Mini Dazzling ### **First Term**

Final Revision **2022- 2023**



Grade12

First Term

Final Revision

Mini Dazzling

HOD

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Unit 1

Word	Meaning		Word	Meaning
adoption (n.)	التبني		Judiciary (n.)	سلطة قضائية
civil (adj.)	مدني		jury (n.)	هيئة المحلفين
code of law (n.)	مجموعة قوانين(دستور)		legal (adj.)	قانوني – شرعي
Consultation (n.)	استشارة		penalty (n.)	عقوبة- جزاء
define (v.)	يعرّفْ		persuasion (n.)	إقناع- مذهب
enforce (v.)	يجبر \ ينفذ قانون		principle (n.)	قانون - مبدأ
govern (v.)	يحكمْ		property (n.)	الملكية
guilty (adj.)	مذنب		prove (v.)	يثبتْ
impose (v.)	يفرضْ		tolerant (adj.)	متسامح
Innocent (adj.)	بريء		Welfare (n.)	خير- رفاهية
Violence (n.)	عنف		grievance (*n.)*	تظلم \ شَكوى
Row (v. &n.)	يجدف- صف		intend (*v.*)	ينوي \ يخطط لـ
litigation (*n.)*	إقامة دعوى		in favour of (expr.)	لمصلحة
Petty (*adj.)*	تافه \ ثانوي		handcuffs (*n.)*	أصفاد (كالبشات)
bench *(n.)*	مقعد طويل		note (*V.* & n.)	يكتب ملاحظات – يدون مذكرة – عملة ورقية
brief (*n. adj.)*	خلاصة \ ملخص \ موجز		prosecute (*v.*)	يقاضي
case *(n.)*	قضية – حقيبة		regardless *(adv.)*	بإهمال \ بلامبالاة
defence (*n.)*	دفاع- جهة الدفاع		Residential area *(n.)*	المنطقة السكنية
spring (*v.)*	يقفز \ ينبع \ نبع مياه/ربيع		speed limit *(n.)*	حد السرعة
claim (*v.)*	يدعي		sue *(v.*)	يقاضي \ يقيم دعوى على
clog up (*ph. v)*	يمنع \ يسد- يعوق		supporter *(n.)*	المؤيد – المساند
contend (*v.*)	يؤكّدْ		ultimately *(adv.)*	في النهاية

Unit 2					
afford	*v.*	يمد بـ \ يعطي	foreign	*adj.*	أجنبي
boom	*n.*	إزدهار	hard-pressed	*adj.*	عالق بالمشاكل
decimate	*v.*	يحطّمْ \ يدمر	necessitate	*v.*	يستلزم –يحتمْ
deteriorate	*v.*	يتدهورْ	seek	*v.*	يبحث عن \ يجد- يسعي
emigrate	*v.*	يهاجرْ	unfortunately	*adv.*	لسوء الحظ
famine	*n.*	مجاعة	high-tech	*adj.*	تكنولوجيا متطورة
disgruntled	*adj.*	ساخط \ محبط \	obliterate	*v.*	يحطم \ يزيل
displace	*v.*	يهجر\ يعزل- يشرد	perturbed	*adj.*	مُقلَق \ قلق
mass	*adj.*	جماعي / نطاق واسع	resort	*n.*	مصيف\منتزه
meticulous	*adj.*	دقيق	rift	*n.*	شق \ صدع \ شرخ
migrant	*n.*	المهاجر	nervously	*adv.*	بانفعال \ بعصبيه
animated	*adj.*	حيوي- مفعم بالحيوية	rent	*v.*	يؤجر
arduous	*adj.*	متعب/صعب \ شـاق	reside	*v.*	يستقرُّ \ يعيش في مكان
engage in	*ph. V.*	ينشغلْ في	strenuous	*adj.*	مرهق- شاق
major	*adj.*	كبير \ هام \ رائد	take a breather	v.	يأخذ قسط من الراحة
minor	*adj.*	قليل الأهمية \ صغير			
Unit 3					
abuse	*n.*	سوء معاملة \ استغلال	incapable	*adj.*	عاجز \ غير قادر
anthropologist	*n.*	عالم الإنسانيات	inevitable	*adj.*	حتمي
apparent	*adj.*	ظاهر \ واضح	Legislation	*n.*	التشريع \ مجموعة قوانين
attribute	*n.*	ميزة \سمة / صفة	Liberty	*n.*	الحريَّة

charitable	*adj.*	خيري		minority	*n.*	الأقلية
compassion	*n.*	شفقة		overview	*n.*	ملخص- نظرة عامة
discrimination	*n.*	التمييز \ التفرقة		tolerance	*n.*	التَحَمّل \ التسامح
diversity	*n.*	تنوع		universal	*adj.*	جامع \ شامل
empathy	*n.*	التعاطف \فهم الغير		value	*n.*	قيمة
ethnographer	*n.*	متخصص في ثقافات الشعوب		impulse	*n.*	حافز \ دافع
Dire	*adj.*	ضروري – هام		Humanitarian	*adj.*	انساني – محب للخير
Extensive	*adj.*	واسع – شمولي		Underprivileged	*adj.*	فقير – محروم
In leaps and bounds		بسرعة		over the hill		(ضعيف) \ كبير في السن
Campaign	*v.*	حملة		over the top	*idiom*	بشكل مبالغ فيه
aggressive	*adj.*	عدواني		over a barrel	*idiom*	وضع لا خيار فيه
compassionately	*adv.*	بشفقة		frail	*adj.*	ضعيف
cry over spilt milk		يندم على ما فات		tide someone over		يساعد
enfranchisement	*n.*	حرية التصويت		suffrage	n.	حرية التصويت
extravagant	*adj.*	مبالغ فيه \مسرف		Avert	*v.*	يتجنب – يتفادي
Alleviate	*v.*	يخفف – يلطف		Appeal	*n.*	طلب – مناشدة
Donate	*v.*	يتبرع		Commitment	*n.*	التزام
aftermath	n.	أثر – تبعات		Deploy	v.	يعين - يوظف
Ethnicity	n.	عرق		hardship	n.	صعوبة
Voluntary	adj.	تطوعي		Vulnerable	adj.	تحت خط الفقر

Unit 4					
climate	***n.***	المناخ		**precipitate** *v.*	يعجل \ يقرب
desertification	***n.***	التصحر		**productive** *adj*	مُنْتِج
erode	***v.***	يتآكلْ		**proportion** **n.**	نسبة \ حصة \ جزء
graze	***v.***	يرعى الماشية		**soil** **n.**	التربة
harsh	***adj.***	قاسي		**treacherous** *adj.*	مخادع \ غادر \ خطر
Increasingly	***adv.***	على نحو متزايد		**unproductive** *adj.*	غير منتج
Kill off	***ph. verb***	يبيد – يزيل نهائيا		**wash away** *phr.v.*	يجرف \ يبعد
Over cultivate	***v.***	يزرع بشكل جائر		**wildfire** **n.**	الحريق الهائل
permanently	***adv.***	للأبد \بشكل دائم		**spearhead** **n.**	قائد – في المقدمة
intrinsic	***adj.***	جوهري \ أساسي		**unwarranted** ***adj.***	لا مبرّر له
paucity	***n.***	الندرة		**frigid** *adj.*	شديد البرودةً
arid	***adj.***	قاحل \ جاف		**humid** *adj.*	رطب
atmosphere	***n.***	الجوّ		**misbehave** *v.*	يسئُ ا لتصرف
equator	***n.***	خط الاستواء		**planting** *n.*	غرس – زراعة
flooding	***n.***	الفيضان		**prevailing** **adj.**	منتشر-سائد
forecasting	***n.***	تنبؤات الجو		**reclaim** *v.*	يستصلح
curtail	***v.***	يقلّلْ \ يقلص		**preservation** **n.**	الحفاظ على \ حماية
hurdle	***n.***	مانع \ عائق		**prevail over** *phr. v.*	يتغلب علي
implement	***v.***	يطبق		**scarcity** *n.*	الندرة

Unit 5					
collection points	***n.***	أماكن تجميع القمامة		**offence** *n.*	المخالفة
concur	***v.***	يوافق على \ يتفق على		**pass a law** *expr.*	يشرع قانونا
crisis	***n.***	أزمة		**Prohibitively** *adv.*	**غالي الثمن \ مستحيل شراؤه**
machinery	***n.***	المكائن \ آلات		**reprocess** *v.*	**يعيد معالجة (يعيد تصنيع)**
heartening	***adj.***	مشجع		**duration** ***n.***	مدّة زمنية \ فترة
upsurge	*n.*	زيادة سريعة \ إرتفاع مفاجيء		**incinerator** n.	محرقه
administration	***n.***	الإدارة		**irritation** *n.*	الغضب- انزعاج
annoyance	***n.***	إزعاج \ مضايقة		**keep up with** *phr.v.*	يواكب \ يجاري
Bureaucracy	***n.***	الروتين الحكومي -البيروقراطية		**packaging** *n.*	التغليف
come up against	***ph.v.***	يقابل \ يواجه		**paperwork** *n.*	العمل الكتابي
criticism	***n.***	النقد		**put up with** *phr. V.*	يتحمّلْ
cut down on	***ph. v.***	يُقَلِّل مِنْ		**red tape** *idiom*	روتين حكومي
get rid of	***phr. v.***	يتخلّصْ مِنْ		**run out of** *phr. v.*	ينفذ \ ينتهي
go along with	***phr. v.***	يسايرْ\ يتفق مع		**Household waste**	مخلفات المنزل
component	***n.***	المكوّن \ عنصر أساسي		**incineration** *n.*	الحرق
compost	***v.***	يضع له سماد		**material** *n.*	مادّة
constant	***adj.***	ثابت \ دائم		**quantity** *n.*	الكمية
constituent	***n.***	مركب \ جزء من الكل		**trend** *n.*	اتجاه \ توجه

Unit 6					
acute	***adj.***	حادّ		**pose** *v.*	يشكل
avoid	***v.***	يتجنب \ يتفادى		**refuge** *n.*	المأوى \ ملجأ
damp	***adj.***	رطب \ مبلل		**reservation** *n.*	محمية
expansive	***adj.***	واسع \ فسيح		**reticent** *adj.*	خجول\ كتوم
extinction	***n.***	الإنقراض		**solitary** *adj.*	وحيد \ منعزل
fascinating	***adj.***	رائع \ ساحر		**stem** *n.*	جذع شجرة
hibernate	***v.***	ينام فترة الشتاء		**threatened** *adj.*	مهدد
permanent	***adj.***	دائم		**timid** *adj.*	جبان \ خجول
bounty	*n.*	وفرة		**recompense** *n.*	تعويض
cultivate	*v.*	يزرعْ		**reward** *n.*	الجائزة
encroach	*v.*	يتجاوزْ \ يتعدى على		**Trespass on** *Phr. v.*	يتعدى على خصوصية
grow	*v.*	ينمو \ يكبر \ يزرع		**unsanctioned** *adj.*	غير شرعي \ غير مرخص
illegitimate	*adj.*	غير شرعي		**wealth** *n.*	الثروة
burgeoning	***adj.***	مزدهر-سريع الانتشار		**Knock-on** *adj.*	مسبب- متداعي
consensus	***n.***	موافقة بالإجماع		**utilize** *v.*	يستعملْ\ يستفيد \ يستغل
dearth	***n.***	قلة \ ندرة		**vociferously** *adv.*	**بشكل صاخب \ بصوت عالي**
graduate	***v.***	يتخرج		**wetland** *n*	-ارض بها مستنقعات
housing	***n.***	الإسكان		**nourishment** *n.*	الغذاء \ تغذية
aware	*adj.*	مدرك \ واع لـ			

The law

Introduction

Hook: (Law is a set of rules governs a society) Law is a formal mechanism of social control.

Thesis: In my essay, I am going to write about the importance of law its functions and its types.

Body Paragraph 1: The importance of law:

- Protecting people's rights
- Living in peace
- Saving minorities
- resolving disputes

Body 2 : The types of law

- family law
- Civil law
- criminal law
- Property law

Conclusion: Without laws, life would be fuss and bother.

The topic



It is possible to describe law as the set of rules that governs a society, so Law is a formal mechanism of social control. In my essay, I am going to write about the importance of law its functions and its types.

Law can be said to perform three different functions, each of which is of huge importance to our welfare. **First**, it defends us from evil**. Second,** it resolves disputes and disagreements among people to let them live in peace and harmony. **Third**, it protects minorities from abuse as it protects individuals' rights.

There are three types of laws. The first one is the criminal law which deals with crimes like murder and theft. The second type is the family law which deals with family affairs like marriage, divorce and adoption. The third type of law is the civil law which deals with problems between neighbours and the behavior of large companies. **In addition**, there is another type, the property law, which governs the form of ownership.

In conclusion, it is very clear that law carries out a number of functions that are of great importance in a society. Law defends us and encourages people to do what is right in the society. Without laws, life would be fuss and bother.

Dangerous Driving (Banning speedy drivers)

Introduction

Hook: Did you know that thousands of people die every year because of car accidents resulting from exceeding the speed limit?

Thesis: In my essay, I am going to write about the reasons of banning them and what should happen to speedy drivers?

Body Paragraph 1: The reasons of banning them:

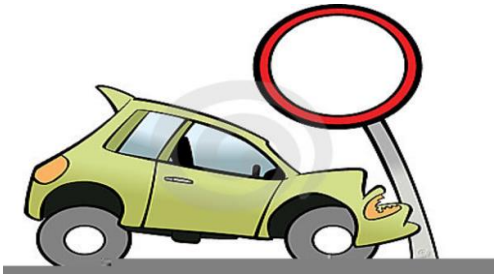
- causing serious accidents
- killing innocent people
- hurting themselves
- causing noise pollution

Body 2 : What should happen to speedy drivers?

- fining them first
- enforcing strict laws
- banning them from driving

Conclusion: Speedy drivers not only cause troubles to others but also to themselves.

The topic



Did you know that thousands of people die every year because of car accidents resulting from exceeding the speed limit? In fact, breaking the speed limit has many bad effects, so that a lot of strict measures should be taken against drivers who break the speed limit.

It is undeniable that exceeding the speed limit is one of the most serious problems people experience nowadays. It has a lot of bad effects for both people and properties. **For example,** it can cause car accidents and kill innocent people**. In addition**, people who are involved in car crushes resulting from high speed are seriously injured and could result in permanent disability. **Moreover**, breaking the speed limit could cause accidents that damage public property such as trees and lampposts.

It is imperative that the government takes a lot of strict measures against drivers who break the speed limit to reduce the damages. **For instance,** fines should be imposed on careless drivers. **Besides**, careless drivers should be banned from driving for a while. **Furthermore**, their driving license should be taken away.

To sum up, exceeding the speed limit is the main cause of car accidents that can harm people and damage properties. Speed driving noy only cause troubles to others but also to the speedy drivers themselves.

Migration (E-mail)

Introduction :
Hook : Migration is the movement by people from one place to another.
Thesis : In my essay, I am going to writ about the pros and cons of migration.

Body 1 : **The Advantages of Migration:**

- finding better life conditions
- getting well- paid jobs
- learning new cultures

Body 2 : **The disadvantages of Migration:**

- not coping with new cultures
- losing identity
- feeling homesick and lonely

Conclusion: We should think a thousand times before migration.

To : Ali@hotmail.com
From : John@gmail.com
Subject : Migration



Dear Ali,

Hello! How are you? I hope you are feeling well. thank you for your previous e-mail. I send you this e-mail to tell you about migration, pros and cons. Migration is the movement by people from one place to another. People migrate for different reasons.

For its bright side, people who migrate enjoy better life conditions. They can get well- paid jobs as well**. In addition**, migrating people learn new cultures and new languages. **Furthermore**, they make new friends.

On the other hand, some people might find difficulties coping with new cultures. They might find difficulty learning the new language. Others might lose their identity, feeling homesick and lonely.

To sum up, migration as well as many other aspects of life has two faces, one good and one bad. We need to learn both faces so as to make the right decision whether to migrate or not. We should think a thousand times before migration.

Goodbye for now. Please, send me soon. I am waiting your reply.

Yours faithfully,
John

Human Values

Introduction

Hook: Human values are part and parcel of our culture.

Thesis: In my essay, I am going to write about the importance of human values and the role of the government to protect basic human rights.

Body Paragraph 1: The importance of human values:

- Protecting people's rights
- Living in peace
- Reducing violence and problems
- Saving minorities

Body 2 : The role of the government to protect basic human rights.

- building charity organizations
- money, food and medical care for the needy
- Offering jobs
- offering free education

Conclusion: Without human values, life would be fuss and bother.



The topic

Human values are the principles that guide our life. They are human beliefs. They are part of our culture. Some examples of human values are; Compassion, Respect, Tolerance, Empathy, and Freedom. They are part and parcel of our life.

The question is: **Why do we need these values?** The answer is so easy, **simply**; because values reduce violence and let people live in peace. They decrease problems among people and help them solve their problems cordially away from courts and lengthy litigations. Acquiring such values allow people understand each other and live a warm and peaceful life.

The government should protect basic human rights. They can offer them good jobs. **In addition**, building new schools and offer free education. The government also can help the needy and the orphans by offering them money, food, clothes and medical care. **Moreover**, It is the government responsibility to build charity organizations to help the poor and the needy.

Finally, all human actions will become dangerous if they are not guided and highlighted by human values. Without human values. life would be fuss and bother.

Voluntary Works

Introduction :
Hook :Voluntary work is working for free to help the needy and the orphans.
Thesis : in my essay, I am going to write about the importance of voluntary works and the role of volunteers.

Body 1 : **The importance of voluntary works:**

- Building Charity organizations
- Offering food, money, clothes and medical care
- Helping the underprivileged
- Giving donations

Body 2 : the role of volunteers:

- Working for free
- Sacrificing for others
- Restoring a smile on kids faces

Conclusion: **Voluntary work is very important as it builds trust and strengthens social solidarity.**



Voluntary work or volunteering is a charitable work and working for free to help the needy and the orphans out of love for Allah. in my essay, I am going to write about the importance of voluntary works and the role of volunteers.

Building Charity organizations like The KRCS helps people in need. They offer them food, money, clothes, and medical care. They also help people who may not be able to help themselves. **Moreover**, they collect donations for the underprivileged people to let them live a normal life.

Volunteers play a vital role in helping the needy. They work for free. **In addition,** They are ready to sacrifice for others. Their real reward is to restore a smile to a child's face. **Furthermore**, they help those who are worse than us to alleviate their suffering and let them a normal life.

Overall, Voluntary work is very important as it builds trust and strengthens social solidarity. Nothing is better than helping others in need.

Deforestation

Introduction :

Hook: Deforestation is the removal of trees and a result of human's activities.

Thesis: In my essay, I am going to write about the bad effects of desertification and its possible solutions.

Body 1 : The bad effects of deforestation:

- climate change
- health problems.
- Losing animal and plants
- global warming

Body 2 : **The possible solutions:**

- Stop cutting trees
- Planting more trees
- Building organizations

Conclusion: **Losing plants and trees means losing life itself.**



Deforestation is the removal of trees and a result of human's activities. The practice of cutting down trees is known as deforestation. The health of our mother earth is deteriorating gradually due to the cutting down of forests. **In my essay**, I am going to write about the bad effects of desertification and its possible solutions.

The loss of trees can cause climate change and desertification. **Moreover**, cutting trees leads to lack of oxygen and health problems. The main reason beyond global warming is cutting down trees. One of the most dangerous effects of deforestation is the loss of animal and plants. **In addition,** the lack of trees also allows a greater amount of greenhouse gases.

We should act quickly to solve this problem. We should plant more trees and stop cutting them down. **Moreover**, the government should make strict laws to punish those who cut down trees. **Furthermore,** we need to establish organizations that can work on this file and end the problem of deforestation as soon as possible.

All in all, it is now clear that cutting trees is very dangerous for both the environment and human's health. Plants birds and animals complete our life circle, so losing them means losing life itself.

Recycling

Introduction :
Hook : Goods are called good because they can be reused for good.
Thesis : In my essay, I am going to write about recycling and its advantages for both the environment and the economy.

Body 1 : **The advantages of recycling on the environment:**

- reducing pollution
- protecting the environment
- better health conditions

Body 2 : **The economic benefits:**

- Creating more jobs
- saving energy
- Saving money
- Increasing local public services

Conclusion: It makes sense to reuse products, and to reduce energy altogether, as well as to save the environment.



The topic

Goods are called good because they can be reused for good. Recycling is reprocessing things to be used again. It has a lot of benefits on both the environment and people's health. **In my essay,** I am going to write about recycling and its advantages for both the environment and the economy.

Recycling is very important and useful to both the environment and us. Recycling is very important as waste has a big negative impact on the environment. Recycling helps to reduce the pollution caused by waste. **Moreover,** Recycling requires much less energy and therefore helps to preserve natural resources. Many things can be easily recycled. We can recycle paper, rubbish, plastic, cloth, glass and metals. **Actually,** recycling saves the earth.

The more you recycle, and the less you put in the bin, the more money is saved. Recycling creates more jobs for people. It saves the environment, money, energy and water.

Finally, it makes sense to reuse products, and to reduce energy altogether, as well as to save the environment.

The pros and cons of Using Water in modern industries

Introduction :

Hook : Water is the backbone of people's, animals' and plants' life.

Thesis : In my essay, I am going to write about the advantages and disadvantages of using water in modern industries

Body 1 : **The advantages of using water in modern industries**

- Gaining economic benefits
- More jobs for young people.
- Creating many things people need

Body 2 : **The disadvantages of using water in modern industries**

- Wasting water
- No water for domestic use
- Environment problems

Conclusion: **all we need is to use water wisely and save it for the coming generation. It is said that "If there is water there is life."**



The Topic

Water is the backbone of people's, animals' and plants' life. All living things need water to live. Not only do we need it inside our bodies to stay alive, but there are so many animals that live in the water. There are some advantages and some disadvantages of using water in modern technology industries.

For its bright side, industries can reuse water to make products and earn benefits. **Besides,** using it for making new products creates more jobs for young people. **Moreover**, using water helps to create much more things people are in bad need in their daily life. **Additionally**, modern technology has nothing to do without water as water is part and parcel of modern life industries.

On the other hand, there's a fear that one day there would be no water left for domestic use in the future. Modern technology industries consume a lot of water. **Besides**, a lot of water goes waste daily. People don't pay much attention to the shortage of water and its bad results. It has direct impacts on plants, animals and affects the environment.

To sum up, all we need is to use water wisely and save it for the coming generation. It is said that **"If there is water there is life."**

The extinction of animals

Introduction :

Hook : Extinction is when an animal no longer lives on the Earth.

Thesis : In my essay, I am going to write about the reasons of animal extinction and some possible solutions.

Body 1 : **The reasons of animal extinction**

- Human activities
- Pollution and greenhouse gases
- Losing their food

Body 2 : **Some possible solutions**

- Building reservations
- Imposing laws
- Short and long-term plans

Conclusion: **Animals share our life. So, losing them means losing life.**



Extinction is when an animal no longer lives on the Earth. In my essay, I am going to write about the reasons of animal extinction and some possible solutions.

There are many reasons animals become extinct. One of the most common reasons is losing their habitats. **Man** destroyed many of the places animals live. In some cases, animals become extinct because the food they depend on becomes extinct causing the animals to die. **Pollution** is another cause of extinction. Human activity is releasing harmful chemicals into the air, water and soil all over the planet. **Likewise**, many animals cannot adapt to the changes these chemicals are making in the environment and they die.

We should act quickly to stop animals from being extinct. We can build reservations for them to let them live in their natural environment. We need to impose strict rules to stop hunting them. **Furthermore**, we should make a short and a long-term plan to keep animals, plants and birds altogether.

Finally, animals share our life. So, losing them means losing life. Just imagine our world without birds and animals. We depend greatly on many animals as sort of food, entertainment, clothes, medicine and many other aspects of life.

The arguments for or against land reclamations

Introduction :

Hook : Land reclamation means taking land from the sea and marshes for farming, housing and building modern buildings.

Thesis : In my essay, I am going to write about the different opinions concerning land reclamation.

Body 1 : **Those who are for land reclamation.**

- Jobs for people
- Expanding towns
- Solving the problem of limited lands

Body 2 : **Those who are against land reclamation.**

- Losing natural habitats
- Causing noise
- Traffic jam

Conclusion: Land reclamation helps to continue human development on earth.



Land reclamation means taking land from the sea and marshes for farming, housing, and building modern buildings. Many people are for using waste land for reclamations, but an equal number of those people are against. Let's go to some of their arguments.

People who are for state that using undeveloped wetlands for construction purposes in the town will help a lot of people to get jobs. **Furthermore**, it will help the town to expand and modernize. **In addition**, we will solve the problem of limited lands. Two good examples are The Palm Islands in the UAE and Soug Sharg in Kuwait.

On the other hand, people who are against fear that rare types of birds will lose their natural habitats. **Likewise**, a great number of people will move to live and to work in these reclaimed places, with the result that the place will be crowded and noisy.

Finally, land reclamations for constructing purposes adds to the beauty of towns. These new projects help to continue human development on earth.

Set Book Questions Unit 1

1 - There are some types of law. Mention some of them.
Criminal law→ deals with crimes like murder and theft.
Civil law → deals with arguments between neighbours and large companies.
Family law → deals with family relationships , marriage and adoption .

2- How can laws be effectively work in a society?
Laws must be backed with penalties. We must respect the law.

4- How could people solve their problems away from courts?
People should discuss their problems together. They should seek the elder's advice.

6- Are you for or against much litigation in our courts? Why?
I am against because much litigation clogs up courts and prevent judges paying attention to important cases. Petty cases prevent prosecutions against real criminals.

7- What is the basic principle of all law? (Why are laws important in a society?)
Laws protect us from evil. It protects people's rights. It lets us live in peace.

8- How do Islamic values influence the system of laws in Kuwait?
Our laws spring from the Holy Quran, the noble Hadith and the teachings of Islam.

9- How would life be without laws?
Without laws, life would be chaos. The crime rate would increase.

10- What is the main purpose of sending people to prison?
The main reason is to rehabilitate them. Also, to punish them and save innocent people.

Unit 2

1- Why do large numbers of people leave their homes and go to live in a foreign country?
They look for a better life. They seek a better job. They want to escape wars and starvation.

2- How has Kuwait provided a good home for skilled workers?
Kuwait offered them good jobs. Kuwait offered them good salaries and a better life.

3- What are the advantages and disadvantages of migration?
People find better jobs. The live a better life. They learn new customs, languages and make new friends. But they might feel lonely, homesick and losing identity.

4- How would you feel if you were forced to leave your homeland?
I might feel lonely and homesick. I might feel difficulty coping with the other culture.

5- How did Kuwait benefit from migrants after the economic boom?
Most of them were skilled workers who helped in the high-tech cities.

6- What terrible consequences (effects) do civil wars/ conflicts have on people?
Many people become homeless. They leave their homes and migrate to other countries.

Unit 3

1- What is meant by "Human Values"? Mention some.

Values are meaningful beliefs. They are part of our culture.
Some examples are; Compassion, Respect, Empathy, Freedom and Tolerance.

3- How important are human values?

Values reduce violence. They make us live in peace. They reduce crimes.

4- How do governments protect basic human rights? Give examples.

Governments protect basic human rights by making laws to protect people. They can also make organizations. They can help the needy and the poor by offering them food, money, clothes, jobs and medical care.

5- How does Islam teach us about the human values?

Islam teaches us about human values through the stories in the Holy Qura'an. Islam teaches us about human values through (Hadith)and the teachings of Islam.

6- Freedom is not as straightforward as its name may imply. Explain.

(What does Freedom mean to you)

Freedom is to make balance between our freedoms and the needs of a society as a whole. Also, to do what is right and to respect the law.

10- **What is the KRCS volunteers' real reward?**

They work for free and their real reward is to have the chance to help others, to restore the smile to a child's face and to better someone's life.

11- What do you think the aims of the charitable societies are?

They help the poor and the needy. They offer the needy all their basic needs.

12- What is meant by compassion?

Compassion is caring for those worse off than ourselves like, the hungry , the poor and the elderly.

Unit 4

1- Where does desertification usually occur?

Desertification usually occurs in dry places, in harsh climate and in hot weather.

2- What are the bad effects of desertification?

The soil becomes unproductive. It leads to bad health, lack of oxygen, wild fires and animal extinction.

3- What are the main causes of desertification? (How does man effect the environment negatively?)

Man cut down trees. Man overgrazed his animals. Man overcultivated his land.

4- What can the public Authority for Agriculture and Fisheries do to change the desert into green lands?

(In some parts of Kuwait, desert areas are becoming green. What can be done to speed up the process?

They can grow more trees and plants. They can provide farmers with modern system of farming. They can stop cutting trees.

5- What are the main reasons beyond the paucity of fresh water?

Over population, modern technology and bad usage by some people lead to lack of water**.**

6- What's the importance of water? Why is water important?

Water is the backbone of people's living. Water is very important for animals and plants.

7- Suggest two ways to reduce water usage and to preserve water for the future?

We can turn off taps when we don't need them. We can fix old pipes. We should use modern system of farming.

Unit 5

1- What things can be recycled? OR (Mention some waste products that can be recycled) OR (**Mention the types of household waste that should be recycled**.)

Car batteries, Fridges, wood , clothes and shoes, books paper and plastic.

2- What should we do to save and protect our natural ecosystems?

(**Ecology is the balance between man and nature. How can we keep ecology in balance?)**

We can Plant trees. We can stop cutting trees. We can protect rare animals.

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

(Why is it necessary to recycle our wastes ?)

Recycling saves the environment, saves water, saves energy and saves money. We are running out of resources. We are running out of places to bury our waste.

4- Suggest some solutions to get rid of our waste.

We can bury, burn, or recycle our waste.

5- Some items can be recycled while others can't be recycled at all. Can you assess the reasons?

Some items are very expensive. Some items are built in, so they can't be recycled.

6- In which areas of life in Kuwait is there red tape (Paperwork and administration)?

In schools, hospitals, banks, police stations, courts and universities.

7- What irritations do you have to put up with in your daily life?

Smoke from cars and factories, red tape, pollution, noise pollution and traffic jam.

Unit 6

1- What are panda's natural enemies? What poses a threat to their survival?

panda's natural enemies are; Humans, brown bears, and leopard.

2- What can governments do to protect an endangered species?)

They can stop hunters from hunting them. They set up reservations to keep animals.

3- What are the advantages of utilizing undeveloped wetlands for construction purposes in the town?

It will help the town to expand and modernize. It is good for the economy. Many people will get jobs.

4- Why do you think some people are against the idea of utilizing undeveloped wetlands for construction purposes?

Rare types of birds will lose their natural habitat. It will Increase competition for local businesses. It will make the place crowded.

Focus on

1- The selection of the National Flower of Kuwait was not a random choice. Why?

It's a part of Kuwait's natural heritage. Because of its historical roots and significance.

2- Traditionally, the Afraj was used for a variety of things. What were they?

It was used as a natural medicine. It was used as food for sheep. As a source of bedding and fire wood. .

GRAMMAR UNIT 1

The present perfect & The Present Perfect Continuous

Choose the right answer:

1. I ……..just……..two letters.
a- has written b- have written c- had written d- am writing

2. …….You ever……. an elephant?
a- have seen b- has seen c- had see d- was seeing

3. Ali……English for 6 years.
a- is studied b- have studied c- had studied d- has studied

4. He……in Kuwait since 1986.
a- is worked b- have worked c- was worked d- has been working

5. The two armies……all last month.
a- has fought b- have been fighting c- was fighting d- are fighting

6. How many fish …….you……..so far?
a- has caught b- have caught c- is catching d- was catching

7. I……..up my mind yet.
a- am not made b- have made c- haven't made d- don't make

8. The bus hasn't arrived yet. I……..for ages.
a- have wait b- has waiting c- have been waiting d- has waited

9- I …… my homework yet.
a- didn't finish b- hasn't finished c- haven't finished d- not finished

10- I am still working. I haven't finished my work …….
a- already b- yet c- still d- never

Do as shown between brackets:

1- I have already seen that movie on TV. **(Make Negative)**

a- I haven't already seen that movie on TV.
b- I haven't seen that movie on TV, yet.
c- I don't already see that movie on TV.

2- I have been studying for three hours. **(Ask a question)**

a- How long have you been studying?
b- How long do you study?
c- How long did you study?

3- No, I haven't been to France yet. **(Ask a question)**

a- Have you ever been to France?
b- Do you go to France?
c- How do you go to France?

4- She has just finished preparing food for the party. **(Make Negative)**

a- She hasn't just finished preparing food for the party.
b- She hasn't finished preparing food for the party, yet.
c- She has never just finished preparing food for the party.

Choose the correct answer:

1- I ……. all morning. I'm fed up!
a- cleaned b- been cleaning c- have been cleaning d- was cleaning

2- He ……. six bars of chocolate since early morning.
a- eats b- ate c- is eating d- has eaten

3- Ahmad looks exhausted these days. He ……... too hard recently.
a- has been working b- worked c- has worked d- is working

4- I …… three hours already!
a- waited b- have been waiting c- have waited d- am waiting

5- The students ……. their exams. They are very happy now.
a- finish b- just finished c- have just finished d- are finishing

Since & For

1- I have been waiting here …….. a long time .
a) for b) ago c) since d) yet

2- He has been watching TV ……9:00 O'clock. .
a) for b) before c) ago d) since

3- I have been living in Kuwait……1968.
a) since b) ago c) for d) yet

4- They have been playing …….. three hours.
a) for b) since c) yet d) already

Comparative and contrastive connectors.

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

1- In Kuwait, summer is too hot …… winter is cool.
(a) in comparison with (b) instead of (c) whereas (d) on the other hand

2- …… cooking, let's go out for dinner.
(a) In comparison with (b) On the other hand (c) Whereas (d) Instead of

3- City life is exciting. ……, life in the countryside is more peaceful.
(a) In comparison with (b) Instead of (c) Whereas (d) On the other hand

4- ……. Life nowadays, life a century ago was quite hard.
(a) In comparison with (b) But (c) Whereas (d) Instead of

5- …….John likes playing tennis, his brother prefers football.
(a) In comparison with (b) But (c) Whereas (d) Instead of

6- …… going by bus, let's go by taxi.
(a) Instead of (b) But (c) Whereas (d) but

7- The countryside is picturesque, ……..the city is congested and polluted.
(a) in comparison with (b) so that (c) while (d) Instead of

8- Hashem is a poor man, ……..his brother is rich.
(a) in comparison with (b) so that c) whereas (d) instead of

9- …….other countries, Kuwait is more interesting and attractive.
(a) In comparison with (b) But (c) Whereas (d) Instead of

Do as shown between brackets:

1- I prefer to drink tea. My brother prefers to drink coffee. **(Join using: whereas)**
a- I prefer to drink tea whereas my brother prefers to drink coffee.
b- I prefer to drink tea my brother whereas prefers to drink coffee.
c- I prefer to drink tea my brother prefers whereas to drink coffee.

2- Policemen earn modest wages. Lawyers earn a lot of money. **(Use : in comparison with)**
a- Policemen earn modest wages in comparison with lawyers earn a lot of money.
b- Policemen earn modest wages in comparison with lawyers who earn a lot of money.
c- in comparison with Policemen earn modest wages, lawyers earn a lot of money.

3- Computer-based communication is fast. The Telephone is slow. **(Use: in comparison with)**
a- In comparison with computer-based communication, the telephone is slow.
b- In comparison with computer-based communication, the telephone is fast.
c- In comparison with computer-based communication is fast, the telephone is slow.

4- The old system was complicated. The new system is very simple. **(Join Using Whereas)**
a- The old system was complicated whereas The new system is very simple.
b- Whereas The old system, the new system is very simple.
c- The old system was complicated, he new system whereas is very simple.

Tag Question

Choose the correct answer:

1. The office was hardly empty, ……?
a- was it **b- wasn't it** **c- didn't they** **d- were they**

2. Sarah left a message, ……..?
a- was she **b- did he** **c- didn't she** **d- were they**

3. The results were scarcely encouraging, ……?
a- was it **b- wasn't it** **c- didn't they** **d- were they**

4. Everybody enjoyed the match, ……?
a- do they **b- did it** **c- didn't they** **d- were they**

5. He hadn't got enough money, ……?
a- did he **b- had he** **c- hadn't he** **d- don't he**

6. It rarely rains in Summer, ……?
a- does it **b- doesn't it** **c- didn't they** **d- were they**

7. They'd better leave early, ……?
a- hadn't they **b- hasn't it** **c- didn't they** **d- were they**

8. Don't do it again, ……?
a- will it **b- will you** **c- don't they** **d- do they**

Do as required:

1- You've met Fadi,……? (Complete)
a- You've met Fadi, don't you?
b- You've met Fadi, didn't you?
c- You've met Fadi, haven't you?

2- They won't be late, ……..? (Complete)
a- They won't be late, will they?
b- They won't be late, can they?
c- They won't be late, will you?

3- This is not a no smoking area, ...? (Complete)
a- This is not a no smoking area, doesn't it?
b- This is not a no smoking area, don't it?
c- This is not a no smoking area, is it?

4- The boys are listening to music,…….? (Complete)
a- The boys are listening to music, aren't they?
b- The boys are listening to music, don't they?
c- The boys are listening to music, can't they?

5- He can speak English,,…….? (Complete)
a- He can speak English, can't he?
b- He can speak English, will he?
c- He can speak English, can't we?

The Passive voice

1- The boys play chess weekly. ***(✍Change into passive)***

a- Chess is played weekly by the boys.
b- Chess was played weekly by the boys.
c- Chess is being played weekly by the boys.

2- They collect shells by the seashore. ***(✍Change into passive)***

a- Shells were collected by the seashore.
b- Shells are collected by the seashore.
c- Shells was collected by the seashore.

3- I changed my address last year. ***(✍Change into passive)***

a- My address was changed last year.
b- My address is changed last year.
c- My address has changed last year.

4- They arranged the files properly. ***(✍Change into passive)***

a- The files have been arranged properly.
b- The files are arranged properly.
c- The files were arranged properly.

5- The students are writing Arabic in class now. ***(✍Change into passive)***

a- Arabic is being written in class now by the students.
b- Arabic was being written in class now by the students.
c- Arabic has been written in class now by the students.

6- The Government is planting trees all over Kuwait. ***(✍Change into passive)***

a- Trees have been planted all over Kuwait by the government.
b- Trees are being planted all over Kuwait by the government.
c- Trees were being planted all over Kuwait by the government.

7-My mom was making a big cake. ***(✍Change into passive)***

a- A big cake was being made by my mom.
b- A big cake is being made by my mom.
c- A big cake has been made by my mom.

8- She was cleaning the carpets when we entered the house. ***(✍Change into passive)***

a- The carpets have been cleaned when we entered the house.
b- The carpets were cleaned when we entered the house.
c- The carpets were being cleaned when we entered the house.

9- She has already bought a new film. ***(✍Change into passive)***

a- A new film has already been bought.
b- A new film was already bought.
c- A new film is already bought.

10- He has fulfilled the aims of the project. ***(✍Change into passive)***

a- The aims of the project has been fulfilled.
b- The aims of the project have been fulfilled.
c- The aims of the project were fulfilled.

11-By 11 am. the students had finished the exam. ***(✍Change into passive)***

a- The exam had been finished by 11 am. By the students.
b- The exam has been finished by 11 am. By the students.
c- The exam was finished by 11 am. By the students.

12- They had ordered three meals before we arrived. ***(✍Change into passive)***

a- Three meals have been ordered before we arrived.
b- Three meals were ordered before we arrived.
c- Three meals had been ordered before we arrived.

13- They can illustrate the lesson to their colleagues. ***(✍Change into passive)***

a- The lesson can be illustrated to their colleagues.
b- The lesson is illustrated to their colleagues.
c- The lesson was illustrated to their colleagues.

14-The citizens has to respect the law. ***(✍Change into passive)***

a- The law is respected by the citizens.
b- The law was respected by the citizens.
The law has to be respected by the citizens.

GRAMMAR UNIT 2

The Past perfect Tense & Simple Past

01. Before they came, the (buy) a present. **(Correct the verb)**

a- Before they came, the bought a present.
b- Before they came, the had bought a present.
c- Before they came, the buy a present.

02. He went to New York after he (grow) up. **(Correct the verb)**

a- He went to New York after he grew up.
b- He went to New York after he grow up.
c- He went to New York after he had grown up.

03. We (go) to bed when my father arrived. **(Correct the verb)**

a- We went to bed when my father arrived.
b- We go to bed when my father arrived.
c- We had gone to bed when my father arrived.

04. I returned home because I (forget) my keys there. **(Correct the verb)**

a- I returned home because I forget my keys there.
b- I returned home because I forgotten my keys there.
c- I returned home because I had forgotten my keys there.

05. The bell (ring) after we had arrived. (Correct the verb)

a- The bell rang after we had arrived.
b- The bell ring after we had arrived.
c- The bell had rung after we had arrived.

06. We had already eaten when John came home. (Use After)

a- After we had already eaten, John came home.
b- After we already ate, John came home.
c- We had already eaten after John came home.

07. When I got to the airport I discovered that I had forgotten my passport. (Use After)

a- After I got to the airport I discovered that I had forgotten my passport.
b- I got to the airport after I discovered that I had forgotten my passport.
c- I got to the airport after I discovered I forget my passport.

09. I opened my handbag to find that I (forget) my credit card. (Correct the verb)

a- I opened my handbag to find that I forget my credit card.
b- I opened my handbag to find that I forgets my credit card.
c- I opened my handbag to find that I had forgotten my credit card.

10. They shut down the factory because many people had died out of smoke. (Use Before)

a- They shut down the factory before so many people die out of dangerous smoke.
b- They shut down the factory before so many people dying out of dangerous smoke.
c- Before they shut down the factory so many people had died out of dangerous smoke.

<u>Choose the correct answer:</u>

1- She watched a video after the children ……. to bed.
a- went b- gone c- had gone d- have gone

2- I was very tired because I ……. too much.
a- study b- studied c- studying d- had studied

3- Ahmad had called his father before he …… for his trip.
a- leaves b- left c- leaving d- had left

4- Ali was not at the party because he ……. his leg.
a- had broken b- broke c- breaks d- breaking

5- …… I arrived home, my family had already eaten dinner.
a- While b- After c- Because d- By the time

GRAMMAR UNIT 3

Adverbs of manner

Irregular adverbs			
Adjective	**Adverb**	**Adjective**	**Adverb**
Good	Well	Early	**Early**
Fast	Fast	Daily	**Daily**
Hard	Hard	Late	**Late**
Straight	Straight	Weekly	**Weekly**

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

1- The little girl was singing……
a- happy **b- happier** **c- happily** **d- happiest**

2- Ali felt …… for getting high marks.
a- happy **b- happier** **c- happily** **d- happiest**

3- The child was behaving ……
a- bad **b- badly** **c- worse** **d- worst**

4- The dog was barking ……
a- aggressive **b- more aggressive** **c- most aggressive** **d- aggressively**

5- You should be ……
a- carefully **b- careful** **c- most careful** **d- many careful**

Do as required in brackets:

1. We lost the football match 4-2 yesterday. I don't think we played (bad) (Correct)
a- We lost the football match 4-2 yesterday. I don't think we played bad.
b- We lost the football match 4-2 yesterday. I don't think we played badly.
c- We lost the football match 4-2 yesterday. I don't think we played worse.

2. The other side played really (good). (Correct)
a- The other side played really good.
b- The other side played really best.
c- The other side played really well.

3. You drive quite (dangerous) (Correct)
a- You drive quite dangerous.
b- You drive quite dangerously.
c- You drive quite most dangerous.

4. "You're late!" said Olga (angr) (Correct)
a- "You're late!" said Olga angrily.
b- "You're late!" said Olga angry.
c- "You're late!" said Olga more angry.

If Conditional

Type 1

1. If he buys that car, ……. **(Complete)**

a- it may cost him much.
b- it would cost him much.
c- it would have cost him much.

2.If the weather (be) warm , we'll go to the sea . **(Correct)**

a- If the weather is warm, we'll go to the sea.
b- If the weather were warm, we'll go to the sea.
c- If the weather had been warm, we'll go to the sea.

3.Unless you pay the money,…… **(Complete)**

a- you will go to jail. b- you would go to jail. c- you would have gone to jail.

4.His teeth will become bad……. **(Complete)**

a- if he ate much sweet. b- if he had eaten much sweet. c- if he eats much sweet .

Type 2

1-If he succeeded, ……. **(Complete)**

a- he will join the university.
b- he would join the university.
c- he would have joined the university.

2.You would meet them if you (come) earlier. **(Correct)**

a. You would meet them if you come earlier.
b- You would meet them if you would come earlier.
c. You would meet them if you came earlier.

3. If I were a bird ,…… **(Complete)**

a- I will fly b- I would fly c- I would have flown

4.If……., he would forgive you. **(Complete)**

a- you apologized to him b- you apologize to him c- you had apologized to him

Type 3

1- If……., I'd have helped you. **(Complete)**

a- you asked me b- you had asked me c- you ask me

2- ……if he had been able to. **(Complete)**

a- He would come on time b- He would have come on time c- He will come on time

3- If I (have) money, I'd have bought this Rolls Roice. **(Correct)**

a- If I had money, I'd have bought this Rolls Roice.
b- If I have money, I'd have bought this Rolls Roice.
c- If I had had money, I'd have bought this Rolls Roice.

4- If I had caught the bus, I (not be) late to work. (Correct)

a- If I had caught the bus, I wouldn't be late to work.
b- If I had caught the bus, I wouldn't have been late to work.
c- If I had caught the bus, I couldn't be late to work.

5- Had I finished my project, I (get) the diploma. (Correct)

a- Had I finished my project, I can get the diploma.
b- Had I finished my project, I will get the diploma.
c- Had I finished my project, I would have got the diploma.

GRAMMAR UNIT 4

Relative Pronouns

(Who – Whom- Whose- Which- Where- When- That)

Do as required:

1. This is the school. I used to study. (Join Using Where)

a- This is the school where I used to study.
b- Where this is the school I used to study.
c-This is the school, I used to study where.

2. This test is for students. His native language is not English. (Use a relative pronoun)

a- This test is for students which native language is not English.
b- This test is for students whose native language is not English.
c- This test is for students whom native language is not English.

3. The students lost his bag. He is waiting in the office. (Use a proper relative pronoun)

a- The students lost his bag who is waiting in the office.
b- The students, who lost his bag, he is waiting in the office.
c- The students, who lost his bag, is waiting in the office.

4. Look at the horses. They are drinking in the river. (Use a proper relative pronoun)

a- Look at the horses who are drinking in the river.
b- Look at the horses that are drinking in the river.
c- Look at the horses whom are drinking in the river.

Choose the right option:

1- That is the house ..... Hassan lives.
a) who **b) when** **c) where** **d) whose**

2- I talked to Fawaz ..... father is the manager of KOC.
a) whom **b) who** **c) whose** **d) which**

3- This is the woman ..... gave me the money.
a) whom **b) who** **c) whose** **d) which**

4-I met the girl ..... you told me to help.
a) whom **b) who** **c) whose** **d) which**

5- Do you remember the day ..... we first met ?
a) when **b) where** **c) which** **d) who**

6-The student.....has been training well won the grand prize.
a- when **b- whose** **c- who** **d- where**

7- The man …… invented the first Television system was John Long.
a) when **b) whose** **c) who** **d) which**

8-An inventor ……..inventions benefit people shouldn't be forgotten.
a) who **b) which** **c) whose** **d) where**

Subordinate Clauses of Purpose and Result

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

1- Some people raise bank loans…… buy cars.
(a) so that **(b) because** **(c) in order to** **(d) with the result that.**

2- We need to reduce pollution …… it harms our health greatly.
(a) so that **(b) because** **(c) cause** **(d) because of**

3- Man's greed is often the ……of the extinction of rare animals.
(a) because **(b) because of** **(c) cause** **(d) with the result that**

4- Teens tend to misuse the internet,…… they waste their time and harm their eyes.
(a) because of **(b) in order to** **(c) because** **(d) with the result that**

5- The lecture was boring ,……some of the students began to fall asleep.
(a) because of **(b) cause of** **(c) because** **(d) with the result that**

6- Having too much sugar can ……obesity and health problems .
(a) lead to **(b) so that** **(c) because** **(d) with the result of**

7- He suffers from gum infection ……..he smokes a lot .
(a) because of **(b) so as to** **(c) because** **(d) with the result that**

8- He was put into prison ……..his bad deeds .
(a) because of **(b) so that** **(c) because** **(d) so**

9- Most students study hard ……they can join a good college.
a- because **b- to** **c- so that** **d- so as to**

10- The accident in the oil well happened …….some workers.
a- because of **b- because** **c- the cause of** **d- so that**

11- I will go to the garage ……..have my car repaired.
a- because **b- to** **c- so that** **d- because of**

Do as required:

1- The government is building new hospitals to provide us with better health care.
(Join Using : so that)

a- The government is building new hospitals so that it can provide us with better health care.
b- The government is building new hospitals so that provided us with better health care.
c- The government is building new hospitals so that providing us with better health care.

2- I joined an English Summer School to improve my English. (Use : because of)

a- I joined an English Summer School because of improving my English.
b- I joined an English Summer School because of it improves my English.
c- I joined an English Summer School because of improved my English.

3- We took a taxi so that we could reach on time. (Join Using : to)

a- We took a taxi to reach on time.
b- We took a taxi to could reach on time.
c- We took a taxi to reaching reach on time.

4- Clever people ask better questions and (because) they get better answers. (Correct)

a- Clever people ask better questions and as a result they get better answers.
b- Clever people ask better questions and however they get better answers.
c- Clever people ask better questions and as because of they get better answers.

5- Some prisons have been closed in the Netherlands because there have no prisoners.
(Use because of)

a- Some prisons have been closed in the Netherlands because of they have no prisoners.
b- Some prisons have been closed in the Netherlands because of having no prisoners.
c- Some prisons have been closed in the Netherlands because of no prisoners they have.

6- Take the map so that we won't get lost. (Use : in order not to)

a- Take the map in order not to we won't get lost.
b- Take the map in order not to will get lost.
c- Take the map in order not to get lost.

GRAMMAR UNIT 5

The Unreal Past (Wish + Past Perfect)

Do asr required:

1- I wish I (be) ten years younger. (Correct)

a- I wish I were ten years younger.
b- I wish I would be ten years younger.
c- I wish I were being ten years younger.

2- I wish I (can) help all poor people. (Correct)

a- I wish I were helping all poor people.
b- I wish I could help all poor people.
c- I wish I can help all poor people

3- I wish I (not decline) the invitation to last night's party. (Correct)

a- I wish I don't decline the invitation to last night's party.
b- I wish I did not declined the invitation to last night's party.
c- I wish I had not declined the invitation to last night's party.

4- I wish my brother (stop) getting at me. (Correct)

a- I wish my brother stops getting at me.
b- I wish my brother may stop getting at me.
c- I wish my brother would stop getting at me.

5- I wish I (not spend)all my money when I was young. (Correct)

a- I wish I did not spend all my money when I was young.
b- I wish had not spent all my money when I was young.
c- I wish I not spend all my money when I was young.

6- I can't read the newspaper. I wish I (have)my glasses with me. (Correct)

a- I can't read the newspaper. I wish I will have my glasses with me.
b- I can't read the newspaper. I wish I had my glasses with me.
c- I can't read the newspaper. I wish I have my glasses with me.

7- I wished my brother (get up) earlier. (Correct)

a- I wished my brother gets up earlier.
b- I wished my brother will get up earlier.
c- I wished my brother would get up earlier.

8- Alice didn't get a good grade. She wishes she……(✍Complete)

a- Alice didn't get a good grade. She wishes she had got a good grade.
b- Alice didn't get a good grade. She wishes she gets a good grade.
c- Alice didn't get a good grade. She wishes she will get a good grade.

7- Tom likes football. He wishes he (become) a professional football player.
(✍Correct)

a- Tom likes football. He wishes he became a professional football player.
b- Tom likes football. He wishes he had become a professional football player.
c- Tom likes football. He wishes he becomes a professional football player.

8- He was running very fast when he had a heart attack. If only he ……(✍Complete)

a- He was running very fast when he had a heart attack. If only he hadn't run fast.
b- He was running very fast when he had a heart attack. If only he wouldn't run fast.
c- He was running very fast when he had a heart attack. If only he can run fast.

9- She's keen on computers. She wishes she (study) computer science next school year.
(✍Correct)

a- She's keen on computers. She wishes she studied computer science next school year.
b- She's keen on computers. She wishes she studies computer science next school year.
c- She's keen on computers. She wishes she will study computer science next school year.

Choose the right option:

1- I can't swim. I wish I …….
a- swim **b- swam** **c- could swim** **d- would swim**

2- I am very sick. I wish I …… sick
a- am **b- weren't** **c- hadn't been** **d- am not**

3- I wish I …….. to do my homework.
a- forget **b- forgot** **c- didn't forget** **d- hadn't forgotten**

4- I wish …….. about the noise before I booked the hotel.
a- know **b- knew** **c- had known** **d- did know**

5- I'm really tired, but I can't sleep at night. I wish …….sleep at night.
a- can **b- could** **c- can't** **d- will**

6- I don't have a big house, but it's a nice idea! I wish I ……a nice house.
a- have **b- will have** **c- had** **d- can have**

7- I ate a lot of food last night. I regret it now. I wish I …….all that food.
a- hadn't eaten **b- had eaten** **c- don't eat** **d- will eat**

8- I am 14 years old. I can't drive a car. I wish I …… drive a car.
a- can **b- could** **c- can't** **d- will**

9- I didn't listen to my father. I regret it now. I wish I …… to him.
a- had listened **b- listened** **c- hadn't listened** **d- will listen**

Unit 6 Grammar Passive Voice

Change into passive

1- I will give some advice to Rachel. ***Change into passive***
a- Rachel will be given some advice.
b- Rachel is given some advice.
c- Rachel was given some advice.

2- Our neighbour gave me a lift**.** ***Change into passive***
a- I will be given a lift by Our neighbour.
b- I was given a lift by Our neighbour.
c- I am given a lift by Our neighbour.

3- They transport Oranges from Valencia to Germany. ***Change into passive***
a- They transport Oranges from Valencia to Germany.
b- They transport Oranges from Valencia to Germany.
c- They transport Oranges from Valencia to Germany.

4- They are sending the parcel by sea. ***Change into passive***
a- The parcel has been sent by the sea.
b- The parcel was being sent by the sea.
c- The parcel is being sent by the sea.

5- His father punished him for what he did. ***Change into passive***
a- He was punished for what he did by his father.
b- He is punished for what he did by his father.
c- He had been punished for what he did by his father.

6- They are building a hut in that hill. ***Change into passive***

a- A hut is built in that hill.
b- A hut is being built in that hill.
c- A hut was being built in that hill.

7- The children offered Fatma a lovely birthday card. ***Change into passive***

a- A lovely birthday card was offered to Fatma by the children.
b- A lovely birthday card is offered to Fatma by the children.
c- A lovely birthday card is being offered to Fatma by the children.

8- The university will award Samuel a scholarship. ***Change into passive***

a- A scholarship has been awarded to Samuel by the university.
b- A scholarship can be awarded to Samuel by the university.
c- A scholarship will be awarded to Samuel by the university.

Choose the best options:

1- A good piece of advice ……to the teacher **yesterday**.
a- has been given **b- will be given** **c- is given** **d- was given.**

2- The truth ……..…to her.
a- should be told **b- should tell** **c- tell** **d- tells**

3- The flowers …….by the gardener **now**.
a- are being watered **b- was watered** **c- is watered** **d- is being watered**

4- the car ……just repaired by the mechanic.
a- has been **b- is** **c- was** **d-have been**

5- The meal ……..prepared for us **before** we reached the restaurant by the cook.
a- is being **b- had been** **c- has been** **d- is**

6- You will ……. a present if succeed.
a- give **b- gave** **c- gives** **d- be given**

8- I am going to ……. some books to read.
a- be brought **b- brought** **c- brings** **d- bringing**

Prepositions

Study the following

famous for	different from	angry with - at	found in
depend on	interested in	on a bus	trespass on
escape from	keen on	get off the bus	the reason for
provide with	full of	agree with – at	arrive in- at

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

1- His father was angry ……. him because he failed his exams.
(a) of **(b) on** **(c) with** **(d) from**

2- We arrived …… the airport at midnight.
(a) of **(b) at** **(c) on** **(d) for**

3- The reason …… cutting forests is sometimes people's ignorance.
(a) of (b) at (c) for (d) with

4- She felt sick shortly after she got …… the school bus.
(a) off (b) on (c) for (d) from

5- Arabs are famous …… their hospitality.
(a) for (b) from (c) with (d) of

6- Bees depend …… flowers and fruit to feed.
(a) of (b) on (c) at (d) for

Homework

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

1- His father was angry …… him because he failed his exams.
(a) of (b) on (c) with (d) from.

2- We arrived …… the airport at midnight.
(a) of (b) at (c) on (d) for

3- The reason …… cutting forests is sometimes people's ignorance.
(a) to (b) at (c) for (d) with

4- She felt sick shortly after she got …… the school bus.
(a) off (b) of (c) for (d) from

5- Arabs are famous …… their hospitality.
(a) for (b) from (c) with (d) of

6- Bees depend …… flowers and fruit to feed.
(a) of (b) on (c) at (d) for

Three part Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Phrasal Verb	Meaning
run out of	ينفذ منه	go along with	يتفق مع
put up with	يتحمل – يطيق	come up against	يواجه
look forward to	يتطلع إلى	get rid of	يتخلص من
keep up with	يواكب - يساير	come up with	يخرج بخلاصة – يستنتج
cut down on	يقلل	reach out to	يتواصل
fall back on	يعود إلى – يرجع لـ		

✍ Choose the right answer:

1- My car……..petrol.
a- runs out of b- puts up with c- looks forward to d- keeps up with

2- We should ……our waste by recycling.
a- run out of b- put up with c- look forward to d- get rid of

3- I recommend seeking your father's advice if you ……serious problem.
a- run out of b- come up against c- look forward to d- get rid of

4- Doctors need to …….modern technology.
a- run out of **b- put up with** **c- look forward to** **d- keep up with**

5- I …….your idea, it is really practical.
a- run out of **b- put up with** **c- look forward to** **d- go along with**

6- Unless we ……. the excessive use oil, it will end in 50 years.
a- run out of **b- cut down on** **c- look forward to** **d- keep up with**

7- I …… seeing you soon.
a- look forward to **b- put up with** **c- look forward to** **d- keep up with**

8- I can't ……..the bad smell in this room.
a- run out of **b- put up with** **c- look forward to** **d- keep up with**

9- When the business failed, we had to ……our savings.
a- run out of **b- put up with** **c- look forward to** **d- fall back on**

10- Environmentalists are working hard to ……. new ways of saving energy.
a- run out of **b- come up with** **c- look forward to** **d- fall back on**

11- the internet enables us to ……..people all around the world.
a- reach out to **b- put up with** **c- look forward to** **d- fall back on**

Modals [Explaining Possibilities]

Sure Not	Sure	Not Sure
Present / Future **can't + V. (inf.)**	**Present / Future** **must + V. (inf.)**	**Present / Future** **might + V. (inf.)**
Past **can't + have + P.P.**	**Past** **must + have + P.P.**	**Past** **might + have + P.P.**

✍ Choose the right answer

1. That woman drives a very expensive car. She ……..a lot of money.
a- must have **b- can't have** **c- might have** **d- mustn't have**

2. You ……..a lot before you gave your speech. It was really great.
a- must practise **b- can't practise** **c- can practise** **d- must have practised**

3. All my plants ……..dead! I didn't forget to water them before I left for my holiday.
a- must be **b- can't be** **c- could be** **d- mustn't be**

4. They …… be away for the weekend but I'm not sure.
a- must **b- might** **c- can** **d- mustn't**

5. You …… be right but I'm going to check anyway.
a- might **b- should** **c- would** **d- will**

7. It …….. be true about lions to live in the desert.
a- might **b- should** **c- would** **d- can't**

8- She broke her mother's vase. She…… sorry.
a- might feel **b- can't feel** **c- must feel** **d- must have felt**

Prepositions of time [in – on – at]

Choose the right answer:

1. Sometimes, I visit my friends …….the evening.
a- in **b- on** **c-at** **d- by**

2. Our summer holiday begins ……..August.
a- in **b- on** **c-at** **d- by**

3- Our first team will depart ……17th October to play against Saudi team.
a- in **b- on** **c-at** **d- by**

4- It is hot ……..….summer in Kuwait.
a- in **b- on** **c-at** **d- by**

5- ……..the 12th November 2008, world leaders met to discuss important issues.
a- On **b- Amongst** **c- In** **d- For**

6- …….the end of the conference, they all agreed to further the culture of peace.
a- On **b- At** **c- To** **d- for**

7- ……..…..the time I finish the shopping, I''ll have spent more than 200K.D.
a- On **b- Amongst** **c- By** **d- For**

8- My son was born……..the 7th April,1999.
a- on **b- with** **c- by** **d- of**

9- You have to be……..time for the meeting.
a- to **b- on** **c- by** **d- of**

10- Sometimes, I visit my friends …….the evening.
a- in **b- on** **c-at** **d- by**

11- There was a religious conflict across the world …….. 12th Century.
a- in **b- on** **c-at** **d- by**

