

The State of Kuwait
Ministry of Education
Al-Ahmedia Educational Zone
Safia Secondary School for Girls

Schoolistic Year 2017
Second Term
English Department
Grade 11

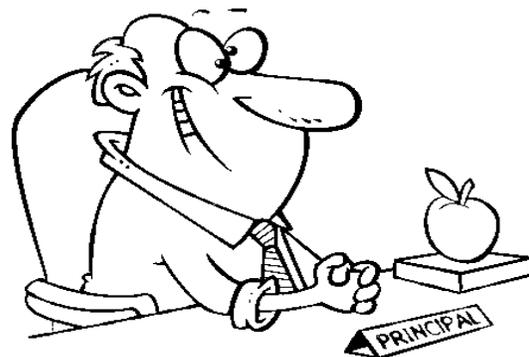
Grade 11

Written Work

Student's Name : _____

Class : 11 -

Teacher's Name : Miss / Mrs. _____



متابعة معلمة الفصل لدفتر المتعلمة

الوحده	السابعه	اليوم التاريخ	الوحده	الثامنة	اليوم التاريخ	التقييم	الوحده
	ضعيف	جيد	الوحده	جيد	جيد جدا	ممتاز	
حل الواجبات المدرسية							
وضوح وترتيب الخط							
نظافة وتزين الدفتر							
المجموع				المجموع			

الوحده	التاسع	اليوم التاريخ	الوحده	العاشر	اليوم التاريخ	التقييم	الوحده
	ضعيف	جيد	الوحده	جيد	جيد جدا	ممتاز	
حل الواجبات المدرسية							
وضوح وترتيب الخط							
نظافة وتزين الدفتر							
المجموع				المجموع			

الوحده	الحادي عشر	اليوم التاريخ	الوحده	الثاني عشر	اليوم التاريخ	التقييم	الوحده
	ضعيف	جيد	الوحده	جيد	جيد جدا	ممتاز	
حل الواجبات المدرسية							
وضوح وترتيب الخط							
نظافة وتزين الدفتر							
المجموع				المجموع			

Module 3 :The Media

Unit : 7 Broadcasting

Day & Date : _____

Unit : 7 lesson :1&2

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.dispatch	<i>To send off to a destination or for a purpose</i>	
2.broadcast	<i>A radio or television programme or transmission</i>	
3.entertainment	<i>The action of providing amusement or enjoyment</i>	
4.transistor	<i>A portable radio using circuits containing transistors rather than vacuum tubes</i>	
5.Set	<i>A radio or television receiver</i>	
6.digital	<i>Relating to or using signals or information represented by discrete values (digital)of a physical quantity , such as voltage or magnetic polarization, to represent arithmetic numbers</i>	
7.invention	<i>Economic activity concerned with the processing of</i>	
8.film industry	<i>Motion picture business</i>	
9.evolve	<i>To develop gradually , esp .from a simple to a more complex form</i>	
10.station	<i>A company involved in broadcasting of a specified kind</i>	
11.collectively	<i>Cooperatively</i>	
12.vedio recorder		

Fact File

A short history of broadcasting

1888 discovered radio waves.
1926developed the first television system.
1950s invented transistors.
1951 were made.

A short history of broadcasting in Kuwait

1951	
1957	
1961	
1974	
1997	
1998	

◦

Set book Questions

Answer the following questions by writing complete sentences :

1. There are a lot of broadcasting equipment. Mention them and their different uses.

.....
.....

2. There are many useful modern inventions in the field of broadcasting . Mention two and mention their good impacts on us .

.....
.....

3. What kind of programmes shown on Kuwaiti channels ? Which on do you prefer ?

.....
.....

4. In order to achieve intellectual , social , political and economic development, the country's policy should be based on :

.....
.....

5. Do you agree that "radio is the theatre of the mind"? Why or why not ?

.....
.....

6. Compare between television broadcasting in the past and nowadays.

In the past:

Nowadays:

Day & Date : _____

Unit : 7 lesson :7

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.electronics	<i>The branch of physics and technology concerned with the design of circuits using transistors and microchips, and with the behaviour and movement of electrons in a semiconductor , conductor , vacuum or gas</i>	
2.electronic device	<i>Having or operating with the aid of many small components , esp. microchips and transistors , that control and direct an electric current</i>	
3.portable	<i>able to be carried or moved easily; a portable computer program can be used on different computer systems</i>	
4.rank	<i>To give a place within a grading system based on quality</i>	
5.consume	<i>To use up (a resource)</i>	

A. Write what would you say in the following situations :

1. Your father thinks that radio is the most important electronic device.

.....

2. You want your mother to buy you a laptop computer but your mother refuses to buy you one.

.....

3. Your friend believes that the radio used to be the most important , but it isn't now.

.....

4. You prefer watching programmes on satellite TV to radio programmes .

.....

B. Complete the following mini-dialogue :

Fatma: What do you like to watch on TV?

Mona:.....

Fatma : Do you think we have too many radio stations and TV channels to choose from?

Mona:.....

Fatma : How do you think the Internet has affected how we consume radio and TV?

Mona :.....

Day & Date : _____

Unit : 7 lesson :3

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.adversely	<i>harmfully</i>	
2.dedication	<i>The quality of being dedicated or committed to a task or purpose</i>	
3.deterrent	<i>A thing that discourages or is intended to discourage someone from doing something</i>	
4.glorify	<i>To describe or represent as admirable ,esp. unjustifiably or undeservedly</i>	
5.innumerable	<i>Too many to be counted</i>	

Set book Questions

Answer the following questions by writing complete sentences :

1. Media can be used to promote social issues such as:

.....

2. What are the good effects of the media on our society?

.....

3. What are the bad impacts of the media on our society?

.....

3.What do you think" Kuwait's official media's policy" can be based on?

.....

4.From your own point of view, was Kuwait's official media's policy successful?Why or why not ?

.....

The Power of The Media

Read the passage to answer the following

The media , known as the fourth pillar of democracy , has a huge impact on society . The effects are , of course , positive as well as negative . It is up to individuals to decide whether **they** think the overall influence of the media on our lives in positive or negative .

Looking on the bright side , the media results in information on the latest events reaching people even in the remotest corners of the country in just a matter of minute . The easy and swift availability of any given information makes the media one of the most reliable sources for forming public opinion and becoming a channel of communication . Furthermore the media brings into the open the innumerable achievements that are going on in the country . It can make heroes out of ordinary men and women . It acts as a deterrent to corrupt practices . The media has significantly promoted social causes like literacy , health management , AIDS awareness ,etc .

However , the media can adversely affect the thinking capability of individuals and encourage negative or destructive thinking patterns in the society as a whole . As already stated , the media has the power to form and alter opinions . This means the media can portray an ordinary event so negatively that it may inappropriate way . Moreover , the media can sometimes go out of its way to advertise or glorify certain issues . Usually a detrimental message is packaged In a positive way and is made available to the public .

Kuwait has one of the most vocal and transparent media in the Arab world . As a primary regulator of the media , the 1991 Kuwaiti constitution guarantees freedom of press , but only within the limits of the law . Its dedication to the concept of freedom of speech is fundamental to democracy and Kuwait's ties with the west . In 2007 Kuwait was ranked second in the Middle East in the Freedom of press Index .

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

1.The best description for the text is

- a.historical**
- b.informative**
- c.dramatic**
- d.humorous**

2.The main idea of the text is.....

- a.The media is known as the fourth pillar of democracy**
- b.The media has a huge impact on society .That special food is made for festivals .**
- c.Kuwaiti constitution guarantees freedom of press , but only within the limits of the law .**
- d.Kuwait has one of the most vocal and transparent media in the Arab world .**

3. The word **“they”** refers to.....

- a.The positive effects of media**
- b.individuals.**
- c.The effects**
- d.The negative effects of media**

B) Read the passage to answer the following questions:

4. Mention the different social issues which can be promoted by the media .

.....

.....

5.Who can determine the impact of the media in our society ?

.....

.....

6.What are the good effects of media in the society ?

.....

.....

C)With the reference to the second paragraph , and in four sentences of your own, summarize **the advantages of the media.**

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

Translation

A.Translate the following into good Arabic :

Kuwait has one of the most vocal and transparent media in the Arab world . As a primary regulator of the media , the 1991 Kuwaiti constitution guarantees freedom of press , but only within the limits of the law . Its dedication to the concept of freedom of speech is fundamental to democracy and Kuwait's ties with the west . In 2007 Kuwait was **ranked** second in the Middle East in the Freedom of press Index .

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

B.Translate the following into good English :

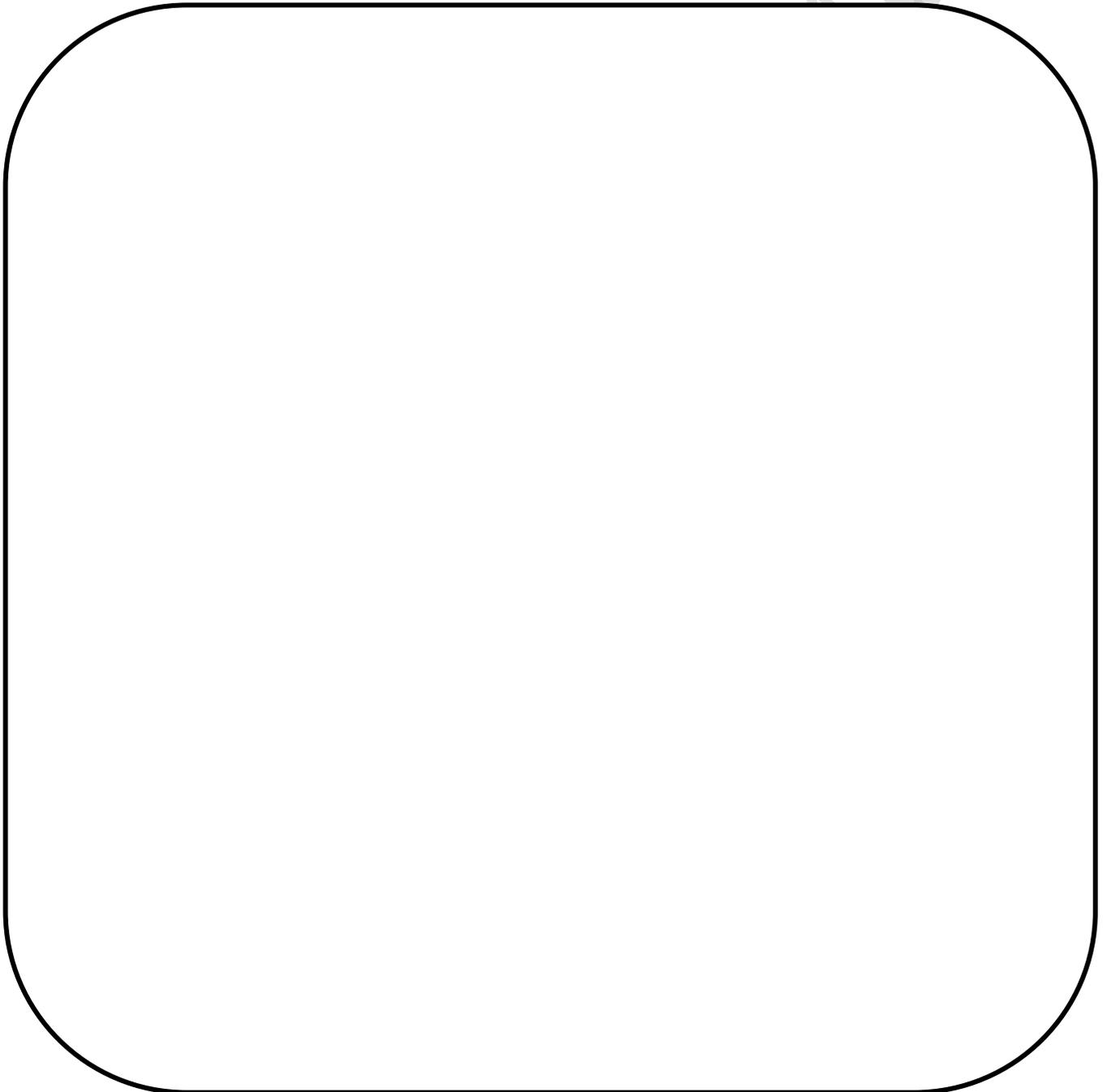
Day & date : _____ **Writing Exercise**

The media , known as the fourth pillar of democracy , has a huge impact on society.

In 14 sentences of your own , write a report about the good and bad effects of the media on people's lives .

The following ideas will help you :

- **What are the good impacts of media on our society?**
- **What are the bad effects of media ?**
- **Why do you think the media has to be as truthful as possible ?**



A large rounded rectangular frame containing horizontal dotted lines for writing. The frame is defined by a solid black border. Inside the frame, there are 25 horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page. The lines are intended for handwriting practice or taking notes.

Day & Date : _____

Unit : 7 lesson :4

Relative clauses : Defining & Non-defining	
Form	<p>Relative clauses start with the relative pronouns who , which , whose , when and where.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The man who invented the first television system was John Logie Baird. • Marconi designed a system which could transmit radio signals. • He is a man whose opinion I respect. <p>Relative clauses can occur in the middle or at the end of a sentence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My brother who lives in Al Jahra is a teacher. • I'm going to see my brother who lives in Al Jahra.
Use/ Meaning	<p>1. Some relative clauses tell us information we need to know about a person , thing , time or place .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'll never forget the day when I started working here. • He's got a job in a new firm where he doesn't work for long hours. <p>2. Other relative clauses simply give us extra information about a person or thing :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My brother , who is a TV cameraman , lives in Kuwait City. (<i>This speaker has only one brother . The relative clause gives us extra information about him.</i>) <p>We use commas round this kind of relative clause.</p>
Note	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use which /that , who / whom or / where to say exactly what or who you are talking about. • To give extra information about something or someone , use which for things and who for people .Separate the extra information from the rest of the sentence with commas. • You cannot use that in sentences that include extra information. • You cannot leave out who or which.

Relative clauses

Defining & Non-defining

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.demonstrate	<i>To clearly show the existence or truth of</i>	
2.prominent	<i>Important ; famous</i>	
3.transatlantic	<i>Of , relating to , or situated on the other side of the Atlantic</i>	

A. Underline the relative clauses in the following sentences :

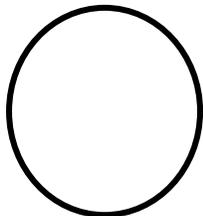
1. John Logie Baird , who was a Scottish engineer , invented the world's first working television system .	<i>a relative clause which gives us extra but unnecessary information about a person or thing</i>
2. His early achievements , which demonstrated working television broadcasts, earned him a prominent place in the invention of television.	<i>a relative clause which gives us extra but unnecessary information about a person or thing</i>
3. In the 1920s , Baird set up the Baird Television Development Company Ltd, when he made the first transatlantic television transmission from London to New York.	<i>We need the relative clause because it gives us necessary information about a person or thing</i>
4. Baird produced a live, moving 'grey scale' television from reflected light.	

B. In which sentence does the writer have only one brother ?

1. My brother , who is a TV cameraman , lives in Kuwait City.
2. My brother who lives in Al-Wafra is a teacher .

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.tension	<i>The state of being stretched tight</i>	
2.resident	<i>A person who lives somewhere permanently or on a long-term basis</i>	
3. disappointing	<i>Failing to fulfil someone's hopes or expectations</i>	
4.half	<i>Either of two equal periods of time into which a sports game or a performance is divided</i>	
5.potential	<i>Natural qualities or abilities that may be developed and lead to future success or usefulness</i>	
6.reveal	<i>To make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others</i>	
7.zealous	<i>Having or showing passionate</i>	
8.victory	<i>An act of defeating an enemy in a battle , game or competition</i>	
9.bring about	<i>To cause something to happen</i>	

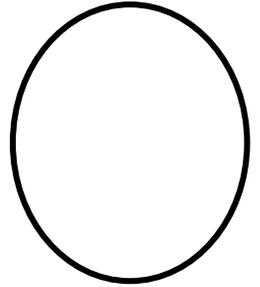
C. Complete the following story using **who , where, whose or which** .



On Saturday , I called over my friends live across the street to watch a football match. They brought with them a new friend, John , has been a new resident in the town.....

We live in. We all wore T-shirts , represented our favorites football team and made popcorn and potato crisps. In the first half , our team felt a lot of pressure and tension..... was a little disappointing to us .But then , the second half brought about many surprises. The team's captain ,..... emotions were raised by the zealous crowd , revealed his real potential. My friends and I , were cheering the whole time , watched the match till the very end , celebrating the victory of our team.

Language Exercise



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

1.The lady I was talking to , is my teacher.

- a. whom b. when c. where d. which**

2.Students want to succeed need to study a lot every day.

- a.who b.when c. where d.which**

3.My friend , is wearing white, is a very nice person.

- a.who b.when c. where d.which**

4.I prefer having a dog , is a faithful pet.

- a.who b.when c. where d.which**

Language Exercise

D.Complete these statements with relative clauses which contain necessary information:

1.Teacher : What's a TV presenter ?

Student : A TV presenter is someone who

2.Mother : What is an inventor ?

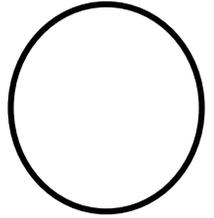
Daughter : An inventor whose
should not be forgotten .

3.Father : From your point of view , what is a good radio programme?

Son: A good radio programme is one which

4.Salaw: What is a TV newsroom ?

Mona : A good TV newsroom is where



Language Exercise

Identify which relative clauses are *defining* and which are *non-defining*

1. Television sets, *which transmit visual images and sound* , are a form of entertainment.
2. Television sets *that you buy at the local shops* are very expensive.
3. Television sets *that have a flat screen* are a recent innovation .
4. Television sets , *which were invented about a century ago* , are very popular today.

Language Exercise

Do as shown between brackets :

1. Guglielmo Marconi made great contributions to wireless telegraphy.

We owe a debt of gratitude to Guglielmo Marconi (Join the sentences)

.....

.....

2. Marconi invented the first radio system. (Join by using who)
 - He was born in Italy in 1874.
-
-

3. In his first experiments , Marconi sent radio signals a short distance .
 - Marconi did his first experiments at his family's home. (Join the sentences)
-
-

4. In 1896 Marconi took his ideas to England . (Join by using where)
 - He gained the interest and support of important physicists in England.
-
-

5. The first transatlantic radio transmission originated in the United States.
 - It took place on 18 January 1903 . (Join by using which)
-
-

Language Exercise

Correct the underlined mistakes:

I had problems with the DVD player who (.....) I bought. The assistant which(.....) sold it to me couldn't show me how to use it. He told me to read the handbook when(.....) I could find all the instructions .I turned it on with the remote control who was with it. My brother whom (.....)is an electrical engineer , told me to return it to the place which(.....) I bought it. So I went to the shop when(.....)_I asked to speak to the assistant from which (.....)I had bought the DVD player. The person to which(.....) I spoke said the assistant had lost his job. This is something who(.....) didn't surprise me.

Day & date : _____ Unit 7 Lesson : 5

Word	Definitions	Meaning
telecommunication	<i>Communication over a distance by cable , telegraph , telephone or broadcasting</i>	
teleprinter	<i>A device for transmitting and receiving telegraph messages</i>	

Prefix tele-

We can add the prefix tele- to many words to come up with new terms

Fill in the spaces by using the following words below :

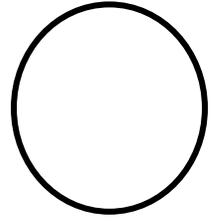
teleworking - teletex - telecommunication

1.If you do your job at home and communicate with your office by computer or phone , then you are

2..... is written information which you can read on a TV screen,

Compound nouns

Nouns with two or more parts are called compound nouns



A. Fill in the spaces by using the following compound nouns :

film industry – radio signal – short distance – news programme – video recorder

1. The has not died because of television or video recorders.
2. Marconi invented a system for transmitting
3. Telegraph wires were only used to send messages
4. To find out what's happening in the world, watch a good
5. Having a means you can record a TV programme and watch it.

B. Complete the following mini-dialogues by using compound nouns .

1. A: Are you going to the beach ?

B: Yes , and I want to listen to an important news broadcast.

A: What could you take with you then ?

B:(portable radio)

2. A: Dad , this is the TV programme you want to watch .

B: Yes , but I have to go out .

A: (video recorder)

B: That would be a great idea. Thanks a lot.

3. A: I want to find out what is happening in my country and the world. What do I have to watch on TV?

B: (news programme)

A: Thanks for the advice.

Day &date : _____ Unit: 7 Lesson : 9

Answer the following questions by writing complete sentences :

1.Digital camera can be used for many purposes other than simply taking photos. Give examples.

.....
.....

2.Many people nowadays use digital cameras. Can you say what the main parts of a digital camera are?

.....
.....

3. What are the different scene modes a digital camera can provide?

.....
.....

4.On what occasions would you use a digital camera?

.....
.....

Fill in the spaces from the list of words below :

collectively / stations / tension / revealed / glorified / provoke

1.All members of the cabinet areresponsible for decisions taken.

2.Do you know how many TV and radio there are in the world ?

3.Most students feel a lot of pressure and before exams.

4.Goods are normallywithin 24 hours in that company .

5.If you want to be a poet, you must your own style of writing.

Module 3 :The Media

Unit : 8 Television Watching Habits

Day & Date : _____

Unit : 8 lesson :1&2

Complete the following dialogue by writing complete sentences :

Teacher : How many hours of television do you watch a day?

1.Student :.....

Teacher : What times of the day do you watch television ?

2.Student :.....

Teacher : Who do you normally watch television with ?

3.Student :.....

Teacher : Do you watch videos and DVDs as well as television programmes?

4.Student :.....

Teacher : Who decides what you can watch on television ?

5.Student :.....

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.Channel-surf	<i>To change frequently from one television channel to another , using a remote control device</i>	
2.Mentally	<i>In one's mind</i>	
3.Tune out	<i>To stop paying attention to something , esp. because one is tired or bored</i>	
4.Age-appropriate	<i>Suitable for a certain age</i>	
5.comedy	<i>A play , film or programme that makes one laugh</i>	
6.Inactivity	<i>Idleness , immobility</i>	
7.Miss out on	<i>To not get the chance to do or have something that one would enjoy or that would be good for one , esp. a chance that other people succeed in getting</i>	
8.promote	<i>To further the progress of(something,esp.a cause , venture ,or aim);to support or actively encourage</i>	
9.provoke	<i>To stimulate or give rise to(a reaction or emotion , typically a strong or unwelcome one) in someone</i>	

Set book Questions

Answer the following questions by writing complete sentences :

1. What impact does watching television have on the life of teens ?

.....
.....

2. How can TV have positive effects on young people ?

.....
.....

3. TV has negative effects on young people . Mention some of them .

.....
.....

4. Suggest some ways to avoid the negative effects of TV

.....
.....

5. Students can benefit a lot from TV programmes. Explain how

.....
.....

6. What do you think those people do when a TV commercial comes on?

.....
.....

7. Mention some of your favourite TV programs and state why you like each of them.

.....
.....

Day & Date : _____

Unit : 8 lesson :3

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.Accuracy	<i>The quality or state of being correct or precise</i>	
2.Core programming	<i>The central or most important programme</i>	
3.fractional	<i>Relating to the separation of components of a mixture</i>	
4.On average	<i>Normally ; usually</i>	
5.Primarily	<i>For the most part ; mainly</i>	
6.Prime time	<i>The regularly occurring time at which a television or radio audience is expected to be greatest , generally regarded in the television industry as the hours between 8 and 11 p.m.</i>	
7.Staggering	<i>astonishing</i>	
8.Teaching aid	<i>Materials and equipment used in teaching</i>	
9.Visualise	<i>To imagine</i>	

Set book Questions

Answer the following questions by writing complete sentences :

1.TV can be educational. Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer.

.....

2.Why is television described as a "teaching aid"?

.....

3.Mention two of your favourite TV programs and state why you like each of them.

.....

Recent data indicates that, on average, children spend approximately three hours a day watching television.

Although this figure may seem staggering at first, after a quick survey amongst my fellow classmates I realized the accuracy of this statistic .

In view of this, I believe that broadcast television stations have a responsibility to serve the educational needs of children when scheduling their core programming, including designed programmes that can be viewed both in and outside the classroom.

On average, we watch television programmes two or three times a week at my school. Television can be a valuable teaching aid, especially when we are studying other culture or languages. For example, a geography lesson on Srilanka can be greatly enhanced by viewing a documentary about the country and its customs. Every week in one of our French lessons, we watch a programme about a family who lives in Paris. Primarily, **this** helps us practice listening to spoken French. However, I also feel it helps me relate to my studies more, and improves my concentration.

Pre-recorded programmes are also commonly used in Maths and science lessons. The teachers themselves record them late at night, as educational programmes are rarely shown at prime time. The teacher makes sure the Maths and science shows do not contain any new lessons, and are instead used as a revision tool. This helps us **visualize** what we have been learning; for example, I found it much easier to understand fractional distillation after I had seen the process on video.

I definitely feel that the programmes we are shown at school have a greater educational value than most children's programmes. Although they are fun, we don't learn much from them. Public broadcasters should be injecting more education into children's entertainment, especially during after-school hours, when the majority of viewers are students.

A. Choose the correct answer from a , b c or d :

1. The most suitable title of the text is.....

- a.T.V programmes
- b.Education .
- c.Education at home
- d.Educational television programmes.

2.The underlined word visualize means :.....

- a.to imagine
- b.to stimulate
- c. to astonish
- d.to stop paying attention

3.The underlined word 'this' refers to

- a. living in Paris
- b.Watching a pre-recorded programme
- c.taking French lessons
- d.Studyin French at school

B. Answer the following questions :

4.Why is television describes as a 'teaching aid'?

.....
.....

5.What does the student describe as 'staggering '? Why ?

.....
.....

C) In four sentences of your own, summarize why is T.V described as a teaching aid:

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

Day & date : _____ Unit 8 Lesson : 4

Reported speech

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.occasionally	<i>Sometimes ; from time to time</i>	
2.record	<i>To set down in writing or some other permanent form for later reference , esp. officially</i>	
3.tune in	<i>To listen to or watch a particular programme on radio or television</i>	

Complete the following:

1."Watch educational programmes."

Occasionally my parents want me _____

2."Turn off the TV and go to bed."

They tell me _____

3."Stop watching a particular programme."

From time to time they advise me _____

4."Watch programmes with us ."

Sometimes my parents like us _____

5."Never watch rubbish ."

And of course , they prefer me _____

6."Do not watch too much TV."

My father warned me _____

7."Don't watch television for more than two hours a day ."

Parents tell their children _____

8."Don't touch the DVD player."

Shaika's mother warned her _____

Reported speech	Infinitives with to advise / like / prefer / tell / want
We use these verbs with a noun / pronoun + to + the base form of the verb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He looked tired , so I advised him to go to bed earlier. • Some parents like their children to watch some TV programmes with them. • They prefer me to do my homework before I watch TV. • Last night they told me to turn off the TV and go to bed. • Teachers want their students to watch educational programmes.
We add not to make negative sentences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I advised him not to go to bed too late. • My parents told me not to touch the DVD player."

A. What is the difference in meaning between these pairs of sentences ?

I prefer not to watch rubbish

They prefer me not to watch rubbish

I want to watch educational programmes

My parents want me to watch educational programmes.

B. Complete the following mini-dialogue:

Fatma: What TV programmes would you advise visitors to Kuwait to watch ?

1.Rana :.....

Fatma: What programmes would you advise young children to watch ?

2.Rana:.....

Fatma: How is your ideal evening's television schedule ?

3.Rana:.....

Day & date : _____ Language Exercise

Complete the following sentences :

1."Tune in to Channel 15 , please."

Omar told me _____

2."Could you find out about the TV programme at 10 o'clock?"

His mother asked Mohammed _____

3."If I were you , I'd listen to the news on the radio."

Boushra advised her friend _____

4."Turn the television off and do your homework."

Jaber's father told him _____

5."Please watch the film with me."

Shaika's mother asked her _____

Day & date : _____ Language Functions

What would you say in the following situations :

1.Your sister watches television in the dark.

2.You want your brother to record the programme for you.

3.Your brother likes to watch sports on TV instead of playing it.

4.You want your brother to turn on the subtitles because you have poor hearing.

Day & date : _____ **Language Exercise**

Complete the following sentences :

1."Ask me if you don't understand something ."

The teacher told the students _____

2."Show me your homework."

Parents ask their children _____

3."Tell the class what you learned from the TV programme."

Teachers ask students _____

4."Make notes while you are watching from this programme."

The teacher advised his students _____

5."Rewrite your notes at home so they're easier to revise from."

The Student advised another student _____

6."Can you change the channel ,please?"

He asked him _____

7."Can you please turn up the volume for me ?"

She asked me _____

8."Rewind the video for me."

My sister told me _____

9."Hani! Watch this film with me; it's really good!"

He asked Hani _____

10."Can you look for the remote control?"

He wanted him _____

Day & date : _____ Unit 8 Lesson : 5

Phrasal Verbs with *get*

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.get behind with	<i>To not make as much progress as others</i>	
2.get down to	<i>To start doing something seriously</i>	
3.get on	<i>To have a good relationship with someone</i>	
4.get over	<i>To recover</i>	
5.get through	<i>To manage to contact someone</i>	

A.Fill in the spaces by using the words below:

get on / getting over / get down to / get through / got behind with

- 1.My father and his colleagues very well.
- 2.I've had a bad cold , but I'm it now.
- 3.We have an exam in three weeks – I should revising.
- 4.Itried to phone you yesterday but I couldn't
- 5.Naser his work because he was off school for a month.

B: Complete the following mini-dialogue :**Ahmed : What do you do if you can't get through to someone on the phone?**

Ali : _____

Ahmed : How well do you get on with strangers when you first meet them?

Ali : _____

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

1. I think there's something wrong with my phone .People say they've tried to phone me but couldn't get

a. through b. on c. over d. down to

2. If you don't do your homework, you will get.....your work.

a. behind with b. on c. over d. down to

3. All the students in my class get very well.

a. behind with b. on c. over d. down to

4. It takes old people a long time to get colds and flu.

a. behind with b. on c. over d. down to

5. We enjoyed a relaxing holiday , but now it's time to get work again.

a. behind with b. on c. over d. down to

D. Complete the following dialogue :**Teacher : How easy do you find it to get down to revising for tests or exams ?**

1. Student: _____

Teacher : What time do you usually get up on schooldays ? And during holidays?

2. Student : _____

Teacher : What advice would you give to someone who got behind with their school work?

3. Student : _____

Day & date : _____ Unit 8 Lesson : 5

Using else

means "other " and is often used with words like *something , everybody , or nowhere*.

A.Fill in the spaces from the list of words below :

something / anything / everybody / somewhere / nobody

- 1.I'm not enjoying this programme .Can we watch else ?
- 2.I'm still hungry. Can I have else to eat?
- 3.We're the last ones to leave else has already gone home.
- 4.We can't stay here tonight. We'll have to go else .
- 5.I can't understand why else watches the news on TV.I find it very interesting.

B.Choose the correct answer :

Ahmed : Has (1) **anybody/somebody** seen the remote control for the television ?

I've looked in this room, but I can't find it (2) **anywhere/somewhere**.

Omar : And I've looked (3) **anywhere\everywhere** else for it.

Bader : Maybe (4) **anybody\somebody** else has borrowed it and hasn't brought it

back . Did you lend it to (5) **anybody\anything**?

Ahmed : No, I'm sure I didn't .

Omar : Has (6) **anybody\somebody** else been in this room today?

Ahmed : No , (7) **anybody\nobody** else has been in today.

Omar : Did you go (8) **anywhere\somewhere** else?

Ahmed : No, I've been here all the time.

Day & date : _____ **Language Exercise**

Complete the following mini-dialogue :

Teacher : Do you think you watch too much TV?

Student :

Teacher : Do you agree that TV can be educational ?

Student :

Teacher : Why do you think so ?

Student :

Day & date : _____ **Unit 8 Lesson : 7&8**

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.convict	<i>To prove or officially announce that someone is guilty of a crime</i>	
2.equestrian	<i>Of or relating to horse riding</i>	
3.evidence	<i>The available body of facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true</i>	
4.newcomer	<i>A person or thing that has recently arrived in a place or joined a group</i>	
5.news team	<i>Two or more people working together on broadcast or published report of news</i>	
6.prosecution	<i>The institution and conducting of legal proceedings against someone in respect of a criminal charge</i>	
7.thriller	<i>A novel , play or movie with an exciting plot , typically involving crime</i>	

Fill in the spaces from the list of words below :**prosecution – thriller –evidence - convict – equestrian – news team**

1. That channel has got well qualified
2. They plan to hold the Olympics'.....events in another part of the city.
3. There was not enoughto prove him guilty.
4. He wasof armed robbery and sent to prison.
5. The organizers are facing for noise nuisance.

Unit : 9 Uses of Cameras**Day & Date : _____****Unit : 9 lesson :1&2**

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.capability	<i>Power or ability</i>	
2.consumer	<i>The person purchasing goods and services for personal use</i>	
3.ENG	<i>Electronic News Gathering</i>	
4.high-end	<i>Denoting the most expensive of a range of products</i>	
5.hydraulic	<i>Denoting , relating to or operated by a liquid moving in a confined space under pressure</i>	
6.motion picture	<i>A story or event recorded by a camera as a set of moving images and shown in a theatre or on television</i>	
7.nowadays	<i>At present time ; in contrast with the past</i>	
8.pedestal	<i>The base or support on which a statue or column is mounted</i>	
9.period drama	<i>A play belonging to or characteristic of a past historical time</i>	
10.stabilising	<i>Causing to become stable</i>	

Set book Questions

Answer the following questions by writing complete sentences :

1.Camera can be used for other purposes than taking photos. What are the different uses of a camera?

.....

2.What's the difference between the portable professional cameras and the consumer cameras?

.....

3.What are the two types of professional video cameras?

.....

4.Compare between the Camcorders and the Studio cameras.

Camcorders	Studio cameras

5.What are the events that camera operators record?

.....

Day & Date : _____

Unit : 9 lesson :3

Set book Questions

Answer the following questions by writing complete sentences :

1." Everyone is a critic "Explain this quote in your own words.

.....

.....

2.What points should be considered when writing a film review?

.....

.....

3.What qualities do you think make a good film critic?

.....

.....

4.To be successful, any film needs the work of a team behind the scene. Who are the film production team?

.....

.....

5.There are many elements required to make a good film. Mention them.

.....

.....

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.anticipation	<i>The act of predicting and expecting something</i>	
2.cast	<i>The actors in a play or film</i>	
3.everyone's a critic	<i>Everyone has a right to express an opinion (often used in a ironic manner)</i>	
4.soundtrack	<i>A recording of the musical accompaniment to a movie</i>	
5.up to scratch	<i>Up to standard</i>	

Since the beginning of the film industry, film reviews have been an essential way of advising us which films we should see, and which we should avoid. With the increasing rise of Internet journalism, it could be argued that ‘everyone’s a critic’ nowadays. Whether you’re writing for an online magazine, newspaper, fan forum, or even your own **blog**, it’s never been easier to share your opinions. However, it’s the quality that counts, not the quantity, and film reviews should always be well-written. Remember, you are judging somebody else’s creativity, so your own should be up to scratch too! Here is some advice for young writers who think they have some opinions to share:

Enjoy the direction Whilst you are watching your chosen film, keep a notepad and pen handy so you can note your ideas and any memorable moments or quotes. Write down what you think of the plot, you may be impressed by the special effects, but without a decent storyline, the effects are meaningless. Most reviews are only 250-500 words, so don’t waste time retelling the story.

Character analysis

What do you think of the acting? Did the actors have good chemistry? Were **they** appropriately cast? It’s important not to be biased when you are reviewing. Even though the lead character may be played by your favourite actor, it doesn’t necessarily mean they are suited to this film.

The story is important

There are many ways to tell the same story, and it’s the director’s decision how to present each scene to the audience. Do you think the story could have been more interesting or enjoyable? Or were you waiting for each new scene with anticipation, hoping it would be as good as the last?

Don’t forget the others!

Think about the people who are part of a film’s production team, such as editors, costume designers and composers. There are many elements to a good film. Which element did you think stood out the most? Most film award ceremonies have special awards for soundtracks, make-up, special effects, etc., so you should

consider them too before you write your review

Honesty is the best quality

Don’t be shy – the most respected reviewers are always the most honest. Everyone may have told you the film was rubbish, but if you enjoyed it, say so! After you have written your review, don’t forget to reread and edit it before printing your final version.

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

1. The best title for the passage is :.....

- a. The beginning of the film industry .**
- b. The next generation of critics .**
- c. The most respected reviewers**
- d. Film’s production team**

2..The underlined word "blog" means.....

- a. a personal website , most typically written as an ongoing narrative.
- b.a person who connects shots to form a film
- c.the plot or narrative of a film
- d. the feeling of looking forward to something eagerly.

3. The underlined pronoun "they" refers to

- a.actors
- b.plot
- c. character analysis
- 3.film reviewing

B) Read the passage again to answer the following questions

4. There are many elements required to make a good film. Mention them.

.....

.....

5. What points should be considered when writing a film review?

.....

.....

6.How has film reviewing changed since the rise of information technology ?

.....

.....

C) **In four sentences of your own, summarize the qualities that make a good film critic:**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Translation

A. Translate the following into good Arabic :

Don't be shy – the most respected reviewers are always the most honest. Everyone may have told you the film was rubbish, but if you enjoyed it, say so! After you have written your review, don't forget to reread and edit it before printing your final version.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Day & Date : _____

Unit : 9 lesson :4

Passive Verbs	
Form	<p>We form the passive with the appropriate tense of the verb be+ the past participle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After each frame has been filmed , the models are moved. <p>To say who did the action of the verb (the agent) we can include a by phrase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The camera are controlled by traffic police.
Note	<p>We do not need to mention the agent if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.We do not know who the agent is : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This letter was posted the day before yesterday. 2.It is obvious who the agent is : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The thief was arrested . (<i>it is obvious that the police arrested the thief.</i>) 3.It is not important who the agent is : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Television pictures are sent to a monitor.
Use/	-In general , we use passive sentences to focus attention on the information we think is most important.

Meaning	<p>In this passive sentence the supermarket is more important than the person who opened it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large new supermarket was opened last Saturday. <p>In this active sentence the famous singer is more important than the supermarket:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The famous singer opened a large new supermarket last Saturday. <p>-Passive sentences are common in writing than in speech.</p> <p>-Passive sentences are more formal than active sentences</p>
----------------	--

The passive voice

1. What is the main reason for using a passive rather than an active verb?

.....

.....

2. Compare these two sentences :

a. Keyhole surgery saves many lives . (Active)

b. Many lives are saved by Keyhole surgery. (Passive)

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.beckon away	<i>To leave a place because you are drawn to another</i>	
2.category	<i>A class or division of people or things regarded as having particular shared characteristics</i>	
3.characterise	<i>To describe the qualities of something or someone in a particular way</i>	
4.cityscape	<i>The visual appearance of a city or urban area; a city landscape</i>	
5.commentator	<i>A person who comments on events , esp.on television or radio</i>	
6.feature	<i>A distinctive attribute or aspect of something</i>	
7.producer	<i>A person responsible for the financial and managerial aspects of making of a movie or broadcast or for staging a play , opera</i>	
8.screen	<i>To show (a movie or video) or broadcast (a television programme)</i>	
9.spotlight	<i>A lamp projecting a narrow , intense beam of light directly onto a place or person , esp. a performer on stage</i>	
10.sprawling	<i>Spreading out in different directions</i>	

Gulf Film Festival

A.Underline the passive verbs in these extracts from the recording :

- 1.A five-day film festival was held by various prominent Arab film makers between 13th and 18th April 2008.
- 2.Their films were screened in three competitive categories.
- 3.The films are characterized by commentators as being thrilling and dramatic.
- 4.They are being beckoned away from their familiar deserts to the sprawling cityscapes of modern Kuwait.
- 5.The importance of music and harmony in today's world is conveyed.

B. What tenses are the passive verbs in the extracts:

Present simple / present continuous / past simple / present perfect

D. Why doesn't the speaker say who or what does the action in the remaining sentences .Choose from these reasons :

- a. It is not important
- b. He doesn't know
- c. It is obvious

E. Write the passive forms of these sentences:

1. Sixteen film maker from Kuwait shared the spotlight at the festival.
.....
2. All the features , short and documentaries represented life in the Arab world.
.....
3. Diverse films presented in the festival have offered a window onto Arabic culture.
.....

Language Exercise

Rewrite sentences using passive verbs.

1. The director is telling two actors what to do .
.....
2. Other actors are learning their words.
.....
3. The technician is positioning lights.
.....
4. Men are building the test.
.....
5. A cameraman is putting the camera into position.
.....
6. The scriptwriter is rewriting the script.

Language Exercise

Rewrite sentences using passive verbs.

1.They showed a two-hour programme about volcanoes on TV last night.

.....

2.They filmed some of the world's most famous volcanoes from an aeroplane.

.....

3.They also took some amazing shots of the red-hot centre of a volcano.

.....

4.Hot ash burned on of the cameraman.

.....

5.A helicopter rescued the cameraman and took him to the nearest hospital.

.....

6.Nearly 10 million people watched the programme.

.....

7.They are showing it again tomorrow night.

.....

Newspaper stories often use passive verbs. Correct the underlined mistakes .

1.Speed cameras are introducing by some local authorities as away of preventing motorists from driving too fast.

are introducing : _____

2.Speed cameras are installing on busy roads in some countries.

are installing : _____

3.Fines for dangerous driving are increasing by the courts , and motorists who cause serious accidents are sending to prison by judges.

a.are increasing : _____

b.are sending : _____

Day & Date : _____

Unit : 9 lesson :5

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.amicably	<i>friendly</i>	
2.audience	<i>All the people who listen to a speech or a concert</i>	
3.bring up	<i>To raise children</i>	

Singular and Plural Group nouns

There are many nouns in English which refer to group of people .

Collective nouns (singular)	The definitions (plural nouns)
1.Audience	all the people who listen to a speech or a concert.
2.class	students who are taught together.
3.crew	all the people who work on a ship or a plane.
4.family	people who are related to each other.
5.goveromnent	people who make laws for a country.
6.satff	all the people who work in a particular organization.

A.What is the main grammatical difference between the words and the definitions:

class / students: _____

B.How are these two sentences different ? (They are both correct)

- 1.My team is going to win the cup .
- 2.My team are going to win the cup .

Collective Nouns	
Form	Nouns
Use/ Meaning	<p>Many collective nouns to refer to groups of people.</p> <p>Collective nouns are singular .</p> <p>However , they can take a singular or plural verb.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our team is playing really at the moment. • Our team are playing really well at the moment . • My family are all very good at sports. • Our government does everything it can to look after the people . • The ship's crew is always there to answer passenger's questions.

A. Correct the underlined mistakes :

1. The runaway criminal has finally been arrest by a police officer after laborious attempts and has been put in prison.

arrest : _____

2. The doctor of this clinic treat his last patient quickly , before his urgent operation at the hospital.

treat : _____

3. The shop assistant of this department store serve his customers amicably.

serve: _____

4. Kuwaiti parents insists on bring up their children on the basis of developing their appreciation of human values.

a. insists : _____ b. bring up : _____

Day & Date : _____

Unit : 9 lesson :7&8

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.basically	<i>Fundamentally , essentially</i>	
2.fundamentally	<i>Forming a necessary base or core ; of central importance</i>	
3.wholeheartedly	<i>Sincerely</i>	
4.catch	<i>To capture or seize</i>	
5.inexpensive	<i>Cheap ; low-priced</i>	
6.voice-over	<i>A piece of narration in a movie or broadcast , not accompanied by an image of the speaker</i>	
7.congested	<i>So crowded with traffic</i>	

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

1.The students in my class at school hard.

a.works b.work c.is working d. was working

2.More and more people their own video films.

a.is making b. are making c. has made d.makes

3.In my opinion , children too much television .

a. watches b. is watching c. watch d. was watching

B.From a , b , c and d choose the right answer :**voice-over / catch / fundamentally / inexpensive**

1.The..... of well-known actors are often used for characters in an animated film

2.If you want to know how congested the roads are , the traffic news on the radio.

2.Idisagree with the idea that television has had a positive influence on the world.

3.If you ask me , television is an entertainment for everyone.

C. Write what would you say in the following situations :

1. Your friend thinks that many radio stations broadcast news and other useful information , and play popular music.

.....

2. Your father believes that video conference is becoming popular because people like seeing who they are talking to.

.....

3. Your mother wants to know how congested the roads are .

.....

D. Complete the following dialogue :

Mona: I wholeheartedly agree with the idea that television has had a positive influence on the world .

1. Huda :

Mona : On the other hand , I basically disagree with the idea that television does not lead to health problems

2. Huda :

Ahmad : Which are the most popular channels?

1. Salem.....

Ahmad : What are your favourite kinds of programmes?

2. Salem:.....

Day & Date : _____

Focus On

Prepositions of time and place	
Form	<p>Prepositions of time : in / on / from to /</p> <p>Prepositions of place : in / throughout / to</p>
Use/ Meaning	<p>The time preposition on is followed by a day or a date :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'll see you on 21 July. <p>The time preposition in is followed by a year or a time of day:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The author died in 1971. <p>The time preposition from to are followed by a day or a date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The holiday lasted from Wednesday to Sunday. <hr/> <p>The place preposition in refers to something happening at a particular place :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I live in Kuwait City. <p>The place preposition throughout refers to something happening all over a particular area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arabic is spoken throughout the Gulf. <p>The place preposition to refers to something or someone moving towards a particular place :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm going to Dubai next week.

Complete the following fact file about Yousuf Saleh Alyan:

Figures	Facts
1932	
1955	
1961	
1978-1985	
1990-1992	
2007	

Set book Questions

Answer the following questions by writing complete sentences :

1. Why was *Kuwait Times* founded ?

.....

2. What is *Kuwait Times* providing to the Kuwaiti society ?

.....

3. *Kuwait Times* is becoming Kuwait's only multiannual newspaper. Explain.

.....

4. What different issues published in *Kuwait Times* ?

.....

5. *Kuwait Times* is an institution every Kuwaiti can feel proud of .Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer .

.....

6. Do you think that Yousuf Alyan sets a good example for young Kuwaiti journalists ? Why or why not ?

.....

Module 4 :Being Prepared

Unit : 10 Accidents

Day & Date : _____

Unit : 1 lesson :1

A.Complete the following mini-dialogue :

Hanan: Have you ever had an accident ?

Salma:.....

Hanan: How could you have avoided it ?

Salma:.....

Hanan:I wholeheartedly agree with that .Wearing seat belts is very important.

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.attached	<i>Joined to something</i>	
2.automatically	<i>Spontaneously , without conscious, thought or intention</i>	
3. cloth	<i>Woven or felted fabric made from wool, cotton or a similar fibre</i>	
4.cushion	<i>To soften the effect or impact on</i>	
5.detect	<i>To discover or identify the presence or existence of</i>	
6.plug	<i>A device for making an electrical connection, esp. between an appliance and a power supply, consisting of casing with metal pins that fit into holes in an outlet</i>	
7.restraint	<i>A measure or condition that keeps someone or something under control or within limits</i>	
8.strip	<i>A long narrow piece of cloth, paper or plastic</i>	
9.warning	<i>A statement or event that indicates a possible danger, problem or unpleasant situation</i>	
10.vehicle	<i>A thing used for transporting people or goods, esp. on land, such as a car , truck or cart.</i>	

B.Fill in the spaces from the list of words below :

automatically / attached / inflate / plug / restrains

- 1.Smoke alarm is a fire-protection device that detects and gives warning of the presence of smoke.
- 2.A parachute is a cloth canopy that fills with air and allows a person or heavy object to it to descend slowly and safely when dropped from an aircraft.
- 3.An airbag is a safety device fitted inside a road vehicle , consisting of a cushion designed to rapidly in the event of a crash.
- 4.A fuse is a safety device in an electrical consisting of a strip of wire that melts and breaks an electric circuit if the current becomes too large.
- 5.It is a system of belts , ropes or To hold a person to prevent falling or injury.

Set book Questions

Answer the following questions by writing complete sentences :

1.A lot of devices can secure Man's Safety. Mention some.

.....

.....

2."Obedience is the mother of success , and is wedded to safety. Do you agree or disagree with this statement. Why or why not ?

.....

.....

3.from your point of view , which is the most important safety invention? Why ?

.....

.....

Day & Date : _____

Unit : 10 lesson :2

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.safeguard	<i>To protect against something</i>	
2.inflate	<i>To fill (a balloon, tire or other expandable structure) with air or gas so that it becomes enlarged.</i>	
3.feasible	<i>Possible to do easily or conveniently</i>	
4.diluted	<i>(of a liquid) mad thinner or weaker by having had water or another solvent added to it.</i>	
5.collide	<i>To hit with force when moving</i>	
6.strain	<i>A specific type of animal, micro-organism or plant</i>	

Listen / read the article and then complete the following :

Innovations	Locations	How do they operate	Importance
1.Airbags			
2.Smoke Alarms			
3.Vaccinations			

Set book Questions

Answer the following questions by writing complete sentences :

1. " Air bags safeguard car drivers and passengers if they are involved in a car crash". Explain .

.....

.....

2. Why is a smoke alarm an important device in all buildings?

.....

.....

3. Some smoke alarms shouldn` t be put near the kitchen. Why ?

.....

.....

4. Imagine what could happen without the invention of smoke alarms?

.....

.....

5. " Many childhood illnesses , which were ubiquitous in the past, have disappeared because of mass vaccination." Explain .

.....

.....

6. How is vaccination important?

.....

.....

Day & Date : _____

Unit : 10 lesson :3

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.bias	<i>imbalance, unequal distribution of force</i>	
2.collision	<i>a crash of an object into something</i>	
3.considerably	<i>significantly , greatly</i>	
4.foolproof	<i>incapable of going wrong or being misused</i>	
5.skid	<i>of a vehicle: to slide, typically sideways or obliquely, on slippery ground or as a result of stopping or turning too quickly.</i>	

Set book Questions

Answer the following questions by writing complete sentences :

1. Why is it important for drivers and passengers to wear seat belts or straps in a vehicle or on a plane?

.....

2. What can happen in an accident if a car driver is not wearing his/her seat belt?

.....

3. How are crumple zones important?

.....

5 . Do you think that car makers prevent danger in all accidents? Why or why not?

.....

6.Think of future inventions that would secure roads.

.....

Road accidents kill and injure thousands of people every year so car makers are always trying to think of new ways to improve safety for drivers and passengers. Seat belts and anti-lock brakes are two examples of the improvements that have been introduced to vehicles in recent years.

Cars have had seat belts for many years, first in the front seats, then later in the back seats. Seat belts are designed to retain people in their seats, and so prevent or reduce injuries suffered in a crash. Without *them*, a driver or front seat passenger can be thrown through the windscreen in a head-on collision. In modern vehicles, seat belts are also designed to work as the key component in wider injury prevention measures and safety systems. These systems include features, such as airbags and head restraints, which will not be as effective in reducing the risk of injury if an occupant is not wearing a seat belt.

The anti-lock brake system (ABS) helps drivers to avoid accidents by making cars stop more quickly than those with ordinary brakes. Ordinary brakes can lock if the driver presses his foot too hard or too suddenly. The ABS prevents the wheels from locking and this means cars do not skid. Since their introduction, anti-lock braking systems have evolved considerably. Recent versions not only prevent wheel- lock under braking, but also electronically control the front- to- rear brake bias.

In addition to improvements in car safety features, car manufacturers have also strengthened the body of the car. If the car is in an accident the people in it will not be crushed. However, the front and back parts of cars have been weakened, so that if a car is in a crash these ' crumble zones', rather than the passengers inside, will absorb as much of the crash energy as possible in frontal and rear accidents. There is no doubt that, in the future, manufacturers will continue to make their car safer. However, safety devices do not offer a foolproof guarantee: only when everyone drives more carefully will road accidents become a thing of the past.

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

- 1.The best title for the passage could be:.....
 - a. Seatbelts
 - b. Car safety
 - c. The cars are safe but what about the drivers?
 - d. Anti- lock braking system.

- 2. The underlined pronoun ' *them* ' refers to :.....
 - a. Cars
 - b. Seats
 - c. Drivers
 - d. Seatbelts

- 3.The main idea of the last paragraph is:.....
 - a. The importance of seatbelts.
 - b. The improvements in car safety.
 - c. The airbag technology.
 - d. The crumple Zones are effective.

B.Read the passage again to answer the following questions:

4.What are the latest vehicles improvements ?

.....
.....

5.How are seat belts being improved in recent years ?

.....
.....

6.Why is ABS important ?

.....
.....

C. In four sentences of your own, summarize the importance of car safety measures:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Translation

A. Translate the following into Arabic:

Road accidents kill and injure thousands of people every year so car makers are always trying to think of new ways to improve safety for drivers and passengers. Seat belts and anti-lock brakes are two examples of the improvements that have been introduced to vehicles in recent years.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

B. Translate the following into English:

هدى: إن كثير من أمراض الطفولة التي كانت منتشرة في الماضي اختفت.

.....

.....

سارة: ذلك بسبب تطعيم عدد كبير من الأطفال

.....

.....

Day & Date : _____

Unit : 10 lesson :4

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.acquainted with	<i>knowing about something and being familiar with it</i>	
2.confidential	<i>intended to be kept secret</i>	
3.daydearm	<i>to indulge in pleasant thoughts that distract one's attention form the present</i>	
4.decelerate	<i>to reduce speed. slow down</i>	
5.deviate	<i>to depart from an established course</i>	
6.disregard	<i>to pay no attention to, to ignore</i>	

A.What is the main difference in meaning between the two sentences?

- 1.You **should drive** more carefully. 1.....
- 2.You **should have driven** more carefully. 2.....

B.Which sentence refers to the present / future and to the past?

Which sentences are **criticisms** or **late advice** ?

- 1.You **should buy** a car with two airbags. 1.Refers to
It expresses.....
- 2.You **should have bought** a car with two airbags. 2.Refers to
It expresses :.....
- 3.You **shouldn't have bought** a car without airbags 3. Refers to
It expresses :.....

Should/ shouldn't have	
Form	<p>Should + the base form of the verb:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>You should always wear a seatbelt.</i> • <i>You shouldn't use your mobile phone while driving.</i> <p>Should+ have + past participle of the verb:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The motorist should have driven more carefully.</i>
Use/ meaning	<p>We use should for advice or recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>You should wear a seatbelt.</i> (I think it is important). <p>We use should have to criticize or give advice about something in the past:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>He should have driven more carefully.</i> (but he did not drive carefully) • <i>You should have locked the door.</i>
Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He shouldn't go to school late . • He shouldn't have driven so fast .

Write what would you say in the following situations :

1. Your brother went unaccompanied on a fishing trip and got a terrible accident there.

.....

2. Your sister is not paying attention when using electric machines.

.....

1.Read the story and write should have / shouldn't have sentences about the story below:

Last week , a fisherman went unaccompanied on a fishing trip. He got into trouble when he caught a giant fish. Unfortunately , the fisherman was very inexperienced and had forgotten to fasten himself to the boat. The fish was so strong that it dragged the man into the sea. The fisherman had also disregarded the need to tell anyone that he was going fishing, so nobody pursued him. After he had been in the sea for nearly twelve hours , a ferry rescued him.

The fisherman **should have tied** himself securely to the boat.

He **shouldn't have gone out** alone in the boat.

a.He should have

b.He shouldn't have

.....

2.Read the story and choose the best answer :

Mr Ahmed was driving home from work in his car. He was daydreaming about the weekend. When he came to a sharp bend in the road, he put his foot on the brake to decelerate , but the car was going too fast. It deviated from the road , slammed into a bush and stopped. Mr Ahmed was not harmed.

a.Mr Ahmed (**should have / shouldn't have**) been thinking about the weekend.

b.He (**should have / shouldn't have**) been driving so fast .

c.He (**should have / shouldn't have**) driven more slowly .

3.Read the story and choose the best answer :

Mohammed , who works at the head office of the Central Bank of Kuwait, had a shock yesterday when he was shredding some confidential letters. As he was putting the last letter in , he saw through the window someone he was acquainted with .As he learned forward to wave to his friend , Mohammed's tie went into the shredder. Luckily Mohammed switch off the machine before he was injured.

a.He (**should have / shouldn't have**) waved to his friend.

b.He (**should have / shouldn't have**) watched what he was doing.

Write what would you say in the following situations:

1. Your brother was hurt in a car accident as he was driving his bike on the road.

.....

2. The bus fell in a hole in the middle of the street because the driver didn't pay attention to the road signs.

.....

3. Your friend bumped her head when the car hit a wall for she was not wearing the seatbelt.

.....

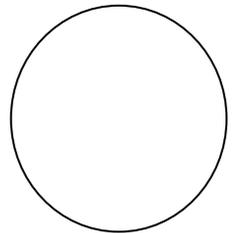
4. Your sister could not control the car because she was driving too fast.

.....

5. Your mother forgot the spaghetti on the stove and burned it.

.....

Date : _____ **Language Exercise**

**A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:**

1. The headquarters of the United Nations is New York.

- a. in** **b. on** **c. at** **d. of**

2. In most countries, people drive the right.

- a. in** **b. on** **c. at** **d. of**

3. I usually buy a newspaper my way to work.

- a. in** **b. on** **c. at** **d. of**

4. The course begins 7 o'clock .

- a. in** **b. on** **c. at** **d. of**

Date : _____

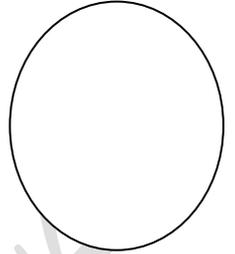
Language Exercise

A. Correct the underlined mistakes:

1. He always gets her car out of the garage at nine o'clock on the morning.

a. her :

b. on :



2. She often take Mr. Hodges into town after breakfast.

a. take:

3. They rarely finds a parking place near the shops.

a. finds :

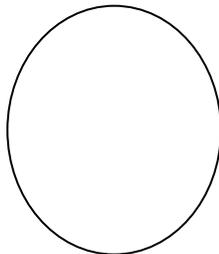
4. Mr Hodges sometimes park his car in a garage.

a. park:

5. I sometimes fly in Florida with my parents on winter.

a. in:

b. on:



Date : _____

Language Exercise

B. Do as shown between brackets:

1. There is a new restaurant on Road Park. (Make Negative)

.....

2. They have got a problem with their homework. (Make Negative)

.....

3. We often go for a walk with our dog. (Make negative)

.....

Day & Date : _____

Unit : 10 lesson :5

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.cautious	<i>attentive to potential problems</i>	
2.intentional	<i>done on purpose ; deliberate</i>	
3. perseverance	<i>persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success</i>	
4.falsehood	<i>the state of being untrue</i>	
5.fundamental	<i>forming a necessary base or core; of central importance</i>	
6.toothy	<i>having or showing large , numerous teeth</i>	
7.ungung	<i>not celebrated</i>	
8.venomous	<i>full of hatred or anger</i>	
9.watchful	<i>watching or observing someone or something closely</i>	

Fill in the spaces from the list of words below :

cautious / perseverance / fundamental / intentional / venomous / toothy

- 1.You should be verywhen you are making a campfire.
- 2.His mistake was to rely too much on other people.
- 3.Sami has shown greatin trying to overcome his handicap.
- 4.The fire that broke out last night turned out to be
5. Her.....remarks upset a lot of people.
6. No one liked the new attendant`ssmile.

Suffixes

Note : The endings of words often tell us whether they are *nouns*, *adjectives*, *verbs*, etc. For example, many words that end in *-ment* are **nouns**, and many words that end in *-ous* are **adjectives**.

A. Find nine nouns and seven adjectives. Write them in the timetable below:

intentional / toothy / watchful / cautious / merriment / equipment
 / management / physicist / fundamental / falsehood / venomous
 / regulation / reliability / slighter / perseverance / foreigner

Nouns	Adjectives
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.
8.	
9.	

Date : _____

Language Exercise

B. Choose the correct answer between brackets :

1. My grandma was (**hospital** / **hospitalize**) with chest pains a week ago, but now she's fine.

2. Due to poor fact checking, it's taking us a while to (**validate** / **valid**) the information.
3. Those seminars will (**widen** / **wide**) our perception of the importance of human values in our lives.
4. Some compound nouns in English are two separate words and others are (**hyphenated** / **hyphen**)
5. The new government is working hard to (**beautify** / **beauty**) the city center.

Date : _____

Language Exercise

B. Choose the correct answer between brackets :

1. The new clinic should (**lighten** / **light**) the responsibilities of the other local health services.
2. Medals for bravery are awarded to (**glorify** / **glory**) the achievements of otherwise unsung heroes.
3. Slow down! It is (**danger** / **dangerous**) to drive too fast in a residential neighborhood.
4. Pedestrians should be (**care** / **careful**) when they cross the road.
5. Some (**motor** / **motorists**) drive too fast.

Date : _____

Language Exercise

B. Choose the correct answer between brackets :

1. In the (**rain** / **rainy**) season , roads flood and houses are damaged .
2. (**Environment** / **Environmental**) organizations are trying to persuade people to use public transport.
3. In many countries , the (**govern** / **government**) builds and repairs roads and motorways.
4. The (**lead** / **leader**) of the group had an accident yesterday; someone should replace him.
5. The Teachers make great use of volunteer (**help** / **helpers**).

Day & Date : _____

Unit : 10 lesson :7&8

A.Fill in the spaces from the list of words below :

filled up / got over / checked up on / called on / break down / giving away

- 1.I my flu, but it took nearly two weeks.
- 2.She the shopping trolley with food.
- 3.The old jeep had a tendency to just when I needed it the most.
- 4.The boys promised to the condition of the summer house from time to time.
- 5.The filling station was..... petrol.
- 6.The teacherstudents in the back row to pay attention.

Set book Questions

Answer the following questions by writing complete sentences :

1.Car accidents occur daily worldwide. Give reasons.

.....
.....

2.Car accidents can be avoided if

.....
.....

A.Complete the following mini- dialogue:

A witness: I saw an accident.

Emergency service:

A witness: It is at 28 street beside the petrol station.

Emergency service: can you describe it?

A witness :

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.CEO	<i>Chief Executive Officer</i>	
2.emergency services	<i>the public organization that respond and deal with emergencies when the occur</i>	
3.fire drill	<i>a practice of the emergency procedures to be used in case of fire</i>	
4.monkfish	<i>a bottom-dwelling fish of European water</i>	
5.object	<i>to say something to express one's disapproval of or disagreement with something</i>	
6.over the moon	<i>happy, joyful</i>	
7.wed	<i>to link or combine closely.</i>	

A.Fill in the spaces from the list of words below :

over the moon / object / CEO / drill / monkfish /

- 1.I was..... to receive this present.
- 2.My parents to me sleeping late at the weekend.
- 3.I addressed my letter to the directly .
- 4.They had finished the fire before I arrived.
- 5.Sami ordered a huge for dinner.

B.Choose the correct word in these sentences :

- 1.When the phone rang I thought it was my sister but it was (nobody / somebody) else.
2. There are sixty seconds in (an hour / a minute)
- 3.It was a long flight , but the (audience / crew) looked after us very well.
- 4.To find out what is happening in your area, listen to your local (radio/ space) station.
- 5.You can see the surface of the moon very clearly through a (telescope / teletex).

Progress Test

What is video-conferencing ?

1.Choose the correct answer between brackets :

Video-conferencing is a method (**of / to**) working which lets two or more people (**in / on**) different places see and hear each other at the same time. As well as allowing people (**to / of**) talk and listen to each other , it is also possible to share documents on (**the / their**) computers , such as Internet pages and software. Video-conferencing technology (**has / have**) been used in business situations (**for / since**) several years, but it is also used (**by / in**) different ways in schools , colleges and universities.

Video-conferencing can be (**used / using**) as a teaching method by teachers or can be used (**for / to**) let guest speakers or experts in other cities or countries talk (**at / to**) pupils and students. Because the technology allows two-way communication , pupils (**and/ for**) students can ask and answer questions , and can discuss things (**to / with**) each other. Video-conferencing also allows groups of schools (**at / in**) different parts of a country or in different countries to work (**in / on**) projects together. This is (**more / much**) cheaper and easier than organizing real visits. A video-conferencing system needs (**any / some**) basic equipment : a screen (**and / or**) monitor , a camera , a microphone and a speaker. Communication can (**take / taking**) place using an Internet connection.

2.Summarize how video-conferencing can benefit schools

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3.Join the following by using a relative clause :

1.Video-conferencing lets people talk to each other face-to-face. People are often miles apart.

.....
.....

2. Video-conferencing is a cheap and easy way of communication .It can be used in business or education.

.....
.....

3.My dad's office has a special meeting room for video-conferencing. The office is in Kuwait City.

.....
.....

4.Schools should invest in the latest technology for their students. These schools have descent funding.

.....
.....

4.Rewrite the following sentences using the passive verbs :

1.Companies are selling thousands of computers every day on the Internet.

.....

2.Computers have made our lives a lot easier.

.....

3.People are downloading more and more programmes from the Internet.

.....

4.In the past , people did not pay for some of these downloads.

.....

Module 4 Being Prepared

Unit : 11 The planet in danger

Date : _____

Unit : 11 Lesson :1

English words	Definitions	Arabic meaning
1. deforestation	<i>the cutting or burning down of all the trees in an area</i>	
2. unbearable	<i>not able to be tolerated</i>	
3.sting	<i>to feel or cause to feel a sharp tingling or burning pain !</i>	

Set book Questions

Type of danger	Why is it dangerous ?
1.pollution	
2.global warming	
3.deforestation	
4.endagered species	

1. Our planet is in danger due to many factors .Mention them.

.....

2. Which one do you think is the most dangerous? Why?

.....

3.How do you think people can help to overcome these problems ?

Date : _____

Unit : 11 Lesson :2

English words	Definitions	meaning
1. appraise	<i>to judge the value or quality</i>	
2. partnership	<i>association; collaboration</i>	
3. aquaculture	<i>the rearing of aquatic animal so or the cultivation of aquatic plants for food.</i>	
4. fund	<i>to provide with money with for a particular purpose</i>	
5. joint	<i>shared, held or made by two or more people or organizations to gather</i>	
6. marine	<i>found or produced by the sea .</i>	
7. recreation	<i>activity done for enjoyment when one is not working.</i>	
8. red tide	<i>a discoloration of seawater caused by a bloom of toxic red organism</i>	
9. sustainable	<i>able to be maintained at a certain rate or level.</i>	
10. overall	<i>total</i>	
11. ecological	<i>environmental, biological</i>	

Write what would you say in the following situations:

1. People are worried about the threat of environmental pollution.

.....

2. Some experts believe that global warming affects our climate.

.....

3. Your friend thinks that Acid rain may have caused major environmental damage

.....

Kuwait Bay

The British organization CEFAS (Centre for Environment , Fisheries , and *Aquaculture* Science) is working in *partnership* with the local Environment Public Authority (EPA) to *appraise* and improve the *ecological* quality of Kuwait Bay. EPA is an organization that has set developmental goals at all levels: regional , national and international .Provoked by recent *red tide* events , the Kuwait government is *funding* this *joint* project , since Kuwait Bay is an important the Kuwait Bay is an important *marine* resource. The project will develop a supervision strategy to enhance the water quality of Kuwait Bay and protect human health. It provides employment , *recreation* , food and wildlife habits. Therefore , to make sure these resources are available in the long term , the bay must be managed in a *sustainable* way, which is the *overall* aim of the project. During her interview with Kuwait Times , Dr Michelle Devlin said , " This project will help everyone enjoy Kuwait's waters for years to come."

Set book Questions

Answer the following questions :

1.What does CEFAS stand for ?

.....

2.What does EPA stand for ?

.....

3.What are the aims of the joint project between CEFAS and EPA?

.....

.....

4. Give your opinion on projects like the Kuwait Bay. Can they save the planet?
How?

.....

.....

5.What are the characteristics of Kuwait Bay ?

.....

6. Red Tides have become a global disaster recently. What are the dangers of this event .

.....

Date : _____

Unit : 11 Lesson : 3

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.hybrid	<i>the off spring of two plants or animals of different species or varieties</i>	
2. kidnap	<i>to take away illegally by force</i>	
3.nominal	<i>existing in name only</i>	
4.toenail	<i>the nail at the top of each toe.</i>	
5.tusk	<i>a long pointed tooth that sticks out of the animals like elephants</i>	

Set book Questions

1.A lot of animals are endangered with extinction. Give reasons.

.....

2.Every year thousands of acres of trees are cut down. Give reasons.

.....

3.How can government protect endangered species of animals from extinction?

.....

**4.Are you for or against spending so much money on saving endangered animals ?
 Why?**

.....

Orangutans were once widespread throughout south-east Asia but now are only found in the wild on the islands of Borneo and Sumatra. Ten years ago there were approximately forty thousand orangutans in the wild. There are now around twenty thousand, and this number is decreasing every year. There are many reasons why orangutans have become endangered. One important reason is habitat destruction. Our planet is continually changing, causing habitats to be altered and modified.

The natural habitat of the orangutan is the forest, but the forest itself is in danger. Every year thousands of acres of trees are cut down for wood and to give farmers new land to grow their crops. Serious forest fires also destroyed large areas of forest in the 1990s. Orangutans depend on the forest for shelter and food and need large areas to find insects and fruit to eat.

For poor people living in these areas, orangutans can bring in money, but can also be a threat. Because of the reduction in the size of the forest where they live, orangutans sometimes eat some of the crops that farmers grow. Therefore, it is common for people to kill adult orangutans to protect their crops, and to kidnap and sell baby orangutans as pets. However as adults, orangutans can be aggressive and difficult to keep.

Due to the trade in animal parts, many species suffer high rates of exploitation. Since the start of the 20th century, poaching has significantly reduced the population of African elephants in certain regions. Currently, the African Elephants has nominal governmental protection, but poaching is still a major threat to the African Elephant's survival. Illegal hunting creates orphans, who are unable to care for themselves, and removes mature elephants from the population, thereby preventing the birth of new elephants.

Zoologists distinguish between two species of African elephants; the African Forest Elephant and the African Bush Elephant. The latter has a longer and narrower jaw bone, rounder ears, a different number of toenails, straighter and downward-pointing tusk, and is of a considerably smaller size. However, hybrids between the two species commonly occur.

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

1.The best title for the passage could be:.....

- a. Orangutans.
- b. Elephants.
- c. A fight for survival
- d. Borneo and Sumatra.

2.The pronoun "itself" refers to:.....

- a. the wild
- b. the orangutan
- c. wood
- d. the forest

3.The main idea of the last paragraph is:.....

- a. two species of African elephants
- b. African Bush Elephant.
- c. different number of toenails.
- d. African Bush Elephant..

B:Read the passage again to answer the following questions:

4.Why have orangutans become endangered?

.....

.....

5.Where do orangutans live ?Why ?

.....

.....

6.Why are orangutans killed by farmers ?

.....

.....

7.Why are African elephant endangered ?

.....

.....

C. In four sentences of your own, summarize the following :

Why are Orangutans endangered?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Translation

A. Translate the following into good Arabic:

Due to the trade in animal parts, many species suffer high rates of exploitation. Since the start of the 20th century, poaching has significantly reduced the population of African elephants in certain regions.

.....

.....

.....

.....

A. Translate the following into good English :

Date : _____

Unit : 11 Lesson : 4

Fill in the spaces from the list of words below :

endangered / hybrids / kidnap / nominal

- 1.The number of orangutans is decreasing every year. There are many reasons why orangutans have become
- 2..... between the two species commonly occur.
- 3.People baby orangutans but adults are difficult to keep.
- 4.The African Elephant has governmental protection , but illegal hunting is still a serious issue.

Stative verbs & dynamic verbs

Dynamic verbs	Stative verbs
<p>Verbs which refer to actions are called <i>dynamic verbs</i>.</p> <p>We can use them in simple and continuous tenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I usually drink coffee every morning for breakfast.</i> • <i>This morning I am drinking tea.</i> 	<p>Verbs which refer to conditions or states are called <i>stative verbs</i>.</p> <p>We usually use these verbs in continuous tenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I believe traffic pollution is bad for us. (Not I am believing)</i> • <i>Do you know where she lives? (Not Are you knowing.)</i> <p>We use stative verbs to express what we think or believe and how we feel.</p>

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.anticipate	<i>to regard as probable ; to expect or predict</i>	
2.consent	<i>to give permission for something to happen</i>	
3.contradict	<i>to deny the truth by asserting the opposite</i>	
4.dread	<i>to anticipate with great apprehension of fear</i>	
6.suspect	<i>To doubt the genuineness or truth of</i>	
5. fell	<i>To cut down</i>	

A.Put the verbs which people use to talk about their thoughts and feelings in the extracts from the interview into these two lists:

- 1.I **do not think** things are getting better.
- 2.I **suppose** global warming is the most serious problem for me.
- 3.The pollution is unbearable. I **believe** it`s making people ill.
- 4.I **reckon** this is causing global warming.
- 5.I **love** wild animals, and I **hate** to think that more of them will become extinct.
- 6.I **know** what the problems are: people are hunting.

Thoughts	Feelings
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	1. 2. 3.
What tense are all these verbs in?	Each verb is in the present simple tense

Then add these verbs to your lists:

consent / anticipate / dread / realize / suspect / contradict

What is the difference in meaning between the following:

a. I **think** we should protect wild animals. (believe/ have in mind)

b. I **am thinking** about tigers and pandas. (believe/ have in mind)

a. I **anticipate** things will improve. (imagine/ wait)

b. I **am anticipating** that my brother will call. (imagine/ wait)

Feeling verbs	
1. Fear	I fear the world is becoming a more dangerous place.
2. Hate	Some animals hate the rain.
3. Like	She likes animals.
4. Love	He loves activity holidays.
We can use some thinking/ believing verbs in continuous tenses. If we do this their meaning changes:	
a. I think we should protect wild animals (think= believe)	a. I expect things will improve. (expect= believe)
b. I am thinking about getting a bike (think= consider)	b. I am expecting a letter from my penfriend. (expect= wait for)

Correct the verbs between brackets :

1. What (**you / wear**) last winter ?
2. I can't stand cartoons. I (**think**) they are silly.
3. Diana (**usually / not sit**) Next to Ellen.
4. I (**not take**) the bus to school today.

Thinking verbs	Examples
1.Know	We don` t know what to do.
2.Suppose	I suppose she`s spent all her money.
3.Understand	I do not understand much about science.
4.Agree	I agree with you.
5.Believe	He believes everything he reads in the newspapers.
6.Expect	Do you expect to see him tomorrow?
7.Suspect	I suspect she`s caught my cold.
8.Think	do you think things are getting worse.
9.Reckon	I reckon to leave at 3 o` clock.
10.Realize	Do you realize how disappointed I am?

Complete this short article with correct form of the verbs in brackets :

Faisal runs a giant panda centre in China. He (**believe**).....that the world must do something now to save the giant panda. 'In 20 years it will be too late,' he (**say**)..... . 'We must save some large areas of bamboo forest now. I (**not think**)..... we'll be able to do it if we wait more than five years.' Currently ,Faisal (**spend**) much of his time trying to persuade people to give money to support the work of his centre. He fears that he won't be able to achieve his aim , but he always (**think**) of new ways of making money to help his animals.

A. Complete the following dialogue :

Interviewer: What is global warming ?

Environmentalist:

Interviewer :How do you think people can protect the environment and stop global warming?

Environmentalist:

Interviewer :What do you believe will happen if people don't stop felling the rainforests?

Environmentalist:

Interviewer: Streets are crowded with cars which leads to air pollution. What do you think we should do to solve this problem?

Environmentalist:

Date : _____ Language Exercise

Correct the underlined mistakes:

1.The **destroy** of the forests of Borneo is **threaten** orangutans.

- a. Destroy :..... b. threaten :.....

2.People have great **difficult** looking after adult orangutans.

- a. difficult:.....

3.Charities try to **persuasion** people to **gave** money to their causes.

- a. persuasion :..... b.gave :.....

4.The government is **hold** campaigns to save the orangutan from **extinct**.

- a.hold :..... b.extinct:.....

Date : _____

Unit : 11 lesson : 5

Compound nouns	
Form	Noun+ noun
Use/ meaning	<p>We combine two nouns to make a new idea.</p> <p>This can become one word or remain as two words.</p> <p>The first noun often acts as an adjective, describing the second noun.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A bathroom (<i>a room for baths</i>) - A hairbrush (<i>a brush for hair</i>) - The chair leg (<i>the leg of the chair</i>)

These nouns have two or more parts. Use a word from list A and another from list B to form compound nouns.

A	B	Compound Nouns
animal	change	
climate	site	
global	fumes	
landfill	habitat	
exhaust	warming	

Choose one of the compound nouns and talk about this subject

.....

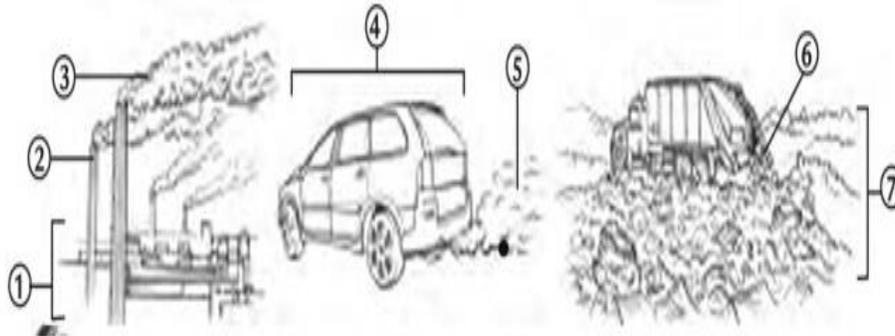
.....

.....

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1. dump	<i>to deposit or dispose of (garbage , waste or unwanted material),typically in a careless or hurried way</i>	
2. exhaust pipe	<i>a pipe on a car or machine through which waste gases pass</i>	
3. landfill site	<i>a place to dispose of refuse and other waste material by burying it and covering it with soil.</i>	
4.smokestack	<i>a chimney or pipe for discarding smoke from a ship, a factory, etc):</i>	

A.Choose the correct word to describe each part of the picture below :

smokestack / exhaust fumes / factory / landfill site / smoke / vehicle / waste



- 1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....
 5..... 6..... 7.....

B.Fill in the spaces from the list of words below :

smokestack / exhaust pipe / landfill site

- 1.Look at that factory. There's lack smoke coming from the 24 hours a day , 7 days a week.
- 2.Exhaust fumes from the..... of vehicles can make it difficult for people to breathe.
- 3.There is a on the outskirts of our city where they dump people's waste.

Set book Questions

1.What are the results of the bad behavior of man towards nature?

.....
.....

2.Air, we breathe is polluted. Give reasons

.....
.....

Date : _____ Language Exercise

Do as shown between brackets :

1.You can hear what I'm saying. You keep quiet. (Join by using if)

.....

2.I won't invite my classmates to a party. I know them well (Use : until)

.....

3.He arrived home. I had already cleaned the house . (Use : by the time)

.....

4.The first quiz was easy. This one is extremely difficult .(Join by using whereas)

.....

5.She's snobbish. People like her . (Use : yet)

.....

6.We're broke .We can't buy anything . (Join by using since)

.....

Date : _____

unit : 11 lesson : 7&8

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1. amend	<i>to make better ; to improve</i>	
2. anxiety	<i>a feeling of worry , nervousness or unease</i>	
3.tackle	<i>to make determined efforts to deal with a problem or difficult task</i>	
4.symposium	<i>a conference or meeting to discuss a particular situation</i>	
5.plight	<i>a dangerous , difficult or otherwise unfortunate situation</i>	
6.international	<i>existing or occurring between two or more nation.</i>	
7.worldwide	<i>extending or reaching throughout the world</i>	
8.confront	<i>to threaten</i>	
9.chiefly	<i>above all, mainly</i>	

Complete the following mini-dialogue :

Son : Why are trees being cut down ?

Father :.....

Son : What happens to the wood from the trees? And what happens to the land?

Father :.....

Son : I think that this is an important environmental issue.

List the different types of pollution and suggest ways to solve these problems

Pollution	Solution
1.Cutting down trees leads to air pollution	
2.	
3.	

The Editor*Natural Kuwait Magazine***Dear sir ,**

This letter is to everyone who is attending this week's **international symposium** on the environment in Geneva.

We are students in our last year at high school and we are writing to express our **anxiety** about the environmental **plight** which **confronts** the world today.

We are **chiefly** concerned with the effects of global warning , which will have a **worldwide** impact over the next hundred years. We are not only worried for ourselves , but also for our children and our grandchildren.

Our own government is working very hard to **tackle** this problem , but we know that the situation can only be **amended** if all countries throughout the world work together.

So, at your symposium this week , we hope you can all agree on action that will help to protect the Earth for now and for future generation.

Yours faithfully,

56 pupils from Kuwait High School.

Read this open letter and answer the following questions :

1. Whom is the letter to ? Whom is it from ?

.....

2. What is the main worry expressed in this letter ?

.....

3. Is the letter written in formal or informal language ? Give two examples.

.....

Set book Questions

Answer the following questions :

1.How are the governments protecting the environment?

.....
.....

2.Mention the different types of pollution and how can we solve them :

.....
.....

3.What is global warming ?

.....
.....

4.How do you think people can protect the environment and stop global warming?

.....
.....

5.What do you believe will happen if people don't stop felling the rainforests?

.....
.....

Unit 12 : The Power of Nature

Date : _____

Unit : 12 lesson : 1 &2

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1. calamity	<i>an event causing great and often sudden damage or distress; a disaster</i>	
2. alongside	<i>close to the side of ; next to</i>	
3. flare up	<i>to burn with a sudden intensity</i>	
4. overflow	<i>to flood or flow over a surface or area</i>	
5. dam	<i>a barrier , typically of concrete , constructed to hold back water</i>	
6. accumulate	<i>to gather together or acquire an increasing number or quantity of</i>	
7. prolonged	<i>continuing for along time or longer than usual</i>	
8. shortage	<i>a state or situation in which something needed cannot be obtained .</i>	

Set book Questions

1. Give some examples of the remarkable power of nature :

.....

2. How can people prepare themselves against the power of nature ?

.....

3. What people do which shows that they respect the remarkable power of nature?

.....

4. Scientists cannot stop nature threats completely, but there are things that they can do to make them less hazardous. What can they do ?

.....

5. What are the advantages of building river dams?

.....

Date : _____

Unit : 12 lesson : 1 &2

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.costly	<i>costing a lot</i>	
2. expert	<i>a person who has a comprehensive and authoritative skill in a particular area</i>	
3. mullet	<i>a chiefly marine fish that is widely caught for food</i>	
4. prohibit	<i>to prevent ; to make impossible !</i>	
5.quake	<i>to shake or tremble</i>	
6.remarkable	<i>worthy of attention</i>	
7.remedy	<i>a means of counteracting or eliminating something undesirable }</i>	

Set book Questions

1.How can we reduce the costs of earthquakes?

.....

2.What are the bad results of natural disasters?

.....

3.Can you think of other ways of preventing disasters? How ?

.....

4.'Man masters nature not by force but by understanding.'Do you agree or disagree? Why ?

.....

5.People can be prepared for natural disasters with the help of their governments. Do you agree ? Why or why not

.....

Date : _____

Unit : 12 lesson : 3

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1. intensity	<i>strength , power</i>	
2. lethal	<i>sufficient to cause death</i>	
3. moist	<i>slightly wet; damp or humid</i>	
4. spinning	<i>rotating ; revolving; turning around</i>	
5.storm cellar	<i>a room below ground level, typically used for hiding or burning</i>	
6.vortex	<i>spinning rapidly and pulling things into the centre</i>	

Set book Questions

1.What are tornadoes? Tornadoes are defined as.....

.....
.....

2.What are the sources that meteorologists can collect information from?

.....
.....

3.How do governments protect their citizens from natural disasters?

.....
.....

Tornadoes Fact File

Places tornadoes Can occur	
Some types of tornadoes	
Lifespan of tornadoes	
Distance tornadoes travel	
Information collection sites	

Only five minutes

Tornadoes are violent, rotating columns of air which are in contact with both the ground and a cloud. Tornadoes can be found in a variety of sizes and intensities, and have been known to reach speeds of up to 400 kph, although speeds of less than 200 kph are far more common. They can occur at any time of the year, last between ten minutes and several hours, and travel anywhere between 3 km and 100 km, depending on their strength. They can cause damage to nature and property and can sometimes be lethal. North America and the Caribbean are tornado hot spots, experiencing an average of a thousand tornadoes every year. They are also frequent in parts of Europe, although European tornadoes are not normally as severe as those in USA.

Tornadoes habitually follow thunderstorms. They start when the storm pulls warm, moist air into itself. The warm air moves upwards but at certain height the moisture turns into cold water or rain. This rain starts to fall, producing a mixture of rising warm air and falling cold air. Winds turn this mixture into a spinning tube. If the end of this tube touches the ground, a tornado is born.

There are several varieties of tornado, including multiple vortex tornadoes, which have more than one column of spinning air, satellite tornadoes, which are small tornadoes that form around larger ones, and waterspouts, which are tornadoes that form above water.

Although meteorologists can collect information from an increasing amount of sources, such as satellites, radar, weather stations and weather balloons, it is almost impossible to predict exactly when a tornado is going to occur. Because of this it is impossible to fully protect people from tornadoes. However, governments do warn people when they think a tornado is likely, educate them about safety procedures during a tornado and help provide aid and shelter during clean- up operations. They also prepare evacuation plans to get people to safety, and build large communal storm cellars in which several hundred people can be shielded from the worst effects of the storm.

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

1.The main idea of the first paragraph is:.....

- a. What is a tornado.
- b. Places of tornadoes.
- c. Sizes of tornadoes.
- d. Speeds of tornadoes.

2.The underlined pronoun which refers to :.....

- a. Tornadoes.
- b. Multiple vortex tornadoes.
- c. Winds.
- d. Cellars.

3.The underlined word storm cellar means:.....

- a. Strength , power.
- b. Sufficient to cause death.
- c. A room below ground level, typically used for hiding or burning.
- d. Slightly wet; damp or humid.

B.Read the passage to answer the following questions :

4.What are tornadoes? Tornadoes are defined as.....

.....

.....

5.What are the sources that meteorologists can collect information from?

.....

.....

6.How do governments protect their citizens from natural disasters?

.....

.....

C. In four sentences of your own, summarize the following :

how do governments protect their people from natural disasters?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Translation

A. Translate the following into good Arabic:

There are several varieties of tornado, including multiple vortex tornadoes, which have more than one column of spinning air, satellite tornadoes, which are small tornadoes that form around larger ones, and waterspouts, which are tornadoes that form above water.

.....

.....

.....

.....

B. Translate the following into English:

سميرة : لقد حاول الناس تجنب الكوارث و التهديدات الطبيعية .

نورا: فعلى سبيل المثال نحن لا نعيش على ضفاف نهر يفيض أو بجانب بركان يشتعل.

Date : _____

Unit : 12 lesson : 4

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1. announce	<i>to make a public and typically formal declaration about a fact , occurring or intention</i>	
3.regularly	<i>often, frequently</i>	

A.Complete the sentences by reporting the things that these people said:

1."Our town floods **regularly**."

She said that

2."It flooded twice last month."

She said that

3."The volcano is erupting."

The reporter **announced** that

4."We heard noises coming from the volcano."

People told the journalist that

5."There had been other eruptions before the volcano erupted last week."

Geologists confirmed that

B.Complete the sentences by reporting the things that these people said:

1.'My house is near the river.'

Omar said that

2.' They are building flood defence.'

Waleed said that

3.'The river flooded the twon last week.'

Amal said that

4.'They built the hotel on spring.'

The journalist said that

Reported Speech : To report what someone said :

1. Use *say/ said*

We can add <i>that</i> after the reporting verb:	"I was very busy." Ahmad said (that) he was very busy.
we must use a noun or a pronoun after the verb <i>tell:</i>	" I won a prize for English." He told his father he had won a prize for English.
Other reporting verbs: explain / report / admit / promise / replied / confirm	" I am late because of the storm" He explained that he was late because of the storm. The journalist reported that everything was back to normal. He admitted that he had been driving carelessly

Choose the correct answer:

1. He (said- told) he would come.
2. She (said- told) me she would come.
3. She said she (is playing- was playing – were playing) then .
4. He told his mother he (can- may- could) do it.
5. She said she (writes – wrote- had written) the letters the day before.
6. She said she (had already come- has already come- have already come)
7. She (said- told) her mother bought a car.

2.Change the pronouns:

Reported Speech			
Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
I	<i>She-he</i>	Our	<i>Their</i>
You	<i>She / he / I / they / we</i>	ours	<i>Theirs</i>
We	<i>They</i>	as an object	
Me	<i>Him-her</i>	you	<i>Her-him-me-them-us</i>
My	<i>His-her</i>	your	<i>Her-his-my-their-our</i>
Mine	<i>His-hers</i>	yours	<i>Hers-his-mine-theirs-ours</i>
Us	<i>Them</i>		

Report what people said about living in a tornado area.

1.'I saw the tornado pick up a car and throw it into the air.'

The farmer said :.....

2.'I shouted to my wife and we both ran into the garden.'

The farmer said

3.'If we had been there , we'd be dead.'

The farmer said

4.'I saw the building fall down.'

Another resident said :.....

5.'I saw parts of houses , clothes and plants in the air.'

The resident said.....

6.'I couldn't believe my eyes.'

The resident said

3.Change the verb(s) in relation to the introductory verb:

Reported Speech	
Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Present Simple <i>I <u>am</u> very busy</i>	Past Simple <i>Ahmad said he <u>was</u> very busy</i>
Present Continuous <i>I <u>am staying</u> here</i>	Past Continuous <i>He said he <u>was staying</u> there</i>
Past Simple <i>The town <u>flooded</u> last week</i>	Past Perfect <i>She said the town <u>had flooded</u> the week before</i>
Present Perfect <i>It <u>has erupted</u> twice this year.</i>	Past Perfect <i>He said It <u>had erupted</u> twice that year</i>
Future Simple <i>I <u>will see</u> you tomorrow.</i>	would +bare infinitive <i>He said he <u>would see</u> me the next day.</i>
can	could
shall	should
may	might

Report what people said about living in a tornado area.

1.'The tornado was 150 metres wide at the bottom and 700 metres at top.'

The policeman said.....

2.'As it came towards us , we all ran in different directions.'

The Policeman said

3.'I've seen tornadoes before .'

A taxi driver said

4.'"I have driven through several bad ones, but I've never seen one like this before.'

He said that

4.Change other words where necessary :

Reported Speech			
Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Today	<i>that day</i>	this	<i>that</i>
tonight	<i>that night</i>	these	<i>Those</i>
last week	<i>the week before</i>	here	<i>There</i>
next week	<i>the week after</i>	Now	<i>then</i>
come	<i>go</i>	ago	<i>before</i>
yesterday	<i>the day before</i>	tomorrow	<i>the next day</i>

1. "I want to go camping this summer."

Youssef said (that)

2. "We are having a party next Friday."

Laila said (that)

3. "I finish my assignments yesterday."

Ahmed said (that)

4. " I was buying some groceries when the accident happened here."

Dad said (that)

Date : _____

Unit : 12 lesson : 5

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1.mansion	<i>a large , impressive house</i>	
2.turnoff	<i>a junction at which a road branches off from the main road</i>	
3.come in	<i>when the tide comes in, the sea moves towards the land</i>	
4.go out	<i>to become extinguished , to recede to low tide.</i>	
5.perilously	<i>dangerously , hazardously</i>	
6.previous	<i>existing or occurring before in time or order</i>	

Water

What happens to the water as it travels from the cloud to the sea?

Fill in the spaces from the list of words below :

falls / flows / runs / rises / overflows / floods / comes in / goes out

1.The rain from the clouds on to the hills.

2.The stream into the rivers.

3. The river through the city .

4.The water level in the river

5.The river its banks .

6.The water the town.

7. When the tide , the water level rises.

8.When the tide , the water level falls.

Note :The present simple form of verbs are used here .

High / tall

High and tall have similar meanings , but *tides are high* and *trees are tall*.

Choose the correct answer between brackets :

- 1.He is only fourteen years old , but he's nearly as (**high/ tall**) as his father.
- 2.The water level in the river is perilously (**high / tall**).
3. The rooms in the president's mansion have beautiful (**high / tall**) ceilings.
- 4.The city centre is full of (**high / tall**) modern buildings.
- 5.You should go to bed if you have a (**high/ tall**) temperature.
6. People are buying vehicles made in their own countries because of the (**high/ tall**) price of imported cars.

high	water / ceiling / temperature / price /
tall	people / buildings / trees

Phrasal verbs vs. Compound nouns

Compound nouns : turnoff / lookout / takeout / printout , etc

Phrasal verbs : turn off / take off / look out , etc ...

Choose the correct answer between brackets :

- 1.This is where you should (**turnoff / turn off**)
- 2.The children built a (**lookout / look out**) in the tree.
- 3.This huge corporation is trying to (**take over / takeover**) our company.
- 4.Don't miss the (**turnoff/ turn off**)\
5. Let's get Chinese (**takeout / take out**) for dinner.
6. Have you seen the (**printout / print out**) from the travel agent?

Date : _____

Unit : 12 lesson : 7 & 8

Word	Definitions	Meaning
1. absolutely	<i>with no limitation , totally</i>	
2. demanding	<i>requiring much skill or effort</i>	
3. impractical	<i>not sensible or realistic</i>	
4. lessen	<i>to make or become less</i>	
5. map out	<i>to plan something carefully</i>	
6. pros and cons	<i>advantages and disadvantages</i>	
7. propose	<i>to put forward</i>	
8. standard	<i>erving as a slandered of measurement or value</i>	
9. supply	<i>an amount available</i>	
10. wasteful	<i>spending something of value carelessly</i>	

Complete the following dialogues:

1. Reporter : Why do you think it would be impractical to map out a building that would be absolutely safe in an earthquake ?

Engineer :

Reporter : What kind of building materials do you think would lessen the impact of an earthquake ?

Engineer :

2. Ahmed: I reckon that there would be no need for new sources of water if everyone used it sensibly.

Adel :

Ahmed : But I don't believe that it is possible to meet the increasing demand for water by telling people to be less wasteful with water.

Adel :I work for a company which builds equipment for discovering sources of water and I will help you.

Ahmed :.....

Set book Questions

1.How do some governments solve the water shortage problem?

.....
.....

2What useful tips would you give to someone who is concerned about how much rubbish he discards every week?

.....
.....

3.Do you think that it is important to find solutions for rubbish? Why or why not ?

.....
.....

4.Suggest what people can do to make the world a safer place to live in :

.....
.....

Date : _____

Writing Exercise

"Man masters nature not by force but by understanding ."

Write a report of 14 sentences suggesting **what people can do to make the world a safer place to live in**

The following ideas may help you :

- **Protecting wildlife.**
- **Respecting the environment**
- **Being safe**

I.Introduction

.....

II.Body

1. protecting wildlife:

- a. We should not disturb any animals or birds .*
- b. We must take care not to damage plants when we are driving or walking.*
- c. We must not feed or touch any animals.*

2. Respect the environment :

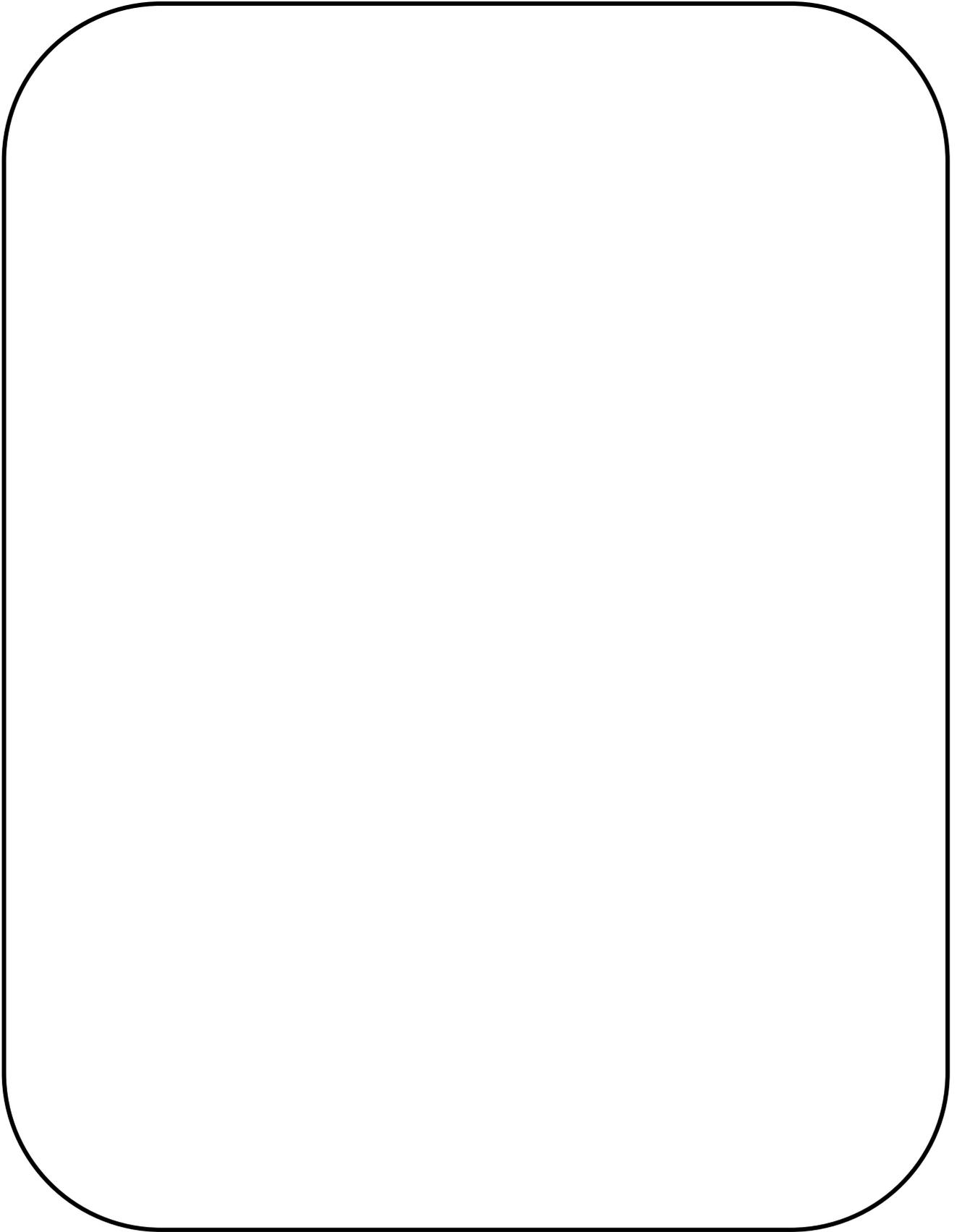
- a. We should not leave rubbish on land or in water.*
- b. Do not take anything with you , such as rocks , plants or birds' eggs.*

3.Be safe :

- a. We should be ready for extreme weather .*
- b. Take the right equipment and clothes.*
- c. Stay with your group.*
- d. Don't try to do anything you have never done before.*

III.Conclusion

.....



Date: _____

Focus on

Fill in the missing parts of the following mini- dialogue:

Laila: I wouldn't want to live in the middle of America

Mona:.....?

Laila: Because it's called tornado alley. They have so many tornadoes, it's scary.

Mona:That's scary. Why do they have so many?

Laila:

Mona: Yes, you're right. Conditions are perfect for tornadoes.

Set book Questions

1.What are the aims of establishing Nature Reserves?

.....
.....

2.Mention the Nature Reserves in Kuwait:

.....
.....

3.Some nature reserves cost a lot of money .Do you think they are important? Why or why not ?

.....
.....

Fact File

Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Nature Reserve		
1.	When it was established ?	
2.	What was its original name?	<i>The National Park of Kuwait</i>
3.	How big is it ?	
4.	What makes it a safe haven for many rare species of flora and fauna?	<i>Hills , beaches , pools , reed-beds ,cliffs and uplands.</i>
5.	What are the endangered species living there ?	<i>Falcons , deer , lizards , golden eagles and flamingos</i>
6.	Who plant and take care of the endangered species of plants there ?	
7.	Why was it established ?	

Correct the underlined mistakes :

1.The Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Nature Reserve was establish to protect Kuwait's ecosystem.

a.establish:.....

2.It was also hope that the site would encourage young Kuwaitis to take an interest in environmental issues.

a.hope:.....

2.The reserve is commit to restoring indigenous flora and fauna.

a.commit:.....

3.One of the most important plants being cultivate within the reserve is Kuwait's national flower, the Arfaj.

a.cultivate:.....

Progress Test

Reported Speech

1. " Are you going to be home late . Your dinner is getting cold."

Anwar's parents asked him if

2. 'I'm sorry , we're full , but you can wait if you like.'

The restaurant manager told Anwar

3. 'Can you read your essay to the class?'

The teacher asked Anwar if

4. 'I found myself in a very critical situation while climbing the last rock.'

Anwar told his friend

Should have / shouldn't have

Write what would you say in the following situations :

1. Your brother didn't know what to do when his car broke down as he was driving home last night.

.....

2. Samia and Hanan didn't know what to do yesterday evening , so they stayed in and watched TV.

.....

3. Your friends arrived half an hour late at the restaurant. It was full . They hadn't reserved a table.

.....

4. Your friend's parents had been worried because she came home late.

.....

Parts of speech

Choose the correct answer between brackets :

- 1.The directive required equal (**treatment / treat**) of all employees.
- 2.The sudden (**appearance / appear**) of the director startled the students.
- 3.The committee are more interested in obtaining results than in (**theorizing / theory**).
- 4.My classmates and I undertook research about the (**historical / history**) background of the English language.
- 5.My English teacher told me to (**shorten / short**) my essay to a three-paragraph summary.
- 6.We were looking for a suitable (**mountainous / mountain**) area in order to film the scene about free climbing.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- 1.You can't drive forward so you mustof the parking space.
 a.turned off b. took off c. back out d. look over
- 2.The room was far too bright. She some of the lights.
 a.turned off b. took off c. go off d. look over
- 3.My father recentlya small business.
 a.turned off b. took off c. go off d. took over
- 4.That food is almost out of date. It willsoon.
 a.turned off b. took off c. go off d. took over
- 5.Could youthis exercise for me? I want to check everything is correct.
 a.turned off b. took off c. go off d. look over

.....

صحيفة بيت عبد المطيب