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الروابط التالية هي روابط الصف الثاني عشر على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

مجموعة الفيسبوك

صفحة الفيسبوك

مجموعة التلغرام

بوت التلغرام

قناة التلغرام

رياضيات على التلغرام



OVER TO YOU

2nd Term

"GRADE-12"

Second Term

Remedial Worksheets

2019 / 2020

Student's Name:

Class: 12/

رسالة الى ولي الأمر:

أوراق العمل هذه عبارة عن تدريبات لتدريب الطالب على الأنماط الجديدة للأسئلة وهي لا تغني عن الكتاب المدرسي. و تعتبر في نفس الوقت بمثابة خطة علاجية لمعالجة جوانب الضعف في المهارات المختلفة في اللغة.

Day:

Date: / /

Module (3): Lifestyles
Unit 7: Long Lives

Unit 7 - Lessons: 1 & 2

S.B pages: 56 & 57

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
cardiovascular	adj.		geriatric	adj.	
centenarian	n.		honour	v.	
commentary	n.		integral	adj.	
cycle	v.		onerous	adj.	
elderly	adj.		supple	adj.	
expectation	n.		vigorous	adj.	

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

- Restaurants and cafés are parts of the social life of most cities in Europe.
a. onerous b. integral c. geriatric d. supple
- The local authorities have decided to build a home for the elderly in the city.
a. vigorous b. cardiovascular c. geriatric d. elderly

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

(vigorous – centenarians – elderly – cycle – honour – expectation)

- Only half an hour of stretching in the morning will help your muscles and back.
- The number of is increasing due to medical care and technological advancement.
- My uncle is much more than his age would suggest because he doesn't exercise.
- Old people will keep physically fit if they walk daily, and stroll around parks.
- Considering the injuries Fahd's had, there can be little of him winning the race.

Set Book

1- How can we keep active and ensure a long life?

.....

2- What physical and mental activities can a person do to stay active?

.....

3- Why is it rare to find geriatric homes in Kuwait and the Arab world?

.....

4- What do you think of sending old people to geriatric homes?

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 7 - Lesson: 3

W.B pages: 48 & 49

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
chronic	adj.		genetic make-up	n.	
deprived of	ph. v		restful	adj.	
drowsy	adj.		shallow	adj.	

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

- My father walks with a cane because he suffers from knee arthritis.
a. restful b. drowsy c. chronic d. elderly
- Healing meditation music is sometimes necessary for deep and sleep.
a. restful b. chronic c. geriatric d. supple
- I am afraid, your immune system will be badly affected if you are of sleep.
a. honoured b. made up c. deprived d. cycled

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

(chronic – shallow – restful – deprived of)

- sleep and stress may lead to many health problems.
- sleep deprivation and a poor diet can affect the immune system badly.
- Our family chalet is relaxing and In fact, it's the best place for a holiday.

Set Book

1- What benefits do people get from sleep?

.....

2- How much we sleep depends on several factors. Mention some.

.....

3- What effects does sleep deprivation have on the body?

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 7 - Lessons: 4 & 5

S.B pages: 58 &79

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
blizzard	n.		excuse	n.	
conceal	v.		frequently	adv.	
dispute	n.		in spite of	prep.	
do away with	ph. v		make up	ph. v	
do up	ph. v		make up for	ph. v	
do without	ph. v		vicinity	n.	

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

- 1- Whenever Ahmad is late, he different excuses to get away with it.
a- makes up b- makes up for c- does up d- does without
- 2- After being diagnosed with diabetes, the patient has been advised to sugar.
a- make up b- make up for c- do up d- do without
- 3- The pressure exerted on the criminal was too much. He couldn't the truth for so long.
a- deserve b- honour c- conceal d- cycle

Grammar

Direct and Reported Questions / Statements

There are **two** kinds of reported questions:

1- WH questions

2- Yes/ No questions: In Yes / No Questions, we add (whether – if) in reported speech.

<u>PRONOUNS</u>			
Direct speech	Reported speech	Examples	
		Direct speech	Indirect speech
I	He / She	I like music.	He said that he liked music.
We	They	'We play football.'	They played football.
You	I / She / He / We / They	Can you see me?	Sarah asked me if I could see her.
They	They	They have invited us.	She said that they had invited them.
She	She	She works in an office.	He said that she worked in an office.
He	He	He does not have the necessary qualifications.	He said that he did not have the necessary qualifications.
It	It	It is raining.	He said that it was raining.

<u>TIME AND PLACE</u>			
Direct speech	Reported speech	Examples	
		Direct speech	Indirect speech
Now	Then	The children are paying now .	He said that the children were playing outside then .
Today	That day	I've got a piano lesson today .	She said that she had got a piano lesson that day .
Here	There	Put the box here .	He told me to put the box there .
This	That	I shall be very busy this week.	She said she would be very busy that week.
Tomorrow	The following day/ the day after	I will leave for New York tomorrow .	She said that she would leave for New York the following day .
Next week	The following week/ the next week/ the week after	I have an appointment next week .	She said that she had an appointment the following week .
Yesterday	The previous day/ the day before	Our English teacher quizzed us	They said that their English teacher had

		yesterday.	quizzed/quizzed them the day before.
Last week	The previous week/ the week before	We had an awful earthquake last week.	They told us that they had had/had an awful earthquake the previous week.
Ago	Previously/ before	The letter came a few days ago.	He said that the letter had come/come a few days before.
Tonight	That night	I am going to the cinema with Fahad tonight.	He said that he was going to the cinema with Fahad that night.
Tense	Tense Change	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present simple	Past simple	I like ice cream.	She said that she liked ice cream.
Present continuous	Past continuous	I am looking for my keys.	He said that he was looking for his keys.
Past simple	Past perfect	My friend gave me a bar of chocolate.	He said that his friend had given / gave him a bar of chocolate.
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous	We were living in London.	They said that they had been living in London.
Present Perfect	Past perfect	I have finished my homework.	He said that he had finished his homework.
Past perfect	Past perfect	I had finished my homework by 5 am.	He said that he had finished his homework by 5 am.
Past perfect continuous	Past perfect continuous	I had been interviewing candidates.	She said that she had been interviewing candidates.
MODALS			
Will	Would	I will see you later.	She said she would see me later.
Would	Would	I would help, but	She said she would help, but ...
Can	Could	I can speak English.	She said she could speak English.
Could	Could	I could swim when I was four.	She said she could swim when she was four.
Shall	Should	I shall obey the rules.	She said she should obey the rules.
Should	Should	I should call my mother.	She said she should call her mother.
May	Might	I may invite them to the dinner.	She said that she might invite them to the dinner.
Might	Might	I might be late.	She said she might be late.
Must / have to	Must / had to	I must / have to go to the bank and get some money.	She said she must / had to go to the bank and get some money.
Have to	Had to	I have to submit the assignment by 3pm.	She said she had to submit the assignment by 3pm.
Orders, requests, advice, suggestions	The infinitive is used in reporting	- Be careful! - Don't drive too fast!	- She told him to be careful! - She told him not to drive too fast!
Questions	If / whether	- Are you ill? - Have you written the letter?	- Dana asked if / whether I was ill. - Khalid wondered if / whether I had written the letter.

Collocations: "Do" or "Make"



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

- My grandmother is too old and frail, she cannot her shoes on her own.
a- do with b- do without c- do up d- do away with
- I asked the old man he exercised on a daily basis to have such physical fitness.
a- what b- if c- which d- who
- Scientists excessive experiments to test new medicines on birds and animals.
a- do b- did c- make d- made

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- You saw an old man facing difficulty in crossing the street.

.....

2- Your friend says that old people should only rest and never do anything.

.....

3- Your friend always comes to school late because he spends his night chatting.

.....

Translation

Translate the following sentences into good English:

1. يستحق كبار السن تعاطفنا واحترامنا.

.....

2. تعد الصداقة من أعظم المنح التي من الممكن أن نمنحها لكبار السن.

.....

3. من النادر وجود دور المسنين في الدول العربية.

.....

4. يؤدي عدم الحصول على قسط كاف من النوم إلى مشاكل صحية عديدة.

.....

5. تختلف حاجة الانسان للنوم من شخص إلى آخر حسب التركيبة الوراثية والعمر والروتين اليومي.

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Expository Essay Writing

Writing

Family values are a part of people's lifestyle.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), **explaining the ways and reasons of showing gratitude and respect to the elderly.**

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

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 8: Town and Country

Unit 8 - Lessons: 1 & 2

S.B pages: 62-63

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
almond	n.		public services	n.	
depopulation	n.		reverse	v.	
deserted	adj.		rural	adj.	
Export	n.		socioeconomic	adj.	
graduated	adj.		unemployment	n.	
infrastructure	n.		vacant	adj.	
overcrowding	n.		vice versa	adv.	

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

(rural – reversed – infrastructure – export – public service – vacant)

- 1- The of agriculture products is the basis of many countries' economy.
- 2- depopulation can lead to overcrowding in cities as well as other problems.
- 3- One of the main reasons people prefer living in the town is the convenient
- 4- The desire to move from the country to the city has recently been in Europe.
- 5- The city's needs to be modernized due to the increasing number of population.

Set Book

1- How can city life be less stressful?

.....
.....

2- Where would you like to live in the country (village) or the city? Why?

.....
.....

3- In your opinion, what are the bad consequences of rural depopulation?

.....
.....

4- Why do some people leave their homes in the countryside to live in cities?

.....
.....

5- Why do many inhabitants in Europe move from the city to the countryside (village)?

.....
.....

6- In your point of view, what are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city?

.....
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 8 - Lesson: 3 **W.B pages: 54-55**

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
contentment	n.	
crown jewel	n.	
demarcation	n.	
skyline	n.	
vertical village	expr.	

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

(skyline – contentment – crown jewel – demarcation)

- 1- I have a heartfelt wish to visit the famous New York
- 2- The river is the exact natural of the north-south boundary.
- 3- My father gave a sign of as soon as he heard about my success.

Set Book

1- Why is Silk City being built?

.....
.....

2- Why will Burj Mubarak Al-Kabir of Madinat Al-Hareer be exceptional?

.....
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 8 - Lessons: 4 & 5 **S.B pages: 64-65**

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
astounded	adj.		hub	n.	
bump into	pr. v		hustle and bustle	idiom	
densely	adv.		metropolis	n.	
disturbance	n.		narrate	v.	
embarrassed	adj.		odds and ends	idiom	
far and wide	idiom		pluck up the courage	expr.	
glamour	n.		tranquil	adj.	

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

(disturbance – odds and ends – glamour – contentment – densely)

- 1- Motorists are fed up with the caused by the road constructions.
- 2- I bought lots of to give them as presents when I was in London.
- 3- Most villagers are attracted to the of the city modern life and its services.
- 4- A lot of people are against living in a populated area to avoid crowding.

Grammar
Inverted Sentences

Example: - I have **never** felt so happy in my life.

Inverted sentence: **Never** have **I** felt so happy in my life.

- Notice how the word order changes.
- The adverb of frequently (**never**) moves to the beginning of the sentence.
- The auxiliary verb (**have**) and the pronoun (**I**) exchange places.
- Inverting the word order makes the statement more emphatic.

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

1- Hardly the email when he received a formal reply.

- a- does he send b- he had sent c- had he sent d- he sends

2- Chinese, English is an easy language to learn.

- a- In comparison with b- Instead of c- Whereas d- However

3- So hungry that she ate the whole meal.

- a- she was b- was she c- she is d- she has

4- Ali, relatives live in England, has been invited to spend the holidays there.

- a- who b- which c- where d- whose

Do as shown between brackets:

1- People living in the country rarely have a crowded problem to overcome. (Start with: Rarely)

2- Egypt is a country of great (populate). (Correct)

3- I had scarcely left when I drove into tree. (Invert)

4- No sooner (they had eaten) dinner than the ceiling crashed into dining table. (Correct)

Comparative & Contrastive Connectors

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

1. wasting time on cooking, why don't we go to the restaurant for dinner?

- a. In comparison with b. Whereas c. Instead of d. On the other hand

2. life nowadays, life a century ago was quite difficult and slow.

- a. Instead of b. Whereas c. But d. In comparison with

3. In Kuwait, summer is too hot, winter is cold.

- a. in comparison with b. instead of c. whereas d. on the other hand

4. City life is exciting., life in the countryside is more peaceful.

- a. In comparison with b. Instead of c. Whereas d. On the other hand

5. I like swimming in the pool, my brother likes swimming in the sea.

- a. whereas b. because c. as a result d. because of

6. Seoul which is in South Korea, Warsaw, the capital of Poland, is a small city.

- a. Instead of b. Whereas c. But d. In comparison with

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

- a. In comparison with b. Whereas c. Instead of d. But

8. I've decided to learn Chinese French at the university.

- a. instead of b. whereas c. but d. in comparison with



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

- Do you remember the day I started playing the guitar for the first time?
a. whose b. where c. whom d. when
- Kuwait City, is the capital, is the cultural and economic center of Kuwait.
a. why b. which c. where d. whom
- This remedial plan is especially for learners achievements are very low.
a. where b. whose c. whom d. who
- This is the coffee shop they primarily serve coffee and other hot beverages.
a. who b. which c. where d. when
- Those overcome their destructive anger can avoid serious consequences.
a. who b. whose c. whom d. when

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 8 - Lessons: 7 & 8

S.B page: 66-67

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
advantageous	adj.	
leafy	adj.	
make it your own	expr.	
palatial	adj.	
picturesque	adj.	
residents' parking	n.	

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

(advantageous – palatial – picturesque – make it her own – residents' parking)

- Kings and Queens usually live in palaces.
- Mona has personally redecorated her new apartment to
- I prefer buying a house in a rural area overlooking a harbor.
- Establishing great cities like the Silk City is really as it can solve the issue of housing and unemployment.

Language Functions

What you would say in the following situations:

- Your friend suggested that you only buy Kuwaiti local products.
.....
- The estate agent is showing you a house in a noisy place which you don't like.
.....
- Your grandparents are looking for a quiet and peaceful place to spend the rest of their lives.
.....
- Your friend thinks that you should leave the country and move to the city to enjoy modern life.
.....

Translation

Translate the following sentences into good English:

جمال: يجب بناء مدن جديدة في الكويت للتخلص من الازدحام.
محمد: هذا سوف يوفر فرص عمل عديدة ويحل مشكلة البطالة.

أحمد: عند اختيار مكان مناسب للعيش يجب أن تضع في الاعتبار جودة الخدمات العامة.
على: أيضا، يجب التأكد من وجود موقف خاص للسيارات والبعد عن الازدحام والازدحام.

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 9: New Ways and Old

Unit 9 - Lessons: 1 & 2 S.B pages: 68 & 69

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
competent	adj.		mass-produced	adj.	
cookery	n.		unique	adj.	
custom-made	adj.		unusual	adj.	
Fix	v.		workshop	n.	
mail order	n.				

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

- The local council will organize a about the modernization of the city.
a. craftsman b. degree c. workshop d. cookery
- Wealthy people usually buy cars to enjoy being unique in the world.
a. unusual b. competent c. mass-produced d. custom-made
- The Holy Quran is a book revealed upon the Prophet Mohamed (PBUH).
a. palatial b. unique c. mass-produced d. custom-made

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

(competent / fix / unusual / cookery / custom-made)

- Some countries have snow in May, which is very
- Sara designed her dress for the party, and it was for her.
- My car needs a/an mechanic to be able to fix the breakdown.
- Our grandparents used to almost everything at home themselves.
- Women in the past excelled at as ordering food wasn't an option on those days.

Set Book

How have traditional pastimes (leisure activities) changed in the modern world?

.....
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 9 - Lesson: 3 W.B pages: 60 & 61

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
contemporary	adj.		pottery	n.	
craftsman	n.		promote	v.	
in parallel	expr.		seamlessly	adv.	
platform	n.		socialise	v.	

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

- Workshops are held in Bayt Lothan to discuss how to prepare clay.
a. pottery b. platform c. workshop d. mail order
- photography and Arabic calligraphy are all tonight in Bayt Lothan.
a. Unusual b. Competent c. Contemporary d. Unique
- People get together in coffee houses to eat food, drink coffee and
a. fix b. narrate c. deserve d. socialize

Set Book

1- What benefits do people get from cultural centers?

.....

.....

2- Many people believe in rebuilding and restoring old buildings. Give reasons.

.....

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 9 - Lessons: 4&5

S.B page: 70 & 71

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
below par	expr.		snooker	n	
call the shots	expr.		substandard	adj.	
immobile	adj.		toe the line	expr.	
neck and neck	expr.		ungentlemanly	adv.	
put to	ph.v				

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

1- When I saw the accident, I remained completely

- a- immobile b- substandard c- unique d- unusual

2. In the club, there are five large training rooms and a big hall

- a- mail order b- almond c- snooker d- cookery

3- The two competitors were until one of them scored an extra point .

- a- hustle and bustle b- neck and neck c- far and wide d- below par

Causative Verbs

have / had + object + Past Participle

Examples:

- My hair was cut. (**passive**)

(This implies that my hair was cut by someone or maybe I cut it myself.)

- I had my hair cut. (**causative**)

(This sentence means that someone cut my hair.)

- We use (have something done for us) to say that we arranged for something to be done instead of doing it ourselves.

Examples:

- I **had** a guitar **made** for me by a very famous instrument maker.

- He **is having** his car **repaired** next week.

(It is more personal and gives us more background information than just using a passive verb.)

Examples:

- His house **was built** by a local builder. (Passive)

- He **had** his house **built** by a local builder. (Causative)

Study the following suffixes:

- ised** → (to make adjectives) immobil**ised**
- less** → (to make adjectives) tire**less** / care**less** / spot**less** / use**less**
- ness** → (to make nouns) happi**ness** / lazi**ness** / careful**ness** / useful**ness**
- ship** → (to make nouns) friend**ship** / relation**ship** / members**hip** / citizen**ship**
- ful** → (to make adjectives) care**ful** / wonder**ful** / dread**ful** / aw**ful** / stress**ful**
- ment** → (to make nouns) enjoy**ment** / develop**ment** / improv**ement** / settle**ment**
- able** → (to make adjectives) enjoy**able** / cap**able** / applic**able** / port**able** / fashion**able**

Use to / Used to

Used to = an action or habit that was common in the PAST but not anymore.

Notice how **used to** ends in **-ed** which normally means the verb is in the past tense.

Examples:

- I **used to** drink coffee every morning but now I drink tea.
- She **used to** live in London but now she lives in New York.

“used to” in the negative

It is NOT common to use **Used to** in negative form.

To make the negative, use "didn't" + use + to + verb. (Remove the final /d/ ending from "used".)

Examples:

- I **used to** like her, but now I hate her.
- I **didn't use** to like her but now I think she is great.

Many times, we use **never** instead of **didn't**. In this case we use “**used**” in past tense. Compare:

- I **didn't use** to smoke.
- I **never used** to smoke.

used to in questions

As with normal questions in the past tense, we use the base form of the verb (not the verb in past tense), since the auxiliary **did** shows us that the question is in the past tense.

Examples:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| (Affirmative) | I used to ride a bike to school every day. |
| (Interrogative) | Did you use to ride a bike to school when you were a child? |
| (Negative) | I didn't use to ride a bike to school. I would normally go by bus. |

Some more examples:

- What did you **use to** do after school when you were a kid?
- Where did you **use to** go on vacation with your parents?

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

1- Children in the past used to simple traditional games.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| a- playing | b- play | c- played | d- were playing |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|

2- Students have their worksheets every weekend by the class teacher.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| a- posted | b- post | c- are posted | d- posting |
|------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|

3- Our grand ancestors cook their food at home.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| a- used | b- use to | c- didn't use to | d- used to |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|

4- People be aware of the benefits of technology in the past, but now they are.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| a- used to | b- use to | c- didn't use to | d- used |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------|

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

1. We our house decorated next Thursday.
a. will have b. have c. will d. would
2. We had our villa last month. Now, it looks absolutely breathtaking.
a. decorates b. decorate c. will decorate d. decorated
3. You can get your meals for free. Just call us at your convenience.
a. delivering b. deliver c. is going to deliver d. delivered
4. I will have my suit next week to attend my friend's wedding ceremony.
a. sew b. sewing c. sews d. sewn
5. My father is going to have his garden panted by three professional Indians.
a. water b. waters c. watered d. watering

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- My father had our new house (**build**). (Correct)
.....
- 2- People (**use**) to do everything themselves in the past. (Correct)
.....
- 3- You can have your mobile phone upgraded in an easy way by just clicking the update button.
..... (Use easily)

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

1. I have few friends. Now I have too many.
a. used to b. uses to c. use to d. using to
2. In the past, people didn't travel by plane.
a. used to b. use to c. using to d. uses to
3. I think people used to their time listening to the radio.
a. spent b. spends c. spending d. spend
4. you use to eat many sweets when you were a child?
a. Do b. Done c. Did d. Does
5. Yasser used to live with his parents,?
a. doesn't he b. didn't he c. do they d. did they

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 9 - Lessons: 7 & 8

S.B pages: 72 & 73

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
appoint	v.		master's degree	n.	
Bill	n.		minister	n.	
biography	n.		parliament	n.	
customarily	adv.		portfolio	n.	
degree	n.		resign	v.	
doctorate	n.		whereas	conj.	

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

1. When a is passed in parliament, it becomes a law.
a. bill b. parliament c. portfolio d. doctorate
2. Next year, my uncle will from his post as an Administrative Manager.
a. socialise b. put to c. resign d. appoint
3. Her dream is to get a in Computer Science, and then get a good job.
a. degree b. digit c. prodigy d. virtuoso
4. Dr. Massouma Al-Mubarak is the Kuwait's first female
a. minister b. parliament c. doctorate d. degree
5. My sister has obtained a/an in Political Science from Denver University.
a. bill b. minister c. biography d. master's degree

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

(parliament – portfolio – resign – doctorate – whereas – customarily)

1. Due to her outstanding education, Massouma Al Mubarak was offered the health
2. In spite of his below par performance, Fahd was asked to as soon as possible.
3. The members will vote for the new law about traffic rules before issuing it.
4. Foods and beverages are served in the Holy Month of Ramadan in all mosques.
5. My brother received a in International Relations at the university of Manchester.

Set Book

What pieces of information a good biography should include?

.....
.....

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

- 1- Your friend says that life in the past was boring.
.....
- 2- Your sister asks you to suggest a useful activity to practice in her free time.
.....
- 3- Your friend suggests that you go to Bayt Lothan next weekend to attend a festivity.
.....
- 4- Women can be remarkable members in their societies if they are given the opportunity.
.....
- 5- Your friend wants a unique costume to attend his graduation party at the end of the year.
.....

Translation

Translate the following sentences into good English:

أحمد: مارس أجدادنا في الماضي أنشطة مختلفة في أوقات فراغهم.
علي: هذا صحيح، كانت حياتهم بسيطة ومكثف من الاستمتاع بوقت الفراغ.

.....
.....

خالد: استطاعت المرأة الكويتية الحصول على حقوقها بدعم من المجتمع والحكومة.

سامي: أوفك الرأي، فقد أتاحت لها الفرصة للتعلم والوصول إلى أعلى المناصب.

.....
.....

أحمد: يقضي معظم الشباب أوقاتهم في ممارسة ألعاب الكمبيوتر والتحدث عبر الانترنت.
علي: نعم، وهي طريقة سهلة وجيدة للتواصل ولكن تهدر الوقت في بعض الاحيان.

.....
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Writing

Leisure time can be a blessing as well as a curse on people's lives. In not less than 14 sentences (160 words), **plan and write an essay to compare between the pastime activities in the past and nowadays and the effects of such changes on people's communication.**

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

Outline

Introduction:

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

Body:

Paragraph (1):

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

Paragraph (2):

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

Conclusion:

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

Day:

Date: / /

Focus On: Games of the Past

S.B page: 74

1- The main idea of the text is:

- a- Sports in the past
- b- Items used in modern games
- c- Traditional Kuwaiti games
- d- Modern children games

2- All the following statements are true EXCEPT:

- a- You have to search for hidden items in piles of sand Al Kabsah
- b- The winner is the player whose dawama suffers the least damage
- c- Al Kabsah is normally played by groups of boys
- d- The first team wins if they manage to pile of all rocks up without losing all their players in Amber

3- All the following are false EXCEPT:

- a- The first team throws a ball at a pile of six rocks in an attempt to scatter them
- b- The girl who finds the hidden item in Al Kabsah wins only the game
- c- The players have to wind a piece of a round piece of metal and pull it off quickly
- d- Girls from piles of hay in Al Kabsah

4- The underlined world utilised means:

- a- Made
- b- Played
- c- Misused
- d- Used

5- The pronoun 'it' (line 22) refers to

- a- A small piece of metal
- b- Wood
- c- A piece of string
- d- Blacksmith

Set Book

1- Mention some old games children used to play in the past.

.....
.....

2- What are the aims of The Foreign Diplomat Institute?

.....
.....

3- Would you like to join such an institute in the future? Why or Why not?

.....
.....



Abullah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah Sc. S

2019-2020

Second Period Quiz

Vocabulary (20Marks)

A- From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences: (4 × 5 = 20 M)

- 1- Some people try to their anger by remaining calm in upsetting situations.
a. promote b. conceal c. reverse d. appoint
- 2- The government eventually decided to modernize the crumbling of the city.
a- depopulation b- infrastructure c- unemployment d- overcrowding
- 3- Fingerprints, which are features to each individual, do not change over time.
a. geriatric b. deserted c. unique d. restful
- 4- Singapore is one of the most populated places with multicultural backgrounds.
a. frequently b. densely c. vice versa d. customarily

Grammar (20 Marks)

B- Do as shown between brackets: (4 x 5 = 20 M)

- 5- “Why have many people dedicated themselves to children’s charity work?”
 Our teacher asked.....
 (Complete)
- 6- We had no sooner arrived at the station and bought our tickets than the train came. (Invert)

- 7- We had the invitation cards for the wedding party (write) by professional calligraphers.
 (Correct)
- 8- The old communication system was simple. The new communication system is complicated.

 (Use: on the other hand)

Composition (40 Marks)

Write on the following topic: (Expository)

Plan and write a paragraph of **8 sentences about **how to honour our elderly** and **why**.**

Outline

Topic sentence:

Supporting details: {

.....

.....

.....

Concluding sentence:

Write your paragraph here:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Abullah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah Sc. S

2019-2020

Second Period Quiz
Vocabulary (20 Marks)

A- From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences: (4 × 5 = 20 M)

- 1- Our football team fully to win after performing so well in the last match.
a. narrated b. deserved c. concealed d. fixed
- 2- Rural leads to decrease in the quality of health facilities in the society.
a. depopulation b. blizzard c. disturbance d. platform
- 3- My brother seems to have unrestful and sleep because of his noisy neighbours.
a. advantageous b. tranquil c. shallow d. unique
- 4- China and India are the most populated countries all over the world.
a. customarily b. seamlessly c. frequently d. densely

Grammar (20 Marks)

B- Do as shown between brackets: (4 x 5 = 20 M)

- 5- "How did you lose your way to the club yesterday?"
The coach asked me (Complete)
- 6- Fahd doesn't arrange his books himself. He has them (arrange). (Correct)
- 7- I have never heard of such an amazing story. (Begin with: Never)
.....
- 8- I would like to join the University of Kuwait. My brother would like to study abroad.
..... (Use: whereas)

Composition (40 Marks)

Write on the following topic: (Expository)

Plan and write a paragraph of 8 sentences about the **advantages and the **disadvantages** of living in a city.**

Outline

Topic sentence:

Supporting details: {

.....

.....

.....

Concluding sentence:

Write your paragraph here:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Module (4): Achievements

Unit 10: Pushing the limits

Unit 10 - Lessons: 1 & 2 S.B page: 78 & 79

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
ascend	v.		frost bite	n.	
attempt	n.		highlight	v.	
dizzying	adj.		perilous	adj.	
elite	n.		reconstruction	n.	
exhaustion	n.		scale	v.	
extreme	adj.		summit	n.	

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

- The punishment of law in some countries is the death penalty.
a. dizzying b. afflicted c. extreme d. perilous
- Two of the mountain climbers were suffering from
a. frostbite b. feat c. triumph d. arson
- The principal's report the major problems facing the process of education.
a. comes down b. highlights c. traverses d. scales
- Climbing Mount Everest is a/an task.
a. submerged b. fatigued c. unconscious d. perilous
- The of the city after that revolution will take months.
a. reconstruction b. exhaustion c. contribution d. mountaineer

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

(ascend – highlighted – elite – attempt – dizzying - extreme)

- heights make me feel uncomfortable.
- In the meeting, many issues were
- The to rescue the victims was successful.
- These houses are so expensive, they were made for the
- They mountains easily as they train well.

Set Book

1- According to you, why do some people take up extreme sports?

.....

2- What do extreme sports require?

.....

3- There are many difficulties in climbing icy mountains. Mention some.

.....

4- What safety measures should an extreme-sport enthusiast usually take?

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 10 - Lesson: 3 W.B pages: 70 & 71

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
clamber	v.	
manned	adj.	
set a record	expr.	
submerged	adj.	

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

(clamber – manned – set a record – submerged – attempt – summit)

1. A/An spaceship is ready to fly into the space.
2. Athletes train hard to
3. It's difficult to this mountain as it is high.
4. The sea guard could rescue men from the boat.
5. This was my first to drive a car.

Set Book

1- What are the pros and cons of record-breaking attempts?

.....
.....

2- What type of personality is important for challenges?

.....
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 10 - Lessons: 4 & 5

S.B pages: 80 & 81

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
afflicted	adj.		come round	ph. v	
alight	adj.		come up	ph. v	
arson	n.		exhilarated	adj.	
austere	adj.		fatigued	adj.	
come across	ph. v		traverse	v.	
come away with	ph. v		unconscious	adj.	
come down	ph. v		visible	adj.	
come over	ph. v				

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

- The police questioned the suspects and discovered that the crime was an
a. reconstruction b. arson c. summit d. attempt
- Governments should apply laws to stop environmental destruction.
a. austere b. afflicted c. alight d. unconscious
- Put more coal to keep the fire.....
a. alight b. afflicted c. austere d. perilous
- I an old friend in the mall.
a. came away with b. came down c. came round d. came across
- Mona was by a severe disease.
a. alight b. afflicted c. austere d. manned

Grammar

Past perfect simple & continuous

Past perfect tense

The past perfect refers to an event that was completed at some point in the past before something else happened. It is formed by combining the auxiliary verb **had** with **the past participle** of the main verb.

Form of the past perfect simple: Had + past simple

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I had worked.	I had not worked.	had I worked?
You had worked.	You had not worked.	had you worked?

I had not worked = I hadn't worked
I had worked = I'd worked

NOTE:

Use of the past perfect simple:



Use the past perfect tense to show an action that was completed prior to another action that took place in the past.

Examples:

- He **had learned** Spanish before he went to Spain.
- They **had had** lunch when I arrived.
- She passed the exam because she **had worked** very hard.

Past perfect continuous tense

The past perfect continuous refers to a duration of an event taking place before a certain time in the past.

Form of the past perfect continuous: had + been + verb+ing

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I had been working.	I had not been working.	Had I been working?
You had been working.	You had not been working.	Had you been working?

Examples:

- You **had been waiting** there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.
- **Had you been waiting** there for more than two hours when she finally arrived?
- You **had not been waiting** there for more than two hours when she finally arrives.

Use of the past perfect continuous:



1. We use the past perfect continuous to show that something started in the past and continued up until another action stopped it.

Example:

- We **had been playing** soccer when the accident occurred.
2. We use the past perfect continuous to show that something started in the past and continued up until another time in the past. In this case we use expressions of duration such as:
- for an hour
 - for three years

Example:

- I **had been living** in that small town for three years before I moved to New York.
3. We use the Past Perfect Continuous before another action in the past to show cause and effect.

Example:

- I was so tired. I **had been revising my lessons** for hours.

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

1- Have you eaten Mexican food?

- a. since b. for c. ever d. yet

2- I English for two hours now.

- a. have been studying b. studying c. study d. studied

3- Mona is a clever student that she can answer any question.

- a. such b. so c. very d. but

4- Haya is nice that everyone likes her.

- a. such b. so c. very d. but

5- I Mona since 2015

- a. didn't see b. haven't seen c. hasn't seen d. don't see

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- I have just finished my work. (Negative)
.....
- 2- Sara has been studying English since she was at the primary stage. (Ask a question)
.....
- 3- Mona is happy. She laughs all the time. (Join using: so)
.....
- 4- Rana is so lovely that everyone likes her. (Use: such)
.....
- 5- I (not meet) Mona recently. (Correct the underlined mistake)
.....

Day: Date: / /

Unit 10 - Lessons: 7 & 8 **S.B pages: 82 & 83**

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
assist	v.		entail	v.	
binoculars	n.		feat	n.	
cope with	ph. v		grueling	adj.	
crave	v.		mountaineer	n.	
engulf	v.		strong-willed	adj.	

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

1. The coach of the winning team was by a crowd of reporters.
a. alight b. afflicted c. engulfed d. unconscious
2. A lot of lost their lives while they were trying to climb that high mountain.
a. attempts b. frost-bites c. highlights d. mountaineers

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

(assist – entails – binoculars – mountaineer – strong willed – grueling)

- Nurses their doctors at work.
- people usually reach their goals.
- Builders do a and dangerous work.
- My new job good looking appearance.
- A must have special qualities to ascend this summit.

Set Book

1- What can be learnt from expeditions of challenges?

.....
.....

2- How can you stay safe while doing extreme sports?

.....
.....

3- Why do people push themselves to extreme limits?

.....
.....

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- Your friend thinks that climbing mountains doesn't need any training.

.....

2- Your friend has free time and can't decide what sport to play.

.....

3- Your mother asks you why you choose the art section.

.....

Translation

Translate the following sentences into good English:

منى: إن زيد الرفاعي هو أول عربي يتسلق أعلى سبع قمم في العالم.
سارة: بعض الناس يحبون المغامرات والقيام بالرياضات الشاقة.

.....
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Writing

Success is achieved due to a long path of hard work. In not less than 14 sentences (160 words), **plan and write an essay about the importance of expeditions of challenges and the dangers of extreme sports.**

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

Outline

I- Introduction:

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

II- Body:

Paragraph (1):

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

Paragraph (2):

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

III- Conclusion:

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

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 11: The final frontier

Unit 11 - Lessons: 1 & 2

S.B pages: 84 & 85

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
abhorrent	adj.		mission	n.	
awe-inspiring	adj.		orbit	v.	
concept	n.		revere	v.	
detriment	n.		revolve around	ph. v	
execute	v.		sentient	adj.	
frontier	n.		universe	n.	
intrepid	adj.				

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

(executed – sentient – orbit – intrepid – detriment – universe)

- 1- Don't hurt her feelings, she's cute and
- 2- Satellites the universe and send information everywhere.
- 3- The operation will be whatsoever.

Set Book

1- What are the aims of the International Space Station?

.....

2- Though space exploration is costly, it is of extreme importance. Give reasons.

.....

3- Are you for or against space travel? Why? Why not?

.....

4- Many innovations have evolved from the work of space scientists. Give examples.

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 11 - Lesson: 3 W.B pages: 76 & 77

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
approximately	adv.	
dispatch	v.	
obscure	v.	
perceivable	adj.	
scrutinize	v.	

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

1- Some missions were to Mars to explore it.

- a. dispatched b. obscured c. scrutinised d. revered**

2- Venus is if it were not obscured by clouds.

- a. perceivable b. awe-inspiring c. intrepid d. sentient**

3- The big black glasses she wore her tired eyes.

- a. obscured b. scrutinised c. executed d. revered**

4-The police the finger prints and could make out the guilty.

- a. scrutinised b. dispatched c. obscured d. executed**

Set Book

1- Why is it difficult for scientists to study Venus from Earth?

.....
.....

2- What similarities are there between Venus and Earth?

.....
.....

3- What are the differences between Earth and Venus?

.....
.....

4- Are you for or against space tourism? Why? Why not?

.....
.....

5- Why has Venus been given the epithets 'The Morning Star' and 'The Evening Star'?

.....
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 11 - Lessons: 4 & 5

S.B pages: 86 & 87

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
astronomical	adj.		opportunity	n.	
conducive	adj.		roughly	adv.	
exceptionally	adv.		solar system	n.	
habitation	n.		superb	adj.	
natural satellite	n.		wane	v.	
on board	adj.				

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

(exceptionally / habitation / opportunity / roughly / superb / astronomical)

- 1- Islam taught us not to talk to our parents
- 2- The project is I haven't seen a better one.
- 3- The near the sea is really relaxing.
- 4- It was a good for him to find that well-paid job.
- 5- NASA's main interest is researches.

Set Book

1- Why does Mars hold people's fascination?

.....

2- Islamic civilization has played a major role in astronomical science. Explain.

.....

3- Certain factors make Earth conducive to human habitation. Explain.

.....

4- What are the aims of the Scientific Center of Kuwait?

.....

Grammar

The passive with modal verbs

Form: Subject + modal + be + past participle

Modal Verbs	Active	Passive
can could will would shall (used in question forms usually) should might may must	I can clean my room. I will clean the room. I must clean the room. I could clean the room.	The room can be cleaned. The room will be cleaned. The room must be cleaned. The room could be cleaned.

Either / or and neither / nor

Either or (To talk about a choice between two possibilities.)

Example: - I will order chicken or fish. - I will order **either** chicken or **fish**.

Example: - Sara or Dana has long hair. - **Either** Sara **or** Dana has long hair.

The verb follows the second subject.

Example: - The student or the teacher comes early to school.

- **Either** the student **or** the teachers **come** early to school.

1. Neither nor (To join two negative sentences.)

Example: -Salwa **isn't** going to the club. Huda **isn't** going too.

-**Neither** Salwa **nor** Huda **is** going to the club.

The verb follows the second subject.

Example: - Fatima doesn't like swimming. I don't like swimming too.

- Fatima doesn't like swimming **neither do I**.

Example: - I **didn't** have time to call you. I **didn't** have time to visit you.

- I **neither had** time to call **nor** to visit you.

Example: - Mum and dad **weren't** happy with my grades.

- **Neither** mum **nor** dad **was** happy with my grades.

3. Both and (*means 'one and the other'*)

It takes a plural verb and it can be used to emphasize a combination of two subjects, verbs, objects, adjectives...etc.

Example: - We'll have **both** the cheesecake **and** the chocolate cake.

- **Both** Ahmad **and** Bader enjoyed the movie.

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

1- New factories in few years by the government.

a. build **b. will build** **c. are building** **d. will be built**

2- Either Mona Sara will attend the meeting, I'm not sure.

a. nor **b. or** **c. and** **d. so**

3- I studied English nor Arabic yesterday.

a. both **b. either** **c. neither** **d. such**

4- of his friends came to his birthday party. So, he was so sad.

a. Both **b. Either** **c. None** **d. All**

5- Both Sara and Dina at the museums last week.

a. is **b. are** **c. was** **d. were**

Do as shown between brackets:

1- My mother likes drinking both tea and coffee. (Use: Neither)

2- Amal didn't study. She didn't clean the house also. (Join using: neither)

3- The girl will clean the house soon. (Make passive)

4- They are going to invite many guests to their wedding. (Make passive)

5- Candidates must answer all the questions. (Ask a question)

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 11 - Lessons: 7 & 8

S.B page: 88 & 89

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
abnormal	adj.		GPS	abbr.	
alert	v.		monitor	n.	
data	n.		revolutionize	v.	
dual	adj.		specifically	adv.	
durable	adj.		spin-off	n.	
economical	adj.		take for granted	expr.	
emission	n.		trainers	n.	

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

(dual / economical / emission / trainers / revolutionise / alert)

- 1- Teachers students before they punish them.
- 2- Space technology changed the aircraft to be quieter and more
- 3- The from factories increases pollution and global warming.
- 4- My friends bought nice and comfortable for his final racing competition.
- 5- This car is exceptionally expensive because it works on clutch transmission.

Set Book

1- Different fields of human lives on the Earth are affected by space technology. Discuss.

.....

2- How has space technology affected aircraft technology?

.....

3- In your point of view, what benefits can be gained from space technology?

.....

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- Your sister asks you about the best way to improve her English.

.....

2- Your classmate says that space technology has affected us negatively.

.....

Translation

Translate the following sentences into good English:

- تعتبر محطة الفضاء الدولية من أهم الإنجازات في مجال الفضاء.

.....

- كوكب الزهرة يسمى أخت الأرض وذلك لأنهما متشابهان في العمر والحجم.

.....

- تكنولوجيا الفضاء ساعدت في جعل الطائرات أخف وزنا وأكثر هدوء.

.....

- تعتبر الحياة مستحيلة على الكواكب الأخرى لعدم توفر الماء والأكسجين.

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Writing

Space is the final frontier from which Man has benefited on Earth. In not less than 14 sentences (160 words), **plan** and **write** an essay about **the importance of technological advances and how space technology has revolutionized our life on Earth.**

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

Outline

I- Introduction:

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

II- Body:

Paragraph (1):

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

Paragraph (2):

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

III- Conclusion:

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

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 12: Geniuses

Unit 12 - Lessons: 1 & 2

S.B pages: 90 & 91

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
abstract	adj.		PhD	abbr.	
arbitrarily	adv.		precocious	adj.	
audience	n.		prodigy	n.	
BSc	abbr.		randomly	adv.	
digit	n.		talent	n.	
genius	n.		tour	v.	
MSc	abbr.		virtuoso	n.	
outstanding	adj.				

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

- Do your best, and your results in the exams will be quite
- a. economical b. abstract c. outstanding d. precocious
- Mozart was a child He had a great natural ability in musical skills.
- a. tour b. digit c. talent d. prodigy

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

(precocious – outstanding – audience – digits – arbitrarily)

- His project was so that everyone liked it.
- I'm so shy when speaking in front of the
- Children learn the when they are three years old.
- The child is as he shows an extraordinary talent in solving Math problems.

Set Book

1- Mention some advantages of being a child prodigy.

.....

2- Mention some disadvantages of being a child prodigy.

.....

3- In your opinion, do you think child prodigies should be treated as special cases? Why?

.....

4- Governments should encourage talents. Explain.

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 12 - Lesson: 3 W.B pages: 82 & 83

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
acquire	v.		medalist	n.	
attire	n.		reactor	n.	
deputy	n.		sewage	n.	
electrochemical	adj.		sponsor	n.	
forum	n.		unprecedented	adj.	

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

(sponsors – deputy – unprecedented – electrochemical – acquire – forum)

1. The exhibition is organized by a lot of
2. The manager held an urgent meeting.
3. We can skills by training.
4. His talents are really
5. This heater is Its chemical reaction is brought by electricity.

Set Book

1. The achievements of the Kuwaiti inventors at Geneva's International Fair for inventions was unrivalled. Discuss.

.....
.....

2. How can the government encourage young people to be creative?

.....
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 12 - Lessons: 4 & 5 S.B pages: 92 & 93

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
accusation	n.	
agonise	v.	
extravagantly	adj.	
high-living	n.	
jockey	n.	
repudiate	v.	
season	n.	

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

- 1- The judge the accusation as it was with no proof.
a. repudiated b. agonised c. acquired d. toured
- 2- Sara prepared her birthday party Everything was luxurious.
a. extravagantly b. densely c. frequently d. specifically
- 3- Prices are getting high in the summer
- a. jockey b. season c. accusation d. high- living**
- 4- A should be friendly with his horses.
a. season b. accusation c. high-living d. jockey
- 5- His disease him so much before his death.
a. agnoised b. repudiated c. acquired d. toured

Grammar

Relative clauses and verbs ending in -ing

Instead of using several short sentences, we can add extra information to existing sentences in the following ways:

Relative clauses
- She should beat adults in memory games which involved numbers. - He is now a PhD student in India where he is doing high level research. - She demonstrated her mathematical talent in 1980 when she multiplied two 13-digit numbers in her head.
Verbs ending in – ing
- She should beat adults in memory games involving numbers. - He is now a PhD student in India doing high level research. - She demonstrated her mathematical talent in 1980 multiplying two 13-digit numbers in her head.

Comparison of scale: as..... as

If two things are equal in some way, we can use a comparison with as ... as The comparisons may involve adjectives (adj) or adverbs (adv) after the first as, and noun phrases or clauses after the second as:

*He's grown so much. He's **as tall as his father now.** (adj + noun phrase)*

*The team is still **as good as it was five years ago.** (adj + clause)*

*The second game didn't go **as well as the first one.** (adv + noun phrase)*

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

- 1- I was impressed the big number of geniuses we have in our country.
a. with b. of c. in d. without
- 2- Weren't you present the conference of science?
a. in b. at c. of d. from
- 3- My cousin finished her studies the youngest doctor in our family.
a. becomes b. becoming c. became d. becomes
- 4- Sara isn't as as Mona at math and physics.
a. good b. better c. best d. the best
- 5- The mountain we climbed was the highest one.
a. where b. which c. who d. whose

Do as shown between brackets:

1- Sara trains hard for the competition. She runs 3000 meters daily. (Join)

2- Our school library is very rich in valuable books. So is the public library. (Use: asas)

3- Hana trained so hard to win the match. (Ask a question)

4- I have tried several methods to prevent this student's failure. (Report)

The teacher said

5- The teacher will bring many model exams to help us revise for the final exam. (Passive)

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 12 - Lessons: 7&8

S.B pages: 94 & 95

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
accolade	n.		molecular	adj.	
aligned	adj.		nomination	n.	
bladder	n.		non-invasive	adj.	
eternity	n.		recipient	n.	
genetics	n.		researcher	n.	
gifted	adj.				

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

- Teachers are granted nice on the Teacher's Day every year.
a. bladders b. accolades c. genetics d. recipients
- That child is really He has special talents.
a. gifted b. non-invasive c. aligned d. molecular
- Some causalities' cases require surgeries and others are
a. non-invasive b. aligned c. molecular d. gifted
- work hard for the sake of humanity.
a. Recipients b. Researches c. Accolades d. Bladders
- The of the new manager will be next month.
a. nomination b. accolade c. researcher d. recipient

Set Book

Essential information is needed when applying for any university. Mention some.

Language functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

- Your friend feels bored.
.....
- Your classmate always comes to school late.
.....
- Your teacher asks you about your plans after graduation.
.....
- Your mother asks you why you want to complete your studies in London.
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Focus On: Maha Al-Ghunaim

S.B. page:96

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

1- The best title to the passage is:

- a- Parents' role in their children's life
- b- The biography of Maha Al-Ghunaim
- c- How to be a successful business woman
- d- How to make a balance between work and life

2- The word eventually in the 3rd paragraph is the closest meaning to.....

- a- firstly
- b- finally
- c- hardly
- d- scarcely

3- All the following statements are TRUE according to the text except.....

- a- Being a successful figure was quite stressful
- b- Maha's life doesn't revolve only around business
- c- Al Ghnaim studied for a Bachelor's degree in agriculture
- d- Al Ghuneim 's parents and family played a great role in her life

Set Book

1- What are the main achievements of Maha Al Gunaim?

.....
.....

2- In your opinion, what does a person need to fulfill his dream?

.....
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Reading Comprehension

Read the following text, and then answer the questions below:

Have you ever been to the beach? Did you see a man with a headset pointing a long pole at the ground? If so, you might have seen a person using a metal detector. People use these devices to find metal all the time .

Metal detectors make magnetic waves. These waves go through the ground. The waves change when they hit metal. Then the device beeps. This lets the person with the device know that metal is close and they have to work hard to find it.

The first metal detectors were meant to help miners. They were very big devices. They cost a lot of money. They used a lot of power. And worst of all, they didn't work well. People kept trying to make them better and better through the years.

Metal detectors got smaller. Now they are light and cheap. They also work better. That is why people bring them to the beach. They can look for rings in the water. They can look for phones in the sand. Metal detectors help them find these things. They usually just find **junk** though.

Metal detectors also protect people. They help to keep guns out of some places. They are in airports. They are in courthouses. Some schools use them. They help guards look for weapons. Guards use special wands to find metal on a person.

These devices save lives in other ways too. During wars, people plant bombs in the ground. When the war ends, they don't clean up their messes. This is unsafe for the people who live in those places. Others use metal detectors to find bombs. They remove them and help the people .

These devices also make clothes safer. It sounds funny, but it's true. Most clothes are made in big factories. There are lots of needles in these places. Needles break from time to time. They get stuck in the clothes. **They** would poke people trying them on. They don't though. That's because our clothes are scanned for metal. Isn't that nice? Let's hear it for metal detectors. They make the world a safer place.

Answer the following questions:

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

1 . What is the title of the passage?

- a. A Day at the Beach
- b. Magnetism and More
- c. A Good Invention
- d. The Usage of Metal Detectors

2 .What is the main idea of paragraph 2?

- a. Using Your Metal Detector to Find Things
- b. The history of metal detectors
- c. How a Metal Detector Works now.
- d. The world is safe with metal detectors.

3 .How did metal detectors get better over time?

- a. They became cheaper
- b. They began working better
- c. They became lighter.
- d. All of the above.

4 .The underlined word “junk” in the 4th paragraph means?

- a. Valuable items
- b. Rubbish
- c. Metal
- d. Rocks

5 .What does the underlined word “they” in the last paragraph refer to?

- a. Needles
- b. Factories
- c. Metal detectors
- d. Clothes

B: Answer the following questions:

1 . How do metal detectors save lives ?

.....

2 .Why would buying an early metal detector have been disappointing?

.....

3 .Explain how metal detectors make buying clothes a safer experience.

.....

4 .Why do people bring metal detectors to the beach?

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Summary Making

Manners are minor morals. They are everyday way which show our respect to other people and facilitate social relations. They make up the moral fabric of our shared lives. Saying please when we'd like something done is a sign of being so polite. Besides, thanking people when they do us a service shows that we are so grateful. Likewise, holding a door for the person behind us tells a lot about our character. Turning off our cell phones when we're in a group setting indicates that we respect out interlocutors. If we fail to teach these every day habits to our children, we will not prepare them to be socially competent and likable people. When society in general fails to teach manners to the young, it paves the way for the gross violations of civility behaviors rules.

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

“What are the polite ways needed for making better social relations?”

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

Day:

Date: / /

Summary Making

Trees grow mostly in spring and summer, where there is a lot of sunshine every day. We plant trees primarily for their beauty and to provide shade, but they do create many other benefits. Trees can sooth and relax us and help us connect to nature and our surroundings. The colour green is a calming, cool colour that helps our eyes quickly recover from strain. By planting and caring for trees, we help improve our surrounding and reduce pollution. Trees absorb harmful gasses from the air and release oxygen. People cut down trees to make furniture, equipment and paper, but overcutting of trees make our environment dirty and deserted. Without trees, we could potentially suffer because of lack of oxygen and there would be no life.

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

“What are the benefits of planting trees?”

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