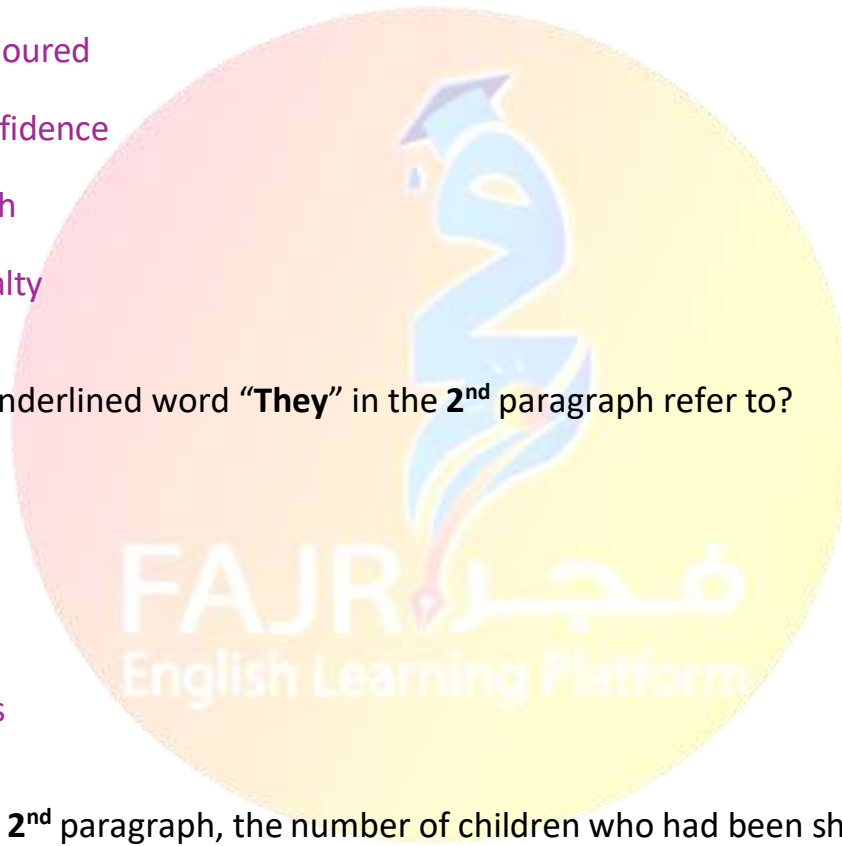
- Ⓐ getting honoured
- Ⓑ lacking confidence
- Ⓒ being selfish
- Ⓓ lacking loyalty

3. What does the underlined word “**They**” in the 2nd paragraph refer to?

- Ⓐ parents
- Ⓑ adults
- Ⓒ coaches
- Ⓓ researchers

4. According to the 2nd paragraph, the number of children who had been shouted at is:

- Ⓐ All children
- Ⓑ None of the children
- Ⓒ Eighteen million
- Ⓓ Forty million



5. According to the passage, which of the following sentences is **NOT TRUE**?

- Ⓐ Children sometimes have a bad impression about sports.
- Ⓑ Forcing an injured child into a game is an advantage.
- Ⓒ Parents and teachers are role models for children.
- Ⓓ Winning isn't the only source of enjoyment.

B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6. What are the benefits of playing sports for children?

.....

7. How should parents and coaches act to reduce the effect of violence children see?

.....

8. What is the main cause of more aggressive playing?

.....

9. How does the media make violence seem exciting?

.....

FAJR
English Learning Platform



GRADE 12 – UNIT FIVE – SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following passage, then do as required:

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

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarize and paraphrase the passage above in answer to the following question:

“How can we travel green?”

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

RUBRICS	Content/ relevance of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Format	Total
	30	20	5	5	60

GRADE 12 – UNIT FIVE – TRANSLATION

- Translate the following into good English:

علي: أتمنى ان يأخذ الناس المشاكل البيئية بجدية اكثر.
أحمد: اتفق معك، فهي واحدة من المشكلات الأكثر خطورة.

.....
.....

محمد: لماذا يعتبر موضوع إعادة التدوير من اهم القضايا لكثير من الناس في الوقت الحالي؟
عمر: اعتقد انه بسبب الاهتمام بشكل أكبر بالمحافظة على الموارد الطبيعية.

.....
.....

خالد: يجب ان تقلل محلات السوبر ماركت من تغليف البضائع.
علي: يمكن ان يساعد ذلك في تقليل النفايات المنزلية والحفاظ على البيئة

.....
.....

محمد: نحن مسؤولون عن الاضرار التي لحقت بكوكبنا.
ماجد: لذلك فالاهتمام بالبيئة والحفاظ على موارد العالم من الاهتمامات الرئيسية.

.....
.....

سالم: يجب ان نهتم بالبيئة ونستغل مواردنا الطبيعية باعتدال.
فهد: هذا صحيح، يجب علينا أيضا حماية الأنواع المهددة بالانقراض.

.....
.....

Unit 6 Under threat

#	Lesson	Word (Transcription)	POS	Definition & Example	Arabic Meaning
1	1 & 2	acute (/ə'kju:t/)	adj	Very serious or severe The animal felt acute pain.	حاد/شديد
2	1 & 2	avoid (/ə'vɔɪd/)	v	Stay away from Some animals avoid danger by hiding.	يتجنب
3	1 & 2	damp (/dæmp/)	adj	Slightly wet The cave was cold and damp.	رطب
4	1 & 2	expansive (/ɪk'spænsɪv/)	adj	Wide and open The forest is expansive.	واسع
5	1 & 2	extinction (/ɪk'stɪŋk.ʃən/)	n	Disappearance of a species Dinosaurs faced extinction.	انقراض
6	1 & 2	fascinating (/'fæs.ɪ.neɪ.tɪŋ/)	adj	Very interesting The animal's behavior is fascinating.	رائع/ساحر
7	1 & 2	hibernate (/'haɪ.bə.neɪt/)	v	Sleep through winter Bears hibernate in cold months.	يبيت شتويا
8	1 & 2	permanent (/'pɜː.mə.nənt/)	adj	Lasting forever Some changes are permanent.	دائم
9	1 & 2	pose (/pəʊz/)	v	Present or create (a danger) Snakes pose a threat to small animals.	يشكل (خطراً)
10	1 & 2	refuge (/'ref.juːdʒ/)	n	Safe place The cave gave the fox refuge.	ملجأ

11	1 & 2	reservation (/ˌrez.əˈveɪ.ʃən/)	n	Protected area for animals The park is a wildlife reservation.	محمية
12	1 & 2	reticent (/ˈret.ɪ.sənt/)	adj	Quiet, not willing to talk The animal was reticent around people.	متحفظ/كتوم
13	1 & 2	solitary (/ˈsɒl.ɪ.tər.i/)	adj	Alone, not social The tiger is a solitary animal.	منعزل
14	1 & 2	stem (/stem/)	v	Come from or stop Many problems stem from habitat loss.	ساق / جزع
15	1 & 2	threatened (/ˈθret.ənd/)	adj	In danger This bird is a threatened species.	مهدد
16	1 & 2	timid (/ˈtɪm.ɪd/)	adj	Shy The rabbit is timid.	خجول/جبان
17	3	carnivorous (/kɑːˈnɪv.ər.əs/)	adj	Eats meat The lion is a carnivorous animal.	لاحم/آكل للحوم
18	3	enemy (/ˈen.ə.mi/)	n	Opponent or threat The snake is the bird's enemy.	عدو
19	3	inject (/ɪnˈdʒekt/)	v	Put in with a needle or stinger Some insects inject venom.	يحقن
20	3	sting (/stɪŋ/)	v/n	Wound with a sharp point The bee can sting you.	يلسع/لسعة
21	4 & 5	aware (/əˈweər/)	adj	Knowing about something We must be aware of endangered species.	واع
22	4 & 5	bounty (/ˈbaʊn.ti/)	n	Large amount The land provides a bounty of food.	وفرة

23	4 & 5	cultivate (/'kʌl.tɪ.veɪt/)	v	Grow plants Farmers cultivate crops.	يزرع
24	4 & 5	encroach (/ɪn'krəʊtʃ/)	v	Move into and damage Humans encroach on animal habitats.	يتعدى/يغزو
25	4 & 5	grow (/grəʊ/)	v	Increase in size or number Trees grow quickly here.	ينمو
26	4 & 5	illegitimate (/ɪ.lɪdʒ.ɪ'tɪm.ə.t/)	adj	Not allowed by law Illegitimate hunting is a problem.	غير شرعي
27	4 & 5	nourishment (/'nʌr.ɪʃ.mənt/)	n	Food needed for life Plants get nourishment from soil.	تغذية
28	4 & 5	recompense (/'rek.əm.pen.s/)	n/v	Payment for loss or effort He received recompense for his work.	تعويض/يعوض
29	4 & 5	reward (/rɪ'wɔːd/)	n/v	Something given for effort The child got a reward for helping.	مكافأة/يكا في
30	4 & 5	trespass on (/'tres.pəs.n/)	v	Enter without permission People must not trespass on protected land.	يتعدى على
31	4 & 5	unsanctioned (/ʌn'sæŋk.ʃən.d/)	adj	Not approved Unsanctioned fishing is dangerous.	غير مصرح به
32	4 & 5	wealth (/welθ/)	n	Large amount of valuable things The forest has a wealth of animals.	ثروة
33	7 & 8	burgeoning (/'bɜː.dʒən.ɪŋ/)	adj	Growing quickly The city has a burgeoning population.	متزايد بسرعة

34	7 & 8	consensus (/kən'sen.səs/)	n	General agreement There is a consensus to protect nature.	إجماع
35	7 & 8	dearth (/dɜ:θ/)	n	Lack There is a dearth of clean water.	نقص
36	7 & 8	graduate (/'grædʒ.u.ert /)	v/n	Finish school She will graduate next year.	يتخرج/خرج
37	7 & 8	housing (/'haʊ.zɪŋ/)	n	Places to live Wild animals need safe housing.	سكن/مساكن
38	7 & 8	knock-on (/'nɒk.ɒn/)	adj	Indirect effect The flood had a knock-on effect on farming.	تأثير غير مباشر
39	7 & 8	utilise (/'ju:.tɪ.laɪz/)	v	Use We should utilise resources wisely.	يستخدم
40	7 & 8	vociferously (/və'sɪf.ər.əs.li /)	adv	In a loud and forceful way He vociferously opposed the plan.	بحماس
41	7 & 8	wetland (/'wet.lənd/)	n	Land with much water The wetland is home to many birds.	أرض رطبة



Contextual Paragraphs

Paragraph 1

Many animals are now **threatened** with **extinction** due to human activities. Some are **solitary** and **reticent**, making them hard to study, while others are more **fascinating** and active. When their habitats become **damp** or **expansive**, animals may seek **refuge** in a **reservation**. However, **encroach** by humans can **pose** an **acute** danger, and some species become **timid** or even **hibernate** to **avoid** threats.

Paragraph 2

In the wild, a **carnivorous** animal may see others as an **enemy** and sometimes **inject** venom or **sting** to protect itself or hunt. When food is scarce, animals must find **nourishment** and **grow** quickly to survive. If humans **trespass on** protected land or practice **unsanctioned** hunting, it can have a **knock-on** effect on the ecosystem.

Paragraph 3

Communities are becoming more **aware** of the need to **cultivate** and **utilise** natural resources wisely. There is a **consensus** that protecting **wetland** areas and providing safe **housing** for wildlife is vital. If we do not act, a **dearth** of biodiversity could result, but a **burgeoning** movement of people now **vociferously** supports conservation.



From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer:

1. Our grandparents used to tell us..... tales about how life was in Kuwait long ago.
 (A) illegitimate (B) unsanctioned (C) burgeoning (D) fascinating
2. It's the new government's intention to provide high quality..... to all Kuwaitis.
 (A) housing (B) reservation (C) bounty (D) consensus
3. Everyone should be..... of the horrible effects of smoking on health.
 (A) aware (B) illegitimate (C) solitary (D) burgeoning
4. Excessive and uncontrolled use of social media..... a real threat to children.
 (A) poses (B) hibernates (C) avoids (D) utilises
5. It was difficult for the committee to reach a/an..... on the issues raised.
 (A) wetland (B) wealth (C) extinction (D) consensus
6. The mountaineers had to take a cave as a..... from the snowstorm.
 (A) bounty (B) reward (C) wealth (D) refuge
7. Illegal hunting and deforestation lead to environmental problems and animal.....
 (A) extinction (B) nourishment (C) wealth (D) consensus
8. Unlike pandas, polar bears..... three months during severe winter in the north pole.
 (A) pose (B) threaten (C) hibernate (D) cultivate
9. Some students were..... to answer the questions as they felt shy.
 (A) permanent (B) damp (C) reticent (D) solitary
10. There is a great opportunity to change the..... in our village into productive farms.
 (A) stem (B) reward (C) wetland (D) nourishment
11. My brother will..... from the University of California next semester.
 (A) pose (B) graduate (C) hibernate (D) grow
12. The war between Russia and Ukraine has a/an..... effect on the international economy.
 (A) unsanctioned (B) knock-on (C) high-tech (D) timid
13. Before cooking the mushroom, cut the..... and clean it with running water.
 (A) stem (B) refuge (C) wetland (D) bounty



14. It's believed that young people are the only..... that we should invest in.

- (A) reservation (B) wealth (C) stem (D) housing

15. Farmers get rid of the harmful plants that..... in their fields.

- (A) graduate (B) utilise (C) hibernate (D) grow

16. Putting rare animals in..... is one of the best solutions to protect them.

- (A) nourishment (B) reservation (C) wealth (D) consensus

17. During the economic crisis, most workers were...to lose their jobs permanently.

- (A) threatened (B) hibernated (C) cultivated (D) grown

18. It is better to paint this door, because iron exposed to..... air will quickly rust.

- (A) timid (B) solitary (C) acute (D) damp

19. Farmers will be..... for the loss of their crops at Al-Wafra farms.

- (A) grown (B) utilised (C) recompensed (D) graduated

20. Winning the match was just a... for the effort the team had made.

- (A) stem (B) housing (C) reservation (D) reward

21. One of the main reasons for animal extinction is..... and illegal hunting.

- (A) aware (B) illegitimate (C) damp (D) reticent

22. We should teach our children how to.....their talents and imagination positively.

- (A) graduate (B) hibernate (C) threaten (D) utilise

23. Following a vegetarian lifestyle helps you.....obesity and other health problems.

- (A) avoid (B) recompensate (C) pose (D) encroach

24. Al Jahra Nature Reserve is.....enough for many different rare animal species.

- (A) unsanctioned (B) expansive (C) aware (D) reticent

25. The employee has suggested a/an.....of new ideas to improve the quality of products.

- (A) reward (B) bounty (C) extinction (D) housing

26. Whales have a/ansense of hearing.

- (A) reticent (B) damp (C) acute (D) fascinating



27. Something should be done to those who..... and destroy Kuwait's wildlife.
 (A) avoid (B) hibernate (C) trespass on (D) prevail over
28. The jury found that the company buildings..... on their neighbour's land.
 (A) encroach (B) avoid (C) graduate (D) cultivate
29. In winter, the country welcomes a/an..... number of tourists who want to enjoy themselves.
 (A) burgeoning (B) damp (C) acute (D) reticent
30. Kuwait Municipality is doing its best to prevent..... products to leak out into the market.
 (A) unsanctioned (B) aware (C) expansive (D) damp
31. Organic fertilizers provide..... to plants and help them resist disease.
 (A) nourishment (B) extinction (C) wetland (D) consensus
32. My pet cat is a bit..... and is easily frightened by strange visitors.
 (A) damp (B) expansive (C) unsanctioned (D) timid
33. It's difficult to..... apples in tropical areas as it needs cold and humid climate.
 (A) encroach (B) recompense (C) avoid (D) cultivate
34. Unless something is done, young people will face a serious..... of the jobs available.
 (A) refuge (B) dearth (C) nourishment (D) reservation
35. The forest provides a _____ of food for many animals.
 (A) bounty (B) extinction (C) reticent (D) acute

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(avoid – prohibitively – acute – hibernate – vociferously – damp)

- 1-Parliament members have.....voted for a bill to ban building on green spaces.
- 2-Owls are excellent hunters in the dark because of their.....eyesight.
- 3-There is no way to completely.....car accidents but at least we can help reduce them.
- 4-It's true that.....soil is not good for plants as it causes damage to the roots.
- 5-Lamborghinis are.....expensive. They are probably the most expensive cars
in the world.



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

(pose – wealth – hibernate – extinction – expansive – fascinating)

- 1-The..... islands make the Maldives the world`s most successful holiday destination.
- 2-Unless something is done about the..... of animals, we will lose more of them.
- 3-Sunset affords a/an view that no one dares to miss.
- 4-Pollutants in riversa real threat to sea animals.
- 5-Some animals.....to survive the harsh winters while others migrate.

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

(solitary - unemployment – refuge – threatened – graduated – reticent)

- 1-The violent storm has caused hundreds of residents to flee seeking.....in basements.
- 2-Children who tend to be need to be encouraged by people around them.
- 3-It has been found out that people who prefer a.....life are more creative.
- 4-Nowadays, many green areas are.....by the increasing use of land for building.
- 5-Nowadays, many countries suffer from the problems of poor housing and

Test yourself

Choose the best word to complete each sentence.

1. The polar bear is a _____ animal and prefers to live alone.

Ⓐ reticent Ⓑ dearth Ⓒ solitary Ⓓ carnivorous

2. The snake can _____ venom into its prey.

Ⓐ inject Ⓑ recompense Ⓒ cultivate Ⓓ hibernate

3. Some animals _____ during winter to survive the cold.

Ⓐ reward Ⓑ encroach Ⓒ hibernate Ⓓ graduate



4. The loss of forests has put many species in _____ of extinction.

- (A) recompense (B) threat (C) wealth (D) consensus

5. The scientist found the animal's behavior very _____.

- (A) timid (B) acute (C) fascinating (D) illegitimate

6. The government set up a wildlife _____ to protect endangered animals.

- (A) reservation (B) housing (C) knock-on (D) graduate

7. The bee can _____ you if you get too close.

- (A) stem (B) sting (C) avoid (D) pose

8. The lion is a _____ animal and eats meat.

- (A) reticent (B) carnivorous (C) damp (D) solitary

9. The illegal hunter was punished for his _____ actions.

- (A) illegitimate (B) aware (C) permanent (D) timid

10. The frog lives in a _____, which is full of water and plants.

- (A) recompense (B) wetland (C) bounty (D) dearth

11. The forest provides a _____ of food for many animals.

- (A) bounty (B) extinction (C) acute (D) reticent

12. The tiger is very _____ and does not like to be seen.

- (A) hibernate (B) reticent (C) aware (D) reward

13. The rabbit is _____ and runs away from danger.

- (A) permanent (B) timid (C) solitary (D) carnivorous

14. The loss of habitat can _____ a danger to animals.

- (A) recompense (B) pose (C) cultivate (D) trespass



15. The _____ of clean water is a big problem in the desert.

- (A) dearth (B) consensus (C) graduate (D) stem

16. The bear found _____ in a cave during the storm.

- (A) awareness (B) hibernate (C) refuge (D) reward

17. The changes to the land are _____ and cannot be reversed.

- (A) illegitimate (B) permanent (C) solitary (D) acute

18. The illegal fisherman was caught for _____ fishing.

- (A) recompense (B) unsanctioned (C) timid (D) aware

19. The city's population is _____, growing very quickly.

- (A) reticent (B) burgeoning (C) solitary (D) permanent

20. The group reached a _____ about protecting the forest.

- (A) knock-on (B) consensus (C) reward (D) hibernate

21. The loss of trees had a _____ effect on the local animals.

- (A) solitary (B) knock-on (C) recompense (D) reticent

22. The farmer tries to _____ crops in the spring.

- (A) recompense (B) inject (C) cultivate (D) hibernate

23. The cheetah is _____ of many dangers in its environment.

- (A) reticent (B) aware (C) permanent (D) dearth

24. The scientist was given a _____ for his discovery.

- (A) reward (B) knock-on (C) hibernate (D) trespass

25. The bird's nest was destroyed by its _____.

- (A) consensus (B) enemy (C) awareness (D) bounty



26. The animal's pain was _____ after the injury.

- (A) timid (B) acute (C) recompense (D) reticent

27. The roots of the problem _____ from pollution.

- (A) hibernate (B) stem (C) trespass (D) cultivate

28. The forest is _____ and covers a large area.

- (A) reticent (B) expansive (C) aware (D) timid

29. The student will _____ from university next year.

- (A) hibernate (B) graduate (C) reward (D) recompense

30. The fox tried to _____ the hunters by hiding.

- (A) inject (B) avoid (C) cultivate (D) reward

31. The forest has a great _____ of animal life.

- (A) dearth (B) recompense (C) wealth (D) hibernate

32. The illegal loggers tried to _____ on protected land.

- (A) reward (B) cultivate (C) trespass (D) hibernate

33. Some animals are _____ and prefer to be alone.

- (A) hibernate (B) solitary (C) aware (D) reward

34. The speaker _____ opposed the new building in the wetland.

- (A) reticently (B) vociferously (C) timidly (D) permanently

35. We should _____ natural resources to help the environment.

- (A) utilise (B) reward (C) recompense (D) hibernate



UNIT 6 GRAMMAR

Modal Verbs for Possible Truths: Present & Past

أفعال الكيفية للتعبير عن الاحتمالات في الحاضر والماضي

Modal Verb	Time	Use / المعنى	Structure / الصيغة	Example (EN)	Example (AR)
must	Present	Logical certainty (sure something is true) تأكيد منطقي (واثق أن شيئاً صحيح)	must + المصدر	He must be tired.	لا بد أنه متعب.
must	Past	Logical certainty about the past تأكيد منطقي عن الماضي	must have + v3	She must have left.	لا بد أنها غادرت.
can't	Present	Logical impossibility (sure something is not true) استحالة منطقية (واثق أن شيئاً غير صحيح)	can't+ مصدر الفعل	He can't be at work.	لا يمكن أن يكون في العمل.
can't	Past	Logical impossibility about the past استحالة منطقية عن الماضي	can't have + v3	She can't have eaten it.	لا يمكن أنها أكلته.
might	Present	Possibility (not sure, maybe true) احتمال (غير متأكد، ربما صحيح)	might مصدر الفعل +	He might be busy.	ربما يكون مشغولاً.
might	Past	Possibility about the past احتمال عن الماضي	might have+ v3 التصريف الثالث للفعل	She might have forgotten.	ربما أنها نسيت.

Notes / ملاحظات:

- **must** is used when you are almost sure something is true.
- **can't** is used when you are almost sure something is not true.
- **might** is used when you think something is possible, but you are not sure.

2- The Passive voice

How to Form the Passive Voice in All Tenses :-القاعدة العامة :

انقل مفعول الجملة الفعلية ليصبح فاعل الجملة المبنية للمجهول.

حسب الزمن استخدم التصريف المناسب للفعل "to be".

استخدم التصريف الثالث للفعل الرئيسي .

" إذا أردت ذكر من قام بالفعل أضف الفاعل + "by" (اختياري) .

Table: Passive Voice in All Tenses (English & Arabic)

Tense	Active (EN)	Passive (EN)
Present Simple	He writes a letter.	A letter is written.
Present Continuous	He is writing a letter.	A letter is being written.
Present Perfect	He has written a letter.	A letter has been written.
Past Simple	He wrote a letter.	A letter was written.
Past Continuous	He was writing a letter.	A letter was being written.
Past Perfect	He had written a letter.	A letter had been written.
Future Simple (will)	He will write a letter.	A letter will be written.
Future (going to)	He is going to write a letter.	A letter is going to be written.
Future Perfect	He will have written a letter.	A letter will have been written.
Modal (can)	He can write a letter.	A letter can be written.
Modal (must)	He must write a letter.	A letter must be written.



3- Prepositions

الحرف	الاستخدام في الزمن	مثال بالإنجليزية	الاستخدام في المكان	شرح بالعربية	مثال بالإنجليزية
in	أشهر، سنوات، فصول، فترات طويلة	in 2022 in July in the morning in winter	داخل مكان مغلق أو منطقة كبيرة (مدينة، دولة، غرفة)	"in" نستخدم عندما يكون الشيء داخل مكان أو مساحة محاطة	in the box in the kitchen in Paris in Egypt
on	أيام الأسبوع، تواريخ، أيام خاصة	on Monday on 5th May on my birthday on Sunday morning	على سطح، شارع، طابق، جزيرة	نستخدم "on" عندما يكون الشيء فوق سطح أو على شارع أو طابق أو جزيرة	on the table on the wall on the first floor on Main Street on an island
at	وقت محدد، ساعة، مناسبات، ليلاً	at 7 o'clock at noon at night at Eid	مكان محدد أو نقطة معينة أو عنوان	نستخدم "at" مع الأماكن المحددة أو العناوين أو الأحداث	at the door at the station at 25 King Street at the party

شرح مختصر

- **in:**
 - للفترات الطويلة أو العامة (شهر، سنة، فصل، جزء من اليوم): زمن.
 - داخل مساحة أو مكان مغلق (غرفة، مدينة، دولة): مكان.
- **on:**
 - للأيام والتواريخ وأجزاء اليوم المحددة: زمن.
 - على سطح أو شارع أو طابق أو جزيرة: مكان.
- **at:**
 - للوقت المحدد (ساعة معينة، مناسبة، الليل): زمن.
 - لمكان أو نقطة محددة أو عنوان أو فعالية: مكان.

Some verbs are followed by certain prepositions.

Verb/Adjective + Preposition	Example (EN)	الترجمة بالعربية
reason for	The reason for the delay.	سبب التأخير.
arrive in (city/country)	I arrived in Riyadh.	وصلت إلى الرياض.
arrive at (place/building)	She arrived at the airport.	وصلت إلى المطار.
angry with (someone)	He is angry with his brother.	هو غاضب من أخيه.
interested in	She is interested in music.	هي مهتمة بالموسيقى.
good at	He is good at math.	هو جيد في الرياضيات.
afraid of	She is afraid of dogs.	هي تخاف من الكلاب.
depend on	We depend on our parents.	نعتمد على والدينا.
listen to	I listen to music.	أستمع إلى الموسيقى.
look at	Look at the sky!	انظر إلى السماء!
talk about	They talk about football.	يتحدثون عن كرة القدم.
agree with (someone)	I agree with you.	أوافقك الرأي.
belong to	This bag belongs to me.	هذه الحقيبة تخصني.
wait for	Wait for the bus.	انتظر الحافلة.
laugh at	They laughed at the joke.	ضحكوا على النكتة.
worried about	She is worried about her exam.	هي قلقة بشأن امتحانها.
proud of	He is proud of his son.	هو فخور بابنه.
famous for	Paris is famous for the Eiffel Tower.	باريس مشهورة ببرج إيفل.

GRADE 12 – UNIT SIX – GRAMMAR

A- From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer:

1. My teacher was angry me, because I had forgotten to do my homework.

- (A) at (B) on (C) with (D) from

2. We arrived the airport at midnight last night.

- (A) of (B) at (C) on (D) for

3. The reason cutting forests is sometimes people's ignorance.

- (A) from (B) at (C) for (D) with

4. Fahd felt sick shortly after he got the school bus.

- (A) off (B) at (C) for (D) with

5. Arabs are famous their hospitality.

- (A) for (B) from (C) with (D) of

6. Bees depend flowers and fruit to feed.

- (A) of (B) on (C) at (D) for

7. It.....be easy designing bridges. They are very complicated structures.

- (A) must (B) can't (C) might (D) wouldn't

8. The boy looks tense. He..... faced some troubles at work lately.

- (A) must (B) can't (C) might have (D) wouldn't

9. As most of the students failed the exam, it.....been an easy one.

- (A) must (B) must have (C) can't (D) can't have

10. The student was very lazy; he..... passed the exam with high marks.

- (A) must (B) must have (C) can't (D) can't have

11. The Australian aborigines look just like the Indians, they come from Asia.

- (A) can't have (B) must have (C) can't (D) might

12. Roadsby the fallen trees.

- (A) blocked (B) block (C) was blocked (D) were blocked

13. Ahmad..... to the hospital after he had broken his leg.

- (A) was taken (B) took (C) taking (D) is taken

14. Many people from the floods by fire fighters.

- (A) rescue (B) is rescued (C) were rescued (D) was rescued

15. The man has..... to prison by the authorities for car theft.

- (A) being sent (B) been sent (C) sent (D) send

16. Tomorrow, dinner .. at 8 p.m. instead of 9 p.m.

- (A) will be served (B) was served (C) would be served (D) had been served

17. Most people are interested attending the World Cup in Qatar.

- (A) at (B) for (C) in (D) on

18. The distinguished students invited to a special party.

- (A) has been (B) is (C) will be (D) w



From a, b and c, choose the correct answer as required:

19. The explorers saw some wild animals in the desert. (Change into passive)
 (A) Some wild animals are seen in the desert by the explorers.
 (B) Some wild animals were seen in the desert by the explorers.
 (C) Some wild animals have been seen in the desert by the explorers.
20. Some engineers are building a very huge dam to keep the floods away. (Change into passive)
 (A) A very huge dam will be built by some engineers to keep the floods away.
 (B) A very huge dam has been built by some engineers to keep the floods away.
 (C) A very huge dam is being built by some engineers to keep the floods away.
21. Some countries have cancelled all the flights because of the fog. (Change into passive)
 (A) All the flights are cancelled because of the fog by some countries.
 (B) All the flights were cancelled because of the fog by some countries.
 (C) All the flights have been cancelled because of the fog by some countries.
22. People in small villages are poor. They are generous. (Join with: although)
 (A) People in small villages are poor although they are generous.
 (B) People are generous they although are in small villages.
 (C) People in small villages are generous, although they are poor.
23. The weather was bad. We enjoyed walking in the rain. (Join with: despite)
 (A) We enjoyed walking in the rain despite the bad weather.
 (B) Despite walking in the rain, we enjoyed the bad weather.
 (C) We enjoyed despite walking in the rain, the bad weather.
24. It is said that money is a good servant. It is a bad master. (Join with: but)
 (A) It is said that a bad master, but money is a good servant.
 (B) It is said that money is a good servant, but a bad master.
 (C) It is said that but money is a good servant, it is a bad master.
25. The panda does not hunt little animals. Most bears hunt little animals. (Join with: unlike)
 (A) Unlike most bears, the panda does not hunt little animals.
 (B) Unlike the panda, most bears do not hunt little animals.
 (C) Unlike little animals, the panda does not hunt most bears.



GRADE 12 – UNIT SIX – LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Language Function	Meaning in Arabic	Typical Expressions	Simple Example
Describing	الوصف	It is..., It looks..., It has...	It is big and red.
Discussing the law	مناقشة القانون	The law says..., It is illegal to...	The law says you must wear a seatbelt.
Expressing opinion	التعبير عن الرأي	I think..., In my opinion..., I believe...	I think school is important.
Comparing and contrasting	المقارنة والتباين	...is bigger than..., Unlike..., However...	Apples are sweeter than lemons.
Making conclusion	استخلاص النتائج	In conclusion..., Therefore..., So...	So, we should come early.
Agreeing and disagreeing	الموافقة وعدم الموافقة	I agree..., Yes, that's true..., I disagree...	I agree with you.
Giving reasons	إعطاء الأسباب	Because..., Since..., The reason is...	I am tired because I worked a lot.
Giving advantages and disadvantages	ذكر المزايا والعيوب	One advantage is..., The disadvantage is...	The advantage is it's cheap.
Planning	التخطيط	Let's..., We can..., How about...	Let's meet at 5 o'clock.
Asking for help	طلب المساعدة	Can you help me?..., Please help...	Can you help me with my bag?
Persuading	الإقناع	You should..., It's better to..., Try to...	You should see this movie!
Expressing preferences	التعبير عن التفضيل	I prefer..., I like...more..., I'd rather...	I prefer tea to coffee.
Talking about wishes/advice	التعبير عن الأمنيات/النصيحة	I wish..., If I were you..., You should...	I wish I could travel.
Expressing gratitude	التعبير عن الامتنان	Thank you..., I appreciate it..., Thanks a lot...	Thank you for your help.
Apology	الاعتذار	I'm sorry..., Please forgive me..., Excuse me...	I'm sorry I'm late.

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

1. Someone asked you why you chose to make a presentation about endangered species.
.....
2. You were asked to explain why you are against land reclamation.
.....
3. You want to go mountaineering, but your father refuses.
.....
4. Your friend asks you about your plans for the next holiday.
.....
5. A friend of yours says that cutting down trees has no effects on the environment.
.....
6. A classmate will design a brochure to raise awareness of the importance of trees.
.....
7. Your brother says that there is no need to worry about the environment.
.....

UNIT 6 – SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1-Why do some animals become extinct?

- Ⓐ People hunt them.
- Ⓑ People destroy their habitat.

2- How can we save endangered species / animals?

- Ⓐ We must stop hunting them.
- Ⓑ We must set up special reservation for them.

The most important points in the unit

Topic	Simple Points (English)	Arabic Meaning	Very Simple Example/Explanation (English)
Why animals are important	They help keep nature in balance.	تساعد في الحفاظ على توازن الطبيعة.	Bees help plants grow by moving pollen.
أهمية الحيوانات	They pollinate plants.	تلقيح النباتات.	Birds eat insects so plants are not eaten.
	They spread seeds.	تنشر البذور.	Cows give us milk and meat.
	They control pests.	تتحكم في الآفات.	Worms make soil healthy.
	They recycle nutrients.	تعيد تدوير العناصر الغذائية في البيئة.	
	They are part of food chains.	هي جزء من السلاسل الغذائية.	
	They give us food, clothes, and medicine.	تعطينا الطعام، والملابس، والدواء.	
Why some animals become extinct	Loss of habitat (their homes are destroyed).	فقدان المواطن (تدمير أماكن عيشها).	Forests are cut down, so tigers have nowhere to live.
لماذا ينقرض بعض الحيوانات	Hunting and poaching.	الصيد الجائر.	Elephants are hunted for their tusks.
	Pollution.	التلوث.	Dirty water kills fish.
	Climate change.	تغير المناخ.	Global warming melts ice for polar bears.
	Diseases.	الأمراض.	
	Invasive species (new animals/plants that take over).	الأنواع الغازية (حيوانات أو نباتات جديدة تستولي على المكان).	
How we can save endangered animals	Protect their habitats.	حماية المواطن الطبيعية للحيوانات.	Make national parks for animals to live safely.

كيف نحافظ علي الحيوانات التي علي وشك الانقراض	Make and follow laws against hunting.	وضع واتباع قوانين ضد الصيد الجائر.	Ban hunting of rare animals.
	Reduce pollution.	تقليل التلوث.	Do not throw trash in rivers.
	Support wildlife parks and reserves.	دعم المحميات والحدائق البرية.	
	Educate people about animals.	توعية الناس عن أهمية الحيوانات.	Teach kids why animals matter.
	Plant more trees.	زرع المزيد من الأشجار.	
	Help rescue and breed animals.	المساعدة في إنقاذ الحيوانات وتكاثرها.	



GRADE 12 – UNIT SIX – SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. Do you think that our religion is against cutting down trees? Why?

.....

.....

2. What factors may endanger some animal species?

.....

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3. How can we save and protect endangered animal species?

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4. Are you for or against land reclamation? Give reasons.

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5. Why are plants important?

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6. Why have some animal species become threatened?

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7. Why is the Arfaj endangered?

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8. Why did Kuwait choose Arfaj to be its national flower?

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9. What benefits can we get from Al-Arfaj?

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GRADE 12 – UNIT SIX – EXPOSITORY WRITING

Write on the following topic: (Expository)

“Animals are such agreeable friends, they ask no questions, they pass no criticism”

George Eliot

Some rare animals are facing the danger of extinction nowadays because of many factors.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (**160 words**) **explaining the reasons for animal extinction** and **suggesting solutions to save these animals from extinction.**

Outline

Introduction

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Body:

Paragraph 1

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Paragraph 2

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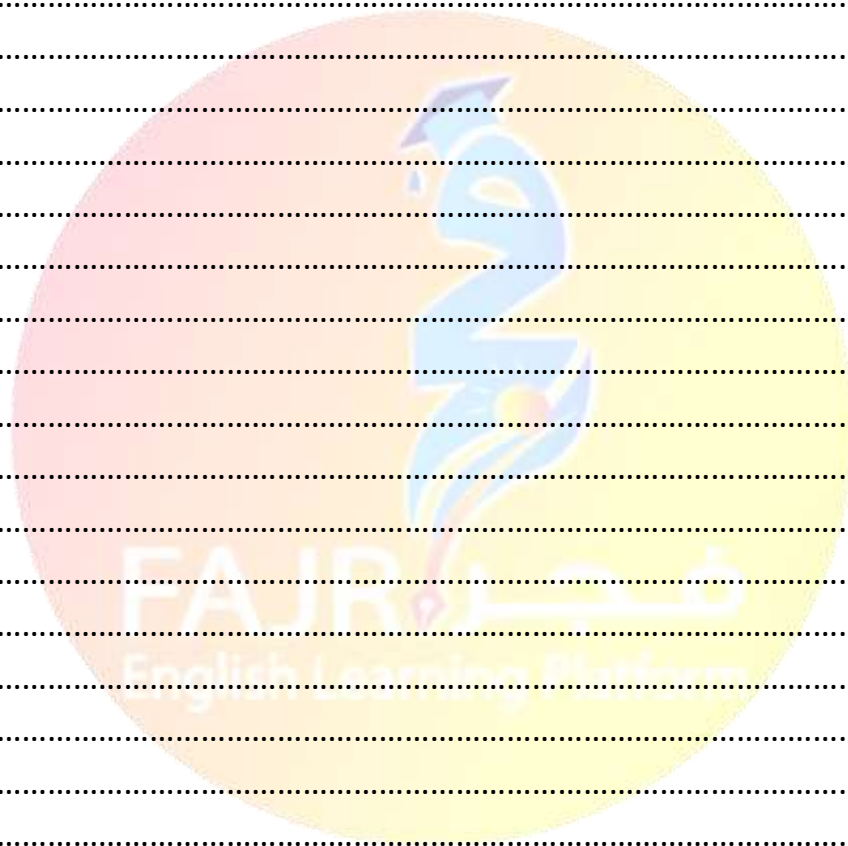
Conclusion

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The Topic

Exposition of ideas & coherence	Paragraphing & number of sentences	Spelling	Grammar	Handwriting spacing & punctuation	Total
60	10	10	10	10	100



GRADE 12 – UNIT SIX – EXPOSITORY WRITING

Write on the following topic: (Expository)

The population of your city is growing rapidly and there is a green area near the city. The government has decided to cut down the trees and build new houses in that area.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) explaining the advantages and disadvantages of building a new town and replacing green areas.

Outline

Introduction

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Body:

Paragraph 1

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Paragraph 2

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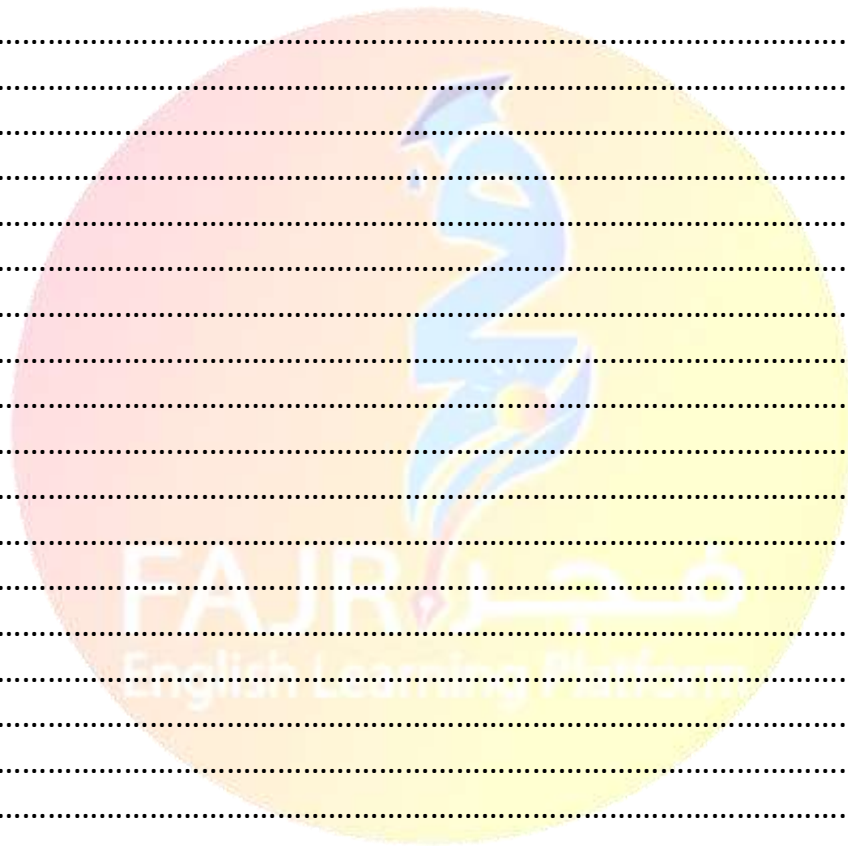
Conclusion

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The Topic

GRADE 12 – UNIT SIX – READING COMPREHENSION

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

In some remote or far regions of the world, providing a good education can be a challenge. Here are three innovative solutions for helping all students to learn, no matter where they live.

The first school is the "School in the Cloud". Educator Sugata Mitra says: "If you give a group of children a set of questions and a computer with an Internet connection, they will be able to find answers." Through Sugata Mitra's "School in the Cloud" project, students in remote classrooms teach themselves using a computer and the Internet. One school is in Korakati, a village in one of the poorest parts of India. Teachers from other parts of the world connect with the students by Zoom. The teachers guide the students as they explore information online. Since the first School in the Cloud opened in 2013, Sugata Mitra's project has spread to several countries around the world.

The second school is the "Horse-Powered Reading". In Ethiopia, mobile libraries travel around the country, bringing books to young children. However, some parts of Ethiopia are very far and cannot be reached by road. An organisation called "Ethiopia Reads" has an unusual solution: a horse-powered library. A horse pulls a mobile or moveable library to the children's village. It can reach far areas. A storyteller travels with the library, and at each village, children gather for a few hours to hear stories from books, from which **they** develop basic reading and writing skills. For many, it is the first time they have ever opened a book, and it is an experience these children will never forget.

The third school is the "School on the Move". In western Mongolia, many families do not have a permanent home. Instead, these families move from place to place with their sheep and cows, often staying for just a few weeks at a time. In 1998, UNICEF launched a programme to help the children of these families receive education. Mobile kindergartens, schools for very young children, now follow the families as they move across the land. Each kindergarten **takes place** in a *ger*, a traditional tent that is easy to put up and take down. With these mobile schools, UNICEF aims to provide all young Mongolian children with education, even in the most remote locations.



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

1. The best title for this passage would be:
 - (A) Building Schools
 - (B) Traditional Schools
 - (C) Education in India
 - (D) Bringing Education to All

2. The underlined word “**takes place**” in the 4th paragraph means:
 - (A) reads
 - (B) sleeps
 - (C) happens
 - (D) plays

3. The underlined word “**they**” in the 3rd paragraph refers to:
 - (A) hours
 - (B) children
 - (C) stories
 - (D) books

4. It is difficult to educate children in Mongolia because they:
 - (A) live in far areas.
 - (B) pull horses to children.
 - (C) have Internet connection.
 - (D) often move from a place to another.

5. According to the passage, **ONE** of the following sentences is **TRUE**:
 - (A) The first “School in the Cloud” was opened in 2013.
 - (B) A horse-powered library cannot reach far areas.
 - (C) Mobile libraries have a fixed place in Mongolia.
 - (D) Sugata Mitra is a Mongolian storyteller who works for UNICEF.



With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6. How do students learn in the “School in the Cloud”?

.....

7. What do children learn from books in some parts of Ethiopia?

.....

8. Why were mobile kindergartens first launched by UNICEF?

.....

9. What is a “ger”?

.....



GRADE 12 – UNIT SIX – SUMMARY-MAKING

Read the following passage, then do as required:

In the last few decades, tourism has grown very much, mostly because people's lifestyles have changed. People don't want to stay at home anymore. They spend more money on travelling than previous generations did. Travelling has also become cheaper and available to them. Tourists get to choose their holiday destination according to their interests. Many tourists spend their holidays on beaches to relax or just enjoy the sea breeze. Other tourists visit other countries for medical treatment. An increasing number of sports fans travel to places where special events are being held. The Olympic Games and world championships attract visitors from around the world. Tourists looking for thrilling activities go mountaineering, or even to remote places in the rainforest.

In FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in answer to the following question: (60 Marks)

How do tourists with different interests choose their holiday destination?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

RUBRICS	Content/ relevance of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Format	Total
	30	20	5	5	60



GRADE 12 – UNIT SIX – TRANSLATION

Translate the following into good English:

علي: تواجه الكثير من الحيوانات خطر الانقراض.
فهد: نعم ولذلك تقوم العديد من الحكومات بإنشاء محميات طبيعية لحمايتهم.

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

سالم: إن النباتات مهمة للبيئة ولذلك يجب المحافظة عليها.
حمد: هذا حقيقي حيث أن النبات يوفر لنا الغذاء الذي نأكله والأكسجين الذي نتنفسه.

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

فالح: أصبح نبات العرفج مهم لدولة الكويت
بدر: نعم ولذلك فهو الزهرة الوطنية للدولة

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

عمر : إن حيوان الباندا من الحيوانات المحبوبة حول العالم ولكنها تحب أن تعيش منعزلة
علي: نعم كما أنه لديها أيضا سمع حاد يساعدها على تجنب أعدائها.

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

أحمد: ما فائدة العرفج؟

حامد: كان يستخدم كدواء طبيعي وكمصدر للحطب وكأحد مصادر غذاء الأغنام

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.....
.....

تم بحمد الله



GRADE 12 – UNIT SIX – TRANSLATION

Translate the following into good English:

علي: تواجه الكثير من الحيوانات خطر الانقراض.

فهد: نعم ولذلك تقوم العديد من الحكومات بإنشاء محميات طبيعية لحمايتهم.

.....

.....

.....

سالم: إن النباتات مهمة للبيئة ولذلك يجب المحافظة عليها.

حمد: هذا حقيقي حيث أن النبات يوفر لنا الغذاء الذي نأكله والأكسجين الذي نتنفسه.

.....

.....

.....

فالح: أصبح نبات العرفج مهم لدولة الكويت

بدر: نعم ولذلك فهو الزهرة الوطنية للدولة

.....

.....

.....

عمر: إن حيوان الباندا من الحيوانات المحبوبة حول العالم ولكنها تحب أن تعيش منعزلة

. علي: نعم كما أنه لديها أيضا سمع حاد يساعدها على تجنب أعدائها.

.....

.....

.....

أحمد: ما فائدة العرفج؟

حامد: كان يستخدم كدواء طبيعي وكمصدر للحطب وكأحد مصادر غذاء الأغنام

.....

.....

.....

تم بحمد الله





Grade 12 "The Way" model answers

Unit 1 vocabulary

Page	Q#	Answer	Page	Q#	Answer	Page	Q#	Answer
8	1	B	8	2	B	8	3	D
8	4	C	8	5	A	8	6	C
8	7	C	8	8	D	8	9	C
8	10	A	8	11	D	8	12	B
8	13	A	9	14	A	9	15	D
9	16	B	9	17	A	9	18	B
9	19	C	9	20	B	9	21	C
9	22	A	9	23	D	9	24	C
9	25	B	9	26	A	9	27	B
10	28	A	10	29	D	10	30	A
10	31	A	10	32	C	10	33	A
10	34	regardless	10	35	principle	10	36	define
10	37	ultimately	10	38	note	10	39	intend
10	40	petty	10	41	Speed limit	10	42	prove
10	43	legal	11	1	B	11	2	B
11	3	D	11	4	C	11	5	B
11	6	B	11	7	B	11	8	B
11	9	B	11	10	B	11	11	B
11	12	B	12	13	B	12	14	B
12	15	B	12	16	B	12	17	B
12	18	B	12	19	B			

Unit 1 grammar

Page	Question	Answer (a, b, c, or d)
15	1	b
15	2	a
15	3	d
15	4	d
15	5	b
15	6	b
15	7	a
15	8	b
15	9	b
15	10	b
15	11	b
15	12	c
16	13	d
16	14	a
16	15	b
16	16	c
16	17	a



Page	Question	Answer (a, b, c, or d)
16	18	c
16	19	c
16	20	b
17	1	a
17	2	c
17	3	a
17	4	c
17	5	b
17	6	c

Page 18 language functions:

1. I believe we must treat animals kindly and only use them in research when there is no other choice.
2. I think it's always a good idea to look at news from many different places to get the full story.
3. I plan to go to university to study a subject that I am passionate about and build a good career.
4. It would be great if you joined the charity with me so we can help people together.
5. I donate because I believe it's important to help people who are in need.
6. You should all come with me on this trip to explore the ocean and learn about sea animals.
7. I completely agree, being kind to others is one of the most important things we can do.
8. Can you please show me how to make a new group on WhatsApp?
9. I think online learning is very flexible, but I miss being in the classroom with everyone.
10. The Kuwait Scientific Center is a wonderful place to learn about science and see many sea creatures.
11. I am looking at a few different universities to find the best one for my studies.
12. Al-Jahra Nature Reserve is a beautiful and peaceful place with many different kinds of birds.

Page 20 set book questions:

1. Kuwaiti laws protect all citizens by ensuring fairness, safety, and equality based on the principles of the Holy Qur'an.
2. People can solve problems away from courts by talking to each other peacefully and agreeing on a solution.
3. Petty grievances waste the court's time and money on small problems instead of serious ones.
4. A "culture of blame" is when people quickly blame others and sue them instead of solving problems themselves.
5. If there were no laws, our society would be chaotic, unsafe, and disorderly for everyone.
6. Some people are against solving minor issues in court because it is a slow and expensive process for small problems.
7. Islamic values provide the main principles for Kuwait's laws, focusing on justice, fairness, and compassion.



8. We should encourage people to be more tolerant and solve their small problems by talking to each other.
9. Minor issues should be solved through friendly and peaceful discussions between the people involved.
10. Laws are made to keep people safe, protect their rights, and maintain order in society.

Page 22 writing:

Here is the plan and the essay in simple language.

**Plan******Introduction:****

Laws are rules that everyone in a country must follow. They are very important for keeping us safe and organized.

****Body Paragraph 1: Why Laws Are Important****

Laws protect us and keep us safe from harm. They make sure everyone is treated fairly and that our rights are protected. Laws also help society to be stable and peaceful, so we can all live together without problems. They create order and stop people from doing whatever they want.

****Body Paragraph 2: Life Without Laws****

Without laws, life would be very difficult and dangerous. There would be chaos everywhere because there would be no rules to control people's actions. People would not feel safe, and the strong could easily harm the weak. It would be impossible for society to grow and for people to live happy lives.

****Conclusion:****

In conclusion, laws are essential for a safe and fair life. A world without laws would be a scary and chaotic place.

**The Importance of Laws**

Laws are the official rules that everyone in a society must follow. These rules are extremely important because they help us live together in a safe and organized way. They are like the instructions for a peaceful community.

The main reason laws are so important is that they protect us. They keep us safe from crime and ensure that anyone who harms others is punished. Laws also make sure that every person is treated with fairness and that their basic rights are respected. They create a stable environment where people can trust each other and businesses can grow. This order helps our society function smoothly every day.



Imagine a world with no laws at all. It would be a very scary and dangerous place. There would be complete chaos, as people could do anything they wanted without consequence. Nobody would feel safe in their homes or on the streets. The strong would take advantage of the weak, and there would be constant fighting. Without laws, our society could not progress, and it would be impossible to live a secure and happy life.

In short, we need laws to maintain peace, safety, and fairness for everyone. They are the foundation of a good society, and life would be unimaginable without them.

Page 24 reading comprehension:

1. **The best title for the passage is:** B A Symbol of Patience and Courage
2. **The underlined word "acute" in the 1st paragraph is closest in meaning to:** D serious
3. **The underlined word "who" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:** A Miss Sarah Fuller
4. **What did Helen admire through the first nineteen months of her life?** C She admired the natural scenes.
5. **The author's primary purpose in writing this passage is to:** B advise people to be patient and never give up.

Page 25

6. **What happened to Helen in February 1882?** In February 1882, Helen suffered an illness diagnosed as acute congestion of the stomach and brain, which left her blind and deaf.
7. **Why was Helen grateful to Miss Anne?** Helen was grateful to Miss Anne because she taught her how to communicate by spelling words into her hand.
8. **What did Helen devote her life to?** She devoted her life to helping blind and deaf people.
9. **Why did Helen travel around the world?** Helen traveled around the world to give lectures, visit special schools for blind and deaf people, and focus the world's attention on their problems.

Page 26 summary making:

- **Why do people go to the gym?** People go to the gym for several reasons, including taking a break from family routines and obligations. Many go to keep fit and maintain good health through exercise and diet. Others use the gym as a place to socialize, chat, and make new friends. Additionally, some people go simply to feel a sense of satisfaction by talking about the workouts they accomplish.

Page 27 translation:

- **: Ahmed:** Speed limits must be set in residential areas.
- **Salam:** Absolutely, it is important to maintain people's safety in residential areas.
- **: Bader:** Kuwaiti laws were established to protect individual rights.
- **Fahad:** Yes, laws protect the individual and society.



- : **Khaled:** The Kuwaiti law is based on the teachings of the Holy Qur'an.
- **Abdullah:** Yes, it is the main source, in addition to some social traditions.
- : **Ahmad:** There are two main types of law: civil and criminal law.
- **Bader:** There is also family law, which deals with marriage and adoption.

Unit 2

Page 30 & 31: Multiple-Choice Questions

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	C	13	B	25	D
2	A	14	C	26	A
3	C	15	D	27	C
4	A	16	B	28	D
5	A	17	A	29	C
6	C	18	C	30	A
7	B	19	B	31	D
8	B	20	C	32	C
9	A	21	D		
10	D	22	B		
11	D	23	C		
12	D	24	C		

Page 32: Fill in the Spaces

- **Questions 33-37:** 33. afford 34. nervously 35. Unfortunately 36. Mass 37. seek
- **Questions 38-42:** 38. resort 39. engage in 40. resort 41. take a breather 42. perturbed

Page 33 & 34: Test Yourself (MCQ)

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	B	8	A	15	C
2	A	9	C	16	A
3	B	10	D	17	A
4	D	11	A	18	A
5	D	12	A	19	A
6	A	13	B	20	A



Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
7	B	14	A		

Page 37, 38, 39, 40 & 41: Unit 2 Grammar Exercises (MCQ)

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	C	13	D	25	A
2	B	14	A	26	C
3	C	15	D	27	A
4	C	16	B	28	B
5	A	17	A	29	C
6	C	18	C	30	C
7	B	19	C	31	B
8	B	20	B	32	B
9	C	21	B	33	A
10	C	22	A	34	C
11	A	23	C	35	A
12	A	24	C		

Page 42 & 43: Language Functions

1. It's about why laws are important and what life would be like without them.
2. You should take it back to the shop to get it fixed or replaced.
3. It looks beautiful on you.
4. I disagree; I think festivals are a great way to celebrate our culture.
5. I think the punishment should fit the crime, so prison isn't right for every case.
6. I agree, it's important to drive slowly where people live to keep everyone safe.
7. I disagree; I believe laws are there to help us and keep things in order.



8. I agree, spending too much time online can sometimes weaken our real-life friendships.
9. I don't think so; many small problems can be solved by just talking.

Page 43, 44 & 45: Set Book Questions

1. After the economic boom, migrants helped Kuwait build and develop the country.
2. People usually migrate to find better jobs and escape problems like wars.
3. The advantages of migration are getting a better job and earning more money.
4. A migrant might face problems like feeling lonely and learning a new language.
5. Host countries can become too crowded, which puts pressure on schools and hospitals.
6. Kuwait offers good jobs with high salaries to attract skilled workers.
7. Civil wars force people to leave their homes and destroy their lives.
8. Kuwait has provided a good home for migrants by offering them safety and good jobs.

Page 47 & 48: Reading Comprehension (MCQ)

Question	Answer
1	C
2	D
3	C
4	A
5	C

Page 49: Reading Comprehension (Questions)

6. Non-identical twins are mainly common in Central Africa.
7. Researchers were interested in them to see what traits are from genes and what are from the environment.
8. The study provides information on how genes and environment affect our lives.
9. It is difficult to change our personality because it is largely set by our genes before we are born.

Page 50: Summary Making

Saving water is important because we need it for daily activities like cooking and cleaning. It is also necessary to grow our food, such as fruits and vegetables. Furthermore, water is essential for all animals and plants to survive and to protect our ecosystem. Finally, using less water helps save energy, which keeps our environment clean.

Page 51: Translation



- **Ahmed:** Why do some people leave their homes to live in a foreign country?
- **Salam:** Some people migrate because of wars and to look for better job opportunities.
- **: Khaled:** Many Europeans migrated to Kuwait after the oil boom.
- **Ali:** Yes, they came to find a better life and to help in the development of Kuwait.
- **: Fahad:** One of the negatives of migration is feeling homesick.
- **Talal:** That's true, but migration often helps to improve the standard of living.

Unit 3

Page 56, 57 & 58: Vocabulary (MCQ)

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	A	16	D	31	A
2	B	17	A	32	A
3	C	18	B	33	A
4	D	19	B	34	A
5	B	20	A	35	C
6	A	21	D	36	C
7	D	22	C	37	D
8	A	23	C	38	D
9	C	24	A	39	D
10	B	25	B	40	A
11	C	26	A	41	B
12	D	27	D	42	C
13	D	28	B	43	D
14	C	29	A		
15	B	30	B		

Page 58: Fill in the spaces

- **Questions 44-48:** 44. campaign 45. frail 46. tolerance 47. humanitarian 48. value
- **Questions 49-53:** 49. suffrage 50. diversity 51. aggressive 52. crying over spilt milk 53. incapable

Page 58, 59 & 60: Test yourself (MCQ)

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	D	12	C	23	A
2	C	13	B	24	D
3	B	14	C	25	C
4	A	15	A	26	A



Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
5	A	16	B	27	C
6	B	17	D	28	A
7	C	18	B	29	A
8	D	19	C	30	C
9	C	20	D	31	D
10	A	21	A	32	A
11	D	22	B	33	C

Page 66, 67 & 68: Grammar – Exercises

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	C	1	B	1	B
2	B	2	C	2	C
3	B	3	B	3	A
4	B	4	B	4	A
5	A	5	A	5	C
6	B	6	A	6	C
7	C	7	A	7	A
8	B	8	D	8	A
9	C	9	D	9	A
10	B	10	B	10	A

Page 70: Language Functions

1. I believe we should only use animals in research if it's absolutely necessary and we treat them with care.
2. I think it's wise to get news from different sources to have a balanced view.
3. I plan to study hard and pursue a career that I am passionate about in the future.
4. You should join this charity with me; it feels great to help people in need together.
5. I donate because I feel it's my duty to help those who are less fortunate than me.
6. You should all come on this marine life trip with me; it will be a fun adventure.
7. I completely agree; being kind makes the world a better place for everyone.
8. Could you please show me how to create a group on WhatsApp?
9. I find online learning convenient, but I prefer the interaction of a real classroom.
10. The Kuwait Scientific Centre is a great place to learn about science and see marine life.
11. I am considering several universities, both local and international, to find the best fit for my studies.
12. Al-Jahra Nature Reserve is a beautiful and peaceful place with many different kinds of birds.

Page 72 & 74: Set Book Questions

1. Countries can protect human rights by creating fair laws and teaching people to respect each other.
2. Most societies share values like respect, compassion, and tolerance.



3. Charity adverts are shown to encourage people to donate money and help those in need.
4. It's important to teach human values to children so they grow up to be kind and respectful adults.
5. The aims of charitable societies are to help the poor and needy and improve their lives.
6. In Islam, values like compassion, generosity, and justice are especially important.
7. I think compassion is the most important value because it makes us want to help others who are suffering.
8. We can convince people to volunteer by showing them how much their help is needed and how good it feels to make a difference.
9. Freedom means you can do what you want, but not if it harms other people.
10. Compassion means feeling sympathy for others who are suffering and wanting to help them.
11. Freedom is the right to act, speak, and think as you want without hurting others.
12. Someone can be tolerant by accepting and respecting people who are different from them.
13. The Kuwait Red Crescent Society aims to help people in need during disasters, without any discrimination.

Page 78 & 79: Reading Comprehension (MCQ)

Question	Answer
1	A
2	D
3	D
4	C
5	C

Page 80: Reading Comprehension (Questions)

6. John suggests recycling household waste and turning garden waste into compost.
7. Cutting down trees causes floods to wash away the soil's nutrients.
8. John is worried about whether nations will actually take action to save the planet.
9. Garden waste can be useful by turning it into compost to provide nutrients for the soil.

Page 81: Summary Making

Migraines can be triggered by a person's genetics, as they often run in families. Environmental factors like strong smells, loud noises, and bright lights can also cause them.



Additionally, emotional states such as depression and anxiety may lead to a migraine. Certain foods and drinks are also known to be common triggers for these severe headaches.

Page 82: Translation

- : **Ahmed:** Tolerance is an important human value because it helps spread peace.
Fahad: That's right, and many countries have important legislation to protect minorities.
- **Majed:** What is the goal of this advertisement?
- **Rashed:** It is for a charity organization to collect money to help the needy.
- **Hamad:** All cultures, despite their differences, share a set of human values.
- **Waleed:** You are right, and we must create legislation that protects minorities.
- **Ahmed:** Freedom is a human value that most societies appreciate.
- **Hesham:** True, but freedom doesn't simply mean that a person can act as they please.
- **Ali:** Our campaign for clean water has achieved great success.
- **Khaled:** Yes, we were able to provide clean water to more than 500 villages.
- **Ahmed:** The Kuwaiti Red Crescent Society is a humanitarian and voluntary society.
Fahad: That's right, it provides assistance to vulnerable people without discrimination based on nationality or race.

Unit 4

Page 88 & 89: Vocabulary (MCQ)

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	D	9	D	17	A
2	B	10	B	18	A
3	C	11	A	19	A
4	D	12	C	20	D
5	B	13	A	21	D
6	A	14	C	22	A
7	D	15	D	23	C
8	D	16	C		

Page 89: Fill in the spaces

Questions 1-5:

1. hurdle
2. climate



3. curtail
4. Increasingly
5. permanently

- **Questions 6-10:** 6. scarcity 7. treacherous 8. spearhead 9. unproductive 10. prevail over
- **Questions 11-14:** 11. wash away 12. overcultivate 13. proportion 14. prevailing

Page 90 & 91: Test yourself (MCQ)

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	B	8	C	15	C
2	B	9	A	16	B
3	B	10	B	17	C
4	C	11	B	18	C
5	B	12	B	19	C
6	B	13	A	20	C
7	C	14	B		

Page 94, 95 & 96: Grammar - Exercises

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	B	9	A	1	C
2	C	10	C	2	A
3	C	11	B	3	C
4	D	12	B	4	B
5	C	13	B	5	C
6	D	14	A	6	A
7	A	15	B	7	A
8	C	16	A	8	C
		17	D	9	A
		18	A		
		19	C		
		20	D		
		21	B		
		22	B		

Page 98: Language Functions

1. Thank you so much for your help; I really appreciate it.
2. That's a great idea; planting trees is wonderful for the environment.
3. Desertification is mainly caused by cutting down trees and overgrazing animals.
4. We should start a campaign to save the environment; it's important for our future.



5. I think this poster is very well-designed and sends a powerful message.
6. I'm sorry, I didn't realize it was important to you; I thought we needed the space.
7. Of course, I'd love to help you with your roof garden.
8. You can save water by taking shorter showers and fixing any leaking taps.

Page 99, 101 & 102: Set Book Questions

1. Deforestation is the cutting down of large areas of trees.
2. Kuwait has built desalination plants to turn seawater into fresh water.
3. There is a paucity of fresh water because of climate change and increased use by people.
4. Man negatively affects the environment by causing pollution and cutting down forests.
5. Desertification is caused by cutting down trees, overgrazing, and poor farming.
6. The bad results of desertification are loss of farmland, dust storms, and less food.
7. We can solve the problem of desertification by planting more trees and protecting forests.
8. Water is important because all living things need it to survive.
9. To save water, we can fix leaks, use less water in our homes, and not waste it.
10. Environmental problems associated with deserts spreading are loss of plants and animals, and more dust storms.
11. Desertification means the process by which fertile land becomes a desert.

Page 105 & 106: Reading Comprehension (MCQ)

Question	Answer
1	C
2	B
3	D
4	B
5	A

Page 107: Reading Comprehension (Questions)

6. Social media encourages consumers to buy things they don't need.
7. People might be part of the problem because they donate unwanted clothes, but charities can't sell them all and have to throw them away.
8. On 'Buy Nothing Day,' people protest against consumerism and cut up their credit cards.



9. The 'Buy Nothing' trend sends a message that people are not willing to accept the environmental cost of overconsumption.

Page 108: Summary Making

Rainforests are very beneficial as they are a major source of the oxygen we breathe. They are also a vital source of ingredients for medicines that keep us healthy. Additionally, they provide humans with different kinds of fruits and crops to eat. Rainforests also serve as natural homes for many types of animals and birds.

Page 109: Translation

- **Fahad:** Trees are usually cut down in many areas to turn them into agricultural lands.
Salam: But when those trees are cut down, the wind will destroy the top layer of the soil.
- **Ali:** Human actions are the only cause of desertification.
- **Ahmed:** Also, natural changes in the climate often speed up this process.
- **Rashed:** Every year, a lot of fertile land around the world is turned into deserts.
Bader: For this reason, we must spread awareness about the importance of preserving agricultural lands.
- **Saad:** Population growth and development have led to a shortage of water.
- **Faisal:** Therefore, it is important that we reduce unnecessary water consumption.

Unit 5

Page 115 & 116: Vocabulary – Exercises (MCQ)

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	C	10	B	19	C
2	B	11	B	20	B
3	D	12	B	21	A
4	D	13	A	22	B
5	C	14	D	23	C
6	C	15	D	24	C
7	A	16	C	25	A
8	A	17	D		
9	C	18	B		

Page 116: Fill in the spaces

- **Questions 26-30:** 26. keep up with 27. run out of 28. heartening 29. trend 30. crisis



- Questions 31-35: 31. put up with 32. criticism 33. duration 34. get rid of 35. constant

Page 116 & 117: Test yourself (MCQ)

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	C	6	C	11	D
2	A	7	C	12	A
3	D	8	B	13	B
4	B	9	B	14	A
5	D	10	D	15	B

Page 120, 121 & 122: Grammar - Exercises

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	D	11	D	21	B
2	C	12	C	22	B
3	C	13	B	23	A
4	A	14	A	24	A
5	B	15	A	25	C
6	C	16	D	26	D
7	B	17	B	27	B
8	C	18	A		
9	C	19	C		
10	B	20	C		

Page 122 & 123: Grammar - Exercises (Choose the correct answer as required)

Question	Answer
1	A
2	C
3	B
4	C
5	C
6	A
7	A
8	C
9	B

Page 124 & 125: Language Functions Exercises

1. I think recycling is a great idea because it helps protect our environment.
2. I wish you wouldn't smoke here; it's a non-smoking area.
3. I wish I had invited my friend to my graduation ceremony.
4. I agree with you; life seemed simpler and more enjoyable back then.
5. I agree; strict traffic laws are necessary to reduce accidents.
6. I suggest you travel to Turkey; it's a beautiful country with a lot to see.
7. I chose to study abroad to experience a new culture and get a different kind of education.



8. I agree; environmental laws will definitely help reduce air pollution.

Page 125: Set Book Questions

1. Recycling is important because it saves natural resources and reduces pollution.
2. The advantages are that it reduces pollution and saves resources, but the disadvantages are that it can be expensive and requires technology.
3. We can preserve our natural resources by using them wisely and recycling our waste.

Page 129 & 130: Reading Comprehension (MCQ)

Question	Answer
1	D
2	B
3	D
4	C
5	B

Page 131: Reading Comprehension (Questions)

6. The benefits of playing sports are that they are fun and help children stay healthy.
7. Parents and coaches should be good role models and teach children good values.
8. The main cause of more aggressive playing is children copying the aggressive behaviour of adults.
9. The media makes violence seem exciting by replaying violent behaviour over and over on television.

Page 132: Summary Making

To travel green, we can start by turning off all electronics at home before we leave. During our holiday, we should use public transport instead of hiring a car. It is also better to reuse hotel towels for a few days instead of getting new ones daily. Finally, we should buy food from local sellers to help their economy.

Page 133: Translation

- **First Dialogue:** **Ali:** I wish people would take environmental problems more seriously. **Ahmed:** I agree with you, as it is one of the most dangerous problems.
- **Second Dialogue:** **Mohammed:** Why is the topic of recycling one of the most important issues for many people at the present time? **Omar:** I think it's because of the greater interest in preserving natural resources.
- **Third Dialogue:** **Khaled:** Supermarkets should reduce the packaging of goods. **Ali:** That can help reduce household waste and preserve the environment.
- **Fourth Dialogue:** **Mohammed:** We are responsible for the damage that has been done to our planet. **Majed:** Therefore, caring for the environment and preserving the world's resources are major concerns.



- **Fifth Dialogue: Salam:** We must take care of the environment and use our natural resources in moderation. **Fahad:** That's right, we must also protect endangered species.
-

Unit 6

Page 139, 140 & 141: Vocabulary (MCQ)

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	D	13	A	25	B
2	A	14	B	26	C
3	A	15	D	27	C
4	A	16	B	28	A
5	D	17	A	29	A
6	D	18	D	30	A
7	A	19	C	31	A
8	C	20	D	32	D
9	C	21	B	33	D
10	C	22	D	34	B
11	B	23	A	35	A
12	B	24	B		

Page 140 & 141: Fill in the spaces

• **Questions 1-5 (Page 140):**

1. vociferously
2. acute
3. avoid
4. damp
5. prohibitively

• **Questions 1-5 (Page 141, first set):**

1. expansive
2. extinction



3. fascinating
4. pose
5. hibernate

• Questions 1-5 (Page 141, second set):

1. refuge
2. reticent
3. solitary
4. threatened
5. unemployment

Page 141, 142, 143 & 144: Test yourself (MCQ)

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	C	13	B	25	B
2	A	14	B	26	B
3	C	15	A	27	B
4	B	16	C	28	B
5	C	17	B	29	B
6	A	18	B	30	B
7	B	19	B	31	C
8	B	20	B	32	C
9	A	21	B	33	B
10	B	22	C	34	B
11	A	23	B	35	A
12	B	24	A		

Page 149 & 150: Grammar - Exercises

Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	C	10	D	19	B
2	B	11	B	20	C
3	C	12	D	21	C
4	A	13	A	22	A
5	A	14	C	23	A
6	B	15	B	24	B
7	B	16	A	25	A
8	C	17	C		
9	D	18	C		

Page 151 & 152: Language Functions

1. I chose this topic because I believe it's important to protect animals.
2. I'm against it because it destroys natural habitats for animals.
3. I understand your concern, but I will be very careful and take all safety measures.
4. I'm planning to travel to a new country and explore its culture.
5. I disagree; cutting down trees harms the environment by reducing oxygen.
6. That's a fantastic idea; raising awareness is very important.
7. I don't agree; we must worry about the environment because it's our home.

Page 152 & 154: Set Book Questions

1. Yes, our religion is against cutting down trees because it teaches us to care for nature.
2. Factors like hunting and destroying their homes can endanger animal species.
3. We can save them by creating nature reserves and stopping illegal hunting.
4. I am against land reclamation because it harms the environment and wildlife habitats.
5. Plants are important because they give us food and the oxygen we breathe.
6. Some animal species have become threatened because of hunting and loss of their homes.
7. The Arfaj is endangered because of overgrazing and urban development.
8. Kuwait chose Arfaj as its national flower because it is a beautiful desert plant that represents the country's environment.
9. We can get medicine and firewood from Al-Arfaj, and it is also food for camels.

Page 159 & 160: Reading Comprehension (MCQ)

Question	Answer
1	D
2	C
3	B
4	D
5	A

Page 161: Reading Comprehension (Questions)

6. Students in the "School in the Cloud" learn by using a computer and the internet to find answers.
7. Children in Ethiopia learn basic reading and writing skills from the books.



8. UNICEF launched mobile kindergartens to help the children of moving families get an education.
9. A "ger" is a traditional tent that is easy to put up and take down.

Page 162: Summary-Making

Tourists choose their holiday spots based on what they like to do. Many people who want to relax go to beaches to enjoy the sea. Others travel to different countries to get medical care. Also, sports fans go to places where big events like the Olympics are held, while adventure seekers visit exciting places like mountains or rainforests.

Page 163: Translation

- **: Ali:** Many animals face the danger of extinction.
- **Fahad:** Yes, and for that reason, many governments are establishing natural reserves to protect them.
- **Salam:** Plants are important for the environment, so we must preserve them.
- **Hamad:** This is true, as plants provide us with the food we eat and the oxygen we breathe.
- **Falah:** The Arfaj plant has become important to the state of Kuwait.
- **Bader:** Yes, and for that reason, it is the national flower of the country.
- **Omar:** The panda is one of the beloved animals around the world, but it likes to live in isolation.
- **Ali:** Yes, and it also has sharp hearing that helps it avoid its enemies.
- **: Ahmed:** What is the benefit of the Arfaj?
- **Hamed:** It was used as a natural medicine, a source of firewood, and as a source of food for camels.

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