

2021-2022
2nd Period

The Expert

Grade 12



ملحوظه: هذه المذكرات لا تغني عن الكتاب المدرسي وكتاب الأعمال التحريرية.

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Unit 7: Long Lives



Unit 8: Town and Country



Unit 9: New Ways and Old



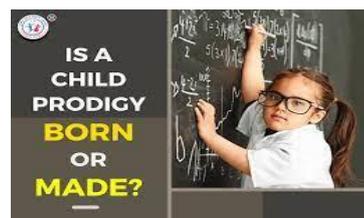
Unit 10: Pushing the Limits



Unit 11: The Final Frontier



Unit 12: Geniuses





| # | Word | Meaning | Definition |
|----|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Cardiovascular (adj) | متعلق بالقلب والاعوية الدموية | of or relating to the heart and blood vessels |
| 2 | Centenarian (n) | معمّر - ذو مائة عام | a person who is one hundred or more |
| 3 | Commentary (n) | تعليق | opinions or explanations about an event |
| 4 | Cycle (v) | يقود دراجة | to ride a bicycle |
| 5 | Elderly (adj) | كبير السن | (of a person) old or aging |
| 6 | Expectation (n) | توقع | a strong belief that something will happen or be the cause in the future |
| 7 | Geriatric (adj) | خاص بالشيخوخة | of or relating to old people, esp. with regard to their health care |
| 8 | Honour (v) | يحترم - يبجل - يوقر | to treat someone with a special respect |
| 9 | Integral (adj) | مكمل - جزء أساسي | essential or fundamental |
| 10 | Onerous (adj) | شاق - مرهق | involving an amount of effort and difficulty that is oppressively burdensome |
| 11 | Supple (adj) | مرن- لين | bending or moving easily and gracefully; flexible |
| 12 | Vigorous (adj) | نشيط - حيوي | (of a person) strong, healthy, and full of energy |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(cycle, commentary, expectation, vigorous, honor, supple)

- The doctor asked me to have some rest and not to do any **vigorous** exercise.
- We should always **honor** those who have done great services to their country.
- Last night, the **commentary** on the match was very exciting and detailed.
- In China, people usually **cycle** to work and school. It helps reduce traffic jams.
- There is a/an **expectation** that our team will win tonight's game easily.

Set book

1. How can you stay both physically and mentally active?

a- doing exercise b- reading books – solving puzzles c- eating healthy food

2. What are the long and short-term benefits of keeping active for a long time?

a- Enjoying a healthier heart and muscles b- Sleeping well c- Reducing obesity

Vocabulary

Fill in the spaces with the right word from the list:

| # | Definition | Meaning | Word |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Blizzard (n.) | عاصفة تَلْجِيه | a severe snowstorm with high winds and low visibility |
| 2. | Conceal (v.) | يخفي | to keep from sight; to hide |
| 3. | Dispute (n.) | نزاع - خلاف | a disagreement, argument, or debate |
| 4. | Do away with (phr.) | يتخلص من | to get rid of |
| 5. | Do up (phr.) | يربط | to fasten; to tie |
| 6. | Do without (phr.) | يستغني عن | to not have something and manage in spite |
| 7. | Excuse (n.) | عذر | a reason or explanation put forward to defend or justify a fault or offense |
| 8. | Frequently (adv.) | بشكل متكرر | on many occasions with little time between them |
| 9. | In spite of (prep.) | بالرغم من | regardless of |
| 10. | Make up (phr.) | يخترع - يُولف- يخلق | to invent (a story) |
| 11. | Make up for (phr.) | يعوض | to take the place of something lost or missing |
| 12. | Vicinity (n.) | المنطقة المجاورة | the area near or surrounding a particular place |

(conceal / do away with / excuse / blizzard / vicinity / frequently)

1. She has been to KSA **frequently** in the last few years to visit her extended family.
2. Online services have enabled us to **do away with** a lot of paperwork.
3. I tried to **conceal** my sadness when I heard the bad news.
4. Last week, there was a severe **blizzard** in Russia that lasted for six hours.
5. Police have looked everywhere in the **vicinity** to find the criminal but in vain.

◆ Grammar ◆

▼ Direct and Reported Questions and Statements ▼

◆ الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر المقصود به هل الكلام بالنص "مباشر" أم ينقله شخص لآخر (غير مباشر/منقول) وفي هذه الحالة يتم تغيير الزمن للماضي وتغيير الضمان وكلمات الزمن أو المكان من القريب للبعيد.

👉 My teacher said, "Why didn't you do your homework?" (Report)

My teacher wanted to know why I hadn't done my homework.



TENSE CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH

Direct Speech

Reported Speech

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present Simple She always wears a coat. | ➔ | Past Simple He said (that) she always wore a coat. |
| Present Continuous I'm looking for my keys. | ➔ | Past Continuous She said (that) she was looking for her keys. |
| Present Perfect She has written three letters for her friend. | ➔ | Past Perfect He said (that) she had written three letters for her friend. |
| Past Simple My friend gave me a bar of chocolate. | ➔ | Past Perfect He said (that) his friend had given him a bar of chocolate. |
| WILL I will finish my report in two days. | ➔ | WOULD He said (that) he would finish his report in two days. |
| CAN I can speak English. | ➔ | COULD She said (that) she could speak English. |
| MAY I may invite them to dinner. | ➔ | MIGHT She said (that) she might invite them to the dinner. |
| MUST I must go to the bank and get some money. | ➔ | HAD TO She said (that) she had to go to the bank and get some money. |
| HAVE TO I have to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow. | ➔ | HAD TO She said (that) she had to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow. |



PRONOUNS (It depends on the person who the message is referred to)

TIME AND PLACE EXPRESSIONS

| Direct Speech | Reported Speech | Direct Speech | Reported Speech |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| I | He, she | Me | Him, her |
| We | They | Us | Them |
| You | He, she, they | You | Him, Her, them |
| My | His, her | Mine | His, hers |
| Our | Their | Ours | Theirs |
| Your | His, her, their | Yours | His, hers, theirs |

| Direct Speech | Reported Speech |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| today | that day |
| now | then / at the moment |
| yesterday | the day before |
| ... days ago | ... days before |
| last week | the week before |
| next year | the following year |
| tomorrow | the next day the following day |
| here | there |
| this | that |
| these | those |
| ago | previously / before |
| tonight | that night |

Reported speech – questions

| Questions | Direct speech | asked me ... | Indirect speech |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| question word | 'When did they arrive?' | question word + subject + verb | He asked me when they had arrived. |
| yes/no question | 'Did they call?' | if/whether ... | He asked me if/whether they had called. |

Direct speech: "Open the door!"

Reported speech: He ordered me **to open** the door.

Direct speech: "Don't answer the phone."

Reported speech: She told me **not to answer** the phone.

Direct speech: "Don't be back late."

Reported speech: He ordered me **not to be** back late.

Do as required between brackets:

1- "Where will you spend your summer vacation?"

a- My cousin asked me where I spent my summer vacation.

b- My cousin asked me where I would spend my summer vacation.

c- My cousin asked me where I had spent my summer vacation.

2- "Are you doing research on Corona virus?"

a- The journalist asked the experts if they had been doing research on Corona virus.

b- The journalist asked the experts if they had done research on Corona virus.

c- The journalist asked the experts if they were doing research on Corona virus.

3- " Where did you go yesterday?"

a- My friend wanted to know where I go the day before.

b- My friend wanted to know where I would go the day before.

c- My friend wanted to know where I had gone the day before.

4- "We will test the new vaccine next month.'

a- They said they would test the new vaccine the following month.

b- They said they tested the new vaccine the following month.

c- They said they had tested the new vaccine the following month.

5- The doctor said to me, "Don't eat too much fast food.'

a- The doctor advised me don't eat too much fast food.

b- The doctor advised me not to eat too much fast food.

c- The doctor advised me not to don't eat too much fast food.

6- "I slept only for two hours last night.", He said.

He said (Complete)

a- he was sleeping only for two hours last night.

b- he had slept only for two hours the previous night.

c- he has slept only for two hours yesterday.

▼ **both ... and** ▼ كلا من و.....

both + adjective صفة / **noun** اسم / **verb + and** فعل

👉 She's **both** pretty **and** clever.

👉 I spoke to **both** the director **and** his secretary.

👉 He **both** speaks **and** writes in Spanish.

2. Important Expressions with "Make": تعبيرات هامة مع يصنع

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Make plans يقوم بعمل خطة | Make a promise يقطع وعداً | Make an effort يبذل جهداً | Make an appointment يحدد موعداً |
| Make an exception يستثنى | Make a success يصنع النجاح | Make noise يحدث ضوضاء | Make bed يرتب الفراش |
| Make an excuse يختلق عذراً | Make arrangements يقوم بترتيبات | Make a mistake يرتكب خطأ | Make profit/money يحقق ربحاً/ يصنع مالاً |
| Make a suggestion يقترح | Make a telephone call ينصل هاتفياً | Make a decision يتخذ قراراً | Make progress يحرز تقدماً |
| Make peace / war يصنع حرباً/ سلاماً | Make a deal يعقد صفقة | Make food يصنع طعاماً | |
| Make a success يحرز نجاحاً | Make a mess يحدث فوضى | Make a cup of coffee / tea يصنع شاياً/ قهوة | |

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

- You should..... an appointment to visit your dentist beforehand.
a) do b) **make** c) will make d) doing
- Could youme a favor and pick my uncle from the airport tonight?
a) did b) made c) make d) **do**
- Some people think that online learninga lot of harm to students.
a) **did** b) made c) will make d) am doing
- The manager will.....that decision in light of the new facts.
a) do b) **make** c) made d) am doing
- We have guests tonight so we should start the housework now.
a) **doing** b) making c) make d) do

Phrasal verbs with Do and Make

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Do up = tie or fasten | He hasn't <u>done up</u> his shoelaces yet. |
| Do away with = get rid of | He has <u>done away</u> with his old friends. |
| Do without = not have | If there is no coffee left, you'll just have to <u>do without</u> . |
| Do with = need | I could <u>do with</u> a holiday. |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Make up for = take the place of something lost | Her enthusiasm <u>makes up for</u> her lack of experience. |
| Make up = invent | I don't want you to <u>make up</u> more excuses. |
| Make of = understand | I don't know what to <u>make of</u> my boss. |

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

- My friend bought me a new camera to.....the one he broke.
a) **make up for** b) do with c) make of d) do without
- Can youanythingthis information ?
a) make...up b) do...with c) **make...of** d) do... without
- My brother had toall his games when he travelled to study abroad.
a) make up for b) **do away with** c) make of d) do without

Translate the following into good English:

أحمد: لضمان حياة أفضل يجب علينا أن نبقى نشطين جسدياً و ذهنياً.
حمد: نعم فذلك يساعدنا على المحافظة على صحة القلب والأوعية الدموية.

Ahmed: One of the best ways of ensuring a long life is by staying active, both physically and mentally.

Hamad: That's right. This will help us maintain our cardiovascular fitness.

Language Functions

-What would you say in the following situations?

1- Your neighbour intends to leave school and get a job.

.....

2- Your brother spends a lot of time playing computer games.

.....

3- Your mother offered you a very valuable birthday present.

.....

4- People nowadays prefer the Internet as a form of communication.

.....

| # | Word | Meaning | Definition |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 31. | Admiration (n) | اعجاب | Respect and warm approval |
| 32. | Affection (n) | محبه- عاطفه | a gentle feeling of fondness or liking |
| 33. | Ailment (n) | مرض - عله | an illness, typically a minor one |
| 34. | Bestow (v) | يهدى- يعطي- ينعم علي | confer or present (an honor, right, or gift) |
| 35. | Deserve (v) | يستحق | to do something or have or show qualities worthy of (reward or punishment) |
| 36. | Due (adj) | متوقع - واجب الاداء | expected at or planned for at a certain time |
| 37. | Fatal (adj) | مमित - قاتل | causing death |
| 38. | Life expectancy (n) | العمر المتوقع | the average period that a person may expect to live |
| 39. | Reverence (n) | تبجيل - احترام | deep respect for someone or something |

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

- Last night, there was a car crash on road 30 due to speeding.
a) drowsy b) supple c) restful d) **fatal**
- There are not many hospitals in thethat's why we need more.
a) **vicinity** b) dispute c) affection d) ailment
- Two of my best friends had a.....over yesterday's match result.
a) reverence b) **dispute** c) ailment d) excuse
- The final exam is to be held in three months' time.
a) integral b) elderly c) fatal d) **due**

Set Book

1- How can we show our respect and gratitude to the elderly?

- a- Helping them to walk or hold doors b- Listening to their advice.

2. Why is it hard to find geriatric homes in Kuwait or the Arab World?

- Islam teaches children to show parents compassion when they get older.

Translate the following into good English:

أحمد: لقد وصل متوسط العمر في الكويت الى معدل 78 عام.
علي: نعم و أيضا يتم معالجة العديد من الأمراض بسهولة و التي كانت مميتة في السابق.

Ahmed: Life expectancy in Kuwait has now reached an average of 78 years.

Ali: That's true. Many ailments that used to be fatal can now be easily cured.

WRITING

Being grateful and helpful to the elderly are among the most common characteristic of humanity all over the world irrespective of cultural and social differences so family values are a part of people's lifestyle.

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

Outline

Introduction:

.....
.....

Body:

Paragraph 1

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

Paragraph2

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.....
.....

Conclusion:

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

READING COMPREHENSION

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

It is easy to make a delicious-looking hamburger at home. But would this hamburger still look delicious after it sat on your kitchen table under very bright lights for six or seven hours? If someone took a picture or made a video of this hamburger after the seventh hour, would anyone want to eat it? More importantly, do you think you could get millions of people to pay money for this hamburger?

These are the questions that fast-food companies worry about when they produce commercials or print ads for their products. Video and photo shoots often last many hours. The lights that the photographers use can be extremely hot. These conditions can cause the food to look quite unappealing to potential consumers. Because of this, the menu items that you see in fast food commercials are probably not actually edible.

Let's use the hamburger as an example. The first step towards building the perfect commercial hamburger is the bun. The food stylist—a person employed by the company to make sure the products look perfect—sorts through hundreds of buns until he or she finds one with no wrinkles. Next, the stylist carefully rearranges the sesame seeds on the bun using glue and tweezers for maximum visual appeal. The bun is then sprayed with a waterproofing solution so that it will not get soggy from contact with other ingredients, the lights, or the humidity in the room. Next, the food stylist shapes a meat patty into a perfect circle. Only the outside of the meat gets cooked—the inside is left raw so that the meat remains moist. The food stylist then paints the outside of the meat patty with a mixture of oil, molasses, and brown food coloring. Grill marks are either painted on or seared into the meat using hot metal skewers. Finally, the food stylist searches through dozens of tomatoes and heads of lettuce to find the best-looking produce. One leaf of the crispest lettuce and one center slice of the reddest tomato are selected and then sprayed with glycerin to keep them looking fresh.

So, the next time you see a delectable hamburger in a fast-food commercial, remember: you're actually looking at glue, paint, raw meat, and glycerin! Are you still hungry?

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

1. Which of the following would be the best title of the passage?
 - a. The food Stylist
 - b. Bright Lights
 - c. Potential Customers
 - d. Fast food Commercials

2. The underlined word 'soggy' in the 3rd paragraph means:
 - a. wet
 - b. ugly
 - c. attractive
 - d. tasteless

3. What does the underlined word ‘**they**’ in the 2nd paragraph refer to?
 a. questions b. millions of people c. commercials d. fast food companies
4. According to the passage, the food stylist’s job is to.....
 a. make food products look perfect
 b. make the most delicious products
 c. cook tasty hamburgers
 d. cook the inside and outside of the bun
5. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT TRUE**?
 a. It takes a few hours to shoot photos to produce a commercial.
 b. The sesame seeds are carefully rearranged by the stylist on the bun.
 c. The meat will remain moist only if the inside of the meat is left raw.
 d. Glycerin is used to make lettuce and tomato look fresh.

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

6- Why are the menu items that you see in fast food commercials not edible?

7-Why does the food stylist only cook the outside of the meat?

8- How does the food stylist make the hamburger look nicely grilled?

9. How are the grill marks made on the fast-food commercial?

Summary-making

Previously, medical science was mostly concerned with noise levels powerful enough to cause hearing damage. But in the 21st century, where everyday noise is a rule rather than an exception, it is thought that the effects leave us in a state of almost constant agitation. Experts have proposed some ways in which we can reduce such effects of noise. Firstly, you should try to start the day with some silence. This means you should get up a little earlier because it could be the most important bit of relaxation you get all day. For a few minutes, sit completely still with a straight back and empty your mind. Apart from hearing, we have senses of touch, smell, taste and sight – so use them! Here’s an idea... switch off all of the noise in your house. Turn off the TV and computer, keep your mobile phone away. Take some time to appreciate your environment by breaking up your day with quiet periods, at least once every couple of hours. Try to seek out somewhere quiet to get away from noisy situations and make the most of the chances for peace that you have. Finding your own moments of peace and quiet is becoming an increasingly important part of maintaining all-round health. So take a moment to listen to nothing; your body will thank you for it.

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

How can we reduce the effects of disturbing noise around us?

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Health and healthy mind (How do you ensure a long life)

الحياة الصحية

"Health is better than wealth", this is a very old proverb. It means that there is nothing better than good health. This essay will discuss ways to have a healthy body and mind to ensure a long life.

Firstly, we need to have healthy bodies that result from eating healthy food. We should avoid unhealthy or junk food. We should also drink more water to stay hydrated. Moreover, we should do sports and exercise to make our bodies fit and strong. Indeed, we can avoid diseases by following this. In addition, we can have supple and well-built bodies that will lead to healthy minds.

Secondly, there are many ways we can make our minds flexible. It is very important to tax our brains. We should read books or do crosswords to train our minds and help to keep us mentally fit. Moreover, we may play chess, solve math problems or puzzles and of course recite the Holy Quran.

In conclusion, it has now become clear that we can't separate a healthy body from having a healthy mind.

أهمية النوم The importance of sleep

Experts advise us that sleep is vital for a person's health and wellbeing. They also warn that sleep loss leads to many health problems. This essay will explain why we need sleep and problems caused by the lack of it.

We need to sleep when we get tired or drowsy after doing much work or efforts. However, the amount of sleep varies from one person to another based on several factors. Some of those are age, daily routine, and the genetic make-up. The great importance of having enough sleep is that we can have a good memory, keep fit and avoid mistakes. That is why having enough sleep is vital to our wellbeing.

But what will happen if we had a lack of sleep? We will suffer from a bad memory or the ability to concentrate. This will result in fatal mistakes at work and in our study or exams. Moreover, we will not be physically fit because we will be very tired. This in turn will lead to a low quality of life.

Finally, sleep is a blessing from Allah. If we use it properly, we can enjoy our life both mentally and physically.





Town and country



Vocabulary

| # | Word | Meaning | Definition |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | almond (n) |  اللوز نبات | The tree that produces flat pale nut with brown skin that tastes sweet |
| 2. | depopulation (n) | نزوح - اخلاء السكان | The process of the number of people reducing in an area |
| 3. | deserted (adj) | مهجور - مهمل | Abandoned, neglected |
| 4. | export (n) | تصدير | The selling and sending out of goods or services to other countries |
| 5. | graduated (adj) | مقسم الي مستويات | Divided into different levels |
| 6. | infrastructure (n) | البنية التحتية | The basic physical and organizational structures needed for the operation of a society or enterprise |
| 7. | overcrowding (n) | ازدحام - اكتظاظ | The process of feeling an area beyond what is usual or comfortable |
| 8. | public services (n) | الخدمات العامة | A service that is run for the benefit of the general public |
| 9. | reverse (v) | يتراجع - يعود للوراء | To make something the opposite of it was |
| 10. | rural (adj) | ريفي- قروي | In, relating to, or characteristic of the countryside rather than the town |
| 11. | socioeconomic (adj) | اجتماعي اقتصادي | Relating to or concerned with the interaction of social and economic factors |
| 12. | unemployment (n) | البطالة | The state of being jobless |
| 13. | vacant (adj) | فارغ - خالي | (Of premises) Having no fixtures furniture, or in habitants, empty |
| 14. | vice versa (adv) | والعكس صحيح | With the main items in the preceding statement the other way around |

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

- Rural can lead to overcrowding in cities as well as deserted country areas.
a. **depopulation** b. almond c. public services d. infrastructure
- The area was and unsafe for camping according to the guidebook.
a. graduated b. restful c. geriatric d. **deserted**
- Kuwait plans to increase itsrom oil over the next five years.
a. blizzard b. **exports** c. admiration d. affection
- The books in this section of the library are on a scale of difficulty.
a. drowsy b. chronic c. **graduated** d. fatal

Set Book

1- People prefer living in the city over the countryside. Give reasons.

- a- Better paid jobs
- b- Better infrastructure
- c- Lack of public services in the country
- d- Better health care

2- From your point of view, mention the disadvantages of rural depopulation.

- a- Crowded cities
- b- Deserted country areas (villages)
- c- Unemployment
- d- Socioeconomic problems

3- Why do you think some people prefer living in villages?

- a- It is calm and quiet.
- b- It is less polluted.

4- What are the disadvantages of living in a city?

- a- Overcrowding in the cities
- b- Pollution and noise

Translate the following into good English:

أحمد: يفضل الناس حياة المدينة علي حياة القرية.

حمد: هذا صحيح. فيوجد بالمدن وظائف افضل وخدمات صحية متطورة.

Ahmed: People prefer living in the city over the countryside.

Hamad: That's right. Because there are better jobs and advanced health care in cities.

Vocabulary

| # | Word | Meaning | Definition |
|-----|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | astounded (adj.) | مذهول - مندهش | Shocked or greatly surprised |
| 2. | bump into (phv.) | يقابل صدفة | To meet by chance |
| 3. | densely (adv.) | بكتافة | Closely compacted in substance |
| 4. | disturbance (n.) | ازعاج | The interruption of a settled and peaceful condition |
| 5. | embarrassed (adj.) | يشعر بالحرج | Feeling or showing shame |
| 6. | far and wide (idiom) | من كل حدب وصوب | Over a large area |
| 7. | glamour (n.) | سحر - فتنه | An attractive and exiting quality |
| 8. | hub (n.) | محور - مركز نشاط | Centre of activity |
| 9. | metropolis (n.) | مدينه كبرى مزدحمة | Densely populated city |
| 10. | narrate (v.) | يروى - يحكي | Give a spoken or written account of |
| 11. | odds and ends (idiom) | اشياء صغيره - بقايا | Bits and pieces |
| 12. | pluck up the courage (exp.) | يستجمع شجاعته | Try to do something that frightens one |
| 13. | tranquil (adj.) | هادئ - ساكن | Calm, free from disturbance |
| 14. | hustle and bustle (idiom) | صخب - حيوية ونشاط بالغ | Activity, liveliness |

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

- We were allafter hearing the sad news.
a) **astounded** b) geriatric c) shallow d) fatal
- Cairo is one of the most populated cities in the world.
a) vice versa b) seamlessly c) **densely** d) ungentlemanly
- Neighbors complained about the caused by loud music of the party.
a) elderly b) audience c) deputy d) **disturbance**
- People come from to attend the annual festival.
a) odds and ends b) **far and wide** c) hustle and bustle d) pluck up the courage

◆ Grammar ◆

▼ Inverted Sentences ▼ الجمل المعكوسة

Usual word order: ترتيب الجملة الطبيعي

(*sub.* + *فاعل* + *aux.* + *مساعد* + *adv.* + *حال* + *v* + *فعل* + *comp.* + *تكملة*)

👉 *I have never felt so happy in my life.*

Inverted word order: ترتيب الجملة المعكوس (*adv.* + *حال* + *aux.* + *مساعد* + *sub.* + *فاعل* + *v* + *فعل* + *comp.*)

👉 *Never have I felt so happy in my life.*

ويستخدم هذا الأسلوب للفت الانتباه أو التأكيد.

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

1- Never so excited about a movie.

- a- I have been b- I was c- **have I been** d- I had been

2- Little to be a millionaire.

- a- **did she expect** b- she expected c- she had expected d- she has expected

3- Scarcely the room when the phone rang.

- a- he entered b- he had entered c- he has entered d- **had he entered**

4- Rarelyfast food.

- a- I ate b- **do I eat** c- I had eaten d- I eat

5- No sooner the noise than we rushed to the spot.

- a- we had heard b- we heard c- **had we heard** d- we have heard

▼ Comparative and Contrastive Connectors ▼ روابط المقارنة والتناقض

◆ However, → فعل + فاعل He is old. **However**, he is still fit.

تعني ومع ذلك وتأتي في منتصف الجملة بعد النقطة

◆ In comparison with, → بالمقارنة مع N./pronoun/ v+ing

ويأتي بعدهما اسم / ضمير / فعل مضاف له ing

◆ Instead of بدلاً من → N./pronoun/ v+ing

ويأتي بعدهما اسم / ضمير / فعل مضاف له ing

 I will have tea **instead of** coffee, please.

 You need to attend classes **instead of** wasting your time playing video games.

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

1- The tallest buildings in London are small those in New York.

- a- instead of b- but c- however d- **in comparison with**

2- I am a vegetarian, my whole family eats meat.

- a- **Whereas** b- Like c- But d- However

3- Mary likes horror movies Sally prefers romantic comedies.

- a- like b- **while** c- instead of d- unlike

4- The engineers said the bridge was safe,no one wanted to risk crossing it.

- a- instead of b- whereas c- in comparison with d- **however**

5- He went shopping alone waiting for me.

- a- but b- however c- **instead of** d- whereas

Vocabulary



| # | Word | Meaning | Definition |
|----|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | advantageous (adj.) | مميز | A condition or circumstance that puts one in a favorable or superior position |
| 2. | leafy (adj.) | مورق- محاط بالخضرة | Having or character by much foliage because of a abundance of trees or bushes |
| 3. | make it your own (exp.) | اجعله يعكس شخصيتك | Change something in your position so that you reflect your personality and character |
| 4. | palatial (adj.) | فخم | Resemble a palace in being spacious and splendid |
| 5. | picturesque (adj.) | خلاب - فائق | Visually attractive, esp. in a quaint or pretty style |
| 6. | residents' parking (n.) | مواقف خاصة بالسكان | Parking space reserved specifically for residents of a particular area |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(picturesque - hustle and bustle - palatial - advantageous)

- The view of the mountains is very **picturesque** in the Alps.
- His experience placed him in a/an **advantageous** position to apply for the job.
- She lives in a **palatial** mansion in New York. She's very rich.

Set Book

- What things should be put into consideration if you want to choose a place to live in?

- The area should be green.
- There should be residents' parking.

Translate the following into good English:

عمر: تشهد العديد من دول العالم هجرة عكسية من المدينة الى الريف.
ابراهيم: نعم و ذلك للهروب من التلوث و الازدحام المروري و توتر حياة المدينة.

Omar: The move from the country to the city has been reversed in a number of countries around the world.

Ibrahim: That's true. This is a way to escape from the overcrowding, pollution and tension of city life.

Writing

Write on the following topic:

Some people sacrifice the peace and quiet of living in the countryside in return for the advantages of living in a city. Others however escape the stressful life in cities to enjoy the tranquil life of the countryside.

Plan and write an essay of not less than **14 sentences (160 words)** presenting both the advantages and disadvantages of living in both places.

Outline

Introduction:

.....
.....

Body:

Paragraph 1

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

Paragraph 2

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

Conclusion:

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

Reading Comprehension

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

Did you know that some people do not do their reading assignments? It is shocking, but it is true. Some students do not even read short texts that they are assigned in class. There are many reasons for this. They may be distracted or bored. They may be unwilling to focus. They may be unconfident readers. Whatever the reason, it has to stop today. Here is why.

Reading stimulates your mind. It is like a workout for your brain. When people get old, their muscles begin to deteriorate. They get weaker and their strength leaves them. Exercise can prevent this loss. The same thing happens to people's brains when they get older. Brain power and speed decline with age. Reading strengthens your brain and prevents this decline.

You can benefit from reading in the near-term too. Reading provides knowledge. Knowledge is power. Therefore, reading can make you a more powerful person. You can learn to do new things by reading. Do you want to make video games? Do you want to design clothing? Reading can teach you all this and more. But you have to get good at reading, and the only way to get good at something is to practise.

Read everything that you can at school, regardless of whether you find it interesting. Reading expands your vocabulary. Even a "boring" text can teach you new words. Having a larger vocabulary will help you better express yourself. You will be able to speak, write, and think more intelligently. What is boring about that?

Do not just discount a text because it is unfamiliar to you. Each time you read, you are exposed to new ideas and perspectives. Reading can change the way that you understand the world. It can give you a broader perspective on things. It can make you worldlier. You can learn how people live in faraway places. You can learn about cultures different from your own.

Reading is good for your state of mind. It has a calming effect. It can lower your stress level and help you relax. You can escape from your troubles for a moment when you read, and it is a positive escape. So, do yourself a favour: the next time you get a reading assignment, take as much as you can from it. Squeeze it for every drop of knowledge that it contains. Then move on to the next one.

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

1. Which of the following would be the best title of this text?

- a. Reading: Good for the Mind in Many Ways
- b. Reading: The Key to a Successful Academic Future
- c. Reading: Improve Your Vocabulary While Being Entertained
- d. Reading: The Best Way to Improve Your Writing Skills

2. The underlined word **decline** in the 2nd paragraph is **opposite** in meaning to:

- a. improve
- b. narrate
- c. utilise
- d. cycle

3. What does the underlined word **it** in the last paragraph refer to?
- a. calming effect
 - b. positive escape
 - c. reading assignment
 - d. stress level
4. Which of the following is **NOT** a reason given by the writer why students fail to do their reading assignments?
- a. Students may be bored.
 - b. Students may be distracted.
 - c. Students may be unwilling to focus.
 - d. Students may be tired.
5. According to the writer, reading and thinking
- a. are related.
 - b. take little time and effort.
 - c. increase as the person gets older.
 - d. have nothing to do with each other.

B) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions.

6. Why does the writer think that reading is good for your state of mind?

.....

7. According to the writer, what should you do to get better at reading?

.....

8. In what way is reading boring texts believed to be useful?

.....

9. According to the writer, how can you fight power and muscle loss as you get older?

.....

Summary Making

Winter is cold in some places. Animals get through this time in many ways. Birds and butterflies fly away. Many of them do not stick around for the winter. They go to a place with nice weather and come home in spring. Migrating is a clever way to avoid the cold. Another effective way to avoid the cold is to sleep through it. Many animals hide during the winter. Their bodies slow down to save energy. They live off their fat. This is hibernation. Snakes, frogs and bears hibernate. Some animals store food in their homes. They live on what they saved in the summer and fall. This is what squirrels do. Other animals tough it out. To survive, animals grow thicker coats in winter. Other animals, such as the arctic fox, change color. Winter may be pretty. It is nice to see snow on the trees, but it is dangerous too.

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

How do some animals survive cold winter?

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

Life in the city and in the village

Introduction

Have you ever thought about changing your hometown from the city to the village or vice versa ?

This essay will discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of life in the city and the village.

Body: Paragraph 1 : life in the city .

- better life - a lot of entertainment places.
- well-paid jobs
- good public services - good infrastructure.
- crowded and life there is stressful.

Paragraph 1 : life in the village .

- enjoy seeing the green lands
- healthy atmosphere - healthy fresh food.
- fewer jobs
- few services such as schools, hospitals, etc.

Conclusion

To sum up, choosing a place to live depends on what we are looking for.

Have you ever thought about changing your hometown from the city to the village or vice versa? Many people enjoy living in cities while others prefer to live in villages. This essay will discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of life in the city and in the village.

A city has a lot of entertainment places like cinemas, restaurants, and shopping malls. A city has also good public services and good infrastructure. It is easy to get good paid jobs in cities. On the other hand, a city has some disadvantages, as it is crowded. A city is full of pollution from factories and heavy traffic as well which is unhealthy.

Others prefer life in the country for many reasons. They can find many green areas and fresh air in villages. However, the village has its own disadvantages. It is difficult to get a good job in villages. In addition, villages have poor public services and poor infrastructure. You cannot find entertainment places in the village to spend your free time.

To sum up , choosing a place to live depends on what we are looking for in life.





New ways and old



| # | Word | Meaning | Definition |
|----|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | competent (adj) | قادر علي- كفوء | having the necessary skill to do something successfully |
| 2. | cookery (n) | فن الطهي | the practice of preparing food |
| 3. | custom-made (adj) | صنع خصيصا- تفصال | made to a particular customer's order |
| 4. | fix (v) | يصلح | to repair something broken |
| 5. | mail order (n) | طلب بالبريد | the selling of goods to customers by mail |
| 6. | mass-produced (adj) | انتاج بالجملة | Produced in large quantities by mechanical process |
| 7. | unique (adj) | فريد - لا مثيل له | being the only one of its kind |
| 8. | unusual (adj) | غير عادي | not commonly done |
| 9. | workshop (n) | ورشه | a room in which goods are repaired |

- Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words:

{ **workshop \ fix \ cookery \ unique \ mass-produced** }

- 1- **cookery** books offer new ways of making meals.
- 2- A lot of goods are **mass-produced** using modern machines in our factory.
- 3- Each person's genetic code is **unique** even in the case of identical twins.
- 4- If you really need a good sofa, you should ask the new carpentry **workshop** to make one for you. They are the best.
- 5- They couldn't **fix** my old computer, so I had to buy a new one.

Set Book

1- How have traditional pastimes and leisure activities changed in the modern world?

- People now enjoy different leisure activities, whereas in the past they had only some. Explain.

- People now enjoy different leisure activities, whereas in the past they had only some.

In the past: Telling stories, visiting each other, fixing their broken things

Nowadays: Going shopping, playing computer games, chatting on the Internet

2- Do you think that leisure time can be a mixed blessing? Why?

Yes, I think so. Because some people can do useful things like sports. Others can think of crimes and do bad things.

3- What skills were commonplace in the past but are unusual now?

a- Painting their houses b- Fixing televisions c- Designing furniture

Vocabulary

| # | Word | Meaning | Definition |
|----|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. | contemporary (adj) | معاصر - حديث | occurring in the present |
| 2. | craftsman (n) | حرفي | someone who is skilled at a certain craft |
| 3. | in parallel (exp) | بالتوازي مع | occurring at the same time |
| 4. | platform (n) | منصة | a raised level surface one can stand on |
| 5. | pottery (n) | صناعة الفخار | clay that has been shaped to make pots |
| 6. | promote (v) | يدعم – يشجع | support or actively encourage |
| 7. | seamlessly (adv) | بسلاسة - بدون وصلات | Smooth and without seams |
| 8. | socialise (v) | يصادق اخرين | To mix socially with others |

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

{ contemporary \ craftsmen \ parallel \ platform }

- 1- Those beautiful plates were hand painted by our finest **craftsmen**
- 2- Although it was written hundreds of years ago, it still has a **contemporary** feel to it.
- 3- These two machines are in **parallel**, they are arranged in a way that means they both receive the same amount of electricity.
- 4- He stepped up onto the **platform** and started his speech.

Set Book**- Bayt Lothan is an old house that serves new purposes. Explain**

- a- An art gallery which teaches art.
- b- It exhibits work of artists and craftsmen
- c- It offers space for workshops for arts and crafts.
- d- You can drink coffee there.

Translate the following into good English:

باسل: هل بإمكانك ذكر بعض المهارات التي كانت شائعة في الماضي و لم تعد كذلك الآن؟
حسين: نعم يعتبر صيد السمك و رعي الماشية من مهارات الماضي التي لم تعد شائعة حالياً.

Basil: Can you name some skills that used to be common in the past?

Hussein: Yes, fishing and raising cattle are not common any more.

Vocabulary

| # | Word | Meaning | Definition |
|----|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. | below par (exp.) | دون المستوي | something which is inferior |
| 2. | call the shots (exp.) | صاحب القرار | to make the important decision |
| 3. | immobile (adj.) | ساكن - ثابت | Motionless |
| 4. | neck and neck (exp.) | ند – مقارب | evenly matched |
| 5. | put to (phr. v) | يسأل - يستفسر | to ask someone an important question |
| 6. | snooker (n) | لعبة السنوكر | a game played with cues |
| 7. | substandard (adj.) | اقل من المستوي | below the usual standard |
| 8. | toe the line (exp.) | يمتثل للأوامر | to accept the authority policy unwillingly |
| 9. | ungentlemanly (adj.) | بشكل مشين | Dishonourable |

- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(below par \ calls the shots \ immobile \ neck and neck \ put)

- 1- The company manager is the one who **calls the shots** in our firm.
- 2- The two runners were **neck and neck** till the end of the race.
- 3- I have a question I want to **put** to you.
- 4- The soldiers were **immobile** waiting for the signal to attack.
- 5- The man was not qualified for that job. He was a bit **below par**.

Grammar**Causative verbs (present / past / future) السببية**

Having things done for you (Causative Verbs) عندما يقوم شخص آخر بخدمة نيابة عنك

Form: **have + object + V3**

- 1- I have had my hair cut.
- 2- Ali is going to have his house rebuilt.
- 3- He is having his car repaired.
- 4- She had her dress made by a very famous dressmaker.
- 5- We will have unit 9 covered next week.

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

- 1- We.....our school decorated next Thursday.
a-**will have** b-have c-will d-would
- 2- Ahmed.....his garden watered yesterday.
a-**had** b-has c-had had d-have had
- 3- I.....my hair cut at the moment.
a-having b-**am having** c-had d-has
- 4- They.....their room painted when it started to rain.
a-had b-**were having** c-are having d-have
- 5- She.....her wedding held in three weeks.
a-will b-would c-**is going to have** d-was having

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have an old one.....?
a- would fix b- **fixed** c- fixing d- had fixed
- 2- We need to have some work on our car and we're looking for a good mechanic.
a- **done** b- doing c- had done d- did
- 3- I my phone repaired after I dropped it
a- have had b- will have c- **had** d- would have
- 4- Jane will have the curtainsat the dry cleaner tomorrow.
a- had cleaned b- cleaning c- **cleaned** d- been cleaned
- 5- Fatma always has her car by dialing a home service.
a- **washed** b- will wash c- would wash d- washing

Used to + infinitive إعتاد أن يفعل شيء في الماضي ولكنه الآن توقف عن تلك العادة

- 1- He **used to** *travel* everywhere by taxi. (Statement)
2- He **didn't use to** *travel* everywhere by taxi. (Negative)
3- How **did** he *use to travel* everywhere? (Question)
- 1- When I was a child I go swimming in the lake.
a- **used to** b- use to c- am used to d- get used to
- 2- When I was in the army, I at six every morning.
a -get up b- am used to getting up c- **used to get up** d- getting up
- 3- In the past, people didn't travel by plane.
a- used to b- using to c- **use to** d- get used to
- 4-..... you use to eat many sweets when you were a child?
a- **Did** b- Do c- Are Will

Study the following suffixes

- able** →(to make adjectives) enjoyable / capable / applicable / portable /fashionable
-**ful**→ (to make adjectives) careful /wonderful / dreadful / awful / stressful
-**less**→ (to make adjectives) tireless/ careless / spotless /useless
-**ised**→ (to make adjectives) immobilised
-**ness**→ (to make nouns) happiness /laziness / carefulness /usefulness
-**ship**→ (to make nouns) friendship / relationship /membership / citizenship
-**ment**→ (to make nouns) enjoyment /development /improvement / settlement

Vocabulary

| # | Word | Meaning | Definition |
|-----|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | appoint (v) | يعين - يوظف | to choose someone for a job |
| 2. | bill (n) | مشروع قانون | a written proposal for a new law |
| 3. | biography (n) | سيرة حياة شخص | an account of someone's life |
| 4. | customarily (adv) | بشكل معتاد | usually, habitually |
| 5. | degree (n) | درجة علمية | a course of study at a college |
| 6. | doctorate (n) | دكتوراه | a university degree of the highest level |
| 7. | master's degree (n) | درجة الماجستير | a university degree such as an AM |
| 8. | minister (n) | وزير | A politician who is in charge of a government department |
| 9. | parliament (n) | مجلس النواب | the group of people who are elected to make a country's laws |
| 10. | Portfolio (n) | حقيبة وزارية | the work that a particular government official is responsible for |
| 11. | resign (v) | يستقيل | to officially announce to leave your job |
| 12. | whereas (conj.) | بينما- في حين | in comparison with the fact that |

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

{appointed \ bill \ biography \ customarily \ whereas \ resigned}

- 1- He must be about sixty, **whereas** his wife looks about thirty.
- 2- They 've **appointed** three new doctors this year.
- 3- He **resigned** from the company in order to take a more challenging job.
- 4- They discussed a **bill** in the parliament concerning the new tax.
- 5- We should teach the **biography** of Prophet Muhammad PBUH to our children.
- 6- In some cultures, the bride is dressed **customarily** in a white dress.

Set Book**1- How can a woman serve her country and society?**

- By raising her children to be good citizens.
- By taking part in social and political activities.

2- Massouma Al Mubarak is a pride to all the Kuwaitis especially the Kuwaiti women. Give reasons.

- a-She's Kuwait's first female minister.
- b-She won seats in Kuwait's parliamentary elections.

Focus On

1- Games nowadays are different from games in the past. Explain

- Games in the past were simple, collective and cheap. These days, games have become individual, electronic and rather expensive.

2- How did people spend their free time in the past?

- Telling stories, visiting each other, fixing their broken things.

3- People nowadays spend their free time in different ways. Explain.

- Going shopping, playing computer games, chatting on the Internet.

Language Functions

- What would say in the following situations?

1- A friend of yours says that life will change completely in the future.

.....

2- You have the choice either to join university or to start business with your father.

.....

3- One of your classmates thinks that global warming has no effect on the environment.

.....

4- A friend of yours asked you to describe your last trip to Japan.

.....

5- Your brother wanted to know how to improve his listening skills.

.....

6- Old Kuwaiti houses are pulled down and replaced with modern buildings.

.....

7- Your mother would like to know more information about your new friends.

.....

8- Your teacher asked you how you made your last research.

.....

Writing

Leisure time can be a blessing as well as a curse on people's life.
In 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.

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

Introduction:

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.....
.....

Body:

Paragraph1:

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Paragraph2:

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.....

Conclusion:

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.....

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

Pollution has been defined as the addition of any substance or form of energy to the environment at a harmful rate. In simpler terms, pollution means the poisoning of the environment by man. Pollution has accompanied mankind ever since groups of people settled down in one place for a long time. It was not a serious problem during primitive times when there was **ample** space available for each individual or group.

As the human population boomed, pollution became a major problem and has remained as such ever since. The rapid advancement of technology has brought along with it many undesirable results, one of which is the pollution of our environment. Humanity today is threatened by the dangers of air, water, land and noise pollution. Man has reached the moon and invented supersonic crafts that can travel faster than the speed of sound. However, these inventions emit pollutants which contribute to the reduction of the ozone layer which absorbs the harmful rays of the sun and prevents them from reaching the Earth; this reduction of the ozone layer has **drastic** effects on all living things. It will lead to a rise in the number of people suffering from skin cancer and other diseases.

Water pollution has become widespread too. Toxic waste has found its way into our lakes, streams, rivers and oceans. This waste is released by factories. The release of oil by tankers during the recent Gulf War has caused massive damage to marine life. Thousands of sea animals have died or were poisoned by the pollutants in **their** natural habitat. As such, it is dangerous for humans to consume seafood caught in polluted waters.

We are often faced with noises from construction sites, jet planes and traffic jam. We may be unaware of it but noise pollution causes a loss of hearing, mental disturbances and poor performance at work. To control environmental pollution, many actions should be taken such as setting strict rules and regulations. This calls for united decision-making among world leaders and a public awareness of the dangers of pollution.

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

1- The best **title** for this passage would be:

- a- Water and Land Pollution
- b- Disadvantages of Pollution
- c- Pollution as an Environmental Problem
- d- Growth Inventions by Humans

2- The **main idea** of the **paragraph (3)** can be:

- a- The natural habitat of animals is damaged.
- b- Seafood is polluted and shouldn't be consumed.
- c- Marine life was polluted during Gulf War.
- d- Water pollution is a dangerous problem.

3- The underlined word "**their**" in the **paragraph (3)** refers to:

- a- sea animals
- b- pollutants
- c- tankers
- d- factories

4- The underlined word "**drastic**" in the **paragraph (2)** is closest in meaning to:

- a- regular
- b- harsh
- c- faint
- d- petty

5- The **antonym** of the underlined word "**ample**" the **paragraph (1)** is:

- a- great
- b- rich
- c- dark
- d- little

6- The reduction of ozone layer could be caused by:

- a- air pollution
- b- land pollution
- c- noise pollution
- d- water pollution

7- The statement that best defines the term (pollution) is:

- a- Pollution means adding substances to the environment at a harmful rate.
- b- Pollution means diseases which accompanied mankind since primitive times.
- c- Pollution means taking some parts of the essential environmental elements.
- d- Pollution means replacing the useful substances with useless ones.

8- According to the passage, one of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**:

- a- Toxic waste released from factories has found in lakes and rivers.
- b- Humanity is threatened because of the dangers of pollution.
- c- Inventions contribute in making the rate of pollution higher and faster.
- d- Pollution was a serious problem since people were groups settled in one place.

9- The **purpose** of the writer from writing this passage is to:

- a- explain the causes of pollution.
- b- Show how marine life was damaged.
- c- highlight the seriousness of pollution.
- d- give information about human advancement in technology.

Summary Making

Read the following text then do as required:

The frightening outbreak of Coronavirus has become the most important topic that occupies the entire world. The virus that causes COVID-19 is spreading very easily among people. Thus, the more closely a person interacts with others, the higher the risk of COVID-19 spread. The World Health Organization, WHO, has developed measures for protecting workers from exposure to SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, which depend on the type of work being performed, exposure risk, and the interaction with the infected people. For all people not only workers, it is good to frequently wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. When soap and running water are unavailable, an alcohol-based hand rub with at least 60% alcohol can be used. It is a must to avoid touching eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands. It is important to avoid close contact with people who are sick and stay home if one feels sick. The individual responsibility in observing quarantine is still the strongest weapon for limiting the spread of the virus.

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

What preventive measures should be taken during the COVID-19 pandemic?

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

Translate the following sentences into good English:

سعود: مارس أجدادنا في الماضي أنشطة مختلفة في أوقات فراغهم مثل زيارة بعضهم البعض ورواية القصص المتنوعة.
علي: هذا صحيح، فقد كانت حياتهم بسيطة ومكثف هذا من الاستمتاع بوقت الفراغ.

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Life in the past and nowadays

Outline

Introduction:

In recent years, you often hear people talking about the past with regret, describing their past as happier and more comfortable

Body: P1. life in past:

- people were simple
- Jobs and games involved physical activity
- leisure activities helped people to socialize

P2. life nowadays:

- Faster communications
- Lack of physical activity
- games waste a lot of time



Conclusion: Finally, life nowadays is more enjoyable than life in the past.

Recently, people often talk about the past with regret, describing their past as happier and more comfortable. Others think life nowadays is better. This essay will compare life in the past and nowadays.

On the one hand, life in the past was simple but hard because it lacked comfort and luxury. Most people didn't have electricity or clean water in their homes. People used to travel from one place to another using animals or bicycles. In addition, their games were simple and in groups such as Dwama and Ambar. However, people had more social life and used to visit each other. Their lives were full of physical activities that made their bodies healthier.

On other hand another life nowadays is very different though more comfortable. People have technology in all aspects of their lives. This saves their time, effort and money. Also, transportation and communications and education have become easier, faster and time-saving.

Finally, Finally, life nowadays is more enjoyable, easier and more interesting than life in the past.



Pushing the limits



| # | Word | Arabic | Definition |
|-----|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | ascend (v.) | يصعد \ يتسلق \ يرتقي | To climb to the summit of a mountain |
| 2. | Attempt (n.) | محاولة | An effort to surpass a record or conquer a mountain |
| 3. | Dizzying (adj.) | يصيب بالدوار | Make someone feel of unsteady or confused |
| 4. | Elite (n.) | النخبة \ الصفوة | A group of people considered the best in a particular society |
| 5. | Exhaustion (n.) | تعب شديد / إنهاك | A state of being physical fatigue |
| 6. | Extreme (adj.) | درجة قصوى | Reaching the highest degree |
| 7. | Frost-bite (n.) | قرص البرد / الصقيع | Injury to body tissues caused by exposure to extreme cold |
| 8. | Highlight (v.) | يلقي الضوء علي | To highlight |
| 9. | Perilous (adj.) | محفوف بالمخاطر | Full of danger or risk |
| 10. | Reconstruction (n.) | إعادة البناء والتعمير | The process of rebuilding something after it has been damaged |
| 11. | Scale (v.) | يتسلق (باستخدام آلة خاصة) | To climb up or over |
| 12. | summit (n.) | قمة \ ذروة | The highest point of a mountain or a hill |

- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(ascend \ attempt \ elite \ dizzying \ exhaustion \ extreme)

- 1- Ali suffered from complete **exhaustion** after long hours of work.
- 2- He made a/an **attempt** to swim across the lake but he failed.
- 3- Some mountains in Asia can reach **dizzying** heights.
- 4- The girls were afraid of snakes and picked their way along with **extreme** caution.
- 5- Climbers typically take two to four weeks to **ascend** Mount Everest.
- 6- Only the **elite** were invited to attend this conference.

Set book

1-Why do some people tend to push themselves to the extreme limits by a sport or a heroic action?

- a- Making money b- Becoming famous c- Challenge

2- Mountaineers face a number of difficulties\risks while climbing high summits.

Explain

- a- Extreme cold b- Frost bite c- Sickness

3- What preparations do people have to make before going on expeditions?

- a- Telling others about your location and plans.
b- Taking equipment, food, a compass and a tent.



Vocabulary



| # | Word | Arabic | Definition |
|----|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | clamber (v.) | يتسلق بجهد و مشقة | To move /climb slowly using hands and feet because of difficulty |
| 2. | manned (adj.) | بشري \ يدار بشرياً | Run or operated by human control |
| 3. | set a record (exp.) | يسجل رقما قياسيا | To reach a new limit |
| 4. | submerged (adj.) | مغمور بالماء | Under water |

- Fill in the spaces using the correct word from the list:

(set a record / submerged / summit / clambered / manned)

- 1 – She was taken to hospital after she was **submerged** in an icy river for more than 15 minutes.
- 2 – The Tunisian swimmer managed to **set a record** in butterfly swimming, last year.
- 3 – NASA succeeded in sending a **manned** spaceship to the moon after several attempts.
- 4 – The prisoners **clambered** up the stone walls trying to escape prison.

Set Book

1- A manned balloon flight might end in disaster because of many reasons. Mention two

a- Fires

b- Storms and bad weather

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

Pros: a – Achieving fame

b – Proving abilities.

c – Gaining money

Cons: a – Extremely dangerous

b – Exposure to death.

c – Sometimes expensive

Translate the following into good English:

عبد العزيز: يعتبر ستيف فوسيت محطم للأرقام القياسية.

صالح: نعم صحيح و يمتلك 116 رقم قياسي في 5 رياضات مختلفة.

Abdul Aziz: Steve Fossett is a world record breaker.

Saleh: That's right. He held 116 world records in 5 different sports.

| # | Word | Arabic | Definition |
|-----|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Afflicted (adj.) | مبتلي / موجوع | Affected in an unpleasant, painful way |
| 2. | Alight (adj.) | مشتعل / ملتهب | On fire, burning |
| 3. | Arson (n.) | إحراق المباني عمدا | The criminal act of setting fire to property |
| 4. | Austere (adj.) | صارم / قاس | Severe in appearance |
| 5. | Come across (phr.v) | يقابل عن طريق الصدفة | To meet or find by chance |
| 6. | Come away with (phr.v) | يخرج بنتيجة أو انطباع ما | To be left with a specified feeling or impression |
| 7. | Come down (phr.v) | يهبط السعر | To becomes lower |
| 8. | Come over (phr.v) | يمر علي / يزور | To visit you at your house |
| 9. | Come round (phr.v) | يستفيق من غيبوبة / إغماءة | Recover after being unconscious |
| 10. | Come up (phr.v) | 1 - يأتي ذكره في حوار 2 - يتوفر بشكل غير متوقع | To become available unexpectedly/to be mentioned especially in a conversation |
| 11. | Exhilarated (adj.) | متهيج / مسرور | Feel very happy |
| 12. | Fatigued (adj.) | متعب / منهك القوي/مرهق | tired |
| 13. | Traverse (v.) | يجتاز / يعبر | To travel across or through |
| 14. | Unconscious (adj.) | فاقد الوعي | Unable to see, hear or sense what is going on |
| 15. | Visible (adj.) | واضح / يمكن رؤيته | Able to be noticed easily |

- Fill in the spaces using the most suitable word from the list : -

(fatigued / alight / arson / came around / unconscious /exhilarated)

- 1 – The boxer knocked his rival **unconscious** to win the fight.
- 2 – The rioters overturned several cars and set them **alight**.
- 3 – When I **came around** I was lying down on the kitchen floor. I must've fainted.
- 4 – I was very **exhilarated** at passing my exams.
- 5 – They vented their anger by carrying out **arson** attacks. They burnt down a lot of shops and cars.

Grammar

◆ **Past perfect simple and cont.** الماضي التام البسيط والمستمر ◆

- يستخدم الماضي التام البسيط للتعبير عن حدث سبق حدث آخر في الماضي ويتكون من:

had + p. p.(V3)

👉 By 10 a.m. on the last day the clouds **had disappeared** and the sun had come out.

Keywords: الكلمات الدالة

A) after / once / as soon as / because **had + p.p.(V3)**, → past simple

B) before / when / by the time past simple, → **had + p.p.(V3)**

👉 **After** he **had finished** his work, he **watched** TV.

👉 I **had washed** my hands **before** I **had** my dinner.

The Past perfect continuous Tense الماضي التام المستمر

Usage: الاستخدام

1- look back at a situation in progress. وصف موقفا كان مستمرا لفترة في الماضي.

👉 It was a good time to invest. Inflation had been falling for several months.

2- Say what had been happening before something else happened.

حدث كان مستمرا في الحدوث قبل وقوع حدث آخر في الماضي.

👉 It had been snowing for a while before we left.

3- Actions which were repeated. أفعال تكرر

حدوثها في الماضي

👉 Omar had been having sleepless nights for no apparent reason.

Formation: التكوين

had + been + v+ing

Keywords words: الكلمات الدالة

when / before / because / all (day – holidayetc)



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

1- Before we parked our car, we..... the ticket.

- a) collect b) have collected c) **had collected** d) are collecting

2- When we moved to Park Street, the Johnsons..... there for ages.

- a) lived b) have lived c) live d) **had been living**

3- Wethe contract before the meeting ended.

- a) signed b) have signed c) sign d) **had signed**

4- By the time we got to the theatre, the play

- a) **had already started** b) had already been starting
c) has already been starting d) has already started

5- Bill and Jane were very tired because they sports for hours.

- a) have played b) were playing c) play d) **had been playing**

6- When I arrived home, my momfor an hour.

- a) has been cooking b) **had been cooking** c) cooked d) is cooking

7- I for her for hours before she came.

- a) **had been waiting** b) has been waiting c) had been waited d) had waited

Phrasal verbs with come

Come out = appear يظهر

Come across = find by chance يجد بالصدفة

Come round = recover after being unconscious يسترد وعيه

Come down = fall / decrease ينخفض / يقل

Come up = become available / be mentioned يتوفر بشكل غير متوقع / يأتي ذكره في حوار

Come over = visit يزور / يمر على

Come away with = succeed in winning يخرج بنتيجة أو انطباع

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

- 1- Oil prices came due to international economic recess.
a) over b) **down** c) round d) across
- 2- It rained the whole morning, but finally the sun came
a) **out** b) across c) away d) round
- 3- I hope our team will come with the Asian Cup.
a) out b) round c) across d) **away**
- 4- Why don't you come and have a drink with me?
a) across b) round c) away d) **over**

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1-Your teacher asks you about how to prepare yourself for an expedition.

.....

2- A friend wants to start an extreme sport. You think it is dangerous.

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3- Your sister thinks that climbing mountains is a very perilous sport.

.....

4- Your uncle wants to know what you think of extreme sports.

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5- A friend of yours says that climbing Mount Everest is an easy task.

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6- You are hiking and one of your friends falls and injures himself.

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7- One of your relatives asks about your last mid-year holiday.

.....

| # | Word | Arabic | Definition |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Assist (v.) | يساعد \ يعين | To help someone doing a share of some work |
| 2. | binoculars (n.) | مجهر ثنائي العينين | An optical instrument used for viewing distant objects |
| 3. | Cope with (phr.v) | يدبر أمره / يتماشى مع | To deal effectively with something difficult |
| 4. | Crave (v.) | يرغب / يشتهي | To feel a powerful desire for something |
| 5. | Engulf (v.) | يغمر / يبتلع يجتاح | To sweep over to cover completely |
| 6. | Entail (v.) | يستلزم / يستدعي | To involve something as a necessary part |
| 7. | Feat (n.) | عمل بطولي أو انجاز | An achievement that requires great courage and skill |
| 8. | Grueling (adj.) | منهك \ مرهق | Extremely tiring |
| 9. | Mountaineer (n.) | متسلق الجبال | A person who takes part of the sport of climbing mountains |
| 10. | Strong-willed (adj.) | قوي الإرادة \ عنيد | Determined /stubborn |

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

- Northern areas of the country were in a snowstorm last night.
a – **engulfed** b – craved c – entailed d – traversed
- The Eiffel Tower is a remarkable of engineering.
a – binocular b – assistance c – arson d – **feat**
- Nadal has eventually won Wimbledon Championship after five sets.
a – **gruelling** b – exhilarated c – unconscious d – manned
- Repairing the roof will..... spending a lot of money.
a – engulf b – assist c – cope with d – **entail**

Set Book

1 – People who push themselves into extreme limits have certain characteristics (traits). Mention some.

- a- Having strong will b- Having the motivation c- Being Patient d- More experienced

Translate the following into good English:

أنس: يرغب الإنسان في اثبات نفسه من خلال الكثير من التحديات
محمد: نعم صحيح و لكن يجب ان يمتلك قوة الإرادة و التحفيز للقيام بذلك.

Anas: Man wants to prove himself by taking a lot of challenges.

Mohamed: That's right. However, man should possess / have both a strong will and the motivation needed to do that.

Writing

In not less than 14 sentences (160 Words), plan and write an expository essay about “Extreme Sports” discussing why some people try extreme sports and the personal characteristics of these people.

(Your writing should include an introduction, two 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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Reading comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Although not the longest river in America, the Rio Grande is one of the most important. But, unlike other significant rivers, it is not used for shipping. In fact, oceangoing ships cannot navigate its water. No, what makes the Rio Grande so important is its location. Since 1846, it has been the official border of Texas and Mexico.

The Rio Grande is either the fourth or fifth longest river system in North America. It all depends on how it is measured. Because the river twists so much, it occasionally changes course. And these course shifts can cause it to be longer or shorter. At its last official measure, the Rio Grande recorded one thousand eight hundred and ninety six miles. The river starts in Colorado and extends downward to the Gulf of Mexico. Downward is the best way of describing it too. Not only does the river extend south, but it also starts in the mountains and gets lower and lower as it extends to the Gulf. Its name is Spanish for the “Big River,” but the Rio Grande is actually known as Rio Bravo in Mexico. “Bravo” translates as “**furious**,” so the name makes sense. Because of its twists and turns, it certainly does seem to be angrier than most rivers!

The Rio Grande today is mostly used as a source of drinking water. Sadly, much of the water has been drained from the river. Parts of the river are almost dry! This is because people use more water from the river than the river can get back from rain and other sources. Experts are working to correct this, though, with hopes of restoring the river to **its** past strength. Today, the river is important as a source of water for people of Texas and Mexico. More important, it is a symbol of cooperation between two nations. Though borders like the Rio Grande separate nations, they are also shared spaces. The Rio Grande is therefore a symbol of friendship and peace between two peoples. Many charities are organized every year in the two countries to raise people awareness about the river.

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

1- The best title for this passage is:

- a- The Gulf of Mexico
- b- The Rio Grande
- c- The longest River
- d- Two Nations

2- What does the underlined word “**furious**,” in the 2nd paragraph mean?

- a- wide
- b- angry
- c- important
- d- official

3- The underlined word “**its**” in the 3rd paragraph refers to:

- a- water
- b- rain
- c- the river
- d- source

4- How long has Rio Grande been an official border between Texas and Mexico?

- a- since 1648
- b- since 1864
- c- since 1684
- d- since 1846

5- At its last official measure, the Rio Grande recorded:

- a-18.96 miles
- b- 189.6 miles
- c- 1896 miles
- d- 1.896 miles

6 - Where does the river start and extend to?

.....

7- According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**?

- a- The river is used for shipping.
- b- Oceangoing ships cannot navigate its water.
- c- It has been the official border of Texas and Mexico.
- d- Water of the river is used for drinking.

8- What can a reader get from such a reading passage?

- a- an opportunity to sail in the river.
- b- a comparison between different rivers in North America.
- c- inform the reader about The Rio Grande and its importance.
- d- some funny stories about Rio Grande.

9- Why are many charities organized every year in Mexico and Texas?

- a- to raise money for needy people.
- b- to host famous people from the two countries.
- c- to raise people awareness about the river.
- d- to emphasize the importance of sea water.

Translation

Translate the following into good English:

-من أهم أهداف زيد الرفاعي في صعود السبع قمم هو إلقاء الضوء على أهمية حماية البيئة في منطقة الخليج .

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.....

-في عام 2002 أصبح ستيف فوست أول انسان يسافر منفردا في منطاد هواء ساخن حول العالم

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Summary making

In four sentences of your own, summarize and paraphrase the **following passage** in answer to the following question:

How can a person improve his language learning?

An important characteristic of successful language learners is their willingness to make mistakes. Young children learn their first language by trying to communicate a message rather than by trying to learn grammar rules. Children are not worried about correctness, they are concerned with the message. The message is more important than the grammar. In the same way, second language learners must try to communicate even when they are not certain of the correct forms or words. For example, if someone else cannot understand what the learner is trying to say, then the learner must change the way he or she is using the language. Therefore, the more learners use the language, the more skilled they become in the language.

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Extreme Sports

“Fear is what stops you, courage is what keeps you going”

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), showing the reasons for doing such expeditions and challenges and the dangers of extreme sports.

Introduction

Hook: Have you ever thought of doing an extreme sport?

Thesis: Extreme sports can be exciting, and when done with precautions, you could have a great time challenging yourself.

Body : Paragraph One

The reasons for doing extreme sports

- To seek fame
- To overcome fears
- To feel superior
- To develop skills
- To set world records
- To gain money

Paragraph Two

The dangers of extreme sports

- Sickness
- Losing contact
- Extreme exhaustion
- Serious injuries
- Bad weather
- Getting lost

Conclusion

To sum up, practicing extreme sports is a healthy activity, but only if you remain extremely careful.

Extreme Sports

Have you ever thought of doing an extreme sport? Extreme sports can be exciting, and when done with precautions, you could have a great time challenging yourself.

Many people who are looking for a little excitement are drawn to the thrill of doing extreme sports. Many people push themselves to extreme limits for many reasons. First, some young people seek fame and eager to be well-known worldwide. Moreover, some of them, tend to practice these sports to feel superior and to overcome their fears. Furthermore, breaking world records and gaining much money could be reasonable reasons for them.

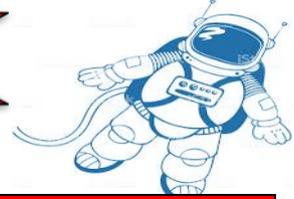
These activities are hazardous and risky. Extreme athletes put their lives in danger by doing such sports. These athletes may be exposed to serious injuries. For example, mountaineers may face bad weather conditions as extreme cold and frostbite. Some of them get lost or may experience extreme exhaustion and sickness.

To sum up, practicing extreme sports is a healthy activity, but only if you remain extremely careful. Also, those activities must be done within reasonable limits, and you shouldn't get too fond of them.





The Final Frontier



| # | Word | Arabic | Definition |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | abhorrent (adj) | بغض / كره | inspiring disgust and loathing |
| 2. | awe-inspiring (adj) | ذو هبة / مثير للإعجاب | arousing awe through being impressive |
| 3. | concept (n) | مفهوم / فكرة / تصور | an abstract idea or a general notion |
| 4. | detriment (n) | متعرض للأذى أو متضرر | the state of being harmed or damaged |
| 5. | execute (v) | ينفذ / ينجز | to carry out an order or plan |
| 6. | frontier (n) | أقصى حد | the extreme limit of understanding or achievement in a particular area |
| 7. | intrepid (adj) | باسل / جسور / جريء | fearless or adventurous |
| 8. | mission (n) | مهمة / بعثة / رسالة | an expedition into space |
| 9. | orbit (v) | يدور في فلك أو مدار | to fly or move around a circle |
| 10. | revere (v) | يوقر / يبجل | to feel deep respect or admiration for something |
| 11. | revolve around (phr.v) | يدور حول / يلف | to go around or rotate |
| 12. | sentient (adj) | واع / حساس / مرهف | able to perceive or feel things |
| 13. | universe (n) | الكون | the Earth, planet and stars |

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

- 1- The latest space was launched to collect samples from Mars.
a. frontier b. universe c. detriment d. **mission**
- 2- TV violence is to our children and should be banned.
a. awe-inspiring b. **abhorrent** c. sentient d. intrepid
3. He cannot understand the basic of mathematics
a. **concepts** b. emissions c. trainers d. detriments
4. He got very involved with sports, to the of his studies at school.
a. universe b. frontier c. **detriment** d. concept
5. The Shuttle will the Earth at a height of several hundred miles.
a. execute b. **orbit** c. obscure d. revere

Set Book

1-Why is the Space Station considered important though costly?

It's important because it aims at conducting experiments that are not possible on Earth.

2- Exploring space is still man's need and interest. Explain.

- a- To understand and predict climate changes b- To enhance communication field

| # | Word | Arabic | Definition |
|----|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | approximately (adv) | تقريبا | roughly |
| 2. | dispatch (v) | يرسل إلى جهة لغرض ما | to send off to a destination or for a purpose |
| 3. | obscure (v) | يخفي / يحجب | to prevent something from being seen or heard clearly |
| 4. | perceivable (adj) | ممکن إدراكه عقليا أو حسيا | could be noticed |
| 5. | scrutinize (v) | يتفحص / يدقق / يمعن النظر | to examine someone or something carefully |

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

(scrutinize - perceivable - approximately - obscure - dispatched)

- 1- Some crimes remain **obscure** because their real motives are unknown.
- 2- This car costs **approximately** \$21000. It depends on model.
3. My online shopping order will be **dispatched** to my address on April 12th.
4. The purpose of these exercises is to record any **perceivable** progress in level of students at writing composition.
5. His job is to **scrutinize** people's faces carefully and try to work out who is lying.

Set Book

1- Why is it difficult for scientists to study some planets?

Because some planets are obscured by clouds whereas others are too hot to land on.

2- Are you for or against space tourism? Why?

I'm against: It's a waste of money.

I'm for: I like to walk on the moon someday. It will be a good adventure.

Translate the following into good English:

أحمد: يجد العلماء صعوبة في دراسة بعض الكواكب.

خالد: نعم وذلك بسبب الغيوم التي تحجب الرؤية و بعدها عن كوكب الأرض .

Ahmed: It is difficult for scientists to study some planets.

Khaled: Because those planets are both obscured by clouds and distant from planet earth.

| # | Word | Arabic | Definition |
|-----|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | astronomical (adj) | فلكي | relating to the branch of science that deals with celestial objects |
| 2. | conducive (adj) | باعث علي/ محفز | making a certain situation or outcome likely or possible |
| 3. | exceptionally (adv) | بشكل استثنائي / بشكل رائع | unusually or remarkably |
| 4. | habitation (n) | سكن / موطن | the state or process of living in a particular place |
| 5. | natural satellite (n) | قمر طبيعي | a naturally occurring object that orbits a planet |
| 6. | on board (adj) | على متن / على ظهر | available or situated on a ship, aircraft or other vehicles |
| 7. | opportunity (n) | فرصة / مناسبة | a set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something |
| 8. | roughly (adv) | بخشونة / بفضافة / بقسوة | in a manner lacking refinement and precision |
| 9. | solar system (n) | النظام الشمسي | the collection of nine planets and their moons in orbit around the sun, together with smaller bodies in the form of asteroid, meteoroids, and comets |
| 10. | superb (adj) | فخم / رائع / ممتاز | impressively splendid |
| 11. | wane (v) | يتضاءل/ يتناقص/ ينحسر | to become weaker |

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

(**opportunity / habitation / wanes / roughly / conducive**)

- 1- This hot weather is not **conducive** to hard work.
- 2- These kinds of houses are not fit for human **habitation**
- 3- Don't miss this **opportunity**. It may never come again.
- 4- The moon **wanes** after the full moon phase and it gradually becomes less round.
- 5- The new product is modeled **roughly** on an earlier design.

Set Book

1- Why do you think Mars is not conducive to human life?

- Because its atmosphere lacks oxygen.

2- How has Islamic civilization played a major role in astronomical science?

- Muslim scholars invented many astronomical devices and added greatly to the knowledge of astronomy.

Grammar

The passive with modal verbs المبني للمجهول مع الأفعال الناقصة

can/could /shall/should /will/would /may/might /must/ought to/
had to/has to/have to /be going to

Form: **object + modal + be + p.p.**

- 1- We **will finish** our project next week.
 2- Our project **will be finished** next week.

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- I want to put a swimming pool in the yard, but it on soft ground. (Passive)
 a) has built
 b) is building
 c) **has to be built**
- 2- I think my car has a problem with the engine. It easily by my father, so I won't go to the garage. (Passive voice)
 a) could repair
 b) **could be repaired**
 c) repairs
- 3- The report must be organized. It on a laptop; that's better than handwriting. (Passive voice)
 a) should type
 b) **should be typed**
 c) typed
- 4- If your kitten is two months old, she her necessary vaccinations. (Passive voice)
 a) may give
 b) gives
 c) **may be given**
- 5- The job interview was too easy. He some more difficult questions by the manager. (Passive voice)
 a) **should have been asked**
 b) should ask
 c) is asked
- 6- I think my favorite movie is coming out next year. It in the summer! (Passive voice)
 a) could release
 b) **could be released**
 c) releases

Giving Choice إعطاء خيارات

Neither.....nor لا هذا... ولا ذاك

- 1- Eman **doesn't** play chess. Maha **doesn't** play chess.
 ✍ **Neither** Eman **nor** Maha plays chess.
 2- Hani **isn't** good at English. Fahad **isn't** good at English.
 ✍ **Neither** Hani **nor** Fahad **is** good at English.

Either.....or إما هذا... أو ذاك

- 1- **Either** you **or** I **am** to blame for that mistake.
 2- **Either** you **or** he **is** to do that task.

Both.....and كلا من هذا... وذاك

- 1- Ali **is** good at English. Ahmed **is** good at English.
 ✍ **Both** Ali **and** Ahmed **are** good at English.

2- My brother **has** prizes. Your brother **has** prizes.
✍️ **Both** my brother **and** your brother **have** prizes.

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

1. Both Tom and Peter _____ in a suburb of London.
a- **live** b- lives c- living d- are lived
2. Either he or they _____ going to take care of the problem.
a- is b- **are** c- be d- being
3. Neither my aunts nor my grandmother _____ to come to the celebration.
a- want b- **wants** c- wanting d- is wanted
4. Both my father and my brother _____ to finish the project.
a- **intend** b- intends c- intending d- is intended
5. Neither Sally nor the other children _____ in the tooth fairy.
a- believes b- **believe** c- believing d- is believing

6. The basketball player was tall and supple.
a) Neither
b) Either
c) **Both**

7. When I was on holiday, I visited France and Spain.
a) **both**
b) neither
c) either

| # | Word | Arabic | Definition |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | abnormal (adj) | غير عادي او سوي | deviating from what is normal or usual |
| 2. | alert (v) | ينبه / يحذر / يندر | to warn someone of a danger |
| 3. | data (n) | معلومات / بيانات | facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis |
| 4. | dual (adj) | ثنائي / مزدوج | consisting two parts, elements or aspects |
| 5. | durable (n.) | يتحمل / متين | Able to withstand wear, pressure, or damage; hard-wearing |
| 6. | economical (adj) | اقتصادي / مقتصد | giving a good value or service in relation to the amount of money, time, or effort spent |
| 7. | emission (n) | إطلاق / انبعاث | the production or discharge of something |
| 8. | GPS (abbr.) | نظام الملاحة العالمي | Global Positioning System |
| 9. | monitor (v) | يراقب / يرصد | keep under systematic review |
| 10. | revolutionise (v) | يحدث تغييرا جذريا | To change something radically |
| 11. | specifically (adv) | على وجه الخصوص | particularly |
| 12. | spin-off (v) | اختراعات تستخدم في الفضاء | items used in space that improve our lives on Earth |
| 13. | take for granted (expr.) | يأخذ شيئا كأمر مسلم به | fail to appreciate someone or something that is very familiar or obvious |
| 14. | trainers (n) | حذاء رياضي | a soft shoe, suitable for sports or casual wear |

- Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(emissions / trainers / durable / alerted / data / monitor)

- The **data** was/were collected by various researchers.
- The machines have to be made of **durable** materials.
- The increased use of natural gas will help reduce carbon dioxide **emissions**
- The doctor advised me to **monitor** the cholesterol level periodically.
- An anonymous letter **alerted** police to the possibility of a terrorist attack.

Set Book

1- What are the advantages of wireless technology?

- In which fields is the wireless technology used nowadays

- In the communication field
- It is used to monitor heart activity
- Satellite television
- Weather forecasting

2- What are the advantages of aircraft technology?

- It has made aircraft lighter, faster and more economical

3- Give examples of the effect of space technology on human lives on Earth.

- a- Aircraft technology.
- b- Wireless technology.

Writing

Space exploration is an endless treasure of knowledge. However, it can be a waste of the government's money and time.

In not less than **14 sentences (160 words)**, plan and write an essay **discussing the advantages and disadvantages of space exploration**.

(Your writing should include an introduction, two 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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Reading Comprehension (110 Marks)

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions:

Right now, I am looking at a shelf full of books, relics, old-timers and antiques. Yes, that's right. If you have some spare cash and are looking to enhance your reading experience, then I highly invite you to purchase an e-reader. E-readers are replacing the old books, and I welcome them with open arms.

An e-reader is a device that allows you to read e-books. An e-book is a book which is published in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both. It is produced on, published through, and is readable on computers or other electronic devices. The Oxford Dictionary of English defines the e-book as "an electronic version of a printed book". E-readers are superior to printed books in many aspects. One of these aspects is saving space. The average e-reader can store thousands of digital books, providing a real library at your fingertips. Moreover, being the size and weight of a thin cover, the e-reader itself is relatively petite. It is easy to hold and can fit in a pocketbook or briefcase easily. Perhaps the only drawback to the space- saving aspect of an e-reader is that it requires you to find new things to put on your shelves.

In addition, e-readers are superior to books because they are environmentally friendly. The average novel is about 300 pages long. So, if a novel is printed 1000 times, it will use 300,000 pieces of paper. That's a lot of paper! If there are about 80,000 pieces of paper in a tree, this means it takes almost 4 trees to make these 1000 books. Since e-readers use no trees, they represent a significant amount of preservation in terms of the environment and its resources.

Finally, e-readers are also superior to books because they provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not. An e-reader allows its user to customise letter size, font, and line spacing. It also allows highlighting and electronic bookmarking. Furthermore, it grants users the ability to get an overview of a book and then jump to a specific location based on that overview. While these are all nice features, perhaps the most helpful of all is the ability to get dictionary definitions at the touch of a finger. On even the most basic e-reader, users can get instant definitions without having to hunt through a physical dictionary

A- From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer: (5 X10 =50 Marks)

26. The best title for the passage could be:

- a. E-readers: Different Types.
- b. E-readers: Superiority Over Books.
- c. E-readers: Past History.
- d. E-readers: Different Versions.

27. The underlined word **—them** in the first paragraph refers to:

- a. old books
- b. relics
- c. antiques
- d. e-readers

28. The underlined word —**petite** in the third paragraph means:

- a. small
- b. attractive
- c. heavy
- d. spacious

29. Which of the following is **TRUE** about e-readers?

- a. They use large amounts of paper.
- b. They require extra furniture in your house.
- c. They cause harm to the environment.
- d. They cannot be accustomed to users' performances.

30. One of the disadvantages of e- readers is:

- a. Replacing the old books with new ones
- b. Enhancing your reading experience
- c. Still not affordable to everyone.
- d. Saving a lot of paper

B- Answer the following questions: (4 X 15 = 60 Marks)

31. According to the writer, what is the most useful feature of e-readers?

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.....

32. What are the space-saving aspects of an e-reader?

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33. Why does the writer consider e-readers as environmental friendly?

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.....

34. How harmful is it to print books?

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

Summary Making (4 X 15 = 60 Marks)

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the question below

It is well known that some cultures prefer sons to daughters. Sons are wanted because they can work to help the family earn income. Also, sons will be able to support their parents when the parents are old. In some countries, sons are important because the family name will continue for another generation. This is because the wife in these cultures take her husband's family name, and sometimes belongs to the husband's family. Not only that, but having a daughter can sometimes cause difficulty for the family. In India, for example, having a daughter can be a burden. Families must save a lot of money to pay a dowry when the girl gets married. According to a survey done in 2000, people in some developed countries would prefer to have daughters. Researchers said that parents in these societies do not have the same economic reasons that exist in other countries, so they do not need to have a son to help make money.

In four sentences of your own, summarize and paraphrase the passage in answer to the following question:

Why do people prefer to have sons in some countries?

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Rubrics for Checking Summary Making

| Rubrics | 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)

“The Earth is the cradle of humanity, but mankind can’t stay in the cradle forever.”

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), showing the benefits we get from space exploration and the features of astronauts' life.

Introduction

Hook: Do you think there is another life outside our planet Earth?

Thesis: Scientists are developing more and more modern machines to know more about the outer space. They do their best to understand the world around us and provide people with knowledge about space.

Body: Paragraph One

Benefits humans get from space exploration

- Help in solving many problems on Earth
- Aircraft industry
- Wireless communication
- Medical field
- Satellite Television
- Weather forecasting

Paragraph Two

Features for astronauts' life

- Hard type of life
- Getting rid of the trash
- Packed and dried food
- Drinking using straws

Conclusion

To sum up, I think space exploration has many benefits for humans on Earth. Besides, being an astronaut is not an easy job. It is so risky and it requires special qualifications.

Space Exploration

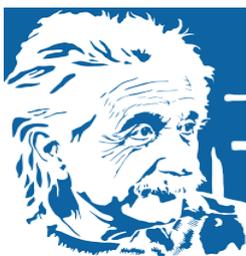
Do you think there is another life outside our planet Earth? Scientists are developing more and more modern machines to know more about the outer space. They do their best to understand the world around us and provide people with knowledge about space.

There are a lot of examples of the effect of space technology on human lives on the Earth. The first example is the Aircraft Technology. Space Technology has made aircraft lighter, faster and more economical. The second example is the Wireless technology which was developed to solve the communication problems between the Earth and space. Because of space technology it is now used in medicine to monitor heart activity. There are a lot of benefits we could get from space technology such as Satellite Television, Weather forecasting, GPS systems, Mobile phones, Air-Conditioning Units, etc.. As a matter of fact, investments into space exploration create real economic benefits on earth.

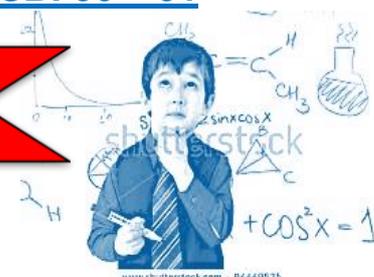
Living in space is not the same as living on Earth. Our bodies change in space. In space, astronauts float. They do not use their legs much. Their lower backs and leg muscles begin to lose strength. So, they must exercise in space every day. Astronauts have to make sure they have plenty of food and the gear to cook and eat it with. There are no refrigerators in space, so space food must be stored and prepared properly to avoid spoilage, especially on longer missions.

To sum up, I think space exploration has many benefits for humans on Earth. Besides, being an astronaut is not an easy job. It is so risky and it requires special qualifications.





Geniuses



| # | Word | Arabic | Definition |
|-----|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Abstract (adj) | مجرد نظري | Existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or concrete existence |
| 2. | Arbitrarily (adv) | بشكل عشوائي | Randomly, by chance |
| 3. | Audience (n) | جمهور المشاهدين | The assembled spectators or listeners at a public event, such as a play, movie, concert, etc. |
| 4. | BSc (abbr.) | بكالوريوس علوم | Bachelor of Science |
| 5. | Digit (n) | رقم | Number 1, 2, 3, etc. |
| 6. | Genius (n) | عبقريه نبوغ | Exceptional intelligence, cleverness |
| 7. | MSc (abbr.) | ماجستير في العلوم | Master of Science |
| 8. | Outstanding (adj) | رائع بارز متميز | Exceptionally good, noticeable |
| 9. | PhD (abbr.) | دكتوراه في الفلسفة | Doctor of Philosophy |
| 10. | Precocious (adj.) | مبكر النضج عقليا | (of a child) having developed certain abilities at an earlier age than usual |
| 11. | Prodigy (n) | أعجوبة اطفال عبقرية | A person, esp. a young one, endowed with exceptional qualities or abilities |
| 12. | Randomly (adv.) | جزافا بشكل عشوائي | Made, done, happening, or chosen without method or conscious decision |
| 13. | Talent (n) | موهبة | Natural ability or skill |
| 14. | Tour (v) | يقوم بجولة أو برحلة | To visit several parts of a country or an area |
| 15. | Virtuoso (n) | فنان بارع | A person highly skilled in music or another artistic pursuit |

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

(**prodigy – audience – arbitrarily- outstanding - virtuoso - abstract**)

- 1- Good singers have the ability to attract a wide range of **audience** to attend their parties.
- 2- Due to his **outstanding** performance, he was named man of the match.
- 3- **abstract** ideas are usually hard to explain in another language.
- 4- We didn't make these changes **arbitrarily**, but for a good reason.
- 5- I read in the paper about a mathematical **prodigy** who attended university at the age of twelve.

Set Book



1 – What do we mean by " a child prodigy"?

- " A child prodigy " is a child who has an outstanding talent or skill at a very early age.

2 – What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a child prodigy?

Advantages:

- a – Having abilities which others don't have
- b – Being famous

Disadvantages:

- a – Being treated in a different way; not like other children.
- b – He / She may not have friends

3 – How should child prodigies be treated by their parents and teachers?

- a – They should be treated as the other children to live their age normally.
- b – Their special talents and skills should be nurtured and developed.



| # | Word | Arabic | Definition |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Acquire (v) | يكتسب ينال | To buy or obtain for oneself |
| 2. | Attire (n) | ملابس مزخرفه/ حُله | Clothes |
| 3. | Deputy (n) | نائب وكيل | Someone who is directly below another person in rank, and who is officially in charge when that person is not there |
| 4. | Electrochemical (adj) | كهروكيميائي | Of or relating to chemical reaction brought about by electricity |
| 5. | Forum (n) | منتدى للمناقشة | A place, meeting or medium where ideas and views on a particular issue can be exchanged |
| 6. | Medalist (n) | فائز بميدالية | Someone who has won a medal in a competition |
| 7. | Reactor (n) | مفاعل / متفاعل | A coil or other component that provides reactance in a circuit |
| 8. | Sewage (n) | مياه الصرف الصحي | The mixture of waste from the human body and used water that is carried away from houses by pipes under the ground |
| 9. | Sponsor (n) | الكفيل / الراعي | A person or an organization that provides funds for a project or activity carried by another in particular |
| 10. | Unprecedented (adj) | غير مسبوق / لم يسبق له مثيل | Never having happened before, or never having happened so much |

- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(acquired /attire /deputy /forums /reactor /sewage)

- 1- Untreated **sewage** is being pumped into the sea, from where it pollutes our beaches.
- 2- They plan to discuss the survey results in public **forums**.
- 3- I'm acting as **deputy** while the boss is away.
- 4- I hardly think jeans are appropriate **attire** for a wedding. I should pick something more formal.
- 5- During this period, he **acquired** the reputation of being honest.

Set Book

1- In your point of view. How can the government nurture the talented minds?

- a – They can nurture and sponsor young talented people at an early age.
- b – They can build scientific clubs for them for training.

2- Children who are considered prodigies face many difficulties. Mention some.

- a – Do not enjoy their childhood like other children.
- b – He / She may not have friends.

| # | Word | Arabic | Definition |
|----|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Accusation (n) | اتهام / تهمة | A charge or claim that someone has done something illegal or wrong |
| 2. | Agonize (V) | يتعذب نفسياً | To undergo great mental anguish through worrying about something |
| 3. | Extravagantly (adv) | بإسراف \ بتبذير \ بإفراط | Spending money or using resources in a wasteful way |
| 4. | High-living (n) | حياة مترفة / العيش الرفيع | An extravagant social life as enjoyed by the wealthy |
| 5. | Jockey (n) | فارس / خيال | A person who rides in horse races, esp. as professional |
| 6. | Repudiate (v) | يرفض / يتبرأ من / ينكر تهمة | To refuse to accept or be associated with |
| 7. | Season (n) | فصل \ موسم | A fixed time in the year when a particular sport is played |

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

- Hethe charge that he had committed murder.
a- **repudiated** b- toured c- sponsored d- acquired
- She had shoppedfor presents for the whole family and friends.
a- randomly b- arbitrarily c- **extravagantly** d-precociously
- The English footballbegins in August and ends in May.
a- prodigy b- **season** c- talent d- accusation
- What do you say to thethat you are unfriendly and unhelpful?
a- **accusation** b- digit c- audience d- season
- Ali for two days before getting up the nerve to call his friend and ask for forgiveness.
a- repudiated b- **agonized** c- acquired d- sponsored

◆ Grammar ◆

Adding information (relative and -ing clauses)

Relative clauses الجمل الموصولة

She could beat adults in memory games **which** involved numbers.

Verbs ending in -ing - الأفعال المنتهية بـ

She could beat adults in memory games **involving** numbers.

Comparison of scale (as ... as ...) صفات التساوي

In English, one can describe people or things using phrases with 'as' + adjective + 'as' structure, for example: **as** angry **as** hell, **as** blind **as** a bat

Prepositions (at, for, of, in, on, with, by, throughout) حروف الجر

on Monday / **in** the morning / **at** night

Many nouns, verbs and adjectives are normally used with particular prepositions:

The reason **for**... / to arrive **at**... / to be angry **with** somebody... / **on** a bus... / soup **of** the day... / travelled **throughout** Kuwait... / **by** car

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

1. Weren't you presentthe Conference of Science Geniuses?
a. **at** b. on c. of d. from
2. Ahmed was sittingthe front row, so he couldn't see any of his classmates.
a. of b. from c. **in** d. at
3. Huda was impressedthe big number of geniuses we have in our country!
a. of b. **with** c. in d. on
4. Did you see that man who could work out the multiplication of two eight-digit numbers.....a matter of seconds?
a. **in** b. with c. at d. from
5. The numbers were chosena computer.
a. **by** b. of c. at d. at
6. A newspaper began publishing stories,the CEO of spending money extravagantly on high-living.
a. accused b. **accusing** c. accuses d. has accused
7. He continued to write,to let the newspaper stories agonize him.
a. **refusing** b. refused c. had refused d. has refused
8. Our school library is the public library, in valuable books.
a. very big b. as fast as c. **as rich as** d. very rich
9. My cousin has just been to Sweden,..... her daughter lives .
a. when b. **where** c. who d. which
10. The machine broke down last week is working again now.
a. who b. where c. when d. **which**
11. My town is not crowded. While the city centre is so crowded. (Use as..... as)
a. My town is as crowded than the city centre.
b- My town is not as crowded as the city centre.
c- My town is not as crowded as the city centre is so crowded.
12. Winter in Kuwait is too cold. Winter in Dubai is warm. (Use as..... as)
a. Winter in Kuwait is too cold as winter in Dubai.
b- Winter in Kuwait is not as cold as winter in Dubai is warm.
c- Winter in Dubai is not as cold as Winter in Kuwait.

| # | Word | Arabic | Definition |
|-----|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Accolade (n) | وسام / ميدالية | An award or privilege granted as a special honour or as an acknowledgement of merit |
| 2. | Aligned (adj) | مصروف / محازر | Put into correct or appropriate position |
| 3. | Bladder (n) | المثانة | A membranous sac in humans and other animals, in which urine is collected for excretion |
| 4. | Eternity (n) | خلود \ أبدية | Infinite or unending time |
| 5. | Genetics (n) | علم الوراثة | The study of heredity and the variation of inherited characteristics |
| 6. | Gifted (adj) | موهوب \ ذو موهبة | Having exceptional talent or natural ability |
| 7. | Molecular (adj) | جزيئي | Of, relating to, or consisting of molecules |
| 8. | Nomination (n) | تسمية / ترشيح | The action of proposing or formally entering as a candidate for election or for an honour or award |
| 9. | Non-invasive (adj) | بدون شق جراحي | Not requiring the introduction of instruments in the body |
| 10. | Recipient (n) | مطلق \ متسلم | A person or a thing that receives or is awarded something |
| 11. | Researcher (n) | باحث | A person who is systematically investigates materials and sources in order to establish facts. |

- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{ **gifted / eternity / researcher / recipient / accolade / genetics / nomination** }

- 1- The ringing went on for what seemed a/an **eternity**, and then someone answered.
- 2- **Gifted** children need good care to nurture their talents.
- 3- The floor is open for **nomination** of candidates for the presidency.
- 4- African countries are the largest **recipient** of foreign aid due to famines.
- 5- At the time he was the youngest person to win the **accolade**.
- 6- Finding a cure for cancer is one of the biggest challenges facing any medical **researcher**.

Date:/...../20

Module 4 Focus On

Maha Al Ghunaim SB: 96

1 – According to Maha Al Ghunaim " Parent's support is essential in helping children to achieve success. " Do you agree or disagree?

- I agree. Such support is essential for everyone. Parents should encourage both their sons and daughters to choose a career they love.

2 – What does it take for someone to fulfill his/her dream?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Being persistent | b) Being realistic |
| c) Finding support from family and friends | d) Being well planned and organized |

Writing

A child prodigy is **a child with a very great talent**. This can be a mixed blessing, though.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), showing the benefits of being a gifted child compared to the difficulties he/she may face.

(Your writing should include an introduction, two 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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Translate the following into good English:

ممارسة الرياضة وإتباع العادات الصحية في الغذاء تساعدنا في أن نحيا حياة طويلة .

.....
.....
يعتبر النوم من العوامل المهمة في حياة الإنسان .
.....
.....

Translate the following into good English:

أحمد: تم تطبيق تكنولوجيا الفضاء على العديد من الاختراعات لفائدة الانسان.
خالد: نعم و ذلك من خلال الهواتف النقالة و المكيفات و الأحذية الرياضية.

Ahmed:
.....
Khaled:
.....

Translate the following into good English:

أحمد: يحتاج الأطفال الموهوبين الى عناية خاصة لتطوير مهاراتهم.
حمد: نعم وأيضا يحتاجوا الى دعم حكومي من خلال بناء مراكز خاصة لرعاية المواهب.

Ahmed:
.....
Hamad:
.....

Translate the following into good English:

أحمد: يجب على الآباء تشجيع و دعم أبنائهم لاختيار الوظيفة التي يحبونها.
حمد: نعم فهذا الدعم يعتبر المفتاح لتحقيق النجاح .

Ahmed:
.....
Hamad:
.....

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

5- What does a yawn suggest?

.....

6- When do animals in captivity yawn?

.....

7- What is the physiological benefit of yawning?

.....

Translate the following into good English:

* إحدى أفضل الطرق لضمان حياة مديدة هي بأن تبقى نشيطاً جسدياً وعقلياً

.....

* حل الكلمات المتقاطعة هو طريقة مفيدة لتدريب عقولنا.

.....

III- Summary Making (4 X 15 = 60 Marks)

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

It is well known that some cultures prefer sons to daughters. Sons are wanted because they can work to help the family earn income. Also, sons will be able to support their parents when the parents are old. In some countries, sons are important because the family name will continue for another generation. This is because the wife in these cultures take her husband's family name, and sometimes belongs to the husband's family. Not only that, but having a daughter can sometimes cause difficulty for the family. In India, for example, having a daughter can be a burden. Families must save a lot of money to pay a dowry when the girl gets married. According to a survey done in 2000, people in some developed countries would prefer to have daughters. Researchers said that parents in these societies do not have the same economic reasons that exist in other countries, so they do not need to have a son to help make money.

In four sentences of your own, summarize and paraphrase the passage in answer to the following question:

Why do people prefer to have sons in some countries?

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Rubrics for Checking Summary Making

| Rubrics | 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)

Child prodigy

A child prodigy is a person who has an outstanding talent or skill at a very early age. All people like to see their children smart and intelligent. People educate their children at early age so that they can develop their talents and skills

A few children show these extraordinary talents at a very early age. We can't deny that these prodigies benefit children, their parents, the society and humanity in general.

Being a child prodigy has advantages and disadvantages. When we talk about advantages, we start with the most important one which is being known and famous. A child prodigy will be known around the world. Child prodigy will also be rich. He will get lots of money through his creative ideas and creative thinking. The advantages also include being distinguished. Prodigies also get a lot of rewards.

There are some disadvantages of being prodigy. First , it is always difficult to cope with normal friends, normal classes or schools. So, a child prodigy will always feel isolated. Children of the same age will always be different from him. So. A child prodigy will find it difficult to enjoy his childhood.

Parents, families and governments have a duty towards those child prodigies. They should give them extra care. They should provide all necessary materials to help them develop their talents and skills.



(Total: 560 Marks)

I-Vocabulary (100 Marks)

100

A) From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences: (5 X 10=50 Marks)

1. So far, Earth is still the only place in the known to support life.

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| a. contentment | b. dispute |
| c. universe | d. deputy |
2. Some people need to the skills of good listening to build better relationships.

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| a. acquire | b. narrate |
| c. appoint | d. traverse |
3. One of the characteristics of a employee is being highly motivated.

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a. leafy | b. dizzying |
| c. vacant | d. competent |
4. Heat waves are happening more around the world due to climate change.

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a. vice versa | b. approximately |
| c. frequently | d. seamlessly |
5. Fire investigators are trying to determine whether the wildfire was caused by or not.

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| a. ailment | b. arson |
| c. pottery | d. eternity |

B) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below: (5 X 10=50 Marks)

(forums / picturesque / ministers / crave / execute / fatal)

6. Once divers are underwater, they should their diving plan to ensure safety.
7. Recent medical advances have opened up new possibilities for treating diseases.
8. Discussion help educators exchange ideas about the latest teaching practices.
9. Unfortunately, many children and teens the unhealthy food advertised on TV.
10. There is nothing like standing at the top of a mountain to enjoy the views.

III-Language Functions (40 Marks)

| |
|----|
| |
| 40 |

Write what you would say in the following situations: (4X10= 40 Marks)

19. Your dentist wants to know why you skipped your last appointment.

.....

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

.....

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

.....

22. You cannot find what you are looking for. Ask the shop assistant to help you.

.....

IV- Set Book (40 Marks)

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| |
| 40 |

Answer ONLY FOUR of the following questions: (4X10=40 Marks)

23. Suggest practical ways to show appreciation and respect to the elderly.

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•

24. Why do you think governments should rebuild and restore historical buildings?

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25. What makes people push themselves to extreme limits?

.....

.....

26. In your opinion, why are some people against space exploration?

.....

.....

27. What are the disadvantages of being a child prodigy?

•

•

V-Writing (120 Marks)

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|-----|
| 120 |
|-----|

Write on the following topic: (Expository)

You have probably heard your parents or grandparents speak regretfully of "the good old days" when life was simple.

Plan and write an essay of not less than 14 sentences (160 words) comparing and contrasting life in the past and nowadays in terms of communication, education, entertainment and lifestyle.

Outline (20 Marks)

| |
|----|
| 20 |
|----|

Introduction:

Body:

Paragraph 1:

Paragraph 2:

Conclusion:



The Topic (100 Marks)



| Exposition of ideas & coherence | Paragraphing & number of sentences | Spelling | Grammar | Hw., spacing & punctuation | Changing format | Total |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | -20 | 100 |
| | | | | | | |

VI- Reading Comprehension (110 Marks)

110

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

It's a fact that most people don't like to fight or argue. It is just human nature to want to avoid a confrontation. However, throughout our lifetime, there will inevitably be some situations where we are called upon to defend our opinion on a topic against someone else's.

The ability to take a stand, and skillfully present your point of view is a **fundamental** skill that is needed in business, as well as other aspects of life. You may win some arguments and you may lose some. More often than not, you will come up with a negotiated agreement. But how you present your case and yourself, regardless of the outcome, will leave a lasting impression of who you are as a person and a leader. The first thing to remember is to be prepared for the argument. If you feel strongly about a topic, know it well. Take special measures to get the relevant facts and find out as much about the topic as you possibly can. Preparation is the only aspect of an argument or negotiation over **which** you have total control. You can never control what actually happens during an argument but being prepared can help you stand on firm ground.

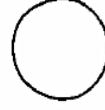
In any serious discussion, it is not enough to simply understand your own point of view. It is equally, if not more important, to understand and never underestimate your opponent. It is important to understand that your opponent feels about his opinion as strongly as you feel about yours. Do not put down your opponent's ideas. Show politely that you understand, but that your opinion is different.

Throughout an argument, it is important to listen. Listening carefully and asking relevant questions show that you are truly involved in the discussion and allow you to receive important information that will eventually lead to an outcome. Be sure to listen with an open mind, even if you believe the other side is wrong.

Always keep your emotions under control. When arguments get emotionally-heated, both sides may lose control and the discussion process breaks down. No matter how strongly you feel about a topic, keep a calm voice. Sometimes it may even help to take a deep breath and count to ten.

Finally, accept the fact that some arguments do not have a clear-cut outcome. Know when enough is enough, and simply agree to disagree.

A) From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer: (5x 10=50 Marks)



28. Which of the following would be the best title of the passage?

- a. How to Stay Calm
- b. How to Listen Carefully
- c. How to Argue Effectively
- d. How to Avoid Arguments

29. What does the underlined word 'which' in the 2nd paragraph refer to?

- a. facts
- b. measures
- c. impression
- d. preparation

30. The underlined word 'fundamental' in the 2nd paragraph means:

- a. strange
- b. flexible
- c. necessary
- d. complicated



31. To be prepared for an argument means:

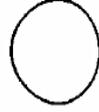
- a. to attack your opponent's ideas.
- b. to get facts about your topic and know it well.
- c. to control what actually happens during an argument.
- d. to get emotional while defending your opinion.

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

- a. In some situations, we will have to defend our own opinions.
- b. How we present our case leaves a lasting impression on others.
- c. We can disagree with others without showing disrespect.
- d. All arguments must have clear-cut outcomes.

B) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (4 x 15=60 Marks)

33. What shouldn't you do in a serious discussion?



.....
.....

34. What can you do to keep your emotions under control in an argument?

.....
.....

35. How can you show that you are truly involved in a discussion?

.....
.....

36. What would happen when arguments get emotionally heated?

.....
.....



VII- Summary Making (60 Marks)

Read the following passage, then do as required:

60

Writing is one of the most important inventions of humanity. It allows us to record our history, ideas and discoveries. As writing developed, so did writing tools. The early cavemen used animal hair brushes to paint pictures on cave walls. The pictures usually told stories about their hunts. After several centuries, the Egyptians invented a simple kind of pen made of reed, which is a tall plant like grass. Later, the Chinese used metal tools to carve their characters into turtle shells and cattle bones. After many decades, people developed different writing tools such as fountain pens and ballpoint pens with tiny ink tanks in them. Only time will tell what writing tools our children and grandchildren will be using in the future.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the passage above in answer to the following question: (4X15=60 Marks)

How have the writing tools developed throughout history?

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.....



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

VIII- Translation (30 Marks)

Translate the following into good English: (2X15=30 Marks)

30

على: يجب على الآباء دعم وتشجيع أبنائهم لتحقيق أحلامهم.
أحمد: أجل، فهم قد يساعدونهم على اختيار الوظيفة المناسبة.

Ali:

Ahmed:

انتهت الأسئلة
مع تمنياتنا لكم بالنجاح

9

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١- قناة اليوتيوب



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<https://t.me/mosayed75> ٣- قناة التميز - لغة إنجليزية ثانوي لطلاب المرحلة الثانوية



<https://www.facebook.com/English-for-you-107732871563582/>

٤- صفحة الفيس بوك الخاصة باللغة الإنجليزية



جدول تصريفات الأفعال الشاذة الشائعة

| التصريف الثالث | الماضي | المعنى | الفعل (مضارع) |
|----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| become | became | يصبح | become |
| begin | began | يبدأ | begin |
| believe | believed | يعتقد | believe |
| break | broke | يكسر | break |
| bring | brought | يحضر | bring |
| build | built | يبني | build |
| buy | bought | يشترى | buy |
| catch | caught | يمسك - يصطاد | catch |
| choose | chose | يختار | choose |
| come | came | يأتي | come |
| cost | cost | يكلف | cost |
| cut | cut | يقطع | cut |
| do | did | يفعل | do |
| draw | drew | يرسم - يسحب | draw |
| dream | dreamt | يحلم | dream |
| drink | drank | يشرب | drink |
| drive | drove | يقود | drive |
| eat | ate | يأكل | eat |
| fall | fell | يقع | fall |
| feed | fed | يطعم | feed |
| feel | felt | يشعر | feel |
| fight | fought | يحارب | fight |
| find | found | يجد | find |
| fly | flew | يطير | fly |
| forget | forgot | ينسى | forget |
| frighten | frightened | يخيف | frighten |
| get | got | يحصل - ينال | get |
| get up | got up | ينهض | get up |
| give | gave | يعطي | give |
| go | went | يذهب | go |
| grow | grew | يزرع - ينمو | grow |
| hide | hid | يختبئ - يخفي | hide |
| hit | hit | يضرب | hit |
| hold | held | يمسك | hold |
| hurt | hurt | يؤذي - يؤلم | hurt |
| keep | kept | يحافظ | keep |
| know | knew | يعرف | know |
| lay | laid | يضع | lay |
| learn | learnt | يتعلم | learn |
| leave | left | يترك | leave |

| | | | |
|-------|--------------|---------|---------|
| let | يسمح - يدع | let | let |
| lie | يتمدد - يرقد | lay | lain |
| light | يضيء - يشعل | lit | lit |
| lose | يفقد | lost | lost |
| make | يصنع | made | made |
| mean | يعني | meant | meant |
| meet | يقابل | met | met |
| pay | يدفع | paid | paid |
| put | يضع | put | put |
| read | يقرأ | read | read |
| ride | يركب | rode | ridden |
| run | يجري | ran | run |
| say | يقول | said | said |
| see | يري | saw | seen |
| sell | يبيع | sold | sold |
| send | يرسل | sent | sent |
| set | تغرب - يضبط | set | set |
| shake | يصافح | shook | shaken |
| shoot | يطلق النار | shot | shot |
| show | يعرض - يظهر | showed | shown |
| sing | يعني | sang | sung |
| sit | يجلس | sat | sat |
| sleep | ينام | slept | slept |
| smell | يشم | smelt | smelt |
| sow | يبذر - يزرع | sowed | sown |
| speak | يتكلم | spoke | spoken |
| spend | يقضي - يصرف | spent | spent |
| stand | يقف | stood | stood |
| stick | يلصق | stuck | stuck |
| swim | يسبح | swam | swum |
| take | يأخذ | took | taken |
| teach | يعلم | taught | taught |
| tell | يخبر | told | told |
| think | يظن | thought | thought |
| throw | يرمي | threw | thrown |
| wake | يوقظ | woke | woken |
| wear | يرتدي | wore | worn |
| win | يفوز | won | won |
| write | يكتب | wrote | written |