



**Al Kuwait Modern Civil School
for boys**

Remedial Exercises

2021 - 2022

**Grade 12
First Term**

Unit One "The Law"

There are many types of law

Criminal law

deals with crimes like murder and theft

Civil law

deals with arguments between neighbours

Family law

deals with family relationships and marriage



How can laws effectively work in a society?

Laws must be backed with penalties.

We should raise awareness among people.

We must respect the law.

What would happen to the society in the absence of law?

Crimes would be everywhere.

People would behave badly.

We would live in chaos.

People wouldn't live safely.



What is the importance of laws?

They protect people's rights.

They ensure a safe society.

They help in preventing chaos.

They save minorities from abuse.

They help us live in peace.



What are the main purposes of sending criminals to prison?

To protect the society

To rehabilitate criminals

To punish criminals

To reduce crime rate



Why are computer crimes more difficult to solve than traditional ones?

Criminals are often invisible

Their actions can't be proved



Why do criminals use the Internet to communicate with each other?

It is safer for them.

To pass on confidential information

To plan for their crimes



Computer crimes is on the increase for many reasons!

Why?

Because the number of people who use internet websites is growing.



How can we fight techno-crimes?

- 1 By enacting new laws against computer crimes
- 2 By raising awareness of the safe ways for using the net
- 3 By encouraging people to use filtering programmes
- 4 By not uploading any confidential information



Some people are for solving minor issues in courts while others are against. Discuss both viewpoints.







The increase of such cases

shows that our courts are working properly

ensures that everyone has equal rights

The increase of such cases

clogs up the courts

prevents prosecutions against real criminals



What is meant by
" Culture of Blame "?

**Blaming others for what
supposed to be our
responsibility.**



**From your point of view what should happen
to motorists who break the speed limits?**

**They should be
sent to prison.**

**They should pay
large fines.**

**They should be
banned from
driving.**

**Why should there be speed limits in residential
areas?**

To ensure safety

To prevent tragic accidents

New Vocabulary

SB: 12 & 13

word		sentence	meaning
1- adoption	(n.)	Adoption sometimes leads to complex social problems.	تبني
2- civil	(adj.)	The <u>civil</u> law is different from the military law in most countries.	مدني
3- code of law	(n.)	The <u>code of law</u> can help us feel secure and live in peace.	حزمة قوانين
4- consultation	(n.)	Don't take decisions without <u>consultation</u> with your parents.	استشارة
5- define	(v.)	Desertification is <u>defined</u> as the process in which productive land changes into desert.	يعرّف
6- enforce	(v.)	Governments make laws and the police <u>enforce</u> them.	ينفّذ بالقوة، يفرض
7- govern	(v.)	H. H Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmed <u>governs</u> Kuwait.	يحكم
8- guilty	(adj.)	A person accused of a crime is presumed innocent until proven <u>guilty</u> .	مذنب
9- impose	(v.)	Never <u>impose</u> on others what you wouldn't choose for yourself.	يفرض
10- violence	(n.)	Films including too much <u>violence</u> encourage teenagers to commit crimes.	عنف
11- innocent	(adj.)	In most legal systems, a person is presumed <u>innocent</u> until proven guilty.	بريء
12- judiciary	(n.)	The <u>judiciary</u> is the government branch dispensing justice all over the country.	سلطة قضائية
13- jury	(n.)	The <u>jury</u> have finally decided that the man was guilty of stealing the money.	هيئة المحلفين
14- legal	(adj.)	In most <u>legal</u> systems, a person is presumed innocent until proven guilty.	شرعي - قانوني
15- penalty	(n.)	We ask for maximum <u>penalty</u> for those who break the red traffic lights.	عقوبة، جزاء
16- persuasion	(n.)	The Kuwaiti law protects the rights of all people of all religious <u>persuasions</u> .	اعتقاد، قناعة
17- principle	(n.)	The organization works on the <u>principle</u> that all members have the same rights.	مبدأ
18- property	(n.)	The club isn't responsible for loss of club members' personal <u>property</u> .	ملكية
19- prove	(v.)	Computer crimes are on increase because they are difficult to <u>prove</u> .	يثبت، يبرهن
20- tolerant	(adj.)	The police aren't <u>tolerant</u> with people who break red traffic lights.	متسامح
21- Welfare	(n.)	Scientific inventions can be means of <u>welfare</u> and means of destruction, too.	رفاهية

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list below:

[define - adoption - civil - code of law - innocent - enforce]

- 1- She was homeless and had to put her child up for.....
- 2- He pursued his claim through the courts.
- 3- The established by Hammurabi is the first written laws in human history.
- 4- Each of us mightthe concept of freedom in a slightly different way.
- 5- It's the job of the police to the law.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list below:

[judiciary - impose - penalties - principles – consultation - innocent]

- 1- Thousands of troops were sent to the region toorder before the election.
- 2- Under criminal law people are presumeduntil proved guilty.
- 3- In a perfect world, presidential campaigns should leave thealone.
- 4- The two sides are to meet for on the economical and cultural issues.
- 5- We need stiffer for people who neglect and do not respect traffic laws.

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

- 1- The decided that he is guilty, and he was sentenced to death.
a. grievance b. welfare c. boom d. jury
- 2- Consumers have the right to demand their money back if a product is faulty.
a. legal b. innocent c. tolerant d. fake
- 3- Drug smugglers face the deathif they are caught red-handed.
a. adoption b. defence c. penalty d. consultation
- 4- The decision was reached after with parents and teachers.
a- adoption b- consultation c- persuasion d- property
- 5- The hotel is not responsible for any loss or damage to guests' personal.....
a. property b. row c. spring d. jury
- 6- They suspected that she'd killed him but they could never actuallythat it was her.
a. impose b. note c. prove d. sue
- 7- On the continent people are more of children in public places.
a. tolerant b. civil c. guilty d. worthless
- 8- The statistics show that maleagainst women is widespread.
a. adoption b. principle c. welfare d. violence
- 9- These organizations have fought very hard for the rights andof immigrants.
a. note b. welfare c. handcuffs d. spring

10- The changes to the tax system were impractical and impossible to

- a. enforce b. define c. govern d. prove

11- is not allowed in Islam, a person can only take care of the orphans.

- a. Persuasion b. Consultation c. Adoption d. Property

12- The protesters show a great deal of against the police.

- a. jury b- violence c- welfare d- principle

13- She spent hours in with her professors to choose the right discipline.

- a. judiciary b. consultation c- principle d- property

14- Children need to be taught to have respect for other people's

- a. property b. consultation c. judiciary d. jury

15- It is sometimes difficult to ask students to vague abstract words.

- a. impose b. prove c. govern d. define

Answer the following questions:

1- How can laws be effectively work in a society?

.....

2- How do Islamic values influence the laws in Kuwait?

.....

3- Why do you think law is important?

.....

4- How do you think the society will look like in the absence of law?

.....

5- From your point of view, mention the main purpose of sending people to prison?

.....

Translate the following sentences into good English:

أحمد: ان القانون في الكويت مأخوذ من تعاليم القرآن الكريم ويقوم بحماية جميع الناس على اختلاف مذاهبهم الدينية.

.....

سالم: ان القوانين مهمة لحفظ الأمن ونشر العدالة.

.....

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- break into	(ph.v.)	Last night, a thief <u>broke into</u> my neighbour's house and stole the laptop.	يقتحم
2- fake	(adj.)	The police caught the man at the airport with a <u>fake</u> passport.	زائف
3- invisible	(adj.)	Bacteria are <u>invisible</u> unless viewed with a microscope.	غير مرئي
4- techno- criminal	(n.)	<u>Techno-criminals</u> are a hidden threat. They commit many crimes through the internet.	مجرم تقني
5- worthless	(adj.)	Unfortunately, the jewels they bought were <u>worthless</u> copies.	عديم القيمة / لا قيمة له

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

[blossom - break into - vendor - fake – worthless - invisible]

- 1- He was charged with possessing a/an passport and he was sent to prison
- 2- The police found traces of blood on his jacket that were to the naked eye.
- 3- The police managed to arrest the people who the supermarket to take goods worth thousands of pounds .
- 4- She refused to do away with her old furniture when she moved to her new villa.
- 5- People should be aware when doing online financial transactions because they may be electronically deceived by the

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

- 1- The fishing lines are almost and deceptive to the fish to hunt.
a- civil b- guilty c- fake d- invisible
- 2- I'm afraid this banknote is a forgery; it's just apiece of paper.
a- worthless b- innocent c- tolerant d- brief
- 3- He was arrested on suspicion of dealing with money.
a- civil b- guilty c- fake d- invisible
- 4- The burglars.....the flat through the kitchen window.
a- broke into b- defined c- noted d- rowed

Answer the following questions:

1- Why is it difficult to solve computer crimes?

.....

.....

2- Why are computer crimes on the increase?

.....

.....

3- Why do criminals use the Internet to communicate with each other?

.....

.....

4- Suggest ways to prevent the increase of computer crimes.

.....

.....

Unit 1 – Lessons 4&5

Date: / /

SB: 14 & 15

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- bench	(n.)	Students can sit on <u>benches</u> in the university.	مقعد طويل
2- brief	(n.)	The manager asked the secretary to make a <u>brief</u> of the large document.	ملخص
3- brief	(adj.)	It will be a <u>brief</u> visit to my friend because I really haven't much time.	مختصر
4- case	(n.)	Unemployment is a major <u>case</u> that may lead to crimes.	قضية
5- defence	(n.)	The lawyer represents the <u>defence</u> in the court.	دفاع
6- spring	(n.)	In Japan, engineers design buildings on <u>springs</u> to resist earthquakes.	نابض
7- spring	(v.)	I <u>sprang</u> out of bed to answer the door.	يقفز لأعلى فجأة
8- handcuffs	(n.)	The criminal was taken to the police station in <u>handcuffs</u> .	قيود / أصفاد
9- note	(n.)	Make <u>notes</u> while you are attending the meeting to remember important points.	ملاحظة
10- prosecute	(v.)	Policemen arrest criminals, whereas lawyers <u>prosecute</u> criminals.	يحاكم - يقاضي
11- row	(n.)	I bought two tickets to watch the play. We had seats in the front <u>row</u> of the theatre.	صف
12- row	(v.)	We use oars to <u>row</u> a boat.	يجذف

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

[prosecute - handcuffs - defence - spring - noted - bench]

- 1- Our constituency representative was obliged to leave his.....in the parliament.
- 2- My lawyer's in the court was that I was only carrying out orders.
- 3- The prisoner refused to wear the round his wrists, but in vain.
- 4- My brother a slight change in his wife's health after the operation.
- 5- I'm going to the company for not giving me my pension fully.

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

- 1- If a judge takes the....., they begin a formal meeting of a law court .
 a. welfare b. adoption c. bench d. jury
- 2- American Civil Liberties Union filed aopposing the decision in the court.
 a. brief b. penalty c. row d. spring
- 3- They lost theirin the High Court and had to pay damages.
 a. handcuffs b. consultation c. bench d. case
- 4- The criminal was brought into the court in..... round his wrists and legs.
 a. grievance b. violence c. handcuffs d. property
- 5- He took a wad offrom his pocket.
 a. notes b. penalties c. benches d. springs
- 6- The hotel staff stood in ato greet their important guests.
 a. supporter b. hardship c. row d. legislation
- 7- He alwaysto his feet when she walks in the room.
 a. proves b. springs c. claims d. intends
- 8- The children have jumped on the couch so much that they've ruined the
 a. rows b. springs c. handcuffs d. notes
- 9- Her skillful lawyer managed to present a persuasive to the jury to release the convict.
 a. row b. spring c. handcuffs d. brief
- 10- There's a/an pinned to the door saying when the shop will open again.
 a. spring b. row c. note d. handcuffs

Grammar Time

The Present Perfect Simple

Formation

have / has + P.P

Keywords

ever / never / just / already / lately / recently / yet / since / for

Usage

We use the present perfect

- for something that started in the past and continues in the present:
 - ✓ *They've been married for nearly fifty years.*
 - ✓ *She has lived in Liverpool all her life.*
- when we are talking about our **experience up to the present**:
 - ✓ *I've seen that film before.*
 - ✓ *I've played the guitar ever since I was a teenager.*
- We often use the adverb **ever** to talk about experience up to the present:
 - ✓ *My last birthday was the worst day I have ever had.*
- we use **never** for the negative form:
 - ✓ *Have you ever met Adel?*
 - ✓ *Yes, but I've never met his wife.*
- We often use the present perfect with adverbials which refer to the recent past:
 - ✓ *Scientists have recently discovered a new breed of monkey.*
 - ✓ *We have just got back from our holidays.*
- We often use the present perfect with adverbials which include the present:
 - ✓ *Have you ever seen a ghost?*
 - ✓ *Have you finished your homework yet?*
- We often use the present perfect to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now.
 - ✓ *I have been here for twenty minutes.*
 - ✓ *He has worked in this factory since he left school.*

for

- We use **for** to say how long this period is

two minutes, five hours, ten days, three weeks, six years, a long time, a short time, ages, the last.....

- I have studied my lessons **for three hours**.

The whole period

since

- We use **since** to say when the period began

Yesterday, last, 1999, Sunday, April, o'clock, this morning, past simple sentence

- I have studied my lessons **since 5 o'clock**.

The beginning of a period

The Present Perfect Continuous

Formation

have / has + been + v.+ing

Keywords

since / for

Usage



We use the present perfect continuous

for past action continuing now:

✓ *I have been reading for 2 hours.*

(I am still reading now)

✓ *We've been studying since 9 o'clock.*

(We're still studying now)

✓ *How long have you been learning English?*

(You are still learning now)

for past action just stopped:

✓ *I'm tired because I've been running.*

✓ *Why is the grass wet? Has it been raining?*

✓ *You don't understand because you haven't been listening.*

Note the difference

Present Perfect Continuous



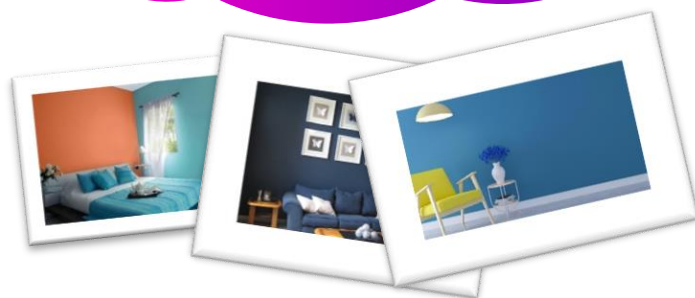
We **have been painting** the flat. That's why it smells.

We still have 2 rooms to paint

to emphasize the **duration** of the action which started in the past and may or may not be completed by now

Unfinished action

Present Perfect Simple



We **have painted** the flat. All the rooms are painted now.

to emphasize the **result** of the action which is complete now

Finished action

Common mistakes

!!! Short actions aren't used in Present Perfect Continuous

- ✗ I **have been cutting** my finger. It hurts. (have cut) ✓
- ✗ I **have been falling** from the tree. (have fallen) ✓
- ✗ He **has been breaking** his leg. (has broken) ✓

!!! State verbs aren't used in Present Perfect Continuous

- ✗ I **have been knowing** him all my life. (have known) ✓
- ✗ He **has been believing** in God since childhood. (has believed) ✓



Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- The little girl is dirty from head to foot because she (**play**) in the mud all day. (Correct the verb)
.....
- 2- I (**just/ finish**) writing my first book. (Correct the verb)
.....
- 3- My father's car (**break**) three times this month. (Correct the verb)
.....
- 4- I (**see**) my friends since I was in Egypt last summer. (Correct the verb)
.....
- 5- I (**work**) in this school for ten years till now. (Correct the verb)
.....
- 6- Sara (**wait**) for you all the evening. (Correct the verb)
.....
- 7- I have been waiting for you for 3 hours. (Make a question)
.....
- 8- I have already taken the decision to study medicine. (Make negative)
.....
- 9- We have lived in Kuwait for 10 years. (Use: since)
.....
- 10- I have been learning Spanish since April. (Use: for)
.....

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

- 1- She for the bus for fifteen minutes.
a) waited b) waits c) is waiting d) has been waiting
- 2- I have been sitting at my desk seven o'clock.
a) for b) just c) yet d) since
- 3- I can't go to sleep now. I haven't finished that report.....
a) already b) just c) yet d) since
- 4- Salim is waiting for his friend. He has been waiting for him five o'clock.
a) since b) just c) yet d) never
- 5- It's my first time to visit Japan. I have visited it before'.
a) already b) never c) ever d) just
- 6- "Why are all the roads wet?" '- Because it all night'.
a) has rained b) rain c) had rained d) has been raining
- 7- Have you eaten Chinese food?
a) already b) ever c) yet d) never

Comparative Connectors

- ✓ Farming is less profitable than it used to be.
- ✓ The city is much busier than the countryside.
- ✓ That colour is more attractive than the other one.
- ✓ Traveling by air is better than travelling by sea.

Contrastive Connectors

Whereas & While

- ✓ You can do what you want outdoors, whereas it's impossible to do them at home.
- ✓ Whereas chicken meat is white, cow meat is red.
- ✓ I like tennis, while my brother prefers golf.

Whereas & while are followed by a full sentence and notice the punctuation marks when they are used in the middle between two sentences.

but

- ✓ I tried to lift the box, but it was too heavy for me.
- ✓ I would go for a walk, but it's raining outside.

On the other hand

- ✓ Life in the city is stressful. On the other hand, life in the village is peaceful.

instead of

- ✓ Instead of studying, let's go see a movie. I need a break.
- ✓ I think I will have tea instead of coffee this morning.

We use **instead of**, which means one thing or person will replace another thing or person. After instead of we can use a noun or a gerund (v+ing)

in comparison with

- ✓ The second half of the game was dull in comparison with the first.

It is followed by a phrase or a noun. It can be placed at the beginning or in the middle.

Though / Although / Even though

- ✓ Although I'm really hungry, I'll wait for the others to arrive.
- ✓ Even though he's a millionaire, he lives in a very small flat.
- ✓ I enjoyed the holiday though it rained a lot.

They can be placed in the beginning or in the middle. They all are followed by a full sentence

Like / Unlike

- ✓ He is a fluent speaker. He speaks English like a native speaker.
- ✓ Unlike the old generation of computers, the next generation of computers will be more efficient.

However

- ✓ I was very excited to be invited to lunch. However, I had already made plans.
- ✓ The pattern was certainly original; however, the new wallpaper did not match the furniture at all.

despite / in spite of

- ✓ Despite being much older than the others, he won the race.
- ✓ Our vacation was a lot of fun, despite the cold weather.
- ✓ The kids were playing outside in spite of the rain.
- ✓ In spite of having no chance of winning, the players played hard.

They can be placed in the beginning or in the middle, followed by a phrase, noun or (v+ing)

Notice

Although he studied hard, he got low marks.

Clause

Despite studying hard, he got low marks.

Phrase

Despite the fact that he studied hard, he got low marks.

He studied hard. **Despite this (that)**, he got low marks.

Do as shown between brackets:

1. I went to the club. It was raining. (Use: although)
.....
2. In spite of being rich, she doesn't help the poor. (Use: even though)
.....
3. Although she received much help, she failed her test. (Use: In spite of)
.....
4. He is coward. He could face the problem. (Use: although)
.....

5. In spite of having an exam, she doesn't study. (Use: though)
.....
6. Salim was poor. He didn't ask for money. (Use: In spite of)
.....
7. Fatma goes to London every summer, but she has never been to Hyde Park. (Use: Despite)
.....
8. Although Hassan bought a new car, he didn't sell the old one. (Use: Despite)
.....

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

- 1-some people enjoy spending their holidays in Europe, others prefer staying in Kuwait.
a. Instead of b. But c. Whereas d. In comparison with
- 2- Changing my previous job was decision I've ever made.
a. more important b. most important c. as important as d. the most important
- 3- Parents are advised to guide their children.....severely punishing them.
a. on the other hand b. instead of c. Whereas d. but
- 4- All flights have been cancelled;.....waiting here, try another travel agency.
a. on the other hand b. because of c. instead of d. whereas
- 5- Manufacturing desktop computers is than it used to be.
a. the most profitable b. profitable c. less profitable d. most profitable
- 6- Some newly married couples argue all time, others never do so.
a. whereas b. instead of c. in spite of d. however
- 7- The city is much the countryside.
a. busy b. busier than c. busiest d. the busiest
- 8- In Kuwait, summer is too hot, winter is cool.
a. in comparison with b. instead of c. whereas d. on the other hand
- 9- Adjectives describe only nouns., adverbs describe both adjectives and verbs.
a. In comparison with b. Instead of c. Whereas d. On the other hand
- 10- other inventions, the Internet is still the best source for information.
a. Instead of b. Whereas c. But d. In comparison with
- 11- becoming a lawyer, like his father, he chose to become a policeman.
a. But b. Whereas c. Instead of d. In comparison with
- 12- other careers, the legal profession can be quite stressful.
a. But b. Whereas c. Instead of d. In comparison with

Do as shown between brackets:1- He already (**pass**) his driving test.

(Correct the verb)

2- My grandmother just (**arrive**) form Makkah.

(Correct the verb)

3- She has lived here for three years.

(Ask a question)

4- I have worked for the same company for three years.

(Ask a question)

5- She has already done her homework.

(Make negative)

6- I have already finished my interview.

(Make negative)

7- Toyota has stopped the production of the Cressida since 1999.

(Ask a question)

8- They have been playing football in the club all the afternoon.

(Ask a question)

9- The employees have been working hard English all last month.

(Make negative)

10- They have already completed the summer course.

(Make negative)

11- He is very poor. He is happy.

(Although)

12- He walked slowly. He arrived in time.

(but)

13- He worked hard. He didn't earn a lot of money.

(In spite of)

14- They played well. They didn't win the match.

(However)

15- He had graduated. He couldn't find a good job.

(Although)

16- Although the traffic was heavy, I went to work.

(Despite)

17- In spite of losing her job, she didn't get depressed.

(Although)

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

1- We haven't metwe were in the intermediate school.

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

2- The manager has been meeting the staff.....more than three hours.

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

3- Sorry, I haven't finished the report....., it will be done later.

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

4- He has.....left, you can catch him

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

5- The weather has been awful the beginning of the year.

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

6- The Chinese athlete has been leading the race seven minutes.

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

7-his migration to Canada, my elder brother has never come back to Kuwait.

- a. Since b. For c. Recently d. Just

8- Mona has been in hospital three days .

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

9- The world economic crisis started in the USA three years.....

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

10- The police has increased the fines for not wearing seatbelts.

- a. since b. already c. ago d. for

11- They have worked in Kuwait a long time.

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

12-3 weeks, we've worked on the project; and here it is number 1 in the competition.

- a. Since b. Already c. For d. Recently

13- I Ali since we were at high school.

- a. have ever seen b. see c. never have seen d. haven't seen

14- Mobile phones a necessity for everyone recently.

- a. has become b. have becoming c. have become d. became

- 15- She a radical change in her personality since her mother died.
a. has had **b. have** **c. has have** **d. have had**
- 16- How long English at the summer school?
a. you have studied **b. have you studying** **c. have you studied** **d. have studied**
- 17- Mona in hospital for the last three days.
a. been **b. was being** **c. was** **d. has been**
- 18- The world economic crisis everything in the USA for ten years.
a. has affected **b. have affected** **c. affected** **d. affecting**
- 19- We have already this movie three times.
a. watching **b. watched** **c. watch** **d. watches**
- 20- His family in Egypt for the whole summer holiday.
a. have stayed **b. stayed** **c. has stays** **d. were stayed**
- 21- The kids their school day yet.
a. have finished **b. hasn't finished** **c. haven't finished** **d. has finished**
- 22- Policemen earn a modest wage., lawyers are often very well paid.
a. On the other hand **b. Instead of** **c. Whereas** **d. Like**
- 23- The old system was complicated, the new system is very simple.
a. whereas **b. instead of** **c. despite** **d. in comparison with**
- 24- Computer-based communication is extremely fasttelephone or postal services, which are slow.
a. whereas **b. instead of** **c. in comparison with** **d. though**
- 25- Our new house is very spacious the old one which was very small.
a. instead of **b. on the other hand** **c. in comparison with** **d. although**
- 26- Teacher's job is very hard., it is a noble job.
a. instead of **b. on the other hand** **c. in comparison with** **d. so**
- 27- You should have helped the kidsblaming them .
a. instead of **b. whereas** **c. in comparison with** **d. although**
- 28-.....the other applicants , my brother has the highest qualifications .
a. Instead of **b. Whereas** **c. In comparison with** **d. Although**
- 29- The doctor diagnoses the disease, the surgeon does operations.
a. instead of **b. whereas** **c. in comparison with** **d. despite**
- 30- You should do something about this pain taking pain killers.
a. whereas **b. on the other hand** **c. in comparison with** **d. instead of**

New Vocabulary

SB: 16 & 17

word		sentence	meaning
1- claim	(v.)	Tomorrow will be the final match. Both teams <u>claim</u> that they will win.	يُدّعي / يُطالب بـ
2- clog up	(ph.v.)	I came late as the roads were <u>clogged up</u> with too much traffic.	يُعيق
3- contend	(v.)	The lawyer <u>contended</u> that his client had never been near the crime.	يؤكّد / يدعم
4- grievance	(n.)	There is <u>grievance</u> if you do the same work and don't get the same salary.	مظلمة / شكوى
5- in favour of	(exp.)	The lawyer always works <u>in favour of</u> his client.	لصالح / لمصلحة
6- intend	(v.)	I <u>intend</u> to join Kuwait University after I finish my school.	ينوي / يقصد
7- litigation	(n.)	The increasing of <u>litigations</u> is a reflection of the culture of blame.	إجراءات التقاضي
8- regardless	(adv.)	They went sailing <u>regardless</u> the warnings of the bad weather.	بغض النظر عن
9- residential area	(n.)	Drivers should slow down in <u>residential areas</u> .	منطقة سكنية
10- speed limit	(n.)	It is so dangerous when some motorists never stick to the <u>speed limits</u> .	حدود السرعة
11- sue	(v.)	He decided to <u>sue</u> the newspaper after they wrongly accused him of robbery.	يرفع قضية / يقاضي
12- supporter	(n.)	Many <u>supporters</u> came to the stadium to watch the match.	مساند / مشجّع
13- ultimately	(adv.)	<u>Ultimately</u> , he made an accident after driving too fast.	في النهاية / أخيراً
14- petty	(adj.)	People sometimes blame each other for <u>petty</u> things.	تافه / لا قيمة له

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word:

[litigation – in favour of – regardless – clog up - petty – contended]

- This job is open to all, of previous experience.
- The lawyer that his client had never been near the scene of the crime.
- The company has consistently denied responsibility, but it agreed to the settlement to avoid the expense of lengthy
- Most delegates have voted the motion.
- Employees complain that they are subjected to too many rules and restrictions.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word:

[ultimately – speed limit – regardless – clog up - petty – supporters]

- 1- We tend to pursue goals that weaken our will andour view.
- 2- The meeting spent too much time onissues, and didn't address the real problem.
- 3- He was so furious about the accusations in the letter that he threatened to.....
- 4- Thousands ofhave travelled to London for the cup final.
- 5- Everything will depend on what is said at the meeting with the directors next week.

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

- 1- All companies that they are not responsible for the pollution in the river.
a- clog up b- intend c- claim d- sue
- 2- A special committee has been appointed to handle prisoners.....
a- supporters b- speed limit c- residential areas d- grievances
- 3- The president has announced he does not to stand for re-election.
a- sue b- claim c- intend d- contend
- 4- He is one of the Prime Minister's strongest within industry.
a- supporters b- litigations c- residential areas d- grievances
- 5- He was so furious about the accusations in the letter that he threatened to
a- sue b- claim c- intend d- contend
- 6- Motorists have to be fined if they don't stick to
a- residential area b- speed limit c- grievance d- litigation
- 7- People are asking for more speed bumps to be installed in their to force people to drive more slowly.
a- litigations b- grievances c- residential areas d- speed limit
- 8- The law requires equal treatment for all, of race, religion, or sex.
a- nervously b- unfortunately c- regardless d- ultimately

Answer the following questions: -

- 1- What is meant by " culture of blame "?

.....

.....

- 2- Some people are against more court cases. Give reasons.

.....

.....

- 3- From your point of view what should happen to motorists who break the speed limits?

.....

.....

- 4- Why should there be speed limits in residential areas?

.....

.....

Translate the following into good English:

علي: يجب أن تكون المحاكم الملاذ الآخر وليس المخرج الأول الذي نظرقه لحل مشاكلنا .

.....

محمد: وجود القانون يضمن لنا حماية حقوق الأفراد كما أنه يحمي المجتمع من الفوضى وعدم النظام.

Language Functions

Describing

The scales represent
Hammurabi's code is a

Expressing opinions

1- In my opinion,
2- I think.....
3- I believe.....
4- From my viewpoint,

Discussing the law

The main purpose of sending people to prison is to
.....

Comparing ideas

Instead of becoming a lawyer ... he chose to become a ...
I'm sorry I'm going to be late.

Agreeing and disagreeing

I agree / disagree...
I approve / disapprove ...

Expressing intention

I intend to.....

Expressing obligation

I must/ I have to

Giving advice

You should
It is better if you

What you would say in the following situations:

1- Your friend asks your opinion about the judicial law in Kuwait.

.....

2- One of your friends asks you about Hammurabi's code of law.

.....

3- Someone asks you to compare between traditional crimes and modern ones.

.....

4- Your father wants to use the internet to buy and sell goods.

.....

5- An interviewer asks about the benefit of using technology at schools.

.....

6- Some people say that violence has spread everywhere nowadays.

.....

7- You're complaining about people who always disregard road signs and exceed speed limit.

.....

8- Your friend has decided to buy a new car and wants your opinion.

.....

9- One of your friends wants to know your plans after graduation.

.....

10- You are in the cinema. Two women are talking loudly and eating crisps.

.....

Should motorists who drive too fast in residential areas be banned from driving?

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) about both viewpoints and state your own.

Introduction

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

Body One

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

Body Two

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

Conclusion

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

[illegible]

Summary Making

Going to gym is spreading widely nowadays, we rarely find someone who doesn't go for the gym at least twice a week. But why do people go to the gym?

There are a lot of reasons that force people to spend time and money going to the gym. Some find the gym as a chance to get a break from family routines and obligation; they spend some time away from thinking about what is supposed to be done to whom and when should it be done. Others go to gym to keep fit and healthy. they believe that by following a strict diet and working out helps them maintain good health. Moreover, some go to gyms to socialise. They love being with other people to chat and make friends. However, few go to gym to brag about it. They love to talk about the hours they spend in the gym and the number of workouts they accomplish. It gives them a sense of happiness and satisfaction.

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

Why do people go to the gym?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Translation

Translate the following into good English:

على: لماذا تعد جرائم الكمبيوتر أكثر تعقيدا من غيرها من الجرائم؟

.....

.....

فهد: ذلك لأن المجرم الإلكتروني يكون غير مرئيا كما أن أفعاله يستحيل اثباتها .

.....

.....

Reading Comprehension

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

Despite our natural inclination toward relaxation whenever possible, there are a few good reasons to go to the gym, even when all you want to do is absolutely nothing.

Your body might feel **achy** and sore immediately after you exercise, and it probably won't feel too great during the workout, either. But strengthening your body is keeping it in shape to fight off illness and prevent it from becoming flabby and weak. Exercise doesn't just strengthen your muscles, **it** also strengthens your heart and bones, lowers your blood pressure and of course, reduces your body fat.

You'll feel more confident when you're talking to a friend or a co-worker in that slim, put-together outfit than in your favourite pair of black stretchy pants and oversized top. You'll also have more energy to be around people in your life. You'll want to go out and be social rather than sit around.

Many of us toss and turn, and sometimes resort to sleep aids or prescription medicine in order to get a good night's sleep. Exercise, on the other hand, tires the body naturally, without resorting to any medication. A result is sounder, deeper sleep. You'll pass out when you hit the pillow if you've had a full day with some added exercise into the mix.

Sometimes it's stressful just to even get to the gym. It can definitely be a process, including putting on gym clothes, getting your gym gear ready (this can range from a lock and headphones to weightlifting apparatus) and, of course, getting to the gym, which may be a few minutes' walk or a trip on the bus or train. For some overweight individuals, or the highly self-critical, being at the gym might feel stressful and embarrassing. It's hard not to compare yourself to fitter individuals around you. Despite all of these factors, going to the gym does reduce stress. You start feeling fitter, happier, more confident and more in charge of your health as a result.

Getting more exercise will help you feel like you can tackle the world a bit more, and it will shine a spotlight on your inner, as well as outer beauty.

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

- 1- What is the best title for this passage?
- a. Benefits of Exercising b. Benefits of Relaxation
c. Stressful Feelings d. Socializing with People
- 2- The best definition for the underlined word "achy" in paragraph (2) is:
- a. sleepy b. painful c. stretchy d. light
- 3- The underlined word "They" in paragraph (2) refers to:
- a. exercise b. illness c. shape d. body
- 4- The author's primary purpose in writing this passage is to:
- a. persuade people to practice sports.
b. show the importance of two minutes' walk.
c. criticize those who do not like sports.
d. highlight the different categories of sports.
- 5- According to the 3rd paragraph, **ONLY ONE** of the following statements is **FALSE**:
- a. Exercise prevents your body from being slim and strong.
b. Sometimes it's stressful just to get to the gym.
c. Some overweight individuals might feel stressful.
d. Going to the gym does reduce stress.

Answer the following questions:

6. What does exercising sport do to your sleep?

.....

.....

7. Why will exercising sports make you more confident?

.....

.....

8. How does your body feel during workout?

.....

.....

9. What can help you feel like tackling the world a bit more?

.....

.....

Unit Two “Migration”



Why do people leave their home countries?

Due to political reasons

To escape natural disasters

To escape starvation

To escape wars

For better jobs

For better life conditions

What are the advantages of migration?

Getting better jobs

Making new friends

Learning new languages

Learning new customs

Identifying new cultures

Having better life conditions

Improving the economy of the host country

What are the disadvantages of migration?

Feeling homesick

Losing identity

Overpopulation in the host country

Suffering from cultural differences

Feeling lonely

Living away from family and friends



How has Kuwait provided a good home for skilled workers?

Good salaries

Good jobs

Kuwait has provided them with

Secure life

High standard of living



Why do animals migrate?

To find food and breed

1

2

To raise their young

To escape harsh weather

3

How do animals and birds know where to go when they migrate?



They have compasses in their heads.



They follow the sun and stars.



They recognize landmarks like mountains.

New Vocabulary

SB: 18 & 19

word		sentence	meaning
1- afford	(v.)	He must be very rich to <u>afford</u> this expensive car.	قادر على تحمل النفقات
2- boom	(n.)	A high <u>boom</u> started in Kuwait's economy after discovering oil.	ازدهار / نمو اقتصادي
3- decimate	(v.)	The building was <u>decimated</u> because of an earthquake.	يُدْمَر / يُتلف / يخرّب
4- deteriorate	(v.)	The house has <u>deteriorated</u> . It was built many years ago.	يتدهور / ينهار
5- emigrate	(v.)	Many young people <u>emigrate</u> to rich countries for work and a better life.	يهاجر
6- famine	(n.)	People in very poor countries don't have enough food. They suffer from <u>famine</u> .	مجاعة
7- foreign	(adj.)	It is so important to study <u>foreign</u> languages.	أجنبي / غريب
8- hard-pressed	(adj.)	A break through work is helpful especially if you are <u>hard-pressed</u> .	مضغوط جداً مادياً ومعنوياً
9- necessitate	(v.)	Learning a foreign language <u>necessitates</u> hard work and permanent study.	يستلزم / يحتاج
10- seek	(v.)	Young people usually <u>seek</u> well-paid jobs nowadays.	يبحث عن
11- unfortunately	(adv.)	<u>Unfortunately</u> , some people were injured in the accident.	لسوء الحظ
12- high-tech	(adj.)	It is common to see <u>high-tech</u> mobile phones and computers nowadays.	متقدم تكنولوجياً

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list below:

[unfortunately – boom – deteriorated - hard-pressed – high-tech – famine]

- Recent years have seen a/an in online businesses.
- My grandfather has a profound mistrust of anything new or
- The latest education reforms have put extra pressure on teachers who are already
-, I didn't have my credit card with me or I'd certainly have had this offer.
- She was taken into hospital last week when her condition suddenly

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list below:

[emigrate – decimating – necessitates – affords – seek – boom]

- Most people consistently to do away with ridiculous rules and regulation.
- Poaching and habitat destruction are the cause of a large number of animals.
- The company a large amount of money to be injected into if it is to survive.
- The tent little protection for the refugees from the sunlight.
- Millions of Germans from Europe to America in the nineteenth century.

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

- 1- Spain was the first country I had visited when I was teenager.
a. hard-pressed b. mass c. periodic d. foreign
- 2- Implementing the project employing extra staff to help out.
a. affords b. necessitates c. emigrates d. seeks
- 3- Fires large areas of forests every year around the world.
a. rented b. necessitated c. proved d. noted
- 4- The hospital uses equipment to identify and eliminate viruses.
a- high-tech b- petty c- brief d- innocent
- 5- The great stock market ended and many people lost all their savings.
a. famine b. swallow c. boom d. migrant
- 6- The new law will protection to employees.
a. sue b. decimate c. deteriorate d. afford
- 7- Millions of Germansfrom Europe to America in the nineteenth century.
a. emigrated b. obliterated c. afforded d. sought
- 8- Millions of people in Africa continue to die because of war and.....
a. judiciary b. defence c. famine d. adoption
- 9- Because of shortages, the emergency services wereto deal with the accident.
a. civil b. innocent c. hard-pressed d. periodic
- 10- It was violent hurricane, itthe three villages.
a. migrated b. decimated c. proved d. defined
- 11- The minister ofaffairs delivered a long speech in the UN meeting last night.
a. meticulous b. foreign c. guilty d. petty
- 12- Reduction in government spending willfurther cuts in public services.
a. afford b. sue c. govern d. necessitate
- 13- I would have been here an hour ago, butI missed the train.
a. unfortunately b. regardless c. nervously d. instead
- 14- You should legal advice before you take any legal action.
a. deteriorate b. reside c. seek d. rent
- 15- The government intends increasing wages as a result of the economic.....in the country.
a. resort b. boom c. note d. supporter
- 16- On the plus side of the ledger, several economists said Texas' growingindustries would keep on growing.
a. perturbed b. disgruntled c. hard-pressed d. high-tech

Answer the following questions:

- 1- How do migrants feel when they leave their home countries?
.....
- 2- In your opinion, why do some people leave their home country and move to another country?
.....
- 3- From your point of view, state the advantages and the disadvantages of migration to a foreign country.
.....
- 4- Kuwait has provided a good home for skilled workers. How?
.....

Translate the following sentences into good English:

أحمد: يترك الناس اوطانهم ويهاجرون للدول الأخرى بسبب الحروب والمجاعات ولكي يبحثوا عن حياة أفضل .

.....

سالم: بعد اكتشاف النفط والازدهار الاقتصادي هاجر العديد من العمال المهرة الى منطقة الخليج العربي .

.....

Unit 2 – Lesson 3

Date: / /

WB: 10 & 11

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- instead	(adv.)	There's no coffee! Would you like a cup of tea <u>instead</u> ?!	بدلاً عن / من
2- periodic	(adj.)	My uncle suffers from <u>periodic</u> severe headache. He should see a doctor.	دوري
3- plenty of	(pro.)	Wealthy people always have <u>plenty of</u> money.	كثيراً من
4- swallow	(n.)	The <u>swallow</u> is a bird with pointed wings and a tail with two points.	طائر السنونو المهاجر

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

[plenty of – periodic - famine – swallow – instead]

- 1- The town council intends to knock down this old building to put a car park there
- 2- Do you know that the can catch insects to eat as it swiftly flies?
- 3- Don't worry. There's cupboard space in the kitchen for all your pots and pans.
- 4- Outstanding professors are eager to attend workshops and seminars to upgrade their knowledge.

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

- 1- Rashid did not join the navy., he decided to join the theatre and become an actor.
a- Compassionately b- Regardless c- Nervously d- Instead
- 2- There were twonesting above our front door.
a- migrants b- famines c- swallows d- supporters
- 3-failures of the olive crop kept the country in constant debt.
a- Periodic b- Disgruntled c- Arduous d- Animated

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why do animals usually migrate?
.....
- 2- How do you think animals know their way when they migrate?
.....
- 3- Do animals and people migrate for the same reason?
.....
- 4- Why do some animals migrate northwards in summer and southwards in winter?
.....

Unit 2 – Lessons 4&5

Date: / /

SB: 20 & 21

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- disgruntled	(adj.)	Many of the company employees are <u>disgruntled</u> . They aren't rewarded well.	ساخط / مستاء
2- displace	(v.)	The flood <u>displaced</u> many people to leave their homes.	يُهَجِّر / يدفعه للهجرة
3- mass	(adj.)	There was a <u>mass</u> attendance in the final match.	ضخم / كبير
4- meticulous	(adj.)	Ahmed is a <u>meticulous</u> accountant. He hardly makes any mistakes in his work.	دقيق / مضبوط
5- migrant	(n.)	Most Gulf countries are full of <u>migrants</u> looking for work.	مهاجر
6- obliterate	(v.)	The earthquake was very terrible. It <u>obliterated</u> all the buildings.	يُدْمِر / يُبِيد
7- perturbed	(adj.)	Most students feel so <u>perturbed</u> usually before exams.	مقلق / مشوّش
8- resort	(n.)	We spent a nice time in Al Khiran <u>resort</u> last weekend.	منتجع
9- rift	(n.)	We decided to restore our old house because it contains some unsafe <u>rifts</u> .	شرخ / صدع

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

[displace – disgruntled – obliterated – meticulous – migrants - mass]

- 1- The cities are full of looking for better job opportunities.
- 2- The building of a new dam will thousands of people who live in this area.
- 3- Many hours of preparation have gone into designing the webpage.
- 4- The players were with the umpire because of his unfair decisions.
- 5- There were deportations in the 1930s, when thousands of people were forced to leave the country.

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

- 1- After long delays, passengers were taken to a nearby hotel.
 a. disgruntled b. apparent c. inevitable d. frail
- 2- Fifty thousand people have beenby the fighting.
 a. valued b. necessitated c. displaced d. afforded
- 3- My mother was extremelyand always made sure that every room in the house was spotlessly clean.
 a. periodic b. underprivileged c. extensive d. meticulous
- 5- Many of the city's poorest residents arefrom rural areas.
 a. suffrage b. migrants c. hardship d. overview
- 6- Hiroshima was nearlyby the atomic bomb during World War II.
 a. obliterated b. governed c. prosecuted d. claimed
- 7- He didn't seemby the noises outside and he continued writing the story.
 a. petty b. brief c. perturbed d. high-tech
- 8- My family intends to stay for a week in Al-Khiran as it is a beautiful and popular
 a. supporter b. migrants c. rift d. resort
- 9- European countries take severe measures to prevent the illegitimate
 a. suffrage b. migrants c. hardship d. overview
- 10- Teachers are always due to the arduous efforts, they often do daily.
 a. mass b. periodic c. high-tech d. hard-pressed

Grammar Time

The Past Perfect Tense

The past perfect refers to a time earlier than before now. It is used to make it clear that one event happened before another in the past. It does not matter which event is mentioned first - the tense makes it clear which one happened first.

Form

had + past participle

After

As soon as

When

+ Past perfect + Past simple
First action Second action



after

Past simple + as soon as + Past perfect
Second action when First action



- ✓ After Ali **had spent** his holiday in Italy, he **wanted** to learn Italian.
- ✓ Susan **turned** on the radio **after** she **had washed** the dishes.
- ✓ As soon as Salim **had made** breakfast, he **phoned** his friend.
- ✓ He **fed** the cat **as soon as** he **had come** home.
- ✓ When we **had arrived** at the station, the train **left**.
- ✓ The match **started** when they **had reached** the stadium.

Notice

As for "After" only, if the two subjects are the same, we can use (v.+ing) after "After" directly instead of using the past perfect.

- ✓ After Ali **had spent** his holiday in Italy, he **wanted** to learn Italian.
- ✓ After **spending** his holiday in Italy, Ali **wanted** to learn Italian.

Before

By the time

When

+ Past simple + Past perfect
Second action First action

before

Past perfect + by the time + Past simple
First action when Second action



- ✓ **Before** he **sang** a song he **had played** the guitar.
- ✓ Fahd **had phoned** Dad at work **before** he **left** for his trip.
- ✓ **By the time** the show **began**, all friends **had arrived**.
- ✓ They **had graduated** **by the time** they **got** married.
- ✓ **When** we **got** home, the children **had gone** to bed.
- ✓ She **had gone** shopping **when** she **finished** cleaning the house.

Notice

As for “**Before**” only, if the two subjects are the same, we can use (v.+ing) after “**Before**” directly instead of using the past simple.

- ✓ **Before** he **sang** a song, he **had played** the guitar.
- ✓ **Before** **singing** a song, he **had played** the guitar.

Past simple → because → Past perfect
Second action First action

- ✓ I **was** very tired **because** I **had studied** too much.
- ✓ Hussein **felt** nervous **because** he **had** never **flown** a plane.

Past simple → till/until → Past perfect
Second action First action

- ✓ I **did not understand** **until** you **had explained**.
- ✓ She **didn't go out** **till** it **had stopped** raining.

no sooner **than**
 Subject + **had** + **hardly** + P.P + **when** + past simple
scarcely **when**

No sooner **than**
Hardly + **had** + subject + P.P + **when** + past simple
Scarcely **when**



- ✓ I **had** no sooner **arrived** home **than** my phone **rang**.
- ✓ She **had** **hardly** **finished** reading **when** she **fell** asleep.
- ✓ He **had** **scarcely** **sat** down **when** he **heard** a knock on the door.

- ✓ **No sooner** **had** I **arrived** home **than** my phone **rang**.
- ✓ **Hardly** **had** she **finished** reading **when** she **fell** asleep.
- ✓ **Scarcely** **had** he **sat** down **when** he **heard** a knock on the door.

Correct the verbs in brackets:

- 1- I did not have any money because I (**lose**) my wallet.
- 2- Kristine (**never be**) to an opera before last night.
- 3- James (**teach**) at the university for more than a year before he left for Asia.
- 4- He passed all his exams. He (**revise**) for a month.
- 5- I went to the hospital to see Fahad. He (**break**) his leg during a football match.

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- Waleed's father lent Waleed his car. Waleed passed his driving test. (Join using: After)

- 2- The family finished preparing the food for the party. The guests started arriving. (Join using: Before)

- 3- The tourists went on a guided tour of the city. The tourists got off their coach in the city centre.
 (Join using: Before)

- 4- The businessman checked in at the airport. The businessman had breakfast.
 (Join using: As soon as)

5- The audience asked questions. The lecturer finished speaking. (Join using: By the time)

6- The cousins arrived at the stadium at 11 a.m. The volleyball tournament started at 12 p.m. (Join using: No sooner)

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

- 1- It started to rain after we to the station.
a. gets b. had got c. get d. got
- 2- By the time we reached the inn all the guests.....
a. leave b. left c. had left d. leaves
- 3- We him just after he had got news of his dismissal.
a. met b. had met c. meets d. meet
- 4- I said I that play before.
a. seen b. had seen c. sees d. is seeing
- 5- They had already finished dinner when we.....
a. is arriving b. arrive c. arrives d. arrived
- 6- Why didn't you go to bed after you supper?
a. had had b. had c. has d. have
- 7- She had spent all her money before her father.....
a. had come b. comes c. come d. came
- 8- I thanked him for the flowers he me.
a. sent b. had sent c. send d. sends
- 9- We couldn't the door because he had lost our keys.
a. opened b. open c. had opened d. opens
- 10- She to cry when the light had gone out.
a. began b. begun c. begins d. had begun

Unit 2 – Lesson 6

Date: / /

WB: 12 & 13

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- No sooner had we put up our tents than itraining.
a- is starting b- started c- has started d- starts
- 2- I arrived home at night, I had done all the necessary work and shopping.
a- Hardly b- After c- By the time d- While
- 3- As soon as we.....our breakfast, we started our journey.
a- eat b- eaten c- ate d- had eaten

- 4- We.....the car for ten years before it broke down.
a- had had b- have c- had d- having
- 5- Once the teacher had explained the lesson, students.....asking some questions.
a- start b- started c- had started d- starting
- 6- She wanted to go away because she.....anywhere interesting for ages.
a- hadn't been b- was c- being d- been
- 7- I.....all the questions after I had understood the tense.
a- answering b- answered c- answers d- answer
- 8-we arrived; the film had already started. We missed much of it.
a- After b- By the time c- As soon as d- Hardly
- 9- The plane had taken off a little while before he the airport.
a- reached b- reach c- reaches d- had reached
- 10- Hardly had I the house when the bell rang.
a- enter b- entered c- enters d- entering
- 11- had the judge listened to the defence than he declared the verdict.
a- Hardly b- No sooner c- When d- As soon as
- 12-I had booked the ticket, I went to the cinema.
a- After b- Before c- Hardly d- No sooner
- 13- Someone the papers before I arrived at the office.
a- steal b- had stolen c- is stealing d- will steal
- 14- As soon as the sun had set, Ihome.
a- left b- had left c- leave d- leaves
- 15- When Salim reached the cinema, the film.....
a- is starting b- starts c- had started d- will start
- 16- Once the studentthe question correctly, the teacher gave him full marks.
a- had answered b- answers c- answering d- answered
- 17- Hardly the house when the bell rang.
a- I enter b- I entered c- will enter d- had I entered
- 18-.....had the judge listened to the defence than he declared the verdict.
a- Hardly b- No sooner c- Not only d- As soon as
- 19-.....I had booked the ticket, I went to the cinema.
a- After b- Before c- Hardly d- No sooner
- 20- No sooner had we put up our tents than itraining.
a- is starting b- started c- has started d- starts
- 21- I arrived home at night, I had done all the necessary work and shopping.
a- Hardly b- After c- By the time d- While

22- He had no sooner come home he left again.

a- then

b- that

c- than

d- when

23- Saad his breakfast before he went to school.

a- had

b- had had

c- have

d- is having

24- I bought a new mobile after my brother the old one.

a- broke

b- has broken

c- break

d- had broken

25- I did not have any money because I my wallet.

a- had lost

b- has been losing

c- loose

d- has lost

26- Tony knew Istanbul so well because he the city several times.

a- is visiting

b- have visited

c- had visited

d- visits

27- Had Susan ever studied Thai before she to Thailand?

a- is moving

b- have moved

c- moved

d- move

28- We were not able to get a hotel room because we in advance.

a- have booked

b- booked

c- hadn't booked

d- had booked

Do as shown between brackets:

1- I closed my eyes. I fell asleep.

(Begin with: No sooner)

2- They won the match. The coach had a heart attack.

(Begin with: Hardly)

3- I put the phone down. It rang again.

(Begin with: No sooner)

4- She finished her speech. The lights went out.

(Begin with: Hardly)

5- Ali finished reading the book. Then, Khalid came in.

(Begin with: No sooner)

6- He finished his report. Everybody else had finished theirs.

(Join using: By the time)

7- After she had moved to Alaska, she saw the first bear in her life.

(Use: before)

8- He had stepped on his brother's little toe before his brother started screaming.

(Use: after)

9- The weather forecast had announced a tsunami approaching. People rushed to markets.

(Join using: after)

10- After he try success, he wouldn't accept being a loser anymore.

(Correct)

- 11- They start the meeting after they had had lunch. (Correct the verb)
- 12- We couldn't get a room in the hotel, because we don't book in advance. (Correct the verb)
- 13- He had told his friend to keep the secret before everybody know about it. (Correct)
- 14- Before it broke down, she own that car for over five years. (Correct the verb)
- 15- He had just gone to bed before the fire alarms goes off. (Correct)

Unit 2 – Lessons 7&8

Date: / /

New Vocabulary

SB: 22 & 23

word		sentence	meaning
1- animated	(adj.)	Tough employees are so <u>animated</u> enough to perform any tasks, anytime.	مفعم بالحوية والنشاط
2- arduous	(adj.)	It was an <u>arduous</u> task to remove the big tree from the road.	متعب / شاق
3- engage in	(ph.v.)	A good teacher helps all students to be <u>engaged</u> in class activities.	يشترك أو ينخرط بـ
4- major	(adj.)	Global warming is a <u>major</u> problem facing the world nowadays.	كبير / رئيسي
5- minor	(adj.)	Don't worry! It isn't a big accident, and the damage is <u>minor</u> .	صغير / ثانوي
6- nervously	(adv.)	He looked <u>nervously</u> when he failed the exam.	بعصبية وتوتر
7- rent	(v.)	I went to a garage to have my car repaired so I <u>rented</u> a car.	يؤجر / يستأجر
8- reside	(v.)	Wealthy people normally <u>reside</u> in villas and very luxurious areas.	يسكن / يعيش
9- strenuous	(adj.)	The doctor advised me not to take any <u>strenuous</u> exercise now. I need rest.	مُجهَد / مُتعب
10- take a breather	(expr.)	The tennis match stops from time to time for the players to <u>take a breather</u> .	يأخذ استراحة قصيرة

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word:

[taking a breather – rift – arduous - minor – rent - displaced]

- 1- The stream had cut a deepin the rock and caused a lot of damage.
- 2- The original reason for early retirement was that most military jobs were physically.....
- 3- The contract seems fine, except for a fewdetails.
- 4- Many young couplesan apartment until they've saved enough money to buy a house.
- 5- An estimated 500,000 refugees have beenby the civil war.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word:

[resided – strenuous – major - engage in - nervously – mass]

- 1- The two governments have agreed to a comprehensive dialogue to resolve the problem.
- 2- He looked over his shoulder, making sure no one else was listening .
- 3- The government'sconcern is with preventing road accidents
- 4- He spent most of his time in Kuwait City, where his family.....
- 5- His doctor advised him not to take any exercise.

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

- 1- The family us their spare flat for KD 60 a week
 a- clog up b- intend c- claim d- rented
- 2- The bossshouted at me. I don't like people talking that way.
 a- supporters b- speed limit c- nervously d- grievances
- 3- After a long time speaking on the conference, he decided to
 a- sue b- claim c- intend d- contend
- 4- Most people prefer to in tranquil areas rather than cramped cities.
 a- supporters b- reside c- residential areas d- grievances
- 5- The two competitive organizations agreed to unite and a new business.
 a- engage in b- claim c- intend d- contend
- 6- She's become verywhen she heard the good news.
 a. nervous b. arduous c. animated d. strenuous
- 7- You should avoidexercise for at least two months.
 a. strenuous b. animated c. minor d. meticulous

Answer the following questions: -

- 1- What are the advantages of moving abroad?

.....

- 2- What are the disadvantages of moving abroad?

.....

Translate the following into good English:

علي: تهاجر الحيوانات في أوقات معينة من السنة بحثاً عن الطعام ولرعاية صغارها . .

.....

محمد: إن للزلازل آثار مدمرة كهدم المباني وتشريد الآلاف من الأسر .

.....

Language Functions

Predicting

I predict that.....
According to, I expect.....

**Giving
reasons**

One of the reasons foris

**Expressing
opinions**

In my opinion.....
I think.....

**Discussing
advantages**

One of the advantages of is

**Discussing
disadvantages**

One of the disadvantages of is

What you would say in the following situations:

1- You couldn't attend your cousin's wedding party. Give a reason.

.....

2- A classmate asked you about the advantages of the Internet.

.....

3- Your sister believes that TV has no disadvantages at all. You have a different view.

.....

4- Your brother has finished his degree in London. Predict what he's going to do.

.....

5- Your friend asked you about the disadvantages of migration.

.....

There is a strong debate in our society about whether immigration has a beneficial or a detrimental impact on the world today

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) discussing why some people are with immigration and others think it's detrimental, stating your own point of view.

Introduction

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body One

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body Two

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion

.....

.....

.....

.....

Summary Making

There are 11 organ systems in your body that function interdependently. Most of us have plenty of water for our daily needs, maybe even an excess. Regardless of our seeming abundance of this resource, it is still important to use water carefully.

You can save water in your daily life and be an example for others of good water stewardship by washing dishes by hand and not allowing the water to run while rinsing. Fill one sink with wash water and the other (or a plastic tub) with rinse water. You can also soak pots and pans instead of letting the water run while you scrape the dishes clean. In addition, try to install an instant water heater near your kitchen sink so you don't have to run the water while it heats up.

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

How can we save water?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Translation

Translate the following into good English:

على: الحروب الأهلية والكوارث الطبيعية من أسباب الهجرة.

.....

.....

فهد: تهاجر الطيور في أوقات معينة من السنة بحثاً عن الطعام.

.....

.....

Reading Comprehension

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

Research suggests that walking may not make you a genius, but it will improve your attention and concentration and help your mood, well-being and even your physical health.

Regular physical exercise such as walking has been shown to help improve both mental and physical health. Certainly, the many physical health benefits of regular exercise are well known and researched. Ongoing regular exercise can improve heart performance, lead to more weight loss, and boost metabolism, the process by which the body changes food into energy. Research has found that regular exercise lowers anxiety, depression, stress and concentration.

Yet, even with all these wonderful benefits of regular exercise, the vast majority do not meet even minimal recommended amount of exercise. There are a variety of reasons for this lack of exercise including time pressures and lack of commitment to do so. This is one reason why walking is such an important exercise for most people.

Many may not afford the time energy and money to join a health club or gym or perhaps participate in exercise activities that are harder to do. Many sports, which are skill based, may result in injury, and cost a lot of money. Walking is perfect since you can do it anywhere and at any time and it does not need special equipment. Most of us can do walk and must find a way to make that happen.

One helpful way to improve walking is to always wear a pedometer, an instrument that calculates the distance travelled on foot by recording the number of steps taken. They provide feedback on your walking progress and most professionals suggest aiming for 10,000 steps per day. This translates into about 8 km of walking. A pedometer is a great motivator since it gives you an accurate description of your exercise activity. Walking may be long or short but as long as you keep your body, you will **accumulate** more steps. Therefore, you'll likely notice that your thinking is clearer, you are more attentive, happier, and you'll lose some weight and have a good shape.

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

1- What is the best title for this passage?

- a) Metabolism
b) How to Be Genius
c) Physical Exercises
d) Walking and Our lifestyle.

2- The underlined pronoun "It" in the 4th paragraph refer to:

- a) time b) injury c) walking d) money

3- The meaning of the word “**accumulate**” in the last paragraph is:

- a) gain b) waste c) decrease d) divide

4- According to the 4th paragraph:

- a) Walking is the most convenient activity.
- b) Walking causes depression, stress and anxiety.
- c) Walking is not affected by psychological factors.
- d) All people follow the recommendation for doing exercises.

5- All the following statements are true **EXCEPT**:

- a) Walking helps you to become a genius.
- b) Walking does not affect your thinking abilities.
- c) There are no merits of following a fitness regimen.
- d) Ten thousand steps are equal to five miles of walking.

Answer the following questions:

6. How can regular exercise improve the general health?

.....

.....

7. According the passage, People have a lot of excuses for meet even minimal recommended amount of exercise. Such as

.....

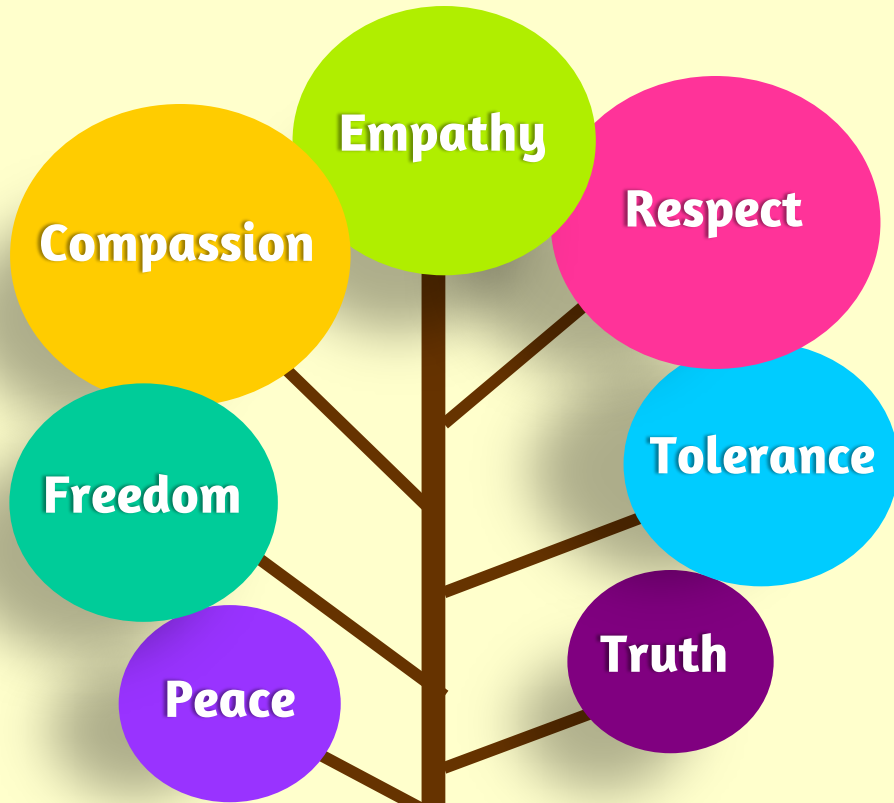
8. What is meant by “a pedometer”?

.....

9. By reading the article, it is clear that the writer's purpose is to:

.....

Unit Three “Human Values”



Mention some of the universal human values.



What is the importance of human values?

Help us
keep peace
on earth

Help us
avoid
problems

Ensure
equal rights
everywhere

Help us
reduce
violence

Help us
understand
each other

What do you think is the merit of identifying universal human values?

They will spread peace
on earth

People everywhere will
enjoy equal rights



How does Islam teach us important human values?

1 Zakat (One of the pillars in Islam) teaches us compassion and sharing

2 A true Muslim loves for others what he loves for himself

3 Hajj teaches us equality



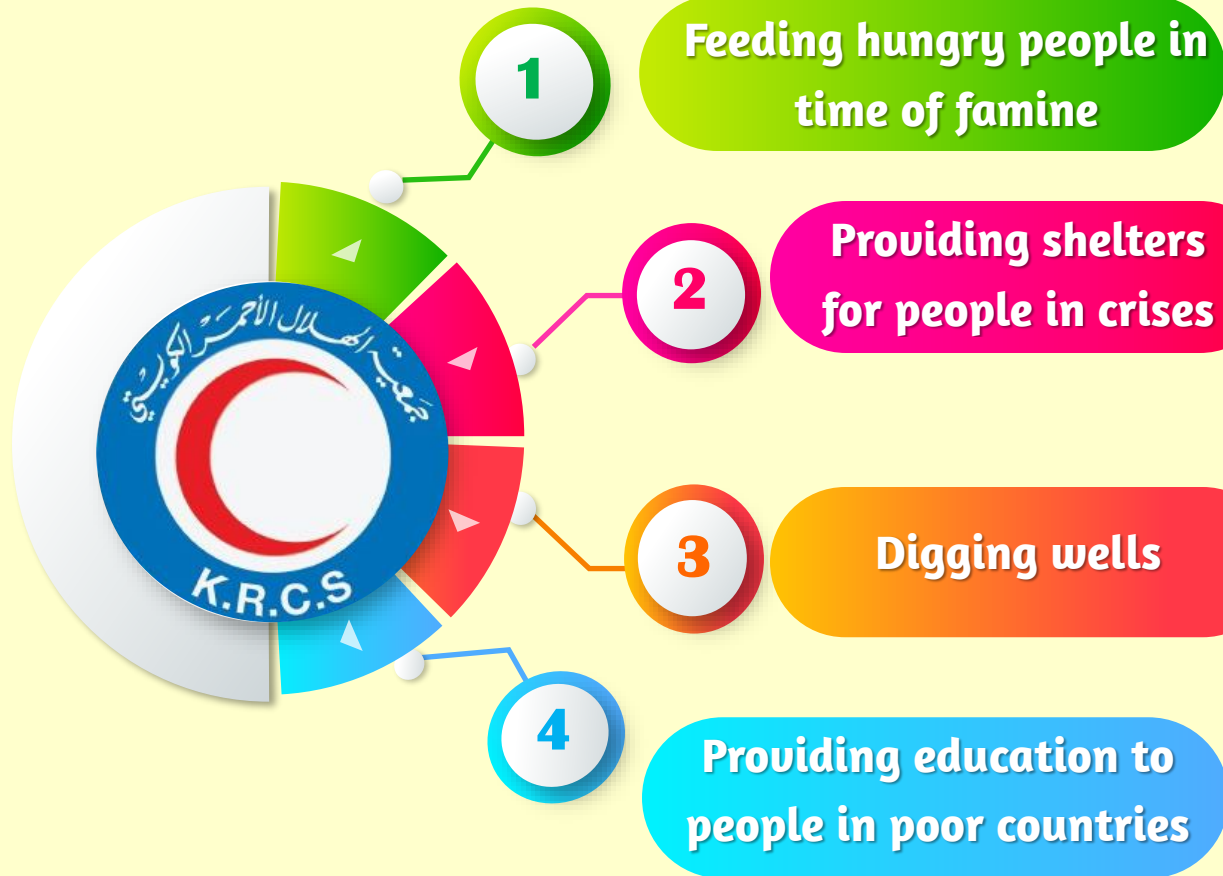
How can we protect human rights?

By enforcing laws to protect minorities from abuse.

By providing people with their basic needs.

By establishing international organizations to represent these values.

What are the aims of the Red Crescent Society?



What are the characteristics of the Red Crescent volunteer?

He should be young, enthusiastic, and compassionate

He must be kind, efficient and charitable

He should receive first aid training from the Ministry of Health

What do the volunteers of the KRCS do outside Kuwait?

Providing basic health care assistance.

Participating in rescue operations in the aftermath natural disasters.

What do the volunteers of the KRCS do inside Kuwait?

Distributing food and aids to the needy families.

Participating in the awareness- raising activities in schools and universities.

Focus On

The Foreign Diplomatic Institute



What are the main characteristics for success as a diplomat?

He should be a university graduate.

He should be self-confident and friendly

He should be trustworthy and hard working

He should be able to make good relationships with others.

He should be able to handle problems peacefully.

What are the main aims of the Foreign Diplomatic Institute?

1

It is responsible for training all diplomatic staff.

2

It functions as a government think-tank, conducting researches.

3

It is the organization of international seminars and conferences,

New Vocabulary

SB: 24 & 25

word		sentence	meaning
1- abuse	(n.)	Minorities should be protected against <u>abuse</u> worldwide by effective legislation.	يسوء المعاملة
2- anthropologist	(n.)	An <u>anthropologist</u> studies people, their societies, cultures, etc.	عالم علوم إنسانية
3- apparent	(adj.)	The numbers have become <u>apparent</u> by using a lens.	واضح / ظاهر
4- attribute	(n.)	Organizational ability is an essential <u>attribute</u> for a good manager.	صفة مميزة / ميزة
5- charitable	(adj.)	Mr. Saad is known for his <u>charitable</u> projects; he always helps the poor.	خيري
6- compassion	(n.)	We should show <u>compassion</u> for poor people.	شفقة / تعاطف
7- discrimination	(n.)	People everywhere should be dealt with equally and without <u>discrimination</u> .	تمييز
8- diversity	(n.)	I need <u>diversity</u> of colours to draw the picture.	تنوع / اختلاف
9- empathy	(n.)	Wealthy people should feel <u>empathy</u> towards the poor people.	تعاطف ومشاركة وجدانية
10- ethnographer	(n.)	<u>Ethnographers</u> assert that Ancient Egyptians believed in life after death.	مؤرخ الجماعات الإنسانية
11- incapable	(adj.)	He was <u>incapable</u> to complete the match because of his injury.	عاجز / غير قادر على
12- inevitable	(adj.)	The accident was an <u>inevitable</u> result of carelessness.	حتمي / ضروري
13- legislation	(n.)	There should be specific <u>legislation</u> to protect minorities from discrimination.	تشريع
14- liberty	(n.)	The thief spent many years in prison and finally he got his <u>liberty</u> .	حرية
15- minority	(n.)	<u>Minorities</u> should be protected against abuse worldwide by effective legislation.	أقلية
16- overview	(n.)	Could you give me an <u>overview</u> of what happened during the meeting?	نظرة عامة
17- tolerance	(n.)	<u>Tolerance</u> helps people of different creeds live in peace.	تسامح
18- universal	(adj.)	Global warming is a <u>universal</u> problem.	عالمي
19- value	(n.)	Friendship depends on some <u>values</u> like truth, sincerity and honesty.	قيمة
20- value	(v.)	We <u>valued</u> the car at 7000 KD.	يقيم
20- impulse	(n.)	I had a sudden <u>impulse</u> to tell the manager the solutions of the problem.	دافع / حافز

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list below:

[universal – abuse – inevitable – discrimination – charitable - impulse]

- 1- After years of from her husband, she eventually found the courage to leave him.
- 2- The accident was the outcome of carelessness.
- 3- Music is often considered a/an language.
- 4- There should be no on the grounds of colour or nationality.
- 5- The entire organization is funded by donations.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list below:

[incapable - tolerance – charitable – diversity – apparent – valued]

- 1- I was on the metro this morning when for no reason the woman opposite suddenly screamed .
- 2- Experts have the pottery at over £5,000.
- 3- We were of contacting others after we had lost the mobile phone.
- 4- Does television programmes adequately reflect the ethnic and cultural of the country?
- 5- The aim of the interfaith dialogue is to let the two peoples live together in mutual

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

- 1- One reason for the author's success is that his novels have a/an appeal.
a. underprivileged b. vulnerable c. periodic d. universal
- 2- Although she was high-ranking, her unhappiness was to everyone.
a. charitable b. voluntary c. apparent d. extravagant
- 3- I'll give you a brief of what the job involves.
a. overview b. legislation c. empathy d. impulse
- 4- She teaches the students to have respect for different races and appreciate the.....of other cultures.
a. attributes b. impulse c. diversity d. compassion
- 5- Most people always have nothing but towards the homeless and refugees.
a. compassion b. liberty c. legislation d. impulse
- 6- Patience is one of the most important in a teacher.
a. ethnographers b. impulse c. attributes d. minorities
- 7- There are specific rules to protect the from discrimination in each society.
a. minority b. aftermath c. famine d. tolerance
- 8- I had a sudden to shout and leave in the middle of her foolish speech.
a. attribute b. impulse c. diversity d. campaign
- 9- We have to show for those who lost their home and properties.
a. enfranchisement b. value c. empathy d. hardship
- 10- The government has promised to introduce to limit fuel emissions from cars.
a. supporter b. boom c. ethnicity d. legislation
- 11- An.....is someone who scientifically studies humans, their customs, beliefs and relationships.
a. ethnographer b. impulse c. anthropologist d. minority

12- One of the aims of the is to contribute to an understanding of the human race.

a. ethnographer

b. swallow

c. migrant

d. rift

Answer the following questions:

1- Give examples of human values and identify their meanings.

2- How can we express compassion and empathy in the society?

3- How does Islam teach us important human values?

4- Why do you think human values are important?

5- How do you think governments should protect basic human rights?

Translate the following sentences into good English:

أحمد: الرحمة والحرية والتسامح قيم إنسانية مهمة بين الناس .

سالم: يجب على جميع الحكومات حماية حقوق الانسان وحماية الأقليات من سوء المعاملة والتمييز .

Unit 3 – Lesson 3

Date: / /

WB: 16 & 17

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- aftermath	(n.)	Many more people died in the <u>aftermath</u> of the explosion.	نتيجة كارثية
2- deploy	(v.)	Young people should <u>deploy</u> the wisdom and advice of the elderly.	ينشر - ينتشر
3- ethnicity	(n.)	Minorities should be treated impartially regardless their <u>ethnicity</u> , race or colour.	عرق - طائفة
4- hardship	(n.)	We may resort to a bank loan to overcome the <u>hardships</u> we are facing.	شدة - ضيق
5- voluntary	(adj.)	The Kuwaiti Red Crescent Society is a <u>voluntary</u> humanitarian society.	اختياري - تطوعي
6- vulnerable	(adj.)	I felt very <u>vulnerable</u> when I had a different opinion in the meeting.	مكشوف - غير منيع

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

[hardship – vulnerable – aftermath - deploy – voluntary – ethnicity]

- 1- Many more people died in the of the explosion.
- 2- The factory's workforce reflects the mix of from which it draws its labour.
- 3- Since retiring from the company, she has done work for a charity.
- 4- In developing countries, people suffer from economic
- 5- Tourists are more to attack because they don't know which areas of the city to avoid.

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

- 1- We do not differentiate between our workers based on their background or
 a- aftermath b- tolerance c- ethnicity d- hardship
- 2- The of the war was bad because many people were killed.
 a- migrant b- famine c- suffrage d- aftermath
- 3- UN troops were to keep the peace.
 a- deployed b- alleviated c- noted d- rented
- 4- Rising food prices caused great for most of the population.
 a- appeal b- empathy c- attribute d- hardship
- 5- Most charities rely on contributions from the public.
 a- vulnerable b- voluntary c- aggressive d- animated
- 6- The virus leaves sufferers to a range of infections.
 a- charitable b- universal c- meticulous d- vulnerable

Answer the following questions:

- 1- What are the aims of the Kuwait Red Crescent Society?

- 2- From your point of view, what qualities are needed to be a volunteer of the KRCS?

- 3- Mention the activities that the volunteers in the KRCS can do inside Kuwait.

- 4- Mention the activities that the volunteers in the KRCS can do outside Kuwait.

Translate the following sentences into good English:

أحمد: جمعية الهلال الأحمر الكويتية جمعية إنسانية تطوعية تقدم المساعدات للناس دون تمييز.

سالم: وهي تهدف أيضا لمساعدة الناس في مواجهة الكوارث.

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- aggressive	(adj.)	I don't like <u>aggressive</u> children who always quarrel with their mates.	عدواني
2- compassionately	(adv.)	Handicapped people should be treated <u>compassionately</u> .	بتعاطف / بحنان
3- cry over spilt milk	(idiom)	He didn't get the high marks that he wished. There is no use to <u>cry over spilt milk</u> now.	يندم بعد فوات الأوان
4- enfranchisement	(n.)	People can be given the right to vote through <u>enfranchisement</u> .	منح حق الاقتراع
5- extravagant	(adj.)	The <u>extravagant</u> lifestyle of movie stars is always criticized by mass media.	مفرط / مسرف
6- frail	(adj.)	My grandmother has become too old and <u>frail</u> to live alone.	ضعيف / هش
7- over a barrel	(idiom)	My car broke down in a remote place in the desert. I was really <u>over a barrel</u> .	في وضع سيء
8- over the hill	(idiom)	Although he was <u>over the hill</u> , he felt as energetic as a young man.	طاعن في السن
9- over the top	(idiom)	Never drive the car <u>over the top</u> . High speed is so dangerous.	مبالغ فيه
10- suffrage	(n.)	People have the <u>suffrage</u> to vote for representatives in the parliament.	حق الاقتراع
11- tide someone over	(idiom)	It is hard to walk alone after the injury. I need someone to <u>tide me over</u> .	بمساعدة في وقت الشدة

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

[extravagant - over a barrel – over the top – over the hill – Enfranchisement – cry over spilt milk]

- Despite losing all the money he had, he didn't and tried to make up for his loss by working hard.
- I thought the decorations were not adequately charming but they were appraised as.....
- is the right to vote in an election, especially for representatives in a parliament or similar organization
- Though she is, she is still using cosmetics to claim she's young and pretty.
- I was because I had to choose between the prison because of the debts or selling my house to pay off my debts.

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

- 1- Kids who play violent video games show much more behaviour than those who don't.
a. aggressive b. humanitarian c. underprivileged d. voluntary
- 2- Ahmed likes children and he treats them
a. unfortunately b. ultimately c. compassionately d. worthless
- 3- When I heard her talking, I thought she is young, but she appeared as a old lady.
a. inevitable b. humanitarian c. extensive d. frail
- 4- He rarely used taxis, which he regarded as
a. vulnerable b. apparent c. animated d. extravagant
- 5- Women in Kuwait were the first in the Gulf area to get the right of
a. persuasion b. enfranchisement c. commitment d. resort
- 6- In zoos, chimpanzees can become overly if they are bored.
a. aggressive b. extravagant c. frail d. vulnerable
- 7- The President is elected for a five-year term by universal adult.....
a. hardship b. suffrage c. compassion d. abuse
- 8- His performance in the play was completely People did not enjoy it.
a. over the top b. over a barrel c. over the hill d. over the moon
- 9- They've got us either we agree to their terms, or we lose the money.
a. over the top b. over a barrel c. over the hill d. over the moon
- 10- We should decrease the use of packaging on many products.
a. underprivileged b. strenuous c. minor d. extravagant

Grammar Time

Adverbs of manner

- Adverbs of manner answer the question "How ". It tells us how something happens. It is usually placed after the main verb or after the object.

bad
sad
quiet

badly
sadly
quietly

In a large number of cases, the
adverb is formed simply by
adding "ly" to the adjective

easy**y**
lazy**y**
noisy**y**

easily
lazily
noisily

If the adjective ends with "**y**",
replace the "**y**" with "**i**" then
add "**ly**"

simple**le**
possib**le**
responsib**le**

simply
possibly
responsibly

If the adjective ends with "**le**",
replace the "**e**" with "**y**"

careful**l**
beautiful**l**
cheerful**l**

carefully
beautifully
cheerfully

If the adjective ends with "**l**",
the adverb is formed simply
adding "**ly**" to the adjective

fast
hard
late
early
good

fast
hard
late
early
well

Irregular adverbs which
do not follow the normal rule,
they have the same form as the
adjective

Notice

The following verbs are often followed by adjectives instead of adverbs.
become, feel, go, grow, look, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste.

Do as shown between brackets:

1- He is a dangerous driver.

(Rewrite using dangerously)

2- He is a careless worker.

(Rewrite using carelessly)

3- He is hard worker.

(Start with: He works)

4- They were angry while talking.

(Rewrite using angrily)

5-They were calm while listening.

(Rewrite using calmly)

Underline the correct form in the following sentences:

- 1- The bed is very (**soft** / **softly**) so I can sleep very well.
- 2- He can play sports (**good** / **well**) because he is strong.
- 3-The homework was (**easy** / **easily**) and I finished it fast.
- 4- Please walk (**quiet** / **quietly**) because mom is sleeping.
- 5- My friends are (**angry** / **angrily**) that I didn't help them.
- 6- Danny looks (**happy** / **happily**) today.
- 7- You always speak so (**nice** / **nicely**) to everyone.

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

- 1- She shouted.....at him when he broke the vase.
a- angry b- anger c- angrily d- angered
- 2- He is a.....worker. He never comes on time.
a- careless b- care c- carelessly d- careful
- 3- If you had asked, I would have given it to you.
a- nice b- nicely c- nicer d- nicest
- 4- Be Quiet! I can't think.....if you are talking.
a- clear b- clearest c- clearer d- clearly
- 5- Why are you.....? It's not such a big matter.
a- angry b- angers c- angrily d- anger

Conditionals

We use conditional sentences to describe how an action or situation affects its result. These conditional sentences refer to future time.

Zero Type (Truth Condition)

IF + present simple + present simple

- The **Zero Conditional** is frequently used to describe facts and general truths.

Examples:

- ✓ If you **cool** water at 0°, it **freezes**.
- ✓ If you **water** a cactus every day, it **dies** in a short time.
- ✓ If ice **is** heated, it **melts**.
- ✓ If it **snows**, the ground **is** slippery

First Type
(Probable Condition)

IF + present simple + will / won't + infinitive

- The **First Conditional** is used to talk about things which are possible in the present or the future – things which “may happen” in the future.

Examples:

- ✓ If it's sunny, we'll go to the park. (Maybe it will be sunny – that's possible)
- ✓ If you help me with the dishes, I will help you with your homework.
- ✓ She won't go to the party if she isn't invited.
- ✓ You will pass the test if you study hard.

Second Type
(Improbable Condition)

IF + past simple + would + infinitive

- The **Second Conditional** is used to talk about 'impossible' or unreal situations. The situation or condition is improbable, imaginary, or contrary to known facts.

Examples:

- ✓ If I knew his number, I would phone him.
- ✓ If I were you, I would visit London.
- ✓ If I had a lot of money, I would buy a car.
- ✓ If I changed my job, I'd be much happier.

Third Type
(Impossible Condition)

IF + past perfect + would + have + P.P

- The **Third Conditional** is used to talk about 'impossible' conditions, impossible because they are in the past and we cannot change what had happened.

Examples:

- ✓ We might have bought the last Harry Potter book in the shop if we had arrived earlier.
- ✓ I wouldn't have been late for school if I hadn't forgotten to set my alarm clock.
- ✓ If she hadn't forgotten the compass, she wouldn't have got lost.
- ✓ If he hadn't stolen the money, he wouldn't have gone to jail.

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

- 1- If she leaves on time, sheon time.
a. would arrive b. arrive c. will arrive d. arrived
- 2- If they closed all the coffee shops, we..... anywhere to socialize.
a. had b. won't have c. would have d. wouldn't have
- 3- If wehard, we perform well.
a. practised b. practise c. would practise d. practices
- 4- If wehim, he wouldn't have come.
a. don't invite b. hadn't invited c. invited d. didn't invite
- 5- If you had arrived ten minutes earlier, youa seat.
a. would get b. would have got c. will get d. get
- 6- If I had known that you were coming, Iyou at the airport.
a. would have met b. would meet c. will meet d. won't meet
- 7- If my uncle had opened a café, hecoffee and tea.
a. would have sold b. would sell c. will sell d. sells
- 8- If the neighbors don't stop shouting, I the police immediately.
a. will call b. would call c. have called d. would have
- 9- If Real Madrid had played well against Barcelona, they the match.
a. won't lose b. wouldn't lose c. wouldn't have lost d. didn't lose
- 10- If the shareholders approve to the new deal, the companya lot of profits.
a. would gain b. will gain c. gained d. would have gained
- 11- If you that fast, you wouldn't be in a hospital receiving treatment.
a. weren't b. aren't c. were d. hadn't been
- 12- His present would have been completely different if he a bit harder.
a. studied b. had studied c. studies d. studying
- 13- If they well with me, I'd be much nicer to them.
a. dealt b. had dealt c. are dealing d. deal
- 14- If you put the gear stick on R, the car backwards.
a. moves b. would move c. would have moved d. moved
- 15- His grades would be better if he harder.
a. studies b. had studied c. studied d. were study

Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- I will speak to him if I (**see**) him tomorrow.
- 2- I will not let them in if they (**be**) late again.
- 3- We will let you know if anything (**change**).

- 4- If the sun (**not rise**) one day, there would be panic.
- 5- If I have time later, I (**practice**) a new song on the piano.
- 6- I would wish for perfect health if I (**have**) one wish.
- 7- If you don't brush your teeth, you (**get**) cavities.
- 8- If people (**smoke**) cigarettes, their health suffers.
- 9- You'll eventually achieve your goal if you (**set**) your mind to it.
- 10- I (**travel**) to the moon if I inherited a billion dollars.
- 11- If I (**own**) a zoo, I would let people interact with the animals more.
- 12- If I had cleaned the house, I (**go**) to the cinema.
- 13- If I (**have**) time, I would have cleaned the house.
- 14- If demand for a product rises, its price (**rise**) too.
- 15- If you close your eyes, it (**be**) easier to relax.
- 16- If I (**accept**) that promotion, I would have worked in Milan.

Unit 3 – Lesson 6

Date: / /

WB: 18 & 19

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

- 1- If he studies hard, he.....
 a) succeed b) succeeding c) will succeed d) succeeded
- 2- If I.....you, I'd borrow some money.
 a) were b) am c) be d) being
- 3- Ali will get better if he.....healthy food.
 a) eat b) ate c) eaten d) eats
- 4- If you boil water, it.....into vapour.
 a) turns b) turning c) turned d) turn
- 5- Nouf won't get fatter if she.....less sweets.
 a) have b) has c) having d) had
- 6- If you pass the test, I bring you a present.
 a) might b) could c) will d) would
- 7- If you don't listen to my advice, I punish you.
 a) might b) will c) could d) would

8- If I you, I'd meet him at once.

a) have

b) am

c) be

d) were

9- If I see Rami, I tell him your good news.

a) might

b) could

c) will

d) would

10- He come to the party if you invited him.

a) may

b) can

c) will

d) would

11- it starts raining, we always close the windows.

a) Even if

b) If

c) Unless

d) Although

Do as shown between brackets:

1- We (**finish**) the project on time if we work hard.

(Correct)

2- He needs a passport if he (**want**) to travel abroad.

(Correct)

3- If I were a pilot,.....

(Complete)

4- Ali will get better if he (**eat**) healthy food.

(Correct)

5- If I (**be**) you, I'd borrow some money.

(Correct)

6- If I get the full mark in the exam, my father (**buy**) me a present.

(Correct)

7- If they invited me to the exhibition, I (**take part**) in it.

(Correct)

8- If he (**write**) more application forms, he would find a better job.

(Correct)

9- I (**take part**) in the race, if I sprained my ankle.

(Correct)

10- If they don't practise well, they won't win the match.

(Use: Unless)

New Vocabulary

SB: 28 & 29

word		sentence	meaning
1- alleviate	(v.)	The doctor gave me pills to <u>alleviate</u> the pain.	يخفف / يسكن
2- appeal	(n.)	We should launch an <u>appeal</u> to send donations to poor countries.	مناشدة
3- avert	(v.)	Doctors treat ill people and also help us <u>avert</u> diseases.	يجتنب / يمنع
4- campaign	(n.)	Today police launched a <u>campaign</u> to reduce road accidents.	حملة
5- commitment	(n.)	We appreciate the <u>commitment</u> the government make to national projects.	التزام
6- dire	(adj.)	Some poor people are in <u>dire</u> need for help.	ضروري / هام
7- donate	(v.)	We should <u>donate</u> money to charity organizations to help poor people.	يتبرع بـ
8- extensive	(adj.)	You have to buy a new car because the damage in the accident was <u>extensive</u> .	مكثف / مرکز
9- humanitarian	(adj.)	We can launch <u>humanitarian</u> aids to help poor people all over the world.	إنساني
10- in leaps and bounds	(expr.)	My English has improved <u>in leaps and bounds</u> due to constant working hard.	بسرعة
11- underprivileged	(adj.)	Children from an <u>underprivileged</u> family are likely to become involved in crimes.	بائس / تعيس

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word:

[donate – avert – alleviate - in leaps and bounds – campaign - extensive]

- We should go on a balanced diet to health problems.
- Doctors assured she is in need of an urgent operation as drugs did nothing to.....her pain.
- The appeal for people to blood was very successful.
- We've received a lot of expressions of support for our against violence.
- Her English has improved this year.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word:

[extensive – avert – commitment - appeal - underprivileged – dire]

- The government yesterday reaffirmed its to the current peace process .
- I'd like to thank the staff for having shown such
- No witnesses to the accident have come forward yet, despite the police's
- The actor's wedding received coverage in the newspapers.
- I braked very quickly in order to..... hitting the other car.

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

- 1- The government yesterday reaffirmed its to the current peace process.
a- attribute b- ethnicity c- suffrage d- commitment
- 2- Tomorrow, the election will start all over the country.
a- rift b- speed limit c- campaign d- grievance
- 3- I want to large sums to relief organization in Africa.
a- alleviate b- avert c- seek d- donate
- 4- Many countries sent aids to alleviate the sufferings of the refugees.
a- frail b- vulnerable c- humanitarian d- meticulous
- 5- Our to after sale services is one of our best features.
a- commitment b- supporter c- spring d- aftermath
- 6- All efforts should be directed to helping the children.
a. underprivileged b. arduous c. animated d. strenuous
- 7- The tragedy could have been if the crew had followed safety procedures.
a- clogged up b- averted c- claimed d- deployed
- 8- Environmental groups launched a against the widespread production of genetically modified crops.
a- enfranchisement b- empathy c- campaign d- hardship
- 9- Many parents do not get involved in schools because they have too many other
a- benches b- migrants c- legislations d- commitments
- 10- The concert organizers say they will all profits to charity.
a- value b- prove c- donate d- necessitate

Answer the following questions: -

- 1- How can charity organizations encourage people to participate in humanitarian causes?
.....
- 2- How can we raise awareness of water consumption?
.....

Translate the following into good English:

علي: الحرية هي التوازن بين حاجات الفرد ورغبات المجتمع .

محمد : يجب علينا جمع المال وتقديم المساعدات للمحتاجين لنحد من معاناتهم .

محمد : يجب ان يشجع الاعلام الشباب ليشاركوا في العمل التطوعي ؟

محمد : التطوع في تلك المنظمات الخيرية يساعدك على قضاء وقت بناء ويزيد من ثقك بنفسك ويساعد على تكوين شخصية قوية .

Language Functions

Describing

In this picture, I think
This picture shows

**Asking for
help**

Can you help me, please?
Can you do me a favour, please?

**Giving
opinions**

In my opinion.....
I think.....

Persuading

Come and be a part of
It would be great if we

**Agreeing and
disagreeing**

I agree
I disagree

What you would say in the following situations:

1- Your parents are against the idea of completing your higher study in Canada.

.....

2- You don't know how to use the new iPhone 13.

.....

3- Your friend told you that governments protect the rights of humans.

.....

4- You want to persuade your friends to donate for a charity.

.....

5- A friend of yours says it is unimportant to treat people kindly.

.....

Some people believe that freedom means doing / saying what you want to do or say without any restrictions or limits whatsoever. Others however believe that freedom must have limits and boundaries."

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) presenting both views and stating your own position on the issue.

Introduction

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body One

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body Two

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion

.....

.....

.....

.....

This image shows a full page of a document template designed for handwriting practice. It features a series of evenly spaced, horizontal dashed lines across the entire width of the page. The background is a solid light blue color, providing a clear contrast for the grey dashed lines. There are no margins, text, or other markings present on the page.

Summary Making

Nowadays, most big companies have specialists on human resources that search for profiles in these kinds of sites to recruit new workers. If you are looking for a job you can create a profile and you might be recruited by a company. Another fact about these sites is that they are the perfect spot to meet new people online. With the help of advanced search tools, you can find users who have the same interests you do, and that can be the starting point of a great friendship. Moreover, people who feel shy to talk to others can easily overcome their shyness by using social networking platforms and establishing new contacts. Later, their face-to-face interaction with others will become easier because they have already talked and interacted online. As for businesspeople, these sites offer the chance to promote their businesses by creating specific profiles that all the users can visit and deal with. Thus, it is clear that these sites bear a lot of benefits for all the Web users.

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

What benefits can people get from social networks?"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Translation

Translate the following into good English:

على: هناك قيم إنسانية مشتركة عديدة منها الحرية والتعاطف، كما أن التسامح قيمة إنسانية مهمة لأنها تساعد على انتشار المحبة والسلام.

.....

.....

فهد: هذا صحيح وكثير من الدول لديها تشريعات مهمة لحماية الأقليات.

.....

.....

Reading Comprehension

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

Moving to a foreign country is a scary idea for some people. This is especially true if they must leave their possessions, friends, and even families behind. However, millions of people do every year. Moreover, many are breaking laws in order to migrate.

The World Migration Report, published by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), says as many as 3 million unauthorized migrants were living in Europe in 1998. This is a large increase from 1991, when there were less than 2 million. The steady decrease in legal immigration is one reason for the increase in illegal movement. However, the **demand** for foreign labour has not decreased in many areas. The foreigners who want those jobs must immigrate illegally to work.

One way to prevent immigration is to create more jobs in the immigrants' home countries. If they can find good jobs at home, **they** will have no reason to immigrate. A truly global economy would mean that each country has enough jobs. Second people need to be warned against illegal immigration before they leave their home countries. If more people are educated about the risks, maybe fewer will break the law.

Measures to penalize illegal immigration are also important. The immigrants, though, are not only ones who need to be punished. Smugglers are people who transport immigrants into a country illegally. The immigrants must pay the smugglers a high fee, so smuggling immigrants is a very profitable business. Punishment needs to focus on the smugglers. Moreover, countries need to make laws together so there is a clear message to smugglers and immigrants. Finally, the laws need to be enforced. The last part of the solution needs to provide ways to return immigrants to their home countries. It is best if immigrants leave by choice. The foreign government might even provide assistance to help them return home. To fulfill this solution, governments should establish phone numbers where immigrants can call for help in returning to their countries. Additionally, governments need to consider each case. Sometimes, it might be better to let some people remain in the new country. For example, some immigrants cannot return home for political reasons.

Illegal immigration will continue to be a problem until economic prosperity and equality reaches every country. Until that day comes, countries must start to cooperate to establish a global solution including prevention, punishment, and the return of immigrants to their home countries.

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

- 1- What is the best title for this passage?
 - a. Laws to Prevent Crimes
 - b. Poor and Rich Countries
 - c. Illegal Immigration
 - d. The Work of the "IOM"
- 2- The underlined word "they" in the 3rd paragraph refers to:
 - a. jobs
 - b. friends
 - c. countries
 - d. immigrants
- 3- The underlined word "demand" in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to:
 - a. money paid for a service
 - b. need for
 - c. a way to fix a problem
 - d. a thing owned
- 4- According to the passage, all of the following sentences are TRUE except:
 - a. Millions of people migrate illegally every year.
 - b. One million unauthorized migrants were living in Europe in 1998.
 - c. People should be educated about the risks of illegal immigration.
 - d. Countries should cooperate to find a solution to the problem of migration.
- 5- What measures should be taken to penalize illegal immigration?
 - a. Countries should punish the immigrants only.
 - b. Countries should punish the smugglers only.
 - c. Countries should provide ways to return immigrants to their countries.
 - d. All of the above.

Answer the following questions:

6. How can creating more jobs help solve the problem of illegal immigration?
.....
.....
7. Why should people be warned against the risks of illegal migration?
.....
.....
8. The idea of moving to another country could be a scaring one for some people. Illustrate.
.....
.....
9. In what way is smuggling immigrants a profitable job?
.....
.....

Unit Four “The Earth at Risk”



What environmental problems does our planet face nowadays?

Pollution

Deforestation

Desertification

Food shortage

Water paucity

What are the main causes of desertification?

1

Cutting down trees

Human activities

2

Climate change

3

4

Population growth

Desertification has many bad effects. Explain.

1

2

3

4

5

Wildfires

Dust storms

Food shortage

Poor soil

Animal extinction



Why are the rainforests being destroyed?



By ranchers to use the land for the cattle.

By farmers to make more land.

By oil companies to look for oil.

By loggers to sell wood.



What's the importance of the Amazon Rainforests?

1 They are habitats for many animals and birds.

2 People depend on them for food and medicine.

3 They absorb carbon dioxide and give us oxygen.



What are the effects of destroying rainforests?

It makes the land unproductive.

It causes change in the climate.

It leads to animal extinction.

What is the importance of water?



1

It's a habitat for marine life.

2

Humans, animals, and plants need it to survive.

3

It keeps us healthy and removes body toxins.

4

It's used for drinking, cooking, cleaning.

What are the reasons for the scarcity of water around the world?

The great development in human activities.

The increasing population.

The unwarranted consumption of water.



SAVE WATER

Examples on the good use of water

Using sprinklers

Turning off taps when no need for them

Taking short showers

Fixing leaking pipes

What has Kuwait done to overcome the problem of water paucity?

By developing desalination plants

By using modern ways of irrigation

Suggest two ways to reduce water usage for the future

Cutting down our use of water

Using modern systems of irrigation



EVERY DROP COUNTS

Examples on the wasteful use of water



Tuning on taps while brushing or shaving



Leaving leaking pipes unfixed



Wasting water while bathing



Washing cars using hoses

New Vocabulary

SB: 34 & 35

word		sentence	meaning
1- climate	(n.)	The Mediterranean <u>climate</u> is so good for growing citrus fruits and grapes.	المناخ
2- desertification	(n.)	<u>Desertification</u> is the process by which land changes into desert.	تصحّر
3- erode	(v.)	Wind and rain have <u>eroded</u> the statues into shapeless lumps of stone.	يتآكل
4- graze	(v.)	Farmers normally <u>graze</u> cattle on their farms to get meat and dairy products.	يرعى
5- harsh	(adj.)	The manager was angry and spoke in a <u>harsh</u> voice.	قاسي / عنيف
6- increasingly	(adv.)	<u>Increasingly</u> , the Earth's temperature has been higher than it used to be.	بازدياد
7- kill off	(ph.v.)	The spray has <u>killed off</u> all the harmful insects.	يهدم / يهزم
8- over cultivate	(v.)	Some farmers <u>over cultivate</u> their land, so the soil becomes unproductive.	يفرط بالزراعة
9- permanently	(adv.)	Mr. Jamal is leaving Kuwait this year to live <u>permanently</u> in Egypt.	ثابت / دائم
10- precipitate	(v.)	The fear of failure <u>precipitated</u> her to fail in the driving test.	يسبب حدوث كذا
11- productive	(adj.)	To turn deserts into <u>productive</u> land, engineers can build more canals.	منتج / مثمر
12- proportion	(n.)	Children make up a large <u>proportion</u> of the world's population.	حصة / نصيب
13- soil	(n.)	The rich <u>soil</u> is suitable for farming all kinds of plants.	تربة
14- treacherous	(adj.)	Snow has left roads <u>treacherous</u> , and motorists are warned to drive slowly.	عشوائي / خطير
15- unproductive	(adj.)	Over cultivating the land makes it poor and <u>unproductive</u> .	غير منتج / قاحل
16- wash away	(ph.v.)	Violent wind and heavy rain usually <u>wash away</u> the top layer of the soil.	يجرف بعيداً
17- wildfire	(n.)	The <u>wildfire</u> has destroyed thousands of acres of the fertile lands.	حرائق الغابات

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list below:

[erode – wildfire – over cultivate – Desertification – kill off - unproductive]

- Major have destroyed thousands of acres in Australia.
- The strong wind and rain maythe statues into shapeless lumps of stone.
-is a phenomenon that results from too much farming activity or cutting down trees.
- Farmers tend totheir land to meet people's increasing demand for food.
- The excessive use of pesticides will undoubtedly birds, fish and wildlife.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list below:

[increasingly – precipitate – unproductive – permanently – proportion – washed away]

- 1- Smoking is likely to damage your health
- 2- The rubbish on the pavement had been by the rain overnight.
- 3- She thinks that young people today are becoming selfish.
- 4- Cutting relationship between the two countries would certainly a political crisis.
- 5- It was such a/an meeting. We hardly achieved anything.

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

- 1- The recent floods are said to be caused by change in the northern hemisphere.
a. climate b. equator c. hurdle d. paucity
- 2- If continues to spread, the dust bowl will not only undermine the economy but also trigger a huge migration eastward.
a. packaging b. constituent c. duration d. desertification
- 3- Farmers normally cattle on their farms to get meat and dairy products.
a. erode b. graze c. precipitate d. misbehave
- 4- Marketing techniques are becoming sophisticated.
a. regardless b. instead c. increasingly d. compassionately
- 5- The use of pesticides is birds, fish and wildlife.
a. killing off b. concurring c. composting d. seeking
- 6- The 1929 stock market crash the collapse of the American banking system.
a. governed b. imposed c. afforded d. precipitated
- 7- The local paper factory has been forced to become more or face closure.
a. productive b. arid c. frigid d. humid
- 8- The new law is intended to reduce the of road accidents caused by drunk drivers.
a. loggers b. wealth c. proportion d. nourishment
- 9- The Iraqi invasion to Kuwait in 1990 a very serious political crisis worldwide.
a. over cultivated b. eroded c. precipitated d. grazed
- 10- Climate,, irrigation and fertilizers are the main components of agriculture.
a. desertification b. proportion c. wildfire d. soil
- 11- Leisure time used to be considered and a waste of time in the past.
a. harsh b. unproductive c. productive d. treacherous
- 12- Global warming is a/an disastrous problem facing our planet nowadays.
a. regardless b. instead c. increasingly d. compassionately

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Mention some of the bad effects of desertification

.....

- 2- In your opinion, what are the causes of desertification?

.....

- 3- Desertification is sometimes caused by Human Beings, How?

.....

4- In your opinion, what environmental problems is our planet facing nowadays?

5- Deforestation leads to desertification. Explain.

Translate the following sentences into good English:

أحمد: ان أسباب التصحر كثيرة منها إزالة الغابات والرعي الجائر والزراعة الجائرة.

سالم: يجب وقف هذه الظاهرة السلبية وذلك بوقف قطع الأشجار وحرق الغابات لما لها من اثار سلبية على البيئة.

Unit 4 – Lesson 3

Date: / /

WB: 26 & 27

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- at the expense of	(expr.)	Cutting down trees is <u>at the expense of</u> future global environment.	على حساب
2- devastating	(adj.)	Tornadoes, earthquakes, volcanoes, etc. are <u>devastating</u> natural calamities.	متفاقم / مؤثر جداً
3- logger	(n.)	A <u>logger</u> is a person who cuts down trees for wood.	الحطاب (قاطع الأشجار)
4- vital	(adj.)	No one can live without water. It is <u>vital</u> .	حيوي / مهم

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

[vital – loggers – devastating – at the expense of - treacherous]

- If the bomb had exploded in the main shopping area, it would have been.....
- The kidney plays a/anrole in the removal of waste products from the blood.
- The should be obliged to plant as many trees as they cut down.
- He was a successful doctor, but it was his family life.

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

- The closure of the supermarket was ablow to the workers.
a- perturbed b- tolerant c- civil d- devastating
- Managing time isif you want to pass with flying colours.
a- vital b- treacherous c- harsh d- prevailing
- Unfortunately, the cars were produced quickly, of safety.
a- at the expense b- pass a law c- in leaps and bounds d- in favour
- Tree by tree are decimating the forests and their inhabitants.
a- rifts b- resorts c- loggers d- campaigns

Answer the following questions:

1- The rainforest of the Amazon plays a vital role in controlling the world's climate. Give reasons.

2- In your opinion, why is the Amazon rainforest so important?

3- Man affects the environment negatively in different ways. How?

4- Deforestation is having a devastating effect on native populations. Explain.

Translate the following sentences into good English:

أحمد: يمكن ان تكون لإزالة الأشجار اثار سلبية منها تآكل التربة والاحتباس الحراري.

سالم: التصحر هو تحول مساحات واسعة من الأراضي الخصبة الى أراضي فقيرة غير منتجة.

Unit 4 – Lessons 4&5

Date: / /

SB: 36 & 37

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- arid	(adj.)	The desert is so <u>arid</u> that many crops can't grow there.	قاحل / جاف
2- atmosphere	(n.)	Smoke and gases from factories pollute the Earth's <u>atmosphere</u> .	الغلاف الجوي
3- equator	(n.)	Singapore is a country that lies on the <u>equator</u> .	خط الاستواء
4- flooding	(n.)	Some roads have been closed because of <u>flooding</u> .	فيضان
5- forecasting	(n.)	There is a <u>forecasting</u> that the Earth will be hotter in the future.	تنبؤ بحالة الطقس
6- frigid	(adj.)	The weather is sometimes <u>frigid</u> in Canada in winter.	قارس / بارد جداً
7- humid	(adj.)	The weather is very hot and <u>humid</u> in Kuwait in summer.	رطب
8- misbehave	(v.)	Good people are liked by all. They never <u>misbehave</u> .	يسيء التصرف
9- planting	(v.)	<u>Planting</u> more trees helps us to purify the air.	زراعة / انبات
10- prevailing	(adj.)	The climate is the <u>prevailing</u> weather in a place over a long period of time.	سائد / المسيطر
11- reclaim	(v.)	Deserts and wastelands have to be <u>reclaimed</u> to increase cultivation.	يستصلح الأرض

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

[reclaim – misbehave – arid – prevailing – equator - flooding]

- 1- You have to respect school rules. If youyou'll be dismissed.
- 2- The government should provide the youth with needed equipment to..... desert.
- 3- The house was built in the style and design that was in the 1980s.
- 4- The desert is so that nothing can grow there.
- 5- Some roads have been closed because ofas water blocks all main roads.

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

- 1- Farmers can know the best time for planting crops with the help of weather
a. spearhead b. atmosphere c. resort d. forecasting
- 2- I can't live in some European countries owing to theair there.
a. productive b. devastating c. frigid d. worthless
- 3- What is the principal going to do with those students who always during the lesson?
a. misbehave b. reclaim c. displace d. prosecute
- 4- The climate near the..... is extremely hot and wet.
a. flooding b. equator c. rift d. violence
- 5- Seaside towns are usually hot and..... in summer.
a. innocent b. periodic c. humid d. intrinsic
- 6- Parts of the harbour wall collapsed, causing serious in the town.
a. appeal b. flooding c. legislation d. desertification
- 7- If the weather is, you feel uncomfortable because the air is very wet and usually hot.
a. humid b. guilty c. unproductive d. disgruntled
- 8- Kids often when they are bored or tired.
a. alleviate b. over cultivate c. misbehave d. curtail

Grammar Time

Subordinate clauses of purpose and result

in order to/ so as to / to + infinitive (base form)

- She worked hard to
in order to
so as to pass all her examinations with high grades.
- We have to hurry to
in order to
so as to get there before the beginning of the meeting.

Negative form

Note well

“to” cannot be used with a negative.

- Exercise regularly ~~to~~ **not** get sick.

- He spoke in a low voice **in order not to** disturb us.
- I left home early **so as not to** be late for the meeting.



because / with the result that + Full sentence (subject + verb)

- Some students lose **because** they don't read the questions properly.
- The journey was quite **because** the road was clear.
- Some farmers over cultivate their land , **with the result that** the soil becomes unproductive.
- Many trees are being , **with the result that** many spices become endangered.

so that / in order that + Full sentence (subject + can/will + verb {base form})

- I've made some **so that / in order that** we can have a snack on the way.
- We will travel by car **so that / in order that** we will take more luggage.

Present & Future

so that / in order that + Full sentence (subject + could/would + verb {base form})

- We took lots of blankets **so that / in order that** we would keep ourselves warm.
- The presenter spoke very slowly and clearly **so that / in order that** everybody could understand him.

Past

because of / owing to / due to + noun phrase / v + ing

- He did not participate in the conference because of
owing to
due to **being** ill / **his illness**.
- He got the highest marks because of
owing to
due to **studying** hard / **hard study**.

(be) the cause of + noun phrase

- The human activities **are the cause of** desertification.
- Overspeed **is the cause of** many road accidents.

lead to + noun phrase

- Eating fast food **leads to** many health problems.
- The long hot summer has **led to** serious water shortage.

Prefixes

A prefix is a word or group of letters which is added to the beginning of a word and changes its meaning.

mis-

wrongly

mistake

misfire

misbehave

misunderstand

re-

again

return

reuse

rewrite

replace

under-

not enough

undercharge

underage

underachieve

undervalued



Do as shown between brackets:

1- Ahmed visited Liverpool so that he could see his British friend.

(Join using: to)

2- I set off so early. I didn't want to miss the train.

(Join using: in order to)

3- I took my camera because I wanted to take some photos.

(Join using: so that)

4- Linda turned on the lights. She wanted to see better.

(Join using: so that)

5- The Indians often had to move their camps. They followed the buff

(Join using: in order to)

6- We moved to Canada to live with our grandfather.

(Use : so that)

7- I turned off the TV. I wanted to enable my roommate to study in peace and quiet.

(Join with: in order that)

8- He wasn't considered for the job. He lacks the necessary qualifications. (Join using: owing to)

9- Environmentalists do their best to protect the Amazon rainforests. (Use: so that)

10- Farmers use machinery to harvest their crops. (Use: so that)

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

1- He couldn't come his father is ill.

- a. because b. because of c. so d. although

2- I can't go out I have an exam tomorrow.

- a. although b. so c. because d. but

3- Our friend was driving too fast,.....he had a terrible accident.

- a. because b. although c. therefore d. even

4- I study hard.....I can get the full marks.

- a. because b. so that c. because of d. to

5- Some people move to greener areas survive.

- a. because b. so that c. with the result that d. to

6- We need to produce more food there are more people to feed.

- a. because b. so that c. in order to d. because of

7- The soil is destroyed the land cannot be used for growing crops.

- a. in order to b. lead to c. so that d. because

8- Wildfires cangreater pressure on the earth's most precious resource "water".

- a. so that b. lead to c. because d. in order to

9- Overgrazing and over cultivating land are.....of desertification.

- a. because b. because of c. so that d. the cause of

10- Eating healthily and wiselyhaving a fit, healthy body.

- a. lead to b. the cause of c. are the result d. so as to

11- I'm studying very hard at the moment pass my exams next month.

- a. in order not to b. because c. so that d. to

12- I bought a dictionary help with my vocabulary.

- a. because b. in order not to c. to d. so that

13- I went to bed early..... I wouldn't be tired in the morning.

- a. in order to b. because c. so that d. to

14- I have to get up early. I set the alarm for five o'clock oversleep.

- a. in order to b. in order not to c. to d. so that

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

- 1- She left a bit earliershe could catch the bus.
a. so as to b. in order to c. so that d. no sooner
- 2- The police couldn't recognize the spyhe dyed his hair.
a. although b. because c. therefore d. however
- 3- My father retired start his new business.
a. so that b. although c. because d. in order to
- 4- The test was very difficult, many students failed to pass it.
a. because b. is the cause of c. with the result that d. leads to
- 5- He's shortage of money.....paying all his brother's bills.
a. because b. because of c. so that d. leads to
- 6- He is whispering.....awaken his brother. He hasn't slept all night.
a. so that b. in order that c. so as to d. in order not to
- 7- He decidednot to smoke againthe doctor's advice to quit.
a. because of b. although c. in spite of d. because
- 8- He is very sadhe lost his job.
a. because of b. also c. although d. because
- 9-the girl is beautiful and rich, she is married to a famous artist.
a. Nevertheless b. Because c. Although d. So that
- 10- I often sleep early I can get up early.
a. so as to b. so that c. in order to d. so as not to
- 11- I waited for an hour I could meet my boss.
a. in order to b. to c. so that d. because
- 12- Some people do not eat before exercises feel sick.
a. in order to b. in order not to c. to d. so that
- 13- Do exercise regularly have excellent health and well-being.
a. in order to b. in order not to c. because d. so that
- 14- Make sure your bags are tagged you can identify them later.
a. in order to b. to c. so that d. because

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- Hassan goes to school to learn. (Use: so that)
.....
- 2- My mother used gloves to clean the floor. (Use: so that)
.....
- 3- Salma reads a lot so that she can get a lot of information. (Use: in order to)
.....
- 4- Ahmed hurried up so that he could catch the train. (Use: so as to)
.....

5- I had forgotten to bring my pencil to the examination. I borrowed one from my friend.

(Join using: with the result that)

6- Smoking causes lung diseases.

(Use: cause of)

7- More and more people are using cars. Towns are much more polluted. (Use: with the result that)

8- People learn foreign languages so that they make personal contact with its speakers.

(Use: in order to)

Unit 4 – Lessons 7&8

Date: / /

SB: 38 & 39

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- curtail	(v.)	Human rights are severely <u>curtailed</u> in developing countries.	يقيد / يخفض
2- hurdle	(n.)	Traffic jams is such a serious <u>hurdle</u> that wastes time and effort.	صعوبة / عائق
3- implement	(v.)	The changes to the national health system will be <u>implemented</u> next year.	يطبق / ينفذ
4- intrinsic	(adj.)	Banks play an <u>intrinsic</u> role in the development of any country.	أساسي / رئيسي
5- paucity	(n.)	Water <u>paucity</u> represents an obstacle for farming.	ندرة / قلة
6- preservation	(n.)	The fridge is used for food <u>preservation</u> .	حفظ / حماية
7- prevail over	(ph.v.)	If we are well-trained, we can easily <u>prevail over</u> any challenges.	يفوز / يتغلب على
8- scarcity	(n.)	Many African countries suffer from <u>scarcity</u> of water.	ندرة
9- spearhead	(n.)	Our brave soldiers formed the <u>spearhead</u> of the attack against the enemy.	القوة الضاربة
10- unwarranted	(adj.)	Famous people suffer from <u>unwarranted</u> intrusions in their private lives.	غير مجاز أو مرخص

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word:

[implement – intrinsic – paucity – prevail over – curtail – unwarranted]

- 1- The new laws are an effort toillegal drug use.
- 2- People need to be protected against such.....intrusions into their private lives by journalists.
- 3- He has been vested with the authority to..... whatever changes he sees fit.
- 4- Teaching English, Arabic and Maths are.....part of the school curriculum.
- 5- There is a/an.....of information on the ingredients of many cosmetics.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word:

[extensive – hurdle – intrinsic - spearhead - preservation – prevail over]

- 1- Mobile phones have become a/anpart of our daily lives.
- 2- The prime minister has said that the government is committed to the of the country's national interests.
- 3- Your inner strength will enable you to life's obstacles.
- 4- The group became the of the labour union movement.
- 5- You have already overcome the first major by passing the entrance exam.

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

- 1- An international team has been set up to recent UN recommendations.
a- misbehave b- graze c- erode d- implement
- 2- The of medical supplies was becoming critical.
a- scarcity b- logger c- spearhead d- grievance
- 3- He warned members of the public not to jump to any conclusions about the tragedy.
a- unwarranted b- invisible c- productive d- humid
- 4- There is great public concern about some of the chemicals used in food
a- equator b- wildfire c- climate d- preservation
- 5- There are lots of bureaucratic to deal with when adopting a child.
a- commitments b- hurdles c- springs d- rows
- 6-use of antibiotics may subject patients to nasty side effects.
a. Fake b. High-tech c. Unwarranted d. Strenuous
- 7- Ghandi acted as theof the Indian struggle against the British occupation.
a- forecasting b- spearhead c- soil d- boom
- 8- The.....of employment opportunities is very worrying and disappointing to youth.
a- adoption b- empathy c- migrant d- scarcity

Answer the following questions: -

- 1- Mention some examples of wasteful use of water.
.....
- 2- What pieces of advice would you give to help in conserving water?
.....
- 3- Many factors have led to an increased water shortage. What are these factors?
.....
- 4- Kuwait is exerting a great effort to combat the problem of water shortage. Mention any two.
.....

Translate the following into good English:

علي: لقد بذلت الكويت جهودات كثيرة لحل مشكلة نقص الماء عن طريق بناء محطات تحلية.

.....

محمد: ان زيادة عدد السكان أدت الى زيادة الطلب بشكل غير مسبوق على جميع مواردنا.

.....

Language Functions**Expressing
preferences**

I prefer

**Giving
explanations**

In order to we should
Let me explain

**Describing
photographs**

It seems that / It's clear that
The photographs illustrate different aspects of

**Making
suggestions**

We can..... / Why don't we.....?
What about...../ How about.....?

What you would say in the following situations:

1- Your mother wants to know whether you would like to drink tea or coffee.

.....

2- Your teacher asks you to describe a picture in your English book.

.....

3- Paucity of fresh water is a great problem we face. Suggest solutions.

.....

4- Your teacher wants to know why many farmers over cultivate their lands.

.....

5- Your brother has decided to volunteer for a charitable organization.

.....

Some people think that saving water is everyone's responsibility. Others believe that it is the sole responsibility of the government

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) presenting both viewpoints and express your own position.

Introduction

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body One

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body Two

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion

.....

.....

.....

.....

[illegible]

Summary Making

Rainforests are tropical trees in areas with high rainfall. There is a large number of different kinds of plants and animals there. However, people have started cutting down trees to get more space for their cattle and more land for building houses. So, governments should set their plans to protect rainforests and keep them as natural resources which Man needs badly. Rainforests are a vital source of medicine, not to mention fruits and crops. What is more important is that the trees are the major suppliers of oxygen. Therefore, they lead to the environmental balance by giving out oxygen and breathing in carbon dioxide. Moreover, they are natural habitats for a lot of animals and birds. So, by cutting them down, animals are deprived of their homes.

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 rainforests?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Translation

Translate the following into good English:

على: يتم تحويل حوالي 5 مليون فدان من الأراضي الصالحة للزراعة إلى صحراء كل عام على مستوى العالم.

.....

.....

فهد: يجب توعية الناس بأهمية الحفاظ على الأرض الزراعية.

.....

.....

Reading Comprehension

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

A lot of people decide to move to the countryside nowadays. However, there are still many people who prefer to stay in the town and say that they couldn't live anywhere else. So which place is better to live? Let's think about both of them.

Living in such a big city has a lot of advantages. There is a big offer how to spend free time. There is always a lot to do and visit! In various shopping centres and galleries, you can buy whatever you want. What is more, there are a lot of working places in a city, so it is much easier to find a job in a big city. Moreover, the public transport is developed quite well, so the commuting to work isn't a problem .

On the other hand, cities are very crowded. Everywhere there are crowds: on the pavements and in the buses. In addition, noise is everywhere. What is more, the traffic is heavy and city's car parks are always very full. Sometimes it is very difficult to get from a given place to another. It may take hours! Moreover, the other disadvantage is the safety in a city, but actually the lack of safety. There is a big crime rates in cities. So, you have to be very **cautious** at nights when you leave your home.

There aren't so many people in the countryside, and they usually know each other well. The possibility of robbery or other crime is relatively lower. Life in the countryside is more peaceful and the life is also slower. What is more, it is less stressful. Traffic conditions are better. A lot of places you may reach on foot.

The city offers a lot: there are huge buildings. On the other hand, in the countryside there are a lot of breathtaking sceneries, and other amazing places. Moreover, people in the countryside are quite different than people living in the city: **They** are relaxed, friendly and family-oriented. People in the city are always in hurry, busy and out of time. In the country people enjoy lives and take pleasure in their daily activities. People who stay in the countryside often have to work in the nearest cities, so it may take a lot of time to get to it. However, the living costs in the country are much lower, the variety of products in shops is smaller.

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

- 1- Which of the following would be the best title of the passage?
- a. The Move to the Countryside b. Advantages of Living in the City
- c. Comparing City Life and Country Life d. Advantages of Living in the Countryside
- 2- The underlined word 'cautious' in the 3rd paragraph means:
- a. intrinsic b. arduous c. careful d. treacherous
- 3- What does the underlined word 'They' in the 5th paragraph refer to?
- a. amazing place b. rural people
- c. urban people d. breath-taking sceneries
- 4- According to the passage, the possibility of robbery in the countryside is lower because:
- a. people know each other well. b. traffic conditions are better.
- c. people may reach places on foot. d. people take pleasure in their daily activities.
- 5- According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT TRUE**?
- a. Living costs in the country are high.
- b. It is more peaceful in the countryside.
- c. The car parks are always crammed in the city.
- d. It takes country people a lot of time to reach their work.

Answer the following questions:

6. Why isn't commuting to work a problem in a big city?

.....

.....

7. How are people who live in the countryside different from those living in the city?

.....

.....

8. Why should city dwellers be more cautious especially at nights?

.....

.....

9. What makes traffic conditions better in the countryside?

.....

.....

Unit Five “Precious Resources”

Mention some waste products that can be recycled.

Paper

Cardboard

Glass

Metal

Green waste

Plastic

Why is recycling becoming such an important issue for many people today?

Benefits of recycling

It saves land used as landfill sites

1

It saves natural resources

3

It reduces pollution

5

It is a source of income for many companies

2

It saves energy

4

It saves the environment

6

Some products or items can't be recycled, why?!



Because of the expensive cost

Because some items produce toxins

What should we do to save and protect our natural ecosystem?



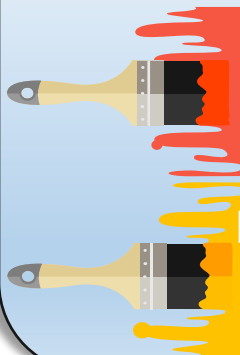
By using the world resources in moderation.

By protecting endangered species.

By caring about the environment.

By reducing the rate of pollution.

What is the role of Kuwait in the process of recycling?



It has built many recycling centres.

It has launched campaigns to show its importance.

How can governments overcome the problem of garbage?

They can build recycling centres

They can launch media campaigns

They can spread collection points everywhere

Suggest some solutions to get rid of our waste.



Recycling

Burying

Burning

Why is burning waste considered a real problem?

It causes pollution

It causes health problems

What are the benefits of recycling paper?

It saves water.

It saves electricity.

It produces less pollution.



Why is it important to recycle household waste?

It saves energy

It reduces pollution

It conserves natural resources

It protects the environment

It creates more jobs

It improves the economy

New Vocabulary

SB: 40 & 41

word		sentence	meaning
1- collection points	(n.)	Rubbish is gathered from houses and taken to far <u>collection points</u> .	نقاط جمع القمامة
2- concur	(v.)	"I think you're absolutely right.", <u>concur</u> ed Nora.	يتوافق بالرأي
3- crisis	(n.)	There isn't enough petrol in petrol stations now. It's really a big <u>crisis</u> .	أزمة / قضية
4- machinery	(n.)	Factories depend on highly powerful <u>machinery</u> to produce their products.	المكانن والآلات
5- offence	(n.)	Driving without a license is a serious <u>offence</u> .	خرق للقانون
6- pass a law	(expr.)	We hope the parliament could <u>pass a law</u> to raise salaries.	يسن / يمرر قانون
7- prohibitively	(adv.)	I couldn't buy the house because it's <u>prohibitively</u> expensive.	مبالغ في الثمن
8- reprocess	(v.)	Household wastes like glass, plastic, etc. are <u>reprocessed</u> to be used again.	يعيد المعالجة

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list below:

[prohibitively - machinery - crisis - collection points – offence - reprocess]

- The government takes all the wastes of glass and paper to special.....
- The European countries are trying to resolve the economic.....which affected the whole world.
- I really didn't mean to cause any I was just stating my opinion.
- The price of petrol in our country tends to beexpensive.
- His hand was injured when he got it caught in the It's a big factory, you know.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list below:

[reprocess – crisis – pass a law – prohibitively – machinery - concurs]

- The members of the parliament are doing their best toto prevent illegal hunting.
- The board that the editor should have full control over editorial matters.
- It's better to.....wastematerial to be used again than burying it.
- The invention of all kinds ofhas made man's life very easy.
- For families of low income, buying a new house has becomeexpensive.

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

- The United Kingdom does not nuclear waste: we do not even import nuclear waste.
a. climate b. equator c. hurdle d. reprocess
- The empty cans can be left at a number of which are located around the site.
a. packaging b. constituent c. collection points d. desertification

- 3- Sara is going through a terribleas she just lost her job.
 a. erode b. crisis c. precipitate d. misbehave
- 4- Property in the area tends to be expensive.
 a. regardless b. instead c. increasingly d. prohibitively
- 5- The project's function is to irradiated fuels from the nuclear power plants.
 a. killing off b. reprocess c. composting d. seeking
- 6- The jury will have to decide whether he is guilty of an of manslaughter.
 a. offence b. imposed c. afforded d. precipitated
- 7- Oil industry depends heavily onrather than the human labour.
 a. productive b. arid c. frigid d. machinery

Answer the following questions:

1- Why do you think, it is necessary to recycle our wastes?

.....

2- In your opinion, how can families help with recycling their waste?

.....

3- How do you think we can keep our precious resources and ecosystem in balance?

.....

Translate the following sentences into good English:

أحمد: الهدف من إعادة التدوير هو إعادة تصنيع المخلفات لإعادة استخدامها مرة أخرى.

.....

سالم: لقد أصبحت قضية إعادة التدوير واحدة من القضايا الهامة لكثير من المجتمعات لأن الأرض تستنفذ مصادرها الطبيعية.

.....

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- commercially	(adv.)	Selling cars is a <u>commercially</u> profitable business worldwide.	بشكل تجاري / تجارياً
2- partnership	(n.)	We should cooperate and work together in <u>partnership</u> .	شراكة
3- wood pulp	(n.)	The material most commonly used for making paper is <u>wood pulp</u> .	لب الخشب

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

[Wood pulp - partnership - offence - commercially]

- Does the market research show that the product will succeed
- The festival is being coordinated by the city council in with local schools.
- is a soft mass which can then be used for making paper.

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

- Crime prevention is most effective when it is a between the police and the public.
a- perturbed b- tolerant c- civil d- partnership
- A big offender is chlorine gas used for bleaching
a- vital b- treacherous c- wood pulp d- prevailing
- This medicine won't be available until it has been thoroughly tested.
a- commercially b- pass a law c- in leaps and bounds d- in favour

Answer the following questions:

- Mention some kinds of materials that are used to make paper?
.....
- From your point of view why is recycling paper important?
.....
- Why is recycling paper less harmful to the environment than burying it in landfill sites?
.....

Translate the following sentences into good English:

أحمد: تقوم شركات صنع الورق باستخدام أجزاء الشجرة التي لا تستخدمها الصناعات الأخرى لصنع الورق.

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- administration	(n.)	You should have enough experience in <u>administration</u> to be a good manager.	إدارة
2- annoyance	(n.)	I couldn't sleep because of the child's <u>annoyance</u> .	إزعاج
3- bureaucracy	(n.)	We sometimes suffer from <u>bureaucracy</u> when we want to achieve things quickly.	بيروقراطية
4- come up against	(ph.v.)	If you <u>come up against</u> any difficulties, let me know to help you.	يواجه
5- criticism	(n.)	The extra taxes have attracted widespread <u>criticism</u> from all people.	نقد
6- cut down on	(ph.v.)	We should <u>cut down on</u> speed near schools and residential areas.	يقلل / يخفض
7- get rid of	(ph.v.)	We should <u>get rid of</u> rubbish in a box or a bin.	يتخلص من
8- go along with	(ph.v.)	I usually <u>go along with</u> people who present their views quietly and logically.	يتفق مع / يتوافق مع
9- incinerator	(n.)	The <u>incinerator</u> should be far from residential areas to avoid health problems.	محركة
10- irritation	(n.)	Traffic jams and pollution are examples of our daily <u>irritations</u> .	قلق / توتر
11- keep up with	(ph.v.)	Teacher should <u>keep up with</u> the latest approaches of teaching regularly.	يجاري / يواكب
12- packaging	(n.)	We can use materials like tins, glass and plastic for food <u>packaging</u> .	التغليف
13- paperwork	(n.)	Our secretary is excellent at <u>paperwork</u> . She is also fluent in many languages.	أعمال ورقية
14- put up with	(ph.v.)	We can't <u>put up with</u> people who behave irresponsibly.	يصبر على / يتحمل
15- red tape	(idiom)	We can see <u>red tape</u> in places like government offices and courts.	روتين حكومي
16- run out of	(ph.v.)	The car stopped because the car <u>ran out of</u> petrol.	ينفذ / ينتهي

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

[administration – red tape – paperwork – bureaucracy – annoyance - packaging]

- Our company wanted to hire someone who has experience in.....
- Some healthcare workers spend more time doing..... than taking care of patients.
- The tour of the plant follows the almonds from storage to final
- People usually complain about having to deal with too much.....
- I can understand your I'd be furious if she ever treated me like that.

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

- 1- The car dealer will fill out all of the necessary on the car.
 a. spearhead b. atmosphere c. resort d. paperwork
- 2- We were driving along the seaside, suddenly we petrol.
 a. got rid of b. ran out of c. came up against d. put up with
- 3- He is still young and doesn't know what his manager needs. He has little experience in
 a. incinerator b. annoyance c. red tape d. administration
- 4- Teachers' should the latest teaching trends and approaches.
 a. come up against b. put up with c. keep up with d. cut down on
- 5- If you have any positive I'd be glad to hear it.
 a. criticism b. bureaucracy c. paperwork d. annoyance
- 6- We can't waste by burying it anymore because we've run out of land.
 a. got rid of b. go along with c. came up against d. put up with
- 7- We want proof that the will be safe, when we burn the waste material.
 a. incinerator b. upsurge c. famine d. swallow
- 8- The government faces severefor its slow response to the disaster.
 a. housing b. sting c. handcuffs d. criticism
- 9- If you difficulties, let me know and I'll help out
 a. got rid of b. go along with c. came up against d. put up with
- 10- The company's huge limits creativity and independent thinking.
 a. ethnographer b. wildfire c. equator d. bureaucracy
- 11- Some hospitals spend too much on and not enough on medical care.
 a. administration b. extinction c. consensus d. litigation
- 12- The job requires a lot of such as filling forms and keeping records.
 a. irritation b. annoyance c. paperwork d. packaging
- 13- Ordinary people hate any procedures surrounded by bureaucracy and
 a. red tape b. annoyance c. packaging d. incinerator

Grammar Time

Wishes & Unreal Past

Wishes & Unreal Past



Present or Future

Past Simple
Know → knew

I wish I knew the answers.

I wish I could borrow the teacher's brain.

I wish I were very smart.



Past

Past Perfect Simple
had + past participle

I wish I had studied more for the test.

I wish I hadn't spent the night playing.



Talking about "Wishes"

Wish + Past simple

- We can use 'wish' to talk about something that we would like to be different in the present. It's used for things which are impossible or very unlikely.

✓ I don't have a big house.

Present (negative sentence)

✓ I wish I had a big house.

Wish + past (affirmative sentence)

✓ We need to work today, unfortunately.

Present (affirmative sentence)

✓ I wish we didn't need to work today.

Wish + past (negative sentence)

✓ You **don't live** close by.

Present (Negative sentence)

✓ I **wish** you **lived** close by.

Wish + past (affirmative sentence)

Present (Negative sentence)

✓ You **are not** here.

Wish + past (affirmative sentence)

✓ I **wish** you **were** here.

Wish + Past Perfect

- We can use 'wish' with the past perfect to talk about regrets from the past. These are things that have already happened, but we wish they'd happened in a different way.

✓ I **didn't study** hard at school, and now I'm sorry about it.

Past simple (negative sentence)

✓ I **wish** I **had studied** harder at school.

Wish + past perfect (affirmative sentence)

✓ I **ate** a lot yesterday. Now I think it wasn't a good idea.

Past simple (affirmative sentence)

✓ I **wish** I **hadn't eaten** so much yesterday!

Wish + past perfect (negative sentence)

✓ Unfortunately, the train **was** late, and so I missed my interview.

Past simple (affirmative sentence)

✓ I **wish** that the train **hadn't been** late.

Wish + past perfect (negative sentence)

✓ The technician **didn't fix** the computer so I couldn't finish the report.

Past simple (negative sentence)

✓ I **wish** the technician **had fixed** the computer.

Wish + past perfect (affirmative sentence)

Wish + would + inf.

- We use 'would' with 'wish' to show that other people who are doing (or not doing) something that we don't like, and we want that person to change. Complaining about annoying habits

✓ Fahd usually eats all the chocolate, and I don't like that. I want him to change his behaviour!

✓ I **wish** Fahd **wouldn't eat** all the chocolate.

✓ My neighbours are not quiet, and I don't like the noise.

✓ I **wish** my neighbours **would be** quiet!

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

1- I wish I.....fly a plane.

a. can

b. could

c. be able to

d. will

2- I wish I.....a bird.

a. were

b. am

c. will be

d. being

3- I don't have a big car. I wish I.....one.

a. have

b. would have

c. had

d. had had

- 4- They didn't come early. I wish they.....early.
a. had come b. come c. came d. coming
- 5- I have two sisters, but sometimes I wish I.....a brother too.
a. having b. had c. had had d. have
- 6- I'm very hungry. I wish I.....some food before I got on the bus.
a. buy b. had bought c. bought d. have bought
- 7- They wish they.....harder when they were young.
a. studied b. studies c. had studied d. studying
- 8- I wish they.....us during the last summer holiday.
a. had visited b. visit c. visiting d. have visited
- 9- I wish I..... harder at school the previous semester.
a. am b. were c. is d. are
- 10- I wish I on a beach at the moment.
a. studied b. studies c. had studied d. study

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- The driver forgot to fasten the seat belt. (Complete)
I wish he.....
- 2- I drove my car crazily, so I had an accident. (Complete)
I wish.....
- 3- My brother did not forgive me for breaking the vase. (Complete)
I wish
- 4- My brother will travel to the USA tomorrow. (Complete)
I wish
- 5- The hunters kill elephants for ivory to get a lot of money. (Complete)
I wish
- 6- I wish I (have) a big brother. (Correct)
.....
- 7- It was dark; I wish I (buy) a torch. (Correct)
.....
- 8- She wishes she (find) the subject more interesting. (Correct)
.....
- 9- They wished they (study) harder. (Correct)
.....
- 10- I wish I (join) the universality of George Town next year. (Correct)
.....
- 11- We wish we (solve) the problem of the Syrian refugees in the near future. (Correct)
.....
- 12- They wish they (share) in today's medical conference on the herbal medicine. (Correct)
.....

Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
reach out to	to try to communicate with a person or a group of people.	He reaches out to his friends through Twitter.
come up with	to suggest or think of an idea or plan	We finally come up with a solution to our problem.
fall back on	to use something, especially a form of financial support, when other things have failed	When the business failed, we had to fall back on our savings.
put up with	to accept or continue to accept an unpleasant situation or experience, or someone who behaves unpleasantly	I don't know how he puts up with their constant complaining.
keep up with	to continue to be informed about something	He's never made an effort to keep up with current events.
come up against	to have to deal with a problem	If you come up against difficulties, let me know and I'll help out.
cut down on	to reduce the amount of something or of doing something	You should cut down on smoking.
get rid of	to remove or throw away something unwanted	I got rid of my mobile phone to get a new one.
go along with	to support an idea, or to agree with someone's opinion	I completely go along with your suggestions.
run out of	to finish or use, so that there is none left	We better stop at the next exit to make sure we don't run out of gas.

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

- They had to..... their emergency supplies when the snowstorm blocked the road.
a. go along with b. keep up with c. get rid of d. fall back on
- Hean interesting new method of improving the factory efficiency.
a. put up with b. cut down on c. came up with d. came up against
- He kept talking but she finally him by saying she had to make dinner.
a. got rid of b. reached out to c. kept up with d. ran out of
- Employees need to.....the latest technical developments.
a. put up with b. run out of c. get rid of d. keep up with
- Often, it was easier to..... his mother rather than risk an argument.
a. cut down on b. go along with c. come up with d. run out of
- The new mayor isthe local community to involve them in his plans for the city.
a. putting up with b. getting rid of c. reaching out to d. coming up with

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

1- The mobile phone has enabled us to.....people all around the world

- a) run out of b) reach out to c) go along with d) fall back on

2- It's almost impossible for people toall the new development in computer technology.

- a) put up with b) go along with c) keep up with d) cut down on

3- My journey to work goes from bad to worse every day. I think I can'tany longer.

- a) put up with b) get rid of c) reach out to d) run out of

4- I thought that working from home was a good idea, but I'mall kinds of problems.

- a) coming up with b) coming up against c) cutting down on d) putting up with

5- If this proposed project doesn't work well, we'll have to.....our original plan.

- a) get rid of b) reach out to c) cut down on d) fall back on

6- Scientist are working hard tonew ways of renewable sources of energy.

- a) come up against b) go along with c) fallback on d) reach out to

Correct the verb between brackets:

1- I wish I (**finish**) my homework before leaving the office yesterday.

2- I wish I (**know**) the answer to that quiz question last week.

3- I wish I (**go**) on holiday with you last year.

4- Ali doesn't know French. He wishes he (**know**) French.

5- It is raining right now. We wish it (**not rain**) right.

6- Ahmed couldn't come. I wish Ahmed (**come**).

7- The weather is too hot at the moment. I wish it (**not be**) hot.

8- I forgot my homework and the teacher is angry. I wish I (**not forget**) my homework.

9- Saad can't come tomorrow. I wish he (**can**) come tomorrow.

10- The sun isn't shining. I wish the sun (**shine**) right now.

11- I didn't go shopping. I wish I (**go**) shopping.

12- I wish Ali (**invite**) us to his birthday party last week.

New Vocabulary

SB: 44 & 45

word		sentence	meaning
1- component	(n.)	Fresh fruits and vegetables are essential <u>components</u> of a healthy diet.	عنصر / جزء اساسي
2- compost	(v.)	We can <u>compost</u> decaying plants to soil to improve its quality as a fertilizer.	يحول الى سماد
3- constant	(adj.)	Criminals are in <u>constant</u> troubles with the police.	دائم / ثابت
4- constituent	(n.)	A <u>constituent</u> of violence has been linked to increased unemployment.	مركب / مكون
5- duration	(n.)	I have planned a stay of two months' <u>duration</u> in Egypt next summer.	مدة زمنية / فترة
6- heartening	(adj.)	It is <u>heartening</u> to see many people taking part in charitable activities.	مشجع / ملهم
7- household waste	(n.)	<u>Household waste</u> should be recycled to benefit from it.	مخلفات المنزل
8- incineration	(n.)	The <u>incineration</u> of hazardous wastes is done in remote areas in the desert.	حرق (المخلفات)
9- material	(n.)	The <u>material</u> most commonly used for making glass is sand.	مادة
10- quantity	(n.)	There was a huge <u>quantity</u> of food in the party.	كمية
11- trend	(n.)	Nowadays, there is a <u>trend</u> to use technology in education.	ميل / اتجاه
12- upsurge	(n.)	The <u>upsurge</u> of violence is linked to the increased rate of unemployment.	ارتفاع مفاجئ / زيادة سريعة

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word:

[upsurge – incineration – trends – material - household waste - quantity]

- At present, 90 % of all is disposed of by burial in landfill sites.
- Theof the household waste affected the neighbourhood because of the radiation
- She was wearing a long black dress made of some silky
- If present continue, the earth will be considerably warmer in fifty years.
- His government blames theof violence on the record inflow of immigrants this year.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word:

[upsurge – heartening – trend – constant – compost - constituent]

- 1- The fridge keeps food at a temperature, it won't get spoiled.
- 2- There is a growingtoward earlier retirement.
- 3- It wasto see young people trying hard to implement their ambitions.
- 4- Cheese, tomatoes, and vegetables are the main of a delicious pizza.
- 5- Before planting, farmers their soil to improve its quality.

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

- 1- A/An.....of violence in many countries has been linked to increased unemployment.
a- irritation b- wildfire c- annoyance d- upsurge
- 2- Most people do not want their country to become a dumping ground for.....
a- administration b- criticism c- household waste d- offence
- 3- High-temperatureplants are being built near hospitals.
a- incineration b- machinery c- proportion d- logger
- 4- Researchers have identified the substance's chemical
a- minorities b- resorts c- hardships d- components
- 5- Organic household waste can be to make garden fertilizer.
a- ran out of b- threatened c- composted d- graduated
- 6- He kept in contact with his family while he was in Australia.
a- constant b- acute c- timid d- unsanctioned
- 7- Scientists have to break the compound down into its in order to analyze it.
a- appeals b- constituents c- migrants d- values
- 8- He refused to comment on his salary or the of his contract.
a- resort b- abuse c- supporter d- duration

Translate the following into good English:

علي: إعادة استخدام المخلفات المنزلة منحنا بيئة نظيفة كما انه يساعد بعض الشركات على تحقيق الأرباح.

.....

.....

محمد: هناك طرق متعددة للتخلص من المخلفات اما بحرقها، او دفنها، أو إعادة تدويرها .

.....

.....

Language Functions

**Talking about
wishes**

I wish I / you were / could

**Expressing
recommendations**

**It would be better if
It would be a good idea to**

**Expressing criticism
and annoyance**

**This situation is unacceptable / unbelievable...
We shouldn't do this,**

**Expressing
regret**

**I wish we had recycled more
We should have.....**

**Making
suggestions**

Another suitable title for this article would be ...

What you would say in the following situations:

1- Your friend will have a driving test. Recommend a trainer.

.....

2- You regret not applying to this university

.....

3- You are giving your classmates a means of reducing the use of landfill sites.

.....

4- You're complaining about people not respecting the environment.

.....

5- The travel agency changed the flight time without any prior notice. Express annoyance.

.....

6- You want to criticize your friend for not taking part in a clean-up campaign.

.....

For some people, burying and burning waste are the best ways to get rid of it while saving money. While for others, recycling is the only way to help the environment without affecting the land and the air.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) presenting both viewpoints and express your own position.

Introduction

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

Body One

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

Body Two

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

Conclusion

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

[illegible]

Summary Making

Recycling is the process of collecting and processing materials that would have been thrown away as waste and turning them into new products. Recycling has many benefits to the community and the environment. One such benefit is that recycling reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills and incinerators. A second benefit of recycling is that it conserves natural resources such as wood, water and minerals. Another benefit of recycling is the fact that it prevents pollution by reducing the need to collect new raw materials. Still another benefit of recycling is that it helps create jobs in the recycling industry.

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 recycling?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Translation

Translate the following into good English:

على: يمكن ان تساعد بعض العائلات في إعادة تصنيع القمامة عن طريق اخذ بقايا الزجاج والورق والملابس القديمة الى أماكن جمع القمامة.

.....

.....

فهد: من اهم القضايا البيئية التي تواجه العالم حاليا هي قضية التلوث والاحتباس الحراري وانقراض الحيوانات.

.....

.....

Reading Comprehension

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

Air pollution is made up of gasses, dust, odors, particles, smoke, fumes, and other substances which can be harmful to humans, animals, plants, and all living organisms. The air is contaminated and unclean. Air pollution affects the Earth's atmosphere. The atmosphere of the Earth is like a blanket of air which protects all living organisms. Without the atmosphere, life would not exist. The atmosphere protects living things from the heat of the Sun during the day, and at night. **It** prevents the warm air from escaping. Basically, the atmosphere helps keep the living things on Earth from burning up or freezing .

It is difficult to avoid the pollution in the air since it is the source where people get the oxygen to breathe and live. Pollution can travel with the wind from one place to another and spread over many miles. Pollution can be caused by humans, or it can also occur naturally. For example, natural pollution may come from volcanoes, forest fires, windstorms, pollen in the air, and other sources in nature .

The three main causes of pollution by humans include the release of smoke and fumes from manufacturing plants and various industries. Power plants release carbon monoxide and furnaces that burn waste are two examples of **man-made** pollution. Gasoline refineries also release dangerous chemicals in the air called hydrocarbons. The second cause is the burning of fossil fuels such as from cars, trucks, trains, airplanes. This type of pollution occurs often because people rely on transportation every day. Another main cause of pollution is from household and farming chemicals. On farms, crop dusting may pollute the air, homes may be sprayed with chemicals to kill bugs or to help the grass grow.

There are several effects of air pollution including acid rain, which is when rain is mixed with the pollution in the air. This acid rain can cause harm to trees, animals, fish, and other living organisms. It can cause problems with breathing and irritation to the eyes, nose, or throat. Sometimes people can also get headaches or have allergic reactions. Long-term effects can include lung cancer, heart disease and other health problems.

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

1- Which of the following would be the best title of the passage?

- a. Air Pollution b. Acid Rain c. Water Pollution d. Pollution Diseases

2- What does the underlined word "it" in paragraph 1 refer to:

- a. night b. day c. atmosphere d. sun

3- The underlined word "man-made" in paragraph 3 means:

- a. artificial b. various c. natural d. harmful

4- We can understand from paragraph 2:

- a. It's easy to avoid air pollution.
b. Pollution can be caused by humans or naturally.
c. Pollution occurs because of cars traffic.
d. Air pollution is caused by humans only.

5- According to paragraph 3 the first main cause of pollution by humans is:

- a. fossil fuels b. volcanoes c. smoke and fumes d. transportation

Answer the following questions:

6. What are the three main causes of pollution by humans?

.....
.....

7. What is acid rain?

.....
.....

8. How does acid rain affect living organisms?

.....
.....

9. Why is the atmosphere very important?

.....
.....

Unit Six “Under Threat”

What threats affect the survival of the giant panda in the wild?



Hunting

Pollution

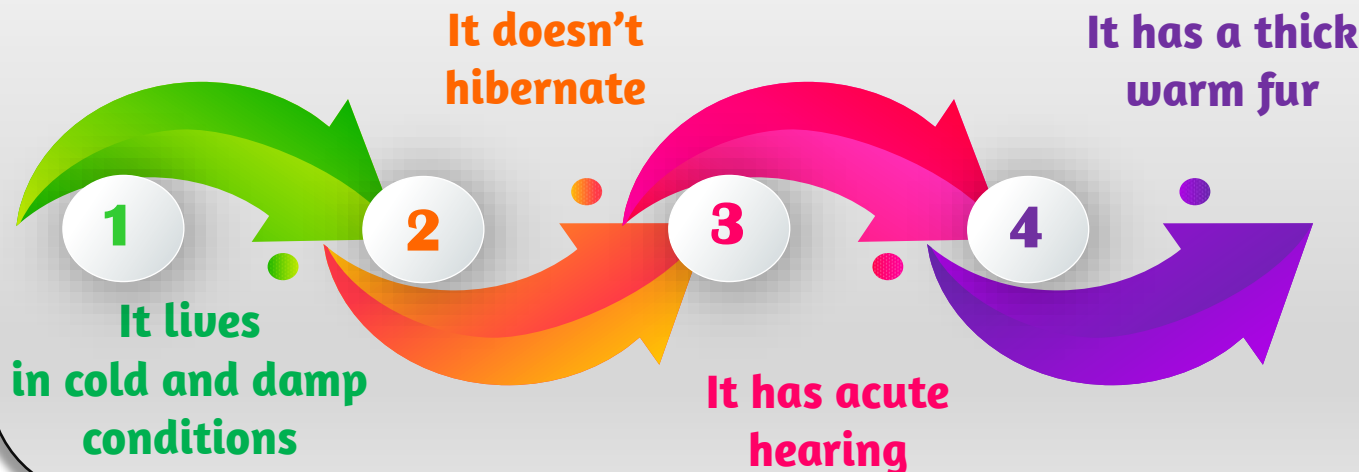
**Habitat
loss**

Wildfires

**Other
animals**

**Natural
disasters**

Mention some of the well-known features of a Panda bear.



Which kind of food does the Panda bear feed on?



Eggs

Leaves

Fish

**Shoots and
roots of
bamboo plants**



**Pandas have a talent of
escaping their enemies.**

Discuss!

Using their acute hearing.

**Climbing up the nearest
tree.**

**Why do you think governments should protect
endangered species?**

Many species have cultural and scientific value.

Animals are an important part in the food chain.

To maintain the balance of nature.

**Plants play an
important role in
our life. *How?***

**They
provide us
with food.**

**They give
us oxygen.**

**They
enrich the
soil.**

**They give
us shade.**



Plants have their own defensive system.

Explain!

They play dead.

They sting.

They release venom.

They choke their predators.

They form a partnership with ants.

They induce a heart attack.

What do out of town houses require?

They require new shops.

They require direct investment.

They require new facilities

What are the possible results of using wetlands?

It will increase demand for services.

It will help to improve the local economy.

Some people are for land reclamation and taking land from the sea while others are against.

- **It helps to create farming lands.**
- **It helps to solve issues like overcrowding.**



For

Against



- **It destroys the natural ecosystem.**
- **It disturbs the local environment.**

Focus On



Why was the Arfaj chosen as the Kuwaiti National Flower?

It is the National Flower of Kuwait

It is used as natural medicine.

It is used as food for sheep

A source of bedding and firewood

The Arfaj

By protecting rare plants like Al Arfaj, we are protecting Kuwait itself. *Explain!*

Because it's a part of Kuwait's natural heritage.

Because of its historical roots and significance.

The Arfaj is one of the plants that is facing potential extinction. *Why?*

Human activities

People are not aware of its importance.

Environmental degradation

Many people cut most of them without giving them the chance to regrow.

What are the prophet Mohammed's (peace be up on him) recommendations concerning plants and cultivation?

He recommended us to grow plants and trees to receive recompense from Allah.

New Vocabulary

SB: 46 & 47

word		sentence	meaning
1- acute	(adj.)	It's known that dogs have an <u>acute</u> sense of smell.	حاد
2- avoid	(v.)	You should <u>avoid</u> smoking in the petrol station.	يتحاشى / يتجنب
3- damp	(adj.)	The T-shirt is still <u>damp</u> . Why don't you leave it to dry in the sun?	رطب / مبلل
4- expansive	(adj.)	I enjoyed an <u>expansive</u> view from the window.	واسع الانتشار
5- extinction	(n.)	The <u>extinction</u> of dinosaurs occurred millions of years ago.	انقراض
6- fascinating	(adj.)	My uncle is so wealthy. He lives in a <u>fascinating</u> villa overlooking the sea.	مذهل / خلاب
7- hibernate	(v.)	Some animals <u>hibernate</u> for a long time in winter.	البيات الشتوي
8- permanent	(adj.)	The dentist put <u>permanent</u> fillings for my teeth.	ثابت / دائم
9- pose	(v.)	Heavy traffic <u>poses</u> a problem in big cities.	يشكل
10- refuge	(n.)	There is a <u>refuge</u> over there to protect us against the heat of the sun.	ملجأ
11- reservation	(n.)	Authorities set up <u>reservations</u> where animals can live in their natural habitat.	حفظ
12- reticent	(adj.)	Our neighbor is a <u>reticent</u> old man who spends most of his time sitting in the balcony.	قليل الكلام
13- solitary	(adj.)	Pandas are <u>solitary</u> creatures.	منعزل / معزول
14- stem	(n.)	The <u>stem</u> is long part of a plant, from which leaves or flowers grow.	جذع
15- threatened	(v.)	Rare bears and pandas are extremely <u>threatened</u> by greedy poachers.	مهدد بالخطر
16- timid	(adj.)	My friend is a bit <u>timid</u> and easily irritated by his colleagues.	خجول

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list below:

[hibernate – timid – solitary – fascinating – refuge – acute]

- Some people are seekingfrom unfair and cruel treatment over a long period of time because their political beliefs.
- My horse is a bit and is easily frightened by traffic.
- The book offers a/an glimpse of the lives of the rich and famous.
- The turtles in a shallow burrow for six months of the year.
- A woman of intelligence cannot be easily deceived.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list below:

[reticent – stems – damp – threatened – machinery - avoid]

- 1- A masked robber the bank staff with a gun.
- 2- In the whole area, you can just see a/an building in the distance.
- 3- Pandas mainly eat the leaves,, shoots and roots of bamboo plants.
- 4- The driver of the car said he tried to brake to the accident, but it was already too late.
- 5- It's cold and outside - make sure you wear a warm coat.

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

- 1- Young children have a particularly sense of smell.
a. acute b. damp c. heartening d. timid
- 2- The new office building represents the company's ambitions.
a. aware b. worthless c. ultimately d. expansive
- 3- Many species of plants and animals are threatened with because of hunting.
a. consultation b. extinction c. bench d. supporter
- 4- The room was and smelly so we opened all the windows and gave it a good airing.
a- solitary b- damp c- reticent d- permanent
- 5- Most police departments keep a record of all violent crimes committed in their area.
a. perturbed b. arduous c. incapable d. permanent
- 6- Rising unemployment is serious problems for the administration.
a. posing b. encroaching c. donating d. engaging
- 7- Thousands of families came here seeking from the civil war.
a. quantity b. trend c. refuge d. annoyance
- 8- All people must work hard for the of the environment.
a. logger b. reservation c. equator d. spearhead

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why do you think pandas are one of the most endangered species?

.....

.....

- 2- What do pandas feed on?

.....

.....

- 3- Pandas protect themselves through different ways. Name two.

.....

.....

- 4- In your opinion how can we protect endangered animals?

.....

.....

Translate the following sentences into good English:

أحمد: وضعت السلطات الصينية دمية الباندا في محميات خاصة وذلك لحمايتها من خطر الانقراض.

سالم: للمحافظة على الحياة على الأرض يجب أن يكون هناك توازن بين الإنسان والطبيعة.

Unit 6 – Lesson 3

Date: / /

WB: 38 & 39

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- carnivorous	(adj.)	Lions and tigers are <u>carnivorous</u> animals.	حيوانات لاحمة
2- enemy	(n.)	He treats me badly as if I was his <u>enemy</u> .	خصم / عدو
3- inject	(v.)	Hamad is a diabetic and he has to <u>inject</u> himself with insulin every day.	يحقن
4- sting	(n.)	The beekeeper wears special clothes to avoid bee <u>stings</u> .	لدغة / لسعة حشرة

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

[carnivorous – pose - enemy – inject – sting]

- 1- Some snakes their prey with poison in order to immobilize it.
- 2- Some types of the anopheles mosquito transmit malaria to humans by their sharp
- 3- It is said that tradition is the of progress. Do you agree?
- 4- Some plants are They catch and consume insects which land on the

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

- 1- After removing a bee, use some ice cubes to help reduce the swelling or itching.

a- material

b- irritation

c- bounty

d- sting

- 2- A wild animal behaves naturally and attacks its immediately.

a- climate

b- enemy

c- wood pulp

d- reservation

- 3- Snakes are They are fed on small animals and insects.

a- crisis

b- carnivorous

c- extinction

d- recompense

- 4- My uncle is a diabetic and has to himself with insulin every day.

a- avoid

b- over cultivate

c- inject

d- pose

Answer the following questions:

1- Plants are always in danger from animals. How do they protect themselves from these dangers?

.....

.....

Translate the following sentences into good English:

أحمد: يجب علينا أن نكون واعين بأهمية النباتات في حياتنا ؟

.....

Unit 6 – Lessons 4&5

Date: / /

SB: 48 & 49

New Vocabulary

word		sentence	meaning
1- aware	(adj.)	Good students are <u>aware</u> of the importance of knowledge.	واع
2- bounty	(n.)	It was a big party and there was a <u>bounty</u> of food.	وفرة
3- cultivate	(v.)	We should encourage farmers to <u>cultivate</u> more crops.	يزرع
4- encroach	(v.)	Stopping on pedestrian crossing <u>encroaches</u> on the right of the pedestrians.	يتطفل / يتعدى على
5- grow	(v.)	Kittens soon <u>grow</u> into cats.	ينمو / يزرع
6- illegitimate	(adj.)	It is <u>illegitimate</u> to smoke cigarettes in a petrol station.	غير قانوني
7- nourishment	(n.)	Young babies obtain the <u>nourishment</u> they need by their mothers.	تغذية
8- recompense	(n.)	The company offered the employees a <u>recompense</u> for working overtime.	تعويض
9- reward	(n.)	Zinedine Zidane won the Golden Ball <u>reward</u> in 1998.	مكافأة
10- trespass on	(ph.v.)	Let this be a warning to you not to <u>trespass on</u> my land again!	يتعدى على خصوصية
11- unsanctioned	(adj.)	It is <u>unsanctioned</u> to use the mobile while driving.	غير مرخص
12- wealth	(n.)	During a successful business career, he accumulated a great <u>wealth</u> .	ثروة

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

[wealth - aware – reward – grow – unsanctioned - encroach]

- 1- The human rights activist was arrested for freedom march.
- 2- The police say there is a \$50,000 for any information that helps them find the killer.
- 3- People are becoming far more of environmental issues.
- 4- The right of the police to track online activity of terrorists will on the civil liberties of the community.
- 5- Football's popularity continues to more than any other game.

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

- 1- Some of the fields are while others are fallow.
 a. spearhead b. cultivated c. resort d. paperwork
- 2- Cutting down trees for reasons disturbs the beauty of the environment.
 a. got rid of b. ran out of c. came up against d. illegitimate
- 3- A/an of sheep filled the field, causing the entire area to look white like snow.
 a. bounty b. annoyance c. red tape d. administration
- 4- I hope this is a public footpath so as not to someone's land.
 a. come up against b. trespass on c. keep up with d. cut down on
- 5- Young babies should obtain all the..... they need from their mother's milk.
 a. criticism b. bureaucracy c. nourishment d. annoyance
- 6- Some of his colleagues envy the enormous that he has amassed.
 a. got rid of b. go along with c. came up against d. wealth
- 7- I received KD500 from the Insurance Company in..... for the damage to my car.
 a. recompense b. upsurge c. famine d. swallow
- 8- Root vegetables such as carrots and potatoes best in sandy soil.
 a. housing b. sting c. handcuffs d. grow

Grammar Time

Explaining possibilities

Modals + infinitive

- We use modal verbs **must**, **can't** and **might** to explain possible truths in the present.

- **Certainty about the Present**

- ✓ When making deductions about the present, we use **must** if we are sure something is true and **can't** if we are sure that something is impossible.

FOR EXAMPLE, IF WE SEE THIS PICTURE, WE CAN SAY:

- He **must be** a chef.
(We are **very certain**, because of his uniform and what he is doing)
- He **can't be** a policeman.
(We are **very certain** he is **NOT** a policeman)



- He might be away on holiday at the moment.

(I'm not sure or very certain about it)

- The weather forecast says it might rain tomorrow.

(It is uncertain)

More examples

- You studied all night. You **must** be exhausted.
- They **must** be very rich – look at their big house!

We are sure
something is true

- He **can't** be a vegetarian. He is eating beef burger.
- She **can't** be so ill – I saw her playing volleyball yesterday.

We are sure that
something is
impossible

- Don't eat that mushroom. It **might** be poisonous.
- We **might** take a road trip this weekend.

We are unsure
whether something is
true or not

Modals + have + past participle

- We use modal verbs **must have**, **can't have** and **might have** to explain possible truths in the past.

• Certainty about the Past

- ✓ When making deductions about the past, we use **must have + P.P** if we are sure something was true and **can't have + P.P** if we are sure that something was impossible.
- There was one banana left, but now it's gone. My wife **must have eaten** it.
(When we draw the conclusion that something DID happen)
- I **can't have left** my phone at work; I made a call on the drive home.
(When we are certain that something was IMPOSSIBLE)
- She's not home. She **might have gone** to the store.
- The person who stole the documents **might have been** one of the employees.
(It is uncertain)

More examples

- The thief **must have** escaped through this window – it's broken.
- He isn't there. He **must have** already gone.
- He looks upset. He **can't have** liked whatever she just said.
- They **can't have** bought a house without a loan because they had no savings.

we are sure
something
was true

we are sure
something
was
impossible

- The road **might have** been blocked.
- He **might have** missed the bus.

We are unsure whether something was true or not

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

- He must have studied hard for his exams because his results were very good.
a. must study b. can study c. can't study d. must have studied
- They understood the instructions because they looked confused.
a. mustn't b. might understand c. must have d. might not have
- She got home late last night because she was very tired this morning.
a. must have b. can't have c. might not have d. might
- They finished building the bridge already – they started building it a week ago.
a. must b. can c. can't d. can't have
- Sara travelled abroad. No one sees her in the neighbourhood nowadays.
a. must have b. can't c. might d. must
- The roads might busy tonight. There's an important football match in town .
a. have been b. can be c. be d. are
- It might be my brother – he usually rings at this time.
a. can't b. might not c. can't study d. might
- She get good grades in her exams tomorrow. She has worked very hard.
a. can't b. can't have c. must d. must have
- You must been delighted when you heard you'd won the lottery.
a. had b. has c. have d. had had
- The thieves must have in through the window. Look – it's still open.
a. comes b. came c. coming d. come

Passive Voice



The little boy **helps** the old lady to cross the road.

(Active)

verb

The old lady **is helped** to cross the road **by** the little boy.

(Passive)

Notice

We use the passive voice when it isn't important to know the doer of the action. The focus is on the recipient of the action.

✓ If the agent (doer) is not important information, it is usually omitted in the passive sentence in the following cases:

- **Unknown or unimportant agent**

Tom's bike has been stolen.

(unknown agent)

I was advised to apply for a visa in advance.

(unimportant agent)

- **Generalised agent**

Smart phones are used for many different things. (People use smart phones)

English is spoken all over the world.

(People speak English)

- **Obvious agent**

The murderer has been arrested.

(The police have arrested the murderer.)

Tense

Active

Passive form

Passive

The Present Simple

The gardener waters the flowers every evening.

is
are] + P.P

The flowers are watered every evening by the gardener.

The Past Simple

The teacher corrected the mistakes.

was
were] + P.P

The mistakes were corrected by the teacher.

The Present Continuous

The postman is delivering the mail.

is
are } + being + P.P

The mail is being delivered by the postman.

The Past Continuous

The boy was throwing the stone.

was
were } + being + P.P

The stone was being thrown by the boy.

The Present Perfect

They have cleaned the clinic.

has
have } + been + P.P

The clinic has been cleaned by them.

The Past Perfect

The little girl had broken the window.

had + been + P.P

The window had been broken by the little girl.

Modal Verbs

You should study the lessons repeatedly.

may
should
must
can
will } + be + P.P

The lessons should be studied repeatedly by you.

Change the following sentences into passive:

1- I ate a piece of chocolate cake.

.....

2- The librarian gave the book to the students.

.....

3- Someone stole the money from the bank.

.....

4- I washed my car three weeks ago.

.....

5- I will introduce you to my boss this week.

.....

6- The students are singing the national anthem.

.....

7- We have known this song for years.

.....

8- Parents must leave children do what they want.

.....

9- The student put the book on the table.

.....

10- The brave men had defended the city.

.....

11- We can't pay the bill of the mobile.

.....

12- The police are questioning the criminal about the criminal.

.....

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

1- Exam results to students yesterday.

a- give

b- were given

c- gave

d- were giving

2- A new ring road road round the city in a few weeks.

a- is building

b- was built

c- will build

d- will be built

3- The expensive plates were yesterday.

a- broke

b- broken

c- breaking

d- breaks

4- One of my friends has my English dictionary for a week.

a- been borrowed

b- borrowed

c- borrowing

d- been borrowing

5- Your lessons should carefully before exams.

a- revise

b- revised

c- be revised

d- been revised

6- The festival.....by famous artists and made great success.

a- held

b- is held

c- was held

d- were held

7- Nomads.....by their endurance to arid weather and harsh climate.

a- characterize

b- is characterizes

c- are characterized

d- characterizing

8- Important issuesin the forum at the moment.

a- are being discussed

b- is discussed

c- discussed

d- are discussing

9- Fineson careless motorists.

a- has increased

b- have been increased

c- is increased

d- increasing

10- The cast of the filmthe final instructions clearly.

a- give

b- will giving

c- gave

d- will be given

Prepositions of time

at

✓ With clock times

- My last train leaves **at** 10:30.
- The meeting starts **at** two thirty.

✓ With specific times of day, or mealtimes

- He doesn't like driving **at** night.
- I'll go shopping **at** lunchtime.

✓ With festivals

- Are you going home **at** Christmas?

✓ In certain fixed expressions which refer to specific points in time

- Are you leaving **at** the weekend?
- She's working **at** the moment.
- He's unavailable **at** present.
- I finish the course **at** the end of April.
- We arrived **at** the same time.

in

✓ With months, years, seasons, and longer periods of time

- I was born **in** 1965.
- We're going to visit them **in** May.
- The pool is closed **in** winter.
- He was famous **in** the 1980's.
- The play is set **in** the Middle Ages.
- They've done work for me **in** the past.

✓ With periods of time during the day

- He's leaving **in** the morning.
- She usually has a sleep **in** the afternoon.
- I tried to work **in** the evening.

✓ To describe the amount of time needed to do something

- They will finish the job **in** two weeks.
- You can travel there and back **in** a day.

✓ To indicate when something will happen in the future

- She'll be ready **in** a few minutes.
- He's gone away but he'll be back **in** a couple of days.

on

✓ With days of the week, and parts of days of the week

- I'll see you **on** Friday.
- We're going to the theatre **on** Wednesday evening.

With dates

- The interview is **on** 29th April.
- He was born **on** February 14th, 1995.

✓ With special days

- She was born **on** Valentine's Day.
- I have an exam **on** my birthday.

by

✓ with an end point of time and it means no later than

- The show should be finished **by** 9pm.
- Please return these books **by** Friday.

Prepositions of place

at

✓ With specific places

- I had a cup of coffee **at** Fahd's house.
- Ahmed's still **at** home.
- There's a man **at** the door.
- I saw her standing **at** the bus stop.
- Turn right **at** the traffic lights.
- The index is **at** the back of the book.
- Write your name **at** the top of each page.

✓ With public places and shops

- Adel's **at** the dentist.
- I studied German **at** university.
- Shall I meet you **at** the station?

✓ With addresses

- I live **at** 15 Ramses street.

in

✓ With geographical regions

- Driving **in** France is very straightforward.
- Orgiva is a very small village **in** the mountains.

✓ With cities, towns and larger areas

- Do you like living **in** London?
- They were having a picnic **in** the park.
- She works somewhere **in** the toy department.

✓ With buildings and rooms

- Can you take a seat **in** the waiting room, please?
- I've left my bag **in** the office.

✓ With containers

- There's fresh milk **in** the fridge.
- I think I've got a tissue **in** my pocket.
- The money is **in** the top drawer of my desk.

✓ With liquids and other substances, to show what they contain

- Do you take milk **in** your coffee?
- I can taste garlic **in** this sauce.
- There's a lot of fat **in** cheese and butter.

on

✓ With surfaces

- The letter is **on** my desk.
- There was a nice painting **on** the wall.
- The toy department is **on** the first floor.
- Open your book **on** page 20.

✓ With roads, streets and rivers

- The bank is **on** the corner of King's Street.
- Alexandria is **on** the north coast.
- It's the second turning **on** the left.

by

✓ to mean next to something or beside

- Their house is **by** the sea.
- The guard ordered us to line up **by** the wall.

throughout

✓ in every part of a place

- Pollution is a serious problem in major cities **throughout** the world.
- The company has branches **throughout** the Gulf area.

Specific uses for some prepositions

for	refers to purpose	Jim is saving all his pocket money for a new bike.
on	refers to the topic	They're having a discussion on leisure activities.
of	refers to the association of belonging between two entities	Sugar cane is one of the materials used to make paper.
in	refers to involvement	About 4,000 students took part in the protest.
with	refers to accompaniment	You've got to decide where you stand on this issue - you're either with me or against me.
to	introduces an infinitive verb	The manager asked them to leave.
amongst/ among	refers to the involvement of most or all members of a group reciprocally	The problem is causing widespread concern among scientists.

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

- I graduated from the faculty of medicine the year 2000.
a) in b) on c) at d) over
- The manager decided that the deadline for handing the reports Thursday.
a) in b) on c) at d) over
- I think the meeting will begin ten o'clock.
a) in b) on c) at d) over
- The holiday will last Sunday to Tuesday.
a) with b) to c) from d) over
- It always becomes cold February.
a) in b) on c) at d) over
- We are going to travel England next holiday.
a) in b) to c) at d) over
- Her birthday will be 15th April.
a) in b) on c) at d) over
- Don't worry. I'll be there time.
a) in b) on c) at d) over
- When I went out, I saw him standing the door.
a) in b) on c) at d) of

10. Please hurry up! The taxi will be here a few minutes.
a) in b) on c) at d) of
11. I always have restthe afternoon.
a) in b) on c) at d) by
12. Kuwait was liberated 25th February 1991.
a) in b) on c) at d) by
13. Yousif Saleh Al-Alyan established Kuwait Times.....September, 24th, 1961.
a) in b) at c) on d) of
14. Salem arrived to school8 o'clock. He was late for the first class.
a) in b) at c) on d) of
15. They caught the fugitive.....the corner of the street.
a) in b) at c) on d) of
16. They are rarely.....home at lunch time.
a) in b) at c) on d) of
17. He went..... a new school in London.
a) in b) at c) on d) to
18. I talk to my mother..... the phone every weekend.
a) in b) at c) on d) of
19. Do you like to live.....busy road?
a) in b) by c) on d) of
20. I'll be home..... 10 minutes.
a) in b) at c) on d) of

Unit 6 – Lesson 6

Date: / /

WB: 40 & 41
Choose the correct completion from a, b, c and d:

- 1- I wasQatar for three weeks.
a- in b- at c- on d- of
- 2- My final exam isFriday.
a- in b- at c- on d- of
- 3- the time I get home, I will have travelled 200 miles.
a- By b- At c- On d- Of
- 4- We waited outside the restaurant..... one hour.
a- in b- at c- for d- of
- 5- The boy was walkingthe doorway when he saw a squirrel outside.
a- in b- through c- on d- of
- 6-all the students who were there, she was the only one with high grades.
a- In b- At c- On d- Of

7- They talkedthemselves until they reached a decision.

a- amongst

b- at

c- on

d- of

8- We knocked at the door but there was no one.....

a- in

b- at

c- on

d- of

9- He was in prison12 years.

a- in

b- at

c- on

d- for

10- He's enormous! He weigh a lot.

a- must be weighing

b- must weigh

c- must have weighed

d- weighed

11- The dog has escaped. You the front door properly.

a- can't have shut

b- must have shut

c- might shut

d- shut

12- The library closed. Nobody is answering the phone.

a- might have been

b- can't be

c- might be

d- must be

13- Your parents quite happy when you told them about tour success.

a- can't have been

b- might have been

c- must have been

d- can't be

14- Dad had a lot of tests at the hospital this morning. It pleasant for him.

a- can't have been

b- must be

c- must have been

d- might be

15- I'm going to take an umbrella. It later.

a- must rain

b- can't have rained

c- might rain

d- can't rain

16- You flu because you haven't got a temperature.

a- must have

b- can't have had

c- might have

d- can't have

Change the following sentences into passive:

1- We sell tickets for all shows at the Box Office.

.....

2- Thomas Edison invented the electric light bulb.

.....

3- You must wash that shirt for tonight's party.

.....

4- Mum is going to prepare the food.

.....

5- Someone built this house 200 years ago.

.....

6- A thief stole my purse.

.....

7- The police will arrest the robbers.

.....

8- They produce cars in this factory.

.....

9- They serve breakfast at eight o'clock every day.

10- People throw away tones of rubbish every day.

11- They make coffee in Brazil.

12- The boy is eating the cake.

13- The dentist is cleaning the woman's teeth.

14- They had finished preparations by the time the guests arrived.

Unit 6 – Lessons 7&8

Date: / /

New Vocabulary

SB: 50 & 51

word		sentence	meaning
1- burgeoning	(adj.)	We can profit from the <u>burgeoning</u> communication industry.	مزدھر
2- consensus	(n.)	I hope we could reach a <u>consensus</u> on this matter and start work together.	الإجماع
3- dearth	(n.)	There is a <u>dearth</u> of water in the desert.	ندرة / قلة
4- graduate	(v.)	To get a university degree, do your best to <u>graduate</u> .	يتخرج
5- housing	(n.)	<u>Housing</u> represents a main problem to young people who intend to get married.	الإسكان
6- knock-on	(adj.)	If one or two trains run late, it has a <u>knock-on</u> effect on the entire rail service.	مسبب
7- utilize	(v.)	We should <u>utilize</u> modern technology in a good way.	يستخدم / يستغل
8- vociferously	(adv.)	Some people express their opinions and ideas <u>vociferously</u> and repeatedly.	بحماس / بصوت عالي
9- wetland	(n.)	The <u>wetland</u> is a large area of land covered with a swamp or a marsh.	مستنقعات

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word:

[trespassing on – housing – wealth – graduate – knock-on - dearth]

- 1- He was arrested for government property so he was sent to the jail.
- 2- During a successful business career, she accumulated a great amount of
- 3- When I I want to study law at Kuwait university to become a lawyer.
- 4- The council is making a great effort to provide cheap and more public facilities.
- 5- These price rises will have a effect on the economy.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word:

[vociferously – burgeoning – trend – utilise – consensus - dearth]

- 6- Employers must their workers more effectively if the region is to become an economic success.
- 8- Hamad is courage and expresses his political opinions without fear.
- 9- There was a growing that the Prime Minister shouldn't resign.
- 10- A trader could no longer bank on mortgages' being cheap because of a of buyers.
- 11- The company hoped to profit from the communications industry.

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

- 1- My uncle speaks about his new business. He believes that it will be very profitable.
a- prohibitively b- permanently c- commercially d- vociferously
- 2- Nowadays, many countries solar power to light public spaces and parks.
a- cultivate b- utilise c- encroach d- avoid
- 3- Building new cities will surely provide a solution to the problem of.....
a- housing b- nourishment c- wealth d- reward
- 4- Some people strongly believe that is the source of happiness in life.
a- housing b- wetland c- wealth d- refuge
- 5- other people's private properties is against the law and entails legal consequences.
a- Running out of b- Trespassing on c- Putting up with d- Going along with
- 6- The decision of cutting down on the company's expenses was taken by broad.....
a- consensus b- dearth c- bounty d- reward
- 7- In the future, there might be a of clean water available for human consumption.
a- consensus b- dearth c- bounty d- reward
- 8- Climate change is having a effect on human health and global ecosystems.
a- solitary b- carnivorous c- knock-on d- damp

Translate the following into good English:

علي: قطع الأشجار يفسد جمال البيئة التي خلقها الله .

.....
.....

محمد: يجب منع صيد الفصائل المهددة بالانقراض لحماية تراثنا .

.....
ز.....

Language Functions

**Supporting
opinion**

The protection of an endangered species should/ shouldn't be a problem because

**Giving reasons
for a choice**

The main reason is because

**Persuading
others**

Come on, say yes, please

**Making
enquiries**

Do you have the number of the.....?
When is the meeting taking place?

**Making
complaints**

I'm sorry to have to tell you this, but your work isn't good enough.

What you would say in the following situations:

1- Your friend thinks that people shouldn't eat any kind of plant if they don't know it.

.....

2- Your friend asks you why your father chose this area to build a new villa.

.....

3- Persuade your father to let you study in London.

.....

4- You are enquiring on the phone about the date of your entrance exam at university.

.....

5- There is something wrong with the new stereo which you bought a week ago. You are returning it to the shop.

.....

6- Your brother believes that the government should lift the lockdown measures.

.....

Caring for future generations is the responsibility of the government and the whole community.

Some people think that building new cities for the coming generation should be a top priority for the government. Others argue that, preserving the nature plant life and increasing the green areas is much more important. Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) presenting both viewpoints and express your own position.

Introduction

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Body One

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Body Two

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Conclusion

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[illegible]

Summary Making

We all know the health risks of smoking, but that doesn't make it any easier to end the habit. With the right support and quit plan, any smoker can give up the addiction—even if you've tried and failed multiple times before. One of the viable ways is to tell family, friends, and co-workers that you plan to give up cigarettes and that you need their support and encouragement. You can also look for a friend who wants to stop smoking as well. You can help each other get through the rough times. Besides, it is essential that you anticipate and plan for the challenges you will face while quitting.

Another important measure is to throw away all of your cigarettes, lighters, ashtrays, and matches. Wash your clothes and freshen up anything that smells like smoke. Shampoo your car, clean your drapes and carpet, and steam your furniture. Lastly, you need to seek medical assistance as your doctor can prescribe medication to help with withdrawal symptoms.

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

How can a smoker quit cigarettes?

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Translation

Translate the following into good English:

على: عندما نحمي الباتات النادرة مثل العرفج فإننا لا نحمي ذلك الجزء المهم من الطبيعة، ولكننا أيضا نحمي جزء من الكويت نفسها .

.....

.....

فهد: هذا صحيح خاصة إذا علمنا أن العرفج هو نبات وطني وعلينا حمايته .

.....

Reading Comprehension

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

Billy Mills was the first athlete from the United States to win a gold medal in a long –distance race at the 1964 Olympic games in Tokyo. Billy said it was his Indian heritage and his belief in himself that helped him to win.

Billy was born on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota from a poor family. At the school, Billy became involved in sports. His father had told him to live his life as a warrior. This meant combining physical and mental toughness with assuming responsibility for one's actions, being humble, and giving back to others. Billy wanted to be like his father, so he tried out for the boxing team, and he also played football. He was small and thin, but he liked the discipline that football involved. He was not interested in track and thought of it as a sport for sissies. However, he eventually tried running, and found that it involved a level of discipline, training, and mental focus as rigorous as that needed for football. Billy's mother and father died when he was young, so he went to a boarding school in Kansas .

Billy won several state running titles. In 1960 he tried to make the United States Olympic track team but without success. In 1964, he was able to make the United States track team and went to Tokyo for the Olympic Games. Billy was an unknown athlete competing against world –class runners. In fact, the day before the race, a shoe company that was giving free shoes to star runners charged Billy for his shoes because he was not considered a star athlete. Before the race, not a single reporter interviewed him for the same reason. These things, however, didn't discourage Billy. He knew he could win. Billy led the race with 300 yards to go when another runner bumped into him. Billy stumbled and fell behind by 20 yards. Billy still didn't give up. He quickly retook the lead and won in a record time. Winning the race made Billy a hero .

Billy travelled to native American communities around the country to talk to young people about self-determination and pride that lead to success. In 2012, President Obama awarded Mills the Presidential Citizen's Medal for his work for the nonprofit organization Running Strong for American Indian Youth. He is the only track gold medalist to receive that honor for his later life work.

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

- 1- Which of the following would be the best title of the passage?
a) Olympic Games b) Never give up c) Indian heritage d) A visit to Tokyo
- 2- The opposite of the underlined word "unknown" in the 3rd paragraph is
a) popular b) mental c) physical d) humble
- 3- The underlined word 'that' in the 2nd paragraph refers to.....
a) football b) the discipline c) the boxing team d) one's actions
- 4- Billy went to a boarding school because.....
a) he was Indian. b) he won several titles.
c) he wasn't successful. d) his parents died.
- 5- According to the passage, all the following statements are **UNTRUE** except:
a) Billy Mills was born in a reservation in Tokyo.
b) The Olympic games in 1964 took place in South Dakota.
c) Billy Mills went to a boarding school in Kansas.
d) Billy Mills gave up when another runner bumped into him.

Answer the following questions:

6. What made Billy Mills a hero?

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.....

7. What helped Billy Mills to win?

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.....

8. Why was Billy interested in football rather than boxing?

.....

.....

9. Before the race, reporters didn't interview Billy Mills. Give a reason

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