



OVER TO YOU

"GRADE-11"

Second Term

Remedial Worksheets

2021 / 2022

Student's Name:

Class:

رسالة الى ولي الأمر:

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

الدروس المعلقة 2021 – 2022

الوحدة التاسعة WB (ماعدى القواعد)

الوحدة 12 WB + SB (ماعدى القواعد)

Date	Remarks	Signature

Day:

Date: / /

Module (3): The Media
Unit 7: Broadcasting

Unit 7 - Lessons: 1 & 2 **S.B pages: 56 & 57**

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
broadcast	n.		film industry	n.	
collectively	adv.		invention	n.	
digital	adj.		set	n.	
dispatch	v.		station	n.	
entertainment	n.		transistor	n.	
evolve	v.		video recorder	n.	

Vocabulary

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

(**digital – broadcast – invention – entertainment - dispatched**)

- 1- There is a live of the football match on Sports 2 Channel now.
- 2- TV reporters will be to Russia to cover the 21st FIFA World Cup.
- 3- Hilton Resort offers endless possibilities for and fun for families.
- 4- Theof the wheel was an important milestone in the history of the world.

Set Book

1- What policy does Kuwait's Official Media follow?

.....

2- Which means of media do you prefer? Why?

.....

3- Kuwait's official media follows a flexible policy. Discuss.

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 7 - Lesson: 3

W.B pages: 48 & 49

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
adversely	adv.		glorify	v.	
dedication	n.		innumerable	adj.	
deterrent	n.		remote	adj.	

Choose the most suitable answers from a, b, c and d:

- 1- With enough hard work and complete, anything is quite possible.
a. entertainment b- deterrent c- invention d- dedication
- 2- A prison sentence can be a very effective for offenders.
a- deterrent b- invention c- dedication d- broadcast

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

(remote – glorify – dedication – innumerable – adversely)

- 1- The earthquake has destroyed most of the buildings in many places.
 2- My grandfather's health was affected by the changeable weather.
 3- Technological innovations have brought benefits for humanity.
 4- Movies which violence may be responsible for the rise in crime rates.

Set Book

1-What are the advantages and disadvantages of the media?

.....

2- Mention some bad effects of media.

.....

3- Why do you think media has to be as truthful as possible?

.....

4- Media is always a reliable source of knowledge. Do you agree? Why?

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 7 - Lesson: 4 & 5

S.B pages: 58 & 59

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
bring about	ph.v		reveal	v.	
demonstrate	v.		telecommunication	n.	
disappointing	adj.		teleprinter	n.	
half	n.		tension	n.	
potential	n.		transatlantic	adj.	
prominent	adj.		victory	n.	
resident	n.		zealous	adj.	

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word(s) from the list:

(demonstrate – tension – bring about – victory – teleprinter)

- 1- These results convincingly that our remedial plans are working well.
- 2- It took hours of negotiations to a reconciliation between the two sides.
- 3- The ideal arrangement is to have a communicating between the two rooms.
- 4- When you are in, find something fun to do. Your thoughts will become clearer.

Choose the most suitable answers from a, b, c and d:

- 1- in the last game gave us a psychological advantage over our opponents.
a. Victory b- Teleprinter c- Half d- Deterrent
- 2- Only the most supporters of humanitarian aids are in favor of charities.
a- potential b- remote c- zealous d- disappointing
- 3- Figures to be officially released this week that unemployment rate is still rising.
a- reveal b- dispatch c- glorify d- evolve

Grammar

Relative Clauses (defining and non-defining)

Relative clauses are non-essential parts of a sentence. They may add meaning, but if they are removed, the sentence will still function grammatically. There are two broad types of relative clauses in English.

DEFINING CLAUSES

A **defining clause** tells us which specific person or thing we are talking about in a larger group of people or things. If a defining relative clause is removed, the meaning of the sentence changes significantly. A defining relative clause is not separated from the rest of the sentence by commas or parentheses.

Examples:

- The woman **who visited me in the hospital** was very kind.
- The umbrella **that I bought last week** is already broken.

NON-DEFINING CLAUSES

A **non-defining clause** gives us more information about the person or thing we are talking about. If a non-defining relative clause is removed from a sentence, we lose some detail, but the overall meaning of the

sentence remains the same. Non-defining relative clauses are always set off from the rest of the sentence with commas or parentheses.

Examples:

- The author, **who graduated from the same university I did**, gave a wonderful presentation.
- My mother, **who is 86**, lives in Paris.

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

1. My uncle, has just come from London, is very rich.
a- whom b- who c- whose d- which
2. The old lady, I met yesterday, lives alone.
a- whom b- when c- where d- which
3. I have got a friend father owns a computer shop.
a- whom b- who c- whose d- which
4. I shall never forget the day I graduated from university.
a- where b- when c- who d- which

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

- 1- A player was rewarded. The player expressed his great joy. **(Join with 'who')**
a- The player who was rewarded expressed his great joy.
b- The player who expressed his joy was rewarding.
c- The player was rewarded who expressed his joy.
- 2- Very few people can remember the day **(Complete)**
a- where they first came into primary school.
b- which they first came into primary school.
c- when they first came into primary school.
- 3- William Shakespeare,, wrote so many plays and poems. **(Complete)**
a- who was born in 1564 and died in 1616
b- whom was born in 1564 and died in 1616
c- whose was born in 1564 and died in 1616
- 4- I live in a house. The house is near the seashore. **(Join with 'where')**
a- The house I live in where is near the seashore.
b- The house where I live is near the seashore.
c- I live in a house where is near the seashore.

Prefixes

Prefixes are two letters or more which are attached to the beginning of a word to make a new one.

Examples: in- ir- im- dis- un- il- tele- re-
 ...honest ...correct
 ...happy ...patient
 ...text ... legal

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 7 - Lessons: 7 & 8

S.B pages: 60 & 61

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
consume	v.	
electronic device	n.	
electronics	n.	
portable	adj.	
rank	v.	

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

(rank – electronic device – portable – electronics – consume)

- 1- In the field of consumer, Philips is determined to remain a world leader.
- 2- computers are good for accessing information while travelling.
- 3- Sony prices high compared to those of other contemporary companies.
- 4- We should rethink of the way we energy. We should be wiser.

Set Book

1- How do you think the Internet has affected the way we consume radio and TV?

.....

2- In your opinion, how have electronic devices changed our life?

.....

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Some of your classmates write on their classroom desks.

.....

2. Your brother has failed his driving test for the second time.

.....

3. You want to persuade your friend to go to the cinema with you.

.....

4. Your cousin wants you to tell him about your plans for the next summer holiday.

.....

Translation

Translate the following into good English:

علي: يتبع الإعلام الرسمي الكويتي سياسة مرنة تقوم علي التعاون المتبادل واحترام شؤون الدول الأخرى.
حمد: تلك السياسة مخططة بشكل جماعي مع التأكيد على التنمية الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والسياسية.

.....

.....

Day:

Date: / /

WRITING AN ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAY

Many people believe that the media play positive roles in our life, whereas many others have an opposite opinion. Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), expressing both views and stating your own opinion.

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

Outline

I- Introduction:

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.....

II- Body:

Paragraph (1):

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Paragraph (2):

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III- Conclusion:

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Day:

Date: / /

Unit 8: Television Watching Habits
Unit 8 - Lessons: 1 & 2 S.B pages: 62 & 63

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
age-appropriate	adj.		miss out on	ph. v	
channel-surf	v.		promote	v.	
comedy	n.		provoke	v.	
inactivity	n.		tune out	ph. v	
mentally	adv.				

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

- The United Nations Organization was created to peace and security.
a- miss out on b- tune out c- promote d- provoke
- You can by the remote control until you find your favourite programme.
a- promote b- provoke c- tune out d- channel-surf

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

(miss out on – promote – provoke – comedy – inactivity – tune out)

- Unemployment may a sense of alienation from society.
- Most children prefer watching films to tragedy ones.
- Those who will not come to the picnic will all the tremendous fun.
- If the actor's performance is boring, the audience will switch off and

Set Book

1- What is your favourite T.V programme? Why do you like it most?

.....
.....

2- How can we avoid the negative effects of T.V?

.....
.....

3- What are the positive and negative influences television has on people's lives?

.....
.....

4-How can you consume TV appropriately?

.....
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 8 - Lesson: 3

W.B pages: 54 & 55

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
accuracy	n.		prime time	n.	
core programming	n.		staggering	adj.	
fractional	adj.		teaching aid	n.	
on average	expr.		visualize	v.	
primarily	adv.				

Choose the most suitable answers from a, b, c and d:

- Educational programmes are important. So, they must be shown at the
a- teaching aid b- inactivity c- prime time d- accuracy
- Using a/an is extremely important for introducing new lexical items.
a- prime time b- teaching aid c- accuracy d- inactivity
- Thanks to medical care, people are living much longer than before.
a- accuracy b- on average c- comedy d- inactivity

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

(core programming – primarily – prime time – visualize – accuracy)

- I tried to my friend's house while he was describing it in a detailed way.
- Before you submit your exam paper, check it to ensure its and coherence.
- Children's must be specifically designed to serve their educational needs.
- This course is designed for people who use English as a foreign language.

Set Book

- T.V can be educational. Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer.

.....

- Why are educational programmes on T.V important?

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 8 - Lessons: 4 & 5

S.B pages: 64 & 65

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
get behind with	ph. v		get through	ph. v	
get down to	ph. v		occasionally	adv.	
get on	ph. v		record	v.	
get over	ph. v		tune in	ph. v	

Choose the most suitable answers from a, b, c and d:

1. My father is always angry with me because I my work.

a- get behind with b- get down to c- get on d- get over

2. I can't meet my friends as I intend to studying for my exams.

a- get behind with b- get down to c- get on d- get over

3. Although Hamad is a newcomer, he can..... very well with his classmates.

a- get through b- get down to c- get on d- get over

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

(get on – get over – occasionally – record – tune in)

1- It took my brother several years to the pain of losing his job.

2- To control your expenditures, you should everything you spend.

3- Most people infringe the law by forgetting to wear their seatbelts.

4- You might better with your parents if you showed them some courtesy.

5- to BBC tonight at 9 o'clock. There will be an attractive political debate.

Grammar

Reported Speech: infinitive with to (advise, like, prefer, tell, want)

Infinitives with to {advise, like , prefer , tell , want }

We use these verbs with a noun \ pronoun + to +the base form of the verb.

Phrasal Verbs with 'Get'

Word	Definition
get behind with	not to make as much progress as others
get down to	to start doing something seriously
get on	to have a good relationship with someone
get over	to recover
get through	to manage to contact someone

Indefinite pronouns

	Person	Place	Thing
All	everyone everybody	everywhere	everything
Part (positive)	someone somebody	somewhere	something
Part (negative)	anyone anybody	anywhere	anything
None	no one nobody	nowhere	nothing

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

- 1- This programme is boring. Can we watch else?
a- somewhere b- everything c- nothing d- something
- 2- The police surrounded the robber's house. He could find to go.
a- nothing b- anything c- nowhere d- no one
- 3- Nasser got..... his work because he was off school for a month.
a- through b- over c- behind with d- away with
- 4- My father and his colleagues get..... very well.
a- on b- through c- over d- down to
- 5- We will have the final exams in three weeks. We should get revising.
a- behind with b- down to c- through d- over

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

- 1- **They didn't go (somewhere) yesterday as the weather was very bad. (Correct)**
 a- They didn't go anything yesterday as the weather was very bad.
 b- They didn't go everywhere yesterday as the weather was very bad.
 c- They didn't go anywhere yesterday as the weather was very bad.
- 2- **I rang the doorbell several times, but it seems that there is (anybody) at home. (Correct)**
 a- I rang the doorbell several times, but it seems that there is everybody at home.
 b- I rang the doorbell several times, but it seems that there is nothing at home.
 c- I rang the doorbell several times, but it seems that there is nobody at home.
- 3- **My mother asked Ali 'can you show me the way to the supermarket?' (Report)**
 a- My mother asked Ali to show me the way to the supermarket.
 b- My mother asked Ali to show her the way to the supermarket.
 c- My mother asked Ali not to show him the way to the supermarket.
- 4- **'Don't close the door', said my teacher. (Report)**
 a- The teacher asked me to not close the door.
 b- The teacher asked me to close not the door.
 c- The teacher asked me not to close the door.

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 8 - Lessons: 7 & 8

S.B pages: 66 & 67

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
convict	n.		news team	n.	
equestrian	adj.		prosecution	n.	
evidence	n.		thriller	n.	
newcomer	n.				

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

(evidence – news team – convicted – equestrian – newcomer)

1. My neighbour was of armed robbery and was sent to prison.
2. There was not enough to prove him guilty. So, the judge set him free.
3. The felt bored because he couldn't adapt to the new living conditions.
4. The worked hard to collect any useful information about the tragic accident.

Language Functions

What you would say in the following situations:

- 1- You want your mother to tune in to the educational programme.
.....
- 2- Your brother thinks that educational programmes are not important.
.....
- 3- Your friend prefers watching recorded TV programmes at school to revise school subjects.
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Writing

Some people enjoy watching T.V for a long time, but others believe that watching too much TV has many negative effects especially on teenagers. Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), **discussing both views and stating your own opinion.**

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

Outline

I- Introduction:

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II- Body:

Paragraph (1):

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Paragraph (2):

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III- Conclusion:

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Day:

Date: / /

Unit 9: Uses of Cameras
Unit 9 - Lessons: 1 & 2 S.B page: 68&69

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
capability	n.		motion picture	n.	
consumer	n.		nowadays	adv.	
ENG	abbr.		pedestal	n.	
high-end	adj.		period drama	n.	
hydraulic	adj.		stabilizing	adj.	

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

- 1- Every should complain if he/she is not satisfied with the service they receive.
a- pedestal b- motion picture c- consumer d- capability
- 2- These tests are beyond the of an average 12-year-old.
a- period drama b- capability c- pedestal d- motion picture

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

(pedestal / hydraulic / nowadays / high-end / stabilize)

- 1-, children prefer using their mobile phones to reading books.
- 2- Doctors are trying their best to the patient's health conditions
- 3- A studio camera is always fixed on a professional to be kept fixed.
- 4- My uncle has a/an department store in Salmiya which sells fashionable things.

Set Book

1- Nowadays, cameras are used for many purposes. Mention some. OR: What are the uses of cameras in the modern world?

.....

.....

2- Mention some events that camera operators can record.

.....

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 9 - Lessons: 4 & 5

S.B pages: 70&71

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
amicably	adv.		commentator	n.	
audience	n.		court	n.	
beckon away	ph.v		feature	n.	
bring up	ph.v		producer	n.	
category	n.		screen	v.	
characterize	v.		spotlight	n.	
cityscape	n.		sprawling	adj.	

Choose the most suitable answers from a, b, c and d:

- Books in the library are divided into different according to their genres.
a- cityscapes b- spotlights c- courts d- categories
- My mother was furious when she saw my books everywhere in my room.
a- sprawling b- stabilising c- high-end d- hydraulic
- As the curtain rose and the actor appeared, the began clapping and cheering.
a- commentator b- spotlight c- audience d- category

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(court – amicably – brought up – producer – commentator)

- Let's look for another channel. I don't like those talkative sports
- At the end of the meeting, the two parties have settled their conflicts
- The suspect has been charged with fraud and will appear in the tomorrow.
- James Cameron is both the director and the of the American movie "Titanic".

Grammar
Passive Verbs

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple (is / are)	I <i>clean</i> my room. She <i>cleans</i> the rooms.	My room is cleaned by me. The rooms are cleaned by her.
Past simple (was / were)	She <i>cleaned</i> her room They <i>cleaned</i> the room.	Her room was cleaned by her. The rooms were cleaned by them.
Present perfect Has been Have been	I <i>have cleaned</i> my room. She <i>has cleaned</i> the rooms.	My room has been cleaned by me. The rooms have been cleaned by her.
Past perfect (had been)	He <i>had cleaned</i> his room. They <i>had cleaned</i> the rooms.	The room had been cleaned by him. The rooms had been cleaned by them.

Present continuous (is / are being)	I'm <i>cleaning</i> the room. She <i>is cleaning</i> the rooms.	The room is being cleaned by me. The rooms are being cleaned by her.
Past continuous (was / were being)	I <i>was cleaning</i> the room. We <i>were cleaning</i> the rooms.	The room was being cleaned by me. The rooms were being cleaned by us.
Future (will be)	I will upgrade my phone easily.	My phone will be upgraded easily.
Modal verbs (..... + be)	I <i>can clean</i> my room. I <i>will clean</i> the room. I <i>must clean</i> the room. I <i>could clean</i> the room.	The room can be cleaned. The room will be cleaned. The room must be cleaned. The room could be cleaned.

Collective Nouns

A collective noun is used to refer to an entire group of persons, animals or things; it therefore includes more than one member.

Examples:

- People: *class, family, group, staff*
- Animals: *flock, herd*
- Things: *bunch, collection, pack, set*

Singular and plural verbs with collective nouns

A plural collective noun takes a plural verb: *Families **enjoy** this restaurant.*

A singular collective noun usually takes a singular verb: *Our family **enjoys** this restaurant.*

When to use a singular verb

When all the members of a collective noun are performing an action as a unit (and that's usually the case), use a singular verb.

Examples:

- The *cast* **is** celebrating the success of the play with a party after the performance.
- A wolf *pack* **hunts** as a group.

When to use a plural verb

When the members of a collective noun are performing an action as individuals, use a plural verb. In this case, all or some members of the group are doing something independently of the other members; the group is not acting together as a unit.

Examples:

- The *cast* **have** been practising their lines.
- The *flock* **were** running off in every direction.
- The *staff* **disagree** on the proposal.

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

1- My brother will get marriedthe 25th of June

a- in **b- at** **c- with** **d-on**

2- A new supermarket in our area next month.

a- opened b- will be opened c- was opened d- open

3- You are interestedcollecting old coins, aren't you?

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

4- New wider roads.....to solve the traffic problem in Kuwait.

a- are building b- must build c- must be built d- should build

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

1- Motion picture camera operators produce images [Change into passive]

- a- Images were produced by motion picture camera operators.
- b- Images are produced by motion picture camera operators.
- c- Images have been produced by motion picture camera operators.

2- They are installing speed cameras on busy roads to prevent motorists from driving fast. (Passive)

- a- Speed cameras are installed on busy roads to prevent motorists from driving fast.
- b- Speed cameras were being installed on busy roads to prevent motorists from driving fast.
- c- Speed cameras are being installed on busy roads to prevent motorists from driving fast.

3- We can find security cameras everywhere. (Form a question)

- a- Where we can find security cameras?
- b- Where can we find security cameras everywhere?
- c- Where can we find security cameras?

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 9 - Lessons: 7&8

S.B page: 72&73

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
basically	adv.		inexpensive	adj.	
catch	v.		voice-over	n.	
congested	adj.		wholeheartedly	adj.	
fundamentally	adv.				

(basically / catch / congested / voice-over / wholeheartedly)

- 1- I appreciate your help.
- 2. It is always crowded here. The streets are often heavily with traffic
- 3. Khaled earns a lot of money doing for TV commercials.
- 4. This book is about human relationships.

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

- 1. Your brother believes that television has had a positive influence on the world.
.....
- 2. Your friend thinks that digital cameras are of great importance.
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Writing

The field of film industry has changed dramatically throughout history. Some people think that going to the cinema and watching a movie is more enjoyable, while others believe watching a movie at home is better. In not less than 14 sentences (160 words), plan and write an essay **discussing both views and state your own opinion.**
(NB: Your writing should include an introduction, two body paragraphs and a conclusion)

Outline

Introduction:

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Body:

Paragraph (1):

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Paragraph (2):

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Conclusion:

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Day:

Date: / /

Focus On (Kuwait Times) S.B page:74
Reading Comprehension

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

1- The best title to the text is

- a- Kuwait Times and Yousuf Saleh Alyan
- b- Kuwait news
- c- Yousuf Saleh Alyan
- d- newspapers in Kuwait

2- The word "expatriates" in the first paragraph means

- a- Enemies
- b- The Kuwaitis
- c- Emigrants
- d- Tourists

3- The underlined pronoun "him" refers to

- a- members
- b- languages
- c- Yousuf Saleh Alyan
- d- Sabah Al-Khaled Al-Sabah

4- According to the last paragraph, Alyan founded Kuwait Times approximately at the age of ...

- a- sixty-five
- b- twenty-nine
- c- seventy-five
- d- forty-five

Answer the following questions:

5- What was Alyan's intension when he founded Kuwait Times newspaper?

.....

6- How did Kuwait Times increase its reach?

.....

7- How did Alyan see the free press?

.....

8- What did Sheikh Sabah Al Khaled Al Sabah state?

.....

Set Book

1-Why was Yousif Saleh Alyan considered one of the patriotic sons of Kuwait's journalism?

.....
.....

2-Why was 'Kuwait Times' launched? Why was Kuwait Times established?

.....
.....

Grammar

Prepositions of Time and Place	
Form	Prepositions of <i>time</i> : in / on / from to / Prepositions of <i>place</i> : in / throughout / to
Usage / Meaning	The time preposition on is followed by a day or a date: Example: I'll see you on 21 July.
	The time preposition in is followed by a year or a time of day: Example: The author died in 1971.
	The time preposition from to are followed by a day or a date: Example: The holiday lasted from Wednesday to Sunday.
	The place preposition in refers to something happening at a particular place: Example: I live in Kuwait City.
	The place preposition throughout refers to something happening all over a particular area: Example: Arabic is spoken throughout the Gulf.
	The place preposition to refers to something or someone moving towards a particular place: Example: I'm going to Dubai next week.

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

1- Kuwait Times newspaper is spreadthe world, thanks for Saleh Alyan.

a- on

b-throughout

c-to

d-from

2-Alyan received a degree in Politics and Economics in London1955

a- on

b- throughout

c- to

d-in

3- They used to liveParis, but now they are somewhere in Australia..

a- on

b- at

c- in

d- throughout

Day:

Date: / /

Module (4): Being Prepared

Unit 10: Accidents

Unit 10 - Lessons: 1 & 2

S.B page: 78&79

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
attached	adj.		plug	n.	
automatically	adv.		restraint	n.	
cloth	n.		safeguard	v.	
collide	v.		strain	n.	
cushion	v.		strip	n.	
detect	v.		vehicle	n.	
diluted	adj.		warning	n.	
feasible	adj.		inflate	v.	

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(collided – feasible – diluted – warnings – restraint)

1. This medicine needs to be in 20 milliliters of hot water.
2. A school buswith a truck yesterday, but fortunately nobody was hurt.
3. Educational applications are for all those who use android devices.
4. The bad weather was the main to our progress towards the island.

Choose the right answers from a, b, c and d:

- 1- Some cars have windscreens that can rain and activate automatically.
a- collide **b- detect** **c- cushion** **d- dilute**
- 2- It's better to wear a helmet when you ride a motorbike. It will you.
a- safeguard **b- inflate** **c- detect** **d- decrease**
- 3- We have to think of a plan to finish the project as soon as possible.
a- diluted **b- attached** **c- feasible** **d- medical**
- 4- It's dangerous to put more than onein one socket.
a- strip **b- strain** **c- cloth** **d- plug**

Set Book

1- Mention some innovations that keep us secure in our lives.

.....

2- What are the benefits of smoke alarms? How do they keep us safe?

.....

3-In your opinion, where is the best place to fix a smoke alarm?

.....

4- What are the benefits of vaccinations?

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 10 - Lesson 3

W.B pages: 70 & 71

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
bias	n.		foolproof	adj.	
collision	n.		retain	v.	
considerably	adv.		skid	v.	

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

- The was so enormous that all the occupants of the two cars were killed.
a- cloth b- plug c- strip d- collision
- The car because of the slippery condition of the road.
a skidded b-retrained c- inflated d- detected
- There was clear evidence of a strong against him.
a- collision b- bias c- plug d- strip
- The seatbelt you in your seat in case of a serious car accident.
a- skids b- retains c- shreds d- collides

Set Book

- In your opinion, which new inventions added to cars that make them safer?
.....
- Safety devices in cars do not offer a foolproof guarantee. To what extent can this be true? Justify your answer.
.....
- You can avoid many of the common accidents by following many steps. Mention some.
.....
- Airbags, Seatbelts and ABS improve safety for drivers and passengers. Do you think that such inventions can totally prevent road accidents?
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 10 - Lessons: 4 & 5

S.B pages: 80&81

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
acquainted with	adj.		intentional	adj.	
cautious	adj.		overcome	v.	
confidential	adj.		perseverance	n.	
daydream	v.		securely	adv.	
decelerate	v.		shred	v.	
deviate	v.		slam into	ph.v	

disregard	v.		toothy	adj.	
drag	v.		unsung	adj.	
falsehood	n.		venomous	adj.	
fundamental	adj.		watchful	adj.	
inexperienced	adj.				

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

(**confidential – decelerate – inexperienced – perseverance – shred – venomous**)

- 1- You should, otherwise we will collide with this truck.
- 2- workers will not be able to keep their jobs for a long time.
- 3- Hard work and can lead to success with flying colours.
- 4- This information is top secret and You should deal with it carefully.

Choose the right answers from a, b, c and d:

- 1- He doesn't seem to understand the difference between truth and
a- perseverance b- falsehood c- restraint d- collision
- 2- She is not onlybut she is also a liar.
a- cautious b- intentional c- watchful d- venomous
- 3- This certificate is an important document, and should be kept
a- securely b- fundamentally c- feasibly d- harmfully
- 4- With hard work and patience we can.....our problems.
a- shred b- drag c- overcome d- decelerate

Grammar

Should / Shouldn't have	
Form	<p>Should + the base form of the verb: Examples: -You should always wear a seatbelt. -You shouldn't use your mobile phone while driving.</p> <p>Should+ have + past participle of the verb: Example: <i>The motorist should have driven more carefully.</i></p>
Usage / Meaning	<p>We use should for advice or recommendation: Example: <i>You should wear a seatbelt. (I think it is important).</i></p> <p>We use should have to criticize or give advice about something in the past: Examples: -He should have driven more carefully. (but he did not drive carefully) -You should have locked the door.</p>
Negative	<p>Examples: -He shouldn't go to school late. -He shouldn't have driven so fast.</p>

Suffixes

Suffixes are a letter or group of letters added to the ending of words to change their meaning or function.

Noun Suffixes		
Suffixes	Meaning	Examples
-er	someone who performs an action	helper, teacher, preacher, dancer
-ion	the action or process of	celebration, opinion, decision, revision
-ity	the state or condition of	probability, equality, abnormality, civility
-ment	the action or result of	movement, retirement, establishment
-ship	position held	worship, ownership, courtship, internship
Adjective Suffixes		
-al	pertaining to	theatrical, natural, criminal, seasonal
-ful	full of or notable of	grateful, beautiful, wonderful, fanciful
-ious, -ous	having qualities of	gracious, cautious, humorous, fabulous
-y	made up of or characterized by	brainy, fruity, tasty, grouchy
Verb Suffixes		
-er	action or process, making an adjective comparative	faster, bigger, fuller, longer
-ize, -ise	to cause or to become	authorize, commercialize, advertise
Adverb Suffixes		
-ly	in what manner something is being done	bravely, simply, honestly, gladly

Suffixes: spelling

Often, the suffix causes a spelling change to the original word.

Examples:

1. *beauty, duty* + *-ful* → *beautiful, dutiful* (-y changes to i)
2. *able, possible* + *-ity* → *ability, possibility* (-le changes to il)
3. *permit, omit* + *-ion* → *permission, omission* (-t changes to ss)

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

1. You gone sailing alone in your father's new boat. You are too young to do so.
a. shouldn't b. couldn't c. shouldn't have d. mustn't
2. You very careful when you made the campfire yesterday.
a. should be b. would be c. should have been d. can be
3. Next time, you very careful when you make a campfire.
a. should be b. would be c. should have been d. can be
- 4- He is to blame for failing his exams. He hard.
a. should have studied b-should study c- has to study d- must study

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

1- I couldn't stop the car because I was driving fast yesterday so I made an accident.
(Use: shouldn't)

- a- I shouldn't have driven fast yesterday.
- b- I shouldn't drive fast yesterday.
- c- I shouldn't drove fast yesterday.

2- I got poor marks in math. I didn't study well. (Use: *should have*)

- a- I should have study well.
- b- I should have studying well.
- c- I should have studied well.

3- They are building a new dam in our area. (Change focus)

- a- A new dam is built in our area.
- b- A new dam is being built in our area.
- c- A new dam has been built in our area.

4- I met the player. He won the medal. (Use: who)

- a- I met the player who he won the medal.
- b- I met the player, he who won the medal.
- c- I met the player who won the medal.

5- Fahd spent about 3 years building his new house. (Ask a question)

- a- How many years had Fahd spent building his new house?
- b- How many years did Fahd spent building his new house?
- c- How many years did Fahd spend building his new house?

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 10-Lessons 7 &8

S.B pages: 82&83

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
CEO	abbr.		object	v.	
emergency services	n.		over the moon	expr.	
fire drill	n.		wed	v.	
monkfish	n.				

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(fire drill – emergency services – object – monkfish – over the moon – wed)

- 1- Have you ever eaten? I guess, it's very delicious and healthy.
- 2- In case of an accident, don't move your car. You must call the
- 3- The workers have decided to to the bad policy of the manager.

- 4- Nasser was when his father bought him the car he dreamed of.
5- The firemen have a twice a week to be ready for any emergency.

Set Book

In your opinion, what are the real causes of road accidents?

.....

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

- 1- Your teacher asks you what you would like to be in the future.

.....

- 2- Your friend says that there is no need to fasten the seatbelt.

.....

- 3- Your sister says that modern ABS saved many lives.

.....

- 4- You deleted an important file from your brother's computer by mistake.

.....

Translation

Translate the following into good English:

فهد: تحمي الوسادات الهوائية السائقين في حالة حوادث السيارة.

خالد: معك حق وذلك لحمايتهم من الاصطدام بالأشياء.

.....

.....

- التطعيم هو علاج طبي يمنع الناس من الإصابة بالأمراض الخطيرة.

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Writing

While you were going back home, you witnessed a fatal accident. In not less than 14 sentences (160 words), describe how it happened and what you did to help the drivers.

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

Outline

Introduction:

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

Body:

Paragraph (1):

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Paragraph (2):

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Conclusion:

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

[illegible]

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 11: The Planet in Danger

Unit 11 - Lessons: 1 & 2

S.B pages: 84 & 85

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
appraise	v.		overall	Adj.	
aquaculture	n.		partnership	n.	
deforestation	n.		recreation	n.	
ecological	Adj.		red tide	n.	
fund	v.		sting	v.	
joint	Adj.		sustainable	Adj.	
marine	Adj.		unbearable	Adj.	

Choose the right answers from a, b, c and d:

- Throwing rubbish and industrial waste in the sea threatens life.
a- marine b- sustainable c- joint d- accurate
- If dust hits the eyes, there is almost pain and temporary blindness.
a- sustainable b- ecological c- marine d- unbearable

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(partnership – fund – recreation – appraise – sustainable – deforestation)

- People who don't find time for should be ready to find time for illness.
- The Ministry of Education has agreed to my training course in the USA.
- is destroying large areas of tropical rainforests leading to global warming.
- The government is seriously promising low inflation and economic growth.
- Employers should the ability of their employees to redirect activities as needed.

Set Book

1- Mention the environmental problems on earth that damage our life.

.....
.....

2- How do you think man affects the environment negatively?

.....

3- What are the hazardous effects of pollution?

.....

4- In your opinion, what may cause pollution?

.....

5- How can we save rare animals from extinction?

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 11- Lesson 3

W.B pages: 76 & 77

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
hybrid	n.		nominal	Adj.	
kidnap	v.		toenail	n.	
latter	Adj.		tusk	n.	

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

- The police have uncovered a plot to some children for organ trade.
a. appraise b. kidnap c. fund d. sting
- Experts claim that the new crops are much better at resisting disease.
a. recreation b. toenail c. tusk d. hybrid
- You have proposed two solutions. I undoubtedly prefer the
a. latter b. nominal c. unsustainable d. unbearable
- Elephants sometimes use their as weapons to defend themselves.
a- hybrids b- tusks c- recreations d- toenail

Set Book

1- What can people do to reduce global warming?

.....
.....

2- In your opinion, why should we protect the endangered animal species?

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 11 - Lesson: 4&5

S.B page: 86&87

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
anticipate	v.		exhaust pipe	n.	
consent	v.		fell	v.	
contradict	v.		landfill site	n.	
dread	v.		smokestack	n.	
dump	v.		suspect	v.	

Choose the most suitable answers from a, b, c and d:

- 1- The doctor that his patient's health would get better after the surgery.
a- dumped b- anticipated c- felled d- dreaded
- 2- Some people making speeches in public because they are terribly shy.
a- dread b- dump c- fell d- suspect
- 3- The police two people with criminal records of kidnapping and murder.
a- fell b- contradict c- suspect d- dump
- 4- Burying waste in a/an pollutes the groundwater and soil with toxins.
a- smokestack b- exhaust pipe c- aquaculture d- landfill site

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

(fell – marine – suspect – exhaust pipes – consented)

- 1- My father reluctantly to let me carry on my education abroad.
- 2- Oil slicks caused by tankers and pipelines seriously threaten our life.
- 3- Don't trees. They remove carbon dioxide from the air and release oxygen.
4. It is difficult to breathe because of the fumes emitted from the of vehicles.

Set Book

1- In your point of view, how can we reduce pollution?

.....

2- How can we avoid global warming?

.....

3- What may cause the extinction of some animals?

.....

Grammar

Stative vs. Dynamic Verbs

Stative Verbs	Dynamic Verbs
<p>Verbs which refer to conditions or states are called <i>stative verbs</i>.</p> <p>We never use these verbs in continuous tenses: Examples: - <i>I believe traffic pollution is bad for us.</i> (Not <i>I am believing</i>)</p> <p>- <i>Do you know where she lives?</i> (Not <i>Are you knowing</i>.)</p> <p>We use stative verbs to express what we think or believe and how we feel.</p>	<p>Verbs which refer to actions are called <i>dynamic verbs</i>.</p> <p>We can use them in simple and continuous tenses: Examples: - <i>I usually drink coffee every morning for breakfast.</i> - <i>This morning I am drinking tea.</i></p>

Feeling Verbs	
Fear	I fear the world is becoming a more dangerous place.
Hate	Some animals hate the rain.
Like	Dana likes animals.
Love	Bader loves activity holidays.

We can use some thinking/ believing verbs in continuous tenses. If we do this, their meaning changes:

Examples:
-I *think* we should protect wild animals.
(think= believe)
-I *am thinking* about getting a bike.
(think= consider)

Examples:
-I *expect* things will improve.
(expect= believe)
-I *am expecting* a letter from my pen friend.
(expect= wait for)

Thinking Verbs	
know	We don't know what to do.
suppose	I suppose she's spent all her money.
understand	I do not understand much about science.
agree	I agree with you.
believe	He believes everything he reads in the newspapers.
expect	Do you expect to see him tomorrow?
suspect	I suspect she's caught my cold.
think	Do you think things are getting worse?
reckon	I reckon to leave at 3 o'clock.
realise	Do you realise how disappointed I am?

Compound Nouns

Form: Noun + Noun

Usage / Meaning: We combine two nouns to make a new word.

This can become one word or remain as two words.

The first noun often acts as an adjective, describing the second noun.

Examples:

- A **bathroom** (a room for baths)
- A **hairbrush** (a brush for hair)
- The **chair leg** (the leg of the chair)

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

- 1- Iglobal warming is the most serious problem.
a- suppose b- am supposing c- supposes d- was supposing
- 2- In the past, sheshe could be a doctor.
a- thinks b- thought c- is thinking d- had thought
- 3- Wethe flight will be cancelled because the weather conditions are bad .
a- anticipate b- anticipated c- anticipating d- was anticipated
- 4- Environmentaliststhat endangered species can affect people's life.
a- believe b- believing c- believed d- believes
- 5- Iwe should protect wild animals.
a- was thinking b- thinks c- thought d- think

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

- 1- Poachers usually hunt elephants for their ivory tusk. (Form a question)
a- Why did poachers usually hunted elephants?
b- Why had poachers usually hunted elephants?
c- Why do poachers usually hunt elephants?

- 2- **He (think) that the scientists must do something to save the environment. (Correct)**
 a- He is thinking that the scientists must do something to save the environment.
 b- He thought that the scientists must do something to save the environment.
 c- He thinks that the scientists must do something to save the environment.

- 3- **That's the cat. It jumps over the tree. (Use: which)**
 a- That's the cat which it jumps over the tree.
 b- That's the cat which jumps over the tree.
 c- That's the cat which are jumping over the tree.

- 4- **The government hold seminars to discuss the environmental problems. (Passive)**
 a- Seminars are held by the government to discuss the environmental problems.
 b- Seminars were held by the government to discuss the environmental problems.
 c- Seminars are being held by the government to discuss the environmental problems.

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 11 -Lessons 7 &8

S.B pages:88-89

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
amend	v.		plight	n.	
anxiety	n.		symposium	n.	
chiefly	Adv.		tackle	v.	
confront	v.		worldwide	Adj.	
international	Adj.				

Choose the correct answers from a, b, c and d:

- 1- The UN is a/an organization aiming at keeping peace worldwide.
a- unbearable b- nominal c- international d- latter
- 2- Our modern world is with unemployment and very bad health care services.
a- confronted b- anticipated c- amended d- felled
- 3- Please the information on your CV if you wish to join our company.
a- amend b- confront c- tackle d- suspect
- 4- Nowadays, social network sites have been used by millions of people
a- international b- worldwide c- latter d- nominal

Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the list:

(recreation – tackle – symposium – chiefly – anxiety)

- 1- Unprepared students experience a high level of before the exams.
 2- The government is determined to the problem of unemployment.
 3- The specialists attending at the come from all corners of the world.
 4- The "Runaway" film has gained fame for its real-life incident-based story.

Set Book

1- Why do people cut down trees? What are the causes of deforestation?

.....

2- In your opinion, what may cause global warming?

.....

3- What are the bad / negative effects of global warming?

.....

Language Functions

State what you would say in the following situations:

1- Your friend believes that environmental problems are not serious ones.

.....

2- Your classmate asks you about the red tide.

.....

3- One of your classmates thinks that there is no hope to solve environmental problems.

.....

4- Your younger sister is asking you about the main reasons for global warming.

.....

5- Your friend says that poachers should be punished.

.....

Translation

Translate the following into good English:

خالد: يرى العلماء أن مشروع تحسين خليج الكويت سوف يساعد الجميع في الاستمتاع بمياه الكويت في الاعوام القادمة.
علي: أوافقك الرأي. فهذا المشروع يقيم ويحسن الجودة البيئية لخليج الكويت.

.....

.....

علي: ماذا تعرف عن الاحتباس الحراري؟
أحمد: أعرف أنها مشكلة بيئية تؤثر في المناخ العالمي.

.....

.....

- تتعرض الكثير من الحيوانات للانقراض بسبب تدمير مواطنها.

.....

.....

Date: / /

Writing

Some animals have become endangered because of hunting them as a hobby. Certain people are with the idea of hunting animals as a hobby, whereas others are against this idea. In not less than 14 sentences (160 words), **plan and write an essay discussing both views and state your own opinion.**

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

Outline

Introduction:

.....

.....

.....

Body:

Paragraph (1):

.....

.....

.....

Paragraph (2):

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Write your topic here

[illegible]

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 12 - Lesson: 4

Grammar

S.B pages: 92 & 93

Reported Speech

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

TIME AND PLACE			
Direct speech	Reported speech	Examples	
		Direct speech	Indirect speech
Now	Then	The children are playing now.	He said that the children were playing outside then.
Today	That day	I've got a piano lesson today.	She said that she had got a piano lesson that day.
Here	There	Put the box here.	He told me to put the box there.
This	That	I shall be very busy this week.	She said she would be very busy that week.
Tomorrow	The following day/ the next day/ the day after	I will leave for New York tomorrow.	She said that she would leave for New York the next day.
Next week	The following week/ the next week/ the week after	I have an appointment next week.	She said that she had an appointment the following week.
Yesterday	The previous day/ the day before	Our English teacher quizzed us yesterday.	They said that their English teacher quizzed them the day before.
Last week	The previous week/ the week before	We had an awful earthquake last week.	They told us that they had had an awful earthquake the previous week.
Ago	Previously/ before	The letter came a few days ago.	He said that the letter had come a few days before.
Tonight	That night	I am going to the cinema with Fahad tonight.	He said that he was going to the cinema with Fahad that night.

Tense	Tense Change	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present simple	Past simple	I like ice cream.	She said <i>that</i> she liked ice cream.
Present continuous	Past continuous	I am looking for my keys.	He said <i>that</i> he was looking for his keys.
Past simple	Past perfect	My friend gave me a bar of chocolate.	He said <i>that</i> his friend had given him a bar of chocolate.
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous	We were living in London.	They said <i>that they had been living</i> in London.
Present Perfect	Past perfect	I have finished my homework.	He said <i>that</i> he had finished his homework.
Past perfect	Past perfect	I had finished my homework by 5 o'clock.	He said <i>that</i> he had finished his homework by 5 o'clock.
Past perfect continuous	Past perfect continuous	I had been interviewing candidates.	She said <i>that</i> she had been interviewing candidates.

MODALS			
Will	Would	I will see you later.	She said she <i>would</i> see me later.
Would	Would	I would help, but	She said she would help, but ...
Can	Could	I can speak English.	She said she could speak English.
Could	Could	I could swim when I was four.	She said she could swim when she was four.
Shall	Would	I shall obey the rules.	She said she would obey the rules.
Should	Should	I should call my mother.	She said she should call her mother.
May	Might	I may invite them to the dinner.	She said that she might invite them to the dinner.
Might	Might	I might be late.	She said she might be late.
Must / have to	Must / had to	I must / have to go to the bank and get some money.	She said she must / had to go to the bank and get some money.
Have to	Had to	I have to submit the assignment by 3pm.	She said she had to submit the assignment by 3pm.
Orders, requests, advice, suggestions	The infinitive is used in reporting	- Be careful! - Don't drive too fast!	- She told him to be careful! - She told him not to drive too fast!
Questions	If / whether	- Are you ill? - Have you written the letter?	- Dana <i>asked</i> if / whether I was ill. - Khalid <i>wondered</i> if / whether I had written the letter.

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

- Mum advised me not all my money and save some for the future.
a- spend b- to spending c- to spend d- to spent
- The manager ordered his secretary send the letters to the clients.
a- to b- if c- that d- never
- Rasheed his sister to clean his room.
a- said b- told c- wondered d- warned
- My friend told me that he..... a nice PlayStation DVD the night before.
a- buy b- has bought c- will buy d- had bought
- The engineer firmly declared he finish the project on time.
a- will b- could c- can d- may

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

- Ahmad said: "I am late because of the sandstorm at the airport".** (Change into reported speech)
a- Ahmad said that he was late because of the sandstorm at the airport.
b- Ahmad said that he has been late because of the sandstorm at the airport.
c- Ahmad said that they were late because of the sandstorm at the airport.
- Sarah said: "the town flooded yesterday."** (Change into reported speech)
a- Sarah said the town has flooded yesterday.
b- Sarah said the town was flooding yesterday.
c- Sarah said the town had flooded yesterday.

3- He said, “the volcano has erupted twice this year.” (Change into reported speech)

- a- He said the volcano had erupted twice this year.
- b- He said the volcano was erupted twice this year.
- c- He said the volcano is erupting twice this year.

4- Aisha said, ‘I have been to Japan last summer.’ (Change into reported speech)

- a- Aisha said she has been to Japan last summer.
- b- Aisha said she had been to Japan last summer.
- c- Aisha said she have been to Japan last summer.

Day:

Date: / /

Writing

Certain people think that saving electricity is everyone’s responsibility. Others believe that it is the sole responsibility of the government. In not less than 14 sentences (160 words),

plan and write an essay discussing both point of views and state your own opinion.

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

Outline

Introduction:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body:

Paragraph (1):

.....

.....

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.....

Paragraph (2):

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.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion:

.....

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.....

.....

[illegible]

Day:

Date: / /

Focus On (Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed Nature Reserve)

S.B page:96

Reading Comprehension

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

1- What is the best title for this passage?

- a) Endangered species
- b) National nature reserve
- c) Sheikh Subah Al Ahmed nature reserve
- d) Animal protection

2- The pronoun ‘its’ in paragraph 4 line 2 refers to?

- a) Kuwait
- b) Animal
- c) Fauna
- d) Flora

3- All the following statements are true EXCEPT one which is:

- a) It’s a private institution.
- b) The nature reserve is very large.
- c) The nature reserve is set to protect endangered species.
- d) The nature reserve is a part of fruitful effort to protect endangered species.

4- The underline word ‘Unique’ in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- a) Exotic
- b) Regular
- c) Common
- d) The only of its kind

5- The writer’s purpose of writing the passage is?

- a) To inform us of environmental problems
- b) To discuss the dangers that animals face daily
- c) To highlight the importance of Sheikh Subah Al Ahmed nature reserve
- d) To set some questions about efforts made to solve environmental problems

B. Answer the following questions:

1- Why was Sheikh Subah Al Ahmed nature reserve established?

.....

2- How can the nature reserve help protect endangered species?

.....

3- Name some animals and birds which exist in Sheikh Subah Al Ahmed nature reserve?

.....

4- Are there any other nature reserves in Kuwait? Name some.

.....

Set Book

1-Mention some of the aims of establishing Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Nature Reserve?

.....

2-How does Kuwait show care and interest in the environment?

.....

Passive Voice

Example:

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple (is / are)	I <i>clean</i> my room. She <i>cleans</i> the rooms.	My room is cleaned by me. The rooms are cleaned by her.
Past simple (was / were)	She <i>cleaned</i> her room They <i>cleaned</i> the room.	Her room was cleaned by her. The rooms were cleaned by them.
Present perfect Has been Have been	I <i>have cleaned</i> my room. She <i>has cleaned</i> the rooms.	My room has been cleaned by me. The rooms have been cleaned by her.
Past perfect (had been)	He <i>had cleaned</i> his room. They <i>had cleaned</i> the rooms.	The room had been cleaned by him. The rooms had been cleaned by them.
Present continuous (is / are being)	I <i>'m cleaning</i> the room. She <i>is cleaning</i> the rooms.	The room is being cleaned by me. The rooms are being cleaned by her.
Past continuous (was / were being)	I <i>was cleaning</i> the room. We <i>were cleaning</i> the rooms.	The room was being cleaned by me. The rooms were being cleaned by us.
Future (will be)	I will upgrade my phone easily.	My phone will be upgraded easily.
Modal verbs (..... + be)	I <i>can clean</i> my room. I <i>will clean</i> the room. I <i>must clean</i> the room. I <i>could clean</i> the room.	The room can be cleaned . The room will be cleaned . The room must be cleaned . The room could be cleaned .

SUMMARY

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

SUMMARY

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

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

“What are the benefits of planting trees?”

.....

.....

.....

.....

READING COMPREHENSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Which of the following can be the most suitable title to the passage?

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

2 .What is the main idea of paragraph 3?

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

3. How did metal detectors get better over time?

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

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

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

5 .The underlined word “they” in the last paragraph refers to.

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

B: Answer the following questions:

1 .How do metal detectors save lives ?

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reading is good for your state of mind. It has a calming effect. It can lower your stress levels and help you relax. You can escape from your troubles for a moment when you read, and it's a positive escape. The benefits of reading far outweigh those of acting like a **doofus**. So, do yourself a favor: the next time you get a reading assignment, take as much as you can from it. Squeeze it for every drop of knowledge that it contains. Then move on to the next one.

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

1. Which of the following can be the most suitable title for the passage?

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

2. Why does the author believe that reading is good for your mind state?

- a. It has a calming effect.
- b. It can lower your stress levels.
- c. It can help you relax.
- d. All of the above.

3. The closest antonym to the word "doofus**" in the last paragraph is?**

- a. stupid
- b. smart
- c. relaxed
- d. stressed

4. Which of the following is NOT one of the author's main points?

- a. Reading broadens your perspective and makes you a better person.
- b. Reading is a relaxing activity with positive mental side effects.
- c. Reading helps you perform on tests and get into selective schools.
- d. Reading keeps your mind in shape and prevents losses due to age.

5. What is the main idea of the text?

- a. Reading gives you a broader perspective on the world.
- b. Reading helps you relax and lower your stress level.
- c. Reading helps prepare you for your job in the real world.
- d. Reading teaches you about distant lands and cultures.

B: Answer the following questions:

1. What are the reasons for students to fail to complete reading assignments?

.....

2. Why does the author believe that reading boring or unfamiliar books can be helpful for readers?

.....

3. Why does the author describe reading as a "positive escape"?

.....

4- "Reading is like a workout for your brain". Explain.

.....