

Mubarak Al-Kabeer Educational Area

English Department

Grade 11

Module 4

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&

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Imagine
with all
your mind.
Believe
with all
your heart.
Achieve
with all
your might.



Just start & Never
give up

Student's Pamphlet Follow Up

Dates	Notes	Dates	Notes

You are
capable of
amazing
things.

Believe
YOU CAN
AND
★ YOU'RE ★
Halfway
THERE

STRIVE FOR
progress
NOT
perfection

Unit 10 / Lesson 1&2
Date:



Word	Definition	Meaning
attached (adj)	Joined to something	متصل ب / ملحق ب
automatically (adv)	Spontaneously, without conscious thought or intention	تلقائياً
cloth (n)	Woven or felted fabric made from wool, cotton or a similar fiber	قماش
collide (v)	To hit with force when moving	يصطدم
cushion (v)	To soften the effect of an impact on	وسادة
detect (v)	To discover or identify the presence or existence of	يكشف
diluted (adj)	(Of a liquid) made thinner or weaker by having had water or another solvent added to it	مخفف
feasible (adj)	Possible to do easily or conveniently	ممکن أداءه أو إجراؤه
inflate (v)	To fill (a balloon, a tire or other expandable structure) with air or gas so that it becomes enlarged	ينفخ
plug (n)	A device for making an electrical connection, esp. between an appliance and a power supply consisting of a casing with metal pins that fit into holes in an outlet	قابس كهربائي
restraint (n)	A measure or condition that keeps someone or something under control or within limits	قيود
safeguard (v)	To protect against something	يحمى - يصون
strain (n)	A specific type of animal, microorganism or plant	نوع خاص من
strip (n)	A long narrow piece of cloth, paper, plastic, ect.	شريط
vehicle (n)	A thing used for transporting people or goods, esp. on land, such as a car, truck, or cart	عربة
warning (n)	A statement or events that indicates a possible danger, problem or unpleasant situation	إنذار

A) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(warning – automatically- inflate – attached- diluted – collided - plug)

1. Two cars..... in our street, one of the drivers died.
2. Don't do that again, this is my last to you.
3. The pipes are together by a special glue.
4. This machine operates, sit down and relax.
5. I can't drink this thick syrup, I should have it.....
6. The tire is down, I should it.

B) Mention three innovations that keep us secure and how they keep us safe.

•	•	•
•	•	•

C) Translate the following into good English:

خالد: يستطيع جهاز إنذار الحريق إن يتنبأ بحدوث الحرائق قبل حدوثها.
علي: إن أفضل مكان لوضع جهاز إنذار الحريق هو في الممرات والصالات.

Khalid:

.....

Ali:

.....

Unit 10 / Lesson 4&5
Date:



Word	Definition	Meaning
acquainted with (adj)	Knowing about something and being familiar with it because one has seen it, read it or used it.	متعرف على / ملم ب
cautious (adj)	Attentive to potential problems or danger	محترس - حذر
confidential (adj)	Intended to be kept secret	سري
daydream (v)	To indulge in a series of pleasant thoughts that distract one's attention from the present	يسرح / يحلم وهو يقظ
decelerate (v)	(of a vehicle, machine or process) to reduce speed; to slow down	يخفف السرعة
deviate (v)	To depart from an established course	ينحرف
disregard (v)	To pay no attention to; to ignore	يتجاهل
drag (v)	To pull (someone or something) along forcefully, roughly or with difficulty	يجر - يسحب
falsehood (n)	The state of being untrue	كذب / زيف
fundamental (adj)	Forming a necessary base or core; of central importance	أساسي
inexperienced (adj)	Unpracticed; untrained	عديم الخبرة
intentional (adj)	Done on purpose; deliberate	عن قصد
overcome (v)	To succeed in dealing with (a problem or difficulty)	يتجاوز / يتغلب على
perseverance (n)	Persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success	المثابرة
securely (adv)	Firmly	آمن
shred (v)	To tear or cut into shreds	مزق
slam into (ph.v)	To crash into something with a lot of force	يصدم بشيء بقوة
toothy (adj)	Having or showing large, numerous or prominent teeth	مسنن
unsung (adj)	Not celebrated or praised	يتغنى
venomous (adj)	Full of hatred or anger	حقد وضغن
watchful (adj)	Watching or observing someone or something closely	يقظ / يلاحظ بدقة

should

Should is an auxiliary verb. We use should mainly to:

**Give advice for the present and the future or
make recommendations**

Examples:

1-You should see the new James Bond movie. It's great!

2-You should try to lose weight.

3-John should get a haircut.

4-He shouldn't smoke. And he should stop drinking too.

➤ There is no short form for **should**. The negative **should not** can be shortened to **shouldn't**.

should have + (past participle)

- When using the words 'should have' you are talking about something in the past that you 'ought to'.

Here are some examples:

1-"I should have gone with you."

2-"I should have studied more for my test."

3-"I should have read the directions before starting."

4-"I should have eaten breakfast this morning."

- We can use 'should have' to talk about past events that did not happen.

Examples:

1-I should have let her know what was happening but I forgot.

2-He should have sent everybody a reminder by email.

3-They should have remembered that their guests don't eat pork.

-We can also use 'should not have' to regret past actions.

✚ Examples:

1-I shouldn't have shouted at you. I apologize.

2-We shouldn't have left the office so late. We should have anticipated this bad traffic.

3-They shouldn't have sacked him. He was the most creative person on their team

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

1- I've got a terrible stomach ache. I.....all that food.

- a- shouldn't had
- c- should've had

- b- should've has
- d- shouldn't have had

2- I went to work yesterday, even though I felt ill. Today I feel even worse. I..... to work.

- a- shouldn't go
- c- should go

- b- shouldn't have gone
- d-should have gone

3- You this project completely before you start the next one.

- a- should finish
- c- should have finished

- b- shouldn't have finished
- d- shouldn't finish

4- You didn't believe me, but I was telling the truth. You shouldme.

- a- believed
- c- have believe

- b- have believed
- d- have believing

5- He wasn't wearing his seatbelt, so he was injured in the crash. He should haveit.

- a- wore
- b- wearing
- c- worn
- d- wears

C) Translate the following into good English:

✚ إيمان: منذ تزويد السيارات بالأكياس الهوائية قل عدد الاصابات الخطرة في حوادث السيارات .

Eman:

.....



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

1. My friend missed the first period, she should (go) to school earlier. (Correct)
- a. My friend missed the first period, she should go to school earlier.
 - b. My friend missed the first period, she should have go to school earlier.
 - c. My friend missed the first period, she should have gone to school earlier.
2. Mona should have eaten sweets because she is diabetic. (Make negative)
- a. Mona should not have eaten sweets because she is diabetic.
 - b. Mona should have not eaten sweets because she is diabetic.
 - c. Mona should didn't have eaten sweets because she is diabetic.
3. You should not have (open) the window because it is dusty outside. (Correct the verb)
- a. You should not have opening the window because it is dusty outside.
 - b. You should not have opened the window because it is dusty outside.
 - c. You should not have open the window because it is dusty outside.
4. You should use your mobile while driving the car. (Make negative)
- a. You should not use your mobile while driving the car.
 - b. You should don't use your mobile while driving the car.
 - c. You should use not your mobile while driving the car.
5. Nada should (stopped) playing volleyball during the summer. (Correct)
- a. Nada should stop playing volleyball during the summer.
 - b. Nada should stops playing volleyball during the summer.
 - c. Nada should stopping playing volleyball during the summer.

Unit 10 / Lesson 7&8
Date:

Word	Definition	Meaning
CEO (abbreviation)	Chief Executive Officer	المسئول الرئيسي التنفيذي
emergency services (n)	The public organizations that respond to and deal with emergencies when they occur, especially those that provide police, ambulance and firefighting services.	خدمات الطوارئ
fire drill (n)	A practice of emergency procedures to be used in case of fire	التدريب على كيفية التعامل مع الحرائق
monkfish (n)	A bottom – dwelling anglerfish of European water.	نوع من السمك
object (v)	To say something to express one's disapproved of or disagreement with something.	يعارض
over the moon (expression)	Happy – joyful	سعيد جدا
wed (v)	To link or combine closely.	يرتبط ب

A) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(objected - over the moon - emergency services - fire drill - wedded)

- 1- Most countries have one number for In Kuwait it is 777.
- 2- The judge..... to my request. He said it was illegal.
- 3- I was when I graduated, I can't forget that moment.
- 4- Don't worry, it is just a..... . It is not a real fire.

B) Translate the following into good English:

✚ نورا: إن حوادث الطرقات تتسبب في موت وجرح آلاف الناس سنويا.

Nora :

.....

❖ **Argumentative Writing**

Car accidents have recently increased for a certain number of factors. The usage of mobile phones while driving is the most common factor. Some people believe fines should be increased for using the mobile phones, while others are against the idea.

Plan and write an argumentative essay (in about 14 sentences) discussing both views and stating are you for or against increasing fines for using mobile while driving.

Writing Outline

Introduction:

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Body 1:

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Body 2:

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Conclusion:

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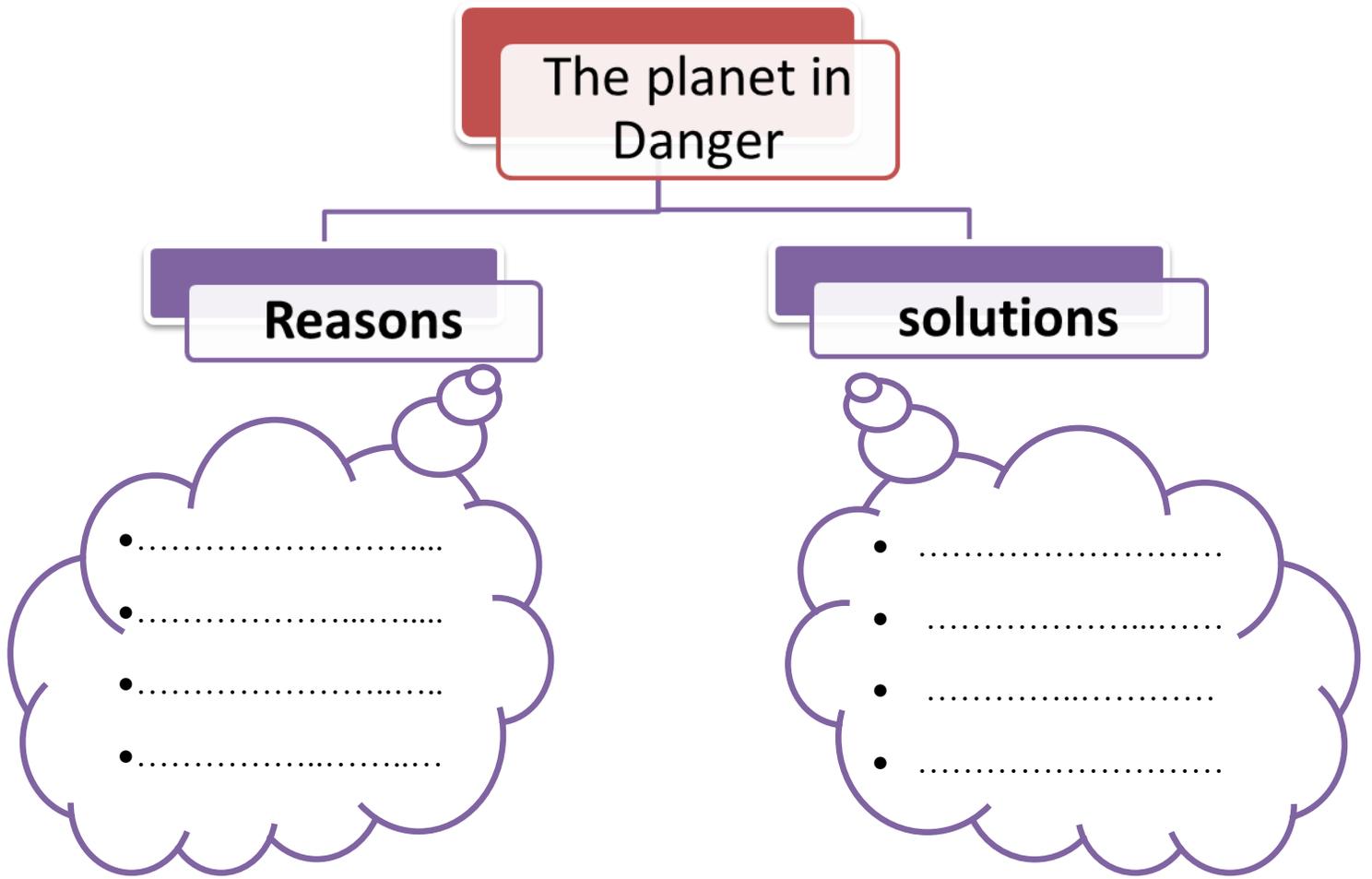
Unit 11 / Lesson 1&2
Date:

Word	Definition	Meaning
appraise (v)	To judge the value or quality of	يُثمن
aquaculture (n)	The rearing of aquatic animals or the cultivation of aquatic plants for food	الزراعة المائية / بلا تربية
deforestation (n)	The cutting or burning down of all the trees in an area	إزالة الغابات
ecological (adj)	Biological , environmental	بيئي
fund (v)	To provide with money for a particular purpose	يمول
joint (adj)	Shared, held or made by two or more people or organizations together	مشترك
marine (adj)	Of, found in or produced by the sea	بحري
overall (adj)	Total	إجمالي
partnership (n)	Association; collaboration	شراكة
recreation (n)	Activity done for enjoyment	استجمام
red tide (n)	A discoloration of seawater caused by a bloom of toxic red organisms	المد الأحمر
sting (v)	To feel or cause to feel a sharp tingling or burning pain	يلسع - يلدغ
sustainable (adj)	Able to be maintained at a certain rate or level	قابل للمحافظة
unbearable (adj)	Not able to be tolerated	غير محتمل

A) Fill in the spaces with a word from the following list:

- (fund– marine – appraise – sting – ecological – unbearable – deforestation - fund)
- The teacher must the student's efforts.
 - is the main cause of desertification.
 - Banks should the small projects of the youth.
 - Some new researches must be made to overcome the pollution.
 - The red tide is dangerous to..... living creatures.
 - Their misbehavior is
 - If Scorpions..... you, you can be dead.

B) Complete the following diagram:



C) Translate the following into good English:

✚ ليلي: التلوث هو مشكلة خطيرة تعاني منها العديد من المجتمعات، ويجب إيجاد حل لها.

✚ هالا: يجب علينا المساعدة في حلها من خلال زراعة الأشجار والتقليل من استهلاك الطاقة.

Laila :
.....

Hala :
.....

Unit 11 / Lesson 4&5

Date:



Word	Definition	Meaning
anticipate (v)	To regard as a probable; to expect or predict	يتوقع
consent (v)	To give permission to something to happen	يوافق
contradict (v)	To deny the truth of (a statement), esp. by asserting the opposite	يناقض
dread (v)	To anticipate with great apprehensive or fear	يفزع - يرهب
dump (v)	To deposit or dispose of (garbage, waste or unwanted material) typically in a careless or hurried way	يلقى النفايات
exhaust pipe (n)	A pipe on a car or machine through which waste gases pass	ماسورة العام
fell (v)	To cut down	يقطع
landfill site (n)	A place to dispose of refuse and other waste material by burying it and covering it over with soil, esp. as a method of filling in or extending usable land	منطقة نفايات
smokestack (n)	A chimney or pipe for discharging smoke from a locomotive, ship, factory, etc.	مدخنة
suspect (v)	To doubt the genuineness or truth of	يشك

A) Fill in the spaces with a word from the following list:

(landfill sites - dread - dump - felling - anticipate - exhaust pipes)

1. Cars are equipped with through which the smoke gets out.
2. Iif I will finish my homework in time, I haven't started even.
3. should be away from the city because they pollute the air.
4. The main cause for deforestation is the unorganized of trees.
5. It is cloudy; I..... that it will rain soon.

Stative vs. Dynamic verbs

Dynamic verbs: Verbs which refer to actions are called dynamic verbs. We can use them in simple and continuous tenses.

Stative verbs: Verbs which refer to conditions or states are called stative verbs. We do not usually use these verbs in continuous tenses. We use Stative verbs to express what we think or believe and how we feel.

✚ **Thinking Verbs:** know- realize – suppose - understand - agree- believe – expect - suspect- think – reckon – imagine – belong – hear – remember – need – sound – recognize - seem

✚ **Feeling Verbs:** fear - hate - like - love

Some verbs can be both stative and dynamic such as:

be - have - see- smell – taste – feel – look – think

Examples:

- Think (stative) = have an opinion
I think that coffee is great.
- Think (dynamic) = consider, have in my head
what are you thinking about? I'm thinking about my next holiday.

✚ **Choose the correct answer:**

1. Actually, that Great.

a- sounds b- sounding c- is sounding d- sound

2. I you are a nice person.

a- thinking b- think c- am thinking d- thought

3. you Going to the cinema.

a- Do / mind b- Are / mind c- Does / mind d- Can / mind

4. I to hurt you.

a- means b- am meaning c- doesn't mean d- don't mean



Unit 11 / Lesson 7&8

Date:



Word	Definition	Meaning
amend (v)	To make better; to improve	يحسن
anxiety (n)	A feeling of worry, nervousness, or unease, typically about an unpleasant event or something with an uncertain outcome	قلق
chiefly (adv)	Above all; mainly	في الأغلب
confront (v)	To threaten	يتحدى / يواجه
international (adj)	Existing; occurring or carried on between two or more nations	عالمي - دولي
plight (n)	Dangerous difficult or otherwise unfortunate situation	صعوبة - خطورة
symposium (n)	A conference or meeting	ندوة - نقاش
tackle (v)	To make determined efforts to deal with a problem or difficult task	يتناول فكرة أو موضوع
worldwide (adj)	Extending or reaching throughout the world	على مستوى العالم

A) Fill in the spaces with a word from the following list:

(amend - international - confront - worldwide - symposiums - plight)

1. Our school holds..... to discuss important issues for the youth.
2. English is an.....language.
3. The students take remedial courses to their grade.
4. Strong people their problems.
5. People are in a..... because of the hurricane.



❖ **Argumentative Writing**

Some people think that spending money on protecting the environment is important for all people and living things. However, other people are against that and consider it a waste of money.

Plan and write an argumentative essay **(in about 14 sentences) discussing both views and stating your own position on the issue.**

Writing Outline

Introduction:

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Body 1:

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Body 2:

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Conclusion:

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Unit 12 / Lesson 1&2

Date:



WORD	Definition	Meaning
accumulate (v)	To gather together or acquire an increasing number or quantity of	يراكم - يجمع
alongside (prep.)	Next to; close to the side of	بجانب
calamity (n)	An event causing great and often sudden damage or distress; a disaster	محنة - نكبة - مصيبة
costly (adj.)	Costing a lot ; expensive	مكلف
dam (n)	Barrier, typically of concrete constructed to hold back water and raise its level, the resulting reservoir being used in the generation of electricity or as a water supply	سد
expert (n)	A person who has a comprehensive and authoritative skill in a particular area	خبير
flare up (ph. verb)	To burn with a sudden intensity	ينفجر
mullet (n)	Chiefly marine fish that is widely caught for food	سمك البوري
overflow (v)	To flood or flow over a surface or area	يفغر - يفيض
prohibit (v)	To prevent; to make impossible	يمنع
prolonged (adj.)	Continued for a long time or longer than usual ; lengthy	ممتد فترة طويلة
quake (v)	(Esp. of the earth) to shake or tremble	يهتز
remarkable (adj)	Worthy of attention; striking	بارز- ملحوظ
remedy (n)	A means of counteracting or eliminating something undesirable	علاج
shortage (n)	A state or situation in which something needed cannot be obtained in sufficient amount, paucity , scarcity	نقص

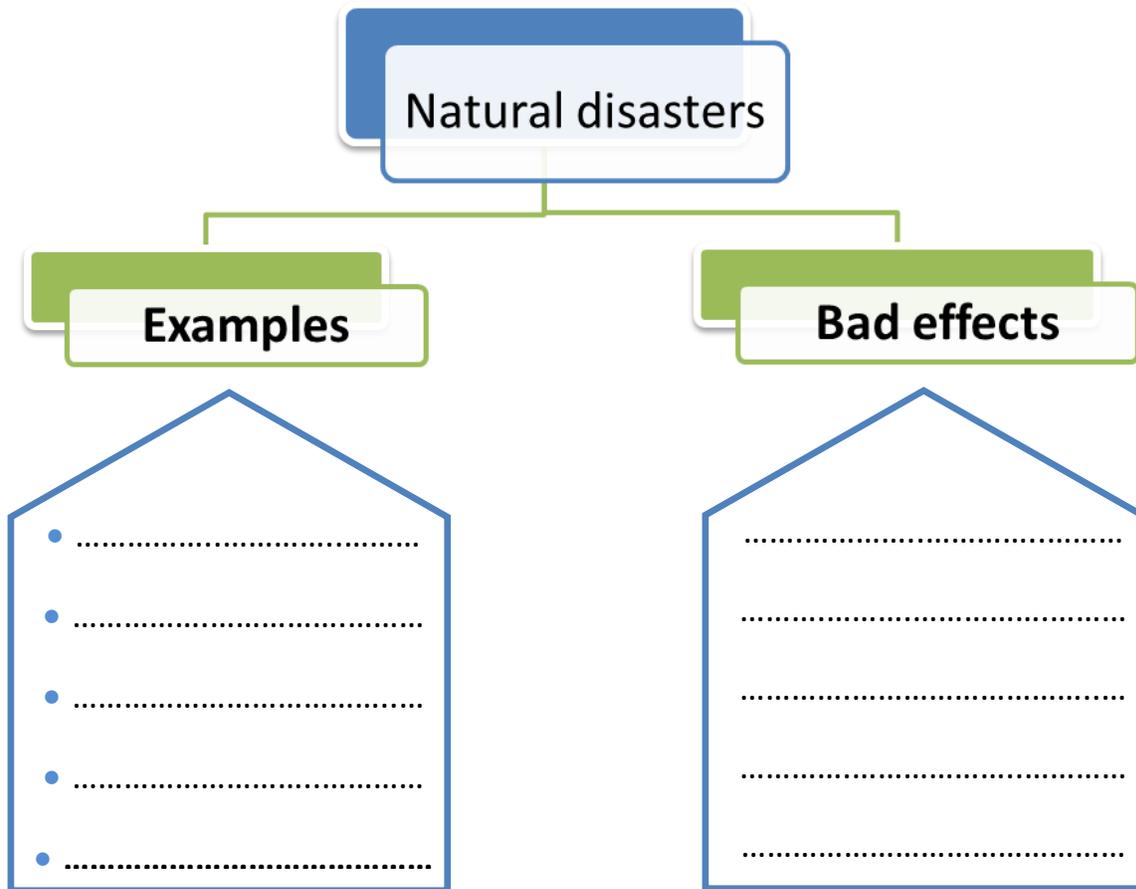
A) Fill in the spaces with a word from the following list:

(prolonged - overflow - calamity - remarkable - prohibited – accumulate - remedy)

1. Volcano is a naturalthat has a devastating effect.

2. When fats....., we suffer from obesity.
3. drought causes desertification.
4. The celebrations of the national day were very
5. Bringing your mobile to school is
6. The heavy rains sometimes make the rivers all over the world.

B) Complete the following diagram:



❖ **Natural disasters are uncontrollable but we can make their impacts less dangerous in several ways. Explain.**

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Unit 12 / Lesson 4&5

Date:



Word	Definition	Meaning
announce (v)	To make a public and typically formal declaration about a fact, occurrence or intention	يعلن
come in (ph. verb)	When the tide comes in , the sea moves towards the land	يتقدم
go out (ph. Verb)	1- to become extinguished 2- to recede to low tide	ينقرض تراجع
mansion (n)	A large impressive house	قصر
perilously (adv)	Dangerously, hazardously	فيه خطورة
previously (adv)	Existing or occurring before in time or order	بشكل مسبق
regularly (adv)	Often, frequently	بانتظام
turnoff (n)	A junction at which a road branches off from a main road	طريق جانبي

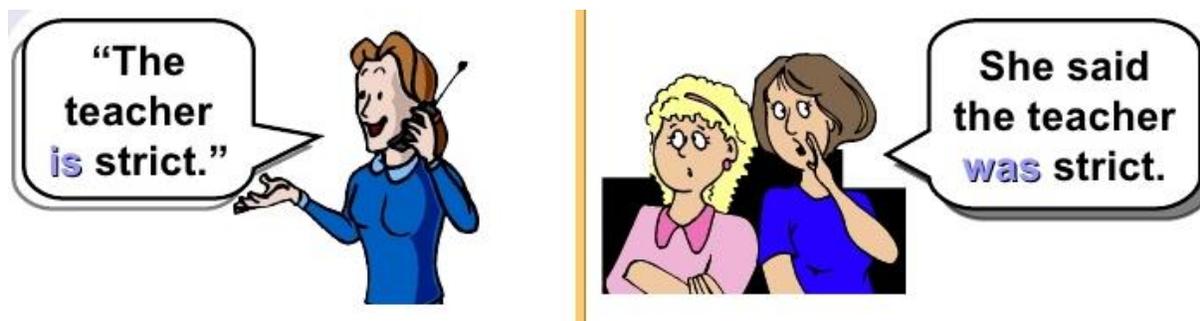
A) Fill in the spaces with a word from the following list:

(perilously – turnoff – mansion – comes in – announce – regularly - previously)

- 1- The accident took place in the
- 2- He was driving that he made an accident.
- 3- I go to the gym and exercise
- 4- I was invited to a reception at the president's
- 5- When the tide....., the sea moves towards the land.
- 6- Companies now use the Internet to..... for vacant jobs.



Direct and reported statements



*A- In Reported speech, If the sentence start **in the past**, there is often **backshift of tenses**.

For examples:

1- Susan: "I **work** in an office."

Susan **said that** she **worked** in an office.

2- Ali: "I **worked** in the garden."

Ali **said** he **had worked** in the garden.

3- "You **must** leave before six o'clock."

My father **told me** I **had to** leave before 6 o'clock.

4- "My sister **is taking** some photos."

Mona **told me that** her sister **was taking** some photos.

A- Backshift of tenses

From	To	From	To
Simple Present	Simple Past	must	Had to
Simple Past	Past Perfect	am/are/is	was/were
Present Perfect			
Past Perfect			
Will – can - may	Would –could - might	was/were	had been

B- Changing of expressions of time

this (evening)	that (evening)
today/this day	that day
these (days)	those (days)
Now	Then
(a week) ago	(a week) before
last weekend	the weekend before / the previous weekend
Here	There
next (week)	the following (week)
Tomorrow	the next/following day

***C- You must change the different pronouns according to the new speakers.**

Complete the followings:

- 1- "I want to buy a new car. I will also move to a new flat."
Mr. Rashid said.....

- 2- "We had a party last night."
My neighbor told us.....

- 3- "I work hard this term."
She told me

- 4- "You have broken my new laptop."
My mother told me.....

- 5- "I had spent my holiday with my family."
Laila said

- 6- "My brothers are playing football at this moment."
Huda said

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

1. "My house is near the school." (Change into reported speech)

- a. **He told me that** his house was near the school.
- b. **He told me that** my house was near the school.
- c. **He told me that** my house is near the school.

2. "I visited my grandmother last week." (Change into reported speech)

- a. **Mona said that** I visited my grandmother the previous week.
- b. **Mona said that** she had visited her grandmother the previous week.
- c. **Mona said that** she had visited her grandmother last week.

3. "She is preparing a good meal now." (Complete)

She said that

- a. **She said that** she was preparing a good meal.
- b. **She said that** she is preparing a good meal now.
- c. **She said that** she was preparing a good meal then.

4. "I will travel to Syria tomorrow." (Reported Speech)

- a. Reem said that she would travel to Syria the day after.
- b. Reem said that she would travel to Syria the day before.
- c. Reem said that she will travel to Syria the day after

5. "I have seen a beautiful bird on the tree." (Correct)

- a. Nora told me that I had seen a beautiful bird on the tree.
- b. Nora told me that I have seen a beautiful bird on the tree.
- c. Nora told me that she had seen a beautiful bird on the tree.

Unit 12 / Lesson 7&8
Date:

Word	Definition	Meaning
absolutely (adv)	With no qualification , restriction or limitation; totally	مطلقا
demanding (adj)	Requiring much skill and effort	يحتاج إلى جهد
impractical (adj)	Not sensible or realistic	غير عملي
lessen (v)	To make or become less; to diminish	يقلل- ينقص
map out (ph. verb)	To plan something carefully or to explain what your plans are	وضع خطة مفصلة
propose (v)	To put forward (an idea or plan) for consideration or discussion	يعرض- يقترح
pros and cons (expr.)	Advantages or disadvantages	مميزات و عيوب
standard (adj)	Serving as or conforming to a standard of measurement or standard	معياري- قياسي
supply (n)	An amount available or sufficient for a given use; stock	مؤونة
wasteful (adj)	Using or expending something of value carelessly	مصرف- مبذر

A) Fill in the spaces with a word from the following list:

(supply - impractical - pros and cons - propose - map out - wasteful - standard)

- 1-Many educators a new plan for improving the educational system.
- 2- Some of these rules are we can't apply them.
- 3- I don't like this restaurant despite itsservices.
- 4- Most projects are..... because a lot of money is spent on that.
- 5- Television has its depending on how you use it.
- 6- Before any expedition, we shouldfor it.

❖ **Argumentative Writing**

Some people think that natural disasters are caused by human destructive activities. However, other people think that these disasters are natural and not caused by any human activity.

Plan and write an argumentative essay **(in about 14 sentences) discussing both views and stating your own position on the issue.**

Writing Outline

Introduction:

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Body 1:

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Body 2:

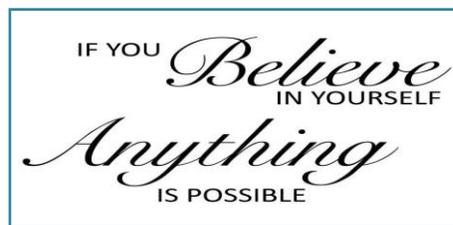
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Conclusion:

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Set-Book Unit 10

- 1. There are many innovations that keep us secure. Give examples of that.**
Some of these innovations are airbags, smoke alarms and vaccinations.
- 2. A smoke alarm is an important device in all buildings. Why?**
It automatically detects smoke and gives a warning of the presence of smoke.
- 3. What can happen if a car driver is not wearing his/her seat belt?**
He may lose his life and be seriously injured.
- 4. In your opinion, what are the real causes of road accidents?**
The causes of road accidents are driving too fast, poor car conditions and careless drivers.
- 5. Suggest some ways to avoid car accidents.**
Drivers drive carefully and follow traffic rules.
- 6. What are vaccinations? Why are they important for people?**
They are a kind of medicine taken to resist diseases. They are important because:
They can prevent people from acquiring dangerous diseases.
They stop diseases from spreading.
- 7. How can Airbags safeguard car drivers and passengers?**
When a car collides with something solid, they inflate and cushion the occupants of the car and prevent them from hitting the steering wheel or the windscreen.
- 8. Airbags help reduce injuries in car accidents. Explain.**
They safeguard the drivers and the passengers.
They cushion them and prevent them from hitting dangerous objects.
- 9. Seat belts are designed to save people and reduce injuries. How?**
They are designed to retain people in their seats.
They prevent or reduce injuries in a crash.



Set-Book Unit 11

1. What are the dangers that our planet faces? Mention two.

Our planet faces pollution, desertification, global warming, animal extinction, drought, earthquakes, volcanoes and red tides.

2. What do you think we can do to save our planet?

We can reduce pollution and protect rainforests.

We can plant more trees and use alternative energy.

3. Air, we breathe is so polluted. Give reasons.

The air we breathe is polluted because of smoke from cars and landfill sites.

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

A lot of animals are endangered because of habitat destruction and poaching.

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

Thousands of acres of trees are cut down to provide people with wood and provide farmers with new land to grow crops.

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

I'm for as they keep the balance in the environment.

I'm against because Man is important that anything else.

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

People can protect the environment and stop global warming By growing more trees and stop polluting air.

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

Global warming will increase. Many species of animals will become extinct.

Sea levels will rise up.



Set-Book Unit 12

1. Natural disasters (threats) can affect people badly. How?

They can make a lot of people homeless and they cause death.

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

They can warn people if there is an earthquake. They can advise governments to build dams to avoid floods.

3. Engineers design buildings which will not fall down when there is an earthquake. How do they do so?

Buildings are built on springs or rollers to move when there is an earthquake.

They can do that by using building materials that soften the impact of earthquake.

4. What are the advantages of building river dams?

River dams stop flooding. They generate electricity and store water.

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

Governments can warn people. They can educate people about safety procedures. They can provide aid and shelter. They can prepare evacuation planes.

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

Reduce, reuse and recycle.

Focus on

1. What are the aims of establishing The National Park/Reserve of Kuwait?

The aims are to protect animals from extinction, to restore natural beauty, to participate in the protection of natural heritage, and to encourage people to care about natural issues.

2. In your view, what should be done to preserve and protect wildlife?

Nature reserve should be established and poachers should be punished.

❖ Descriptive Writing

Car accidents have recently increased but the car manufacturers worked hard to minimize the injuries by adding safety features to cars.

Plan and write a descriptive essay (in about 14 sentences) describing an accident scene that you have witnessed and the safety features that help in minimizing the injuries.

Writing Outline

Introduction:

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Body 1:

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Body 2:

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Conclusion:

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❖ Reading Comprehension 1 (110 Marks)

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

Bats are wild animals. They are the only mammals that are able to fly. Bats can be found almost everywhere in the whole world except in very cold or very hot countries. They are mostly found in tropical countries.

Bats have an interesting way of looking at their world. Bats are nocturnal, which means they are most active at night. They don't use their eyes to find their way around in the dark. They use their ears instead!

Bats are among a very selected group of animals. The animals in this group also include whales and dolphins. They all use a very high frequency sound, which is a special noise, to do what other animals do with their eyes. This skill is known as echolocation. Echolocation allows bats to hunt for food. It also helps **them** avoid obstacles in their path as they fly in the dark. It even lets them communicate with other bats.

So how does echolocation work? It's just like ringing sounds in a large, empty room or at the edge of a narrow valley. Bats move air across their vocal cords just like people do when they speak or shout. Some bats make the sound come out of their mouths. Others make the sound come out of their noses. The sound they make has a very high noise. This means the sound waves move very quickly. The energy from the sound waves goes out in front of the bat and **bounces off** any objects there. It creates a ringing sound that returns back to the bat.

The bat's ears often appear quite large compared to the size of its head. Depending on where the sound hits on the folds of the bat's ear, the bat can tell very precisely where an object is. The strength of the echo can even tell the bat how large the object is. The echo from a moving object has a different sound from the one that is still. It is either lower or louder. The sound is louder if the object is coming closer and lower if it's going away. This is important because it helps the bat find insects to eat.

The process of echolocation is very natural for the bat. The bat does not have to think about listening, or what to do next. It works so well that the bat doesn't care that it is. It can see with its ears! (*Mock Exam 2018*)

A. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer: (5x 10=50 Marks)

1. A suitable title for the passage is:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Sound Waves | b. Vocal Cords |
| c. Echolocation in Bats | d. The Strength of the Echo |

2. The underlined pronoun “them” in the 3rd paragraph refers to:

- a. bats
- b. dolphins
- c. animals
- d. whales

3. Bats have many distinctive features like:

- a. thinking about listening or what to do next.
- b. using a very low frequency sound.
- c. flying at night as they are nocturnal creatures.
- d. being more active at midday.

4. The underlined phrasal verb bounces off in the 4th paragraph is closest in meaning to:

- a. hits
- b. flies
- c. accepts
- d. admits in

5. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage:

- a. Bats, Whales and Dolphins are active all night.
- b. The bat's head is smaller in size than its ear.
- c. Bats are different from other animals in finding their way.
- d. Sound of objects prevents bats from getting their food.

B. Answer the following questions: (4 x15=60 Marks)

6. What kind of sound does a bat use for echolocation?

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.....

7. Where are bats mostly found?

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8. In what way can the volume of sounds around the bats be beneficial?

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9. How can bats tell accurately where an object is?

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❖ Reading comprehension 2

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

Octopuses are creatures that can do amazing things. They are extremely intelligent, and they can learn new things just like humans. They have even learned a few tricks to get **them** out of sticky situations. If an octopus is threatened by a predator, such as a shark or bird, it can use some pretty **incredible** skills to get away.

Octopuses do not have teeth or sharp claws to defend themselves. Instead, they use more clever ways to fool their attackers. Octopuses like to hide themselves in the sand on the bottom of the ocean floor; the octopus is like a chameleon because it can change the colour of its skin to match the sand. This colour change, or camouflage, happens in less than a minute. Some octopuses like to stay in more shallow water where there are rocks and coral. Because octopuses are invertebrates, meaning they do not have backbones, they can squeeze themselves into small spaces between the rocks to get out of reach of their predators. Another way an octopus can hide is by shooting ink. The ink forms a cloud that hides the octopus. By the time the ink clears and the predator can see again, the octopus has swum away or hidden.

Moreover, if an octopus is being attacked, it can actually make itself look like a venomous sea snake. There is one kind of octopus that has venom to use in defence. The blue-ringed octopus is tiny; it could fit in the palm of your hand. Predators might think this size makes the octopus a great snack, but they know to stay away. It will bury itself in the sand, keeping two arms visible. It will change the colour of those arms to match a sea snake.

But what if there is no time to hide? If an octopus is in trouble, it can break off one of its arms. The arm will then change colours and squirm around in the water to distract the predator while the octopus swims away to safety. The octopus's arm will grow back.

The blue-ringed octopus is very poisonous and can kill predators much larger than itself, including humans. So, the next time you see an octopus in the aquarium or while you're snorkelling, remember that inside that oversized head is a very large brain, making them a clever addition to the sea.

(Test Bank 2022-2023)

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

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. A Large Brain
 - b. A Coloured Shark
 - c. A Wonderful Predator
 - d. An Amazing Sea Creature

2. What does the underlined word "**incredible**" in the (1st) paragraph mean?
 - a. unfortunate
 - b. unimportant
 - c. unbelievable
 - d. uncomfortable

3. What does the underlined pronoun "**them**" in the (1st) paragraph refer to ?
 - a. tricks
 - b. things
 - c. humans
 - d. octopuses

4. What does a blue-ringed octopus do if it has no time to hide?
 - a. It will squeeze itself into a small space between a rock.
 - b. It will bury itself in the sand, keeping two arms visible.
 - c. It will change the colour of its arms to match a sea snake.
 - d. It will break off one of its arms to let it squirm around in the water.

5. According to the passage, all the following statements are **TRUE EXCEPT**:
 - a. Octopuses have sharp claws to defend themselves.
 - b. Octopuses are extremely intelligent sea animals.
 - c. Octopuses are threatened by predators under the sea.
 - d. Octopuses use some tricks when they are in trouble.

B- Write with reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6. Why are octopuses intelligent?

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7. Why do some octopuses like to stay in shallow water?

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.....

8. How do blue-ringed octopuses defend themselves?

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.....

9. What happens to an octopus if it breaks off one of its arms?

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❖ **Summary Making (1)**

Read the following passage, then do as required below:

A library is a collection of books. The word library also means the place where the books are kept. There are many kinds of libraries: the one you have at home is a private library. There are also the school and the public libraries. Public libraries are places where people can read and borrow books only with the help of the librarian. However, reference books are not to be taken away. Besides, there are the magazines and newspapers that should always be kept in a good order. Books in the library are arranged in a certain order, so borrowed books should be put back in their correct places on shelves. People come to the library to enjoy reading in silence or do researches. No noise of any kind is allowed inside the library. People should keep quiet and avoid causing any disturbance. (*Mock Exam 2018*)

In **four (4) sentences**, **summarize** and **paraphrase** the previous passage in an answer to the following question: (4 x 15 =60 Marks)

What are the common rules that should be followed in public libraries?

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

❖ Summary Making (2)

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Many students find that preparing for an individual class for 60-90 minutes per day, five or six days per week, will leave them well prepared at exam time. For some students, it does not work. That is why practitioners would recommend that students should not cram at the last second. All-nighters simply don't work for most people and students experience declining returns on their efforts when they attempt to study for four and five hours straight. They would also recommend that students should keep their ears open in class. Their teachers will sometimes tell them about the exam study strategies. They should be in class every day to receive such help. This is particularly true as tests and final exams approach. They insist that students review their class notes on a regular basis. (*Mock Exam 2018*)

In a paragraph of **FOUR sentences ONLY**, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in an answer to the following question: (4X15 = 60 Marks)

What are the best strategies to get ready for the exams?

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Rubrics	Content / relevance of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Format	Total
	30	20	5	5	60

- Copying the whole paragraph receives ZERO.
- Exceeding the required number of sentences (Minus 5 marks for one sentence- Minus 10 marks for two sentences and above)

