

Mubarak Al-Kabeer Educational Area

Al-Adan Secondary School For Girls

English Department



Grade 12 (2023)

Module 3

Prepared by:

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Student's Pamphlet Follow up



Date	Notes	Date	Notes
			A large, colorful emoji with a yellow face, a wide smile, and the word "WOW!" in red, outlined in white, on either side of the face.

Unit:7 Lessons:1&2

Words	Arabic Meanings	Definition
cardiovascular (adj.)	وعائى /متعلق بالقلب والأوعية	of or related to the heart and blood vessels.
centenarian (n.)	معمّر / مئوي	a person who is one hundred or more years older
commentary(n.)	تعليق / تعقيب	the expressions of opinions or explanations about an event or situation
cycle(v.)	يركب دراجة	to ride a cycle
elderly(adj.)	كهل / متقدم في السن	(of a person) old or aging
expectation(n.)	توقع / ترقب	a strong belief that something will happen or be the case in the future
geriatric(adj.)	متعلق بالشيخوخة /شيخوخي	of or relating to old people ,esp. with regard to their health care
honour(v.)	يحترم / يبجل / يوقر	to treat someone with special respect
integral (adj.)	أساسي / جزء لا يتجزأ	essential or fundamental
onerous (adj.)	مرهق / شاق	(of a task , duty , or responsibility) involving an amount of effort and difficulty that is oppressively burdensome
supple (adj.)	مرن / لين	bending and moving easily and gracefully ; flexible
vigorous (adj.)	نشط / حيوي	(of a person) strong , healthy, and full of energy

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

(honour – commentary – geriatric – onerous – expectation – supple)

- 1- Her post includes humour and social
- 2- We got depressed as our exam results didn't come up to our.....
- 3- To offer better treatment for the old, more.....hospitals should be built.
- 4- Our teachers always.....the excellent students.
- 5- He got sick because of the.....work outdoors.

B) Answer the following questions:

1. Why is it rare to find geriatric homes in Kuwait or in the Arab World?

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.....

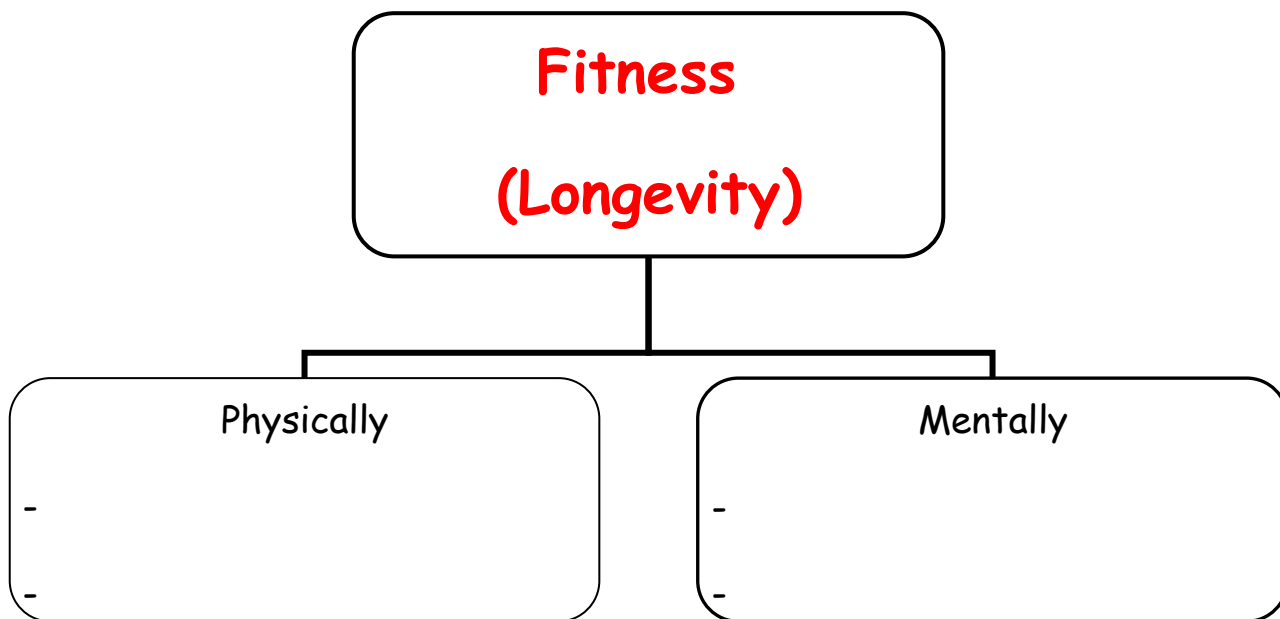
C) Translate the following into good English:

١. لكي تحافظ على صحة جسمك وعقلك يجب عليك تناول الطعام الصحي الخالي من المواد الكيميائية.

٢. معك حق ، وممارسة الرياضة لها اهمية كبيرة بالإضافة الي القراءة وحل الالغاز.

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

D) Complete the following diagram:



unit7 lesson3



Words	Arabic Meanings	Definition
chronic (adj.)	(مرض) متكرر / مزمن	something that continues for a long time and cannot easily be solved
deprived of (ph.v.)	محروم من	dispossess of , rob of
drowsy (adj.)	ناعس / نائم تقريبا	tired and almost asleep
genetic make-up (n.)	تراكيب وراثية	chemical structure that defines individuality
restful (adj.)	مريح	peaceful and quiet , making you feel relaxed
shallow (adj.)	ضحل / غير عميق	not deep

A) Choose the best answer from a, b, c and d:

1- My little brother is of sleep due to his illness.

- a) deserved b) deprived c) cycled d) admired

2- Sorry, I couldn't follow your speech as I felt.....

- a) drowsy b) shallow c) restful d) supple

3- People can be either.....sleepers or deep ones.

- a) restful b) chronic c) shallow d) vigorous

4- People are different because of their.....

- a) centenarian b) genetic make-up c) blizzard d) reverence

5- Many people suffer from some.....diseases.

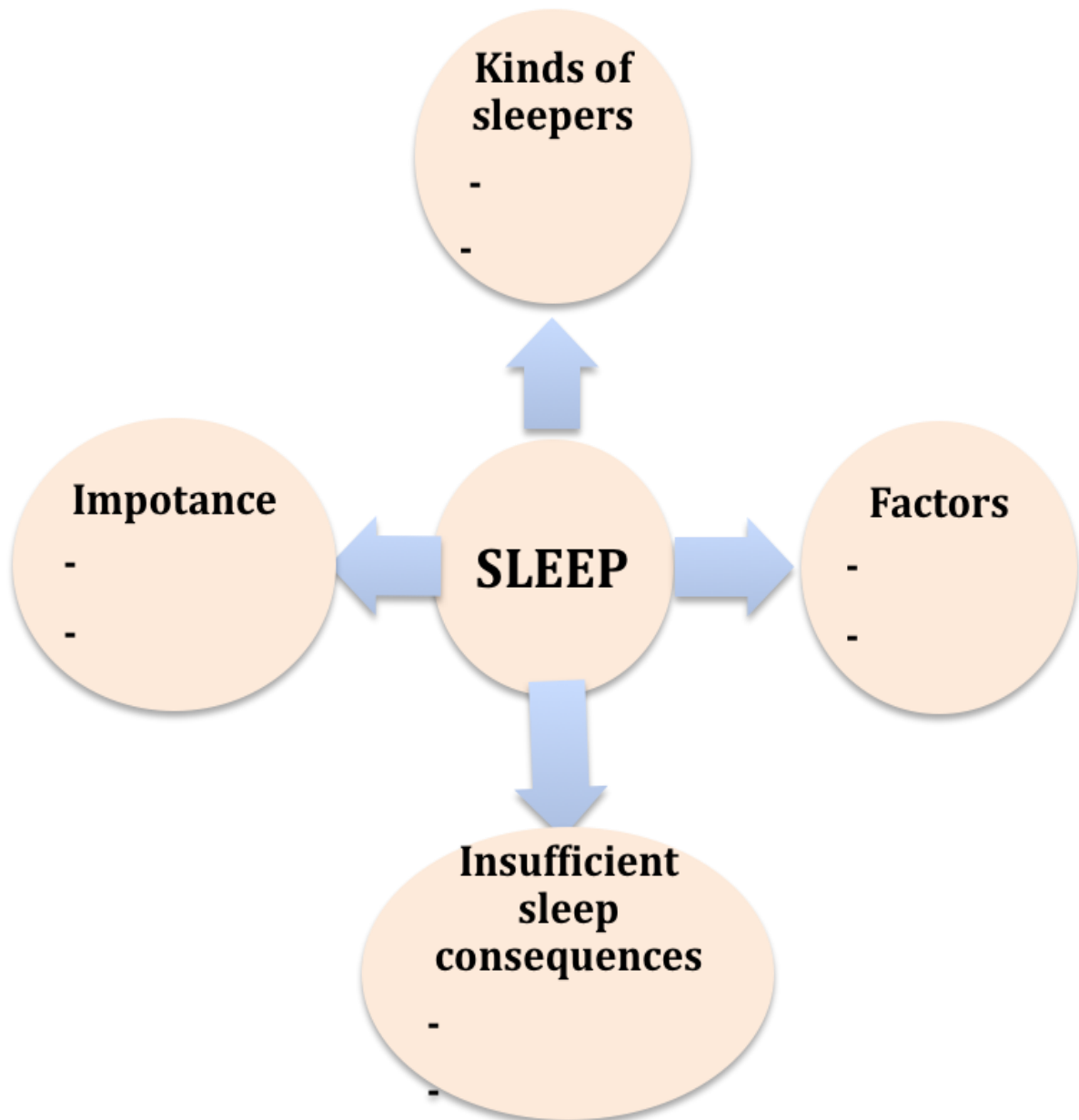
- a) chronic b) supple c) restful d) shallow

B) Translate the following into good English:

1-كمية النوم تختلف من شخص الى آخر بناء على عدة عوامل منها الروتين اليومي و العمر بالإضافة الى التركيبية الوراثية .

.....
.....

C) Complete the following diagram:



Unit: 7 Lesson:4&5



Words	Arabic Meanings	Definition
blizzard (n.)	عاصفة ثلجية عنيفة	a severe snowstorm with high winds and low visibility
conceal (v.)	يخفي / يحجب	to keep from sight ; to hide
dispute (n.)	جدال / مشاحنة	a disagreement ; argument , or debate
do away with (ph.v.)	يتخلص من	to get rid of
do up (ph.v.)	يربط	to fasten ; to tie
do without (ph.v.)	يستغني	to not have something and manage in spite
excuse (n.)	مبرر / عذر	a reason or explanation put forward to defend or justify a fault or offense
frequently (adv.)	مرارا وتكرارا	on many occasions with little time between them
in spite of (prep.)	علي الرغم من	regardless of
make up (ph.v.)	يؤلف / يخترع قصة	to invent (a story)
make up for (ph.v.)	يعوض	to take the place of something lost or missing
vicinity (n.)	منطقه مجاورة	the area near or surrounding a particular place

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

(vicinity – do away with – blizzard – in spite of - conceal – make up for)

- 1- The.....of last night's causes a lot of destruction.
- 2- She was too nervous to.....her feelings.
- 3- The earthquake stroke our.....violently.
- 4- Doing exercise helps us to.....the extra weight.
- 5-telling the truth, nobody believed her.

UNIT: 7 GRAMMAR

Direct and reported statements

Reported Speech

What is it? How do you use it?

Yesterday, I saw my friend Pamela!
She told me that she got a promotion!
...today



...yesterday

In Reported speech, If the sentence starts **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.

Backshift of tenses

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
present simple (am/are/is) (go)	past simple (was/were) (went)
past simple (was/were) (went)	past perfect (had been/ had gone)
present perfect (has/ have been/gone)	
past perfect (had been/ had gone)	
will - can - may- must + (go) inf.	would -could -might- had to +(go) inf.
present continuous (am/are/is + writing)	past continuous (was/were + writing)

Changing of expressions of time & place

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
this (evening/ room)	that (evening/ room)
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

➡ You must change the different pronouns according to the new speakers.

Reported wh/ questions

➡ In Reported speech there is no question anymore, it becomes a statement.

➤ That's why the word order is: ➡ **The Wh/ question word + subject + verb**

-The other steps are the same like in statements.

-For examples:

1- "Why are you smiling?"

- My friend asked me why I was smiling.

2- "Where can I change some money?"

- The tourist asked where he could change some money.

Reported yes /no questions

➡ As the Wh / questions. The word order is: ➡ **if / whether + subject + verb**

Examples:

1- " Did you enjoy spending time with your friends?"

My father asked me whether(if) I had enjoyed spending time with my friends.

2- "Can I visit you tonight?"

Salem asked me if he could visit me that night.

A) Change the following sentences into reported speech :

1- "I want to buy a new car and I'm going to move to a new flat."

Mr. Rashid said.....

2- "We had a wonderful party last night."

My neighbor told us.....

3- 'Does Nawal work hard this term?'

She asked me.....

4- 'When must you submit the report?'

Ahmed asked us.....

5- 'Can these maids help us?'

Eman wanted to know.....

6- "Where have you parked your car?" asked Deema.

Demma asked me.....

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

1. My sister is taking some photos." (Change into reported speech)

a. Mona told me that her sister is taking some photos.

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

c. Mona told me that her sister took some photos.

2. "Where does your father work?" (Change into reported speech)

a. She asked me where my father worked.

b. She asked me where my father had worked.

c. She asked me where my father was working.

3. "How did you solve this problem?" (**Change into reported speech**)
- a. He wanted to know how I could solve that problem.
 - b. He wanted to know how had I solved that problem.
 - c. He wanted to know how I had solved that problem.
4. "Have you got a driving license?" (**Change into indirect speech**)
- a. The policeman asked me if I have got a driving license.
 - b. The policeman asked me if I had got a driving license.
 - c. The policeman asked me if I got a driving license.
5. "What do you have in your pocket?" (**Change into indirect speech**)
- a. She asked me what I had in my pocket.
 - b. She asked me what I had had in my pocket.
 - c. She asked me what I have in my pocket.
6. " My identity card was taken from me at the police station ." (**Change into indirect speech**)
- a. Hamad told us that his identity card took from him at the police station.
 - b. Hamad told us that his identity card had been taken from him at the police station.
 - c. Hamad told us that his identity card would be taken from him at the police station.
7. " The company did very good business last year ." (**Change into indirect speech**)
- a. The manager said that the company was doing very good business the previous year.
 - b. The manager said that did the company very good business last year.
 - c. The manager said that the company had done very good business the previous year.



‘Both and’ connects two subjects, two objects and verbs: {Positive sentences}

1- **Both** Sara **and** Naser enjoy the movie. \Rightarrow (Subjects)

2- She can **both speak and write** Japanese. \Rightarrow (Verbs)

3- Sara enjoyed **both the movie and the popcorn**. \Rightarrow (Objects)

A) Use bothand.....

1- I am travelling this weekend. My sister is travelling this weekend.

.....

2- Mona likes tea with milk. She likes tea with a lot of sugar.

.....

3- My brother played well. He scored two goals.

.....

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

1. Samer went to the party. Saleh went to the party.

(Use: Both....and)

a. Both Samer went to the party and Saleh.

b. Both Samer and Saleh went to the party.

c. Samer and Saleh both went to the party.

2. Samira went shopping with her mother. She bought a new sofa.

(Use: Both....and)

a. Both Samira went shopping with her mother and bought a new sofa.

b. Samira both went shopping with her mother and bought a new sofa.

c. Samira went both shopping with her mother and bought a new sofa.

DO & MAKE

Do	Make
one's best / good / harm / a favour / business / wrong / research / exercise / sport / shopping / one's hair / cooking / homework / experiment	an effort / suggestion / food / coffee / a mess / peace / noise / plans / a promise / money / an excuse / an exception / arrangements / a telephone call / a decision / a mistake / a meal / a problem / a fortune / a speech

Complete the sentences using the verbs do or make. In many cases, you will need to change the form of the verb.

- I don't know why he's not.....progress with his English.
- Good students hate.....spelling mistakes.
- She'll have her hair.....before she goes to the party.
- Don't.....so much fuss.
- They..... fun of her because she couldn't pronounce the word correctly.
- Could you please..... me a favor?
- Those two companies don't like to..... business with each other.
- They.....a great effort to get what they wanted.

Conjunctions



Fill in the spaces using one of the following relative in brackets : -

(if – what – where – when – who)

- I asked Ali.....to meet tonight in the café .
- I asked my friends.....they were going to spend their vacation .
- My mother asked me to guess.....was our guest to the party tonight .
- We asked the guests.....they preferred : tea or coffee .
- My brother asked me..... I could help him do his homework .

unit7 lesson7&8



Words	Arabic Meaning	Definition
admiration (n)	إعجاب	respect and warm approval
affection (n.)	حب / عاطفة	a gentle feeling of fondness or liking
ailment (n.)	مرض / داء	an illness , typically a minor one
bestow (v.)	يمنح / يهب / يعطي	confer or present (an honour right , or gift)
deserve (v.)	يستحق / يهب	to do something or have or show qualities worthy of (reward or punishment)
due (adj.)	مستحق / مطلوب	expected at or planned for at a certain time
fatal (adj.)	قاتل / مميت	causing death
life expectancy (n.)	متوسط العمر (المتوقع)	the average period that a person may expect to live
reverence (n.)	توقير / احترام	deep respect for someone or something

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

1- Mothers always have great.....for their children.

- a) ailment b) affection c) vicinity d) blizzard

2- Scientists.....our respect for their inventions.

- a) admire b) bestow c) deserve d) conceal

3- Giving rewards is a way to show our.....for the others.

- a) dispute b) excuse c) admiration d) ailment

4- What time is the plane.....?

- a) due b) fatal c) cardiovascular d) integral

B) Answer the following question:

1. Why has life expectancy increased in the modern world?

.....

.....

C) Translate the following into good English:

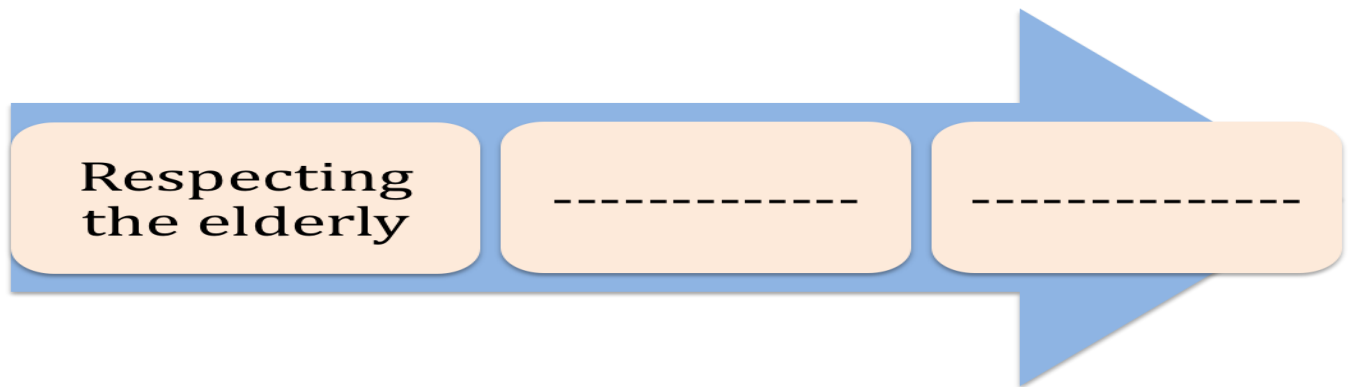
1. وصل متوسط العمر الآن إلي معدل 78 عاما .

2. يؤكد الطب الحديث أن الكثير من الأمراض التي كانت تعتبر قاتلة في الماضي ، يمكن علاجها الآن بسهولة.

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C) Complete the following diagram:



D) Write a short paragraph about the best ways to show respect to the elderly :

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An Argumentative Essay(120m)

There is a suggestion from few businessmen for building a geriatric home in each area.

Some people think that geriatric homes are the best place where elderly can be treated well while others say that it's their kids responsibility to care about them psychologically and physically.

In not less than 14 sentences (160 words), **plan and write an argumentative essay discussing the two points of view and stating your own opinion..**

Outline(20)

Introduction:.....

.....

Body 1:

.....

.....

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Body 2:

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.....

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Conclusion:.....

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[illegible]

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Unit 8 lesson 1&2



Words	Arabic Meaning	Definition
almond (n.)	اللوز	the tree that produces a flat pale nut with brown skin that tastes sweet.
depopulation (n.)	تناقص عدد السكان	the process of the number of people reducing in an area.
deserted (adj.)	مهجور	abandoned , neglected.
export (n.)	صادرات / تصدير	the selling and sending out goods to other countries
graduated (adj.)	مقسم إلي مستويات	divided into different levels
infrastructure (n.)	البنية التحتية	the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities
overcrowding (n.)	مكتظ / مزدحم بالسكان	the process of filling an area beyond what is usual or comfortable
public services (n.)	الخدمات العامة	a service that is run for the benefit of the general public
reverse (v.)	يعكس (يرجع للوراء)	to make (something the opposite of what it was).
rural (adj.)	ريفي / قروي	in , relating to , or characteristic of the country rather than the town.
socioeconomic (adj.)	اجتماعي اقتصادي	relating to or connected with the interaction of social and economic factors.
unemployment (n.)	بطالة	the state of being jobless.
vacant (adj.)	فارغ / خالي	(of premises) having no fixtures, furniture, or inhabitants; empty
vice versa (adv.)	والعكس صحيح	with the main items in the preceding statement the other way around

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

(overcrowding – socioeconomic – rural - vice versa- reversed – infrastructure)

- 1- Migration is considered a/an.....problem.
- 2- Our school bus takes me everyday to the school and.....
- 3- Building new cities needs strong.....
- 4- The driver.....his direction to avoid the crash.
- 5- The public services in areas should be certainly improved.

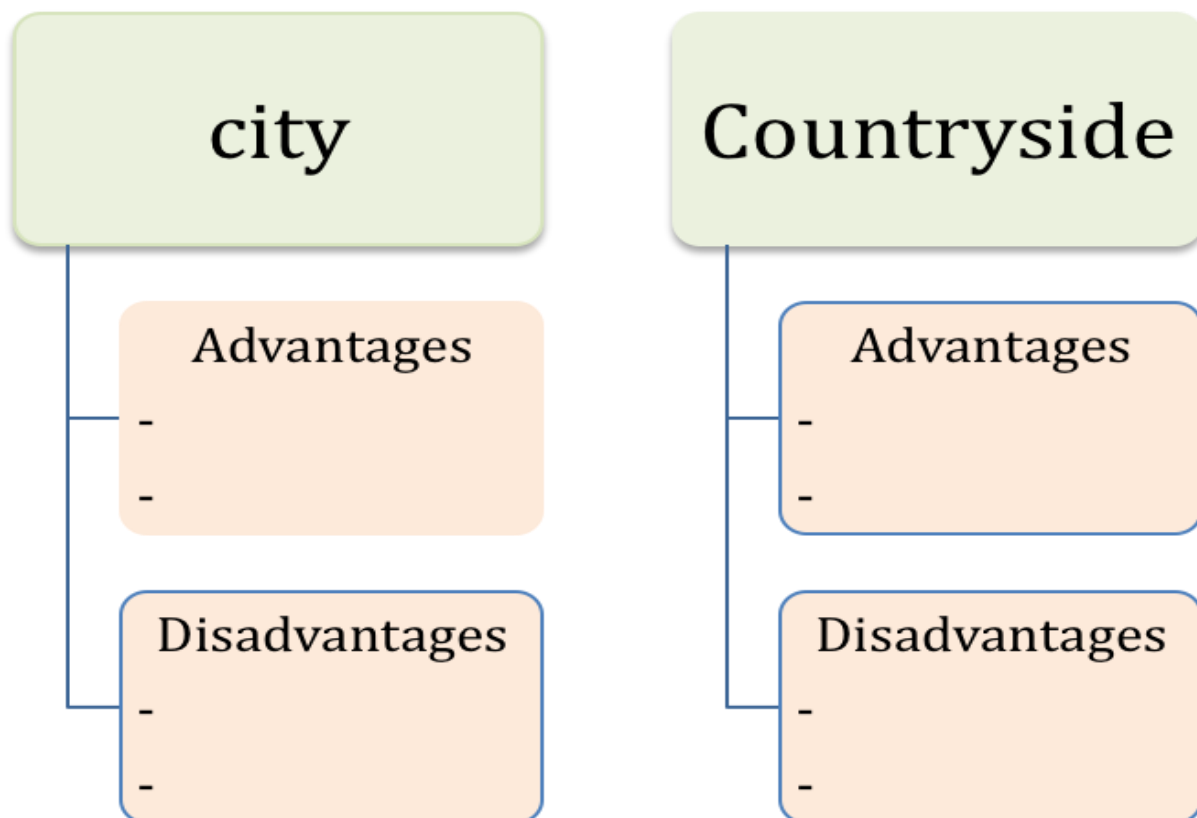
B) Translate the following into good English:

1. ازداد معدل الهجرة من الريف الى المدينة في بلاد عديدة نظرا للسعي لحياة افضل.

2. ولكن في اوربا يحدث العكس فالكثير من كبار السن يتركون المدينة هربا من الازدحام و سعيًا للإسترخاء.

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Unit 8 lesson 4&5

Words	Arabic Meanings	Meanings in English
astounded (adj.)	مذهلاً بشدة / صدم	shock or greatly surprise
bump into (ph.v.)	يقابل صدفة	to meet by chance
densely (adv.)	بكتافة / بإفراط	closely compacted in substance
disturbance (n.)	إزعاج / قلق	the interruption of a settled and peaceful condition
embarrassed (adj.)	يشعر بالإحراج	feeling or showing shame
far and wide (exp.)	من كل مكان / من كل حدب و صوب	over a large area
glamour (n.)	سحر / فتنة / بهجة	an attractive and exciting quality
hub (n.)	مركز نشاط / المحور	center of activity
hustle and bustle (exp.)	حيوية ونشاط / صخب	activity , liveliness
metropolis (n.)	مدينة كبرى / العاصمة	densely populated city
narrate (v.)	يقص / يحكي / يروي	give a spoken or written account of
odds and ends (exp.)	الخردوات	bits and pieces
pluck up the courage (exp.)	يستجمع شجاعته	make an effort to do something that frightens one
tranquil (adj.)	ساكن / هادئ	calm , free from disturbance

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

(astounded- hub - densely-plucked up the courage- disturbances –narrated)

- 1- His misbehavior always causes.....for the others .
- 2- The audience were.....at her amazing performance.
- 3- Japan is an industrial.....of the world.
- 4- Cairo is a/an.....populated city. Millions of people live there.
- 5- King Henry's troops.....and defeated the French.

UNIT: 8 GRAMMAR

Inverted sentence

- An inverted sentence is a sentence in which the (verb) comes before the (subject /noun).

The form is (the inverted word + auxiliary + subject + main verb)

1 2 3 4

Examples:

- Not only** did they rob you, **but** they **also** smashed everything.
- Never** have I been more insulted!
- Seldom** has he seen any stranger.
- Rarely** have I seen such a brilliant goal.
- Scarcely** had I got out of bed **when** the doorbell rang.
- Hardly** had the opera started **when** people began to walk out.
- No sooner** had he finished dinner, **than** she walked in the door.
- Little** did he understand the situation.
- Had** he **understood** the problem, he wouldn't have committed those mistakes. (**If conditional type 3**)

-**So** strange was the situation **that** I couldn't sleep.

➡ 'So + adjective ... that' combines with the verb 'to be'.

A) Do as shown in brackets:

1-We had hardly started when it began to rain.

Hardly.....(Complete)

2-I have seldom heard such beautiful singing.

Seldom(Complete)

3- I shall never forget your kindness.

.....(Begin with: Never)

4-We had no sooner left the house than it exploded.

..... (Make Inversion)

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

1. Sami has seldom watched fiction movies. (Begin with: Seldom)

a. Seldom has Sami watched fiction movies.

b. Seldom Sami has watched fiction movies.

c. Seldom had Sami watched fiction movies.

2. I couldn't get the full mark because the exam was so difficult. (Begin with : So)

a. So I couldn't get the full mark that the exam was difficult.

b. So difficult was the exam that I couldn't get the full mark.

c. So difficult the exam was that I couldn't get the full mark.

3. The weather is so nice that we want to go out.

(Begin with: So)

a. So is the weather nice that we want to go out.

b. So the weather is nice that we want to go out.

c. So nice is the weather that we want to go out.

4. As soon as she had finished her work, I phoned her.

(Begin with: No sooner)

a. No sooner had she finished her work than I phoned her.

b. No sooner had she finished her work ,I phoned her.

c. No sooner she had finished her work than I phoned her.

5. She had scarcely done her housework when she went shopping. **(Begin with: Scarcely)**

a. Scarcely he had done her housework when she went shopping.

b. Scarcely had he done her housework when she went shopping.

c. Scarcely had he done her housework than she went shopping.

6.He not only helps me to manage our time ,but he also arranges my agenda.

(Begin with: Not only)

a. Not only does he help me to manage our time ,but he also arranges my agenda.

b. Not only he does help me to manage our time ,but he also arranges my agenda.

c. Not only he helps me to manage our time ,but he also arranges my agenda.

7. She has never flown by a plane.

(Begin with: Never)

a. Never had she flown by a plane.

b. Never she has flown by a plane.

c. Never has she flown by a plane.

unit 8 lesson 7&8

Words	Arabic Meanings	Meanings in English
advantageous (adj.)	مميز / مفيد	a condition or circumstance that puts one in a favorable or superior position
leafy (adj.)	مورق / كثير الاوراق	having or characterized by much foliage because of an abundance of trees or bushes
make it your own (exp.)	من صنعك	change something in your own possession so that you reflect your personality and character
palatial (adj.)	فخم / ملكي	resembling a palace in being spacious and splendid
picturesque (adj.)	رائع / فاتن / خلاب	visually attractive , esp. in a quaint or pretty style
residents' parking (n.)	مواقف خاصة بمنطقة سكنية	parking space reserved specifically for residents of a particular area

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

{ advantageous \ residents' parking \ make it \ picturesque \ leafy }

- 1- Eating.....vegetables is good for health.
- 2- Nature is full of.....views that make us enjoy our life.
- 3- The car wasn't good but she couldher own.
- 4- Her experience placed her in a/an.....position to apply for the job.
- 5- Before renting a flat, I ask about thefirst.

B- Answer the following question :

- 1-What are the characteristics you are looking forward to when choosing a place to live in?

.....

.....

An Argumentative Essay(120m)

Lots of young villagers like to live in the city leaving their homelands.

Some people think that living in the city is advantageous while others believe that it has many disadvantages.

In not less than 14 sentences (160 words), **plan and write an argumentative essay discussing the two arguments and stating your own opinion.**

Outline(20)

Introduction:.....

.....

Body 1:.....

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Body 2:

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Conclusion:.....

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Write your topic here (100)

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Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paraphrasing and number of sentences	Spelling	Grammar	Handwriting, spacing and punctuation	Changing format	Total
60	10	10	10	10	-20	100

Unit 9 lesson 1&2



Words	Arabic Meanings	Meanings in English
competent (adj.)	كفو / أهل ل	having the necessary ability, knowledge or skill to do something successfully.
cooking (n.)	فن الطبخ	the practice or skill of preparing and cooking food
custom-made (adj.)	صنع خصيصا للزبون	made to a particular customer's order
fix (v.)	يصلح	to repair something that is broken or not working properly
mail-order (n.)	طلبية بريدية طلبية عن طريق البريد	the selling of goods to customers by mail , generally involving selection from a special catalogue
mass-produced (adj.)	إنتاج بالجملة	produced in large quantities by an automated mechanical process
unique (adj.)	فريد / متميز / لا مثيل له	being the only one of its kind ; unlike anything else
unusual (adj.)	غير عادي / نادر	not habitually or commonly occurring or done
workshop (n.)	ورشة	a room or building in which goods are manufactured or repaired

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

- 1-..... books offer new ways of making meals.
a) Mail order b) Workshop c) Cookery d) Platform
- 2- Perfection of.....products is greatly needed
a) custom-made b) ungentlemanly c) immobile d) palatial
- 3-Each person's genetic code is.....except in the case of identical twins.
a) competent b) unique c) mass-produced d) tranquil
- 4-We held a.....to discuss an important issue.
a) mail order b) cookery c) platform d) workshop
- 5-They couldn't.....my old tablet, so I bought a new one.
a) fix b) appoint c) resign d) socialize

B- Answer the following question:

- 1- How have pastimes and leisure activities changed in the modern world?

.....
.....

C. Translate the following into good English:

1. اعتاد اجدادنا على قضاء اوقات فراغهم في اشياء مفيدة مثل صناعة الاشغال اليدوية و تصليح السيارات.
2. اما نحن فنستطيع التسوق واستخدام الاجهزة الذكية في اوقات فراغنا.

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

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

{ promote \ contemporary \ craftsmen \ parallel \ platform \ seamlessly }

- 1- The plates are hand painted by our finest.....
- 2- She stepped up onto the..... and started her lecture .
- 3- We are interested in our.....literature.
- 4- The international conferences.....peace among nations.
- 5- She discussed the topic.....

B- Answer the following questions:

1. Mention some new purposes that Bayt Lothan serve.

.....
.....

2. Why do most people prefer restoring old buildings than building new ones?

.....
.....

C. Translate the following into good English:

1. يوجد في الكويت العديد من المباني القديمة التي تخدم اهداف حديثة.

2. نستطيع حضور ورش عمل والاستمتاع بمعرض الفنون في بيت لودان.

.....
.....



Unit 9 lesson4&5

Words	Arabic Meanings	Meanings in English
below par (exp.)	دون المستوى / اقل من المعدل	something which is inferior
call the shots (exp.)	يتخذ الرأي / القرار الأخير	to make the important decision ; to direct the project
immobile (adj.)	ثابت / جامد	Motionless
neck and neck (exp.)	متكافئان / علي نفس المستوى	evenly matched
put to (ph. v.)	يسال / يستفسر	to ask someone a question ,especially about something
snooker (n.)	لعبة السنوكر نوع من أنواع لعبة البلياردو	a game played with cues on a billiard table in which the players use a cue ball (white) to pocket the other balls
substandard (adj.)	دون المستوى	below the usual or required standard
toe the line (exp.)	يتمثل للأوامر	to accept the authority , principles , or policies of a particular group , esp. under pressure
ungentlemanly (adv.)	بشكل شائن او غير مهذب	Dishonorable

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

{ toe the line \ below par \ calls the shots \ immobile \ neck and neck \ put to }

- 1- There is no need to fight, both of you are.....
- 2- They weren't satisfied with the hotel. It was.....
- 3- During the national anthem, all the students stood.....
- 4- I have a question I want to you.
- 5- You should do what the manager says. He's the one who.....
- 6- Soldiers should.....of their leaders.

The causative verbs



Causative verbs show that somebody is indirectly responsible for an action. The subject doesn't perform the action itself, but causes someone else to do it instead.

For example:

- Yesterday I had my hair cut.

I didn't cut my own hair, but I made someone else do it for me instead.

1-Have: Have is a common causative verb. Instead of doing something ourselves, we "have" someone else do it instead. It has the following form:



The verb "have" + object + past participle.

For example:

- I had my jacket cleaned yesterday.

- She has her computer fixed.

2- Get:  **Get** is often used instead of have.

For example: -He will get his room painted.

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

1 - I..... a fortnight ago by BMW Company.

a. service my car b. had my car serviced c. my car is serviced d. was servicing my car

2 - I'm going to have my garden.....

a. fixed b. had fixed c. fixes d. fixing

3 - I.....my phone repaired after dropping it.

a. had b. had to c. will have d. have

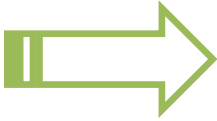
4 - She frequently needs to.....

a. her hair cut b. have her hair cut c. her hair has been cut d. has cut her hair

5 - He.....while he was away on holiday

a. fenced his villa b. was fencing his villa c. has his villa fenced d. had his villa fenced

Used to



We use 'used to' for something that happened regularly in the past but no longer happens.

Examples:

- 1- My brother **used to smoke** a packet a day but he stopped two years ago.
- 2- Fahed **used to travel** a lot in his job but now, since his promotion, he doesn't.
- 3- I **used to drive** to work but now I take the bus.
- 4- I **didn't use to like** my teacher but now I do.

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

1. My cousins used to visit us a lot when we were kids,.....? (Question Tag)

- a. My cousins used to visit us a lot when we were kids, **did they ?**
- b. My cousins used to visit us a lot when we were kids, **didn't they ?**
- c. My cousins used to visit us a lot when we were kids, **don't they ?**

2. We (use to) wake up late in the previous vacation. (Correct the verb)

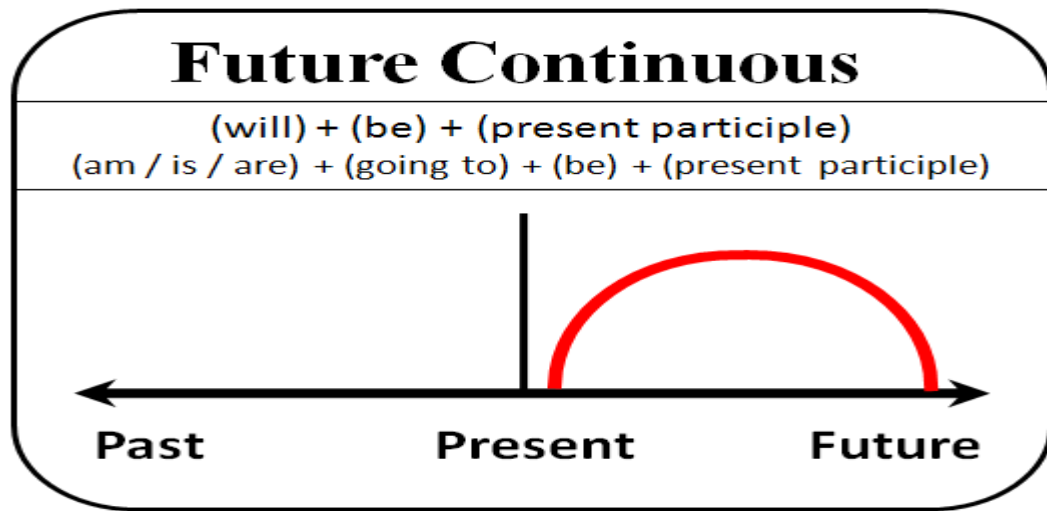
- a. We are used to wake up late in the previous vacation.
- b. We use to wake up late in the previous vacation.
- c. We used to wake up late in the previous vacation.

3.They used to travel to European countries. (Make a negative)

- a. They didn't use to travel to European countries.
- b. They don't use to travel to European countries.
- c. They are not used to travel to European countries.

4.He used to drive very fast when he was a college student. (Make a question)

- a. How did he use to drive when he was a college student?
- b. How did he use to drive when he was a college student?
- c. How did he use to drive when he was a college student?



➡ The future continuous tense expresses action at a **particular moment** in the future. The action will start before that moment but it will not have finished at that moment.

Examples:

- Tomorrow I will start work at 2pm and stop work at 6pm.
- Don't call me tomorrow between ten and eleven I'll **be having** an interview then.
- At 4pm tomorrow, I will be working.
- This time next year, **you'll probably be attending** university.
- My plane departs at nine tomorrow, so **I'll be flying** to New York at this hour tomorrow.
- I **will be playing** tennis at 10ammorrow.

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

- 1.It will be raining when you return home. (Make a negative)
- a. It won't be raining when you return home.
- b. It can't be raining when you return home.
- c. It wouldn't be raining when you return home.

2. I will be watching the T.V at 10 p.m tonight. **(Make a question)**
- a. When you will be watching the T.V?
 - b. When will you be watching the T.V?
 - c. When will you watch the T.V?
3. They (not play)X-box at 7 tomorrow. **(Correct the verb)**
- a . They do not play X-box at 7 tomorrow.
 - b . They have not played X-box at 7 tomorrow.
 - c . They won't be playing X-box at 7 tomorrow.
4. She will be sleeping when you telephone her early tomorrow. **(Make a negative)**
- a. She will not be sleeping when you telephone her early tomorrow.
 - b. She wouldn't sleep when you telephone her early tomorrow.
 - c. She can't sleep when you telephone her early tomorrow.
- 5.We (have)dinner when the film starts. **(Correct the verb)**
- a. We have had dinner when the film starts.
 - b. We will be having dinner when the film starts.
 - c. We had dinner when the film starts.
6. She will be studying English at 7 p.m tomorrow. **(Make a question)**
- a. What will she be studying at 7 p.m tomorrow?
 - b. What she will be studying at 7 p.m tomorrow?
 - c. What will she study at 7 p.m tomorrow?

Unit 9 lesson 7 & 8

Words	Arabic Meaning	Meanings in English
appoint (v.)	يعين / يوظف	to choose someone for a position or job
bill (n.)	مشروع قانون	a written proposal for a new law, which is brought to a parliament so that it can be discussed
biography (n.)	سيرة حياة	an account of someone's life written by someone else
customarily (adv.)	بشكل معتاد	usually , habitually
degree (n.)	مؤهل أو شهادة جامعية	a course of study at a university or college , or the qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed the course
doctorate (n.)	درجة دكتوراه	a university degree of the highest level
master's degree (n.)	درجة الماجستير	a degree such as an MA that you can get by studying for a year or 2 years after your first degree
minister (n.)	وزير	a political who is in charge of a government department
parliament (n.)	البرلمان / مجلس النواب	the group of people who are elected to make a country's laws and discuss important national affairs
portfolio (n.)	حقيبة وزارية / منصب الوزير	the work that a particular government official is responsible for
resign (v.)	يستقيل	to officially announce that you have decided to leave your job or an organization
whereas (conj.)	حيث أن / في حين	in contrast or comparison with the fact that

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

{ appointed \ doctorate \ biography \ customarily \ resigned }

1- He is a clever student. He's got a/an..... in medicine.

2- The government has.....new ministers.

3- We.....get gather on Fridays.

4- My sister is fond of reading the.....of Shakespeare.

5- My uncle had got bored of his job ,so he

B- Answer the following question:

1-"Massouma Al _Mubarak is a pride to all the Kuwaitis especially the Kuwaiti Women. Expain.

.....

.....

C. Translate the following into good English:

1 . معصومة المبارك هي اول امرأة عينت كوزيرة ونجحت مع ثلاث نساء في الحصول علي مقاعد في الانتخابات
البرلمانية الكويتية.

.....

.....

An Argumentative Essay(120m)

Leisure activities can improve our physical and mental fitness.

Some people think our ancestors used to spend their pastimes fruitfully while others say that we are luckier than them as we have many great leisure activities.

In not less than 14 sentences (160 words), **plan and write an argumentative essay discussing the two arguments and stating your own opinion..**

Outline(20)

Introduction:.....

.....

Body 1:

.....

.....

.....

Body 2:

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion:.....

.....

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting or typing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

Grade 12 (M 3) prepared by Jihan Assad & Eman Salama | Page 38

Set book questions

Unit 7

1. How can you keep physically fit?

-We can keep physically fit by eating healthy food and practicing sports.

2. Why is being active physically important for a long life? OR/ Keeping active for a long time has its long and short term benefits. Mention some.

- Because it keeps your muscles supple. It increases energy and helps us sleep well.

3. Why is being active mentally important for a long life?

- Because it helps us to have sharp and quick thinking. It improves our memory.

4. How can you keep mentally fit?

- We can keep mentally fit by reading books and playing crossword puzzles.

5. Why is it rare to find geriatric homes in Kuwait or in the Arab World? OR Family values are an important part of Middle Eastern lifestyles. Explain.

-Islam teaches children to honour their parents. Muslims should respect the elderly and take care of them.

6. How can we show gratitude and respect to the elderly?

- We can show gratitude by helping them do simple tasks and by holding doors open or standing when someone enters a room.

7. Exactly how much sleep depends on several factors. Mention some.

-The factors are age, daily routine, the quality of sleep and genetic make-up.

8. In your opinion how do we know if we are getting enough sleep or not? OR Mention some signs that you need more sleep.

-The signs of lack of sleep are shown when we feel drowsy during the day or when we are unable to concentrate at school.

9. How does sleep affect your lifestyle ?

-Sleeping refreshes our brains. Sufficient sleep helps us relax.

10. According to the National Sleep Foundation (NSF), Why is it essential to get enough sleep? OR Why is sleep important?

-Sleep helps the brain to retain new information in the memory. It helps us not to gain weight and it enhances immune system.

11. What problems will happen due to the lack of sleep ?

-People might gain weight and they might fall asleep during the daytime due to lack of sleep.

12. How we sleep affects us greatly. Discuss.

-Shallow sleepers wake up tired whereas deep sleepers wake up refreshed.

Unit 8

1. Why do many people move from the country to live in the city?

- They move from the country to the city to find better paid jobs and to enjoy better life conditions.

2. What are the advantages and the disadvantages of living in a city?

Advantages	Disadvantages
-There are lots of job opportunities.	-Cities are always overcrowded.
-Services are handy and available.	-Air is polluted.

3. What is meant by Rural Depopulation? What can it lead to?

-It means leaving country areas to live in cities. Rural depopulation can lead to overcrowding in cities, deserted country areas and socioeconomic problems.

4. Who now lives in deserted villages and country areas? Why?

- Rich people live in villages as they like to spend holidays or weekends there.
- They go there to escape from noise, pollution and tension of city life.

5. Why do you think farming has become less profitable in recent years?

- Farming has become less profitable because of the modern technology and the cheap imports from other countries.

6. What are the characteristics of the perfect place for most people to live in?

- Some characteristics of the perfect place for many people are, it should overlook a green area, it should be in a quiet and calm area and there should be a residents' parking.

Unit 9

1. List some of leisure activities people enjoyed in the past and some they enjoy nowadays.

leisure activities in the past	leisure activities nowadays
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They used to read.• They used to fish.• They used to go camping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They can go to the cinema.• They can go to the shopping centre.• They can play video games.

2. Mention some skills which were common in the past but are unusual now.

- They were laundry, childcare, car wash and haircuts

3. How is a biography different from an autobiography?

A biography is an account of someone's life written by someone else.

Autobiography is an account of someone's life written by oneself.

4. Mention the details that a biography could include:

- It should include personal details, physical description and personal life achievements.

5. Mention the important achievements of Massouma Al-Mubarak:

- She's the Kuwait's first female minister. She's the Kuwait's first female to enter the Kuwait Parliament.

Focus on

1. Mention some of the classic Kuwaiti games. Or Name 2 of the old Kuwaiti games?

- They were Dawama and Amber.

2. How do people spend their free time nowadays?

-They can play computer games and chat on the internet.

3. What were the characteristics of the games of the past?

- They involved groups playing together and used items from their everyday life, such as shells, rocks and sand.

4. Why is it so important to keep in touch with ones past?

- Keeping in touch with one's past is important to keep our culture and to know how our ancestors lived in the past.

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1-Your sister is having an interview for a new job next week.

.....

2- Your father won't let you complete your studies abroad.

.....

3- Your friend says that listening to the elderly is a simple way to show our respect.

.....

4-Your teacher asks you why you would like to live in the city.

.....

5-Your sister says that surfing the net is a waste of time.

.....

6-Your friend drives very fast and doesn't follow the traffic rules.

.....

7-Someone offers to help you to organize a party.

.....

8- Someone asks you about your opinion of distant learning.

.....

9- Your classmate helped you to do your homework.

.....

10- Your teacher asks you about the biography you have read or you would like to read.

.....

11-Your friend asked you about the most activity you like to do in your leisure time.

.....

Summary Making (1)

When you're away from home, your parents expect you to be responsible for yourself and this includes taking care of your own finances. To manage your money sensibly, you need a plan to work with. write down your allowance and expenses for the month. What you are doing is actually budgeting your income. Make sure that you set aside a small amount for your savings. One way of cutting cost is eating in. It is cheaper than eating out. Moreover, by cooking your own meals, you have greater control over what you eat. If you know of friends who live in the same area as you, you might want to consider driving to college together. When you shop for household items, compare prices from one shop to another before making your purchase.

In four sentences of your own, write about how you can manage your finances when you are away from home.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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)

Summary Making (2)

Osteoporosis, a disease mainly affecting older women, is caused by several factors. One of them is the lack of calcium in one's diet. A calcium-rich diet such as one that consists of dairy products can provide the body with the calcium it requires. Women who live sedentary lives should exercise more in order to maintain their bones. Women who have their ovaries removed suffer from a lack of estrogen, a hormone that slows down the wasting of bones. Estrogen replacement therapy increases the hormone in their bodies and reduces the risk of bone fracture. Research indicates that cigarette smoking may lead to bone loss and an increased risk of fracture. An inactive lifestyle can increase your risk for osteoporosis. High-impact exercises can help build and maintain bone mass. Certain medications increase the chances of developing osteoporosis. Family history of the condition is another cause for some women.

In four sentences of your own, write about the factors that might cause Osteoporosis.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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)

Reading Comprehension

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

Doctors say that there are several kinds of headaches. Each kind begins in a different place and needs different treatment. Some of these headaches start with a change in vision or sight. The person sees wavy lines, black dots, or white spots in front of the eyes. This is a warning that a headache is coming. The headache occurs on only one side of the head. The vision is blurred and the person may vomit from the pain. These headaches are called the migraine headaches. They are more frequent in women than men. Sleep is the best cure for **them**.

Cluster headaches, which also start in the arteries, are called cluster headaches because they come in clusters or groups. A cluster headache lasts only for two hours and then goes away. At the beginning of the cluster headache, the eyes become red and watery. There is a steady pain in the head. Men have more cluster headaches than women do.

The muscle headache, which starts in the muscles in the neck or forehead, is caused by tension. When the person becomes nervous about something, or has problems at work, or at school, or at home, the neck and head muscles become tense and the headache starts. A muscle headache usually starts in the morning and gets worse as the hours pass. There is a steady pain, pressure and a bursting feeling. Usually, aspirin doesn't help a muscle very much.

How do doctors treat headaches? If a person has frequent headaches, the doctor first has to decide what kind they are. Medicine can help, but there are other ways to treat them. The doctor asks the patient to analyze his or her daily living patterns. A change in diet or an increase in exercise might stop the headaches. If the patient realizes that difficulties at home, or at work, or at school are causing the tension, it might be possible to make changes and decrease these problems.

Psychological problems and even medicine for another physical problem can cause headache. The doctor has to discuss and **analyse** all these patterns of the patient's life. A headache can be also a signal of a more serious problem. So, patients should realize that there is no magic cure for headaches, but doctors can control most of them. **(Test Bank:21)**

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

1- The best title for this passage would be:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Headaches: Types and Treatments | b. Research about Headaches |
| c. Experimented Cures and Treatments | d. Dangerous and Fatal Headaches |

2- The underlined word "them" in the paragraph (1) refers to:

- a. migraine headaches
- b. women
- c. men
- d. white spots

3- The antonym of the underlined word "*analyse*" in the paragraph (5) is :

- a. complete
- b. fight
- c. shake
- d. diagnose

4- The main idea of the paragraph (4) can be:

- a. The ways doctors follow to treat headaches.
- b. Doing exercises might stop the headaches.
- c. Some difficulties are causing headache.
- d. The daily living patterns of patients with headaches.

5- According to the passage, one of the following statements is NOT TRUE:

- a. Muscle headache can start at any time and get worse in morning.
- b. Sometimes physical problems stand behind causing headache.
- c. Migraine headache occurs only on one side of the head.
- d. Sleep can help relieving some kinds of headaches.

B) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6- Why should patients realize that there is no magic cure for headaches?

.....

7- How do doctors treat headaches?

.....

8- There are several kinds of headaches. Mention three.

.....

9- What is the main reason of muscle headache?

.....