

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



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الملف الملف التعليمي وحدات دراسية في الإعلام والأدب

موقع المناهج ← ملفات الكويت التعليمية ← الصف الحادي عشر الأدبي ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر الأدبي



روابط مواد الصف الحادي عشر الأدبي على تلغرام

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

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UNIT SEVEN / BROADCAST

Word & Meaning الكلمة ومعناها العربي	Definition التعريف الانجليزي
Bring about p. 58 <i>phrasal verb</i> يسبب / يحدث / يؤدي إلى	To cause something to happen
Broadcast p. 57 <i>Noun</i> بث / إذاعة	A television or radio programme or transmission
Collectively p. 57 <i>Adverb</i> كمجموعة	As a group \ cooperatively collective adjective
Consume p. 60 <i>Verb</i> يستهلك	To use up (a resource)
Dedication w.b 48 <i>noun</i> التزام	The quality of being dedicated or committed to a task or purpose .
Demonstrate p.58 <i>verb</i> يظهر / يبين / يعرض	To clearly show the existence or truth of .
Deterrent w.b 48 <i>noun</i> رادع / مانع	Something which discourages or is intended to discourage someone from doing something
Digital p.57 <i>Adjective</i> رقمي	Related to or using signals or information represented by discrete values (digits) of a physical quantity
Disappointing p.58 <i>adjective</i> محبط / مخيب	Failing to fulfill someone's hopes or expectations .
Dispatch p.57 <i>Verb</i> يرسل	To send off to a destination or for a purpose .
Electronic device <i>Adjective</i> p. 61 أداة الكترونية / جهاز الكتروني	Having or operating with the aid of many small components , esp. microchips and transistors , that control and direct an electric current .

Entertainment <i>Noun</i> p.57 تسلية / ترفيه	The action of providing amusement or enjoyment .
Evolve p.57 <i>Verb</i> يتطور تدريجياً	To develop gradually, esp. from a simple to a more complex form .
Film industry <i>Noun</i> p.57 صناعة السينما	Motion picture business .
Glorify w.b 48 <i>verb</i> يمجّد / يعظم	To describe or represent as admirable , esp. unjustifiably or undeservedly .
Adversely w.b 48 بشكل معاكس سلبي او ضار	Harmfully

		UNIT SEVEN / BROADCAST
Half <i>noun</i>	p.58 نصف (شوط مباراة)	Either of the two equal periods of time into which a sports game or a performance is divided
Innumerable <i>Adjective</i>	w.b 48 لا يعد / كثير جداً	Too many to be counted
Invention <i>Noun</i>	p.57 اختراع	Economic activity concerned with the processing of .
Potential <i>adjective</i>	p.58 إمكانيات / قدرات	Natural qualities or abilities that may be developed and lead to future success or usefulness .
Prominent <i>Adjective</i>	p.58 بارز / مهم / مشهور	Important ; famous
Remote <i>Adjective</i>	w.b 48 بعيد	Far away ; distant
Resident <i>Noun</i>	p.58 ساكن / مقيم	A person who lives somewhere permanently or on a long term basis .
Reveal <i>verb</i>	p.58 يكشف \ يفشي سرا	To make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others.
Set <i>Noun</i>	p.57 جهاز	A radio or television receiver .
Station <i>noun</i>	p.57 محطة / مركز بث	A company involved in broadcasting of a specified kind .

Telecommunication <i>Noun</i>	p.59 الاتصال عن بعد	Communication over a distance by cable , telegraph , telephone or broadcasting .
Teleprinter <i>Noun</i>	p.59 طابعة تعمل عن بعد (مثل الفاكس أو التلغراف)	a device for transmitting and receiving telegraph messages .
Tension <i>nou</i>	p.58 توتر / شد عصبي	The state of being stretched tight.
Transatlantic <i>Adjective</i>	p.58 عابر الأطلسي	Of, relating to, or situated on the other side of the Atlantic.
Transistor <i>Noun</i>	p.57 راديو محمول (صغير الحجم)	A portable radio using circuits containing transistors rather than vacuum tubes.
Victory <i>noun</i>	p.58 نصر / انتصار	An act of defeating an enemy in a battle , game or competition . Opposite defeat
Video Recorder <i>Noun</i>	p.56 مسجل الفيديو	A device that , when linked to a television set , can be used for recording on and playing videotapes.
Rank <i>verb</i>	p.61 يرتب / يكون في مرتبة	To give a place within a grading system based on quality .
Zealous <i>Adjective</i>	p.58 متحمس	Having or showing passionate zealously <i>adverb</i> zealousness <i>noun</i>

UNIT SEVEN / Set Book Questions

1- How were messages dispatched before the invention of radio ?

- Messages were sent through telegraph. Sometimes by mail

2- What kind of programmes were later broadcast on radio ?

- At first all were news, later on music and entertainment programmes were broadcast.

3- What made radios smaller and lighter ?

- The invention of transistor made radios smaller and lighter.

4- What is the policy of the Ministry of Information in Kuwait based on ?

- The policy is based on mutual cooperation and respect for the affairs of other countries.

5- The ministry of Information in Kuwait follows a flexible policy. What are the aims of this policy ?

- The aims of the policy are to achieve intellectual, social development, political and economic development.

6- There are many useful modern inventions in the field of broadcasting . Mention two

- * Modern inventions like digital TV, satellites and the internet.

7- What are the advantages of media ?

- Media brings the latest news. It is a vital channel of communication. It acts as deterrent to corrupt practices.

8- What are the disadvantages of media ?

- It can encourage negative or destructive thinking patterns. It can force people to think or act in an inappropriate way. It can convey a detrimental message in a positive way.

9- Give a real life example that affirms the freedom of the press in Kuwait?

- * In 2007 , Kuwait was ranked second in the Middle East in the Freedom of Press Index .

10- Why do you think the media has to be as truthful as possible ? How can this be achieved ?

- Because it has a huge impact on the society. By giving truthful messages to people .

11- What are the advantages of watching sports on TV instead of watching it alive?

- On TV it costs no money . It's more comfortable .

12- What are the disadvantages of watching sports on TV instead of watching it alive?

- * It's sometimes boring because of ads. No feeling of enjoyment.

13- Different sports have been affected by TV scheduling. (Discuss)

- That's right because TV made some sports more popular than the others . It covers only popular games.

14- How has the internet affected how we consume radio and television?

* It decreased the need to buy radio or televisions . It made people get away from TV.

15- Media plays an important role in society . Explain

- It forms public opinion. It keeps us in touch with the current events .

16- Kuwait has one of the most vocal and transparent media in the Arab world.(Discuss)

- A Kuwait institutions guarantees the freedom of press within the limits of law.

17- Do you think that people can't control the power of media and its effect upon their lives?

- No, People can decide in what way they want to be involved in the area of media.

18- The media is always a reliable source for forming public opinion. Do you agree or not ?

- No, I don't agree because the media cannot always be reliable.

19- The media can have a positive influence upon social causes. How ?

- It can promote social causes like literacy, health management and awareness.

26- Modern electronics play a big part in our daily life . Explain .

* They have made our life easier , faster and more comfortable .

1- Vocabulary

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

- 1- Bad weather and rain affected television and radio
a- deterrent b- empathy c- broadcast d- demand
- 2- A reporter was..... to France to cover news there.
a- transcribed b- dispatched c- owed d- enclosed
- 3- Ali is a very efficient sales manager, he redoubled sales of our company .
a- potential b- empathy c- way d- demand
- 4- Computer hasmany changes in our life.
a- ended up b- shut down c- opened up d- brought about
- 5- Kuwait is second in the freedom of press.
a- considered b- demanded c- insulted d- ranked
- 6- H.H Emir of Kuwait plays a role in the Arab area.
a- disappointing b- portable c- prominent d- digital

B. Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(Collectively / zealous / Rank / Tension / consume / Resident / half)

- 1- Our players are , they're determined to win.
- 2- People refer to these different medical conditions as heart disease.
- 3-in neck muscles can cause headaches.
- 4- People in Kuwait large amount of water.
- 5- This man is a new of the nearby house .

II. GRAMMAR

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

- 1- I am afraid, I do not havemoney.
 a. many b. much c. a lot of d. some
- 2-the heavy rain, he arrived on time.
 a. However b. Although c. Despite d. But
- 3- Eating apple once a day is very useful.
 a. a b. an c. the d. no article
4. A-The playerleg was sprained in the match won the fair play award.
 a- who b- whose c- whom d- which
5. This is the placewe learn morals and values.
 a. who b. which c. whose d. where

C) Do as shown in brackets:

1. They had prepared a splendid dinner.
 (Passive)
2. Both Samy and Zaid study in France.
 (Negative)
3. She never tells lies,.....? (Question tag)
4. Huda always goes to the library once a week.
 (Question)

Relative Pronouns

relative pronoun	use	example
who	subject or object pronoun for people	I told you about the woman <i>who</i> lives next door.
which	subject or object pronoun for animals and things	Do you see the cat <i>which</i> is lying on the roof?
which	referring to a whole sentence	He couldn't read <i>which</i> surprised me.

whose	possession for people animals and things	Do you know the boy <i>whose</i> mother is a nurse?
whom	object pronoun for people, especially in non-defining relative clauses (in defining relative clauses we colloquially prefer <i>who</i>)	I was invited by the professor <i>whom</i> I met at the conference.
that	subject or object pronoun for people, animals and things in defining relative clauses (<i>who</i> or <i>which</i> are also possible)	I don't like the table <i>that</i> stands in the kitchen.

relative adverb	meaning	use	example
when	in/on which	refers to a time expression	the day <i>when</i> we met him
where	in/at which	refers to a place	the place <i>where</i> we met him
why	for which	refers to a reason	the reason <i>why</i> we met him

• A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.

• A man answered the phone. He told me you were away.

• A waitress served us. She was very impolite and impatient.

• A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.

- A pacifist is a person _____ believes that all wars are wrong.
- An orphan is a child _____ parents are dead-
- The place _____ we spent our holidays was really beautiful.
- This school is only for children _____ first language is not English.
- I don't know the name of the woman to _____ I spoke on the phone.

III. L. FUNCTIONS

C) What would you say in the following situations:

1. While you were walking down the street, you saw an old man trying to cross the street .

.....

2. A friend wants to borrow your English book.

.....

3. some students are breaking some desks at school.

.....

4. Your little brother spends a long time playing computer games .

.....

D) Complete the following exchanges:

1- A:?

B: No, I prefer cold drinks.

A: I'm sorry , I don't have right now.

B: I don't like going to coffee shops. We can stay at home and enjoy drinking juice.

A:

2- A: Why do you prefer digital cameras?

B:

A: What do you use the digital camera for ?

B:.....

A: I'm want to buy one.

B:.....

UNIT EIGHT / Television Watching Habits

Word الكلمة ومعناها بالعربي	Definition تعريف الكلمة	Example مثال على استخدام الكلمة
Accuracy w.b 54 <i>noun</i> دقة	The quality or state of being correct or precise .	We can predict changes with a surprising degree of accuracy .
Age-appropriate <i>Adjective</i> p. 63 ملانم لسن معين / ملانم لفئة عمرية	Suitable for a certain age Opposite <u>Age- inappropriate</u>	Age-appropriate TV programmes encourage good behavior by stimulating the mind .
Channel-surf <i>verb</i> p. 62 يستعرض القنوات	to change frequently from one television channel to another , using a remote control device .	You can channel -surf the TV using your remote control.
Comedy p. 62 <i>Noun</i> كوميدي / مضحك	A play, film , or programme that makes one laughs	Yesterday's film was 'romantic comedy '.
Convict p. 66 <i>verb</i> يدين / يجرم	To prove or officially announce that someone is guilty of a crime . Compare <u>acquit</u>	He has twice been convicted of robbery / arson.
Definitely p. 54 <i>Adverb</i> بالتأكيد / بدون شك	without any doubt	"Is she not coming, then?" "No, definitely not."
Core programming <i>Noun</i> w.b 54 البرمجة الرئيسية – البرنامج الرئيسي	The central or most important programme.	The computer is not working well because there's an error in the core programming .
Equestrian <i>Noun</i> p. 66 <i>adjective</i> فارس – فروسية	connected with the riding of horses	They plan to hold the Olympics' equestrian events in another part of the city.
Evidence p. 66 <i>noun</i> دليل / برهان	The available body of facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true .	The police have found no evidence of a terrorist link with the murder.
Fractional p. 54 <i>adjective</i> صغير جدا / ضئيل	Relating to the separation of components of a mixture \ extremely small	The fall in the value of the Dollar might result in a fractional increase in interest rates of perhaps a quarter of one percent
Get behind with <i>phrasal verb</i> p. 65 يتخلف عن / يتأخر عن	To fail to make as much progress as others .	She got behind with her mortgage and the house was repossessed.

UNIT EIGHT / Television Watching Habits

Word الكلمة ومعناها بالعربي	Definition تعريف الكلمة	Example مثال على استخدام الكلمة
Get down to <i>phrasal verb</i> p. 65 يبدأ بعمل شيء	To start doing something seriously .	We need to get down to some serious talking.
Get on <i>phrasal verb</i> p. 65 يكون على علاقة طيبة بشخص	To have a good relationship with someone.	The two boys get on well most of the time.
Get over <i>phrasal verb</i> p. 65 يتحسن صحيا / يتعافى	To recover or to get better	She was only just getting over the flu when she got a stomach ache.
Get through <i>phrasal verb</i> p. 65 ينجح في الاتصال بـ	To manage to contact someone	At last I managed to get through to one of the managers.
Inactivity <i>noun</i> p. 63 خمول / كسل	Idleness , immobility	Watching TV for a long time promotes inactivity .
Mentally <i>adverb</i> p. 62 ذهنيا / عقليا	In one's mind	It's going to be a tough competition but I'm mentally prepared for it.
Miss out on <i>phrasal verb</i> p. 63 يفوت فرصة / يفشل في استغلال فرصة	to fail to get the chance to do or have something that one would enjoy or that would be good for one , esp. a chance that other people succeed in getting .	Don't miss out on the fantastic bargains in our summer sale.
Newcomer <i>Noun</i> p. 66 وافد جديد / قادم جديد	A person or thing that has recently arrived in a place or joined a group	Mr. Ramzi is a newcomer teacher to our school .
News team <i>Noun</i> p. 66 فريق الأخبار	Two or more people working together on broadcast or published report of news .	KTV News Team is the best one in the Arab World.
Occasionally <i>Adverb</i> p. 64 أحيانا / من وقت لآخر	sometimes ; from time to time	I see him occasionally in town.
On average <i>Expression</i> w.b 54 عادةً	Normally ; usually	Prices rise about 4% on average this time every year.
Primarily w b 54 <i>Adverb</i> بصوره أساسيه / في المقام الأول	For the most part ; mainly	We're primarily concerned with keeping expenditure down.

UNIT EIGHT / Television Watching Habits

Word الكلمة ومعناها بالعربي	Definition تعريف الكلمة	Example مثال على استخدام الكلمة
Prime time <i>Noun</i> W B 54 الوقت الأكثر مشاهدة / وقت الذروة لمشاهدة التلفاز (٨ – ١١ مساءً)	The regularly occurring time at which a television or radio audience is expected to be greatest , generally regarded in the television industry as the hours between 8 and 11 pm.	The interview will be broadcast during prime time .
Promote p. 63 <i>verb</i> يشجع / يدعم / يزيد	To further the progress of (something , esp. a cause , venture , or aim) ; to support or actively encourage .	Advertising companies are always having to think up new ways to promote products.
Prosecution p. 66 <i>noun</i> مقاضاة / الادعاء	The institution and conducting of legal proceedings against someone in respect of a criminal charge .	Doctors guilty of neglect are liable to prosecution .
Provoke p. 63 <i>verb</i> يثير / يغضب / يستفز	To stimulate or give rise to (a reaction or emotion, typically a strong or unwelcome one) in someone .	Test results provoked worries that the reactor could overheat.
Record p. 64 <i>verb</i> يسجل / يدون بيانات	To set down in writing or some other permanent form for later reference , esp. officially .	He recorded the 100 metres running race in 9.79 seconds and broke/smashed the world record .
Staggering <i>Adjective</i> w.b 54 مذهل / مدهش	very shocking and astonishing	It costs a staggering \$50 000 per week to keep the museum open to the public.
Teaching aid <i>Noun</i> w.b 54 وسائل تعليمية مساعدة	Materials and equipment used in teaching .	TVs can be used as teaching aids .
Thriller p. 66 <i>noun</i> رواية أو فيلم مثير وشيق	a novel , play or film which has an exciting plot , typically involving crime .	Yesterday's action film was really a thriller , we all enjoyed it.
Tune in p. 64 <i>phrasal verb</i> يشاهد / يستمع لبرنامج	To listen to or watch a particular television or radio programme .	Be sure to tune in to next week's show.
tune out p. 62 <i>phrasal verb</i> تجاهل / عدم اهتمام	To stop paying attention to something , esp. because one is tired or bored.	He talks loudly that I just tune him out .
Visualize w.b 54 <i>verb</i> يتصور / يتخيل	To imagine	I'd visualized someone much older than him.

Unit 8 Set Books

1- What impact does watching television have on the life of teens ?

- It can encourage good behaviour . It can give unhealthy , or negative messages .

2- How can TV have positive (good) effects on young people ?

- It teaches them how to develop and use their imagination .It teaches them about family values .

3- How can TV have negative (bad) effects on young people ?

3- TV is not selective in what it teaches . Give some unhealthy negative messages of TV

- It helps to tune out or escape from the real world. It promotes inactivity. It causes unhealthy behaviours.

4- Age-appropriate TV can encourage good behaviour. Explain !

- It stimulates the mind. It allows you to think about life choices.

5- We can avoid the negative effects of TV by following some simple rules . Mention two.

5- How can we consume television appropriately ?

5- What guidelines can we have to use television appropriately?

- Set limits on TV viewing time .Turn TV off during mealtimes.

6- How can television be used as a teaching aid ?

- It can be used in revising lessons. Showing a documentary about countries studied in geography. It can help in language learning, specially listening and speaking.

7- Mention two of your favourite TV programs and state why you like each of them .

- Educational programs. They help me with my study . Films (Drama) . I enjoy watching them. News. They let me know what is going on in the world.

8- How do revision lessons on TV help students ?

- They help them to revise what they have studied at school. They help them to visualize what they have been learning.

9- Why is television described as a teaching aid ?

- Because it helps students to learn more. Because it helps students to revise their lessons.

10- From students' point of view, what is wrong with children's TV programmes ?

- They don't learn much from them. They give more fun than education.

11- What are the benefits of watching TV?

- It develops imagination . It encourages good behavior

12- TV teaches you how to develop and use your imagination. How?

- through watching science fiction films. Through meditating some affairs in some programmes .

13- TV can be educational. Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer.

- It can be a valuable teaching aid. It can be used to explain different subjects

14- Mention some advices that could help you decide how to consume television appropriately ?

- Watching T.V with the family for a good discussion. Turning it off in meal times or when doing homework.

15- Why do think the educational programs are important to watchers?

- They can be used as a teaching aid . They can be help me understand my lessons

16- What are the good and bad effects of watching TV?

Good effects:

- a- It develops our imagination
- b- It encourages good behaviour

Bad effects:

- a- It promotes inactivity
- b- It causes unhealthy behaviour.

I – Vocabulary

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

(promotes / mentality / evidence / thrillers / tune out / prosecution)

- 1- Can you show me any for what you have said.
- 2- A famous lawyer has been asked to appear for the
- 3- I advise people to read the They are my favorite.
- 4- You are wrong. Milk health.
- 5- I can't understand the Of anyone who would do terrible things like that?

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

- 1- This actor likes working in He loves to make people laugh.
a- teaching aids b- accuravy c- comedy d- newcomer
- 2- You'll be very glad if you your operation .
a- get through b- get on c- get over d- get down to
- 3- My brother always likes.....
a- tune out b- channel – surfing c- entertainment d- inactivity
- 4- Clean water has become athing worldwide.
a- fractional b- precious c- staggering d- lower
- 5- I was surprised when I saw him. I'dhim much older.
a- visualized b- convicted c- recorded d- promoted

II - GRAMMAR

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

- 1- I have received.....invitation to the party.
a- a b- an c-some d- any
- 2- English is the.....important language in the world.
a- much b-most c- the most d-good
- 3- You should do the homework by
a-yourself b- myself c-himself d- herself
- 4- I'm used to visiting my grandparentsFriday.
a- at b- in c-on d- by

C - Do as shown between brackets:

- 1-We must water the flowers in our garden. (make passive)
.....
- 2- Mona writes a letter to her pen –friend every Saturday . (make Negative)
.....
- 3-Our teacher is kind with pupils. (add tag question)
.....
- 4-We must have English courses. We speak English well. (Use ...So That)
.....

III - Language Functions

B) What would you say or do in the following situations:

- 1- Someone told you that your house is burning.
.....
- 2-Your mother asks you to help her in the housework.
.....
- 3- Ask your teacher to let you go out to drink some water.
.....
- 4- You've forgotten about your sister's birthday.
.....

C) Complete the missing parts of the exchanges below :-

1. A: Hello, Khalid. Would you mind helping me carrying this box?
B:, What does it contain ?
2. A:
B: Old clothes, What are you going to do with them ?
3. A:.....
B: Charity organization. That's kind of you.

Unit NINE / Uses of Cameras

Word الكلمة ومعناها العربي	Definition تعريف الكلمة	Example مثال على استخدام الكلمة
Amicably p. 71 <i>adverb</i> بشكل ودي	<i>friendly</i> amicable <i>adjective</i>	I hope we can settle this amicably.
Anticipation <i>Noun</i> (WB) 60 توقع	The act or predicting and expecting something . Anticipate <i>verb</i>	To have a good anticipation , is one of the features of a good story writer
Audience p. 71 <i>noun</i> حضور – مشاهدين	All the people who watch or listen to a play, film, speech ,concert etc.	The audience was/were clearly delighted with the performance.
Basically p. 73 <i>adverb</i> أساسا / بشكل أساسي	Fundamentally , essentially basic <i>adjective</i> BASIC <i>noun</i>	The village has remained basically unchanged for over 300 years.
Beckon away p.70 <i>Phrasal verb</i> ينجذب إلى مكان	To leave a place because you are drawn to another .	They are being beckoned away from their familiar deserts to the beautiful places of modern Kuwait .
Bias (W B) 70 <i>Noun</i> عدم توازن / انحراف	Imbalance ; unequal distribution of force . bias <i>verb</i> biased <i>adjective</i> Opposite <u>unbiased</u>	The government has accused the media of bias.
Bring up p. 71 <i>phrasal verb</i> يربي	To raise children.	She was brought up by her grandmother.
Capability p. 69 <i>noun</i> قدرة / إمكانية	Power or ability to do something	These tests are beyond the capability of an average 12-year-old.
Cast (w b) 60 <i>noun</i> الممثلين في فيلم أو مسرحية	The actors in a film, play or show	After the final performance, the director threw a party for the cast.
Catch p.72 <i>Verb</i> يلحق ب – يتابع - يلتقط	To capture or seize	She were caught of speed by the policeman .
Category p. 72 <i>noun</i> فئة / طبقة / تصنيف	A class or division of people or things regarded as having particular shared characteristics	There are three categories of accommodation - standard, executive and deluxe.
Characterize p. 71 <i>verb</i> يميز / يصف	To describe the qualities of something or someone in a particular day .	In her essay, she characterizes the whole era as a period of radical change.
Cityscape p. 70 <i>Noun</i> منظر طبيعي للمدينة	The visual appearance of a city or urban area ; a city landscape	The cityscapes of modern Kuwait are amazing .

Unit NINE / Uses of Cameras

Word الكلمة ومعناها العربي	Definition تعريف الكلمة	Example مثال على استخدام الكلمة
Commentator p. 70 <i>noun</i> معلق	A person who comments on events , esp. on television or radio .	He works as a radio commentator . a sports/football commentator.
Congested p. 72 <i>adjective</i> مزدحم / مسدود	So crowded with traffic .	The road is congested today .
Consumer p. 69 <i>noun</i> مستهلك	A person who buys goods or services for their own use	The new telephone rates will affect all consumers including businesses.
Court p. 70 <i>noun</i> محكمة	The people , esp. the judge and the jury , who examine evidence and decide whether someone is guilty or not .	You really should go and see the lovely medieval court in the castle.
ENG p. 69 <i>Abbreviation</i> جمع الأخبار إلكترونياً	Electronic News Gathering	Camcorders are used for ENG .
Everyone's a critic w.b 60 <i>Expression</i> كل فرد ناقد (حرية النقد)	Everyone has a right to express an opinion (often used in an ironic manner .	He's his own worst critic (= He judges himself severely) .
Feature p. 70 <i>noun</i> صفة/ معلم / ميزة	A distinctive attribute or aspect of something .	Our latest model of phone has several new features.
Fundamentally p. 73 <i>Adverb</i> بصورة أساسية / رئيسية	In central or primary respects . fundamental <i>adjective</i>	I disagree fundamentally with what you're saying.
High-end p. 69 <i>adjective</i> غالي الثمن	Denoting the most expensive of a range of products .	This is a high-end video camera .
Hydraulic p. 69 <i>adjective</i> يدار بضغط الماء	Denoting ; relating to or operated by a liquid moving in a confined space under pressure .	This is a hydraulic lift/platform/pump .
Inexpensive p.73 <i>adjective</i> رخيص	Cheap \ low priced \ not costing a lot of money X expensive	It's an inexpensive perfume.
Motion picture p.69 <i>Noun</i> صور متحركة	A story or event recorded by a camera as a set of moving images and shown in a theatre or on television .	TV , Video and motion picture camera operators produce images that tell a story .
Nowadays p.69 <i>adverb</i> هذه الأيام	At the present time, in contrast with the past	Who remembers those films nowadays?
Pedestal p.69 <i>noun</i> قاعدة تمثال	The base or support on which a statue or column is mounted .	In the riot, the statues were toppled from their pedestals.

Unit NINE / Uses of Cameras

Word الكلمة ومعناها العربي	Definition تعريف الكلمة	Example مثال على استخدام الكلمة
Producer p.70 <i>noun</i> منتج	A person responsible for the financial and managerial aspects of making of a movie or broadcast or for staging a play , opera , etc. Compare director	a film/Hollywood/movie producer
Screen p. 70 <i>verb</i> شاشة	To show (a movie or video) or broadcast a (television programme) 2. the small screen television 3. the big screen	The programme was not screened on British television.
Soundtrack w.b 60 <i>noun</i> موسيقى تصويرية	A recording of the musical accompaniment to a movie .	The best thing about the film is its soundtrack.
Spotlight p.70 <i>noun</i> ضوء مسلط / مركز	A lamp projecting a narrow , intense beam of light directly onto a place or person , esp. a performer on stage .	The senator has been in the spotlight recently since the revelation of his tax frauds.
Sprawling p.70 <i>adjective</i> منتشر / ممتد	Spreading out in different directions . sprawl <i>verb</i> sprawled <i>adjective</i>	Sprawling suburbs are lined with soldiers.
Stabilising p.69 <i>Adj.</i> مساعد على الاستقرار و الثبات	Causing to become stable stabilize <i>verb</i>	This type of video cameras has shoulder-Stabilising .
Up to scratch w.b 60 <i>Expression</i> على المستوى المطلوب	Up to standard	Your last essay wasn't up to scratch/didn't come up to scratch.
Voice-over p. 72 <i>noun</i> صوت بدون صورة المتكلم في التلفاز	A piece of narration in a movie or broadcast , not accompanied by an image of the speaker .	Famous actors often provide voice-overs for adverts.
Wholeheartedly p. 73 <i>adverb</i> بصدق / بإخلاص	Sincerely whole-hearted <i>adjective</i>	Both members are whole-heartedly in favour of the changes.

Set Book Questions

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

- They can be used in surgical operations. They can be used in the television and film production .They can be used to start video chat on the internet. They can be used for traffic purposes .

2- What is the difference between a consumer cameras and portable professional cameras ?

- Portable professional cameras are much bigger and are designed to be carried on the shoulder.

3- How many types are there of the professional video cameras ? What are they ?

- There are two types . the camcorders and Studio cameras .

4- What are camcorders used for ? Describe them.

- They are used for ENG (Electronic News Gathering) .They are similar to consumer recorders , but they are bigger and have a shoulder–stabilizing device on the shoulder .

5- What are Studio cameras used for ? Describe them.

- They are cameras fixed on studio pedestals when they are used outside the studios they are on tracks .They lack the recording capability of a camcorder .

6- Mention some events that camera operators can record ?

- Television series , studio programmes, news and sporting events, private ceremonies, motion pictures and documentaries .

7- Why is Video Conferencing becoming so popular ?

- Because people like seeing who they are talking to .

8- Make notes about the positive and negative influences television has on people's lives .

positive influences	negative influences
It is something for everyone because it is cheap.	Some programmes have bad effects on children.
TV teaches how to develop and use imagination.	TV promotes inactivity, which provokes an increased risk of obesity.
It teaches the family values	It also causes unhealthy behavior such as taking risks, and eating junk food .
Young people can become aware of positive adult roles and imitate them.	Watching TV for a long time wastes our time.

9- What makes a good TV channels?

- a- Varied programmes that increase our cultural level . Truthful news . Educational programmes that teach values nd positive adult roles.

10- How has film reviewing changed since the rise of information technology ?

- With the increasing rise of internet journalism , it could be argued that ‘everyone’s a critic’.

11- To criticize the other’s work , you should be up to scratch . Explain .

- To judge somebody’s else’s creativity , so you should be up to standard and to be fair enough to be able to judge the quality not the quantity .

12- What qualities do you think can make a good critic ?

- Being up to scratch .Should be fair . Don’t be shy.

13-Give some advice to young writers to help them be good critics .

- Note down your ideas and any memorable moments or quotes . Write down your opinion of the plot .Don’t waste time retelling the story .

14-What is Video -Conferencing ? Why is it important nowadays ?

- It is a method of working which lets two or more people in different places see and hear each others at the same time. It allows people to share documents on the computers , such as internet pages and software.

15-In which situations can Video- Conferencing be used ?

- In business, in schools, colleges and universities

16-Explain how Video- Conferencing can benefit schools (Education).

- by inviting guest speakers and experts to talk to pupils and students .They can ask and answer questions and can discuss things to each other.

17-What basic equipment does a Video- Conferencing system need to work ?

- A screen or monitor, a camera , a microphone and a speaker

18-What are the advantages of Video- Conferencing?

- It allows people to share documents on the computers; internet pages and software. It can be used as an educational aid . It can be used in business .

19 - What are the cameras being used for these days ?

- They are used for : security , surveillance , surgery , web . television...etc

20 - What are the advantages of a professional video camera ?

- It's a high end electronic device for recording moving images. It records everything from live sport to period dramas .

22- Which of the events that camera operators record is most important ?

- television series , studio programmes , news , sport events , private ceremonies , motion pictures , documentaries...etc .

1-VOCABULARY

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

(anticipation * inexpensive* characterised * beckon away * audience * pedestal * hydraulic * sprawling *)

- 1- Have you heard about thecar
- 2- The of statues should be strong.
- 3- The began clapping and cheering when they saw Hayat AlFahed on the stage .
- 4- Why did you buy such a / an suit, it cost you fortune .
- 5- Why was Ali so angry with his friend ?
- 6- We waited at the station in of her arrival.

Choose the correct word to fill in the blanks :

[audience – bring up – spotlight – propose – congested]

1. The report has turned the on the starting rise in street crime.
2. It's not easy to children and teach them how to behave.
3. All the streets are heavilywith cars.
4. The were deeply influenced by his speech.

II-GRAMMAR

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

- 1- I've lost my friendI told you about .
a) Who b) whom c) whose d) where
- 2- Remember to depend onwhen doing your homework.
a) Yourself b) yourself c) themselves d) ourselves
- 3- Hala knows how to deal.people.
a) at b)with c)in d)by
- 4- It waswonderful party I've attended.
a) good b)best c)the best d) better

B-Do as shown between brackets:

1. Someone should water the plants once a day . . (passive)
.....
2. Bedouin train falcons to hunt birds and rabbits. (Use : so that)

.....

3. The boys are playing tennis at the moment . . (Negative)

.....

4. Let me fill in these forms,..... (Add a tag question)

5. They ran quickly so that they could catch the bus.

..... (ask a question)

III- Language Functions :

B) Write what you would say in the following situations.

1-A: My cousin insists on going sailing alone at night .

B:.....

2-A: Why do you say that, I think it's safe.

B: No, there are a lot of dangers , so warn him.

3-A:?

B: Sharks and strong high waves for example

4-A:

GRADE ELEVEN
Module FOUR : Being Prepared
UNIT TEN : ACCIDENTS

Word الكلمة	Definition تعريف الكلمة	Example sentence مثال على استخدام الكلمة
Acquainted with <i>phrasal verb (p.80)</i> يتألف مع / يتعرف على	Knowing about something and being familiar with it because one has seen it , read it or used it .	Take time to acquaint yourself with the rules.
Attached P. 78 <i>adjective</i> ملحق بـ - مرتبط بـ	Joined to something I'm very attached to my old guitar.	The children are very attached to their grandparents.
Automatically <i>Adverb P. 78</i> آلياً / بطريقة آلية	Spontaneously , without conscious thought or intention .	The camera adjusts the lens aperture and shutter speed automatically .
Bias W.B 70 <i>noun</i> عدم توازن	Imbalance ; unequal distribution of force	The accident happened because of the bias in the car.
Cautious P. 81 <i>adjective</i> حذر / متنبه / حريص	Attentive to potential problems or dangers .	He's a cautious driver.
CEO P. 82 <i>noun</i> المدير التنفيذي	ABBREVIATION FOR Chief Executive Officer : the person with the most important position in a company	He works as a chief executive officer in the airport.
Cloth P. 78 <i>noun</i> قماش	Woven or felted fabric made from wool , cotton or a similar fiber .	a piece / length of cloth
Collide P. 79 <i>verb</i> يصطدم	To hit something with force when moving .	The two vans collided at the crossroads.
Collision (WB 70) <i>noun</i> اصطدام / ارتطام	A crash of an object into something .	The cyclist was in collision with a bus.
Confidential p. 80 <i>adjective</i> سري	Intended to be kept secret .	All information will be treated as strictly confidential .
Considerably <i>Adverb (WB70)</i> إلى حد كبير / بدرجة كبيرة	Significantly ; greatly considerable <i>adjective</i>	He's considerably fatter than he was when I knew him.
Crash p. 78 <i>Noun</i> اصطدام - تحطم	A violent collision ; an accident	She had a crash on the way to work.
Cushion p. 79 <i>verb</i>	to make the effect or force of something softer	The soft grass cushioned his fall .

Word الكلمة	Definition تعريف الكلمة	Example sentence مثال على استخدام الكلمة
Daydream p. 80 noun أحلام اليقظة	To indulge in a series of pleasant thoughts that distract one's attention from the present .	He never paid attention in class and seemed to be in a permanent daydream .
Decelerate p. 80 verb يبطئ (يخفف) السرعة	(of a vehicle , machine or process) to slow down ; to reduce speed X accelerate	The car decelerated at the sight of the police car.
Decrease p.79 Verb ينقص – يقلل	To become smaller or less in size , amount or degree ; to diminish X increase	We have decreased our involvement in children's books.
Detect p. 78 verb يكشف / يتتبع	to discover or identify the presence or existence of .	Some sounds cannot be detected by the human ear.
Deviate p. 81 verb ينحرف	To depart from an established course .	The recent pattern of weather deviates from the norm for this time of year.
Diluted p. 79 adjective مخفف	(of a liquid) made thinner or weaker by having had water or another solvent added to it .	This is a diluted hydrochloric acid.
Disappear p. 79 Verb يختفي – يتلاشى	To cease to exist ; to vanish	The sun disappeared behind a cloud.
Disregard p. 80 verb يتجاهل – لا يبدي اهتمام	To pay no attention ; to ignore something	He told us to disregard everything we'd learned so far and start again.
Drag p. 80 verb يسحب / يجر	To pull (someone or something) along forcefully , roughly or with difficulty .	Pick the chair up instead of dragging it behind you!
Emergency Services Noun p. 82 خدمات الطوارئ	The public organizations that respond to and deal with emergencies when they occur , esp. those that provide police , ambulance and firefighting services .	He works in an emergency services organization.
Falsehood p. 81 noun كذب / بطلان	The state of being untrue ; lying	She doesn't seem to understand the difference between truth and falsehood .
Feasible p. 79 adjective عملي / ممكن	Possible to do easily or conveniently ; possible or reasonable	With the extra resources, the scheme now seems feasible .
Fire drill p. 82 noun تدريب على التعامل مع مبنى يحترق	A practice of the emergency procedures to be used in case of fire.	Look ! They are practicing a fire drill in that building .
Fit p. 79 Verb يضع / يثبت / يجهز	To place ; to connect ; to equip	Let the punishment fit the crime.
Foolproof w.b 70 adjective أكيد / مضمون / لا يتعطل	Incapable of going wrong or being misused .	This new video-recorder is supposed to be foolproof .

Word الكلمة	Definition تعريف الكلمة	Example sentence مثال على استخدام الكلمة
Fundamental p.81 adjective أساسي / جوهري	Forming a necessary base core ; of central importance .	It's one of the fundamental differences between men and women.
Inexperienced p.80 adjective قليل الخبرة	Unpracticed ; untrained	They are young, inexperienced parents and need support.
Inflate p. 78 verb ينفخ / يعبأ هواء	To fill (a balloon , tire or other expandable structure) with air or gas so that it becomes enlarged .	They inflated the balloons for the party.
Intentional p. 81 adjective متعمد - عن قصد	Done on purpose ; deliberate	Did you leave his name out by accident or was it intentional ?
Monkfish p. 82 Noun نوع من أنواع السمك الأوروبي	A bottom – dwelling anglerfish of European waters .	She ordered a big monkfish for dinner
Object p. 82 verb يعترض / يعارض	To say something to express one's disapproval of or disagreement with something or someone .	Would anyone object if we started the meeting now?
Over the moon p.83 Expression سعيد جداً	Happy ; joyful ; to be very pleased	He was over the moon about/with her new bike.
Overcome p. 81 verb يتغلب على	To succeed in dealing with (a problem or difficulty)	Eventually she managed to overcome her shyness in class.
Perseverance p. 81 noun مثابرة	Persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success .	Because of his hard work and perseverance , he got high marks .
Plug p. 78 Noun فيشة - قابس - بلاك	A device for making an electrical connection , esp. between an appliance and a power supply consisting of a casing with metal pins that fit into holes in an outlet .	Is there any plug in the bedroom that I can use for my hairdryer?
Protect p. 79 Verb يحمي - يصون	To keep from harm ; to preserve ; to save ; to shelter	Vitamin C may help protect against cancer.
Restraint p. 78 noun قيد / كابح	A measure or condition that keeps someone or something under control or within limits .	The car doesn't have proper restraints fitted.
Retain w.b 70 Verb يحتفظ ب / يحجز / يثبت	To keep possession of	She has lost her battle to retain control of the company.
Safeguard p. 79 verb يحمي / يحافظ على	to protect against something	The union safeguards the interests of all its members.
Securely p. 80 adverb بأحكام / بدقة	Firmly	Please ensure that your seat belts are fastened securely .

Word الكلمة	Definition تعريف الكلمة	Example sentence مثال على استخدام الكلمة
Shred p. 80 verb يمزق - يقطع إلى أجزاء صغيرة	To cut or tear something into shreds .	Shred the lettuce and arrange it around the edge of the dish.
Skid (W B) 70 verb ينزلق	(of a vehicle) to slide along a surface so that you have no control	The bus skidded on some ice and hit a tree.
Slam into p. 80 Phrasal verb يصطدم ب / يرتطم ب	To crash into something with a lot of force	I had to stop suddenly, and the car behind slammed into the back of my car.
Strain p. 79 noun سلالة	A specific type of animal , micro-organism or plant	Doctors have discovered a new strain of the virus.
Strip p. 78 Noun شريطة رقيقة من القماش أو الورق أو البلاستيك	A long , narrow piece of cloth , paper , plasticetc.	He didn't have a bandage, so he ripped up his shirt into thin strips .
Toothy p. 81 adjective بارز الأسنان	Having or showing large , numerous or prominent teeth	He gave me a toothy grin.
Unsung p. 81 adjective غير مشهور / غير معروف	Not celebrated	Many of her achievements went unsung until after her death.
Vehicle p. 78 noun مركبة	A thing used for transporting people or goods on land, especially on roads such as a car , truck or cart .	A truck driver died last night when his vehicle overturned.
Venomous p. 81 adjective حاقد / غاضب	Full of anger or hate noun venom adverb venomously	Ms Brown has launched a venomous attack against the newspaper.
Warning p. 78 Noun تحذير / إنذار	A statement or event that indicates a possible danger , problem or unpleasant situation .	There's a warning on the cigarette packet that says 'Tobacco seriously damages health'.
Watchful p. 81 adjective يقظ / منتبه	Watching or observing someone or something closely .	She keeps a watchful eye on her husband to see that he behaves himself.
Wed p. 82 Verb يربط بإحكام	To link or combine closely	He wedded the parcel firmly and sent it

Unit 10 Set Books

1- There are many inventions that help to keep us secure . Mention two .

- Some inventions like airbags Smoke alarms and Vaccination

2- Why is the smoke alarm an important device in all buildings ?

- Because it automatically detects smoke . It gives a warning of the presence of smoke.

3- Why is it important for drivers and passengers to wear seat belts ?

- Because they secure a person's life. They prevent injury.

4- When do airbags inflate?

- When a car collides with something solid such as another vehicle or a building.

5- Vaccination important for people. Why ?

- it can prevent people from acquiring dangerous diseases. It can stop spreading of the disease.

6- What may happen in an accident if a car driver is not wearing his seat belt?

- He may lose his life. He may be seriously injured. They may hit heads in windscreen.

7- Car makers are trying to improve safety for car drivers and passengers. Explain !

- They provided cars with seat belts. They provided car with anti-lock brakes (ABS). They have strengthened the body of the car.

8- Why are seat belts in cars or planes important ?

- They retain people in their seats, They prevent injuries suffered in a crash.

9- What is the main difference between ABS and ordinary brakes?

- ABS makes cars stop more quickly .ABS prevents the wheels from locking . ABS prevents cars from skidding.

10 - How can Airbags safeguard car drivers and passengers?

- They inflate immediately when a car collides . They prevent drivers from hitting dangerous objects

11- What are the causes of car accidents ?

- Drivers don't follow traffic rules. Drivers don't concentrate on roads. Driver use their mobiles while driving. Drivers don't drive carefully. Drivers don't maintain their cars.

12- How can we prevent or reduce car accidents ?

- Driving carefully. Concentrating on the roads . Following traffic rules. Not using mobile while driving.

13- Where is the best position in a house or flat for smoke alarms ?

- At the top of the stairs or in halls and corridors .

14- Why shouldn't smoke alarms be kept in kitchens ?

- Because they are so sensitive to smoke.

15-What are vaccinations ? Why are they important ?

- They are medical treatments . They prevent people from acquiring dangerous diseases

16- Give two examples of the improvements that have been introduced to vehicles in recent years .

- Seat belts and anti-lock brakes

17-What is (ABS) and how can it help drivers?

- It is the anti-lock brake system , it helps drivers to avoid accidents by making cars stop more quickly . The ABS prevents the wheels from locking and this means cars do not skid .

18-Safety devices do not offer a foolproof guarantee . Explain.

- Only when everyone drives more carefully, road accident will disappear.

I – Vocabulary

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

1- The two cars at the crossroads.

a- inflated b- collided c- detected d- decelerated

2- This letter is, the information must be kept secret.

a- intentional b- inexperienced c- confidential d- fundamental

3- Let's call the quickly, there is a fire.

a- emergency services b- monkfish c- fire drill d- falsehood

4- Doctors have discovered a new of the virus.

a- daydream b- cloth c- plug d- strain

B) Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list :-

(automatically – overcome – watchful – over the moon)

5- I'm really to hear that you have graduated.

6- To operate this machine, just switch it on and it will start working

7- I have made a long term plan to these problems.

8- He is a very careful and person.

II – Grammar

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

1- the heavy rain , they didn't cancel it .

a- although b- because c- in spite of d- so

2- I think his illness is..... than we expected first .

a- more serious b- serious c- most serious d- the most serious

3- Did your father stay in England ?

a- How far b- How many c- How much d- How long

4- They went to the market to buy some fruits ,..... ?

A- did they b- didn't they c- they did d- do they

5- He driven more slowly to avoid the accident .

a- should b- shouldn't have c- should have d- shouldn't

III – Language Functions

B) What would you say in the following situations :-

1- Your father bought you a present on your graduation.

.....

- A policeman wants you to describe the accident .

.....

GRADE ELEVEN
Module FOUR : Being Prepared
UNIT ELEVEN : The Planet in Danger

Word الكلمة	Definition تعريف الكلمة	Example sentence مثال على استخدام الكلمة
Amend <i>Verb p. 88</i> يعَدِّل / يتحسن / يتطور	To make better ; to improve Amendment <i>noun</i>	MPs were urged to amend the law to prevent another oil tanker disaster.
Anticipate <i>Verb p. 86</i> يتوقَّع / يتنبأ	To regard as probable ; to expect or predict anticipation <i>noun</i>	We had one or two difficulties along the way that we didn't anticipate .
Anxiety <i>Noun p. 88</i> القلق / توتر	A feeling of nervousness or worry or unease typically about unpleasant event or something with an uncertain outcome . anxious <i>adjective</i> / anxiously <i>adverb</i>	Children normally feel a lot of anxiety about their first day at school.
Appraise <i>Verb p. 85</i> يقيم / يقدِّر	To judge the value or quality of appraiser <i>noun</i> a person who appraises another	At the end of each teaching practice, trainee teachers are asked to appraise their own performance .
Aquaculture <i>Noun p. 85</i> تربية الأحياء المائية	The rearing of aquatic animals or the cultivation of aquatic plants for food	My father is an expert in aquaculture
Chiefly <i>Adverb p. 88</i> في المقام الأول / بصورة أساسية	Above all ; mainly chief <i>adjective</i>	The island chiefly attracts tourists.
Confront <i>Verb p. 88</i> يواجه - يهدد	To threaten confrontation <i>noun</i> confrontational <i>adjective</i>	It's an issue we'll have to confront at some point, no matter how unpleasant it is.
Consent <i>Verb p. 86</i> يوافق / يسمح ب	To give permission for something to happen consent <i>noun</i>	My aunt never married because her father wouldn't consent to her marriage.
Contradict <i>Verb p. 86</i> يناقض / ينكر / يتعارض مع	To deny the truth of (a statement) , esp. by asserting the opposite .	If you're both going to lie, at least stick to the same story and don't contradict each other!
Deforestation <i>Noun p. 84</i> إزالة الأشجار / إزالة الغابات	the cutting or burning down of all the trees in a large area; the destruction of forests by people	Deforestation is destroying large areas of tropical rain forest.
Dread <i>Verb p. 86</i> يفزع / يقلق / يرهب	To anticipate with great apprehension or fear dread <i>noun</i> dread <i>adjective</i>	He's dreading his driving test - he's sure he's going to fail.
Dump <i>Verb p. 87</i> يفرغ / يتخلص من النفايات	To deposit or dispose of (garbage , waste or unwanted material) , typically in a careless or hurried way . dump <i>noun</i> rubbish dump	He came in with four shopping bags and dumped them on the table.

Word الكلمة	Definition تعريف الكلمة	Example sentence مثال على استخدام الكلمة
Ecological <i>Adjective p. 85</i> بيئي / متعلق بالبيئة	Biological , environmental ecology <i>noun</i>	The destruction of the rain forests is an ecological disaster.
Exhaust pipe <i>Noun p. 87</i> أنبوب العادم	the pipe at the back of a vehicle through which waste gases pass	The waste passes through this Exhaust pipe .
Fell <i>Verb p. 86</i> يقطع شجرة	To cut down a tree	A great number of trees were felled to provide space for grazing.
Fund <i>Verb p. 85</i> يُمَدّ بالمال – يمول	to provide with money for a particular purpose fund / <i>noun</i>	The company has agreed to fund my trip to Australia.
Hybrid <i>Noun w.b 76</i> هجين	The offspring of two plants or animals of different species or varieties	The garden strawberry is a large-fruited hybrid .
International <i>Adjective p. 88</i> دولي	Existing , occurring or carried on between two or more nations .	This is our international team of scientists .
Joint <i>Adjective p. 85</i> مشارك	Shared, held or made by two or more people or organizations.	The project was a joint effort between the two schools .
Kidnap <i>Verb w.b 76</i> يختطف	To take a person away illegally by force	The wife of a businessman has been kidnapped from her home in Surrey.
Landfill site <i>Noun p. 87</i> موقع دفن نفايات	A place to dispose of refuse and other waste material by burying it an covering it over with soil , esp. as a method of filling in or extending usable land .	Ninety per cent of American rubbish is dumped in landfill sites .
Latter <i>Adjective w.b 76</i> التالي / أخير	Denoting the second or second mentioned of two people or things . latterly <i>adverb</i>	In the latter stages of the fight he began to tire.
Marine <i>Adjective p. 85</i> بحري	Of, found in or produced by the sea See also <u>maritime</u>	The oil slick seriously threatens marine life around the islands.
Nominal <i>Adjective w.b 76</i> اسمي / شكلي فقط	Existing in name only but not reality	She's the nominal head of our college - the real work is done by her deputy.
Overall <i>adjective p. 85</i> إجمالي / نهائي	Total Overall <i>adverb</i>	The overall situation is good, despite a few minor problems.
Partnership <i>Noun p. 85</i> الشراكة / مشاركة	Association ; collaboration	This company is a partnership between the two brothers.

Word الكلمة	Definition تعريف الكلمة	Example sentence مثال على استخدام الكلمة
Plight <i>Noun p. 88</i> المحنة / مأزق / ورطة	A dangerous , difficult or otherwise unfortunate situation .	The plight of the poor / homeless .
Recreation <i>Noun p. 85</i> الاستجمام / تسلية	Activity done for enjoyment when one is not working	His favourite recreations are golf and playing Scrabble.
Red tide <i>Noun p. 85</i> المدّ الأحمر	A discoloration of seawater caused by a bloom of toxic red organisms .	We can't go to the sea today , there's a red tide .
Smokestack <i>Noun p. 87</i> المدخنة	A chimney or pipe of discharging smoke from a locomotive , ship , factory , etc.	There is a black smoke coming from the smokestack 24 hours a day .
Sting <i>Verb p. 85</i> يلدغ / يلسع	To feel or cause to feel a sharp tingling or burning pain .	Do all types of bee sting ? I got stung by a wasp yesterday.
Suspect <i>Verb p. 86</i> يشك في / يشتبه في	To doubt the genuineness or truth of suspect noun	So far, the police do not suspect foul play.
Sustainable <i>Adjective p. 85</i> مستمر / متواصل / دائم	able to be maintained at a certain rate or level	That sort of extreme diet is not sustainable over a long period.
Symposium <i>Noun p. 88</i> ندوة / مؤتمر	a conference or meeting to discuss a particular subject .	A symposium on European cinema was held yesterday.
Tackle <i>Verb p. 88</i> يعالج أمرا أو مشكلة	To make determined efforts to deal with a problem or difficult task .	There are many ways of tackling this problem.
Toenail <i>Noun p. w.b 76</i> أظافر القدم	the nail at the top of each toe .	She was cutting/painting her toenails .
Tusk <i>Noun w.b 76</i> الناب	A long pointed tooth which stick out from the mouth of some animals such as elephants	Poachers hunt elephants for their tusks .
Unbearable <i>Adjective p. 85</i> لا يطاق / لا يحتمل	Not able to be tolerated .	The heat was unbearable .
Worldwide <i>Adjective p. 88</i> حول العالم	Extending or reaching throughout the world . <i>worldwide adverb</i>	An increase in average temperature by only a few degrees could cause environmental problems worldwide .

Unit 11 Set Books

1- What are the dangers which confront the world ?

- Dangers like Pollution, Deforestation and Global Warming.

2- What are the dangers of red tides ?

- Massive fish kill due to various kinds of bacteria. Polluting water.

5- Caring for different resources of water such as rivers, bays , seas etc. can provide a country with :

- A source of employment. A source of recreation. A source of food. A source of wild life habitats. A source of healthy water.

6- A lot of animals are endangered with extinction. Give reasons.

- Habitat destruction. Man kill them. Poaching. Deforestation.

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

- To provide people with wood. To provide farmers with lands to grow crops.

8- How can government protect endangered species of animals from extinction?

- By banning hunters from hunting them. By building game parks for animals.

9- What do you know about global warming?

What is meant by global warming ?

- It's the increase in the temperature around the globe due to the melting of ice.

10- Are you for or against spending so much money on saving endangered animals ? Why?

* A-I'm for

Because they are a part of our natural heritage. They keep the balance in the environment.

* B-I'm against.

Because Man is (more) important than anything else.

11- What can we do protect the environment and stop global warming?

- Grow more trees and plants. keep seas, oceans and rivers clean. Stop polluting air, land and seas.

12- What may happen if people don't stop felling (cutting down) the rainforests?

- Global warming. Many species of animals will extinct.

13- How can we solve the problem of crowdedness in streets and cities ?

- Building more tunnels and flyovers. Building wider streets.

14- What are the causes of air pollution ?

- Because of smoke from cars. Because of smoke from factories.

15 - What the joint project between CEFAS and EPA?

- They are working together to appraise and improve the ecological quality of Kuwait Bay.

16- What are the characteristics of Kuwait Bay?

- It is an important marine resource. It has red tide events.

17- Give your opinion on The Kuwait Project? Can they help us save the planet?

Keeping different resources may help people . How ?

- It provides employment, recreation, food and wildlife habitats. This project will help everyone enjoy Kuwait's waters for years to come.

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I – Vocabulary

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

1- The weather is, we can't really go out.

- a- unbearable b- ecological c- sustainable d- international

2- Poachers hunt elephants for their

- a- plight b- aquaculture c- partnership d- tusks

3- I can't go inside the hive, a swap may me if I go inside.

- a- fund b- appraise c- sting d- anticipate

B) Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list :-

(amended – worldwide – nominal – suspect)

4- The police more than one and are investigating them.

5- I think the new law needs to be to suit our country.

6- The temperature is remarkably increasing

7- I think it is only Protection as poachers still hunt them.

II – Grammar

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

1- It's natural , the more exercise you take , the you'll become .
a- good b- better c- best d- well

2- Really , did it cost him ?
a- how much b- how long c- how many d- how far

3- He studied hard for the exam ,?
a- don't he b- did he c- didn't he d- does he

4-A: I'll invite him to my birthday party, he was so rude to me .
a- In spite of b- although c- so d- because

5- A: People are worried about environmental
a- pollution b- pollute c- polluted d- is polluted

III – Language Functions

A) What would you say in the following situations :-

1 - Your brother is having a test next week .

.....

2 - You want your teacher explain something for you .

.....

3- Someone is writing on the classroom wall .

.....

GRADE ELEVEN
Module FOUR : Being Prepared
UNIT Twelve : The Power of Nature

Word الكلمة	Definition تعريف الكلمة	Example sentence مثال على استخدام الكلمة
Accumulate <i>Verb p. 91</i> يجمع / يكسب / يكوم	To gather together or acquire an increasing number or quantity of.	We've accumulated so much rubbish over the years.
Alongside <i>Preposition p. 91</i> بجانب / بجوار	Close to the side of ; next to, or together with	The new pill will be used alongside existing medicines.
Announce <i>Verb p. 92</i> يعلن	To make a public and typically formal declaration about a fact , occurrence or intention ..	They announced the death of their mother in the local paper.
Calamity <i>Noun p. 91</i> كارثة – مصيبة	An event causing great damage or suffering ; disaster	A series of calamities ruined them - floods, a failed harvest and the death of a son.
Come in <i>phrasal verb p. 93</i> يأتي المد	When the sea or the <u>tide</u> comes in, the water moves forwards to cover more of the beach.	Come quickly and see the tide, it is coming in .
Costly <i>Adjective p. 91</i> غالي / باهظ الثمن	Costing a lot ; expensive	DISAPPROVING The project was subject to several costly delays /setbacks .
Dam <i>Noun p. 90</i> سد لحجز المياه	a wall built across a river which stops the river's flow and collects the water, especially to make a <u>reservoir</u> (= an artificial lake) which provides water for an area	The Aswan High Dam is on the River Nile in Egypt.
Demanding <i>Adjective p. 94</i> يتطلب مهارة عالية / شاق	Requiring much skill or effort .	She's a very demanding child.
Expert <i>Noun p. 91</i> خبير	a person with a high level of knowledge or skill; a specialist	My mother is an expert at dress-making (= she does it very well) .
Flare up <i>Phrasal verb p. 91</i> ينفجر / يندلع	To burn with a sudden intensity	Violence flared up again last night.
Impractical <i>Adjective p. 94</i> غير عملي / غير واقعي	Not sensible or realistic	I love high heels but they're rather impractical .
Intensity <i>Noun WB 82</i> قوة / حدة / شدة / كثافة	Strength ; power	The explosion was of such intensity that it was heard five miles away.

Word الكلمة	Definition تعريف الكلمة	Example sentence مثال على استخدام الكلمة
Lessen <i>Verb p. 94</i> يقلِّل / ينقص	To make or become less ; to diminish	A healthy diet can lessen the risk of heart disease.
Lethal <i>Adjective w.b 92</i> مميِّت / قاتل	Sufficient to cause death	Three minutes after the fire started, the house was full of lethal fumes.
Mansion <i>Noun p. 93</i> بيت فخْم وكبير كالقصر	a very large expensive and impressive house	The street is lined with enormous mansions where the rich and famous live.
Map out <i>phrasal verb p. 94</i> يخطط أو يرسم بالتفصيل	to plan something carefully or to explain what your plans are in detail	His future is all mapped out ahead of him.
Moist <i>Adjective w.b 82</i> رطب / مبلل	slightly wet ; damp or humid	Keep the soil in the pot moist , but not too wet.
Mullet <i>Noun p. 91</i> سمك البوري	A chiefly marine small sea fish that is widely caught for food	Why don't we go to the restaurant and have mullet ? I really like it .
Overflow <i>Verb p. 91</i> يفيض / يتدفق	To flood or flow over a surface or area	The milk overflowed when I poured it into the jug.
Perilously <i>Adverb p. 93</i> بخطورة بالغة / على نحو خطر	Dangerously , hazardously perilous <i>adjective</i>	She came perilously close to getting herself killed in her attempt to break the world record.
Previous <i>Adjective p. 93</i> سابق	Existing or occurring before in time or order	He has two daughters from a previous marriage.
Prohibit <i>Verb p. 91</i> يمنع / يحظر	To prevent ; to make impossible	Motor vehicles are prohibited from driving in the town centre.
Prolonged <i>Adjective p. 91</i> مطوَّل / ممتد	Continuing for a long time or longer than usual ; lengthy	Prolonged use of the drug is known to have harmful side-effects.
Propose <i>Verb p. 95</i> يقترح / يقدم فكرة	To put forward (an idea or plan) for consideration or discussion by others .	He proposed a motion that the chairman resign.
Pros and cons <i>Expression p. 95</i> مميزات وعيوب	Advantages and disadvantages	One of the big pros of living in Madrid is the night life.

Word الكلمة	Definition تعريف الكلمة	Example sentence مثال على استخدام الكلمة
Quake <i>Verb p. 91</i> يهتز - يتزلزل	(esp. of the earth) to shake or tremble . quake noun	Every time I get on a plane, I quake with fear.
Regularly <i>Adverb p. 92</i> بانتظام / بصورة متكررة	Often , frequently regular adjective regularity noun	Accidents regularly occur on this bend.
Remarkable <i>Adjective p. 91</i> رائع / مميز / لافت للنظر	Worthy of attention ; striking	Nelson Mandela is a truly remarkable man.
Remedy <i>p.91 Noun</i> العلاج / معالجة	A means of counteracting or eliminating something undesirable .	an effective herbal remedy for headaches
Shortage <i>Noun p. 91</i> نقص / قلة / ندرة	when there is not enough of something	There's a shortage of food and shelter in the refugee camps.
Spinning <i>Adjective w.b 82</i> دوار (يدور بسرعة)	Rotating ; revolving ; turning around spinning noun	The room started spinning and I felt faint.
Standard <i>Adjective p. 95</i> قياسي / معياري / عادي	Serving as or conforming to a standard of measurement or value . standard noun	These are standard procedures for handling radioactive waste.
Storm cellar <i>Noun w.b 82</i> ملجأ من العاصفة	a room below ground level , typically used for hiding in during storms such as tornadoes	We hid from the storm in a storm cellar .
Supply <i>Noun p. 95</i> مخزون / إمداد مائي	An amount of something that is available for use ; stock	Whenever she goes out with her baby, she always takes a large supply of baby food with her.
Turnoff <i>Noun 93</i> طريق فرعي / طريق جانبي	A junction at which a road branches off from a main road .	It's 4 km to the turn-off for Norwich/the Norwich turn-off.
Vortex <i>Adjective w.b 82</i> دوامة	plural vortexes or vortices (of a mass of wind of water) Spinning rapidly and pulling things into the centre .	I was sucked into a vortex of despair.
Wasteful <i>Adjective p. 95</i> مصرف / مبذر	Using or expending something in a careless way and causing some of it to be wasted	It's wasteful the way you throw so much food away!

Unit 12 Set Books

1) Mention some natural threats or disaster to mankind.

a- Floods. Volcanoes. Earth quakes. Tornadoes. Red tide .

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

- They can make a lot of people homeless. They can kill people or injure them seriously. They can destroy their properties. They cause death.

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

a- They can warn people if there is an earthquake. They can advise governments to build dams to avoid floods. They can look for solutions to overcome such threats.

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

- They build buildings on springs or rollers. They use building materials that soften the impact of an earthquake.

5) What are tornadoes? Tornadoes are defined as.....

- They are violent, rotating columns of air which are in contact with both the ground and a cloud.

6) Meteorologists rely on different sources to collect information on tornadoes such as.....

- Satellites, radar, weather stations and weather balloons.

7) What should governments do to protect people in the event of a tornado ?

- They should warn people. They should educate people about safety procedures. They should provide people with aid and shelter during clean up operations.

I – Grammar

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

- 1- How..... do you go to the school library ?
a- far b- much c- often d- many
- 2- I'm afraid I can't . I'm busy to watch it.
a- too b- enough c- very d- so
- 3- How about..... to the park and enjoy our time.
a- going b- go c- went d- goes
- 1- Believe it or not , I did repaired the car
a- me b- my c- myself d- mine



Language Functions

B) What would you say in the following situations :-

- 6- You had a meal at a restaurant. A friend of yours asked you if you had enjoyed it.
.....
- 7- Some boys were making noise , so you didn't understand what the teacher was explaining.
.....
- 8- You borrowed your friend's car and damaged it .
.....
- 9- Your friend tells you that it's cloudy today .
.....
- 10- You expect your favourite team to win the World Cup Final. But unfortunately your hope is not realized.
.....
- 11- Your friend has lost his job because of his carelessness.
.....
- 12- Your brother wastes a lot of money. Persuade him to save some for the future.
.....
- 13- Your little sister apologizes for making noise while you are asleep.
.....
- 14- Your young brother comes home late at night, which makes you angry.
.....
- 15- Your little sister says that young people are more experienced than old ones.
.....

Translate into good English:

1 - ماهو الكوارث الطبيعية وهل يمكن التنبؤ بقدومها؟

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

3 - ما هي الفائدة من بناء السدود؟

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

5 - نستطيع بناء المبانيات على يابيات وقوائم إسطوانية لتحد من صدمات الكوارث الطبيعية مثل الزلازل.

6 - قد تؤدي الكوارث الطبيعية إلى تدمير البيوت وخسائر في الممتلكات والأرواح وتجعل العديد من الناجين بلا مأوى.

7 - كيف يمكن للحومات أن تحمي الناس من الأخطار الناتجة عن الكوارث الطبيعية المفاجئة.

8 - يمكن للحكومات أن تحذر الناس قبل حدوث الكوارث وتمدهم بالمأوى والمساعدات اللازمة.

9 - يمكن أن نحل مشاكل نقص الماء بحفر المزيد من الآبار وتحويل مياه البحار إلى مياه عذبة.

11 - من أهداف بناء المحميات الطبيعية الحفاظ على جمال الطبيعة وحماية الحيوانات النادرة من الإنقراض.

GRADE ELEVEN David Copperfield

- ديفيد كوبرفيلد قصة ولد مات أبوه قبل ستة شهور من ولادته. عاش ديفيد الشاب سنواته الأولى بسعادة مع أمه ومديرة المنزل المحبوبة. بيغوتي لسنوات وكانت محل حبهم .
- في أحد الأيام جاء خاله لزيارتهم - يدعى أدوارد ميرد ستون الذي لم يشاهده دافيد من قبل و كان قاسيا جدا في معاملته.
- الآن ديفيد وأمه كارلا أصبحت تحت رحمة "السيد ميردستون" الذي تعود على معاقبه ديفيد ، ذات مرة بينما كان يوبخ دافيد على عدم المذاكرة ، بعض دافيد يده ويخبره انه لا يحبه مما جعل زوج الام يحبس دافيد في غرفته لمدة خمسة ايام ويرسله بعدها إلى مدرسة " بيت سالم " الداخلية حيث تلقى معاملة قاسية من مدير المدرسة - مستر كراكل ومعاونيه (ونائب المدير)
- المنفعة الوحيدة التي استفاد منها ديفيد من ذهابه إلى المدرسة أنه كون صداقه مع تومي ترادلز وجيمس ستيرفورت.
- بسبب وحشية ميرد ستون ماتت أم ديفيد ومولودها الجديد . بعد الجنازة قرر ميرد ستون إرسال ديفيد إلى لندن للعمل في مخزنه.
- عاش ديفيد مع ويلكنز و ايمما ميكابير. الذي كان يعمل في مخزن زوج امه.
- ديفيد تذكر بأن أمه تحدثت عن عمته التي تعيش قرب دوفر وفي يوم من الايام قرر ديفيد الذهاب إلى عمته.
- لذا مشى من لندن إلى كوخ عمته في دوفر وبعد اللقاء تبنت العمه بيتسي ديفيد وأرسلته إلى مدرسة الدكتور سترونغ إحدى أفضل مدرسه في كانتربيري. هناك بدأ التعليم الجيد وعاش مع السيد ويكفيلد وبنته أجنيس.
- بعد الانتهاء من المدرسة ترك ديفيد كانتربيري وذهب إلى لندن وقرر ان يصبح محامي فذهب إلى مكتب السيد سبنلو وهناك قابل بنت سبنلو الجميله دورا وتزوج ديفيد من دورا لكن بعد سنوات قليلة ماتت .
- بعد فترة قصيرة قابل ديفيد اصدقاء المدرسة ثانيه ومنهم جيمس ستيرفورت لكن بعد سلسله من الأحداث غرق صديقه جيمس ستيرفورت وحزن ديفيد كثيرا. سافر ديفيد إلى سويسرا متمنيا ايجاد الراحة في الجمال البري للآلب . بعد ثلاث سنوات قرر ديفيد كوبرفيلد العودة إلى إنجلترا وتزوج أجنيس وأصبح لاحقا روائي ناجح.

تتناول القصة فى احد جوانبها تأثير غياب الأب فى حياة الأبناء

The father appears to play an important role in the novel .David was affected by his lack of a father, the lack of guidance

Summary of Episodes (1-2-3)

DAVID COPPERFIELD tells the story of his youth. As a young boy, he lives happily with his mother and his servant, Peggotty. His father died before he was born. During David's early childhood, Mr. Murdstone his uncle sent David away to school.

Peggotty takes David to visit her family in Yarmouth, where David met Peggotty's brother, Mr. Peggotty, and his two adopted children, Ham and Little Emily. Mr. Peggotty's family lives in a boat turned upside down. After this visit, David attends school at Salem House, which is run by a man named Mr. Creakle. David became a friend to a young man named James Steerforth. David also became a friend to Tommy Traddles, an unfortunate, fat young boy who is beaten more than the others.

David's mother died, and David returned home, where the Murdstones neglect him. He works at Mr. Murdstone's milk-bottling business and moves in with Mr. Micawber, who mismanages his finances. When Mr. Micawber leaves London to escape his creditors, David decides to search for his father's sister, Miss Betsey Trotwood his only living relative. He walks a long distance to Miss Betsey's home, and she took care of him.

Miss Betsey sent David to a school run by a man named Doctor Strong. David moves in with Mr. Wickfield and his daughter, Agnes, while he attends school. Agnes and David become best friends. Among Wickfield's boarders is Uriah Heep, a snakelike young man who often involves himself in matters that are none of his business. David graduates and goes to Yarmouth to visit Peggotty, who is now married to Mr. Barkis, the carrier. David reflects on what profession he should pursue.

On his way to Yarmouth, David met James Steerforth, and they visited Steerforth's mother. They arrive in Yarmouth, where Steerforth and the Peggottys became best friends.

1- How important is the role of the father in the story ?

- *The father appears to play an important role in the novel. Absence of the father greatly affects the life of children.*

2- Do you think that there is a relation between being rich and being immoral ?

- *Don't think so , as many rich people are good , kind hearted and charitable.*

3- What should we do to make other people like us?

- *We should always be helpful , treat other people nicely . Don't offend others.*

4- In your opinion, do children behave better when they are punished ? why ?

- *I think this is right because children should be lightly punished for their mistakes.*

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5- Are you for or against sending children to work at an early age ? Give reasons .

- *I'm against because children should enjoy their childhood to become good citizens.*

6- How should wise people use and spend their money ?

- *They should use it wisely and don't spend it on useless things. They should always help the poor.*

7- Family has an important role in one's life. Explain .

- *A good family helps a child to grow up in good conditions able to benefit himself and the society.*

8- What should true friends be ?

- *They should be honest, trustworthy and ready to give help any time specially hard Times.*

9- How should we treat our close relatives?

- *We should treat them with due respect and love. We should care for them and help them if they need.*

10- What is the duty of people and governments towards the orphans ?

- *We should treat them kindly, give them proper food, education and health care.*

11- What do you think of boarding schools ?

- *They mostly suit orphans and people who live far away.*

12- Can servants be alternative to relatives ? Why ?

- *No, they can't because no other body can take the role of relatives . They love and care for you more .*

13- How should servants be treated ?

- *They should be treated with respect . They should be given their full rights*

14- Is it right to escape from home in case of facing any problem ? Explain .

- *No, it's not right as we should always be strong and face the problems in order to solve and overcome them .*