

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



إيمان الخولي

الملف مذكرة القواعد والمفردات

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الكويتية ← الصف الثاني عشر ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

مذكرة ثانوية النوار بنت مالك	1
مذكرة فصل ثاني	2
الوحدات 9 8 7	3
مواضيع	4
نموذج اختبار 1	5

Grade 12

Second term



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Prepared by:

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Name _____

Class _____

Pamphlet Follow - Up

Unit	Date	Remarks	Teacher's signature
Unit 7			
Unit 8			
Unit 9			
Unit 10			
Unit 11			
Unit 12			

Date: / /

Lessons: 1&2

SB pages 56-57

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
cardiovascular	adj.	of or relating to the heart and blood vessels	
centenarian	n.	a person who is one hundred or more years old	
commentary	n.	the expression of opinions or explanations about an event or situation	
cycle	v.	to ride a bicycle	
elderly	adj.	(of a person) old or aging	
expectation	n.	a strong belief that something will happen or be the case in the future	
geriatric	adj.	of or relating to old people, esp. with regard to their health care	
honour	v.	to treat someone with special respect	
integral	adj.	essential or fundamental	
onerous	adj.	(of a task, duty, or responsibility) involving an amount of effort and difficulty that is oppressively burdensome	
supple	adj.	bending and moving easily and gracefully; flexible	
vigorous	adj.	(of a person) strong, healthy, and full of energy	

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

(expectation – cycle – centenarian – honour – supple – integral)

1. It is part of our culture to the elderly and treat them with respect.
2. There is a generalthat our team will win the National Cup for the first time.
3. Effective time management is a/an part of achieving goals and success.
4. My brother and I hope to across the country one day.
5. My grandmother became a when she turned 100 last year.

Answer the following questions:

1. How can people keep themselves physically and mentally active?

Physically

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Mentally

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2. What are the benefits of having a healthy life?

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3. Why are geriatric homes rare in the Arab world?

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4. Are you for or against sending elderly people to geriatric homes?

For

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Against

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Date: / /

Lesson: 3

WB pages 48 -- 49

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
chronic	adj.	something that continues for a long time and cannot be easily solved	
deprived of	ph. v	dispossess of , rob of	
drowsy	adj.	tired and almost asleep	
genetic make-up	n.	chemical structure that defines individuality	
restful	adj.	peaceful and quite, making you feel relaxed	
shallow	adj.	not deep	

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:**(deprived of – drowsy– genetic make-up – restful – shallow – chronic)**

1. After taking the medicine, I felt soand sleepy that I couldn't open my eyes.
2. Children must stay in theside of the swimming pool.
3. The child felt love and attention after their parents' departure.
4. My grandfather suffers from arthritis. He can barely walk on his own.
5. Some diseases and body shape are determined by a person's

Answer the following questions:

1. What are the factors that affect how much sleep we need?

.....

.....

2. What are the negative effects of lack of sleep (sleep deprivation)?

.....

.....

.....

3. Why is it important to get enough sleep?

.....
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4. Suggest some ways to help those who have difficulty in sleeping.



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.....

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. You are amazed with your friend's painting talent.

.....

2. Your friend didn't stand when an old man entered the diwaniya.

.....

3. You want to join an adventure club, but your father is against the idea.

.....

4. A friend of yours thinks that regular exercise is a waste of time.

.....

Date: / /

Lessons: 4 & 5

SB pages 58-59

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
blizzard	n.	a severe snowstorm with high winds and low visibility	
conceal	v.	to keep from sight; to hide	
dispute	n.	a disagreement, argument, or debate	
do away with	ph. v	to get rid of	
do up	ph. v	to fasten: to tie	
do without	ph. v	to not have something and manage in spite	
excuse	n.	a reason or explanation put forward to defend or justify a fault or offence	
frequently	adv.	on many occasions with little time between them	
in spite of	prep	regardless of	
make up	ph. v	invent (a story)	
make up for	ph. v	to take the place of something lost or missing	
vicinity	n.	the area near or surrounding a particular place	

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

(make up – vicinity – frequently – dispute – conceal – blizzard – do away with)

1. The suspect provided false information to the truth about the crime.
2. People thought that the use of robot would boring factory jobs.
3. The lawyers were able to settle the between the men in court.
4. My brother can exciting stories that you could never get bored of.
5. Almost all online courses have a list ofasked questions as a guide for users.
6. There's a popular gym in the of my house where I work out regularly.

Date: / /

Unit 7 – Grammar

SB pages: 58-59

Reported speech**1. Reporting statements**

☞ When we REPORT what other people say, we use a reporting verb and make changes to the speaker's actual words.

☞ These changes include:

1. VERB TENSES

2. PRONOUNS

3. TIME AND PLACE REFERENCE

المنهج الكويتية
almanahj.com/kw

1. Tenses changes**Direct Speech****Indirect (Reported)****Present Simple**

• Sophie said: "I **want** to go home."

**Past Simple**

• Sophie said (that) she **wanted** to go

Present Continuous

• The man said: "I **am doing** my job."

**Past Continuous**

• The man said (that) he **was doing** his job.

Present Perfect

• Eva said "I **have bought** a bag ".

**Past Perfect**

• Eva said (that) she **had bought** a bag.

Past Simple

• Dad said: "I **mowed** the garden."

**Past Perfect**

• Dad said (that) he **had mowed** the garden.

Will

• She said: "I **will** never leave you."

**Would**

• She said (that) she **would** never leave him

Can

• Billy said: "I **can** swim 500 metres."

**Could**

• Billy said (that) he **could** swim 500 metres.

Must / Have to

• He said: "Everyone **must** arrive on time."
• Amy said: "I **have to** lock the door."

**Had to**

• He said (that) everyone **had to** arrive on time.
• Amy said (that) she **had to** lock the door.

2. Pronouns

direct speech	reported speech
I	he/she
my	his/her
me	him/her
we	they
our	their
us	them

direct speech	reported speech
you	I/she/ he/we/they
you	him/her/us/them
your	My/his/her/our/their
yours	His/hers
mine	mine/his/hers/ours/theirs
ours	theirs

3. Time and place Expressions

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
this	that
these	those
here	there
today/this day	that day
tonight	That night
now	then
yesterday	the day before
ago	before
last	the before/ the previous
next	the following
tomorrow	the next day / the following day / the day after

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

1. "I go sailing with my friends at weekends." (**Reported speech**)
 - a. He said that he went sailing with his friends at weekends.
 - b. He said that he will go sailing with his friends at weekends.
 - c. He said that he is going sailing with his friends at weekends.

2. " I turned on the lights of the kitchen." (**Reported speech**)
 - a. My mother said that she will turn on the lights of the kitchen.
 - b. My mother said that she has turned on the lights of the kitchen.
 - c. My mother said that she had turned on the lights of the kitchen.

3. "I am watching a documentary about dolphins now." (**Reported speech**)
 - a. My friend said that he had watched a documentary about dolphins then.
 - b. My friend said that he was watching a documentary about dolphins then.
 - c. My friend said that he watched a documentary about dolphins then.

4. " I will see you tomorrow." my friend Nasser told me. (**Change into Reported Speech**)
 - a. My friend Nasser told me that he will see me the next day.
 - b. My friend Nasser told me that he will be seeing me tomorrow.
 - c. My friend Nasser told me that he would see me the next day.

2. Reporting questions (Same changes as for statements)

There are two kinds of reported question: Wh-questions and Yes/ No questions

Wh-questions:

Direct speech: "Where have you been?"/"How long are you going away for?"

Reported speech: She asked **where** I had been. / She asked **how long** we were going away for

- ★ Notice that the order of the subject and verb is not the same in reported questions.
- ★ Wh-word stays as a conjunction.

Yes/ No questions:

- ★ In Yes /No questions, we add **whether** or **if** in reported speech.

Direct speech: "Have you already been on holiday?" / "Are you hungry?"

Reported speech: She asked **whether** we'd already been on holiday. /He asked **if** I was hungry.

- ★ We can use the following verbs in reported questions: **ask / inquire / wonder / wanted to know**

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

1. My friends told me that they the National Museum the week before.
a. are visiting b. had visited c. visit d. have visited
2. The driver promised that he late the next day.
a. wouldn't be b. hasn't been c. wasn't d. hadn't been
3. One of my friends said that mobile phones to get smarter every now and then.
a. will continue b. would continue c. are continued d. to continue
4. The patient asked the doctor he could keep physically fit.
a. how b. what c. who d. which
5. The journalist asked them they were partners with.
a. if b. which c. who d. where
6. The teacher asked the students they wanted to write about.
a. what b. how c. which d. whether
7. The patient asked the doctor the vaccine would be effective or not.
a. what b. which c. whether d. who
8. My teacher wanted to know why I the research before I presented the project.
a. am doing b. do c. haven't done d. hadn't done
9. My friends wanted to know I joined the new club last week.
a. if b. what c. who d. whose
10. My father asked me I had finished my homework before chatting with friends.
a. which b. what c. who d. whether

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

11. "Are you doing research on the types of diets?" (**Change into reported speech**)
a. The journalist asked the experts if they did research on the types of diets.
b. The journalist asked the experts if they were doing research on the types of diets.
c. The journalist asked the experts if they had done research on the types of diets.
12. "Is there a wireless network available in the mall?" (**Report the question**)
a. My sister asked if there was a wireless network available in the mall.
b. My sister asked if there had been a wireless network available in the mall.
c. My sister asked if was there a wireless network available in the mall.

13. "Did you find your stolen iPhone yesterday?" (**Change into reported question**)
- My father asked Salma whether had she found her stolen iPhone the day before.
 - My father asked Salma whether she had found her stolen iPhone the day before.
 - My father asked Salma whether she had found her stolen iPhone the day after.
14. "Do you want to travel with me?" (**Change into reported speech**)
- My friend asked me if I will want to travel with him.
 - My friend asked me if I have wanted to travel with him.
 - My friend asked me if I wanted to travel with him.
15. "Did you feel cold this morning?" (**Change into reported speech**)
- My mother asked if I feel cold this morning.
 - My mother asked if I had felt cold that morning.
 - My mother asked did I feel cold that morning.
16. "When did you establish your company?" (**Change into reported speech**)
- The police asked me when had I established my company.
 - The police asked me when I had been established my company.
 - The police asked me when I established my company.
17. "Where do you usually spend your summer vacation?" (**Change into reported speech**)
- My friend asked where I usually spent my summer vacation.
 - My friend asked where I have usually spent my summer vacation.
 - My friend asked where I had usually spent my summer vacation.
18. "Where did you go last week?" (**Change into reported speech**)
- My friend wanted to know where I was going the week before.
 - My friend wanted to know where I have gone the week before.
 - My friend wanted to know where I had the week before.
19. "How long have you been waiting?" (**Change into reported speech**)
- The manager asked me how long I have been waiting.
 - The manager asked me how long I had been waiting.
 - The manager asked me how long I was waiting.
20. "Are you hungry?" (**Report the question**)
- My mother asked if I am hungry.
 - My mother asked if I had been hungry.
 - My mother asked if I was hungry.

Both and

☞ **Both** can be used to link two adjectives to a sentence.

Both + Adjective + and + Adjective

Examples:

- He is **both** smart **and** resourceful.
- My father was **both** happy **and** sad when I got married.
- They are **both** tired **and** hungry after shopping.

☞ **Both** also can be used to link two nouns to a sentence.

Both + Noun + and + Noun

Examples:

- You can be **both** mother **and** businesswoman.
- **Both** Alice **and** Susan have to comply with the rules.
- I used to like playing **both** football **and** basketball when I was young.

► **PS :** If the sentence starts with **Both** , the verb must be **plural** as the following:

am / is → **are** **was** → **were** **has** → **have** **v. + s** → **inf.**

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

1. Fahad is a smart student. Rashid is a smart student, too. **(Join using: Both... and)**
 - a. Both Fahad and Rashid are smart students.
 - b. Both Fahad and Rashid are smart students, too.
 - c. Both Fahad and Rashid is a smart student.

2. The hotel was terrible. The service was also terrible. **(Join using: Both... and)**
 - a. Both the hotel and the service was terrible.
 - b. Both the hotel and the service were terrible.
 - c. Both the hotel and the service were terrible also.

3. Hassan speaks Spanish. Hassan writes Spanish, too. **(Join using: Both... and)**
 - a. Hassan both speaks or writes Spanish.
 - b. Hassan speaks and writes Spanish both.
 - c. Hassan both speaks and writes Spanish.

Date: / /

Lessons: 7 & 8

SB pages 60 - 61

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
admiration	n.	respect and warm approval	
affection	n.	a gentle feeling of fondness or liking	
ailment	n.	an illness, typically a minor one	
bestow	v.	confer or present (an honour, right, or gift)	
deserve	v.	to do something or have or show qualities worthy of (reward or punishment)	
due	adj.	expected at or planned for at a certain time	
fatal	adj.	causing death	
life expectancy	n.	the average period that a person may expect to live	
reverence	n.	deep respect for someone or something	

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

- Young people should have an attitude of towards the elderly.
a. dispute b. reverence c. ailment d. life expectancy
- Recent medical advances have opened up new possibilities for treating diseases.
a. due b. restful c. drowsy d. fatal
- You can't always treat a/an yourself. You must consult a doctor.
a. commentary b. blizzard c. ailment d. reverence
- The company wants to an award to honour the manager's achievements.
a. bestow b. deserve c. conceal d. cycle
- Our prophet (PBUH) advised us to show and express..... for our brothers in Islam.
a. vicinity b. affection c. centenarian d. life-expectancy

Answer the following questions: -

1. Why has life expectancy increased in Kuwait in the recent years?

.....

.....

.....

2. Why should we treat the elderly with reverence? **Or** Why should we show gratitude to the elderly?

.....

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.....

3. Suggest practical ways to show appreciation and gratitude to the elderly.

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.....

Translate the following into good English:

فهد: من النادر ان تجد بيوت المسنين في الكويت والعالم العربي.

.....

.....

صالح: هذا صحيح، الإسلام يعلمنا ان نوقر الوالدين ونرعاهم عندما يتقدمون في العمر.

.....

.....

.....

Date: / /

Unit 7 - Writing

Sleep is essential for maintaining good health and overall well-being. It plays a vital role in supporting both physical and mental health.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), discussing the importance of sleep and suggesting ways to have a good sleep.

NB: Your topic should include an **introduction, 2 body paragraphs** and a **conclusion.**

Outline

Introduction.....

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Body:

Paragraph 1.....

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Paragraph 2.....

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Conclusion.....

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Date: / /

Write your topic here

Unit 7 - Writing



GRADE 12 - MODULE 3: Lifestyles *** UNIT 7: Long Lives

L	Word	P.S	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	cardiovascular	adj.	متعلق بالقلب والاوعية الدموية
	centenarian	n	معمّر / مئوي
	commentary	n	تعليق
	cycle	v	يركب دراجة
	elderly	adj.	كبير في السن / مسن
	expectation	n	توقع
	geriatric	adj.	ذو علاقة بالمسنين / مسن
	honour	v	يوقر / يبجل
	integral	adj.	أساسي / مهم
	onerous	adj.	شاق / متعب / مرهق
	supple	adj.	مرن
3	vigorous	adj.	نشيط / قوي
	chronic	adj.	مزمن
	deprived of	ph. v	يحرّم من
	drowsy	adj.	نعسان
	genetic make-up	n	التكوين الجيني
	restful	adj.	مريح
4 & 5	shallow	adj.	سطحي / غير عميق
	blizzard	n	عاصفة ثلجية قوية
	conceal	v	يخفي / يخبئ
	dispute	n	جدال / نقاش حاد
	do away with	ph. v	يتخلص من
	do up	ph. v	يربط / يثبت
	do without	ph. v	يستغني عن / ينجح بدون
	excuse	n	عذر / سبب / ذريعة
	frequently	adv.	مرارا / بشكل متكرر
	in spite of	prep	على الرغم من
	make up	ph. v	يختلق قصة
7 & 8	make up for	ph. v	يعوض ما فات
	vicinity	n	جوار / قرب
	admiration	n	اعجاب / احترام
	affection	n	حنان / محبة
	ailment	n	مرض خفيف
	bestow	v	يمنح / يعطي / يهب
	deserve	v	يستحق
	due	adj.	متوقع / موعود
	fatal	adj.	مميت / قاتل
	life expectancy	n	معدل الحياة / متوسط العمر
reverence	n	تقدير / تبجيل	

Date: / /

Lessons: 1&2

SB pages 62 - 63

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
almond	n.	the tree that produces a flat pale nut with brown skin that tastes sweet	
depopulation	n.	the process of reducing the number of people in an area	
deserted	adj.	abandoned, neglected	
export	n.	the selling and sending out of goods or services to other countries	
graduated	adj.	divided into different levels	
infrastructure	n.	the basic physical and organisational structures and facilities (e.g., buildings, roads, and power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise	
overcrowding	n.	the process of filling an area beyond what is usual or comfortable	
public service	n.	a service that is run for the benefit of the general public, for example, the utilities, the emergency services, and public transportation	
reverse	v.	to make (something) the opposite of what it was	
rural	adj.	in, relating to, or characteristic of the countryside rather than the town	
socioeconomic	adj.	relating to or concerned with the interaction of social and economic factors	
unemployment	n.	the state of being jobless	
vacant	adj.	(of premises) having no fixtures, furniture, or inhabitants; empty	
vice versa	adv.	with the main items in the preceding statement the other way around	

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

(vacant – reverse – vice versa – almond – deserted – infrastructure– socioeconomic)

1. The shop around lite corner is famous for selling and chocolate ice cream.
2. Establishing new towns requires availability of electricity and
3. You should the order of these pages. Number one is the introduction.
4. The explorers discovered several islands on their long sailing trip.
5. For better communication, when someone talks, you should listen and
6. The village was left after the nearby volcano forced everybody to leave.

Answer the following questions: -

1. Why do many people move from the village to the city?

.....
.....

2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in the countryside (villages)?

For (advantages)



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Against (disadvantages)

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3- What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a town \ a city?

For (advantages)

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Against (disadvantages)

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4. What is the negative impact of rural depopulation?

.....

5. Why do more and more wealthy people move to the countryside?

.....

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your classmate thinks that studying abroad will help you find a better job.

.....

2. Your teacher is asking you why a flat is better for a small family.

.....

3. Your cousin does not see any benefit in saving money for the future.

.....

4. A friend of yours has designed a poster about touristic places in Kuwait.

.....

Translate the following into good English:

احمد: ينتقل الكثير من الناس إلى الريف للهروب من ازدحام المدن .

.....

خالد: صحيح، حيث يستمتعون بالمناظر الطبيعية الرائعة و الجو الهادئ.

.....

Date: / /

Lessons: 4 &5

SB pages 64 - 65

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
astounded	adj.	shocked or greatly surprised	
bump into	Ph.v	to meet by chance	
densely	adv.	closely compacted in substance	
disturbance	n.	the interruption of a settled and peaceful condition	
embarrassed	adj.	feeling or showing shame	
far and wide	Idiom	over a large area	
glamour	n.	an attractive and exciting quality	
hub	n.	centre of activity	
hustle and bustle	Idiom	activity, liveliness	
metropolis	n.	densely populated city	
narrate	v.	give a spoken or written account of	
odds and ends	Idiom	bits and pieces	
Pluck up the courage	exp.	make an effort to do something that frightens one	
tranquil	adj.	calm, free from disturbance	

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:**(bump into – disturbance – narrate –pluck up the courage – densely – far and wide– tranquil)**

1. London's main airport is surrounded by populated residential areas.
2. I was very embarrassed -little did I expect to my hero and not say a word.
3. Children were waiting for the old man tohis adventure stories in Africa.
4. I am really fed up with the caused by my neighbour's loud music.
5. I'd love to do a parachute jump, but I can't to do so.
6. Men came from to the biggest mosque in the town for the Friday prayer.

Date: / /

Unit 8 – Grammar

SB pages: 64-65



We can add emphasis to a sentence by changing the formal word order of a sentence (inversion)/The sentence sounds more formal and is often used in written/formal English. The structure of the sentence can be given like this:



The most common "negative" words/expressions are:

- Seldom
- Rarely
- Never
- Not only..... but also
- So/ Such that
- Scarcely (ever) when
- Hardly (ever) when
- No sooner than
- Little

Examples: -

☞ Rarely **do we go** out in winter.

☞ No sooner **had the Browns got** in their house **than** they **realized** that someone had broken into.

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

-had the Italian Circus arrived than people started to book tickets.
a. No sooner b. By the time c. After d. Hardly
- had we started playing tennis when it began to rain heavily.
a. As soon as b. Hardly c. So d. Not only
- No sooner had he entered the bank he was arrested.
a. when b. after c. but d. than
- Seldom eaten at such an expensive restaurant.
a. do I b. had I c. did I d. I had

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

5. Once my father arrived home, his manager called him. **(Use: No sooner)**
- No sooner my father arrived home than his manager called him.
 - No sooner my father had arrived home than his manager called him.
 - No sooner had my father arrived home than his manager called him.
6. He had hardly got his university degree when he was selected to be a teacher. **(Begin with: Hardly)**
- Hardly had he got his university degree when he was selected to be a teacher.
 - Hardly he had got his university degree when he was selected to be a teacher.
 - Hardly had got he his university degree when he was selected to be a teacher
7. The teacher not only punished David but he also called his parents. **(Begin with: Not only)**
- Not only does the teacher punish David but he also called his parents.
 - Not only did the teacher punish David but he also called his parents.
 - Not only had the teacher punished David but he also called his parents.
8. The train arrived at the station. The passengers rushed towards it. **(Begin with: Scarcely)**
- Scarcely the train arrived at the station when the passengers rushed towards it.
 - Scarcely the train had arrived at the station when the passengers rushed towards it.
 - Scarcely did the train arrive at the station when the passengers rushed towards it.
9. I have never met someone as kind and generous as my neighbour. **(Begin with: Never)**
- Never have I met someone as kind and generous as my neighbour.
 - Never I have met someone as kind and generous as my neighbour.
 - Never did I meet someone as kind and generous as my neighbour.
10. As soon as I had heard of my cousin's success, I called to congratulate him. **(Begin with: No sooner)**
- No sooner I had heard of my cousin's success when I called to congratulate him.
 - No sooner I had heard of my cousin's success, I called to congratulate him ..
 - No sooner had I heard of my cousin's success than I called to congratulate him.
11. I could not sleep because the situation was so strange. **(Begin with: So strange)**
- So strange the situation was that I couldn't sleep.
 - So strange was the situation that I couldn't sleep.
 - So strange is the situation that I couldn't sleep.

Comparative and contrastive connectors (Revision)

(but \ on the other hand \ whereas \ instead of \ in comparison with)

* These conjunctions are used to join two clauses or ideas, and they indicate contrast.

☞ But

- I am very hungry, **but** the fridge is empty.
- I love dogs, **but** I hate cats.

☞ On the other hand

- I like living in the city. **On the other hand**, my wife prefers the countryside.

☞ Whereas

- He is careful, **whereas** I take risks.
- **whereas** I am a teacher, all of my sisters are doctors.

☞ In comparison with

- My shoes are small **in comparison with** my sister's.
- **In comparison with** the French, the British eat far less fish.

☞ instead of

- We planted peanuts **instead of** cotton.
- I stayed home all day **instead of** going to work.

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

1. Our friend has a swimming pool, we don't.
a. instead of b. in comparison c. whereas d. despite
2. The new mobile operating system is exciting the old one.
a. in comparison with b. but c. whereas d. on the other hand
3. doing nothing, why don't you busy yourself with something useful?
a. Whereas b. But c. On the other hand d. Instead of
4. other countries, France is the most favourable destination for tourists.
a. But b. In comparison with c. Instead of d. Whereas
5. Taking the stairs the lift can help you maintain healthy muscles and joints.
a. in comparison with b. whereas c. but d. instead of
6. Staying at home is relaxing., you might feel bored.
a. In comparison with b. Whereas c. On the other hand d. But

Date: / /

Lessons: 7 & 8

SB pages 66- 67

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
advantageous	adj.	a condition or circumstance that puts one in a favorable or superior position	
leafy	adj.	having or characterized by much foliage because of an abundance of tree or bushes	
make it your own	exp.	change something in your possession so that you reflect your personality.	
palatial	adj.	resembling a palace in being spacious	
picturesque	adj.	visually attractive, esp. in a quaint or pretty style	
residents' parking	n.	parking space reserved specifically for residents	

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

- The area where my grandparents live has a view.
 a. graduated b. socioeconomic c. picturesque d. astounded
- My father's long experience placed him in a/an position to get the job easily.
 a. advantageous b. rural c. deserted d. tranquil
- Being very tired of walking, we sat in a /an shade for a while to rest.
 a. vacant b. leafy c. embarrassed d. palatial
- We need to move to a larger house with a suitable
 a. depopulation b. disturbance c. unemployment d. residents' parking
- If I were a millionaire, I would certainly live in a house overlooking the sea.
 a. graduated b. palatial c. astounded d. embarrassed

Answer the following question:

1. Why is life in big cities stressful for people living there?

.....

.....

.....

2. Suggest solutions to make city life less stressful for the people who live there.

.....

.....

Date: / /

Unit 8 - Writing

Some people find living in the peaceful countryside appealing, while others favour the excitement and opportunities in cities.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), discussing both views and stating your own position on the issue.

NB: Your writing should include **an introduction, 2 body paragraphs and a conclusion.**

Outline

Introduction.....



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Body: Paragraph1.....

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Paragraph2.....

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Conclusion.....

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.....

Date: / /

Write your topic here

Unit 8 - Writing

سورة
المنهج الكويتية
almanahj.com/kw

GRADE 12 *** MODULE 3: Lifestyles *** UNIT 8: Town and Countr

L	Word	P.S.	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	almond	n	شجرة اللوز
	depopulation	n	تفريغ منطقة من السكان
	deserted	adj.	مهجور
	export	n	التصدير
	graduated	adj.	متدرج
	infrastructure	n	البنية التحتية
	overcrowding	n	مزدحم / ملى بالسكان
	public services	n	الخدمات العامة
	reverse	v	يعكس / يتراجع
	rural	adj.	ريفي
	socioeconomic	adj.	اقتصادي اجتماعي
	unemployment	n	البطالة
	vacant	adj.	شاغر
	vice versa	adv.	بالعكس / والعكس صحيح
4 & 5	astounded	adj.	مدهش / مذهول
	bump into	ph. v	يقابل بالصدفة
	densely	adv.	بكثافة
	disturbance	n	ازعاج / مضايقة
	embarrassed	adj.	محرج
	far and wide	idiom	علي نطاق واسع
	glamour	n	رونق / جمال / جاذبية
	hub	n	محور / مركز
	hustle and bustle	idiom	نشاط وحيوية
	metropolis	n	مدينة عظمى
	narrate	v	يحكي / يروي
	odds and ends	idiom	اجزاء صغيرة متنوعة
	pluck up the courage	exp.	يستجمع قواه وشجاعته
	tranquil	adj.	ساكن / هادئ
7 & 8	advantageous	adj.	نافع / مفيد
	leafy	adj.	كثير أوراق الأشجار
	make it your own	exp.	يضي طبيعه الشخصي
	palatial	adj.	فخم - شبيه بالقصر
	picturesque	adj.	بديع / خلاب
	residents' parking	n	مواقف سيارات خاصة بالسكان

Date: / /

Lessons: 1&2

SB pages 68 - 69

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
competent	adj.	having the necessary ability to do something successfully	
cookery	n.	the practice or skill of preparing and cooking food	
custom-made	adj.	made to a particular customer's order	
fix	v.	to repair something that is broken or not working properly	
mail order	n.	the selling of goods to customers by mail	
mass-produced	adj.	produced in large quantities	
unique	adj.	being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else	
unusual	adj.	not habitually or commonly occurring or done	
workshop	n.	a room or building in which goods are manufactured or repaired	

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:**(fix – competent – unique – cookery – workshop – unusual)**

- The shop assistant told me to take my laptop to the to get it fixed.
- Luckily, my father could the car when it broke down on our way to AlWafra.
- My sister makes delicious meals; she watches a lot ofTV programmes.
- One of the characteristics of a employee is being highly motivated.
- The heat of the atmosphere was last summer in some countries.

Answer the following questions: -

- How do young people spend their leisure time nowadays?

.....

.....

.....


2. How did children spend their free time in the past?

.....

.....

.....

3. How is life different now compared to life in the past?

Life now	Life in the past
 <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

4- What are the creative uses of home computers?

.....

.....

Date: / /

Lessons: 4&5

SB: pages: 70 - 71

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
below par	exp.	something which is inferior	
call the shots	exp.	to make the important decision; to direct a project	
immobile	adj.	motionless	
neck and neck	exp.	evenly matched	
put to	Ph.v	to ask someone a question, especially about something important	
snooker	n.	game played with cues on a billiard table in which the players use a cue ball (white) to pocket the other balls (fifteen red and six coloured) in a set order	
substandard	adj.	below the usual or required standard	
toe the line	exp.	to accept the authority, principles, or policies of a particular group, esp. under pressure	
ungentlemanly	adj.	dishonourable	

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

(call the shots – ungentlemanly – immobile – substandard – toe the line – snooker)

1. There aren't many customers in this restaurant because the service is
2. He likes to spend his time playing or chess with his friends.
3. Last year, she decided to and direct her own movies.
4. My friend remained and unable to move anywhere after the shock.
5. Some players are dismissed from the match for their conduct.

Date: / /

Unit 9 – Grammar

SB pages: 70-71

Causative HAVE

We usually use "have something done" when we are talking about paying someone to do something for us. It's often used for services.

- Examples:**
- * They **had** their car **repaired**. (they arranged for someone to repair it)
 - * They **repaired** their car. (they did it themselves)
 - * I **had** my hair **cut** yesterday. (I went to the hairdresser)
 - * I **cut** my hair yesterday. (I cut it myself)

Form*Subject*

+

have

+

object

+

V₃

Present Simple	I do my homework	I have my hw done
Present Continuous	I am doing my hw	I am having my hw done
Past Simple	I did my hw	I had my hw done
Past Continuous	I was doing my hw	I was having my wh done
Present Perfect	I have done my hw	I have had my hw done
Present Perfect Cont.	I have been doing my hw	I have been having my hw done
Past Perfect	I had done my hw	I had had my hw done
Past Perfect Cont.	I had been doing my hw	I had been having my hw done
Future Simple	I will do my hw	I will have my hw done
Future continuous	I will be doing my hw	I will be having my hw done
Modal verbs	I can do my hw	I can have my hw done
Going to do sth	I am going to do my hw	I am going to have my hw done

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

1. Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old one?
a. had fixed b. would fix c. fixing d. fixed
2. We had our house last year.
a. painting b. was painted c. painted d. paint
3. We had our rooms, but now we clean them ourselves.
a. to clean b. be cleaned c. cleaning d. cleaned
4. We need to have our computer out for viruses.
a. checked b. had checked c. been checking d. been checked
5. I my phone repaired after I had dropped it.
a. have b. had c. will have d. would have
6. Jane will have the curtains at the dry cleaner tomorrow.
a. cleaned b. had cleaned c. been cleaning d. been cleaned
7. She had to have her phone numberbecause she was receiving calls from a stranger.
a. was changed b. changes c. will change d. changed
8. Fatma always has her carby car wash services.
a. washed b. will wash c. would wash d. washing
9. My father had his car by a mechanic last week.
a. repairs b. will repair c. repaired d. is repairing
10. An author should have his book by drawings and pictures.
a. illustrated b. illustrates c. illustrating d. illustrate

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

11. Ali will repair his car tomorrow. **(Change into Causative)**
a. Ali will have his car repaired tomorrow.
b. Ali will be repairing his car tomorrow.
c. Ali will have repaired his car tomorrow.
12. The mechanic checked the brakes of my car. **(Change into Causative)**
a. I had checked the brakes of my car.
b. I had to check the brakes of my car.
c. I had the brakes of my car checked.

13. I am looking for a gardener because I want to (complete)
- I am looking for a gardener because I want to have had my garden been decorated.
 - I am looking for a gardener because I want to have my garden been decorated.
 - I am looking for a gardener because I want to have my garden decorated.
14. My friend didn't decorate her room herself. (Change into Causative)
- My friend decorated her room herself.
 - My friend had her room decorated.
 - My friend has her room decorated.

Used to / didn't use

Meaning: A habit in the past. You don't do it anymore. = (it was done often)

Used to + base form (infinitive)

- + I used to study Spanish when I was in high school.
- She didn't use to eat meat, but now she eats it every day.
- ? Did he use to play soccer when he was in high school?

USED TO Is only past (NOT use to)

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

- When I was a child, Igo swimming in the lake.
 - am used to
 - use to
 - used to
 - get used to
- Did you to play Dawwama when you were a child?
 - use to
 - used to
 - uses to
 - use
- I have few friends. Now I have too many.
 - use to
 - used to
 - am used to
 - am used
- In the past, people didn't travel by plane.
 - use to
 - get used to
 - using to
 - used to
- you use to eat many sweets when you were a child?
 - Do
 - Did
 - Are
 - Will

6. My sister didn't keep animals inside her house.
 a. uses b. used to c. using to d. use to
7. My grandmother used to healthy food for my family daily.
 a. cook b. cooked c. cooks d. cooking
8. Actually, I didn't use to up early at weekends.
 a. am getting b. getting c. get d. got
9. Tourists come to Kuwait in February to enjoy festivals.
 a. used to b. use c. using to d. use to

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

10. She used to make dress patterns when she was young. **(Form a question)**
 a. What did she use to make when she was young?
 b. When does she use to make when she was young?
 c. How did she use to make when she was young?
11. He used to play the piano very well. **(Make Negative)**
 a. He isn't used to playing the piano very well.
 b. He doesn't use to play the piano very well.
 c. He didn't use to play the piano very well
12. Amel used to go shopping on Friday,? **(Add a tag question)**
 a. Amel used to go shopping on Friday, doesn't she?
 b. Amel used to go shopping on Friday, didn't she?
 c. Amel used to go shopping on Friday, hasn't she?
13. Yes, she used to be the best student in class. **(Form a question)**
 a. Does she use to be the best student in class?
 b. Has she used to be the best student in class?
 c. Did she use to be the best student in class?
14. They always arrived on time because **(Complete)**
 a. They always arrived on time because they used to the bus.
 b. They always arrived on time because they used to take the bus.
 c. They always arrived on time because they use to take the bus.

Date: / /

Lessons: 7 & 8

SB: pages: 72 -73

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
appoint	v.	to choose someone for a position or a job	
bill	n.	a written proposal for a new law .	
biography	n.	an account of someone's life written by someone else	
customarily	adv.	usually, habitually	
degree	n.	a course of study at a university or college	
doctorate	n.	a university degree of the highest level	
master's degree	n.	a university degree such as an MA	
minister	n.	a politician who is in charge of a government department	
Parliament	n.	the group of people who are elected to make a country's laws	
Portfolio	n.	the work that a particular government official is responsible for	
resign	v.	to leave your job or organization	
whereas	conj.	in contrast or comparison with the fact that	

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

- My uncle was as a manager due to his outstanding skills and experience.
a. fixed b. resigned c. narrated d. appointed
- For more information about Shakespeare, I recommend you read his
a. biography b. workshop c. cookery d. bill
- Rana got her.....in history from Cairo University.
a. master's degree b. parliament c. bill d. snooker
- Some people decide toat a young age and start their own bus mess.
a. appoint b. resign c. narrate d. fix
- Parliament members passed a newin order to reduce traffic accidents.
a. doctorate b. biography c. bill d. degree

Answer the following questions:

1. The role of women has dramatically changed. Explain.

.....
.....

2. How is Dr. Massouma Al-Mubarak a walking example to follow?

.....
.....

3. Why is it so important to stay connected with our past?

.....
.....

4. What details may a biography of a person include?

.....
.....



Date: / /

Focus on

SB: page: 74

Games of the past

1. What were the characteristics of games of the past in Kuwait?

.....
.....

2. What are the characteristics of games nowadays?

.....
.....

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. A friend of yours wants to know why you chose to study abroad.

.....

2. You want your best friends to join your clean-up campaign.

.....

3. Some drivers park their cars in the disabled parking spots.

.....

4. You are worried about the increasing levels of air pollution in your area.

.....

Translate the following into good English:

فهد: مارس أجدادنا في الماضي أنشطة مختلفة في أوقات فراغهم مثل زيارة بعضهم البعض .

.....

جاسم: هذا صحيح، فقد كانت حياتهم بسيطة ومكنهم هذا من الاستمتاع بوقت الفراغ.

.....

Date: / /

Unit 9 - Writing

While some people believe that today's children enjoy themselves much better than children of the past, others claim that leisure activities of the past were far more interesting than today.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), discussing both arguments and showing your point of view.

NB: The topic should include an **introduction**, **2 body paragraphs** and a **conclusion**.

Outline

Introduction.....

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Body:

Paragraph1.....

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Paragraph2.....

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.....
.....

Conclusion.....

.....
.....

Date: / /

Write your topic here

Unit 9 - Writing



GRADE 12 *** MODULE 3: Lifestyles *** UNIT 9: New ways and old

L	Expression	P.S.	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	competent	adj.	كفاء/ذو كفاءة
	cookery	n	مهارة الطبخ / الطهي
	custom-made	adj.	مصنوع حسب الطلب
	fix	v	يصلح
	mail order	n	طلب بالبريد
	mass-produced	adj.	مصنوع بكميات كبيرة
	unique	adj.	فريد - منقطع النظير
	unusual	adj.	غير عادي - خارج عن المألوف
	workshop	n	ورشة
4 & 5	below par	exp.	دون المستوى
	call the shots	exp.	يدير - يتخذ قراراً مهماً
	immobile	adj.	ساكن - ثابت - غير متحرك
	neck and neck	exp.	متساوي تماماً مع
	put to	ph. v	يطرح سؤالاً
	snooker	n	لعبة شبيهة بلعبة البليارد
	substandard	adj.	أقل من المستوى
	toe the line	exp.	يخضع - يمتثل لأوامر
	ungentlemanly	adj.	غير مشرف - مخز - مشين
7 & 8	appoint	v	يعين شخصاً ما لمنصب
	bill	n	مشروع قانون
	biography	n	سيرة حياة شخص ما
	customarily	adv.	عادة - في العادة
	degree	n	شهادة جامعية
	doctorate	n	شهادة الدكتوراه
	master's degree	n	شهادة الماجستير
	minister	n	وزير
	parliament	n	البرلمان
	portfolio	n	حقيبة وزارية- منصب وزاري
	resign	v	يستقيل من عمله
	whereas	conj.	في حين أن / بينما

امتحان قصير للفترة الدراسية الثانية
الصف : الثاني عشر
المجال الدراسي : اللغة الإنجليزية
الإسم:.....
الفصل:.....

وزارة التربية
الإدارة العامة لمنطقة الأحمدية التعليمية
التوجيه الفني للغة الانجليزية
العام الدراسي 2024-2025
ثانوية الروضتين بنات

Quiz (80 marks)
I-Vocabulary (20 Marks)

A) Choose the correct answer from a , b , c and d : (4x 5=20)

- 1- The manager is doing his best to make the tasks less for his fellow workers.
a- tranquil b- rural c- onerous d-supple
- 2- Investment in the railway network would reduce on the roads.
a- metropolis b- overcrowding c- affection d-hub
3. People thought that the use of robots would..... boring factory jobs.
a-do away with b-bump into c- do up. d- make up
4. Many teenagers worldwide are usually attracted by the..... of city life.
a- excuse b- almond c-export d- glamour

Grammar (20 Marks)

B) From a, b, and c, Choose the correct answer as required: (4x 5=20)

- 5- "Where did you eat your lunch?" my mother asked. **(Report)**
a. My mother asked me where I eat my lunch.
b. My mother asked me where I am eating my lunch.
c. My mother asked me where I had eaten my lunch.
- 6- She has never been to such a luxurious hotel. **(Begin with: Never)**
a. Never has she been to such a luxurious hotel.
b. Never she has been to such a luxurious hotel.
c. Never she had been to such a luxurious hotel.
- 7- Fahd is a smart student. Rashid is a smart student, too. **(Join using: both.....and...)**
a- Both Fahd and Rashid are smart students, too.
b- Both Fahd and Rashid are smart students.
c- Fahd and Rashid both are smart students.
- 8- "We will test the new machine next month. " **(Change into reported speech).**
a- They said that we would test the new machine the following month.
b- They said that would they test the new machine the following month.
c- They said that they would test the new machine the following month.

Date: / /

Lessons: 1 & 2

SB: pages: 78- 79

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
ascend	v.	to climb to the summit of (a mountain or hill)	
attempt	n.	an effort to surpass a record or conquer a mountain	
dizzying	adj.	make (someone) feel unsteady, confused, or amazed	
elite	n.	a group of people considered to be the best in a particular society or category, esp. because of their power, talent, or wealth	
exhaustion	n.	a state of extreme physical or mental fatigue	
extreme	adj.	reaching a high or the highest degree; very great	
frostbite	n.	injury to body tissues caused by exposure to extreme cold	
highlight	v.	pick out and emphasise	
perilous	adj.	full of danger or risk	
reconstruction	n.	the action or process of rebuilding something after it has been damaged or destroyed	
scale	v.	to climb up or over (something high and steep)	
summit	n.	the highest point of a hill or mountain	

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

(reconstruction– perilous –frostbite – ascend – highlight– dizzying – exhaustion)

1. Before the end of the match, all players were in an extreme state of
2. Teachers students' mistakes in red so that they correct them.
3. Exposure to extremely cold weather conditions can cause in minutes.
4. Some people are fond of taking selfies atheights over breathtaking scenery.
5. With great efforts, the climbers managed tothe steep mountain and reach its peak.
6. Not long ago, the Hajj used to be a long and..... journey for many Muslims.

Answer the following questions:

1- What makes people **push themselves** to extreme limits?

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. What **danger (difficulties)** might mountain climbers face?

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. What **qualities** should a person have to survive mountain climbing?

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. What are the **preparations** needed for an expedition?

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. Would you be interested in doing something challenging like Zed Al Refai?

.....

.....

Date: / /

Lessons: 4&5

SB: pages: 80- 81

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
afflicted	adj.	affected in an unpleasant, painful way	
alight	adj.	on fire; burning	
arson	n.	the criminal act of deliberately setting fire to property	
austere	adj.	severe or strict in manner, attitude, or appearance	
come across	ph.v	to meet or find by chance	
come away with	ph.v	to be left with a specified feeling, impression, or result after doing something	
come down	ph.v	if a price or the level of something comes down, it becomes lower	
come over	ph.v	to visit you at your house	
come round	ph.v	recover after being unconscious	
come up	ph.v	1 to be mentioned especially in a conversation 2 to become available especially unexpectedly	
exhilarated	adj	feel very happy	
fatigued	adj	tired or exhausted	
traverse	v.	to travel across or through	
unconscious	adj	unable to see, hear, or otherwise sense what is going on, usually temporarily and often as a result of an accident or injury	
visible	adj	able to be perceived or noticed easily	

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:**(come down – fatigued – traversed – come over– visible – arson – exhilarated – come round)**

1. Fahd Al Dihani feltbecause he won the gold medal in the Olympic Games.
2. In the desert, stars become more as it gets darker and darker.
3. Ancient explorers the globe from pole to pole in search of new lands.
4. Ten classrooms were burnt in the attack, and three firefighters were injured.
5. My sister's husband hasn't yet after the operation.
6. The construction workers wereafter working under the hot sun all day long.
7. The price of the iPhone 15sharply after the introduction of the iPhone 16.

Translate the following into good English:

حسن: أصبح زيد الرفاعي اول رجل عربي يصعد اعلي الجبال.

.....

.....

.....

خالد: هذا صحيح، فقد تمكن من تسلق قمة افريست.

.....

.....

Date: / /

SB pages: 80-81

Unit 10 – Grammar**Past perfect simple and past perfect continuous****Past Perfect**

- ❶ To show that a past action took place before another action in the past.

I telephoned Jane at 4.30 but she had already left.

- ❷ to indicate a sequence of events before or after another action in the past.

After we had spent a few days camping, we rented a house near the sea.

Aff:

Sub+ had + V3 (past participle)

" I left after the film had finished."

Neg:

Sub+ hadn't + V3 (past participle)

" I hadn't finished the popcorn."

Int:

Had+ subject + V3 (past participle)?

"Had you typed the report?"

Past Perfect continuous

- ❶ Express a past action which started in the past and continued to happen after another action or time in the past.

Sara had been working here for two weeks when she had the accident.

- ❷ Show the cause of a past action.

I had been travelling all night, so I was tired.

Aff:

Sub+ had + been + Ving

I had been working at the company for five years when I got the promotion.

Neg:

Sub+ had not (hadn't) + been + Ving

You had not been waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived. **Int:**

HAD+ subject +been + Ving?

Had you been waiting long before the taxi arrived?

Time words

– once – after – because – by date -as soon as – till
– when – before – by the time

Time words

- All - The whole - For

When \ By the time \ Before → **past simple** → **past perfect**

Past perfect → **when \ by the time \ before** → **past simple**

Once \ After \ Because \ By (date) \ As soon as \ Till → **past perfect** → **past simple**

Past simple → **once \ after \ because \ by (date) \ as soon as \ till** → **past perfect**

Ex. I had been at home for about 2 hours when you rang me up.

After we had done our HW, we went to bed.

The adverbial clause of result

so + adj. / adv that + clause

The situation was so strange that I couldn't sleep.

So strange was the situation that I couldn't sleep.

such + a/an adj. + noun.....that + clause

It was such a beautiful day that we couldn't sit at home!

Such a beautiful day was it that we couldn't sit at home!

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

- I had to have a break. I for so long.
a. am driving b. have driven c. had been driving d. drive
- Before we parked our car, we the ticket.
a. collect b. had collected c. have collected d. are collecting
- The roads were blocked in the morning. It all night.
a. had been raining b. rained c. rains d. is raining
- They got to the beach after they for hours.
a. walked b. have walked c. had been walking d. walk
- It was a wonderful expedition that I will never forget it.
a. so b. very c. too d. such
- When we moved to the new town, our neighbours there for ages.
a. had been living b. have lived c. live d. lived

7. We the contract before the meeting ended.
 a. signed b. have signed c. sign d. had signed
8. My cousin couldn't read the map because he his glasses at home.
 a. was leaving b. had left c. had been leaving d. left
9. By the time we got to the theatre, the play had already
 a. started b. been starting c. has started d. starting
10. When I got to her birthday party, my friends somewhere else.
 a. had gone b. have gone c. are going d. go
11. The restaurant was..... expensive that I decided not to go there.
 a. such b. so c. very d. too
12. Before my grandfather went to bed, he the night prayers.
 a. performs b. is performed c. will perform d. had performed

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

13. He was excited. He could hardly sleep. **(Use: so.....that)**
 a. He so was excited that he could hardly sleep.
 b. He was so excited that he could hardly sleep.
 c. So he was excited that he could hardly sleep.
14. The manager submitted the report after he **(finish)** it. **(correct the verb)**
 a. The manager submitted the report after he had finished it.
 b. The manager submitted the report after he will finish it.
 c. The manager submitted the report after he finishes it.
15. I **(work)** at the company for five years when I got the salary raise. **(Correct the verb)**
 a. I am working at the company for five years when I got the salary raise.
 b. I will work at the company for five years when I got the salary raise.
 c. I had been working at the company for five years when I got the salary raise.
16. I couldn't sleep because I **(drink)** three cups of coffee. **(correct the verb)**
 a. I couldn't sleep because I had drunk three cups of coffee.
 b. I couldn't sleep because I will be drinking three cups of coffee.
 c. I couldn't sleep because I am drinking three cups of coffee.

17. I had been waiting to get on the bus since morning. **(Ask a question)**
- How long are you waiting to get on the bus?
 - How long would you wait to get on the bus?
 - How long had you been waiting to get on the bus?
18. Before the match started, all players **(do)** warm-ups. **(Correct the verb)**
- Before the match started, all players have been doing warm-ups.
 - Before the match started, all players had been doing warm-ups.
 - Before the match started, all players are doing warm-ups.
19. I **(practise)** the piano for two hours when my friend called me. **(Correct the verb)**
- I will be practising the piano for two hours when my friend called me.
 - I am practising the piano for two hours when my friend called me.
 - I had been practising the piano for two hours when my friend called me.
20. They had a very busy schedule. They barely had time to eat. **(Use: such.....that)**
- They had such a busy schedule that they barely had time to eat.
 - They had a such busy schedule that they barely had time to eat.
 - They had such busy schedule that they barely had time to eat.

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your friends want to know why you decided to join Kuwait Science Club.

.....

2. Your brother can't find his credit card. He last used it yesterday in a supermarket.

.....

- 3- You received a valuable present from your mother on your graduation ceremony.

.....

3. A friend of yours asks about the best activities he/she can do during the summer.

.....

Date: / /

Lessons: 7&8

SB: pages: 82- 83

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
assist	v.	to help (someone), typically by doing a share of the work	
binoculars	n.	an optical instrument with a lens for each eye, used for viewing distant objects	
cope with	phr v.	to deal effectively with something difficult	
crave	v.	to feel a powerful desire for (something)	
engulf	v.	(of a natural force) sweep over (something) so as to surround or cover it completely	
entail	v.	involve (something) as a necessary or inevitable part or consequence	
feat	n.	an achievement that requires great courage, skill, or strength	
grueling	adj.	extremely tiring and demanding	
mountaineer	n.	a person who takes part in the sport or activity of climbing mountains	
strong-willed	adj.	determined, stubborn	

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

- Thebusinessman worked hard to expand and modernise his company.
a. extreme b. strong-willed c. fatigued d. unconscious
- Unfortunately, many children and teensthe unhealthy food advertised on TV.
a. scale b. traverse c. highlight d. crave
- Workers complained of exhaustion after a/anschedule over the past week.
a. gruelling b. fatigued c. visible d. visible
- He focused histo see far-away things more clearly.
a. attempts b. feats c. mountaineers d. binoculars
- The lava coming out of the volcano will begin tothe city in six hours.
a. engulf b. entail c. highlight d. crave
- All family member decided tothe mother to prepare for tomorrow's party.
a. traverse b. assist c. ascend d. scale

Date: / /

Write your topic here

Unit 10 - Writing



GRADE 12 *** MODULE 4: Achievements *** UNIT 10: Pushing the Limits

L	Word	P.S.	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	ascend	v	يتسلق
	attempt	n	محاولة
	dizzying	adj.	مسبب للدوار والغثيان
	elite	n	ثُخبة
	exhaustion	n	إرهاق - تعب شديد
	extreme	adj.	أقصى
	frost-bite	n	قضمة البرد
	highlight	v	يُسلط الضوء على
	perilous	adj.	محفوف بالمخاطر / خطير
	reconstruction	n	إعادة البناء / إعادة الاصلاح
	scale	v	يتسلق
	summit	n	قمة
	4 & 5	afflicted	adj.
alight		adj.	مُلتهب مُحترق
arson		n	جريمة الحريق عمدا
austere		adj.	قاسي - صارم
come across		ph. v	يلتقي صدقة
come away with		ph. v	1- يخرج بانطباع 2- ينجح في الحصول علي
come down		ph. v	ينخفض
come over		ph. v	يزور
come round		ph. v	يستعيد وعيه
come up		ph. v	1- يُذكر في نقاش 2- يظهر فجأة
exhilarated		adj.	مُبتهج
fatigued		adj.	مُرَهق / مُتعب
traverse		v	يَعبر / يمر من خلال
unconscious		adj.	فاقد للوعي
visible		adj.	ظاهر / مرئي
7 & 8	assist	v	يُساعد
	binoculars	n	منظار مزدوج
	cope with	ph. v	يتأقلم مع
	crave	v	يتلهف على
	engulf	v	يُطبق على / يُغطي
	entail	v	يستلزم يستوجب
	feat	n	عمل فذ أو بطولي
	gruelling	adj.	مُرهِق / مُتعب / شاق
	mountaineer	n	مُتسلق
	strong-willed	adj.	قوي العزيمة

Date: / /

Lessons:1&2

SB: pages: 84- 85

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
abhorrent	adj.	inspiring disgust and loathing; repugnant	
awe-inspiring	adj.	arousing awe through being impressive, formidable, or magnificent	
concept	n.	an abstract idea, a general notion	
detriment	n.	the state of being harmed or damaged	
execute	v.	to carry out an order or plan	
frontier	n.	the extreme limit of understanding or achievement in a particular area	
intrepid	adj.	fearless; adventurous	
mission	n.	an expedition into space	
orbit	v.	to fly or move around in a circle	
revere	v.	to feel deep respect or admiration for (something)	
revolve around	ph. v	to go around, turn around, rotate, spin	
sentient	adj.	able to perceive or feel things	
universe	n.	the Earth, planets and stars	

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

(missions – orbit – concepts – execute – awe-inspiring – universe)

- All employees should work together to plans and achieve objectives.
- Many scientists strongly believe that there must be life somewhere in the
- Our planet Earth takes a whole year to the Sun.
- The organisation gave the volunteers many housebuilding in Africa.
- The life story of Prophet Mohammed is Everyone should learn from it.

Date: / /

Lessons 4 & 5

SB: pages: 86- 87

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
astronomical	adj.	of or relating to the branch of science that deals with celestial objects, space, and the physical universe as a whole	
conducive	adj.	making a certain situation or outcome likely or possible	
exceptionally	adv.	unusually, remarkably	
habitation	n	the state or process of living in a particular place	
natural satellite	n	a naturally occurring object that orbits a planet, e.g. the moon	
on board	adj.	available or situated on a ship, aircraft, or other vehicle	
opportunity	n	a set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something	
roughly	adv.	in a manner lacking refinement and precision	
solar system	n	the collection of nine planets and their moons in orbit around the sun, together with smaller bodies in the form of asteroids, meteoroids, and comets	
superb	adj.	impressively splendid	
wane	v	to decrease in vigour, power, or extent; to become weaker	

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

(solar system – wane– conducive – opportunity – roughly – exceptionally – astronomical)

1. It takes three hours to reach our destination, so we need to hurry.
2. I am planning to study science next year. It's such an interesting subject.
3. My little sister has drawn a picture of the and written the names of all the planets.
4. The moon's brightness began to as it moved behind the clouds.
5. I had a / an delicious slice of pizza at that new Italian restaurant.
6. A supportive and encouraging environment isto creativity and innovation.

Date: / /

Unit 11– Grammar

SB: pages: 86- 87

Passives with Modals**Modal verbs:** will, shall, can, may could, might, ought to, should, must, have to**Forming Passives with Modals**

in the present	Object + modal verb+ be + verb3
in the past /kw	Object + modal verb+ have been + verb3

Examples:**Active:** I **will give** you a test on Wednesday.**Passive:** A test **will be given** to you on Wednesday (by me).**Active:** Snow **might delay** some flights over the Christmas break.**Passive:** Some flights **might be delayed** over the Christmas break (by snow).**Active:** He **must have eaten** his lunch.**Passive:** His lunch **must have been eaten** (by him)**A) From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer:**

- The essay by the students themselves, so they should avoid plagiarism.
a. should write b. will write c. are written d. should be written
- The teacher won't accept the reports after the due date. They early and sent on time.
a. have to be done b. have done c. have to do d. have been done
- You can't simply hire anyone to build your home. It by an excellent architect.
a. has built b. has to be built c. has been building d. has to be building
- The report in neat handwriting. Especially if you want a high mark.
a. written b. writes c. should write d. should be written
- Foreign languages in our schools because they're so beneficial.
a. should be taught b. can teach c. must teach d. will teach

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

6. You have to pay the bill before leaving the restaurant. **(Make passive)**
- The bill has been paid before leaving the restaurant.
 - The bill has to be paid before leaving the restaurant.
 - The bill has paid before leaving the restaurant.
7. The doctor could not save the patient because he bled for a long time. **(Make passive)**
- The patient cannot be saved because he bled for a long time.
 - The patient was not saved because he bled for a long time.
 - The patient could not be saved because he bled for a long time.
8. The students should keep the classroom clean. **(Change into passive)**
- The classroom should be kept clean.
 - The classroom should have been kept clean.
 - The classroom should keep clean.
9. They can send this package next week. **(Make passive)**
- This package can be sending next week.
 - This package can send next week.
 - This package can be sent next week.
10. You should replace the broken window immediately. **(Change into passive)**
- The broken window should be replacing immediately.
 - The broken window should be replaced immediately.
 - The broken window should replace immediately.
11. The secretary could type the report in one hour. **(Change into passive)**
- The reports could be typed by the secretary in one hour.
 - The reports can be typed by the secretary in one hour.
 - The reports will be typed the secretary in one hour.
12. Drivers can park cars anywhere in the parking area. **(Change into passive)**
- Cars are parked anywhere in the parking area.
 - Cars are going to be parked anywhere in the parking area.
 - Cars can be parked anywhere in the parking area.

Date: / /

Correlative conjunctions

SB: pages: 86- 87

Both and – Either.... or – Neither.... nor

Both and	Eitheror	Neither nor
<p>refers to two things or people together.</p> <p>☞* If the sentence starts with Both, the verb must be plural which means:</p> <p>am / is → are was → were has → have V+s → Inf</p> <p>Examples</p> <p>* Both Alice and Susan have to comply with the rules. * You can be both mother and businesswoman.</p>	<p>is a correlative conjunction .</p> <p>We use either ... or for connect things which are the same types, phrases, clauses or words.</p> <p>* If the sentence starts with Either, the verb must follow the second subject.</p> <p>Examples</p> <p>* Either Mark or Samuel will go. * You can either come with me now or walk home.</p>	<p>is used to connect the same kind of word or phrase in the sentence.</p> <p>Neither makes a negative statement about two people or things</p> <p>* If the sentence starts with Neither, the verb must follow the second subject.</p> <p>Examples</p> <p>Neither Mark nor his wife * is very tall. * My sister neither drinks nor smokes. * He has neither talent nor the desire to learn.</p>

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

- You can submit your homework assignment today or tomorrow.
a. either b. both c. neither d. whether
- The plot of the movie was new nor appealing to the audience.
a. both b. either c. neither d. or
- Ahmed and his classmates have taken part in the competition.
a. Both b. Either c. Neither d. Nor
- pancakes nor waffles are on the menu of the restaurant.
a. Not only b. Either c. Both d. Neither
- my brother and his friends enjoy playing tennis.
a. Neither b. Either c. Both d. None

6. You can pay in cash or use your credit card.
 a. either b. neither c. both d. not only
7. You can use this computer nor the other one; someone must fix them first.
 a. either b. neither c. both d. None
8. Both Sara and Huda..... anxious about their exams.
 a. was b. is c. has d. were
- 9..... a phone call nor a message could replace direct human interaction.
 a. Either b. Neither c. Both d. Not only
10. My cousin is an only child. He has brothers nor sisters.
 a. either b. both c. neither d. scarcely

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

11. The boss wasn't in the office. The secretary wasn't in the office, either.
(Join using: Neither...nor)
- a. Neither the boss nor the secretary was in the office.
 b. Neither the boss nor the secretary were in the office.
 c. Neither the boss nor the secretary is in the office.
12. You are late. You can take the bus. You can take a taxi. **(Join using: Either ... or)**
- a. You are late. You can take either the bus nor take a taxi.
 b. You are late. You either can take the bus and you can take a taxi.
 c. You are late. You can take either the bus or a taxi .
13. Ayman is a teacher. Samir is a teacher, too. **(Use Both and)**
- a. Both Ayman and Samir is a teacher.
 b. Both Ayman and Samir are teachers.
 c. Both Ayman and Samir are teachers, too.
14. Peter does not pay attention in class. He does not do his homework. **(Use neither ...nor)**
- a. Peter neither pays attention in class nor does his homework.
 b. Peter doesn't neither pay attention in class nor does his homework.
 c. Neither Peter pays attention in class nor doesn't do his homework.
15. The jacket isn't my size. It isn't my style. **(Use neither ...nor)**
- a. The jacket is neither my size nor my style.
 b. The jacket is neither my size or my style.
 c. The jacket is neither my size and my style.

Date: / /

Lessons 7 & 8

New Vocabulary

SB: pages: 88- 89

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
abnormal	adj.	deviating from what is normal or usual, typically in a way that is undesirable or worrying	
alert	v	to warn (someone) of a danger, threat, or problem	
data	n	facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis	
dual	adj.	consisting of two parts, elements, or aspects	
durable	adj.	able to withstand wear, pressure, or damage; hard-wearing	
economical	adj.	giving good value or service in relation to the amount of money, time, or effort spent	
emission	n	the production and discharge of something, esp. gas or radiation	
GPS	abb.	Global Positioning System	
monitor	v	observe and check the progress or quality of something	
revolutionise	v	to change (something) radically or fundamentally	
specifically	adv.	particularly, exclusively	
spin-off	n	items used in space that improve our lives on earth	
take for granted	exp.	fail to appreciate someone or something that is very familiar or obvious	
trainers	n	a soft shoe, suitable for sports or casual wear	

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

- Ceramic cookware is, chemical free and can withstand high temperature levels.
a. sentient b. abnormal c. durable d. intrepid
- This high-tech suit is designed for astronauts to walk during spacewalks.
a. specifically b. roughly c. vice versa d. densely
- My brother put a car sensor to him of any possible danger while driving.
a. wane b. execute c. orbit d. alert
- Everyone in the gym should wear to avoid scratching the floor.
a. GPS b. habitation c. emissions d. trainers
- Thebehavior of the machine indicated a malfunction in its system.
a. astronomical b. abnormal c. economical d. conducive

Answer the following questions: -

1. In what way has space technology affected aircraft technology?

.....
.....

2. Why is wireless technology considered a great benefit for humanity?

.....
.....



3. How has space technology benefitted our everyday life?

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

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. A friend of yours asks for your opinion on watching documentary films.

.....

2. Your friend says that climbing mountains does not require any training.

.....

3. Your father refuses to let you go camping with your friends, but you want to go.

.....

4. A classmate helped you prepare for an important school event.

.....

Date: / /

Unit 11 - Writing

While some people argue that space exploration is a worthwhile endeavor that expands our knowledge and inspires innovation, others question the cost and resources involved.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), discussing both arguments and stating your point of view.

NB: Your writing should include **an introduction, 2 body paragraphs and a conclusion.**

Outline

Introduction.....

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

Body:
Paragraph1.....

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

Paragraph2.....

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

Conclusion.....

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

Date: / /

Write your topic here

Unit 11 - Writing

موقع
المنهج الكويتية
almanahj.com/kw

GRADE 12 *** MODULE 4: Achievements *** UNIT 11: The final Frontier

L	Word	P.S.	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	abhorrent	adj.	مكروه / مثير للاشمئزاز
	awe-inspiring	adj.	مهيّب / يثير الدهشة والاعجاب
	concept	n	مفهوم
	detriment	n	ضرر / أذى
	execute	v	يُنفذ
	frontier	n	الحد الأقصى
	intrepid	adj.	شجاع
	mission	n	بعثة / مهمة
	orbit	v	يدور حول
	revere	v	يحترم / يوقر / يبجل
	revolve around	ph. v	يدور حول
	sentient	adj.	واع / مدرك / حساس
	universe	n	الكون
4 & 5	astronomical	adj.	فلكي
	conducive	adj.	ممکن / ملائم و مناسب
	exceptionally	adv.	استثنائيا
	habitation	n	سكن
	natural satellite	n	قمر (كويكب تابع)
	on board	adj.	على متن
	opportunity	n	فرصة
	roughly	adv.	تقريبا / على وجه التقريب
	solar system	n	النظام الشمسي
	superb	adj.	رائع / ممتاز / فائق
	wane	v	يخفت / يقل / يتلاشى
7 & 8	abnormal	adj.	غير عادي / غير طبيعي
	alert	v	ينذر / ينبه / يحذر
	data	n	المعلومات والإحصائيات
	dual	adj.	ثنائي
	durable	adj.	دائم / قوي ومُتحمّل
	economical	adj.	اقتصادي / موفر
	emission	n	إصدار / انبعاث / إشعاع
	GPS	abb.	نظام الملاحة العالمي / نظام تحديد المواقع العالمي
	monitor	v	يراقب
	revolutionise	v	يطور / يحدث ثورة
	specifically	adv.	بالخصوص / خصوصا
	spin-off	n	المنتجات الفضائية
	take for granted	exp.	يُسلم ب
trainers	n	حذاء رياضي	

Date: / /

Lessons: 1&2

SB: pages: 90 - 91

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
abstract	adj.	existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or concrete existence	
arbitrarily	adv.	randomly, by chance	
audience	n.	the assembled spectators or listeners at a public event	
BSc.	abb.	Bachelor of Science	
digit	n.	number – 1, 2, 3, etc.	
genius	n.	intelligence, cleverness	
MSc.	abb.	Master of Science	
outstanding	adj.	unusually good	
PhD	abb.	Doctor of Philosophy	
precocious	adj.	(of a child) having developed certain abilities at an earlier age than usual	
prodigy	n.	a person, esp. a young one, endowed with exceptional qualities or abilities	
randomly	adv.	made, done, happening, or chosen without method or conscious decision	
talent	n.	natural ability or skill	
tour	v.	to visit several parts of a country or area	
virtuoso	n.	a person highly skilled in music or another artistic pursuit	

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

(audience – precocious – arbitrarily – virtuoso – tour – talent – outstanding)

1. We intend tothe southern part of Europe during our next summer holiday.
2. Thegreeted the famous writer warmly once he appeared on the stage.
3. My friend's artistic has been obvious since he was a child.
4. The winners will beselected by computer. The choice is a matter of luck!
5. My brother was a/an engineer who participated in building the new city.
6. Thechild amazed everyone when he solved complex mathematical problems.

Answer the following questions:

1. Who are child prodigies?

.....
.....

2. Gifted children have certain characteristics. Give two examples.

.....
.....

3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a child prodigy?

advantages (for)	disadvantages (against)
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

4. How can governments encourage creativity and nurture people’s talents?

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

6. Why should we take good care of child prodigies?

.....
.....

7. Should child prodigies be treated as special cases by their parents and teachers?

.....

.....

8. If you have a talent, how can you develop it?

.....

.....

Translate the following into good English:

على: يجب على الاباء دعم و تشجيع ابنائهم لتحقيق اهدافهم.

.....

.....

احمد: أجل، فهم قد يساعدونهم على اختيار الوظيفة المناسبة.

.....

.....

Date: / /

Lessons: 4 &5

SB: pages: 92 - 93

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
accusation	n	a charge or claim that someone has done something illegal or wrong	
agonise	v	to undergo great mental anguish through worrying about something	
extravagantly	adv.	spending money or using resources in a wasteful way	
high-living	n	an extravagant social life as enjoyed by the wealthy	
jockey	n	a person who rides in horse races, esp. as a profession	
repudiate	v	to refuse to accept or be associated with	
season	n	a fixed time in the year when a particular sport is played	

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

(season – accusation – extravagantly – jockeys – repudiated– agonise)

1. It is so exciting to see the youngride their horses at high speeds in the race.
2. My friend..... the suggestion of taking part in the school sports competition.
3. Some people live, spending millions on luxury cars and palatial villas.
4. No evidence to support the has ever been presented in court.
5. Once you've made up your mind about something, you shouldn'tover it.
6. In his first with the team, the player scored sixteen wonderful goals.

Date: / /

Unit 12 Grammar

SB: pages: 92 - 93

Relative clauses

Who (people)

- This is a boy. He is my friend.
- This is a boy who is my friend.

Which (things)

- There is a park in New York. It is Central Park.
- The park which is in New York is Central park.

That (people and things)

- This is a man .He lives across the street.
- This is the man that lives across the street.
- Look at my car. I bought the car yesterday.
- Look at the car that I bought yesterday.

Whom (people object preposition)

- This is a boy. I want to see him
- This is a boy whom I want to see.
- This is a boy. I want to speak with him.
- This is a boy with whom I want to speak.

Whose (possession)

- This is a boy. I borrowed his book.
- This is a boy whose book I borrowed.

Where (place)

- This is the house. I lived there when I was a child.
- This is the house where I lived when I was a child.

When (time)

- I will always remember the day. We met that day.
- I will always remember the day when we met.

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

1. My brother is now a PhD student in London he is doing high level research.
a. who b. where c. which d. whom
2. The driver took us to the mall is very decent and helpful.
a. which b. where c. when d. who
3. The stadium, we played last week, was built in 1995.
a. when b. who c. where d. which
4. The whole class wanted to know scored the highest mark in the exam.
a. who b. what c. where d. which
5. The editor of the book highlighted the sentences were incorrect.
a. who b. when c. which d. whose
6. Here is a list of some good books will help you see the world differently.
a. when b. which c. where d. who
7. My doctor has a 17-year-old son ambition is to be a photographer.
a. where b. that c. whose d. which
8. We stayed at the hotel my friends had recommended.
a. which b. who c. where d. when

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

9. China is an Asian country. Its population has increased dramatically. **(Join using: whose)**
 - a. China is an Asian country whose its population has increased dramatically.
 - b. China whose is an Asian country its population has increased dramatically.
 - c. China, whose population has increased dramatically, is an Asian country.
10. He lent me a book. It was exactly the one I needed. **(Join using a relative pronoun)**
 - a. He lent me a book where was exactly the one I needed.
 - b. He lent me a book which was exactly the one I needed.
 - c. He lent me a book who was exactly the one I needed.
11. The drivers were arrested for passing the traffic light. They paid a fine. **(Join using: who)**
 - a. The drivers, who were arrested for passing the traffic light, paid a fine.
 - b. The drivers who were arrested for passing the traffic light they paid a fine.
 - c. The drivers were arrested for passing the traffic light who paid a fine.

Verbs ending in -ing

FORM:

♣ **VERB + -ING**

USE:

- ♣ as a subject of a sentence, when the action is being considered in a general sense.

Ex: There is a connection between using laptops and drinking cups of coffee.

- ♣ after prepositions when a verb is placed immediately after a preposition.

Ex: She is interested in surfing on the web.

- ♣ after certain verbs like: avoid, detest, enjoy, dislike, finish, imagine, prevent, remember, stop, suggest, understand, keep, mind, give up, prefer,

Ex: You can't prevent him from being online all night.

Katey much prefers playing with kittens to raising them.

Comparison with as...as

Form

first item + verb + as + adjective + as + second item

- It isn't (It's not) as big as the old one.
- It's as good as you can get for the price.

first item + verb + as + adverb + as + second item

- It doesn't work as well as we'd hoped.
- We finished as quickly as we could.

time

Prepositions

place

Very specific moments:

- ~ Hours 6 o'clock, 11:15 am
- ~ Moments the moment
that moment

Very specific locations:

- ~ Street addresses 27, Forge Street
- ~ Specific places the cinema
home, school

AT

Specific days:

- ~ Days of the week Monday / Friday
- ~ Specific days my birthday, St. Patric's day
Christmas day, 8th June
- ~ Dates Nov. 25th 2003

Specific locations:

- ~ Streets Oxford Street
- ~ Avenues the 5th Avenue, NY
- ~ Floors on the second floor

ON

Bigger periods of time:

- ~ Weeks a week / 4 weeks
- ~ Months February / May
- ~ Seasons Spring / Summer
- ~ Years 1981 / 2014
- ~ Decades the 60's
- ~ Centuries the 1700's

Bigger locations:

- ~ Towns / Cities Bath, London
- ~ Parts of towns / cities
Chinatown, Soho
- ~ Countries England, Australia
- ~ Parts of countries
the south of India,
The Midlands

IN

Exceptions:

- in 5 minutes
- in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening
- at night, at midday, at midnight
- at the weekend / on the weekend

Adjectives & Verbs + prepositions:

dependent → on

keen → on

angry → with

provide → with

impressed → with

satisfied → with

deal → with

any/ one → of

different → from

escape → from

expect → from

responsible → for

grateful/thankful → for

famous → for

cause → of

full → of

at → age

at → random

in → the front

throughout → life

interested → In

arrive → at

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

1. Oil, the most important source of energy, is as precious gold.
a. such b. as c. so d. such as
2. Managers usually expect the best their employees.
a. from b. as c. so d. such as
3. One my classmates has won the 'Student of the year' award.
a. over b.to c. with d. of
4. I am really grateful to all my teacherstheir help and constant follow-up.
a. in b. for c. on d. by
5. My cousin finished her studies the youngest doctor in our family.
a. becomes b. becoming c. became d. become
6. The tourists, who are sitting the front row, will enjoy the gorgeous views.
a. under b. throughout c. for d. in
7. The young boy could beat adults in memory games digits.
a. involves b. was involving c. involving d. has involved
8. Some people believe that overwork is sometimes the cause death.
a. of b. at c. with d. in
9. The audience, who was present the meeting, enjoyed all the presentations.
a. at b. with c. about d. by
10. My sister felt as cold ice; the weather was freezing.
a. so b. as c. such d. both
11. The famous artist started painting a very young age.
a. with b. for c. at d. on
12. a matter of seconds, the weather went from sunny and clear to cloudy and rainy.
a. In b. Of c. Against d. With
13. Kuwait exports its oil products to markets the world.
a. on b. with c. by d. throughout
14. We always enjoy having barbecues in our backyard night.
a. in b. of c. at d. on
15. 1961, the first Kuwaiti dinar was issued to replace the Indian rupee.
a. In b. On c. With d. At

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

16. Wembley Stadium is spacious. So is The Globe Theatre in London. **(Join using: as...as)**
- Wembley Stadium is as spacious so as is The Globe Theatre in London.
 - Wembley Stadium is as spacious as The Globe Theatre in London.
 - Wembley Stadium is as spacious as is The Globe Theatre in London.
17. Sara and Amal are equally talented in mental Mathematics. **(Join using: as...as)**
- Sara is as equally as Amal talented in mental Mathematics.
 - Sara is as talented as Amal in mental mathematics.
 - Sara is as talented as Amal in mental Mathematics.
18. My brother won the race **(beat)** all his rivals. **(Correct the verb)**
- My brother won the race beating all his rivals.
 - My brother won the race beat all his rivals.
 - My brother won the race beaten all his rivals.
19. People **(visit)** Turkey can enjoy traditional Turkish food. **(Correct the verb)**
- People visit Turkey can enjoy traditional Turkish food.
 - People visited Turkey can enjoy traditional Turkish food.
 - People visiting Turkey can enjoy traditional Turkish food.
20. She walked through the park **(enjoy)** the beautiful flowers and fresh air. **(Correct the verb)**
- She walked through the park enjoying the beautiful flowers and fresh air.
 - She walked through the park enjoyed the beautiful flowers and fresh air.
 - She walked through the park enjoys the beautiful flowers and fresh air.
21. The students spent the day **(study)** in the library for their final exams.
- The students spent the day studied in the library for their final exams.
 - The students spent the day studying in the library for their final exams.
 - The students spent the day studies in the library for their final exams.

Date: / /

Lessons: 7&8

SB: pages: 94 - 95

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
accolade	n	an award or privilege granted as a special honor or as an acknowledgement of merit	
aligned	adj.	put into correct or appropriate position	
bladder	n	a membranous sac in humans and other animals, in which urine is collected for excretion	
eternity	n	infinite or unending time	
genetics	n	the study of heredity and the variation of inherited characteristics	
gifted	adj.	having exceptional talent or natural ability	
molecular	adj.	of, relating to, or consisting of molecules	
nomination	n	the action of proposing or formally entering as a candidate for election or for an honor or award	
non-invasive	adj.	not requiring the introduction of instruments into the body	
recipient	n	a person or thing that receives or is awarded something	
researcher	n	a person who systematically investigates materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions	

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

- If the of the award does not show up, it will be sent to his home address.
a. bladder b. recipient c. eternity d. genetics
- Most school systems offer special programmes for..... students.
a. abstract b. molecular c. aligned d. gifted
- Messi won "The Best FIFA Men's Player" in 2019, 2022, and in 2023.
a. jockey b. accolade c. bladder d. prodigy
- Modern technology has enabled surgeons to carry out operations.
a. non-invasive b. precocious c. aligned d. abstract
- tumour is one of the worst types that surgeons are trying to cure nowadays.
a. Eternity b. Accolade c. Recipient d. Bladder

Answer the following question:

1. What details should be included in a job application form?

.....

.....

Date: / /

Focus on:**Maha Al Ghunaim****Answer the following question:**

1. What are the qualities needed for a successful businessperson? **Or** How can a person fulfil his dreams

.....

.....

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your friends want to know why you think it's important to eat vegetables every day.

.....

2. A friend of yours feels tired and bored and doesn't know what to do.

.....

3. One of your classmates thinks that mountain climbing is a dangerous sport.

.....

4. Your sister suggests trying out a new pasta recipe for dinner.

.....

Date: / /

Unit 12 – Writing

Child prodigies are young people with amazing talents in areas like music, math, or art. While their skills are impressive, they also face special challenges.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) explaining the advantages of being a child prodigy and suggesting ways to nurture their talents.

Outline

Introduction.....

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

Body:

Paragraph1.....

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Paragraph2.....

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

Conclusion.....

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

Date: / /

Write your topic here

Unit 12 – Writing

موقع
المنهج الكويتية
almanahj.com/kw

GRADE 12 *** MODULE 4: Lifestyles *** UNIT 12: Geniuses

L	Word	P.S.	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	abstract	adj.	مجرد / غير ملموس
	arbitrarily	adv.	عشوائياً
	audience	n	الجمهور / الحضور
	BSc.	abb	شهادة ليسانس في العلوم
	digit	n	رقم
	genius	n	نبوغ / ذكاء
	MSc.	abb	شهادة الماجستير في العلوم
	outstanding	adj.	بارز / ممتاز
	PhD	abb	شهادة الدكتوراه في الفلسفة
	precocious	adj.	مُبكر في نضجه العقلي
	prodigy	n	شخص موهوب
	randomly	adv.	عشوائياً
	talent	n	موهبة
	tour	v	يتجول / يطوف
virtuoso	n	موسيقيار بارع	
4 & 5	accusation	n	تهمة / اتهام
	agonise	v	يُعانِي / يتألم
	extravagantly	adv.	بإسراف وتبذير
	high-living	n	حياة بدخ وإسراف
	jockey	n	فارس / خيَال
	repudiate	v	ينفي / يرفض
	season	n	موسم
7 & 8	accolade	n	وسام / جائزة
	aligned	adj.	مصفوف / مُصطف / مُرتب
	bladder	n	المثانة
	eternity	n	أبدية
	genetics	n	علم الجينات
	gifted	adj.	موهوب
	molecular	adj.	جزيئي
	nomination	n	ترشيح / تعيين
	non-invasive	adj.	غير جراحي
	recipient	n	مُتلقي / مُستلم
researcher	n	باحث	

Date: / /

Reading Comprehension: (110 Marks)**Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:**

What happens if you don't get enough sleep? Randy Gardner, a curious and determined high school student in the United States, wanted to find out. He designed a groundbreaking experiment on the effects of sleeplessness for a school science project. With doctors watching him carefully, Gardner stayed awake for 264 hours and 12 minutes. That's eleven grueling days and nights without sleep!

What effect did sleeplessness have on Gardner? After just 24 hours without sleep, Gardner started having trouble reading and watching television. The words and pictures became too blurry. By the third day, he was having difficulty performing even simple tasks with his hands. By the fourth day, Gardner was experiencing hallucinations (seeing or hearing something that is not real). For example, when he saw a familiar street sign, he mistakenly thought it was a person. He also imagined he was a famous football player. Over the next few days, Gardner's speech became so **slurred** that people couldn't understand him. He also had severe trouble remembering things. By the eleventh day, Gardner couldn't even pass a simple counting test. In the middle of the test, he stopped counting, completely unable to remember what he was doing.

When Gardner finally went to bed, he slept for 14 hours and 45 minutes. The second night he slept for twelve hours, the third night he slept for ten and a half hours, and by the fourth night, he had thankfully returned to his normal sleep schedule.

Even though Gardner recovered relatively quickly, scientists believe that going without sleep can be incredibly dangerous. Because of this, they strongly advise against repeating Randy's experiment. Tests on white rats have shown just how serious sleeplessness can be. After a few weeks without sleep, the rats started losing **their** fur, a sign of declining health. And even though the rats ate more food than usual, they lost weight. Eventually, they tragically died.

During your lifetime, you will probably spend 25 years or more sleeping. But why? What is the purpose of sleep? Surprisingly, scientists don't know for sure. However, some scientists believe we sleep in order to repair brain cells. Other scientists think that sleep helps the body to grow and to relieve stress. Whatever the reason, we know that it is important to get enough sleep for overall health and well-being.

A) From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer: (5x10 50 Marks)

1. The best title for this text would be:
 - a. How to Pass a Counting Test
 - b. The Dangers of Sleep Deprivation
 - c. Randy Gardner's Reading Project
 - d. How Much Sleep White Rats Need

- 2. The underlined word "**slurred**" in the 2nd paragraph is **closest** in meaning to:
 - a. unclear
 - b. unkind
 - c. unhappy
 - d. unpaid

- 3. The underlined word "**their**" in the 4th paragraph refers to:
 - a. tests
 - b. the rats
 - c. a few weeks
 - d. scientists

- 4. After just 24 hours without sleep, Gardner:
 - a. couldn't pass a counting test.
 - b. had trouble remembering things.
 - c. lost his weight and eventually died.
 - d. had trouble reading and watching television.

- 5. All the following statements are **FALSE EXCEPT**:
 - a. All scientists know exactly why we need sleep.
 - b. Gardner slept for only ten hours after his experiment.
 - c. Gardner stayed awake for 264 gruelling days and nights.
 - d. Sleep can repair brain cells, aid growth, and relieve stress.

B) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (4x15=60 Marks)

6. What did Gardner mistakenly think a street sign was during his hallucinations?

.....
.....

7. Why do scientists advise against repeating Randy's experiment?

.....
.....

8. What happened to the rats after a few weeks without sleep?

.....
.....

9. How long will you probably spend sleeping during your lifetime?

.....
.....

Date: / /

Reading Comprehension: (110 Marks)**Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:**

Katherine Lucey knows from personal experience the amazing impact that light can have on a family's well-being. Lucey helped to install a solar-light system in the home of a Ugandan family who didn't have access to electricity. The system powered just three lights, but **it** changed the family members' lives dramatically.

One light was placed in the kitchen, one outside for security, and the final one was placed near the family's chickens. Light encourages chickens to lay more eggs, so soon the family could earn a little extra income by selling more eggs. Over time, the family saved enough money to buy a cow, a goat, and a sheep. The family's mother eventually was able to start a school and women's literacy club.

The Ugandan family's situation was not unique. In poor countries around the world, millions of families live without electricity- 600 million people in Africa, and one in six people globally. Without electric lights, these people have had to use dangerous alternatives. Often they use kerosene lamps, which are expensive and produce toxic black smoke. The smoke causes serious health problems, and thousands of people are seriously burned or die in kerosene accidents each year.

Until recently, there were few solutions to this problem. However, everything began to change with the introduction of small solar lamps. Costing as little as \$10, these lights are now affordable even to poor families, and because there is no need to buy kerosene, the lamps pay for themselves in a few months. Solar lights are clean and safe, and many now also have an outlet to charge a cell phone. The introduction of light to homes in this way has improved millions of people's lives in the past few years. It allows families to extend the working day, and children can study and do their homework after dark.

The **demand** for solar lighting devices is growing fast. There are now over 40 companies that offer affordable and high-quality solar lights. In Africa alone, solar lighting has benefitted over 35 million people across 25 countries. Thanks to technology innovations and the work of many creative people, millions of people around the world can look forward to a brighter future.

A) From a. b. c and d, choose the correct answer: (5x10 50 Marks)1. The **best title** of this text would be:

- a. Solar Lighting
- b. Ugandan Families
- c. Women's Literacy
- d. Cell Phones

- 2. The underlined word " **demand**" in the **last** paragraph is **closest** in **meaning** to:
 - a. result
 - b. outcome
 - c. need
 - d. example

- 3. The underlined word "**it**" in the **1st** paragraph refers to,
 - a. personal experience
 - b. amazing impact
 - c. a family's well-being
 - d. a solar-light system

- 4. Before the installation of the solar system, the Ugandan family:
 - a. operated a women's club.
 - b. had less income.
 - c. bought some animals.
 - d. sold more eggs.

- 5. All of the following statements are **FALSE EXCEPT**:
 - a. Solar lamps are affordable to only rich families.
 - b. The solar lighting system cannot charge cell phones.
 - c. Solar lamps are much safer than kerosene lamps.
 - d. Solar lighting devices are decreasing fast.

B) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (4x15=60 Marks)

6. Where did Lucey place the three solar lamps?

.....
.....

7. How dangerous are kerosene lamps?

.....
.....

8. What benefits did children get from the introduction of light to their homes?

.....
.....

9. How many African countries have benefitted from the solar lighting?

.....
.....

Date: / /

Summary Making (60 Marks)

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Garlic is not just a flavourful addition to your meals; it offers significant health benefits. First, studies suggest garlic can help strengthen your immune system, potentially helping you fight off colds and coughs. Second, garlic might be your heart's best friend. Research indicates it may help improve heart health by lowering blood pressure and cholesterol levels. Third, garlic might even be helpful in managing weight by decreasing the formation of fat cells. Finally, it contains vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants that contribute to overall health. So next time you're chopping some garlic for dinner, remember you're not just adding flavour; you're adding a tiny dose of superhero health benefits.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in answer to the following question: (60 Marks)

What are the health benefits of consuming garlic?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Rubrics for Checking Summary Making

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

- Copying the whole paragraph receives ZERO.
- Exceeding the required number of sentences (Minus 5 marks for one sentence- Minus 10 for two sentences and above)

Suggestion الاقتراح	I suggest Why don't you? You can	Giving Advice اسداء النصح	I advise you to You should / shouldn't
Agreement الموافقة	I agree with you. That's right.	Disagreement عدم الموافقة	I disagree with you. / You are wrong. You can't be serious.
Giving opinion إبداء الرأي	I think / I believe In my opinion,	Asking for opinion طلب الرأي	What's your opinion of? What do you think of? Do you think?
Warning تحذير	Be careful! It's dangerous. Never Don't	Polite request طلب بطريقة مهذبة	Can/could you, please? Would / will you , please? Would you mind, please?
Apology الاعتذار	I'm sorry. Forgive me, please.	Prohibition المنع	It's not allowed to You mustn't
Accepting قبول الاعتذار	Never mind. No problem. / It's ok.	Asking for help طلب المساعدة	Would you do me a favour, please? Can you help me, please?
Approval الموافقة والامتنان	A good idea / Let's go I enjoyed a lot. It's nice/ great/ fantastic/	Disapproval الرفض وعدم الامتنان	It was awful/ terrible/ bad. What a terrible!
Asking for a place السؤال عن مكان	Where is the bank, please? Excuse me, how can I get to the?	Directions الاتجاهات	Turn right /Turn left / Go straight on It's on the left / right / opposite the
Persuasion الاقناع	Can't I persuade you to.....? Come on, please!	Guessing التخمين	It could be... / / I think..... I guess....
Inviting الدعوة	I'd like to invite you to..... Would you like to come to....?	Accepting invitation قبول الدعوة	Thank you. I'd love to / Great idea. I'd be pleased to come.
		Refusing invitation رفض الدعوة	I'm sorry .I can't. I wish I could, but I am busy
Surprise المفاجأة	How amazing! Really? Are you sure?	Asking for advice طلب النصيحة	What do you think I should do about....? Can I ask your advice about.....?
Blame اللوم	I blame you for..... It's your fault	Release from blame عدم اللوم	Never mind / No problem. Don't worry. It doesn't matter.
Responding to good news الاستجابة للاخبار الجيدة	That's good (interesting/ great)! Congratulations! / Wow!	Responding to bad news الاستجابة للأخبار السيئة	How awful (sad)! / What a shock! That's terrible (a shame / too bad)!
Want (Need) الحاجة والرغبة	I want..... I'd like to'.....	Gratitude and Appreciation الشكر والامتنان	Thanks for..... I'm grateful for you to.....
Belief الاعتقاد والتصديق	I believe that There is no doubt that.....	Disbelief عدم الاعتقاد والتصديق	I can't believe that/That's incredible! You must be dreaming (joking)!
Expressing regrets التعبير عن الندم	I wish... I regret (not) +v.+ing....._	Intention النوايا	I intend to..... / I'm planning to..... I've decided to..... / I'm going to.....
Preference التفضيل	I like.....more than..... I prefer....to	Warning التحذير	I warn you..... / Be careful..... It's dangerous.
Wishes التمني	My goal is to..... I dream of/ I'd like.....	Expressing pleasure التعبير عن السرور	I feel great. / I'm really pleased. / Great! How marvelous!

