

عُلا

الملف مذكرة الزبدة الإثرائية مع الحل

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

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

Unit 1: Law



Setbook

- What is law? ما هو القانون؟ What is law? التي تحكم المجتمع
 It's a set of rules that govern the society.
- What is the basic principle of law? ما هو المبدأ الأساسي للقانون؟
 A person is innocent until proven guilty.
- What is the culture of blame: ما هي ثقافة اتهام الغير؟
 People tend to blame others instead of taking responsibility of their actions.
 - يتهم الناس الآخرين بدلاً من تحملهم لمسؤولية أفعالهم

- almanahj.com/kw
- Q How is law important? ماهي أهمية القوانين؟
 Without law, crimes will increase. There will be no safety. There will be no justice.

بدون القوانين سيزيد معدل الجريمة، لن يكون هناك أمان، لن يكون هناك عدل.

Laws protect the rights of individuals and insure a just and tolerant society.

القوانين تحمي الحقوق الفردية للناس، تضمن القوانين ان يكون المجتمع آمن و عادل و متسامح.

Q How is law enforced? كيف يتم فرض القانون؟
 Law in enforced by setting strong penalties and punishments.

يتم فرض القانون عن طريق وضع عقوبات ومخالفات صارمة

• Why do some people support having more litigation? : لماذا يؤيد بعض الناس زيادة التقاضي؟

• Because it shows that our courts are working and because it will protect everyone from criminal neglect.

لأنها تدل على ان محاكمنا تعمل بشكل جيد وتحمى الناس من تجاهل المجرمين.

• Some people are neither with, nor against more litigation. Explain.

لماذا يعتبر بعض الناس محايدين باتجاه زيادة التقاضي؟

We should keep courts as a last resort and try to solve minor issues personally without taking them to courts.

يجب علينا ان نجعل القضاء هو الحل الأخير ونحاول حل مشاكلنا الصغيرة/الثانوية دون اللجوء للمحاكم.



• Why are some people against having more litigation?

لماذا يعارض بعض الناس زيادة التقاضي؟

Because it will cloq up our courts and it could reflect the culture of blame in our society.

لأنها تعيق عمل المحاكم وتعكس ثقافة لوم الآخرين في المجتمع.

Present Perfect Simple

يستخدم لشي حصل بالماضي و انتهي، و لكن له تأثير على الوقت الحالي.



Have

+ p.p

has

Comparison of the Compariso



صياغة الفعل:

يكون الفعل بالتصريف الثالث V3، ويسبقه have - has (يضاف للفعل ed - إذا كان فعل اعتيادي، اما الأفعال الشاذة تجدون تصريفاتها في نهاية المذكرة: قسم تصاريف الأفعال)

- Has → <u>he she it مفرد</u>
- Have → I we you they جمع
- I have just written an article.

I haven't written an article yet.

• Maryam has recently bought a new car.

Maryam hasn't bought a new car yet.

• The police officers have already caught the criminal.

The police officers haven't caught the criminal yet.

Since:

معناها (منذ) تستخدم لوقت محدد

For:

معناها (لمدة) تستخدم للفترات الزمنية

Present Perfect Continuous

- پستخدم لشی حصل بالماضی ولازال جاری الحدوث (لم پنته بعد)
 - يستخدم لشي حصل بالماضي بشكل متكرر (أكثر من مرة)

Have been

+ V(ing)

Has been

Compared to the second of t

صياغة الفعل:

يضاف للفعل -Ing، ويستقه have been - has been

Has been → he - she - it - عفرد

Have been → I - we - you - they - جمع

• I have been studying all day.

I haven't (have not) been studying all day.

• I have been waiting for you for five hours.

I haven't (have not) been waiting for you for five hours.

Maryam has been looking for a good car for two weeks.

Maryam hasn't been looking for a good car for two weeks.

Comparative & Contrastive Connectors

ملاحظة :

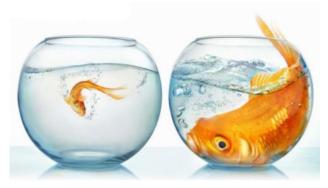


. هذه القاعدة تعتمد على معرفة المعنى + معرفة ما يأتي بعد أداة الربط (هل هو جملة تامة ام اسم ام فعل)



- Whereas / On the other hand -> Full sentence جملة تامة
- Instead of / In comparison with → n. V(ing)
- 🔹 although / though / even though / in spite of the fact that 🗡 **Full sentence** جملة تامة
- despite / in spite of → n. / n. + adj. / V(ing) / being
- but / yet / nevertheless / however → Full sentence جملة تامة





The small fish is swimming freely, whereas the big fish is not comfortable.

The small fish is swimming freely. On the other hand, the big fish is not comfortable.

Although the big fish will not die, it is not right to keep it in this bowl.

The big fish will not die in this bowl, yet it should be moved to a bigger bowl.

In spite of swimming freely, I think the small fish will be happier in a bigger bowl.

Let's put the big fish in a bigger bowl instead of the small one.

The small fish is comfortable in comparison with the big fish.

Question Tag:

الفكرة العامة من القاعدة هي إيجاد الفعل المساعد (او استخراجه) ثم تحويله للنفي .. او إزالة النفي منه اذا كان منفياً

Is Am Are Was Were Have Has Had

Can - Could - Should - Must - Will - Would

- Q She is a teacher, isn't she?
- She isn't a teacher, is she?
- We are leaving soon, aren't we?
- We aren't leaving soon, are we?
- The boys were happy, weren't they?
- The boys weren't happy, were they?
- They'd arrived late, hadn't they?
- They hadn't arrived late, had they?
- They'd arrive on time, wouldn't they?
- They wouldn't arrive on time, would they?
- Q You should show your ID at the hospital, shouldn't you?
- You shouldn't show your ID at the hospital, should you?



Do - Does - Did

- You played football, didn't you?
- You play football, don't you?
- Q She plays football, doesn't she?

حالات شاذة Irregular Cases

هذه الحالات تُحفظ

اختصار الحالات الشاذة:

You'd rather come early, wouldn't you?

• You'd like to come early, wouldn't you?

• You'd better come early, hadn't you?

• Let's go early, shall we?

• Let us go early, will you?

Q Go early, will you?

• I am your best friend, aren't I?

إذا شفنا ('d rather') أو (d like'-) يعنى هذى اختصار would

> إذا شفنا (d better'-) يعنى هذي اختصار had

اذا شفنا أي فعل أمر .. نحط will you

اذا شفنا let's نحط shall we

و اذا شفنا l am .. ننفیها

Passive Voice

طريقة المبنى للمجهول - Passive Voice

- حذف الفاعل Subject (يكون عادةً بداية الجملة)
- نقل المفعول به Object لبداية الجملة (غالباً يكون بعد الفعل)
- إضافة فعل مساعد حسب زمن الجملة + حسب المفعول به اذا كان مفرد او جمع
 - تحويل الفعل الأساسى دائما للتصريف الثالث V3

Simple

• The teacher gives our class a quiz every week.

Our class is given a quiz every week by that teacher .

• I give the class a quiz every week.

The class is given a quiz every week by me.

• The teacher gave our class a quiz last week...

The class was given a quiz last week by the teacher.

Continuous:

• The teacher is giving our class a guiz.

Our class is being given a quiz by the teacher.

• The teacher was giving our class a quiz.

Our class was being given a quiz by the teacher.

Perfect:

• The teacher has given the class a quiz.

The class has been given a quiz by the teacher.

• The teacher has given the students a quiz.

The students have been given a quiz by the teacher.

• The teacher had given the students a quiz.

The students had been given a quiz by the teacher.

Modals:

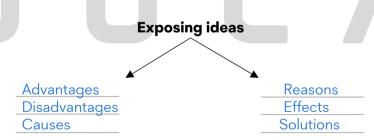
• The teacher will give the class a quiz.

The class will be given a guiz by the teacher.

• The teacher has to give the students a quiz.

The students have to be given a quiz by the teacher.

The Expository essay



Introduction:

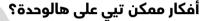
نحط ال thesis اهم شي هني، ال hook مو شرط نكتبها هني، بس أهم شي تنكتب بالموضوع نفسه



The body:

- Q Body 1: Main Idea 1
 - supporting idea 1
 - supporting idea 2
 - supporting idea 3
- Q Body 2: Main Idea 2
 - supporting idea 1
 - supporting idea 2
 - supporting idea 3
- The Conclusion:

In my opinion / I advise you / I suggest





- The importance of law?
- How can law be enforced?
- Why should all cases go to court?
- Why should only serious issues be solved in court?
- Howe to solve petty issues outside of court?
- How can we solve the problem of traffic يبيني اقترح حلول لمشكلة معينة مثلا
- How can we solve the problem of increased crimes? أو هذى



Unit 2: Migration

Setbook



It's the movement of people or animals from one place to another.

هي انتقال الناس او الحيوانات من مكان الي آخر

لماذا يهاجر الناس الى دول أخرى؟ _ ?Why do people migrate to other countries _

People migrate to find better jobs, get better payments, find a safer place to live in and run away from wars or natural disasters.

يهاجر الناس لإيجاد وظائف أفضل، وللحصول على رواتب أفضل، و لإيجاد أماكن أأمن للعيش وللهروب من الحروب والكوارث الطبيعية

ما هي إيجابيات الهجرة؟ ?What are the advantages of migration 🍳

When people migrate they find better jobs, find safer places to live, receive better education and receive better health services.

عندما يهاجر الناس سيجدون وظائف أفضل، سيجدون مكان أكثر امانا للعيش، سيحصلون على تعليم أفضل وسيحصلون على خدمات صحية أفضل.

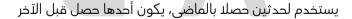
• What are the disadvantages of migration?

ما هي سلبيات الهجرة؟

When people migrate, they might feel lonely, miss their family and friends, experience homesickness and culture-shock.

عندما يهاجر الناس قد يشعرون بالوحدة، قد يشتاقون لأهلهم وأصدقائهم، قد يشعرون بالحنين للوطن والصدمة الثقافية

Past Perfect



Had + p.p

Keywords: Before - after - when - as soon as - by the time - by (time) - once

صياغة الفعل:

يكون الفعل بالتصريف الثالث V3، ويسبقه had سواء للجمع او المفرد الفعل الآخر بالجملة يكون دائما بالماضى البسيط V2





- Q Before she went home, her family had left.
- Her family had left before she went home.
- When she went home, her family had left.
- Her family had left when she went home.
- After her family had left, she went home
- She went home after her family had left.

had + p.p
$$\leftarrow$$
 By the time \rightarrow V2



By (time) had + p.p

- Q By the time she went home, her family had left.
- Her family had left by the time she went home.
- Q By the end of the night, her family had left.
- Her family had left by the end of the night.
- As soon as her family had left, she went home.
- She went home as soon as her family had left.
- Once her family had left, she went home.
- She went home once her family had left.

Inversion in the Past Perfect

- No sooner than
- Hardly when
- Scarcely <u>when</u>

يتم ترقيم الكلمات كالتالي:

الرقم (1) للكلمة الدالة الرقم (2) للفعل المساعد had

الرقم (2) للفاعل الموجود بداية الجملة

ثم يتم تعديل الترتيب من 3-2-1 الى 1-2-3

I had **hardly** spoken when he interrupted me. **Hardly** had I spoken when he interrupted me.

They had **scarcely** paid attention when the teacher spoke. **Scarcely** had they paid attention when the teacher spoke

في حالة as soon as - no sooner الكلمة الدالة دائما تكون أول الكلمة، فنقوم بتبديل أماكن had والفاعل إذا كانت no sooner في البداية فقط.

<u>As soon as</u> I had arrived, I called my father. **No sooner** had I arrived, than I called my father.

Question Formation:

WH-Questions:

What الأشياء - الأحداث

When Where Why

لماذا الأماكن متى

في صياغة السؤال بحال وجد فعل مساعد:

- "نختار الشيء الذي نريد أن نسأل عنه ونحذفه من الجملة الأساسية
 - نختار كلمة السؤال المناسبة what where when why
 - دائما بعد كلمة السؤال نضع الفعل المساعد
 - نضع الفاعل بعد ذلك (الفاعل غالبا يكون اول كلمة بالجملة)
 - ثم نكمل كتابة السؤال ونضع علامة استفهام

في صياغة السؤال بحالٍ عدمٍ وجود فعل مساعد:

- · " نختار الشيء الذي نريد أن نسأل عنه ونحذفه من الجملة الأساسية
 - نختار كلمة السؤال المناسبة what where when why
 - نستخرج الفعل المساعد do does did من الفعل الأساسي
 - دائما بعد كلمة السؤال نضع الفعل المساعد do does did
 - نضع الفاعل بعد ذلك (الفاعل غالبا يكون اول كلمة بالجملة)
 - ثم نكمل كتابة السؤال و نضع علامة استفهام
- My mother cooks Chinese food every weekend.

What does my mother/your mother cook every weekend? When does my mother/your mother cook Chinese food?

• My mother will cook Chinese food tomorrow.

What will my mother/your mother cook tomorrow? When will my mother/your mother cook Chinese food?

Since When? How long ...?

🖓 ملاحظة :

ممكن استخدام How long للاثنين (في حال وجود since او for بالجملة)

نتبع نفس خطوات صياغة السؤال السابقة:

- نختار الشيء الذي نريد أن نسأل عنه ونحذفه من الجملة الأساسية (في هذه الحالة يكون هو since-for مع الزمن الذي يأتي بعدهم
 - نختار كلمة السؤال المناسبة
 - دائماً بعد كلمة السؤال نضع الفعل المساعد
 - نضع الفاعل بعد ذلك (الفاعل غالبا يكون اول كلمة بالجملة)
 - ثم نكمل كتابة السؤال ونضع علامة استفهام

Mona has written 2 books since 2010.

Since when has Mona written 2 books?

• The teacher has explained the new school rules for 10 minutes.

How long has the teacher explained the new school rules?

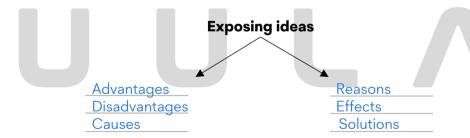
• The author has published 3 articles since October.

Since when has the author published 3 articles?

• Kuwait has provided African countries with food and water for many years.

How long has Kuwait provided African countries with food and water?

The Expository essay



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In my opinion / I advise you / I suggest

أفكار ممكن تيي على هالوحدة؟



- The advantages of migration?
- The reasons for migration?
- The disadvantages of migration?
- Difficulties of studying abroad/living in another country
- The effects of migration



Unit 3: Human Values



Setbook

Q What is meant by human values? ما المقصود بالقيم الإنسانية؟

They are the human principles and the good manners that we must follow when dealing with each other.

هي المبادئ الإنسانية والأخلاق الحميدة التي يجب اتباعها عند التعامل مع بعضنا البعض

ما المقصود بالاحترام؟ What is respect? ما المقصود بالاحترام؟ It's treating people in a good way.

هو معاملة الناس بشكل حسن

وا المقصود بالتعاطف؟ What is compassion? التعاطف؟ It's sympathy towards someone's suffering.

هو الإحساس بمعاناة الغير

ما المقصود بالغفران؟ What is forgiveness? الاغفران؟ It's the ability to forgive others for the mistakes they made.

هو القدرة على مسامحة الغبر عند ارتكابهم خطأ.

Q What is the job of volunteers? ما هي وظيفة المتطوعين؟

Their job is to give out food and water, give medical attention and participate in rescue operations.

وظيفتهم هي توزيع الماء والغذاء، توفير الرعاية الصحية، والمشاركة في عمليات الإنقاذ

Q What are the characteristics of a volunteer? ما هي الصفات التي تميز المتطوعين؟
A volunteer should be dedicated, courageous, compassionate, helps others without looking for anything in return.

يجب على المتطوع ان يكون مثابر، شجاع، متعاطف، يساعد الغير دون مقابل

If conditional

هناك 4 حالات لقاعدة IF:

الحالات الأربعة تعتمد على معرفتكم للأزمنة، يرجى مراجعة الأزمنة في قسم **Basics** ببداية المذكرة

الحالة الصفرية :

- تستخدم للّحقائق العلمية (شيء مثبت علمياً)
 - يكون الفعلين في حالة المضارع البسيط



If conditional: Zero

Q If + <u>present simple</u> → <u>present simple</u>

If you <u>heat</u> water, it <u>boils</u>



الحالة الأولى:

يكون الفعلُ في الجملة الشرطية (اللي فيها if) في حالة المضارع البسيط ، والفعل الثاني will مع المصدر

If conditional: 1st

Q If + _present simple → _____ will ___ + ____ V (inf.)
If the teacher _____ comes ____ I ____ will talk _____ to her.

الحالة الثانية :

يكون الفعل في الجملة الشرطية (اللي فيها if) في حالة الماضي البسيط ، والفعل الثاني would مع المصدر

If conditional: 2nd

Q If + past simple → would + V (inf.)

If we paid attention, we would understand the lesson.

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الحالة الثالثة :

يكون الفعل في الجملة الشرطية **(اللي فيها if)** في حالة **الماضي التام** ، والفعل الثاني would have مع تصريف الثالث V3

If conditional: 3rd

Q If + Past Perfect [Had + p.p.] → would have + P.P

If she had written her homework, she wouldn't have been punished.

Unless

- Unless تعنى if not (إلا اذا إذا لم)
- تنطبق على هذه القاعدة كل قواعد **أأ** من ناحية الأزمنة.
- لا يشترط ان يكون في الجملة نفى حتى نستخدم unless، يعتمد استخدامها على المعنى.

First Conditional:

Present simple → Will + V(inf)
Unless you study, you will fail
Unless you study, you will not succeed

Second Conditional:

Past simple → would + V(inf)
Unless you studied, you would fail.
Unless you studied, you would not succeed.



Third Conditional:

Past perfect [had+p.p] → would have + p.p Unless you had studied, you would have failed. Unless you had studied, you wouldn't have succeeded.

Adverbs & Adjectives

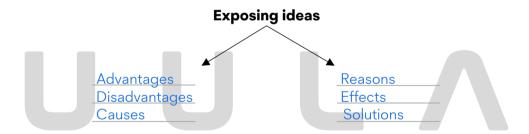
- تستخدم الصفات adj إذا كنا نصف الأسماء.
- يستخدم الحال adv (اللي نهايتها الله الفعل على العلام العلى العلى العلى العلى العلى العلى العلى العلى العلى ا
- The _____ soldier defends his country.
- The soldier defends his country <u>bravely</u>
- The girl looked so <u>strange</u>
- The girl was walking <u>strangely</u>



الحالات الشاذة في هذا الجدول تُحفظ

Adjectives	Adverbs
Good	Well
Fast	Fast
Late	Late
Hard	hard

The Expository essay



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أفكار ممكن تيي على هالوحدة؟

- Why is it important to volunteer?
- Why should we volunteer?The qualities of volunteersWho should volunteer?

- What do volunteers do?
- How voluntary work affects society and individuals?





Unit 4: The Earth at Risk



Setbook

Q Cutting trees has negative effects. Explain? لقطع الأشجار آثار سلبية. وضحها

Cutting trees plays a role in causing desertification and global warming. Therefore, many people will migrate to find a better place to live.

قطع الأشجار يؤدي الى التصحّر والاحتباس الحراري، مما يؤدي الى هجرة الناس للبحث عن مكان أفضل للعيش

What are the causes of desertification? ما هي مسببات التصحر؟
The causes of desertification are lack of water, harsh weather, deforestation (cutting trees), overgrazing and over-cultivation.

مسببات التصحر هي: قلة المياه، الطقس السيء، قطع الأشجار، المبالغة في رعاية الأغنام، المبالغة في ال<mark>حرث</mark>

What are the effects of desertification on the environment? إما هي الآثار السلبية للتصحر على البيئة؟
Desertification causes wildfires, dust and sandstorms.

يؤدي التصحر الى حرائق الغابات، الغبار والعواصف الترابية

- What are the effects of desertification on people? ما هي الآثار السلبية للتصحر على الإنسان؟
 Desertification causes death, migration and diseases.
- ما هي أهمية الماء؟

 What is the importance of water?

 It forms 60% of our bodies. It's the basis of living. It prevents dehydration and aridness of lands

يشكّل الماء 60% من أجسامنا. يعتبر الماء أساس الحياة. يمنع الماء الجفاف في أجسامنا او في الأراضي الزراعية

Q You can preserve water by doing many things. Give examples: أعطِ أمثلة لطرق الحفاظ على الماء

Taking short showers, using modern ways of irrigation, using a sponge to wash cars and not keeping the water running are examples of things that can help in preserving water.

امثلة على طرق المحافظة على الماء: الاستحمام لفترة قصيرة، استخدام طرق الري الحديثة، استخدام الاسفنجة لغسيل السيارات بدلاً من الماء الجاري.

Subordinate Clauses

🦬 ملاحظة :



هذه القاعدة تعتمد على معرفة المعنى + معرفة ما يأتي بعد أداة الربط (هل هو جملة تامة ام اسم ام فعل)

V(inf.) \mathbf{Q} in order to / so as to / to \rightarrow

Can / could in order that / so that →

Full sentence because / since / for / as →

 \bigcirc because of / due to \rightarrow (n.) / V(ing)

 with the result that → Full sentence

(n.) / V(ing) the cause of / the result of →

(n.) / V(ing) \bigcirc lead(s) to: \rightarrow

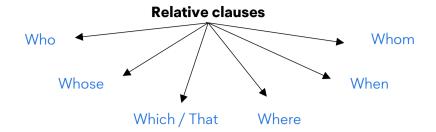


- **In order to** save the big fish, we should move it into a bigger bowl.
- We should move the big fish into a bigger bowl so that it can swim freely.
- The small fish is happier **as** it can swim freely in its bowl.
- Due to the small bowl, the fish can't swim.
- The bowl is so small with the result that the fish is stuck and can't swim.
- Being stuck is the result of the small bowl.
- Putting the big fish in a bigger bowl leads to its freedom.



Relative Clauses:





Who: للعاقل

• The man, who won the 1st place, is very talented.

Whose: للملكية

• The man, whose paintings were sold, is a famous artist.

Which / That: لغير العاقل

• The book, which / That my friend gave to me, is interesting.

Where: للمكان

• The school, where I study, is a beautiful place.

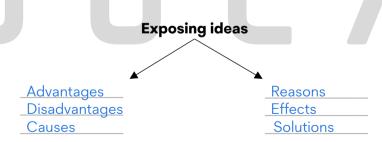
When: للزمان \ للزمان

• That moment, <u>when</u> he presented the speech, was the best moment in his life.

عاقل في حالة مفعول به

• The girl whom the teacher punished is my sister.

The Expository essay



Introduction:

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The body:

- Q Body 1: Main Idea 1
 - supporting idea 1
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 - supporting idea 3
- Q Body 2: Main Idea 2
 - supporting idea 1
 - supporting idea 2
 - supporting idea 3
- The Conclusion:

In my opinion / I advise you / I suggest





- What are the causes of desertification?
- What are the solutions for the problem of desertification?
- What are the effects of desertification?
- What are the effects of cutting trees/deforestation?
- How can we save water?
- What is the importance of water?



Unit 5: Recycling

Setbook



What is recycling? ما هو إعادة التدوير؟

Recycling is processing objects and materials so that we can use them again.

هو معالحة المواد لاستخدامها مرة أخرى

• Recycling is important. Explain. إعادة التدوير مهم. وضح.

It solves the problem of rubbish. It reduces pollution. It helps in saving the environment

إعادة التدوير تعالج مشكلة النفايات، تقلل من التلوث وتحمى البيئة.

Expressing Wishes

هناك 3 حالات في قاعدة التمني:

ينصح بمعرفة الأزمنة الموجودة في بداية المذكرة بقسم Basics قبل دراسة القاعدة

الحالة الأولى:

للتعبير عنَ الله منية العادية: يكون فيها الفعل بالماضي البسيط V2

Regular wish → I wish + Past simple

I wish I grew up in a bigger city. My brother wishes he were a police officer.

الحالة الثانية:

للتعبير عن الندم: يكون فيها الفعل بالماضي التام ويكون بها دليل على الماضي

Past Perfect • Regret → I wish +

I wish I had bought that shirt I saw yesterday. My father wishes he had been calm when he spoke to his manager.

للتعبير عن النقد: يكون الفعل بها بالمصدر ويسبقه إما could/would

🖓 ملاحظة :



بعض الجمل تحتمل الحالة الأولى (الأمنية) والثالثة (النقد)

Q Criticism → I wish + Could / Would

I wish I could wake up earlier. I wish our neighbours would stop that noise.

If Only



🤎 انتبه!



If only ليست ضمن قاعدة if ولكنها ضمن قاعدة wish وتنطبق عليها حالات قاعدة wish.

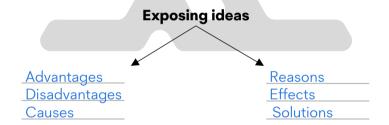
As ... Adj ... As:

تستخدم هذه القاعدة للتشبيه، بحيث تكون الصفة "سادة" بدون إضافات مثل er او est ا

She is as smart as her father.

- My teacher is as inspirational as any other influencer.
- Physics is as difficult as chemistry.

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 - supporting idea 3
- Main Idea 2 **Q** Body 2:
 - supporting idea 1
 - supporting idea 2
 - supporting idea 3

• The Conclusion:

In my opinion / I advise you / I suggest

أفكار ممكن تيي على هالوحدة؟

- Why is recycling important?
- How can we solve the problem of wastes?
- What happens when we don't recycle wastes?



Module 2

Unit 6: Under Threat

Setbook

We can protect them by not hunting them, putting them in nature reserves, stopping deforestation and not destroying their natural habitats.

يمكننا حماية الحيوانات النادرة عن طريق عدم اصطيادهم، وضعهم في المحميات الطبيعية، وقف قطع الأشجار، عدم تدمير بيئتهم الطبيعية.

النباتات مهمة، وضم السبب. Plants are important. Explain.

Plants provide nourishment, enrich the soil, protect soil from erosion, produce oxygen, provide oils, perfumes, fiber, ... etc.

توفر النباتات التغذية والأكسجين وتثري التربة وتحميها من الفساد، وتستخدم النباتات لإنتاج الزيوت والعطور والألياف وغيرها

• What are the arguments supporting land reclamation?

ما هي وجهات النظر المؤيدة لاستصلاح الأراضي؟

It creates spaces for people to build their houses or to create projects to attract tourists

استصلاح الأراضي يصنع أراضي جديدة للسكن ولعمل المشاريع السياحية

ما هي وجهات النظر المعارضة لاستصلاح الأراضي؟ ?What are the arguments against land reclamation النظر المعارضة لاستصلاح الأراضي؟ It could damage the environment and destroy the sea life.

استصلاح الأراضي يضر البيئة ويقتل الحياة البحرية





Modals & Modal Perfect



	Modals	Modal Perfect
Must Might Can't	الفعل هنا بالمصدر	Must have Might have Can't have

- **Q** She works at the best company. She <u>must</u> be really smart.
- Q I don't know why they promoted her. She <u>might</u> be smart.
- She got fired from one of the best companies in the country. She <u>can't</u> be smart.
- A: My mother looks so sad. She <u>might have</u> received some bad news.
- B: No, she <u>can't have</u> received bad news because I was with her all the time, and no one spoke to her.
- A: Then you <u>must have</u> said something that made her sad!

المناهج الكويتيية

Passive Voice /kw

طريقة المبنى للمجهول - Passive Voice

- حذف الفاعل Subject (يكون عادةً بداية الجملة)
- نقل المفعول به Object لبداية الجملة (غالبا يكون بعد الفعل)
- إضافة فعل مساعد حسب زمن الجملة + حسب المفعول به إذا كان مفرد او جمع
 - تحويل الفعل الأساسي دائما للتصريف الثالث V3

Simple

- The teacher gives our class a guiz every week.
 - Our class is given a quiz every week by the teacher .
- I give the class a quiz every week.
 - The class is given a quiz every week by me.
- The teacher gave our class a quiz last week...
 - The class was given a quiz last week by the teacher.

Continuous:

- The teacher is giving our class a quiz.
 - Our class is being given a quiz by the teacher.



• The teacher was giving our class a guiz.

Our class was being given a quiz by the teacher.

Perfect:

• The teacher has given the class a quiz.

The class has been given a quiz by the teacher.

• The teacher has given the students a quiz.

The students have been given a guiz by the teacher.

• The teacher had given the students a quiz.

The students had been given a quiz by the teacher.



• The teacher will give the class a quiz.

The class will be given a quiz by the teacher.

• The teacher has to give the students a quiz.

The students have to be given a quiz by the teacher.

Prepositions:

Q On:

On Sunday للأيام On 29th of September 2016 للتاريخ الكامل On the table (على متن) لوسائل المواصلات بمعنى (على متن) I am reading a book on the bus.

Q In:

In November شهر بروحه in 2019 سنة بروحها in the box (بداخل)

At:

at midnight - at 2 o'clock للوقت at the park للأماكن المفتوحة للمباني (اللي داخلها غرف مثل المدرسة والجامعة والمجمعات والمستشفيات) At the hospital - at the university - at work - at the company Q By:

لوسائل المواصلات (بمعنى عن طريق) I go to school by car. بمعنى بجانب - بالقرب من I am standing by the door.

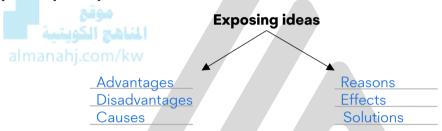
Q Between:

اذا كان بين شيئين فقط (يوضح بالجملة) The house is between the trees.

Among:

اذا كان بين 3 أشياء و اكثر (يوضح بالجملة) The house is among the trees.

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- How can we save the environment?
- How can we save animals?
- Why are plants important?
- Why do people support land reclamation?
- Why are people against land reclamation?

أفكار ممكن تيي على هالوحدة؟



