

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية

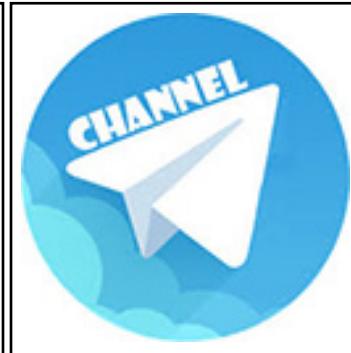


هشام السخاوي

الملف كتاب دعم وتقوية شامل للمنهج

موقع المناهج ↔ ملفات الكويت التعليمية ↔ الصف الحادي عشر الأدبي ↔ لغة انجلزية ↔ الفصل الثاني

روابط موقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر الأدبي



روابط مواد الصف الحادي عشر الأدبي على تلغرام

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر الأدبي والمادة لغة انجلزية في الفصل الثاني

عرض تحليلي لمخططات المنهج

1

دليل قواعد اللغة الوحدات السابعة إلى العاشرة

2

مراجعة شاملة لقواعد ومهارات

3

نموذج اختبار قراءة استيعابي قصة نجاح شخصية في الإقلاع عن التدخين

4

قائمة مفردات المنهج

5

Dazzling

موقع
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Grade 11

ННН

2022-2023

Second Term

أ. هشام السحاوي

Name:.....

Class: 11 /

Module 3: The Media Unit 7**Module 3: The Media****Media****Advantages****Disadvantages**

- It gives us the latest news.
- It lets us know successful achievements in the country.
- It acts as a deterrent to corrupt practices.
- It promotes social problems like literacy, divorce and adoption.

- It can encourage negative or destructive thinking.
- It glorifies certain issues.
- It makes heroes out of ordinary people.
- It changes people's opinions.
- It might encourage violence.

Broadcasting**What?**

is creating audio and video program content and distributing it to people.

The History of Radio &TV

radio waves were produced. Then, the first radio was built.

Broadcast in Kuwait

Kuwait's official media follows a flexible policy base on mutual cooperation and respect for other countries' affairs.

The early radios were in large wooden cases which were heavy to lift. **Transistors** were smaller.

The first TV sets were expensive, had small screens with black and white pictures. Then **colour and digital TVs** gave people a wider choice of channels.

Media in Kuwait is one of the most vocal and transparent media in the Arab World. The Kuwaiti constitution guarantees freedom of the press within the limits of the law.

Lesson 1 & 2 /

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- broadcast (n.)	إذاعة	7- film industry (n.)	صناعة الأفلام
2- collectively (adv.)	بجماعية - بشكل تعاوني	8- invention (n.)	اختراع
3- digital (adj.)	رقمي	9- set (n.)	جهاز
4- dispatch (v.)	يرسل تقرير	10- station (n.)	محطة إذاعة و إرسال
5- entertainment (n.)	تسليية - ترفيه	11- transistor (n.)	راديو ترانزستور
6- evolve (v.)	ينمو - يتتطور	12-video recorder (n.)	مسجل فيديو

From a, b, c and d choose the right option:

1. I'm carrying a/an _____ because I like listening to music while walking.
 a- transistor www.kw.com.kw b- film industry c- entertainment d- station

2. She is using a _____ to record her birthday party.
 a- station b- transistor c- video recorder d- set

3. TV channels have invaded our homes. I think they have also damaged the _____
 a-transistor b- film industry c- telegraph d- set

4. Almost all homes have at least one TV
 a-transistor b- film industry c- telegraph d- set

5. I work for a commercial radio.....
 a-station b- film industry c- telegraph d- set

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1. Early TV sets and Radios were different from nowadays. How?

2. How were messages delivered before the invention of radio waves?

3. " Kuwait's official media follows a flexible policy." Discuss.

(What do you think Kuwait's official media is based on?)

Lesson 3 Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- adversely (adv.)	بعداوة	4-glorify (v.)	يُعْظَمُ - يُعْظَمُ
2- dedication (n.)	تَكْرِيسٌ - تَخْصِيصٌ	5- innumerable (adj.)	لَا يُحْصَى - لَا يُعْدَدُ
3- deterrent (n.)	رَادِعٌ - مَانِعٌ	6- remote (adj.)	بَعِيدٌ

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words:

(deterrent / adversely / glorify / innumerable / dedication / remote)

1. They always _____ Diana for her good deeds.
2. I can't count all the famous battles of Arab Muslims. They're _____
3. The media can _____ affect our minds.
4. Media should act as a _____ to negative practices.
5. I'd like to live in a _____ place, far from noise and pollution.
6. He was promoted due to his _____ to work.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1. Media has two faces one good and one bad. Explain.

2. Give a real example that affirms the freedom of the press in Kuwait.

3. Media can be used to promote social issues such as

Lessons 4 \ 5 & 6 Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- bring about (ph. v.)	يُتَسَبِّبُ فِي حدوث	8- Telecommunication(n.)	الاتصال عن بعد
2- demonstrate (v.)	يُعرِضُ \ يُوضِّحُ	9- teleprinter (n.)	طَبَاعَةً تَعْمَلُ عن بعد
3- disappointing (adj.)	محبط \ مُخِيبٌ لِآمَالٍ	10- tension (n.)	توتر
4- half (n.)	النَّصْفُ \ شُوَطٌ	11- transatlantic (adj.)	عَابِرُ الأَطْلَسِيِّ
5- potential (n.)	قدراتٌ كامنةٌ	12- victory (n.)	نصر
6- prominent (adj.)	بارزٌ \ شَهِيرٌ	13- Zealous (adj.)	متحمس
7- resident (n.)	مُقِيمٌ	14- reveal (v.)	يُكَشِّفُ - يُفْشِي سِرَا

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(brought about/ zealous/ demonstrate/ resident / tension/potential)

1. We must support him to let him reveal his real _____
2. Mr. Adel always tries to _____ his lessons in an attractive way.
3. I don't know that man. Is he a new _____ in the area?
4. Unfortunately, the _____ players didn't win the match yesterday.
5. These two neighbouring countries have a great _____ and hate between them.
6. Their great achievements _____ many good events.

Grammar

Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns

Who

Usage

Used for people

Which

Used for things and animals

Whose

Used for possessions of people, animals

Whom

Used for people when the person is the object of the verb

That

Used for people, things, and animals

Examples

Someone

Verb

- The woman **who** called yesterday wants to buy the house.

Something

- Did you see the letter **which** came today?
- I love the puppy **which** is jumping at the kitchen.

Someone Noun

- He's a man **whose** opinion I respect.
- She's the student **whose** handwriting is the best in my class.

Someone Subject

- The author **whom** you criticized in your review has written a letter in reply.

- The girl **that** we met in France has sent us a card.
- We live in a ground floor flat **that** backs onto a busy street.
- Do you like the cat **that** is sleeping underneath the table?

Why

Refers to reason

Do you know the reason **why** the market is closed today?

When

Refers to time

The day **when** the concert takes place is Saturday.

Where

Refers to places

This is the house **where** my son was born.

Choose the right option:

1. He is the person-----car was stolen.
 a) who b) whose c)which d)when

2. She is the new doctor-----is coming to the hospital next week.
 a) who b) whose c)which d)when

3. She is the journalist-----article was on the front page.
 a) who b) whose c)which d)when

4. This is the chair-----my parents gave to me.
 a) who b) whose c)which d)when

5. We visited the school-----my father taught.
 a) who b) whose c)where d)when

**Lessons 7 & 8****Vocabulary**

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- consume (v.)	يستهلك	4- portable (adj.)	محمول / يمكن حمله
2- electronic device (n.)	جهاز إلكتروني	5- rank (v.)	يصنف / يرتب
3- electronics (n.)	الكترونيات		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(electronics / consume / electronic device / rank / portable)

1. He is working in importing and selling _____
2. It's not an easy job to _____ people in their right places.
3. This new laptop is _____ and it is not big.
4. The Arab countries _____ more than they produce.
5. My father bought a smart _____

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1. “Radio is the theatre of mind.” How far do you agree with this statement?

2. How has the Internet affected the way we consume radio and TV?

The media is known as the fourth pillar of democracy. It has a huge impact on society, both positive and negative.

Write an essay of 4 paragraphs (14 sentences 160 words) discussing The good and the bad faces of Media.

Writing outline

Introduction:



Body 1: anahj.com/kw

Body 2:

Conclusion:

 **Write your topic here**

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Translate into English:

1- كان الراديو قديماً في حاويات خشبية كبيرة وكان من الصعب حملة.

.....

.....

.....

2- أول أجهزة تليفزيونية كانت باهظة الثمن وكانت شاشاتها صغيرة وصورها أبيضاً وأسود.

.....

.....

.....

3- أثر استخدام الانترنت كثيراً على استخدامنا للراديو والتلفاز.

.....

.....

.....

SUMMARY MAKING**Read the following passage, then do as required:**

Addiction to technical novelties has become a new phenomenon of modern civilization. This addiction may become too strong; when people aim all their efforts to get hold of new devices, which are usually not cheap at all. The obsessive wish to buy technical novelties may lead to family conflicts. As a rule, wives strongly object to their husbands' wishes to buy a new plasma TV-set, a super slim laptop or a recordable DVD player, for instance. Psychologists determined that over-indulgence to technical devices may lead to mental disorder. In addition, some individuals waste hours and days examining a new purchase, trying to sort out all of its functions and buttons. The process makes such people forget about everything else, including food.

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

What are the negative effects of addiction to technical novelties?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following Passage carefully, then answer the questions that follows:

These days, computers and information technology are common around the world. Because of this, many words related to computers are used in everyday conversations. For example, almost everyone knows the word "hacker". Hackers are excellent programmers. They can write programmes that are efficient and even artistic.

The term "hacker" was first used at MIT (The Massachusetts Institute of Technology) around 1969. The word "hack" was already in use at MIT to describe student pranks. These were often very creative tricks or jokes. Computers were new to universities at that time, and there were not many computer manuals available. So, the students had to figure things out by themselves. In the process, they often wrote small sections of code to make programmes do what they wanted. This soon became known as "hacking" because the students had to use their creativity, just as they used their creativity for their **pranks**. Because of this history, hackers consider themselves curious people. They use hacking to satisfy their curiosity and to learn new computer skills, but they do not believe in destroying information or causing trouble.

In fact, hackers have a moral belief "Do no harm." They believe it is all right to look into a computer system for any weak points, as long as none of the data is damaged. In addition, they always notify the administrator of the system so that the weakness can be repaired.

On the other hand, some unkind programmers use weaknesses in systems. Hackers call these people "crackers." Crackers are people who break into computer systems for selfish reasons. Sometimes they steal information, and sometimes **they** release viruses into the systems. Hackers are not happy when computer criminals are called hackers.

Hackers are sometimes hired by companies to test computer security. This kind of hacker is called a "white hat." The white hat will try to break into the company's computer system. If he or she finds a way to break in, the company can fix the problem. Crackers also try to break into computer systems, but they are not invited. In recent years, even governments have been hiring hackers to improve national security.

Hackers spend a lot of time developing technology. In fact, if it were not for the hackers, the only products available to computer users would be expensive commercial products from companies like Microsoft. They are those who write the free programmes we download. For example, Netscape Navigator was developed by hackers.

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

1. What is the best title for this passage?

a. Hackers and Crackers	b. Hackers and Computers
c. Hackers and Programmes	d. Hackers and Governments

2. The underlined word “pranks” in the 2 nd paragraph is close in meaning to:

a. students b. sections c. tricks d. programmes

3. The underlined word “they” in the 4 th paragraph refers to:

4. According to the 2nd paragraph, MIT used the word "hack" to describe...

- a. computer manuals.
- b. creative students' pranks.
- c. new computer systems.
- d. new students at universities.

5. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?

- a. To teach readers about the work of the hackers.
- b. To inform readers about the origin of the word “hacker”.
- c. To show readers how crackers help computer companies.
- d. To tell readers about the difference between hackers and crackers.

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

6. In what way can hackers help governments?

7. How are crackers different from hackers?

8. Why do hackers develop programmes like “Netscape Navigator”?

9. Why are hackers called the “white hats”?

Unit 8

Television watching habits



Television

Advantages

Disadvantages

- It develops good habits.
- It develops imagination.
- kids learn family values.
- It enables them to become aware of the positive adult roles.
- Kids can learn new life skills.
- Television can be a teaching aid.
- They can be used as a revision tool
- It can visualize our lessons especially geography and science lessons.

- It can give false and negative messages.
- Kids might escape the real world.
- It can promote inactivity.
- TV causes unhealthy behavior.
- It wastes time.
- It might lead to health problems.

The role of the Family

Not using the it as a baby setter.

Be a role model to their children.

Monitor what their Child(ren) watch on TV.

Encourage their children to do other activities throughout the day.

Turn The it off during mealtime and while doing homework.

Lesson 1 & 2**Vocabulary**

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- age-appropriate (adj.)	المناسب للسن	6- miss out on (ph.v.)	يفوت فرصة
2- channel-surf (v.)	يستعرض القنوات	7- promote (v.)	يشجع / يحفز
3- comedy (n.)	كوميديا / مضحك	8- provoke (v.)	يثير / يغضب
4- inactivity (n.)	خمول	9- tune out (ph.v.)	يتجاهل
5- mentally (adv.)	ذهنيا / عقليا		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(promote \ age-appropriate/ tune out \ inactivity \ mentally \ provoke)

1. It's going to be a tough competition, but I'm _____ prepared for it.
2. This film is not a/an _____ film for the children to watch.
3. The government has pledged to _____ democracy.
4. It was a vicious-looking dog and I didn't want to _____ it.
5. TV can sometimes cause you _____ the real world.
6. Most computer games promote _____ and make children out of shape.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1. " Day-to-day television watching has a considerable social impact on the life of teens ". Explain. (What does age-appropriate TV teach us?)

2. TV is a double-edged weapon. Explain.

Positive effects:

Negative effects:

3. How can we use TV appropriately and avoid its negative effects.

Lesson 3 / Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- accuracy (n.)	دقة	6- prime time (n.)	الوقت الأكثر مشاهدة
2- core programming (n.)	البرنامج الرئيسي	7- staggering (adj.)	مدهش
3- fractional (adj.)	صغير جدا - جزئي	8- teaching aid (n.)	وسيلة تعليمية
4- on average (expr.)	في المعدل الطبيعي	9- visualize (v.)	يتصور/يتخيل
5- Primarily (adv.)	أساسا		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(visualize /primarily/ accuracy/ average/ staggering\teaching aids)

1. Cotton needs hot climate to grow well. It is _____ a summer crop.
2. TV can _____ our lessons.
3. My results have been quite _____ I expected to get higher grades.
4. I think some T.V programmes are valuable _____ as they teach us useful life skills.
5. On almanahj.com/kw, American firms remain the most productive in the world.
6. I think fluency is more important than _____ while speaking.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1. How can TV be a valuable teaching aid?

2. What's wrong with children's TV programmes?

Lesson 4 & 5 / Vocabulary

Word	Translation	Word	Translation
1- get behind with (phr. v.)	يختلف عن	5- get through (phr. v.)	يتواصل مع
2- get down to (phr. v.)	يبدأ بعمل شيء	6- Occasionally (adv.)	احيانا \ من وقت لآخر
3- get on (phr. v.)	على علاقة جيدة بشخص	7- record (v.)	يسجل \ يكتب
4- get over (phr. v.)	يشفى \ يتعافي	8- tune in (phr. V.)	يشاهد/ يتتابع

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(tune in / occasionally / record / get over / get down to / gets on)

1. It took him a very long time to _____ the fever.
2. Let's _____ our business. We have no time to waste.
3. Could you _____ to channel 2, please? I don't want to see this film again.
4. We _____ meet over a cup of tea during the break.
5. The manager asked his secretary to _____ the minutes of the meeting.
6. He _____ well with his neighbours.

Grammar Phrasal verbs with get

Get behind with	يتأخر عن	Get over	يتحسن صحيا
Get down to	يبدأ بعمل شيء	Get through	يحاول الاتصال بـ
Get on	على علاقة جيدة مع	Get up	يستيقظ

Choose the right option:

1- I have to _____ early to go to school.
 a- get down to b- get over c- get through d- get up

2- We have an exam this week, I should _____ revising.
 a- get down to b- get over c- get through d- get up

3- My father and his colleagues _____ very well.
 a- get down to b- get on c- get through d- get up

4- I've had a bad cold, but I'm _____ it now.
 a- getting down to b- getting over c- getting through d- getting up

Indefinite pronouns



	People	Things	Places
some-	someone somebody	something	somewhere
any-	anyone anybody	anything	anywhere
no-	no one nobody	nothing	nowhere
every-	everyone everybody	everything	everywhere

Positive/Offers Requests
negative questions
negative meaning
Plural Form (used as Singular)

Complete these sentences with a word from the list :

1. I'm not enjoying this programme. Can we watch _____ else?
 a- something b- everything c- nothing d- anywhere

2. I'm still hungry. Can I have _____ else to eat?
 a- something b- everything c- nothing d- anywhere

3. We're the last ones to leave _____ else has already gone home.
 a- something b- everybody c- nothing d- anywhere

4. We can't stay here tonight. We'll have to go _____ else.
 a- something b- everything c- nothing d- somewhere

**Reported Speech : infinitives with to
{ advice , like , prefer , tell , want }**

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

1- I advised him to bed earlier.
 a- to go b- to goes c- to going d- to be gone

2- He prefers me do my homework before I watch TV.
 a- to doing b- to do c- to does d- to did

3- I warned him waste his time.
 a- to b- not to c- to not d- not too

Choose the best option as required in brackets:

1. He asked me to changes the channel.

a- He asked me to change the channel.
 b- He asked me to be change the channel.
 c- He asked me to changed the channel.

2. Turn up the volume.

a- He asked his father turn up the volume.
 b- He asked his father to turn up the volume.
 c- He asked his father to be turn up the volume.

3- Never come late again.

a- The teacher warned the students to never come late again.
 b- The teacher warned the students to come late again.
 c- The teacher warned the students not to never come late again.

4- Don't use the others' things without asking them first. (Reported Speech)

a- She warned me to don't use the others' things without asking them first.
 b- She warned me not to use the others' things without asking them first.
 c- She warned me to use the others' things without asking them first.

Lesson 7 & 8

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- convict (v)	يدين	news team (n.)	فريق بث الأخبار
equestrian (adj.)	فروسية	prosecution (n.)	مقاضاة
evidence (n.)	دليل	thriller (n.)	فيلم ذو قصة مثيرة
newcomer (n.)	قادم \ وافد جديد	Definitely (adv.)	بالتأكيد

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(newcomers / prosecution / equestrian / convicted)

1. They plan to hold the Olympics' _____ events in another part of the city.
2. The criminal was _____ of the murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.
3. They are _____. They will get down to work the following Monday.
4. Doctors guilty of neglect are liable to _____

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Why do you think people prefer a certain TV channel ?

Composition

Television the same as any other modern tool has both advantages and disadvantages

Write a paragraph of about (14 sentences 160 words) about its good as well as its bad effects on teens and how we can use TV appropriately and avoid its negative effects.

 Writing outline**Introduction:**

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Body 1:  موقع المدارج الكويتية
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Body 2:

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Conclusion:

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 **Write your topic here**

موقع
المناهج الكويتية
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Translate into English

1- يمكن للتلفاز المناسب للسن أن يحث على السلوك الحسن عن طريق تحفيز العقل.

.....

.....

.....

2 - تساعد البرامج التليفزيونية المعدة جيداً على إكتساب عادات جيدة وقيم أسرية.

.....

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3- ما هي الإرشادات التي يمكن أن يتبعها أبناؤنا لكي يستفيدوا من التلفاز وينجذبوا آثاره السلبية؟

.....

.....

.....

**Language Functions****Write what you would say in the following situations:**

1. Your brother doesn't know whether to choose a laptop or a tablet for online lessons.

.....

2. Your friend drank too much coffee for the day and still asking for more.

.....

3. The teacher asked you if you agree on allowing children to watch TV without parents' supervision.

.....

4. Your friends asked you what you'd like to do this weekend.

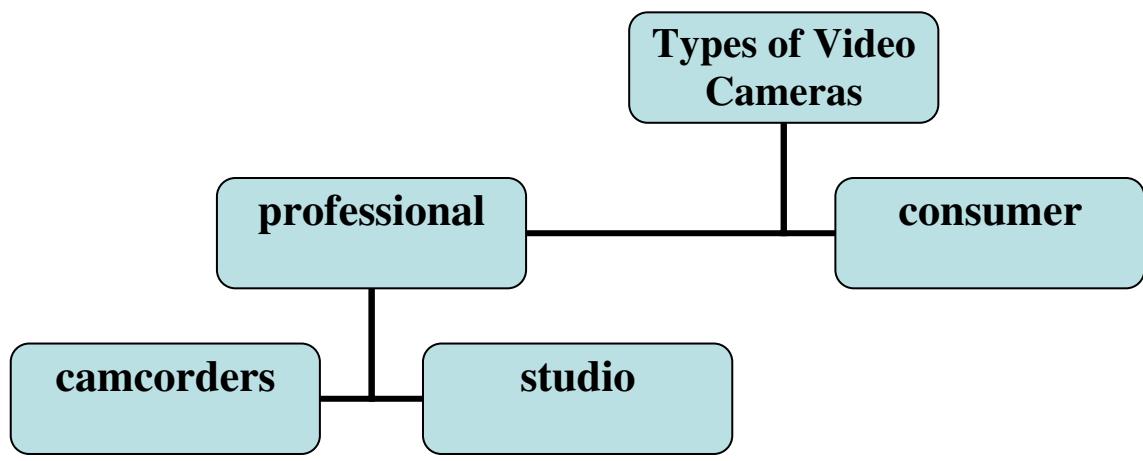
.....

5. A friend of yours asked you to go out for a hike up the mountains.

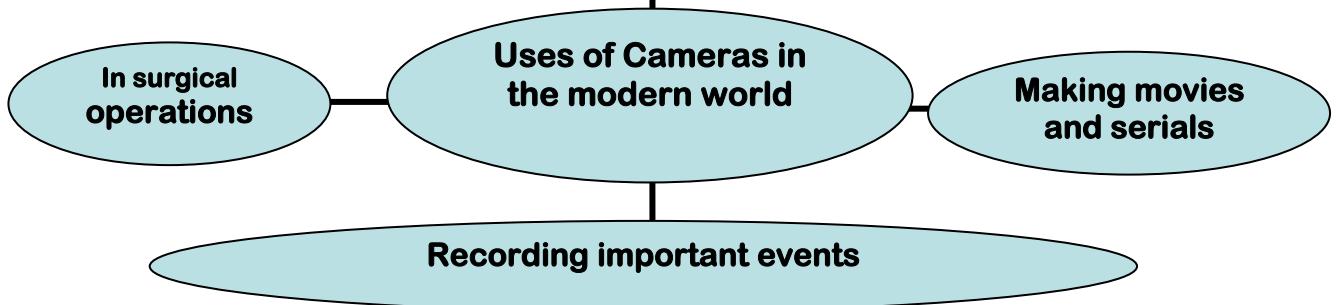
.....

6. I'm calling my brother, but he's not answering his phone.

.....



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The benefits of a video camera

It has made our life smooth and easy going.

People can talk and see each other all over the world.

Recording happy and joyous moments in our life.

It helped a lot in the field of medicine and education.

Lesson 1 & 2**Vocabulary**

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- Capability (n.)	قدرة	6- Motion picture (n.)	صور متحركة
2- Consumer (n.)	مستهلك	7- Nowadays (adv.)	هذه الايام
3- ENG (abbr.)	جمع الأخبار الكترونية	8- Pedestal (n.)	قاعدة تمثال
4- High-end (adj.)	عالي الجودة والأعلى سعراً	9- Period drama (n.)	مسرحية درامية قديمة
5- Hydraulic (adj.)	يدار بضغط الماء	10- Stabilizing (n.)	مثبت

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(consumer /nowadays / stabilizing / pedestal / capabilities)

1. That statue, which is mounted on the grey _____, stands for William Shakespeare.
2. We live in a _____ society. People here buy goods and use services.
3. He has great _____ as a writer.
4. _____, many children prefer watching TV to reading.
5. This camera has a shoulder _____

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Set Book Questions

1- Discuss the use of cameras in the modern world.

4- How can governments reduce road accidents?

Lesson 3**Vocabulary**

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- anticipation (n.)	توقع	4- soundtrack (n.)	موسيقى تصويرية
2- cast (n.)	طاقم الممثلين في فيلم	5- up to scratch (exp.)	على المستوى المطلوب
3- everyone's a critic (exp.)	كل فرد ناقد		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(cast / up to scratch / anticipation /soundtrack / everyone's a critic)

1. Mahmoud's schoolwork is _____. He has done a good job so far.
2. After the final performance, the director gave a party for the _____
3. I want you to listen to this _____ and identify which film it is.
4. In _____ of bad weather, we took plenty of warm clothes.
5. On the internet, _____ which means that all people can give their opinions freely.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1. How has film reviewing changed since the rise of information technology?

3. What qualities do you think make a good film critic?

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- amicably (adv.)	بشكل ودي	8- commentator (n.)	معلق
2- Audience (n.)	جمهور - مشاهدين	9- court (n.)	محكمة
3- beckon away (ph.v.)	يترك - ينجدب الى	10- feature (n.)	صفة/معلم
4- bring up (ph.v)	يربي - ينشيء	11- producer (n.)	منتج
5- category (n.)	فئة \ تصنيف	12- Screen (v.)	يعرض على شاشة
6- characterize (v.)	يميز/يصف	13- Spotlight (n.)	ضوء مسلط/مركز
7- Cityscape (n.)	منظر طبيعي للمدينة	14- Sprawling (adj.)	منتشر / ممتد

From a, b, c and d choose the right option:

- The _____ was enthusiastic on the opening night of the play.
a- cityscape b- category c- audience d- feature
- Hani was _____ by his aunt.
a- brought up b- sprawled c- screened d- beckoned away
- The famous sports _____ will commentate on the long-awaited football game.
a- court b- feature c- producer d- commentator
- The people attending the trial stood up when the judge entered the _____
a- category b- court c- spotlight d- cityscape
- The room is decorated with colourful _____
a- categories b- courts c- spotlights d- cityscapes

Grammar

Collective nouns

Our team **is** playing really well at the moment.

OR Our team **are** playing really well at the moment.

Collective Nouns			
army	الجيش	Council	مجلس
family	أسرة	faculty	كلية
class	صف	company / corporation / firm	شركة
committee	لجنة	group	مجموعة
majority	أغلبية	jury	هيئة المخلفين

Grammar

Passive voice

Tense	Active	To Be	Passive
Simple Present (V + inf or + S)	The maid cleans the house. The maid cleans the houses.	am - is - are	The house is cleaned by the maid. The houses are cleaned by the maid.
Simple Past (V2)	Sam repaired the car. Sam repaired the cars.	was - were	The car was repaired by Sam. The cars were repaired by Sam.
Present Continuous (am-is- are + ing)	Sarah is writing the letter. Sara is writing some letters.	am - is - are + being	The letter is being written by Sarah. Some letters are being written by Sara.
Past Continuous (was- were+ ing)	She was using a computer. She was using some computers.	Was – were + being	A customer was being used . Some computers were being used .
Present Perfect (has-have+ PP)	Ali has visited the castle. Ali has visited the castles.	has – have + been	The castle has been visited by Ali. The castles have been visited by Ali.
Past Perfect (had+ PP)	Haidi had received a gift. Haidi had received some gifts.	had been	A gift had been received by Haidi. Some gifts had been received by Haidi.
Modals (will- would- can- could- may- might- must- have to – has to – had to)	He will finish the work. She would bring the papers. She has to prepare the lessons. We must bring the ladders.	Modal + be	The work will be finished . The papers would be brought . The lessons have to be prepared . The ladders must be brought .
be going to	He is going to make a party. He is going to make parties.	am – is – are going to be	A party is going to be made . Parties are going to be made .
Used to	Jerry used to pay the bills.	Used to be	The bills used to be paid by Jerry.

Do as required in brackets:

1- The boys play chess weekly.

(**Change into passive**)

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

2- They collect shells by the seashore.

(**Change into passive**)

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

3- I changed my address last year.

(**Change into passive**)

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

4- They arranged the files properly.

(**Change into passive**)

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

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- Basically (adv.)	بشكل أساسی / أساسا	5- inexpensive (adj.)	رخيص
2- catch (v.)	يتبع	6- voice-over (n.)	أصوات مسجلة
3- congested (adj.)	مزدحم	7- Wholeheartedly (adv.)	بصدق/بخلاص
4- Fundamentally (adv.)	أساسا / أصلا		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(basically / catch / congested / inexpensive / voice-over / wholeheartedly)

1. I _____ appreciate your help.
2. It is always crowded here. The streets are often heavily _____ with traffic.
3. Khaled earns a lot of money doing _____ for TV commercials.
4. This book is _____ about human relationships.
5. This restaurant offers delicious and relatively _____ meals.
6. If you want to go for a sea trip, _____ the weather forecast first.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1-Why is Video Conferencing becoming so popular? Explain how Video- Conferencing can benefit schools (Education).

2- What does launching a new TV channel require?

FOCUS ON

1) "Kuwait Times" is an institution every Kuwaiti can be proud of. Why?

2) Can democracy be without free press? Why?

3) Yousef Saleh Al Alyan is a man of achievements. Discuss.



TIME



PLACE

IN - ON - AT

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Centuries.....The 1900's

Decades.....The 90's

Years.....1990, 2000

MonthsMarch, June

Weeks5 Weeks

Seasons.....Spring

Periods of Time.....The Future

HolidaysThe Easter Holiday

Parts of the DayThe Morning

Holidays with "Day".....Easter Day

DaysMonday

Dates.....April 3rd

Specific Days.....My Birthday

Time.....The Weekend

Day + Part of DaySunday Morning

General

IN
(Bigger)

More specific

ON
(Smaller)

Very specific

AT
(Smallest)

France..... Countries

Paris..... Cities

Manhattan.... Neighborhood

A Car..... Enclosed Space

Columbus Street..... Streets

Seventh Avenue..... Avenues

The Floor..... Surfaces

A Bus..... Means of Transport

The Radio..... Communications

Hours8 a.m/p.m

Parts of the Day.....Midnight

TimeThe Moment

Holidays without "Day" Easter

456 State Street..... Addresses

The Station..... Specific Locations

Choose the right answer

1- Sometimes, I visit my friends _____ the evening.

a- in b- on c- at d- by

2- I always have rest _____ the afternoon.

a- in b- on c- at d- by

3- Our summer holiday begins _____ August.

a- in b- on c- at d- by

4- Our first team will depart _____ 17th October to play against Saudi team.

a- in b- on c- at d- by

5- It is hot _____ summer in Kuwait.

a- in b- on c- at d- by

**LANGUAGE FUNCTION****Write what you would say in the following situations:**

1- Your friend says that the math project is too difficult to be done within that limited time.

.....

2- Your mum believes that children should always be rewarded for good behaviour.

.....

3- One of your friends says that computer is not important at home.

.....

4- A person asked you about the causes of car accidents.

.....

5- Your neighbour suggests that the only coffee shop in the area should be closed down.

.....

6- Your sister asks why drivers should use hands-free devices while driving.

.....

Translation**Translate into English:**

1- من الآثار السلبية لمشاهدة التلفاز زيادة الخمول والهروب من الواقع.

.....

.....

.....

2- يفضل بعض المستهلكين استخدام كاميرا الفيديو الاحترافية والتي لديها القدرة على تسجيل جميع الصور المتحركة.

.....

.....

.....

3- هناك نوعان من الكاميرات الإحترافية الأولى هي الكاميرات سهلة الحمل والثانية هي كاميرات الأستوديو.

.....

.....

.....

Composition

Some people are for violent video games while others are against and state that these games should be banned completely. Write an essay of 4 paragraphs (14 sentences 160 words) about both views and state your own.

Writing outline

Introduction:

.....

Body 1:

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Body 2:

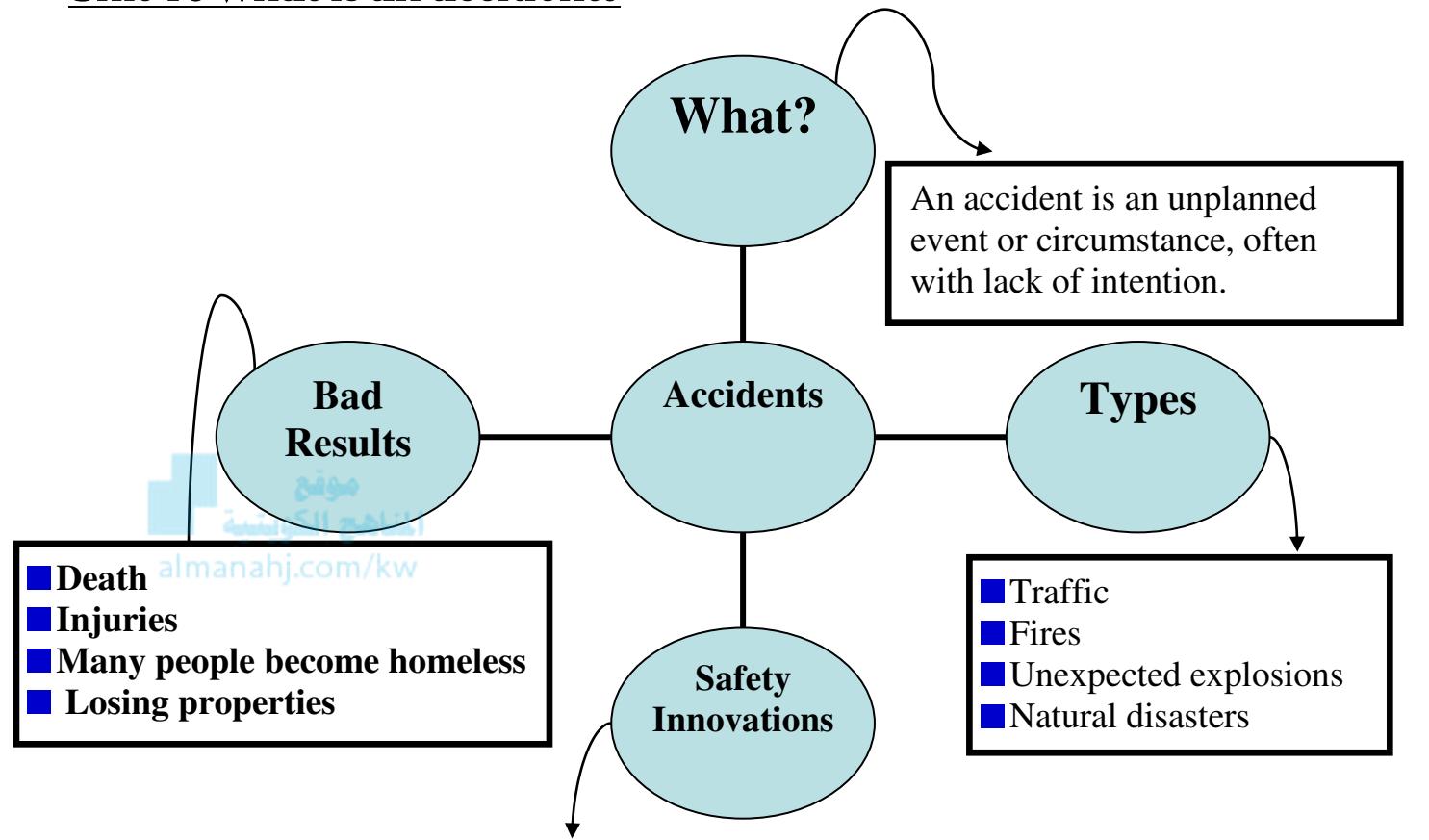
Conclusion:

.....

 **Write your topic here**

موقع
المناهج الدراسية

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Module 4: Being Prepared**Unit 10 What is an accident?****Airbags**

They inflate when a car collides with something solid and save people.

**Seat-belts**

They retain people in their seats and reduce injuries caused by a crash.

Anti-lock brakes

They prevent the wheels from locking and make cars stop quickly.

**Smoke alarms**

They detect smoke and fires and save people's lives.

Vaccinations

The weakest form of the disease that improves the immune system.

Unit 10 Lesson 1&2 / Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- attached (adj.)	مرفق \ ملحق ب	9- inflate (v.)	ينفخ
2- automatically (adv.)	أوتوماتيكي \ آلياً	10- safeguard (v.)	يقي - يصون
3- cloth (n.)	قماش	11- plug (n.)	قبس كهرباء
4- collide (v.)	يصطدم \ يرتطم	12- strain (n.)	سلالة \ فصيلة
5- cushion (v.)	خفف من حدة الصدمة	13- strip (n.)	سلك كهربائي \ شريط
6- detect (v.)	يكشف	14- restraint (n.)	كابح (حزام أمان)
7- diluted (adj.)	محفوظ (محول)	15- vehicle (n.)	مركبة
8- feasible (adj.)	مناسب \ عملي	16- warning (n.)	تحذير

From a, b, c and d choose the right option:

1) Fire alarms _____ the smoke at once.
 a- collide b- detect c- cushion d- safeguard

2) She has received a written _____ about her conduct.
 a- warning b- strip c- cloth d- strain

3) The two vans _____ at the crossroads.
 a- cushioned b- inflated c- safeguarded d- collided

4) They built a high fence that _____ their house against intruders.
 a- detects b- collides c- safeguards d- inflates

5) If a _____ is wired incorrectly, it may be dangerous.
 a- cloth b- plug c- warning d- strain

Set Book Questions

1. A lot of devices can secure Man's Safety. Discuss.

2. What are vaccinations? Why are they important for people?

3. How can Airbags safeguard car drivers and passengers? (When do airbags inflate?)

4. Smoke alarm is an important device in all buildings. Why?

Unit 10 Lesson 3 / Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- bias (n.)	انحياز \ محابة	4- foolproof (adj.)	آمن
2- collision (n.)	اصطدام \ ارتطام	5- retain (v.)	يثبت
3- considerably (adv.)	إلى حد كبير	6- skid (v.)	ينزلق

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(retain / bias / considerably / collision / skid)

1. Be careful, don't let the car _____ It is raining heavily.
2. Two drivers were killed in a direct _____ between a car and a taxi last night.
3. Vegetables and fruits should be eaten _____
4. Seat belts are designed to _____ people in their seats.
5. The government has accused the media of _____.

Set Book Questions

1. Do you think car makers can prevent danger in all accidents? How?

2. Seat belts are designed to save people and reduce injuries .How?

Unit 10 Lesson 4&5 / Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- acquainted with (adj.)	مطلع على	12- inexperienced (adj.)	عديم الخبرة
2- cautious (adj.)	حذر	13- intentional (adj.)	عمداً
3- confidential (adj.)	سري	14- overcome (v.)	يتغلب على
4- daydream (v.)	يحلم أحلام اليقظة	15- perseverance (n.)	المثابرة
5- decelerate (v.)	يخفف السرعة	16- securely (adv.)	بأمان - بإحكام
6- deviate (v.)	ينحرف	17- slam into (ph.v.)	يرتطم ب
7- disregard (v.)	يتجاهل	18- toothy (adj.)	ظاهر الأسنان
8- drag (v.)	يسحب - يجر	19- unsung (adj.)	غير محظى به
9- shred (v.)	يمزق	20- venomous (adj.)	حقود
10- falsehood (n.)	باطل \ بهتان	21- watchful (adj.)	مراقب - متيقظ
11- fundamental (adj.)	أساسي		

From a, b, c and d choose the right option:

1. She _____ the lettuce and arranged it around the edge of the dish.
 a- deviated b- decelerated c- shredded d- disregarded

2. You will soon become fully _____ with the procedures.
 a- acquainted b- unsung c- venomous d- inexperienced

3. Let's _____ the canoe down to the water.
 a- daydream b- overcome c- shred d- drag

4. She tried hard to _____ her fear of flying, but in vain.
 a- decelerate b- shred c- overcome d- daydream

5. The young child gave me a _____ grin.
 a- cautious b- confidential c- toothy d- watchful

Grammar**Should + have + past participle**

We use (should have + PP) to criticize or give advice about something in the past:

Ex: The motorist should have driven more carefully.

Ex: You Shouldn't have told lies.

Choose the right option:

1- I've got a terrible stomach ache. I _____ all that food.
 a. shouldn't had b. should've has
 c. should've had d. shouldn't have had

2. I went to work yesterday, even though I felt ill. Today I feel even worse. I _____
 a. shouldn't have stayed at home. b. shouldn't have went to work.
 c. should have stayed at home. d. should have gone to work.

3. My kids are so spoilt. I should have _____ with them.
 a. been stricter b. were strict c. being stricter d. be strict

4. You didn't believe me, but I was telling the truth. You should _____ me.
 a- believed b. have believed c. have believe d. have believing

5. He wasn't wearing his seatbelt, so he was injured in the crash. He should have _____ it.
 a. wore b. wearing c. worn d. wears

Preposition of time and place WB P 73**Complete the sentences with (at, on or in)**

1. The headquarters of the United Nations is _____ New York.

2. In most countries people drive _____ the right.

3. I usually buy a newspaper _____ my way to work.

4. the course begins _____ 7 o'clock and ends _____ 10 o'clock.

5. The bowl of fruit is _____ the table.

6. Do you wear a vest _____ winter?

Get over	يتعافي	Recover from illness	Check up on	يُفحص	Examine , investigate
Fill up	يملأ	Fill to capacity	Give away	يُهدي	Give something to someone for free
Break	يتعطل	Stop functioning	Call on	يسأل	Ask

Add a preposition for each of the following:

1. I got.....the flu, but it took nearly two weeks.
2. She filled.....the shopping trolley with free food.
3. My old car never broke..... I will never sell it.
4. My dad promised to check up.....his condition periodically.
5. The supermarket was giving.....certain types of canned food.
6. The teacher called.....the students at the back row.

Suffixes and prefixes

Many adjectives have suffixes or prefixes. Some of the more common suffixes are:

- **-able/ible** (able to be): *comfortable, enjoyable*
- **-ful** (full of, having): *truthful, beautiful*
- **-less** (being without, not having): *careless, powerless*
- **-ive** (tending to, having the nature or quality of doing this): *attractive, impulsive*

Use \ Meaning

✿ A suffix consists of one or more letters attached to the end of the word to change its grammatical status and \ or its meaning .

- Girl + s → girls (singular becomes plural noun)
- Large + er → larger (adjective becomes comparative)
- Rain + ed → rained (present tense of verb becomes past)
- Direct + or → director (verb becomes noun)

Note : the ending of words often tell us whether they are nouns , adjectives , verbs , etc. For example , many words that end in - ment are nouns , and many words that end in - ous are adjectives .

Write (N) in front of nouns or (Adj.) in front of adjectives :

international	_____	toothy	_____
watchful	_____	cautious	_____.
Merriment	_____	equipment	_____
management	_____	Physicist	_____
Fundamental	_____	falsehood	_____
venomous	_____	Regulation	_____
Reliability	_____	slighter	_____
perseverance	_____		

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- CEO (Abbr.)	المسئول التنفيذي	5- Object (V)	يعرض
2-Emergency services (N)	خدمات الطواريء	6- Wed (V)	يرتبط - يدمج
3- Fire drill (N)	تدريب على الإطفاء	7- Over the moon	في منتهي السعادة
4- Monkfish (N)			سمك الراهب / نوع من أنواع السمك

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(emergency services / objected / over the moon / wedded / CEO)

1. Success is usually _____ to hard work.
2. Mona is _____, her wedding is next week.
3. He is a / an _____ in a big import and export company.
4. No one _____ when the boss said it was time to go home.
5. When you see an accident, you should call _____ to send an ambulance.

Translation

Translate into good English.

1- إن لبس حزام الأمان ضروري أثناء القيادة.

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

2- يستطيع إنذار الحرائق أن يتنبأ بحدوث الحرائق قبل أن تقع .

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

3- أفضل مكان يمكن أن نضع فيه إنذار الحرائق هو الممرات والصالات.

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

LANGUAGE FUNCTION

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your friend has lost his job because of his carelessness.

.....
.....

2. Your friend invited you to a restaurant and asked for your opinion about the place and food.

.....
.....

3. Your friend thinks that vaccinations are not useful.

.....
.....

4. Your father thinks that having a smoke alarm is important at home.

.....
.....

5. Your friend believes that car accidents are not a serious problem.

Some people are for fining drivers who drive without wearing their seat belts while some other people don't like wearing them. Write an essay of 4 paragraphs (14 sentences 160 words) showing the reader both views and state your own view.

Writing outline

Introduction:

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

Body 1: موقع المناهج الكويتية almanahij.com/kw

Body 2:

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

Conclusion:

.....

 **Write your topic here**

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READING COMPREHENSION

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

Did you know that some people don't do their reading assignments? It's shocking, but it's true. Some students don't even read short texts that they are assigned in class. There are many reasons for this. They may be distracted or bored. They may be unwilling to focus. **They** may be unconfident readers. Whatever the reason, it has to stop today. Here's why.

Reading stimulates your mind. It is like a workout for your brain. When people get old, their muscles begin to deteriorate; they get weaker and their strength leaves them. Exercise can prevent this loss. The same thing happens to people's brains when they get older. Brain power and speed decline with age. Reading strengthens your brain and prevents these declines.

You can benefit from reading in the near-term, too. Reading provides knowledge. Knowledge is power. Therefore, reading can make you a more powerful person. You can learn to do new things by reading. Do you want to make video games? Do you want to design clothing? Reading can teach you all this and more. But you have to get good at reading, and the only way to get good at something is to practise.

Read everything that you can at school, regardless of whether you find it interesting or not. Reading expands your vocabulary. Even a "boring" text can teach you new words. Having a larger vocabulary will help you better express yourself. You will be able to speak, write, and think more intelligently. What's boring about that?

Do not just discount a text because it is unfamiliar to you. Each time you read, you are exposed to new ideas and perspectives. Reading can change the way that you understand the world. It can give you a broader perspective on things. It can make you **worldlier**. You can learn how people live in faraway places. You can learn about cultures different from your own. Reading is good for your state of mind. It has a calming effect. It can lower your stress levels and help you relax. You can escape from your troubles for a moment when you read, and it's a positive escape.

The benefits of reading far outweigh those of acting like a fool. So, do yourself a favour: the next time you get a reading assignment, take as much as you can from it. Squeeze it for every drop of knowledge that it contains. Then, move on to the next one.

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

1. The best title for the passage could be:

- a. Reading: Good for the Mind in Many Ways
- b. Reading: The Key to a Successful Academic Future
- c. Reading: The Best Way to Improve Your Writing Skills
- d. Reading: Improve Your Vocabulary While Being Entertained

2. The underlined word 'worldlier' in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to:

- a. stronger
- b. happier
- c. interested
- d. experienced

3. The underlined pronoun 'They' in paragraph 1 refers to:

- a. short texts
- b. many reasons
- c. some students
- d. reading assignments

4. According to the text, all the following statements are TRUE except:

- a. Knowledge is a source of power.
- b. Reading helps you learn about different cultures.
- c. Always discount the texts that are familiar to you.
- d. People's muscles begin to deteriorate when they get older.

5. Students fail to complete reading assignments because:

- a. They are getting old.
- b. They get distracted or bored.
- c. They acquire large amount of vocabulary.
- d. They get weaker and their strength leaves them.

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

6. What does the writer mean by "Reading ... is like a workout for your brain"?

7. Why does the author describe reading as a "positive escape"?

8. When does a reader become worldlier?

9. How can reading boring books be helpful for readers?

SUMMARY MAKING**Read the following passage, then do as required:**

Owning a cat is quite popular in many countries all over the world. For millions of people, cats are their favourite pets. People sometimes forget, however, that owning a cat is a big responsibility. First, owners should have time as they need to feed, care for and clean up after their cats. They must also make sure their cats get enough exercise. In addition, cats need to be taken to the vet regularly to make sure they are healthy. Finally, owners have a responsibility to train their cats so they know how to behave around people. Cats are beautiful animals, and they deserve responsible owners who look after them properly.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise the passage above to the following question:

How is owning a cat a big responsibility?

The planet in danger**Reasons****Solutions**

- Global Warming
- Deforestation
- Animal Extinction
- Pollution
- Drought



- Stop cutting trees
- Planting more trees
- Build reservations for animals
- Using other sources of energy
- Stop hunting animals

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Unit 11 Lesson 1 & 2 / Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- appraise (v.)	يقيّم - يقدّر	8- partnership (n.)	شراكة
2- aquaculture (n.)	تربيّة الأحياء المائية	9- recreation (n.)	الاستجمام \ تسلية
3- deforestation (n.)	قطع الأشجار	10- red tide (n.)	المد الأحمر
4- ecological (adj.)	بيئيّ	11- sting (v.)	يلدغ - يلسع
5- fund (v.)	يمول	12- sustainable (adj.)	ثابت \ مستقر
6- marine (adj.)	بحري	13- unbearable (adj.)	لا يطاق
7- overall (adj.)	إجمالاً - عموماً	14- joint (adj.)	مشترك

From a, b, c and d choose the right option:

- 1) The world is heading for a/an _____ disaster.
 a- ecological b- joint c- sustainable d- nominal
- 2) _____ can seriously harm the environment.
 a- Aquaculture b- Partnership c- Deforestation d- Recreation
- 3) The project was a/an _____ effort between the two schools
 a- marine b- joint c- ecological d- unbearable
- 4) The _____ situation is good, despite a few minor problems.
 a- overall b- sustainable c- joint d- unbearable
- 5) The ministry of agriculture has always been interested in _____
 a- aquaculture b- recreation c- joint d- partnership

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1. Mention some types of environmental damage that endanger our existence?

2. What are the characteristics of Kuwait Bay?

3. Red Tides have become a global disaster recently. What are the dangers of this event?

4. Global warming is very dangerous and can lead to catastrophic consequences. Discuss.



Unit 11		Lesson 3 / Vocabulary	
Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- hybrid (n.)	هجين	4- nominal (adj.)	إسمى
2- kidnap (v.)	يختطف	5- toenail (n.)	أظافر القدم
3- latter (adj.)	آخر	6- tusk (n.)	الناب

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(nominal / tusks / kidnaps / hybrid / toenails)

- 1) The policemen are looking for the band which _____ children.
- 2) She's only the _____ boss of our college, the real work is done by her deputy.
- 3) Look at this flower! It has a strange colour and shape. I think it is a _____ one.
- 4) Poachers hunt elephants to sell their _____ which are made of ivory.
- 5) The young girl was so happy after she had her _____ painted.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1. Why do you think people cut down thousands of trees every year?

2) How can the government protect the endangered species of animals from extinction?

4. What do you think of spending money on projects to preserve natural resources?

Word	Translation	Word	Translation
1- anticipate (v.)	يتوّقع	6- exhaust pipe (n.)	أنبوب العادم
2- consent (v.)	يُوافق	7- fell (v.)	يقطع شجرة
3- contradict (v.)	يناقض	8- landfill site (n.)	موقع دفن نفايات
4- dread (v.)	يقلق \ يفزع	9- smokestack (n)	المدخنة
5- dump (v.)	يرمي النفاية	10- suspect (v.)	يشتبه \ يشك في

From a, b, c and d choose the right option:

1. Mona's testimony _____ her brother's.
 a- anticipates b- dreads c- contradicts d- suspects
2. He _____ the rubbish in the bin.
 a- dumped b- felled c- consented d- contradicted
3. I really wonder why people _____ trees.
 a- suspect b- dread c- contradict d- fell
4. Fumes from the _____ of vehicles can make it difficult for people to breathe.
 a- landfill site b- exhaust pipe c- smokestack d- tusk

Set Book Questions

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

2. What is the result of the bad behavior of man towards nature?

3. The air we breathe is polluted. Give reasons.

4. How can governments protect the environment?

Stative and Dynamic Verbs

1- Dynamic verbs

✿ Verbs which refer to actions are called dynamic verbs.

Dynamic verbs can be used in the simple and perfect forms (*plays, played, has played, had played*) *as well as the continuous or progressive forms* (is playing, was playing, has been playing, had been playing).

Ex: I usually **drink** coffee every morning for breakfast.

Ex: This morning I **am drinking** tea.

2- Stative verbs

✿ Verbs which refer to conditions or states are called stative verbs.

We do not usually use these verbs in continuous tenses:

I **believe** traffic pollution is bad for us.

(Not I am believing)

Do you **know** where she lives?

(Not Are you knowing)

We use Stative verbs to express what we think or believe and how we feel.

Note that we **CANNOT** use these verbs in the continuous (progressive) forms; you **CAN'T** say "***Yong is owning three cars.**" Owning is a state, not an action, so it is always in the simple form.

Thoughts	Emotions	Senses	Possession
believe	love / hate	see	have
think	like / dislike	hear	own
agree / disagree	adore	smell	possess
doubt	loathe	taste	contain
know	desire	seem	belong
remember / forget	appreciate	feel	want
suspect	want	look	consist
imagine	need	touch	include

✿ We can use some thinking \ believing verbs in continuous tenses. If we do this their meaning changes :

I think we should protect wild animals. (think = believe)

I am thinking about getting a bike . (think = consider)

I expect things will improve . (expect = believe)

I am expecting a letter from my pen friend . (expect = wait for)

Choose the correct option:

1. Iyou are a nice person.
 a- **think** b- **am thinking** c- **thinks** d- **thinking**

2. Itgood.
 a- **tasting** b- **is tasting** c- **tastes** d- **taste**

3. Yougreat.
 a- **are looking** b- **is looking** c- **looking** d- **look**

4. He's beensince this morning.
 a- **working** b- **work** c- **worked** d- **works**

5. Hea huge house.
 a- **is having** b- **has** c- **have** d- **having**

Choose the correct option:

1. You can hear what I am saying.....you keep quite.
 a- if b- until c- by the time d- whereas

2. I won't invite my classmate to a party.....I know them well.
 a- if b- until c- by the time d- whereas

3.he arrived home, I had already cleaned the house.
 a- If b- Until c- By the time d- Whereas

4. The first prize was easy.....this one is extremely difficult.
 a- if b- until c- by the time d- whereas

5. She is snobbish.....people like her.
 a- yet b- until c- by the time d- whereas

6.we're broke, we can't buy anything.
 a- If b- Until c- Since d- Whereas

Lesson 7 & 8 / Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- amend (v.)	يعدل	6- plight (n.)	محنة
2- anxiety (n.)	القلق	7- symposium (n.)	ندوة
3- chiefly (adv.)	بصورة رئيسية	8- tackle (v.)	يعالج أمرا
4- confront (n.)	يواجه	9- worldwide (adj.)	حول العالم
5- international (adj.)	دولي		

1) Starvation and wars are the main problems that the world today.
 a- tackle b- anticipate c- confront d- amend

2) The teacher is going to the problems of the class.
 a- confront b- amend c- anticipate d- tackle

3) He was in a dreadful..... because he lost his money and missed the last train home.
 a- symposium b- plight c- anxiety d- hybrid

4) On the next we will discuss the new policy.

a- anxiety b- hybrid c- symposium d- plight

5) An increase in temperature could cause environmental problems.....

a- worldwide b- nominal c latter d- ecological

Translation**Translate into good English.**

1- إن تلوث المحيط يسبب العديد من الأمراض و يهدد الحياة النباتية و الحيوانية.

2- كيف يمكن للحكومة أن تحمي الحيوانات المهددة بالانقراض؟

3- يجب علينا منع الصيد غير القانوني و بناء المحميات لهذه الحيوانات.

LANGUAGE FUNCTION**Write what you would say in the following situations:**

1. You expected your favourite team to win the previous World Cup, but unfortunately, they did not.

2. A friend of yours has lost his job because of his carelessness.

3. Your little sister apologises for making noise while you are asleep.

4. Your little sister saw a crowd in front of a shop and asked you what it is.

Some people think that keeping the environment clean is the responsibility of the government while others say that it is the responsibility of all people. Write an essay of 4 paragraphs of (14 sentences – 160 words) discussing both views and state your own view.

Writing outline

Introduction:

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

Body 1:

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Body 2:

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Conclusion:

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.....

 **Write your topic here**

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Unit 12**The power of nature****Natural Disasters****examples****Bad effects**

almanah al-bayan

- Floods
- Volcanoes
- Tornadoes
- Earthquakes
- Red tide

- Many people become homeless.
- They cause fire and loss of lives.
- They destroy farmland and buildings

How to control

They are uncontrollable but we can try to make their impact little dangerous:

- Floods can be stopped by dams. Dams stop the flooding, generate electric power and accumulate water during the rainy season.
- Earthquake effects can be made less dangerous by constructing buildings on rollers or springs to prevent the falling down of buildings.
- Governments can warn people, educate them about safety procedures, help provide aid and shelter and prepare evacuation plans to get people to safety.

Unit 12 Lesson 1&2 / Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- accumulate (v.)	يجمع - يكدس	9- mullet (n.)	سمك البوري
2- alongside (prep.)	بجانب	10- Overflow (v.)	يفيض
3- calamity (n.)	كارثة - مصيبة	11- Prohibit (v.)	يمنع
4- costly (adj.)	غالي	12- prolonged (adj.)	مطول
5- dam (n.)	سد	13- quake (v.)	يهتز - يتزلزل
6- expert (n.)	خبير	14- remarkable (adj.)	رائع \ مميز
7- flare up (ph. v.)	يندلع \ يشتعل	15- remedy (n.)	علاج
8- shortage (n.)	نقص \ عجز		

From a, b, c and d choose the right option:

1) The last earthquake was indeed the worst _____ in the country's history.
 a- remedy b- expert c- shortage d- calamity

2) They passed a law that _____ smoking in cars.
 a- prohibits b- quakes c- accumulates d- flares up

3) Because of the overpopulation, there will be a _____ in food.
 a- shortage b- calamity c- remedy d- dam

4) He intends to sell his car because it would be too _____ to repair it.
 a- remarkable b- prolonged c- previous d- costly

5) My mother is a \ an _____ at dress-making.
 a- expert b- shortage c- remedy d- dam

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1. There are some natural disasters that threaten humanity and the environment. Explain.

2. Natural disasters cause a lot of damage. Discuss.

3. How can we make use of the power of nature?

4. There are many advantages of building river dams. Suggest some of them.

Unit 12 Lesson 3 / Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- intensity (n.)	شدة / قوة	4- spinning (adj.)	دوران - استدارة
2- lethal (adj.)	قاتل - مميت	5- storm cellar (n.)	مخباً من العواصف
3- moist (n.)	رطب	6- vortex (adj.)	الدّوّامة

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(lethal / intensity / storm cellars / moist / vortex / spinning)

1. The government built large _____ where people can hide in case of tornadoes.
2. The ship started _____ and I felt faint.
3. The snake's venom is rarely to humans.
4. Don't forget to keep the soil in the pot _____, but not too wet.
5. The explosion was of such _____ that it was heard five miles away.
6. He was sucked into a _____ of water while swimming in the sea.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1. Tornadoes cause a lot of damage and have bad consequences. Explain.

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

Lesson 4&5 / Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- announce (v.)	يعلن - يذيع	5- Perilously (adv.)	بخطورة بالغة
2- come in (ph.v.)	يأتي المد	6- previous (adj.)	سابق
3- go out (ph.v.)	يتراجع المد	7- regularly (adv.)	بانتظام
4- mansion (n.)	بيت كبير كالقصر	8- turn off (n.)	طريق جانبي

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

goes out / previous / announces / mansions / regularly/ turn off

1. The street is lined with enormous _____ where the rich and famous live.
2. Accidents _____ occur on this bend.
3. The _____ owner of the house had built an extension on the back.
4. When the tide _____, the sea water moves backwards.
5. The spokesman _____ to the press that no agreement had yet been reached.
6. There is a tailor in the next _____

Change into passive

1- **I will give** some advice to Rachel.

a- Rachel will be given some advice.
 b- Rachel is given some advice.
 c- Rachel was given some advice.

Change into passive

2- **Our neighbour gave** me a lift.

a- I will be given a lift by Our neighbour.
 b- I was given a lift by Our neighbour.
 c- I am given a lift by Our neighbour.

Change into passive

3- **They transport Oranges from Valencia to Germany.**

a- They transport Oranges from Valencia to Germany.
 b- They transport Oranges from Valencia to Germany.
 c- They transport Oranges from Valencia to Germany.

Change into passive

4- **They are sending the parcel by sea.**

a- The parcel has been sent by the sea.
 b- The parcel was being sent by the sea.
 c- The parcel is being sent by the sea.

Change into passive

5- **His father punished him for what he did.**

a- He was punished for what he did by his father.
 b- He is punished for what he did by his father.
 c- He had been punished for what he did by his father.

Change into passive

Choose the best options:

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

2- The truthto her.
a- should be told **b- should tell** **c- tell** **d- tells**

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

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

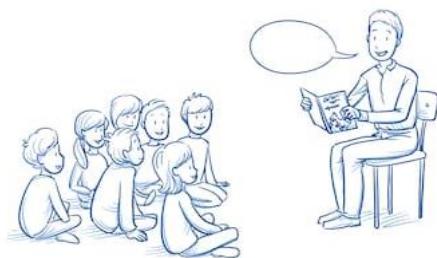
5- The mealprepared for us **before** we reached the restaurant by the cook.
a- is being **b- had been** **c- has been** **d- is**

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

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

Grammar

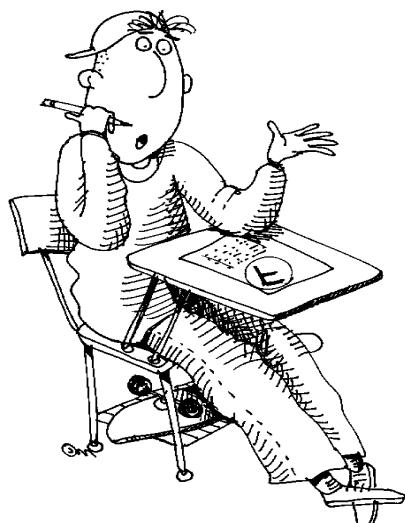
Reported Speech

1. Pronouns & possessive adjectives

Direct	Indirect
I	he - she
me	him - her
my	his - her
myself	himself - herself
we	They
us	Them
our	Their
ourselves	themselves

2. The tense of the verb

Direct	Indirect
am - is	was → had been
are	were → had been
have - has	had → had had
will	Would
can	Could
shall	Should
may	Might
must	Had to
simple present play- plays	simple past played
simple past played	simple past / past perfect played / had played

3. Time & place references

Direct	Indirect
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Yesterday	The day before (The previous day)
Tomorrow	The day after (The following day)
Today	that day
Tonight	That night
Now	Then
Ago	Before
Last	The previous
next	the following
Thus	So

Do as required in brackets:

1- I'm glad to meet you.

(Reported Speech)

- a- John told me that he was glad to meet me.
- b- John told me that he is glad to meet me.
- c- John told me that he has been glad to meet me.



2- We lost our way to the park yesterday.

(Reported Speech)

- a- David said that they lose their way to the park the day before.
- b- David said that they lost their way to the park the day before.
- c- David said that they lost their way to the park the day after.

3- I'll be here in the café tomorrow.

(Reported Speech)

- a- Sara said that she will be there in the café the day after.
- b- Sara said that she would be there in the café the day before.
- c- Sara said that she would be there in the café the day after.

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Wh- questions (Wh)

1. Where have you been?

(Reported Speech)

- a- The father asked his son where he has been.
- b- The father asked his son where he had been.
- c- The father asked his son where had he been.

2. Where will you spend this weekend?

(Reported Speech)

- a- I asked my friend where he would spend that weekend.
- b- I asked my friend where would he spend that weekend.
- c- I asked my friend where he will spend that weekend.

3- Where did you go yesterday?

(Reported Speech)

- a- The mother asked her daughter where she went the day before.
- b- The mother asked her daughter where she had gone the day before.
- c- The mother asked her daughter where she had gone the day after.

4- What do you usually do in your freetime?

(Reported Speech)

- a- He asked me what I used to do in my freetime.
- b- He asked me what I usually do in my freetime.
- c- He asked me what I usually doing in my freetime.

Yes/No- questions

(if – whether)

Correct the underlined mistakes

1. Can parrots speak?

(Reported Speech)

- a- She wanted to know if parrots could speak.
- a- She wanted to know if parrots can speak.
- b- She wanted to know if parrots could speak.

2- Do you live in this house?

(Reported Speech)

- a- He asked me if I live in that house.
- b- He asked me if I have lived in that house.
- c- He asked me if I lived in that house.

Commands (to)**1. Copy these words into your notebooks.****(Reported Speech)**

- a- He told us to copy those words into our notebooks.
- b- He told us not to copy those words into our notebooks.
- c- He told us to copy these words into his notebooks.

2. Study your lessons.**(Reported Speech)**

- a- The teacher advised the students not to study their lessons.
- b- The teacher advised the students to study their lessons.
- c- The teacher advised the students to study his lessons.

Prohibition (not to)**1. Don't make any noise.****(Reported Speech)**

- a- Our mother warned us to make any noise.
- b- Our mother warned us not to make any noise.
- c- Our mother warned us not to made any noise.

2- Never swim in this area.**(Reported Speech)**

- a- The captain warned me not to swim in that area.
- b- The captain warned me not to swam in that area.
- c- The captain warned me to swim in that area.

U 12 Lesson 7&8 /Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- absolutely (adv.)	بالتأكيد	6- Propose (v.)	يقترح
2- demanding (adj.)	مجتهد - مجد	7- pros and cons (exp.)	الفوائد والمضار
3- Impractical (adj.)	غير عملي	8- Standard (adj.)	معايير - قياسي
4- Lessen (v.)	يقلل	9- Supply (n.)	التجهيز / مؤن
5- map out (ph. v.)	يخطط بالتفصيل	10- wasteful (adj.)	مبذر

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**(absolutely / wasteful / proposed / lessen / supply)**

1. She _____ her ideas for the new project.
2. You must be _____ silent or the birds won't appear.
3. Whenever she goes out with her baby, she always takes a large _____ of baby food.
4. A healthy diet can _____ the risk of heart disease.
5. It's _____ the way you throw so much food away.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS**1.What kind of building materials would lessen the impact of an earthquake?**

2. Man has created some safety measures to prevent natural disasters. Discuss.

3. In your opinion, how can the problem of water shortage be solved?

Lesson 9 SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1. What can you practically do as an individual to help reduce the amount of rubbish you discard every day?

2. Suggest ways in which people can save energy and money at home.

Focus On

1. Why do you think the Sheikh Sabah AL-Ahmed Natural Reserve was established?

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

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3. What should/shouldn't you do as a visitor to a nature reserve?

Translation

Translate into English:

1- ما هي الكوارث الطبيعية وهل يمكن التنبؤ بقدومها؟

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

2- هناك أنواع عديدة للكوارث الطبيعية منها البراكين والزلزال والفيضانات والمد الأحمر والأعاصير.

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

3- ما هي الفائدة من بناء السدود؟

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

4- الفائدة من بناء السدود هي منع الفيضانات وتوليد الطاقة.

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