

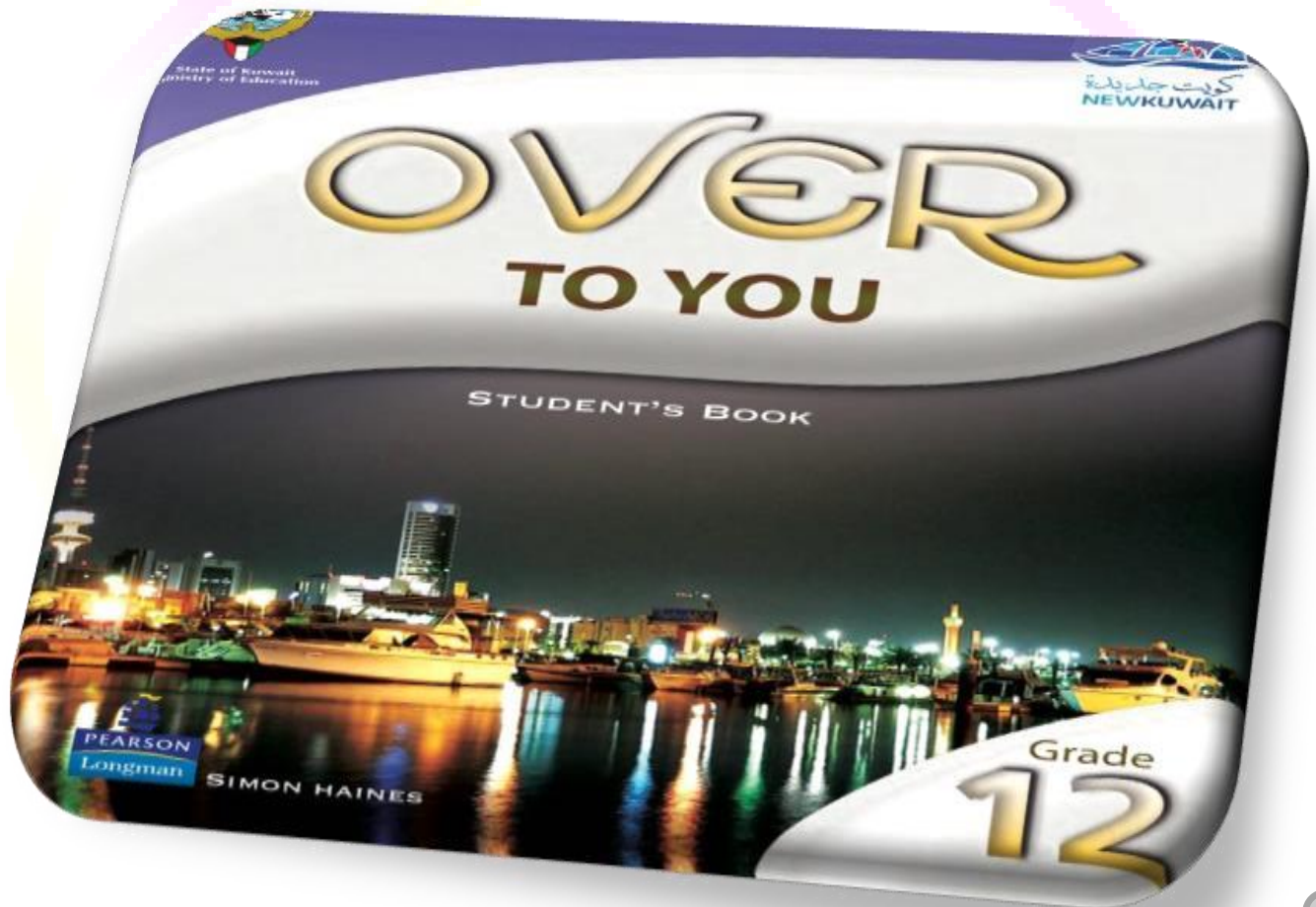
Al-Ahmadi Educational Area

Saeed Ben Amer Secondary School

Remedial Plan Second Period 2023

English Department

HOD: Alsayed Mohammad Solayman



Name :

Class : 12 /

Module 3 Lifestyles Unit (7) Lessons 1&2 page 56 &57 - Long Lives - Date:.././2023

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1-cardiovascular adj.		7-geriatric adj.	
2-centenarian n.		8- honour v.	
3-commentary n.		9-integral adj.	
4-cycle v.		10-onerous adj.	
5-elderly adj.		11- supple adj.	
6-expectation n.		12- vigorous adj.	

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

[commentary - supple – cycle – honour - cardiovascular – integral]

- 1- Running for a kilometer or two will improve yourfitness.
- 2- My grandfather used to to work daily.
- 3- Half an hour of vigorous stretching in the morning will help to keep your muscles.....
- 4- It is our duty to our parents and grandparents.
- 5- Our programme will include liveon the current events in the region.

Set-Book Questions

1-Why is keeping active important for a long life?

.....

2- How can you keep fit, both physically and mentally? How can the elderly stay mentally fit?

.....

3- What are the main secrets of people's long lives?

.....

4- Why is it rare to find geriatric homes in Kuwait/the Arab world?

.....

5-What are the Islamic teachings regarding the treatment of parents by children?

.....

Translate the following into English:

- محمد : إن واحدة من أفضل السبل لضمان حياة طويلة هي البقاء نشيطا بدنيا وعقليا.

.....

- أحمد : من النادر أن نجد دورا للمسنين في الكويت لأن الإسلام يعلمنا أن نكرم الوالدين وأن نظهر الإحترام لهم.

فهد : نعم لأن الدين الإسلامي يعلم الأطفال تقدير الوالدين و اظهار التعاطف معهم عند الكبر.

Ahmed:

Fahad:

.....

Module 3

Unit 7 Lesson 3

WB 48

Why is sleep important?

Date: .../.../2023

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- chronic adj.		4-genetic make-up	
2- deprived of phr. v.		5- restful adj.	
3- drowsy adj.		6- shallow adj.	

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

expectation / genetic make-up / chronic / drowsy / deprived of

- 1- I have much.....of passing the exam with flying colours.
- 2- Some serious diseases are fully determined by one's.....
- 3- I avoid having unusual heavy meals because they make me feel.....
- 4- Did you know that 10000 deaths a year from.....lung disease are attributable to smoking?

Answer the following questions in meaningful sentences :-

1- Why is it important to get enough sleep?

.....

2- How does sleep affect our lifestyle?

.....

3- How could chronic sleep deprivation affect the human body? What are the effects of lack of sleep?

..... b-.....

4- What are the factors that affect how much sleep we need?

.....

Translate into English:

خالد: يساعد النوم الدماغ على الاحتفاظ بالمعلومات الجديدة.

راشد: نعم، فقد أشارت الدراسات أن الأشخاص الذين ناموا بعد تعلم مادة كان أداؤهم أفضل أثناء الاختبارات.

Khalid:

Rashed:

.....

أحمد: ما هي النتائج المترتبة على الحرمان من النوم لمدة طويلة؟

فالح: زيادة الوزن ، الميل للنوم أثناء النهار ، ارتكاب أخطاء جسيمة، وكذلك إحداث تغيير في الجهاز المناعي.

Ahmad:

Faleh:

.....

Module 3 Unit (7) Lessons 4 & 5 pages 58 & 59 Date: .../.../2023

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- blizzard n.		7- excuse n	
2- conceal v.		8- frequently adv.	
3- dispute n.		9- in spite of prep.	
4- do away with v.		10- make up v.	
5- do up v.		11- make up for v.	
6- do without v.		12- vicinity n.	

From a, b, c, or do choose the best answer:

- 1- My brother has the ability to.....exciting stories that you could never get bored of.**
 a. make up b. do up c. do away with d. make up for
- 2- The legal was finally resolved in the court after two years.**
 a- vicinity b- dispute c- blizzard d-excuse
- 3- There is no mayonnaise left, so I'm afraid you will just have to.....it.**
 a- make up for b. do up c. do away with d. do without
- 4- Children must stay in the.....side of the swimming pool.**
 a- chronic b. restful c. drowsy d. shallow
- 5- I had to study more hours to the wasted time.**
 a- make up b- make of c-make up for d- do up
- 6. Her enthusiasm mayher lack of experience.**
 a- make up for b- do without c- do away with d- do up
- 7. He the buttons because they were loose.**
 a- did away with b- made up c - made up for d- did up
- 8. The long-range goal must be to nuclear weapons altogether.**
 a- do away with b- make up c - make up for d- do up
- 9. Ask for an extra compensation to..... the stress you have been caused.**
 a- do away with b- make up c - make up for d- do up
- 10- You shouldn't try to sleep. You need at least eight hours a night.**
 a- do away with b- do without c- do d- do up

Grammar -Reported / Indirect Speech

Statement

Talal said, "I **will** go to Qatar **tomorrow**."

Talal said that **he would** go to Qatar **the next day**.

The boys said to me, "**We have** finished our project"

The boys told me that **they had** finished their project.

"I **went** to the park **yesterday**."

My father said that **he had gone** to the park **the day before**.

am/is → was | have → had | will → would | shall → should | must → had to
are → were | has → had | can → could | may → might

present simple → past simple * past simple → past perfect (had + p.p.)

"I **will** visit you in Cairo next Friday."

Ahmad **told** me that

this → that	these → those	here → there	now → then
tomorrow →	the following day	tomorrow <u>evening</u> →	the following <u>evening</u>
yesterday →	the day before	yesterday <u>morning</u> →	the previous <u>morning</u>
last <u>night</u> →	the previous <u>night</u>	a <u>week</u> ago →	the previous <u>week</u>
today →	that day	next <u>month</u> →	the following <u>month</u>

Choose from a, b or c to do as shown:

1-The boys said to me, "We are waiting for the bus." (Change into reported speech)

- a-The boys told me that we are waiting for the bus.
- b-The boys told me that they were waiting for the bus.
- c-The boys told they were waiting for the bus.

2. "We will test the new medication next month." (Change into reported speech)

- a. They said they tested the new medication the following month.
- b. They said they test the new medication the following month.
- c. They said they would test the new medication the following month.

3- Ahmad said, "I will go to Qatar next week." (Change into reported speech)

- a- Ahmad said that he will go to Qatar the following week.
- b- Ahmad said that he went to Qatar the following week.
- c- Ahmad said that he would go to Qatar the following week.

Reported Speech - Questions:

- 1- I said to Ali, "When *will* you travel?" (Report the question)
I *asked* Ali when he *would* travel.
- 2- "How *is* your journey?" (Report the question)
Fahd asked me how my journey *was*.
- 3- "Where do you live?"
I asked him where he *lived*.
- 4- "Where *did* you go last weekend?" (Report the question)
Ahmad asked me where I *had gone* the previous weekend.

Questions with auxiliaries or modals: (Do, Does . Did)

- 1- "Are they ready?" (Report the question)
Ali *asked* them *if / whether* they *were* ready.
- 2- "Will you be here tomorrow?"
She *asked* him *if* he *would* be there the following day.
- 3- "Have you repaired my car?"
He asked the mechanic if he *had* repaired his car.
- 4- "Do you travel by air?"
Talal *wanted to know* *if* I *travelled* by air.
- 5- "Did you buy the Lexus car?"
My father asked me *if* I *had bought* the Lexus car.

A – From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable answer:

2. My teacher asked me why I the research before I presented the project.
a. am doing b. do c. haven't done d. hadn't done
3. My friends wanted to knowI had joined the new club last week.
a. if b. what c. who d. whose
- 1- I asked their son the secret of their long life was.
a- who b- where c- whom d- what

B-From a, b or c, choose what is required:

- 1- The teacher asked me if I (do) my homework yesterday. (Correct the verb)
a- The teacher asked me if I am going to do my homework yesterday.
b- The teacher asked me if I had done my homework the day before.
c- The teacher asked me if I will do my homework the day before.
- 2- He said to me, "Where did you go yesterday?" (Reported speech)
a- He asked me where I go yesterday.
b- He asked me where I was going the day before.
c- He asked me where I had gone yesterday.

3- "Have you spent all your pocket money?" He asked his son. (Reported speech)

- a- He asked his son if he spent all your pocket money.
- b- He asked his son whether he spent all your pocket money.
- c- He asked his son if he had spent all his pocket money.

4- Talal asked: "Did you watch the final match last week?" (Reported speech)

- a- Talal asked me if I watch the final match last week.
- b- Talal asked me if I was watching the final match the week before.
- c- Talal asked me if I had watched the final match the week before.

=====

Make				Do		
arrangeme	peace	an excuse	success	job	best	cooking
an effort	war	bread	appointment	research	better	homework
a mistake	a promise	bed	meal	experiment	favour	business
decision	tea	profit	plan	shopping	exercise	sport
request	coffee	noise		damage	badly	harm
suggestion	furniture	fortune		well	right	

(Both and)

1-Ahmad is clever. Jasim is clever, also. (Join using: Both ... and)

Both Ahmad and Jasim are clever.

2-Ali likeS fish. Talal likeS fish.

Both Ali and Talal like fish.

From a, b or c, choose what is required:

1- The listening exam was easy. The writing exam was easy, too. (Join using: both ...and)

- a- The listening exam was easy and the writing exam was easy, too.
- b- The listening and the writing exams were easy.
- c- The listening and the writing exams was easy, too.

2- Both Talal and Fahd (is) absent yesterday. (Correct the verb)

- a- Both Talal and Fahd were absent yesterday.
- b- Both Talal and Fahd was absent yesterday.
- c-Both Talal and Fahd are absent yesterday.

3- The hotel was terrible. The service was also terrible. (Join using: Both... and)

- a. Both the hotel and the service was terrible.
- b. Both the hotel and the service were terrible.
- c. Both the hotel and the service were terrible also.

4- Hassan speaks Spanish. Hassan writes Spanish, too. (Join using: Both... and)

- a. Hassan both speaks and writes Spanish, too.
- b. Hassan both speaks or writes Spanish.
- c. Hassan both speaks and writes Spanish.

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- admiration n.		6- due adj.	
2- affection n.		7- fatal adj.	
3- ailment n.		8- life expectancy n.	
4- bestow v.		9- reverence n.	
5- deserve v.			

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

deserve / admiration / bestowed / life expectancy / fatal

1. He made a mistake when he spent all his money on the project
2. The universityon her an honorary degree.
3. She earned theand respect of her coworkers.
4. We have longerthan our parents.

Set-Book Questions

- 1- **Why do you think life expectancy has increased in Kuwait in the recent years?**
Why are there more elderly people than ever before?

.....

- 2- **What are the practical ways to demonstrate our gratitude and respect for the elderly?**

.....

- 3-**Why should we look after the elderly people?**

.....

Language Functions

- 1- **Giving advice:** You should/ You should not / Remember
- 2- **Expressing gratitude:** Thank you / I appreciate / I am grateful
- 3- **Expressing obligation / duty:** You must – Make sure you....

Write what you would say in the following situations :

- 1- Some irresponsible drivers block the street to watch an accident.

.....

- 2- Your brother does not study very well and he has many topics to go through.

.....

- 3-You had a meal at a new restaurant. How did you find it?

.....

- 4- Your brother tells you that playing sports is tiring.

.....

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

.....

Argumentative Writing:

A lot of people believe that the elderly should be taken care at home while others think that geriatric homes are a reasonable alternative.

Write an essay of (14 sentences -160 words) showing the two points of views and mention your viewpoint.

Outline**1-Writing Plan**

Introduction:

Body:

Paragraph1 -

Sub idea

Paragraph 2 -

Sub idea

Conclusion:

The Topic

Exposition of ideas& coherence	Paragraphing & number of sentences	Spelling	Grammar	Hw., spacing & punctuation	Total
60	10	10	10	10	100

Translate the following into good English: (2x15=30)

- طلال : كيف يمكننا إظهار الامتنان والاحترام لكبار السن بطريقة عملية ؟

- خالد : توجد عدة طرق لإظهار تقديرنا لهم مثل الوقوف عند قدومهم ومساعدتهم في أداء مهامهم.

Talal:

Khalid:

فهد : تعتمد كمية النوم المطلوبة لكل فرد على عدة عوامل؟

مبارك : بالطبع مثل العمر و الروتين اليومي ونوعية النوم والتركيب الجيني.

Fahd:

Mubarak:

SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following passage carefully, then do as required:

Winter is cold in some places. Animals get through this time in many ways. First, birds and butterflies fly away. They go to a place with nice weather and come home in the spring. Migrating is a good way to avoid the cold. Another good way to avoid the cold is to sleep through it. Many animals hide during the winter. They do not eat. They live off their fat. We call this hibernation. In addition, some animals store food in their homes. They live on what they saved in the summer and fall. Finally, to survive, other animals grow thicker coats in the winter or change colours. Winter may be pretty. It is nice to see snow on trees, but it is dangerous, too.

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

How do some animals survive cold winter?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

	Content / relevance of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Paragraph format	Total
	30	20	5	5	60

Date: / / 2023 **Unit (8)** **Lessons 1 & 2** **pages 62&63** **Town and country**

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- almond n.		8- public services n.	
2- depopulation n.		9- reverse v.	
3- deserted adj.		10- rural adj.	
4-export n		11- socioeconomic adj.	
5- graduated adj.		12- unemployment n.	
6- infrastructure n		13- vacant adj.	
7- overcrowding n.		14- vice versa adv	

A) From a, b, c, or d choose the best answer:

1- This village became after the tsunami.

- a- deserted b- socioeconomic c- graduated d- cardiovascular

2- levels reached new highs during the financial crisis.

- a- Export b- Unemployment c- Affection d- Vicinity

3- The of the city was completely destroyed because of the earthquake.

- a- depopulation b- infrastructure c- overcrowding d- unemployment

4-Coffee is one of Brazil's main

- a-almond b-depopulation c-hub d-exports

6-People came from..... to see the house.

- a-far and wide b-hustle and bustle c-odds and ends d-below par

7-She felt..... about undressing in font of the doctor.

- a-tranquil b-embarrassed c-rural d-deserted

8-He doesn't trust her, and.....

- a-frequently b-ungentle manly c-vice versa d-customarily

Set-Book Questions

1- Why do you think people move from villages to cities?

What are the main reasons for (causes of) rural depopulation in your opinion?

.....

2- What is meant by rural depopulation?

.....

3-What are the negative impacts of rural depopulation have on rural areas?

.....

4-What effects does rural depopulation have on towns and cities (urban areas)?

.....

5- What advantages and disadvantages are there to living in a city?

Advantages.....

Disadvantages.....

6- In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of living in villages?

Advantages.....

Disadvantages.....

7- Why do many people move from the city to the countryside?

.....

Translate the following into proper English:

نايف: تعتبر الهجرة من الريف إلى المدينة من أكبر التحديات التي تواجه الكثير من الدول حالياً.
سالم: هذا حقيقي حيث يبحث بعض الناس عن فرص عمل مناسبة بالمدينة.

Naief:

.....

Salim:

.....

أحمد: ينتقل الكثير من الناس إلى الريف للهروب من ازدحام المدن.
خالد: صحيح، حيث يستمتعون بالمناظر الطبيعية الرائعة والجو الهادئ.

Ahmed:

.....

Khalid:

.....

Date: / / 2023

Unit (8) Lessons 4 & 5 pages 64 & 65

Town and country

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1-astounded adj.		8-hub n.	
2- bump into ph. v.		9-hustle and bustle	
3-densely adv.		10-metropolis n.	
4- disturbance n.		11- narrate v.	
5-embarrassed adj.		12- odds and ends	
6-far and wide		13- pluck up the courage	
7-glamour n.		14-tranquil adj.	

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

[metropolis - narrate – reverse - glamour- bumped into]

- 1- We can't resist the of marine life.
- 2- Ian old friend on my way to school today.
- 3- Our grandfather used to stories about his youth adventures.
- 4- New York has been reconstructed as a/an.....of skyscrapers and shopping areas.

Grammar Inversion

He has never smoked cigarettes.

Never has he smoked cigarettes.

They not only came late but also did not apologize.

Not only did they come late but also did not apologize.

[Rarely – Scarcely - Seldom - Little – (So + adj.) - Such - Never – Only - neither - nor.

No sooner than , Scarcely when , Hardly when,

Not only but /also (but) , as well .

Inverted sentences

(Begin with: Never)

(Begin with: Notonly)

Only	helping verb (am-is-are-was-were-have-has)	subject	main verb	
Not only				
Never	defective verbs (will-would-shall-should ..)		inf.	
No sooner				
Little	do does did			
Rarely/Scarcely				
So + adj.				

From a, b or c, choose what is required:

1- Saad not only studies to be a pilot, but he is also a successful athlete. (Begin with: Not only)

- a. Not only does Saad study to be a pilot, but he is also a successful athlete.
- b. Not only did Saad study to be a pilot, but he is also a successful athlete.
- c. Not only has Saad studied to be a pilot, but he is also a successful athlete.

2- I rarely had such a good story to narrate. (Begin with: Rarely)

- a- Rarely had I such a good story to narrate.
- b- Rarely did I have such a good story to narrate.
- c- Rarely I had such a good story to narrate.

3- I had hardly arrived at the station when the train left. (Begin with: Hardly)

- a- Hardly I had arrived at the station when the train left.
- b- Hardly did I arrive at the station when the train left.
- c- Hardly had I arrived at the station when the train left.

4- She little suspected that she was cheated. (Begin with: Little)

- a- Little she suspected that she was cheated.
- b- Little did she suspect that she was cheated.
- c- Little did she suspected that she was cheated.

5- As soon as we had finished writing the essay, the examiner announced the exam end.

No sooner..... (Begin with: No sooner)

- a- No sooner did we finish writing than the examiner announced the exam end.
- b- No sooner had we finished writing when the examiner announced the exam end.
- c- No sooner had we finished writing than the examiner announced the exam end.

6- The snowfall was so heavy that all the trains had to be cancelled. (Begin with: So)

- a- So heavy did the snowfall that all the trains had to be cancelled.
- b- So heavy was the snowfall than all the trains had to be cancelled.
- c- So was the heavy snowfall that all the trains had to be cancelled.

7- I have never been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone. (Begin with: Never)

- a- Never I have been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.
- b- Never have been I as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.
- c- Never have I been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.

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

1- Only after months of planning..... ready for the conference.

- a- could they b- were they c- they were d- had they

2- Scarcely got off the bus when it crashed into the back of a car.

- a- had I b- I had c- did I d- do I

Date: / / 2023

Unit (8) Lessons 7 & 8

Town and country pages 66&67

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- advantageous (adj.)		4-palatial (adj.)	
2- leafy (adj.)		5- picturesque (adj.)	
3- to make it your own		6- resident's parking (n.)	

Fill in the spaces with words from the list

leafy / densely / advantageous / vice versa / disturbance

- 1- The building work next to our villa cause constant noise and
- 2- Her experience placed her in a/an.....position to apply for the job.
- 3- The backyard's.....bushes look nice and add attraction to the area.
- 4- London's main airport is surrounded by.....populated residential areas.

Set-Book Questions

- What do you think of before choosing a place to live in?

What attracts people to choose living in a certain house or flat?

.....

Language FunctionsComparing and contrasting:

- 1-....whereas/while.....
- 2- In comparison with.....,....
- 3- On the other hand,....

Comparing and explaining choice:

- I think.....more/ better..... because.....

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. You are stating the disadvantages of moving to the city.

.....

2. You want to explain to a friend of yours why you prefer to live in a big villa.

.....

3. Your teacher asked you to compare city life with village life.

.....

4. An estate agent is showing you around a house you do not like.

.....

Translate into English:

عبدالله: أحب منزلنا الجديد لموقعه المميز حيث يوجد سوق مركزي ضخم على بعد أمتار قليلة.
علي: هذا رائع حيث يمكن لهذا السوق أن يلبي احتياجاتكم.

Abdullah:

.....

Ali:

Argumentative Writing

A lot of people are in favour of living in cities and claim that it is better than life in villages. On the other hand, others believe the opposite.

In an essay of about (14 sentences, 160 words), show both views and mention yours.

Outline

Introduction:

Body

Paragraph 1:

.....

Paragraph 2:

.....

Conclusion:

.....

Topic

ثانوية ساعد بن عامر

.....

.....

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.....

.....

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Date: / / 2023

Unit (9) Lessons 1 & 2

New ways and old pages 68 & 69

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- competent adj.		6-mass-produced adj.	
2- cookery n.		7-unique	
3-custom-made adj.		8- unusual adj.	
4- fix v.		9- workshop n.	
5- mail order n.			

Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the list:**competent / cookery / workshop / custom-made / mail-order**

- 1- Buying clothes is inexpensive in China.
- 2- You can find thousands of recipes in this book.
- 3- Any..... mechanic is able to fix your car.
- 4- Shopping by is cheaper but takes much time to receive the goods.

Answer the following questions in meaningful sentences:**1- In your opinion, how have traditional pastimes and leisure activities changed nowadays?**

.....

2- In what way did people enjoy leisure activities in the past?

.....

3- How did people spend their leisure time in the past?

.....

4- In what way do young people amuse themselves nowadays?

.....

5- Why is it so important to keep in touch with our past?

.....

Date: / / 2023

Unit (9) Lessons 4 & 5

page 70 & 71

New ways and old

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- below par expr.		6- snooker n.	
2- call the shots expr.		7- substandard adj.	
3- immobile adj.		8- toe the line expr.	
4- neck and neck expr.		9- ungentlemanly adj.	
5- put to ph. v.			

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**snookers / calls the shots / immobile / neck and neck / unusual**

- 1- The general manager is the one who.....in our company.
- 2- The two teams weretill the end of the match.
- 3- The hunter stood.....in the forest for half an hour to catch a deer.
- 4- Do not hesitate to call your doctor if you experience any.....symptoms.

Grammar- Causative Verbs

I **had** my car **repaired** by the mechanic yesterday.

Form: have + object + past participle. {V3.}

- 1- He **didn't cut** his hair himself. —→ He **had his hair cut** at the barber's.
- 2- They **haven't redecorated** their flat. —→ They **have had their flat redecorated**.
- 3- He **isn't repairing** his car next week. —→ He **is having** his car **repaired** next week.
- 4- He **didn't build** his house last year. —→ He **had his house** built last year.

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

1. We need to have some workon our car, and we're looking for a good mechanic.
a) had done b) doing c) done d) did
2. We need to have our computer out for viruses.
a) checked b) had checked c) been checking d) been checked
3. Imy phone repaired after I had dropped it.
a) have b) had c) will have d) would have
4. Jane will have the curtainsat the dry cleaner tomorrow.
a) cleaned b) had cleaned c) been cleaning d) been cleaned
5. Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old one..... ?
a) had fixed b) would fix c) fixing d) fixed
- 6- Can I use your car? I'm having mine
a) repaired b) repair c) repairing d) to repair
- 7- You should have your notebooks.....before you start studying.
a) completing b) complete c) completed d) been completed

B- From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1. Ali will repair his car tomorrow. (Change into causative)
a) Ali will have his car repaired tomorrow.
b) Ali will be repairing his car tomorrow.
c) Ali will have repaired his car tomorrow.
2. The mechanic checked the brakes of my car. (Change into causative)
a) I had checked the brakes of my car.
b) I had to check the brakes of my car.
c) I had the brakes of my car checked.



Used to- didn't use to

(It describes a past action)

a- He used to travel everywhere by taxi.

An affirmative case

b- She didn't use to play the piano very well.

(Negative cases)

c- Did you use to wear glasses?

(Interrogative cases)

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

1- When I was a child, I.....go swimming in the lake.

- a) am used to b) use to c) used to d) get used to

2- I live near my school, but now I can't go on foot.

- a) used to b) am used to c) use to d) will use to

3- Did you.....to play Dawwama when you were a child?

- a) use b) use to c) uses to d) used to

4- In the past, people didn't.....travel by plane.

- a) use to b) used to c) using to d) get used to

5-you use to eat many sweets when you were a child?

- a) Do b) Did c) Are d) Will

B- From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1- He used to play the piano very well. (Make Negative)

- a) He isn't used to playing the piano very well.
b) He doesn't use to play the piano very well.
c) He didn't use to play the piano very well.

2- She used to make dress patterns when she was young. (Form a question)

- a) How did she use to dress when she was young?
b) When did she use to dress when she was young?
c) What did she use to make when she was young?

3- The movie was really.....! I wouldn't blink my eyes! (Choose the correct word form)

- a) The movie was really enjoy! I wouldn't blink my eyes!
b) The movie was really enjoyable! I wouldn't blink my eyes!
c) The movie was really enjoyment! I wouldn't blink my eyes!

Date: / / 2023

Unit (9) Lessons 7 & 8 pages 72&73

New ways and old

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- appoint (v.)		7- master's degree (n.)	
2- bill (n.)		8-minister (n.)	
3- biography (n.)		9-parliament (n.)	
4- customarily (adv.)		10- portfolio (n.)	
5-degree (n.)		11- resign (v.)	
6- doctorate (n.)		12- whereas (conj.)	

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

[resign - customarily - master's degree - minister - appoint]

- 1- The.....of commerce will attend the next world forum.
- 2- She gained a/anin political science after strenuous efforts.
- 3- He was forced to because of health problems.
- 3- The President has power to.....ambassadors to foreign countries.

Set-Book Questions

1- How is a biography different from an autobiography?

.....

2- What are the main elements that a biography contains? How is a biography constructed?

.....

3- What details may a biography of a person include?

.....

4- How is Dr Massouma Al-Muabarak a walking example to follow?

.....

III- Language Functions

Giving biographical information: I was born in...

Comparing the past and present: I/People used to... whereas nowadays.....

Explaining differences:different from...

Giving examples: Such as..... – An example would be.....

Planning: -I plan to..... - I am going to.....

Opinion: I think..... - In my opinion, - As I see,.....

Write what you would say in the following situations :

1. A TV presenter wants you to compare recent games to games of old Kuwaitis.

.....

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

.....

3. You have the choice either to join a university or to start a business with your father.

.....

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

.....

5- A report says that old Kuwaiti houses are pulled down and replaced with modern buildings.

.....

Expository Writing

"Hobbies and leisure time activities have changed over time."

Plan and write an essay of not less than 14 sentences (160 words) about how people used to spend their time in the past and what activities they can practise to enjoy their time at the present time.

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

Outline (20 marks)

Introduction:.....

Body

Paragraph 1

.....

Paragraph 2

.....

Conclusion:

Translate the following sentences into good English:

فهد: مارس أجدادنا في الماضي أنشطة مختلفة في أوقات فراغهم مثل زيارة بعضهم البعض ورواية القصص المتنوعة.
جاسم: هذا صحيح، فقد كانت حياتهم بسيطة ومكنهم هذا من الإستمتاع بوقت الفراغ.

Fahad:

Jassim:

حمد : السيدة معصومة المبارك هي أول وزيرة في تاريخ الكويت.
علي: نعم، فقد تولت حقيبة وزارة التخطيط والتنمية في سنة ٢٠٠٥ ، أيضا وزارة الصحة فيما بعد.

Hamad:

Ali:

نواف: اعتاد الناس في الماضي قضاء وقت فراغهم بتصليح الأشياء الكسورة ورواية القصص وزيارة بعضهم البعض.
يوسف: بينما الآن يقضي معظم الشباب أوقاتهم في ممارسة ألعاب الكمبيوتر والتحدث عبر الإنترنت.

Nawaf:

Yousef: