

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



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الملف مذكرة منهج الإعلام المفردات والاستيعاب والتعبير الكتابي

موقع المناهج ⇌ ملفات الكويت التعليمية ⇌ الصف الحادي عشر الأدبي ⇌ لغة انجليزية ⇌ الفصل الأول

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 الأول

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Vocabulary

Set Book

OVER TO YOU
11

Grammar

Composition

Module Three/ The Media

Unit Seven/ Broadcasting

Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	بث / إرسال	broadcast	n.	a radio or television programme or transmission
2	جملة / إجمالاً	collectively	adv.	as a group; cooperatively
3	رقمي	digital	adj.	using a system in which information is recorded or sent out electronically in the form of numbers, usually ones and zeros
4	يرسل / يبعث	dispatch	v.	to send off to a destination or for a purpose
5	تسلية / ترفيه	entertainment	n.	the action of providing amusement or enjoyment
6	يتطور	evolve	v.	to develop gradually, esp. from a simple to a more complex form
7	صناعة الأفلام	film industry	n.	motion picture business
8	اختراع	invention	n.	economic activity concerned with the processing of
9	جهاز	set	n.	a radio or television receiver
10	محطة إرسال	station	n.	a company involved in broadcasting of a specified kind
11	راديو محمول	transistor	n.	a portable radio using circuits containing transistors rather than vacuum tubes
12	مسجل الفيديو	video recorder	n.	a device that when linked to a television set, can be used for recording on and playing videotapes

Lesson 3

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	بشكل ضار	adversely	adv.	harmfully
2	تكريس / التزام	dedication	n.	the quality of being dedicated or committed to a task or purpose

3	مانع/ رادع	deterrent	n.	a thing that discourages or is intended to discourage someone from doing something
4	يَمَجِّدُ/ يَضْمَحُمُ	glorify	v.	to describe or represent as admirable, esp. unjustifiably or undeservedly
5	لا يعد ولا يحصى	innumerable	adj.	too many to be counted
6	بعيد	remote	adj.	far away; distant

Lesson 4 + 5

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	يُسَبِّبُ / يُحْدِثُ	bring about	ph. v.	to cause something to happen
2	يُظْهِرُ / يَوْضِحُ	demonstrate	v.	to clearly show the existence or truth of
3	مُحْبط / مخيب	disappointing	adj.	failing to fulfill someone's hopes or expectations
4	شوط	half	n.	either of two equal periods of time into which a sports game or performance is divided
5	قدرة / إمكانية	potential	n.	natural qualities or abilities that may be developed and lead to future success
6	مشهور / بارز	prominent	adj.	important; famous
7	ساكن / مُقيم	resident	n.	a person who lives somewhere permanently or on a long-term basis
8	يكشف عن / يُظْهِرُ	reveal	v.	to make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others
9	الاتصال عن بعد	telecommunication	n.	communication over a distance by cable, telegraph, telephone or broadcasting
10	المبرقة الكاتبة	teleprinter	n.	a device for transmitting and receiving telegraph messages
11	توتر	tension	n.	the state of being stretched tight
12	عابر الأطلسي	transatlantic	adj.	of, relating to, or situated on the other side of the Atlantic
13	انتصار	victory	n.	an act of defeating an enemy in a battle, game or competition

14	متحمّس/ حماسي	zealous	adj.	having or showing passionate support to something that a person believes in strongly
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Lesson 7 + 8

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	يستهلك	consume	v.	to use up (a resource)
2	جهاز إلكتروني	electronic device	n.	having or operating with the aid of many small components, esp. microchips and transistors, that control and direct an electric current
3	علم الإلكترونيات	electronics	n.	the study or industry of making equipment, such as computers and televisions, that work electronically
4	قابل للحمل/ قابل للنقل	portable	adj.	easy to carry or move around
5	يُصنّف	rank	v.	to give a place within a grading system based on quality

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

innumerable/ digital/ dispatched/ evolved/ film industry/ broadcasts

- 1 We asked him a bunch of questions about his creative career in the horror
- 2 Two loads of woollen cloth were to the factory on December 12th.
- 3 Our radio and television have been leaking into space since the 1930s.
- 4 The new technology would allow a rapid expansion in the number of TV channels.
- 5 Scientists have observed that there are galaxies like ours in the Universe.

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

adversely/ collectively/ dispatched/ evolved/ inventions/ entertainment

- 1 The United States emits some 25 percent of the world's greenhouse gases.
- 2 A lot of companies have been affected by the recession.
- 3 Like most scientific, television can be a double-edged weapon.
- 4 The company has over the years into a multi-million dollar organization.
- 5 The focus of sport as has shifted from the live audience to the remote one.

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

station/ glorify/ disappointing/ digital/ brought about/ set

- 1 The Internet has enormous changes in society.
- 2 It was a display and we were fortunate to come away with a point.
- 3 The book is an attempt to the name of one of the worst dictators in modern history.
- 4 John is delighted to find an internet radio broadcasting sports programmes.
- 5 Knots of people formed on street corners close to anyone who had a portable radio

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

zealous/ transistor/ video recorder/ demonstrate/ brought about/ transatlantic

- 1 Officials have been very in the application of the new regulations.
- 2 They are seeking to strengthen their integration into the community.
- 3 The interview is an opportunity to your skills and enthusiasm for the job.
- 4 They had a security camera linked to a fitted to the rear of the house.
- 5 Among young people there is a great demand for cassette players and radios.

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

glorifies/ dedication/ deterrent/ remote/ prominent/ reveals

- 1 The report that the company made a loss of £20 million last year.
- 2 Your ambitious nature will be rewarded as you are promoted to a position.
- 3 Tired of the rat race of modern life, they moved to live in a deserted valley in a region.
- 4 The study demonstrated that longer prison sentences can be a for some offenders.
- 5 It took a lot of hard work and, but we managed to finish the project on time.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

- 1 Only four of the 10 houses on the street are now owned by long-term
a) inventions b) residents c) deterrents d) transistors
- 2 Walking and swimming are excellent for releasing
a) broadcast b) entertainment c) tension d) transistor
- 3 A goal in the final seconds of the second half in the match sealed their
a) film industry b) entertainment c) deterrent d) victory
- 4 Demand for surges in the world's fastest growing economy.
a) video recorder b) deterrent c) transistor d) telecommunication
- 5 The invention of the added a further dimension to communications.
a) potential b) teleprinter c) half d) telecommunication
- 6 The team fell behind in the first half but rallied in the second to win the game.
a) potential b) teleprinter c) half d) telecommunication
- 7 The only real way to compare is to give everyone the same chance to shine.
a) potential b) teleprinter c) half d) telecommunication

8	The production of new paper from wood pulp vast amounts of energy.
	a) consumes b) reveals c) glorifies d) demonstrates
9	..... devices such as MP3 players are becoming increasingly popular.
	a) Innumerable b) Disappointing c) Zealous d) Portable
10	A magazine has recently our school as one of the best in the country.
	a) glorified b) consumed c) revealed d) ranked

Set Book/ Unit Seven

1	How were messages dispatched before the invention of radio? Messages were sent through telegraph.
2	What kind of programmes were later broadcast on radio? At first all were news, later 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 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, political and economic development.
6	What are the advantages of media? Media The media brings the latest news and provides entertainment.
7	What are the disadvantages of media? The media can encourage negative thinking and alter opinions.
8	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.
9	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. The media can be truthful by promoting social issues.
10	What are the advantages of watching sports on TV instead of watching it alive? Watching sports on TV is cheaper and more comfortable.
11	What are the disadvantages of watching sports on TV instead of watching it alive? Watching sports on TV is less interesting.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 12 | How do you think TV has affected different sports?
I think TV has made some sports more popular than the others. |
| 13 | How do you think the internet has affected how we consume radio and TV?
The Internet decreased the need to use radio or televisions. |
| 14 | 4. Give a real-life example that affirms the freedom of the press in Kuwait.
The media in Kuwait can criticise the performance of the government. |
| 15 | Do you think that people can't control the power of media and its effect upon their lives? Why?
No, people can decide how they want to be affected by the media. |
| 16 | How can the media have a positive influence upon social causes?
It can promote social causes like literacy, health management and awareness. |
| 17 | How do you think modern electronics have affected our daily life?
Modern electronics have made our life easier, faster and more comfortable. |



Module Three/ The Media

Unit Eight/ Television Watching Habits

Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	مُناسب لسن معين	age-appropriate	adj.	suitable for a certain age
2	يتصفح القنوات	channel-surf	v.	to change frequently from one channel to another, using a remote control device
3	عمل كوميدي	comedy	n.	a play, film or programme that makes one laugh
4	خمول/ كسل	inactivity	n.	idleness, immobility
5	ذهنيا/ عقليا	mentally	adv.	in one's mind
6	يُفوّت فرصة	miss out on	ph. v.	to not get the chance to do or have something that one would enjoy
7	يعزّز/ يشجّع/ يدعم	promote	v.	to further the progress of (something, esp. a cause, venture, or aim); to support or actively encourage
8	يثبّر/ يحرّض	provoke	v.	to stimulate or give rise to (a reaction or emotion, typically a strong or unwelcome one) in someone
9	يتجاهل	tune out	ph. v.	to stop paying attention to something, esp. because one is tired or bored

Lesson 3

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	دقة	accuracy	n.	the state of being correct or precise
2	البرنامج الأساسي	core programming	n.	the central or most important programme
3	تجزئي	fractional	adj.	related to the separation of components of a mixture
4	عادة	on average	exp.	normally, usually
5	بشكل رئيسي	primarily	adv.	for the most part; mainly

6	وقت ذروة المشاهدة	prime time	n.	the time at which a television or radio audience is expected to be greatest; (the hours between 8 and 11 p.m.)
7	مذهل / صادم	staggering	adj.	astonishing
8	وسيلة تعليمية	teaching aid	n.	materials and equipment used in teaching
9	يتخيل	visualise	v.	to imagine

Lesson 4 + 5

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	يتخلف عن	get behind with	ph. v.	to not make as much progress as others
2	يركز في	get down to	ph. v.	to start doing something seriously
3	ينسجم مع	get on	ph. v.	to have a good relationship with someone
4	يتعافى	get over	ph. v.	to recover
5	يتصل بـ	get through	ph. v.	to manage to contact someone
6	أحياناً	occasionally	adv.	sometimes; from time to time
7	يسجل / يُدوّن	record	v.	to set down in writing or some other permanent form for later reference, esp. officially
8	يتابع برنامجاً	tune in	ph. v.	to listen to or watch a particular programme on radio or television

Lesson 7 + 8

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	يُدين / يجرّم	convict	v.	to prove or officially announce that someone is guilty of a crime
2	فُروسيّ	equestrian	adj.	of or relating to horse-riding
3	دليل / إثبات	evidence	n.	facts or signs that show clearly that something exists or is true
4	قادم جديد	newcomer	n.	a person or a thing that has recently arrived in a place or joined a group
5	فريق أخبار	news team	n.	two or more people working together on broadcast or published report of news

6	مقاضاة	prosecution	n.	the institution and conducting of legal proceedings against someone in respect of a criminal charge
7	رواية أو تمثيلية مثيرة	thriller	n.	a novel, play or movie with an exciting plot, typically involving crime

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

fractional/ inactivity/ comedy/ channel-surfed/ promote/ age-appropriate

- 1 “Friends” was perhaps the most popular series on television in the 1990s.
- 2 Greenpeace works to awareness of the dangers that threaten our planet today.
- 3 When planning school trip, be sure that the destination is and engaging.
- 4 I for half an hour before deciding nothing worth watching was on television.
- 5 It is extremely harmful to suddenly take up violent exercise after years of

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

adversely/ mentally/ provoke/ miss out on/ accuracy/ prime-time

- 1 The doctor described the symptoms of the disease with great
- 2 The study reviewed the contents of news programmes of the four broadcasters.
- 3 Of course, I'm coming to the party early—I don't want to all the fun!
- 4 Harsh police action could a backlash and increase support for radicals.
- 5 She had suggested he find a psychoanalyst to help him fight the cancer

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

occasionally/ mentally/ tune out/ core programming/ evidence/ record

- 1 Doctors hope that people won't warnings about the dangerous virus.
- 2 We have to serve the educational needs of kids when scheduling their
- 3 Major studies based on a growing body of show that pesticides are not safe.
- 4 We meet for a drink after work.
- 5 Sam asked his brother to the football match for him at 10 o'clock.

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

teaching aids/ mentally/ primarily/ fractional/ thriller/ staggering

- 1 Distillation can be used to separate oil components by the process of distillation.
- 2 Around 80 per cent of personal computers are used for word processing.
- 3 He beat the two previous winners with ease.
- 4 Francis retired from racing but has built a new career as a best-selling writer.
- 5 Audio and visual equipment are commonly used as for learning effectively.

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

staggering/ equestrian/ prosecution/ tune in/ news team/ visualise

- 1 He has been one of the most qualified members in Aljazeera's for so long.
- 2 Businesses which do not meet the standards required are liable for
- 3 More than 3.5 billion people are expected to for the opening of the Olympic Games.
- 4 Try to yourself walking into the interview calmly and confidently.
- 5 Polo is an sport that combines the skills of the rider and the performance of the horse.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

- 1 She'd been ill so often that, she was her schoolwork.
a) getting over b) getting on c) getting through d) getting behind with
- 2 Once the food had been ordered and jokes were out of the way, we business.
a) got over b) got on c) got through d) got down to
- 3 We well enough, but we're not really close friends.
a) get over b) get on c) get through d) get down to
- 4 He had a serious accident, and he still hasn't it completely.
a) gotten over b) gotten on c) gotten through d) gotten over
- 5 His number was engaged and it took me ten minutes before I finally to him.
a) got over b) got on c) got through d) got down to
- 6 Although he denied the charge, he was of robbery and jailed for six years.
a) channel-surfed b) provoked c) convicted d) promoted
- 7 He must be a to town and he obviously didn't understand our local customs.
a) newcomer b) prosecution c) news team d) thriller

Set Book/ Unit Eight

1	What impact does watching television have on the life of teens? Tv can encourage good behaviour. It can also give negative messages.
2	How can TV have positive 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 effects on young people? TV can make the young escape from the real world. It also promotes inactivity.
4	How can we consume television appropriately? We should set limits on TV viewing time and turn TV off during mealtimes.
5	TV can be educational. Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer. I agree because broadcasters can introduce educational programmes for children and the young.
6	How can television be used as a teaching aid? It can be used in revising lessons. It can help in language learning.
7	How do revision lessons on TV help students? These lessons help students to visualise what they have been learning.
8	Why is TV described as a teaching aid? TV helps students to learn effectively and revise their lessons.
9	What do you think is wrong with children's programmes? I think children's programmes introduce more fun than education.

Module Three/ The Media

Unit Nine/ Uses of Cameras

Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	قدرة	capability	n.	power or ability
2	مستهلك	consumer	n.	the person purchasing goods and services for personal use
3	التجميع الإلكتروني للأخبار	ENG	abb.	Electronic News Gathering
4	متقدم	high-end	adj.	denoting the most expensive of a range of products
5	يُدار بالسائل المضغوط	hydraulic	adj.	denoting, relating to or operated by a liquid moving in confined space under pressure
6	فيلم سينمائي	motion picture	n.	a story or event recorded by a camera as a set of moving images and shown in a theatre or on television
7	في الوقت الحاضر	nowadays	adv.	at the present time; in contrast with the past
8	قاعدة/ أساس	pedestal	n.	the base or support on which a statue or column is mounted
9	مسرحية تاريخية	period drama	n.	a play belonging to or characteristic of a past historical time
10	مُثَبَّت	stabilizing	adj.	causing to become stable

Lesson 3

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	توقع	anticipation	n.	the act of predicting and expecting something
2	طاقم الممثلين	cast	n.	the actors in a play or film
3	لكلّ الحق في النقد	everyone's a critic	exp.	everyone has a right to express an opinion (often used in an ironic manner)
4	الموسيقى التصويرية	soundtrack	n.	a recording of the musical accompaniment to a movie
5	مناسب	up to scratch	exp.	up to standard

Lesson 4 + 5

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	بودّ	amicably	adv.	in a friendly and peaceable manner
2	جمهور	audience	n.	all the people who listen to a speech or a concert
3	ينجذب إلى	beckon away	ph. v.	to leave a place because you are drawn to another
4	يُربّي	bring up	phv.	to raise children
5	صنف	category	n.	a class or division of people or things regarded as having particular shared characteristics
6	يصف	characterise	v.	to describe the qualities of something or someone in a particular way
7	منظر المدينة العام	cityscape	n.	the visual appearance of a city or urban area; a city landscape
8	مُعلّق	commentator	n.	a person who comments on events, esp. on television or radio
9	محكمة	court	n.	the people, esp. the judge and the jury, who examine evidence and decide whether someone is guilty or not
10	سِمة - صِفة	feature	n.	a distinctive attribute or aspect of something
11	منتج (تلفزيوني/ سينمائي ...)	producer	n.	a person responsible for the financial and managerial aspects of making of a movie or broadcast or for staging a play, opera, etc.
12	يعرض على الشاشة	screen	v.	to show (a movie or video) or broadcast (a television programme)
13	تركيز إعلامي	spotlight	n.	intense scrutiny or public attention
14	منتشر / ممتد	sprawling	adj.	spreading out in different directions

Lesson 7 + 8

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	أساسياً / جوهرياً	basically	adv.	fundamentally, essentially
2	يُمسك / يقبض على	catch	v.	to capture or seize
3	مزدحم	congested	adj.	so crowded with traffic

4	أساسياً/ جوهرياً	fundamentally	adv.	in central or primary respects
5	زهيد الثمن	inexpensive	adj.	cheap; low-priced
6	صوت الراوي	voice-over	n.	a piece of narration in a movie or broadcast, not accompanied by an image of the speaker
7	بصدق/ بإخلاص	wholeheartedly	adv.	sincerely

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

tuned in/ consumer/ beckoned away/ hydraulic/ high-end / capability

- 1 Animals in the zoo have lost the of catching food for themselves.
- 2 The country could face a boycott of its beef exports.
- 3 Plans for the company include further expansion into the area of kitchen appliances.
- 4 systems are used in vehicles, construction equipment and manufacturing facilities.
- 5 A lot of people are by the charming greenery of European resorts every year.

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

sprawling/ pedestals/ motion picture/ Stabilising/ fundamentally/ amicably

- 1 Some statues were erected on for worship by the King and the priests.
- 2 This is a rare that would be worth seeing for the cinematography alone.
- 3 She is a nice person, but she finds it difficult to communicate.
- 4 Mexico City is a vast, city of more than 20 million inhabitants.
- 5 plants are effective to reduce the impact of wind and water on sand dunes.

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

period dramas/ inexpensive/ anticipation/ characterises/ brought up/ congested

- 1 People like to visit castles and houses where were set.
- 2 The crowd waited with eager for their heroes to arrive on stage.
- 3 The newspaper article the people of the town as poor and uneducated.
- 4 Her parents died in a car accident and she was by her grandmother.
- 5 There was no reason to wear a seat belt because the streets in the city were so

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

basically/ spotlight/ amicably/ characterise/ catch/ audience

- 1 A new report has turned the on the problem of poverty in the inner cities.
- 2 They have resolved their outstanding dispute.
- 3 Children learn to speak by listening to their parents.
- 4 Jim spoke about the match answering many questions from a really enthusiastic
- 5 She fell and broke her leg while she was hurrying downstairs to the news.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

- 1 Although the play had a of almost unknown actors, they performed brilliantly.
a) soundtrack b) cast c) commentator d) category
- 2 He wrote his own scripts and composed most of the musical for his films.
a) soundtracks b) pedestals c) commentators d) categories
- 3 Glancing through the window at the passing, she was once filled with thoughts of Paris.
a) category b) commentator c) feature d) cityscape
- 4 The students have organised the textbooks into according to subject.
a) categories b) pedestals c) commentators d) soundtracks
- 5 The films were in cinemas across the city and at community meetings.
a) screened b) tuned in c) characterised d) caught
- 6 The BBC has announced its team of and analysts for the World Cup.
a) categories b) producers c) commentators d) features
- 7 There were a couple of short cartoons before the main
a) category b) producer c) commentator d) feature
- 8 Her future is assured because young readers embrace her books so
a) basically b) fundamentally c) adversely d) wholeheartedly
- 9 During the **court** hearing, the prosecutor said he would seek maximum prison sentences.
a) court b) producer c) commentator d) feature
- 10 Their currency is undervalued, making their goodsfor foreigners.
a) hydraulic b) sprawling c) congested d) inexpensive
- 11 Jews played a major part in theater and in the film industry as, directors and actors.
a) categories b) pedestals c) commentators d) producers
- 12 The film's strength is in its intricate twining of image, of dialogue, and music.
a) category b) commentator c) voice-over d) cityscape

Set Book/ Unit Nine

- 1 What are the different uses of cameras in the modern world.**
Cameras can be used in TV/ film production, for communication and in surgical treatments.
- 2 What are the events that camera operators can record?**
They record TV series, films, programmes, sporting events and documentaries.
- 3 Which of the events that camera operators record is most important to you? Why?**
News and documentaries because these materials are informative and educational.
- 4 In your opinion, what makes a good TV channel?**
I think what makes a good TV channel is the focus on social issues and education.
- 5 How has film reviewing changed since the rise of information technology?**
With information technology, everyone can review films.
- 6 What qualities do you think make a good film critic?**
I think the good critic should be educated, honest and objective.
- 7 Why do you think you should be up to scratch to criticise other people's work?**
I think judging somebody's creativity should have a great deal of honesty and objectivity.



Module Four/ Being Prepared

Unit Ten/ Accidents

Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	مُرتبط/ مُتَّصل بِـ	attached	adj.	joined to something
2	أَلْيَا/ تَلِقَائِيًّا	automatically	adv.	spontaneously, without conscious thought or intention
3	قماش/ نسيج	cloth	n.	woven or felted fabric made from wool, cotton or a similar fiber
4	يصطدم بِـ	collide	v.	to hit with force when moving
5	يخفّف من حدّة الصدمة	cushion	v.	to soften the effect of an impact on ...
6	يكتشف	detect	v.	to discover or identify the presence or existence of ...
7	مُخفّف/ محلول	diluted	adj.	(of a liquid) made thinner or weaker by having had water or another solvent added to it
8	عمليّ	feasible	adj.	possible to do easily or conveniently
9	ينفخ	inflate	v.	to fill (a balloon, tire or other expandable structure) with air or gas so that it becomes enlarged
10	قابس	plug	n.	a device for making an electrical connection
11	قيد/ كابح	restraint	n.	a measure or condition that keeps someone or something under control
12	يحمي	safeguard	v.	to protect against something
13	سلالة/ نوع	strain	n.	a specific type of animal, micro-organism or plant
14	شريطة/ قطعة/ قصاصة	strip	n.	a long, narrow piece of cloth, paper, plastic etc.
15	مركبة	vehicle	n.	a thing used for transporting people or goods, such as a car, truck or cart
16	تحذير	warning	n.	a statement or event that indicates a possible danger or unpleasant situation

Lesson 3

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	عدم توازن	bias	n.	imbalance; unequal distribution of force
2	اصطدام	collision	n.	a crash of an object into something
3	جداً/ كثيراً	considerably	adv.	significantly; greatly
4	مضمون	foolproof	adj.	incapable of going wrong or being misused
5	يحتفظ بـ/ يثبت	retain	v.	to keep possession of
6	ينزلق	skid	v.	(of a vehicle) to slide on slippery ground or as a result of stopping or turning too quickly

Lesson 4 + 5

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	علیم بـ/ مُعتادٌ على	acquainted with	adj.	knowing about something and being familiar with it
2	حذر/ مُحترس	cautious	adj.	attentive to potential problems or dangers
3	سريّ	confidential	adj.	intended to be kept secret
4	يستغرق في أحلام اليقظة	daydream	v.	to indulge in a series of pleasant thoughts that distract one's attention from the present
5	يُخفّض السرعة	decelerate	v.	to reduce speed; to slow down
6	يحيد/ ينحرف	deviate	v.	to depart from an established course
7	يتجاهل	disregard	v.	to pay no attention to; to ignore
8	يُجر/ يسحب	drag	v.	to pull along, roughly or with difficulty
9	غير خبير	inexperienced	adj.	unpractised; untrained
10	بإحكام	securely	adv.	firmly
11	يمزق	shred	v.	to tear or cut into shreds
12	يصطدم بـ	slam into	ph. v.	to crash into something with a lot of force
13	كذب/ زيف	falsehood	n	the state of being untrue
14	أساسيّ/ جوهريّ	fundamental	adj.	forming a necessary base or core; of central importance
15	مقصود/ مُتعمّد	intentional	adj.	done on purpose; deliberate
16	يتخطى/ يتجاوز صعوبة	overcome	v.	to succeed in dealing with (a problem or difficulty)

17	إصرار / مثابرة	perseverance	n.	persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success
18	بارز الأسنان	toothy	adj.	having or showing large, numerous or prominent teeth
19	غير مشهور	unsung	adj.	not celebrated
20	حقود	venomous	adj.	(figurative) full of hatred or anger
21	يقظ/ مُنتبه	watchful	adj.	watching or observing someone or something closely

Lesson 7 + 8

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	المدير التنفيذي	CEO	abb.	Chief Executive Officer
2	خدمات الطوارئ	emergency services	n.	the public organizations that respond to and deal with emergencies when they occur
3	تدريب على إطفاء حريق	fire drill	n.	a practice of the emergency procedures to be used in case of fire
4	نوع من الأسماك	monkfish	n.	a bottom-dwelling anglerfish of European waters
5	يعارض	object	v.	to feel or express opposition to or dislike of something or someone
6	سعيد جداً	over the moon	exp.	happy; joyful
7	يدمج/ يكامل	wed	v.	to link or combine closely

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

considerably/ collided/ warning/ vehicle/ automatically/ detect

- 1 He braked but the vehicle would not stop and they with the wall.
- 2 His manager gave him a that if he was late again he would lose his job.
- 3 The thieves abandoned their near the scene of the robbery and then ran off.
- 4 The clock readjusts when you enter a new time zone.
- 5 This is a sensitive machine that can tiny amounts of explosives.

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

feasible/ cushioned/ strains/ inflated/ strip/ diluted

- 1 We truly believe that this is a transport policy that is manageable, practical and
- 2 His landing was by the fresh snow that had fallen.
- 3 They're the kind of balloons which when are shaped like round pillows.
- 4 Most of our plants have been grown from seed bred for high-quality flowers.
- 5 A fuse is a of wire that breaks an electric circuit if the current gets too large.

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

plug/ cloth/ skidded/ retains/ considerably/ wholeheartedly

- 1 The house was more expensive than what we could afford.
- 2 These plants will need a soil that moisture during the summer months.
- 3 It is understood that the vehicle after avoiding a car involved in another accident.
- 4 In modern times, cotton has come to replace cow skins as a means of draping the body.
- 5 The little child had recently injured his foot by stepping on a laptop

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

restraint/ decelerated/ acquainted with/ diluted/ bias/ daydreaming

- 1 When Jim tapped me on the shoulder, I was of golden beaches and palm trees.
- 2 The anti-lock brake system helps electronically control the front-to-rear brake
- 3 apple juice is the best drink to treat dehydration in kids.
- 4 Police said the thieves were well the alarm system at the department store.
- 5 The train as it approached the station and the ride was over.

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

confidential/ deviated/ attached/ disregard/ restraint/ collision

- 1 You cannot the fact that heart disease is the biggest killer in the western world.
- 2 The school bus from the road, slammed violently into a tree and stopped.
- 3 Children must use an approved child or adult seat belt.
- 4 The house they have bought has an big garage.
- 5 She accused the media of leaking information about her private life.

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

inexperienced/ securely/ shred/ cautious/ slammed into/ considerably

- 1 Routine tasks at hospitals are often delegated to young doctors.
- 2 Play equipment such as swings should be fixed and well maintained.
- 3 all important papers especially anything with names or banking information on it.
- 4 Nowadays, you've got to be as with your email address as with your home address.
- 5 All 155 passengers died instantly when the plane the mountain on Monday.

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

fundamental/ falsehood/ perseverance/ overcome/ intentional/ slam into

- 1 I apologize for the omission of your name from the list. It was not
- 2 We need to help young people the obstacles that poverty puts in their way.
- 3 Those who plan, set realistic goals, and exercise patience and find success.
- 4 We can't verify or assume the truth or of the information they introduced.
- 5 Freedom of speech is one of the principles which our democracy is based on.

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

safeguarding/ monkfish/ emergency services/ unsung/ toothy/ slamming into

- 1 Why is the US some Kurds in Iraq while facilitating the slaughter of others?
- 2 Deep-water species like the can take decades before a fish is old enough to breed.
- 3 In serious emergencies consider dialling 999/112 for to minimise delay.
- 4 The volunteers are generally the heroes behind everything we do in our campaigns.
- 5 He greeted me with a smile, wearing ripped jeans and a tattered t-shirt.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

- 1 Police received an accident report involving a between a car and a pickup truck.
a) cloth b) plug c) strain d) collision
- 2 I am writing to assure you that my operation is completely safe and
a) foolproof b) inexperienced c) confidential d) cautious
- 3 Byrne Stephen's body to a relatively safe section while Hunt went in search of help.
a) dragged b) skidded c) detected d) collided
- 4 More than once she had caught Max shooting glances to her boyfriend.
a) attached b) venomous c) confidential d) diluted
- 5 There are no sprinkler systems, and the company's 3,000 workers have never had a
a) falsehood b) monkfish c) fire drill d) emergency services
- 6 People have the opportunity to to proposed developments in their neighbourhood.
a) decelerate b) object c) skid d) wed
- 7 If the opposition groups manage to, they may command over 55% of the vote.
a) wed b) retain c) decelerate d) daydream
- 8 Police have warned us to keep a eye on our homes after a run of break-ins.
a) attached b) watchful c) diluted d) acquainted with

Set Book/ Unit Ten

- | | |
|----|---|
| 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?
They detect smoke and wake sleepers giving them enough time to flee. |
| 3 | What is the function of the airbags in cars?
They protect and prevent occupants from hitting dangerous objects in the car. |
| 4 | How do vaccinations function? Why are vaccination important?
They assist the body in resisting the disease in the future. |
| 5 | Why is it important for drivers and passengers to wear seat belts?
Seat belts keep people in their seats and prevent injuries. |
| 6 | What may happen in an accident if a car driver is not wearing his seat belt?
A driver may hit heads in windscreen and lose his life. |
| 7 | How are car makers trying to improve safety for people?
They provided cars with seat belts, anti-lock brakes (ABS), etc. |
| 8 | What is the main difference between ABS and ordinary brakes?
The (ABS) helps cars stop more quickly and safely than those with ordinary brakes. |
| 9 | What are the causes of car accidents?
They are think exceeding the speed limit, using phones and running red lights. |
| 10 | How can we prevent or reduce car accidents?
I think we must follow the posted speed limit and stop using phones while driving. |
| 11 | Where is the best position in a house or flat for smoke alarms?
At the top of the stairs or in halls and corridors. |
| 12 | Why shouldn't smoke alarms be kept in kitchens?
Because they are so sensitive to smoke. |
| 13 | Why do you think safety devices don't offer a foolproof guarantee?
I think what achieves safety is for drivers is to drive carefully. |

Module Four/ Being Prepared

Unit Eleven/ The Planet in Danger

Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	يُقِيمُ / يُثَمِّنُ	appraise	v.	to judge the value or quality of
2	الزراعة المائية	aquaculture	n.	the rearing of aquatic animals or the cultivation of aquatic plants for food
3	إزالة الغابات	deforestation	n.	the cutting or burning down of all trees in an area
4	بيئي	ecological	adj.	biological, environmental
5	يُمَوِّلُ	fund	v.	to provide with money
6	مُشْتَرَكٌ	joint	adj.	shared, held or made by two or more people or organizations together
7	بحري	marine	adj.	of, found in or produced by the sea
8	شامل/ عام	overall	adj.	total
9	شراكة	partnership	n.	association; collaboration
10	ترفيه	recreation	n.	activity done for enjoyment when one is not working
11	المد الأحمر	red tide	n.	a discoloration of seawater caused by a bloom of toxic red organisms
12	يلسع/ يلذع/ يؤلم	sting	v.	to feel or cause to feel a sharp tingling or burning pain
13	دائم/ مستديم	sustainable	adj.	able to be maintained at a certain rate or level
14	لا يُحْتَمَلُ / لا يطاق	unbearable	adj.	not able to be tolerated

Lesson 3

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	هجين	hybrid	n.	the offspring of two plants or animals of different species or varieties
2	يُخَطَفُ	kidnap	v.	to take (someone) away illegally by force
3	الأخير	latter	adj.	denoting the second or second mentioned of two people or things

4	اسميّ (غير مفعّل)	nominal	adj.	existing in name only
5	ظفر إصبع القدم	toenail	n.	the nail at the top of each toe
6	نابّ الفيل	tusk	n.	a long, pointed tooth that sticks out of the mouth of animals like elephants

Lesson 4 + 5

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	يتوقّع / يتطلّع إلى	anticipate	v.	to regard as probable; to expect or predict
2	يُوافق على / يقبل بـ	consent	v.	to give permission for something to happen
3	يُنَاقِض	contradict	v.	to deny the truth of a statement
4	يخاف / بقلق / يفزع	dread	v.	to anticipate with great apprehension or fear
5	يلقي النفايات دون اكترات	dump	v.	to dispose of (garbage, waste or unwanted material), typically in a careless
6	انبوب عادم السيارة	exhaust pipe	n.	a pipe on a car or machine through which waste gases pass
7	يقطع الأشجار	fell	v.	to cut down
8	مكبّ نفايات	landfill site	n.	a place to dispose of waste material by burying it and covering it over with soil
9	مدخنة	smokestack	n.	a chimney or pipe for discharging smoke from locomotive, ship, factory, etc.
10	يرتاب / يشتبّه بـ	suspect	v.	to doubt the genuineness or truth of

Lesson 7 + 8

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	يُحسّن	amend	v	to make better; to improve
2	قلق	anxiety	n	a feeling of worry or nervousness
3	بشكل رئيسي	chiefly	adv.	above all; mainly
4	يُواجه / يواجه	confront	v	to threaten
5	دولي / عالمي	international	adj.	existing, occurring or carried on between two or more nations
6	مصيبة / ورطة / طامة	plight	n	a dangerous or difficult
7	نوة / مؤتمر	symposium	n	a conference or meeting to discuss a subject
8	يُعالج مشكلة	tackle	v	to deal with a problem or difficult task
9	في كلّ أرجاء العالم	worldwide	adj.	extending or reaching throughout the world

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

ecological/ deforestation/ aquaculture/ appraised/ fund/ overall

- 1 International organizations have the environmental costs of such an operation.
- 2 can be a great solution to meet the increasing pressures on our ocean resources.
- 3 By stopping we would make a major contribution to slowing global warming.
- 4 Economic growth must come to mean sustainable improvement, not destruction.
- 5 The aim of the charity is to develop activities which meet the needs of the elderly.

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

recreation/ partnership/ sting/ marine/ fund/ joint

- 1 The European fighter aircraft is a project between Britain, Germany, Spain and Italy.
- 2 A collaborative between parents and educators can make a difference.
- 3 These types of disinfectants don't, even if you put them on a fresh cut.
- 4 Most facilities like swimming pools and sports halls are under their control.
- 5 Biologists have reported that the oil slick seriously threatens life around the islands.

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

unbearable/ tusks/ sting/ fund/ toenails/ sustainable

- 1 Drug companies and the government will jointly the necessary medical research.
- 2 An international meeting was held with the aim of promoting forest management.
- 3 In the blink of an eye, her were painted a shade of blue to match her dress.
- 4 Humans have been killing elephants for their ivory for more than 4,000 years.
- 5 Both players found the heat but nevertheless played to the bitter end.

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

exhaust pipes/ hybrid/ kidnap/ appraise/ nominal/ red tides

- 1 are caused by an explosive growth and accumulation of certain microscopic algae.
- 2 occurs to produce economically and aesthetically plants and animals.
- 3 Brakes, and suspension need to be replaced when they show signs of tiredness.
- 4 Mr. John's appointment as director is entirely – I will continue to be in charge.
- 5 The terrorists were planning to one of the president's sons on his way to the airport.

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

landfill sites/ felled/ consented/ latter/ anxiety/ international

- 1 Where unemployment and crime are high, it can be assumed the is due to the former.
- 2 A great number of trees were to provide space for grazing and growing crops.
- 3 Although he was so busy, he has kindly to give us some of his valuable time.
- 4 Infectious waste must be treated well before disposal in a municipal
- 5 There is growing public over levels of air pollution in our cities.

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

anticipate/ dread/ smokestack/ plight/ chiefly/ automatically

- 1 Being able to the demands of the future makes us less vulnerable to stress.
- 2 In the distance, a tall releases a curling black stream diagonally across the sky.
- 3 His greatest works, those written between 1640 and 1685, are still read today.
- 4 We must direct our efforts towards relieving the of children living in poverty.
- 5 Many parents the thought of having to depend on their children.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

- 1 The film also earned recognition and won numerous international awards.
a) worldwide b) nominal c) sustainable d) unbearable
- 2 I was invited to speak at an international on freedom of the press.
a) smokestack b) symposium c) plight d) anxiety
- 3 He spoke of the failure of UN and the community to prevent the tragedy.
a) sustainable b) international c) joint d) marine
- 4 The new government was with many profound difficulties.
a) confronted b) funded c) contradicted d) anticipated
- 5 The police set up a special task force to street crime in the capital.
a) anticipate b) fund c) contradict d) tackle
- 6 The officials released an email that his answers to the parliament's questions.
a) anticipates b) suspects c) contradicts d) funds

7	If you have a sandy or clay type soil, it with well-rotted livestock manure.
	a) sting b) appraise c) dread d) amend
8	Instead of recycling, most factories their trash in order to avoid paying tipping fees.
	a) fell b) suspect c) consent d) dump
9	The police that he had fallen in the nearby harbor, but couldn't locate the body.
	a) dumped b) suspected c) consented d) felled

Set Book/ Unit Eleven

1	What are the dangers that threaten our world? How do they affect our environment? They are pollution, deforestation and global warming. Pollution makes people ill. Deforestation and global warming endanger animals.
2	What are the causes of air pollution? It's mainly from cars, buses and factories.
3	How can we reverse the detrimental effects of global warming? We should stop deforestation and reduce the amount of air pollution.
4	What are the benefits of caring for resources of water? Caring for resources of water provides healthy water as well as protect the wild life.
5	What are the dangers that cause the extinction of animals? Animals are threatened by poaching, habitat destruction and pollution.
6	Why are trees cut down by human beings? Human beings cut down trees to provide wood and lands to grow crops.
7	How can governments protect endangered species of animals from extinction? Governments must stop poaching and must build nature reserves for animals.
8	Are you for or against spending so much money on saving endangered species? Why? I'm for because we can't take care of ourselves without preserving nature.
9	What can we do to protect the environment and stop global warming? We must protect the forests, reduce the amount of pollution and use renewable energy.
10	How can we solve the problem of traffic in streets? We should build modern road network and use public transport.
11	Why is the Kuwait Bay project important? Kuwait Bay provides employment, recreation, food and wildlife habitats.

Module Four/ Being Prepared

Unit Twelve/ The Power of Nature

Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	يجمعُ/ يكدّس	accumulate	v.	to gather together or acquire an increasing number or quantity of
2	بمُحاذاة/ بجانب	alongside	prep.	close to the side of; next to
3	كارثة	calamity	n.	an event causing great and often sudden damage or distress; a disaster
4	مُكلف/ باهظ	costly	adj.	costing a lot; expensive
5	خبير	expert	n.	a person who has a comprehensive and authoritative skill in a particular area
6	يندلع/ يثور	flare up	ph. v.	to burn with a sudden intensity
7	سمك البوري	mullet	n.	a marine fish that is widely caught for food
8	يفيض/ يغمر	overflow	v.	to flood or flow over a surface or area
9	يمنع/ يحرم	prohibit	v.	to prevent; to make impossible
10	مُطوّل/ طويل الأمد	prolonged	adj.	continuing for a long time or longer than usual; lengthy
11	يهتّر	quake	v.	(esp. of the earth) to shake or tremble
12	استثنائي/ مميّز	remarkable	adj.	worthy of attention; striking
13	علاج	remedy	n.	a means of counteracting or eliminating something undesirable
14	نقص/ قلة	shortage	n.	a situation in which something needed cannot be obtained in sufficient amounts

Lesson 3

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	قوّة/ حدّة	intensity	n.	strength; power
2	مهلك/ قاتل/ مميت	lethal	adj.	sufficient to cause death
3	مُبَلّل/ رطب	moist	adj.	slightly wet; damp or humid
4	دوّام/ دَوّار	spinning	adj.	rotating; revolving; turning around
5	ملجأ من العواصف	storm cellar	n.	a room below ground level, typically used for hiding in during tornadoes

6	دَوَامَةٌ	vortex	adj.	(of a mass of wind or water) spinning rapidly and pulling things into the center
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Lesson 4 + 5

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	يُعلن/ يصرّح	announce	v.	to make a public and typically formal declaration about a fact, occurrence or intention
2	يتقدم المد	come in	ph. v.	when the tide comes in, the sea moves towards the land
3	١. يخبُد/ ينطفئ ٢. يتراجع المد	go out	ph. v.	1. to become extinguished 2. to recede to low tide
4	منزلٌ فخم	mansion	n.	a large, impressive house
5	بخطورة	perilously	adv.	dangerously, hazardously
6	السابق	previous	adj.	existing or occurring before in time or order
7	بانتظام/ باستمرار	regularly	adv.	often, frequently
8	طريق فرعي	turnoff	n.	a junction at which a road branches off from a main road

Lesson 7 + 8

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	كلياً/ تماماً	absolutely	adv.	with no qualification, restriction or limitation; totally
2	متعب/ مجهد	demanding	adj.	requiring much skill or effort
3	غير عملي	impractical	adj.	not sensible or realistic
4	يُخفّض/ يُنقص	lessen	v.	to make or become less; to diminish
5	يخطّط	map out	ph. v.	to plan something carefully
6	يقترح	propose	v.	to put forward (an idea or plan) for consideration or discussion by others
7	محاسن ومساوئ	pros and cons	exp.	advantages and disadvantages
8	قياسي	standard	adj.	serving as or conforming to a standard of measurement or value
9	مؤونة/ مخزون	supply	n.	an amount available or sufficient for a given use; stock
10	مصرف/ مبذر	wasteful	adj.	using something of value carelessly

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

accumulated/ calamities/ dams/ costly/ lethal/ quaked

- 1 Some drugs which are safe when taken separately are in combination.
- 2 It was difficult for us to continue driving because snow had on the roads.
- 3 A series of ruined them including floods, a failed harvest and famine.
- 4 Increased water demands have been met by developing extra water supplies using
- 5 Space exploration researches require a lot of brainpower and equipment.

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

amicably/ spinning/ experts/ mullet/ regularly/ moist

- 1 Eating healthily coupled with exercising are essential to a much better lifestyle.
- 2 One of the nicest fish to catch in the ocean during the warm summer are
- 3 Medical agree that regular screening can prevent deaths from breast cancer.
- 4 The motion of round objects gives a stability to the axis of rotation.
- 5 These flowers should be planted in soil that is high in organic content for best results.

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

turnoff/ intensity/ perilously/ prohibited/ basically/ flared up

- 1 We were chatting, and Adam missed the to our farm in the village.
- 2 John was extremely sad because his poor eyesight him from becoming a pilot.
- 3 A seismograph is a device that measures and records the of earthquakes.
- 4 The authorities had started to evacuate many villages before the volcano
- 5 The team managed to save a man hanging by one leg out of 15th floor window.

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

automatically/ supplies/ mansions/ impractical/ previous/ absolutely

- 1 She was quite aware of her own limitations, but incapable of changing herself.
- 2 Applicants for this job will find that experience is an advantage.
- 3 A lot of women love high heels but they're rather
- 4 She had never seen such beautiful homes that were rather than mere houses.
- 5 The latest report shows that we cannot guarantee adequate of raw materials.

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

wasteful/ quake/ remedy/ lessen/ prolonged/ shortage

- 1 Building more roads and tunnels isn't always the best for traffic congestion.
- 2 He was told by the doctor that the drug has become less effective after use.
- 3 Hardly had the earth begun to when the animals started to move crazily.
- 4 When the cost of living increases, everybody will cut expenditure.
- 5 Make sure that your immunisations are up to date to the risk of serious illness.

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

standard/ announced/ demanding/ goes out/ storm cellars/ vortex

- 1 The two companies have an agreement to cooperate on future technologies.
- 2 They warned us not to swim here as it can be dangerous to swim when the tide
- 3 Raising children is a task; it requires energy and attention round the clock.
- 4 People who live in areas that have destructive storms should have safe
- 5 They felt extremely terrified when their boat was about to be sucked down into a

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

- 1 It is procedure for a police officer to take your name, address and some details.
a) wasteful b) prolonged c) standard d) demanding
- 2 A small river can into streets if a storm causes the water level to rise quickly.
a) quake b) overflow c) announce d) lessen
- 3 There are many parts of the world where the of food lasts for years, not just for one.
a) mansion b) mullet c) expert d) shortage
- 4 Her achievements are as she embarked on a university education in her fifties.
a) lethal b) remarkable c) spinning d) moist
- 5 The candidate will meet with his campaign manager to his campaign strategy.
a) come in b) go out c) map out d) propose
- 6 In his speech he the UN should set up an emergency centre for the environment.
a) came in b) went out c) mapped out d) proposed
- 7 The tide was and people moved their blankets, gathered up their stuff and left.
a) coming in b) going out c) quaking d) flaring up

Set Book/ Unit Twelve

- 1 Mention some natural threats or disaster to mankind.**
They are floods, volcanoes earthquakes and tornadoes.
- 2 How can natural disasters affect mankind?**
They can kill or injure people seriously and destroy properties.
- 3 How can scientists make natural disasters less dangerous?**
They can warn people if there is an earthquake, and they can build dams.
- 4 What do engineers do to prevent buildings from falling during an earthquake?**
They design buildings on springs and rollers and use bendable building materials.
- 5 What should governments do to protect people before and during disasters?**
They should warn people before the disaster and provide shelter in emergencies.
- 6 What are the resources that meteorologists rely on to collect information on tornadoes?**
They are satellites, radar, weather stations and weather balloons.
- 7 What can governments do to protect people in the event of a tornado.**
They can warn and educate people about safety procedures. They can provide shelter and aid.
- 8 People can be prepared for natural disasters with the help of their government. Do you agree? Why or why not?**
I partially agree because natural disasters can sometimes be predicted and avoided.
- 9 Can you think of examples of the remarkable power of nature?**
Natural disasters can kill large numbers of humans and destroy cities in few minutes.
- 10 What do people do which shows that they respect the power of nature?**
Humans try to understand the power of nature and find new ways to adapt to it.

Grammar/ Unit 7/ [Relative Pronouns/ Relative Clauses]

Relative Clauses used to give additional information about a noun, such as a person, place or thing. **Relative pronouns** introduce a relative clause. They include **who/ whom/ that** for people, **which/ that** and for things, **when** for time, **where** for place and **whose** to show possession.

Types of Relative Clauses:

1. Defining relative clauses add **essential** information to a sentence. If we remove the clause, the sentence does not make sense.

- *The woman **who found my wallet** handed it in to reception.*
- *The boy **whose dog has run away** has gone to look for it.*

2. Non-defining relative clauses add **extra** information to a noun or noun phrase. If we remove the clause, the sentence still makes sense.

- *My friend's birthday, **which was last weekend**, was great fun.*
- *China, **which is in Asia**, is a big country.*

Complete with the suitable relative pronoun: **who, whom, whose, which, where, when.**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Einstein, was born in Germany, is famous for his theory of relativity. |
| 2 | The doctor I wanted to see was sick. |
| 3 | The accountant works for my father's company was arrested. |
| 4 | I wrote to John you met last week. |
| 5 | John made a copy of the photo I took. |
| 6 | I'll never forget the day I graduated from the university. |
| 7 | In summer, I'm going to visit Italy, my brother lives. |

Do as shown between brackets.

(Join using the relative pronoun.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | My brother works at the hospital. <i>His son is a teacher.</i> (whose)
..... |
| 2 | I went to the restaurant. <i>I read about the restaurant in the newspaper.</i> (which)
..... |
| 3 | My friend wants to buy a car. <i>I work with him.</i> (whom)
..... |
| 4 | That is the man. <i>I bought his villa.</i> (whose)
..... |
| 5 | My friend had his birthday party yesterday. <i>I baked a cake for him.</i> (whom)
..... |

Grammar/ Unit 8/ [Reported Speech: infinitive with to]

We use the structures: “to + infinitive” / “not + to + infinitive” to report:

request

advice

command

promise

direct request

He said, “Could you close the window please?”

reported request

He asked me to close the window.

direct advice

My father said, “You should save your money.”

reported advice

My father advised me to save my money.

direct command

He said, “Don’t be late!”

reported command

He told me not to be late.

direct promise

He said, “I’ll pick you up at the station at seven o’clock.”

reported promise

He promised to pick me up at the station at seven o’clock.

If there is a pronoun in **Direct Speech**, it has possibly to be changed in **Reported Speech**, depending on the situation.

Report the following sentences.

1 “Could you bring my book tonight?” (asked)

2 “I’ll come round and see you every day.” (promised)

3 “Would you mind coming early tomorrow?” (asked)

4 “Don’t talk to your friend.” (told)

5 “You should read the question carefully before answering the questions.” (advised)

6 “Would you pass my suitcase?” (asked)

7 “Don’t go near the sea, children.” (warned)

8 “Don’t be late, Tim.” (told)

9 “Be quiet, children.” (ordered)

10 “I’ll bring my CDs to the party.” (promised)

11 “you shouldn’t take your coat off.” (advised)

Grammar/ Unit 8/ [Indefinite Pronouns]

With **some**, **any**, **no** and **every**, we can form words ending in **one**, **body**, **thing** and **where**. Look at these examples.

1. **Everyone** enjoyed the show. It was a great success.
2. The police searched the house but found **nothing**.
3. Let's find **somewhere** to eat.
4. **Nobody** came into the shop all afternoon.

Indefinite Pronoun	uses
<i>someone/ somebody</i> = a person <i>something</i> = a thing <i>somewhere</i> = (in) a place	<i>used in positive statements and in requests</i>
<i>anyone/ anybody</i> = a person <i>anything</i> = a thing <i>anywhere</i> = (in) a place	<i>used in questions, negative statements and sometimes in positive statements.</i>
<i>no one/nobody</i> = no person <i>nothing</i> = no things <i>nowhere</i> = (in) no places	<i>used in <u>positive sentences</u>, but they have <u>negative meanings</u>.</i>
<i>everyone/ everybody</i> = all the people <i>everything</i> = all the things <i>everywhere</i> = (in) all the places	<i>used in positive statements and questions</i>

	Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:
1	I don't want to drink. I'm not thirsty. a) nothing b) nobody c) anything d) something
2	The bus was completely empty. There was on it. a) somebody b) nobody c) anyone d) someone
3	'Where did you go for your holidays?' '..... I stayed at home.' a) Nothing b) Nobody c) Anything d) Nowhere
4	I went to the shops, but I didn't buy a) nothing b) nobody c) anything d) something
5	'What did you buy?' I couldn't find anything I wanted.' a) Nothing b) Nobody c) Anything d) Something
6	The town is still the same as it was years ago. has changed. a) Nobody b) Nothing c) Anything d) Something
7	Have you seen my watch? I can't find it a) nowhere b) somewhere c) anything d) anywhere
8	There was complete silence in the room. said anything. a) Nothing b) Nobody c) Anything d) Somebody

Grammar/ Unit 9/ [The Passive]

	Active Form	Passive Form
1	present simple She writes an email every day.	is/am/are + past participle An email is written every day.
2	past simple He sold the house yesterday.	was/were + past participle The house was sold yesterday.
3	present continuous She is eating the sandwich now.	is/am/are + being + past participle The sandwich is being eaten now.
4	past continuous He was painting the house when I called.	was/were + being + past participle The house was being painted when I called.
5	present perfect She has met the manager for three hours.	have/has + been + past participle The manager has been met for three hours.
6	past perfect He had bought a villa.	had + been + past participle A villa had been bought.
7	future (will) She will explain the lesson tomorrow.	will + be + past participle The lesson will be explained tomorrow.
8	future (going to) He is going to drink all the juice.	is/am/are going to + be + past participle All the juice is going to be drunk.
9	Modals He can do the homework. He may do the homework. He might do the homework. He should do the homework. He must do the homework. He has to do the homework.	modal + be + past participle The homework can be done. The homework may be done. The homework might be done. The homework should be done. The homework must be done. The homework has to be done.

Sentences are given in the active voice. **Change them into the passive voice.**

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | The government is building new hospitals throughout the country.
..... |
| 2 | He has bought a fiat car.
..... |
| 3 | I saw a hut at a distance.
..... |
| 4 | All of them welcomed the suggestion enthusiastically.
..... |
| 5 | Most of my friends have watched this movie.
..... |
| 6 | The teacher appreciated the boy's work.
..... |
| 7 | Somebody has stolen the bicycle.
..... |
| 8 | The police finally caught the notorious thieves.
..... |
| 9 | The head of the organization will run the project.
..... |
| 10 | Firemen miraculously saved the people living on the second and third floors.
..... |
| 11 | I am drafting a document now.
..... |
| 12 | She will send the report.
..... |

Grammar/ Unit 9/ [Prepositions]

	Time	Place	other uses
at	<u>Specific times:</u> at 9:30 a.m. at midnight at night at the weekend at noon at dinnertime at bedtime at the moment at sunrise, sunset	<u>Specific addresses:</u> at 255 Main Street at Victoria Street	<u>Specific places or points:</u> at my desk, at the door, the table at the station, the street corner at the concert, at the party at the cinema, at school, at work at the airport, the station at the corner, the bus stop at the top at the age of 15
on	<u>Days:</u> on Sunday, Saturday on Valentine's Day on Christmas Day on your birthday on New Year's Eve on New Year's Day on Liberation Day on March 21, 1974 on Monday morning	<u>Roads:</u> on the King Road	<u>Surfaces/ directions:</u> on the wall, the table, the carpet on the first floor on Earth, the moon on a bus, a plane, a bicycle, a horse on the left, the right, the way on TV, the radio
in	<u>Units of time:</u> In the morning In the afternoon In the evening in July, October in winter, Summer in 1945/ the 80's in the 21st century in the future in an hour	<u>Large places:</u> in London in Kuwait in Germany in Asia in Africa in the world	<u>Closed spaces:</u> in the room in a car, taxi, a building, a box in my hand, my pocket in the cupboard, drawer, closet in the garden, the kitchen, the garage in a vase, a boat, glass

Grammar/ Unit 9/ [should/ shouldn't + infinitive] [should have / shouldn't have + PP]

Form	Examples	Use & Meaning
should + infinitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They <u>should do</u> more to improve education. • You <u>shouldn't believe</u> everything you read in the newspapers. 	to give advice or to talk about what we think is right or wrong.
should + have + P.P.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You <u>should have spoken</u> to me before deciding. • I <u>shouldn't have shouted</u> at my children. 	to regret, criticise or give advice about something in the past.

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

- 1 You should always a helmet when you go out cycling on busy roads.
a) wore b) wear c) has worn d) have worn
- 2 Once the pack is opened, the cooked meat inside within three days.
a) had consumed b) consumes c) should consume d) should be consumed
- 3 I should up smoking years ago. If I had, I wouldn't be in such bad shape now.
a) had given b) gave c) have given d) has given
- 4 They his parents that he was unwell.
a) are informed b) informs c) should be informed d) should have informed
- 5 You look tired. I think you a few days off.
a) should be taken b) took c) should take d) should have taken
- 6 The instructions say that we the machine to fix the audio-video sync problem.
a) have restarted b) should restart c) should be restarted d) should have restarted
- 7 You missed a great party last night. You Why didn't you?
a) should come b) shouldn't come c) should have come d) shouldn't have come
- 8 You a spare wheel because it is possible you will have a puncture.
a) should get b) got c) should have gotten d) shouldn't have gotten
- 9 You should never to your parents impolitely
a) have spoken b) speaks c) spoken d) speak
- 10 I'm sorry that I didn't take your advice before I travelled. I to you.
a) listened b) listens c) should have listened d) should be listened

Grammar/ Unit 11/ [Stative and Action Verbs]

Some verbs are **not** usually used in the continuous form. These are called **stative verbs**. These verbs has relation to **thinking & opinions/ emotions & feelings/ senses**

thinking & opinions

know/ believe/ understand/ doubt/
think/ suppose/ recognise/ forget/
remember/ imagine/ mean/ agree/
disagree/ deny/ promise

Example:

She doesn't **know** what to do

NOT ~~She isn't knowing what to do.~~

senses

see/ hear/ taste/ smell/ feel

Example:

It **smells** of smoke in here.

NOT ~~It's smelling of smoke in here.~~

emotions & feelings

love/ like/ dislike/ hate/ adore/
prefer/ care for/ mind/ want/ need/
desire/ wish/ hope/ appreciate/
value

I **love** ice cream.

NOT ~~I'm loving ice cream.~~

Note: Some verbs are used in the **continuous** form when they have certain meanings.

Compare:

- I **think** it's wrong to hit children. (*a state of mind/ an opinion*)
- I'm **thinking** about buying a new car. (*an action/ the verb is dynamic*)

Grammar/ Unit 11/ [Stative and Action Verbs]

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

- 1 I my best friend since childhood.
a) has known b) have known c) have been knowing d) has been knowing
- 2 My boss me to go to the meeting.
a) is wanting b) want c) wants d) was wanting
- 3 * These days, more and more people to take early retirement.
a) had preferred b) preferred c) are preferring d) prefer
- 4 It seems that he the article.
a) understanding b) understand c) don't understand d) doesn't understand
- 5 I that this is not the best use of our time.
a) is feeling b) feels c) feel d) have been feeling
- 6 * I didn't like to have French food at first, but I it so much now.
a) liked b) likes c) was liking d) am liking
- 7 * Don't interrupt me! I about my exam now.
a) think b) was thinking c) am thinking d) thought
- 8 * He my arm to see whether it was broken.
a) is feeling b) feels c) was feeling d) feel
- 9 I to help you tomorrow.
a) promises b) am promising c) was promising d) promise
- 10 * She too much about her ex-husband.
a) thinks b) think c) is thinking d) were thinking
- 11 * We about moving to another city these days.
a) are thinking b) think c) were thinking d) thought

Grammar/ Unit 12/ [Reported Speech (Statements)]

How do we report statements?

- Use a reporting verb (**said**).
- Change **pronouns** & move the **tense** back.
- Change **time/ place** expressions and **demonstrative pronouns**.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Simple Present He said, "I am happy."	Simple Past He said that he was happy.
Present Continuous He said, "I'm looking for my keys."	Past Continuous He said that he was looking for his keys.
Simple Past He said, "I visited New York last year."	Past Perfect Simple He said that he had visited New York the previous year.
Present Perfect He said, "I've lived here for a long time."	Past Perfect He said that he had lived there for a long time.
Past Perfect He said, "They had finished the work when I arrived ."	Past Perfect He said that they had finished the work when he had arrived .
Past Continuous He said, "I was playing football when the accident occurred ."	Past Perfect Continuous He said that he had been playing football when the accident had occurred .
Present Perfect Continuous He said, "I have been playing football for two hours."	Past Perfect Continuous He said that he had been playing football for two hours.
Past Perfect Continuous He said, "I had been reading a newspaper when the light went off ."	Past Perfect Continuous He said that he had been reading a newspaper when the light had gone off .
Future Simple (will + infinitive) He said, "I will open the door."	(would + infinitive) He said that he would open the door.
Future with (be going to) He said, "I am going to buy Mercedes next month."	(was/ were + going to + infinitive) He said that he was going to buy Mercedes the following month.

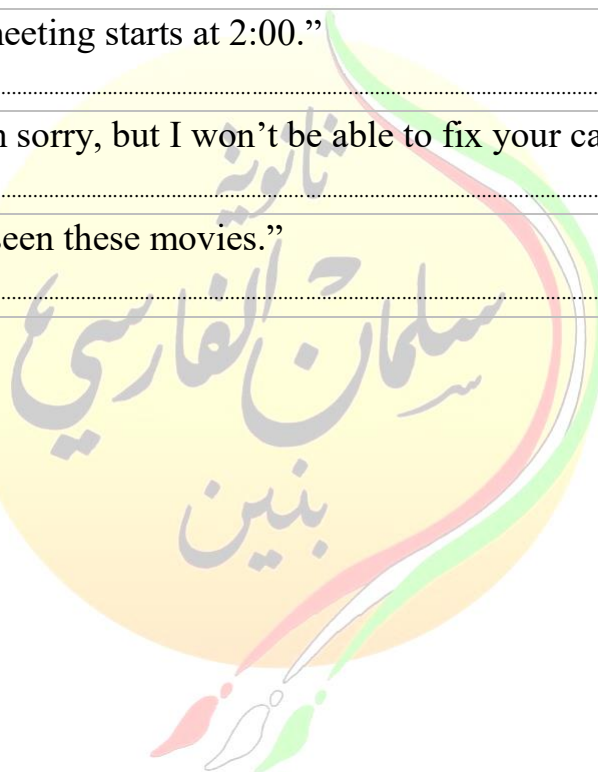
Changes when reporting statements

Place/ time expressions and demonstrative pronouns		Pronouns		Modals	
Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported
today	that day	I	he/ she	can	could
now	then	my	his/ her	may	might
yesterday	the day before	you	I/ he/ she/ we/ they	must	had to
... days ago	... days before	your	my/ his/ her/ our/ their	will	would
last week	the week before	we	they		
next year	the following year	our	their		
tomorrow	the next day / the following day	this	that		
here	there	these	those		

Report the following statements.

1	"They didn't like the food in the restaurant yesterday." He told me that.....
2	"We went to Paris for the weekend last summer." They said that
3	"I was waiting for the bus when he arrived." He told me
4	"I haven't eaten my breakfast." He said that
5	"She's living in Paris now." She said that
6	"We hadn't travelled by underground before I came to London." She said that
7	Susan said, "The food is very delicious here."

8	Mark said, "I am going to ride my bike to work today."
9	Janice said, "I have been to Dubai several times."
10	Hani said, "I forgot to call my mother."
11	Karine said, "I can teach you how to edit video."
12	Michael said, "I want to visit Tokyo next Summer."
13	Bob's boss said, "The meeting starts at 2:00."
14	The mechanic said, "I'm sorry, but I won't be able to fix your car today."
15	Sue said, "I've already seen these movies."



Composition**Unit 7: Broadcasting**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The mass media, including television, radio and newspapers, have great influences in shaping people's ideas.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences), expressing your opinion and giving reasons for your answer.

Plan

I. Introduction	1. General background about the topic	
	2. Thesis: One group of people believes that media have no effects on people's lifestyle, while others believes that there are many powerful influences of mass media on our lives.	
II. Body	P.1: Mass media have a profound impact on cultures.	
	•globalisation	•educational benefits
	P.2: The mass media have the ability to affect people's minds.	
	•electing officials	•imitating violence
III. Conclusion	a summary of the main ideas in the article	

Nowadays, mass media have become an epidemic all around the world. So that, people in different ages follow and use them, such as television, newspaper and the internet have become more popular among individuals. The mass media and its impact caused a dispute. One group of people believes that media have no effects on people's lifestyle, while another believes that there are many powerful influences of mass media on our lives. I personally agree with the latter group, because of two main reasons which are explained below.

First of all, mass media have a profound impact on cultures. It causes to eliminate the boundaries of cultures among people and creates globalisation. The globalisation is a good example to represent the effect of mass media. Individuals now can see what is happening in other countries or how they are dressed and how their culture is different. As a result, they usually imitate what others do.

Secondly, through information and entertainment, the mass media have the ability to affect public opinion. It informs people about daily events. This information sometimes is used to change people's opinion. For example, though few of us probably think about it, our conceptions of our elected officials spring from television images and newspaper stories. In addition, seeing violent content can make it more likely that someone will behave in an aggressive or violent way.

In conclusion, as I mentioned above, the influence of mass media is indisputable, and it can change our beliefs and our ideas.

Composition**Unit 8: TV Watching habits**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Television is useless and has destroyed communication among friends and family.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences), expressing your opinion and giving reasons for your answer.

Plan

I. Introduction	1. General background about the topic 2. Thesis: Some people believe that television is useless and has destroyed communication among friends and family. I absolutely disagree with the statement.	
II. Body	P.1: Television brings a lot of benefits for many individuals and societies.	
	•political and financial information	•educational benefits
	P.2: Television gathers people together.	
III. Conclusion	a summary of the main ideas in the article & your opinion	

The invention of television is one of the humankind's greatest inventions. It is a way of communication among people of one country and different countries. However, some people believe that television is useless and has destroyed communication among friends and family. I absolutely disagree with the statement.

Firstly, television brings a lot of benefits for many individuals and societies. For example, televisions provide lots of crucial information which are certainly useful for many communities. It is common that news on television informs about the economic and political conditions of a particular country. This crucial information is definitely important for investors, financial analyst or bankers in making investment. Secondly, television also provides educative shows which are truly beneficial for the communities, specifically for students and scholars.

Secondly, television gathers people together. It is natural for them to get close to each other when they decide to watch television. Every family is a great example of this. Men in the neighborhood meet to watch football matches. They all has a good time and exchange their different ideas.

To conclude, I would like to add that if people like to communicate with each other they will find a way to do it. Otherwise, if television were not existent, people would find other reasons for not being be with each other.

Composition**Unit 8: TV Watching habits**

Some people say that television is a very useful tool when it comes to education. Others argue that television is a much inefficient, ineffective teacher.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences), including different points of view and expressing your own opinion.

Plan

I. Introduction	1. General background about the topic 2. Thesis: Some people believe that television is useless and has destroyed communication among friends and family. I absolutely disagree with the statement.	
II. Body	P.1: On the one hand, television nowadays can hardly be called educational.	
	• Most shows are a waste of time.	• Educational programmes cannot replace books.
	P.2: On the one hand, TV can be a powerful mean of delivering information.	
	• TV produces both picture and sound.	• TV can be used by teachers.
III. Conclusion	a summary of the main ideas in the article & your opinion	

There is a lot of controversy on the topic whether TV can play a role of a teacher. Some people hold a viewpoint that it can never be educational at all. Others, although, disagree, referring to TV's high potential of teaching through amusement.

On the one hand, television nowadays can hardly be called educational. All those talk shows and drama series we see every day are a complete waste of time. They can even have negative effects by distracting young. Moreover, most of the so-called educational programs in channels like National Geographic channel cannot replace books and academic lectures because they tend to entertain people and have not an aim to give deep and knowledge.

On the other hand, TV can be a powerful mean of delivering information and a nice part of learning process. Educational experts have proved that the more senses are involved at the time of studying; the more effective result can be achieved. TV produces both picture and sound, so its usefulness is obvious. Many teachers already use this advantage actively by showing students video cassettes which go as supplementary material to many language courses. So why not to broadcast such movies through television?

To conclude, people being dismissive of the role of TV in education is not entirely correct. To a large extent its importance as a learning aid will lie with the user and the way it is used. Television can certainly be an efficient tool to aid learning and enhance the overall quality of education if the right approach is adopted.

Composition**Unit 8: TV Watching habits**

Attending a live performance (for example, a play, concert, or sporting event) is more enjoyable than watching the same event on television.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences), including different points of view and expressing your own opinion.

Plan

I. Introduction	1. General background about the topic 2. Thesis: Some people believe attending live performances is fantastic. Others prefer watching events on TV.
----------------------------	--

II. Body	P.1: On the one hand, some people prefer live events as.....	
	•exciting atmosphere	•a chance for socialisation.
	P.2: On the one hand, watching an event on TV can bring many advantages.	
	•relaxing while watching	•saving time & money

III. Conclusion	a summary of the main ideas in the article & your opinion
----------------------------	---

The issue whether to attend a live performance or enjoy watching the same event on TV is a controversial one. Some people believe attending a live performance is fantastic. Others prefer watching events on TV.

On the one hand, some people prefer live events as they have an exciting atmosphere. For example, the audience is full of strong emotions, clapping, dancing, shouting and cheering to warm the pleasant environment. Another example is that people can meet the distinguished people and even can take pictures with them. Live shows are the source of socialisation. People can meet their friends and even they can make new friends.

On the other hand, watching an event on TV can bring many advantages. One can relax and settle in his favourite chair, eating a cake or having a drink. One does not have to spend time driving to the place where an event happens. Also, people do not spend money on tickets. Moreover, sometimes sitting in front of the TV, people are likely to see more interesting parts of a show more clearly. At home, people don't care about the weather if it is rainy or chilly outside.

In conclusion, some people believe that attending a live performance is great. This is because people can experience a wonderful atmosphere. However, I believe watching a performance on TV is more enjoyable. This is primarily due to the fact that people are free from many limitations and don't have to care about money and time.

Composition**Unit 8: TV Watching habits**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Watching television is bad for children.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences), expressing your opinion and giving reasons for your answer.

Plan

I. Introduction	1. General background about the topic 2. Thesis: Personally, I think that watching TV brings tremendous benefits to the children unless they spend a lot of their valuable time in front of a TV set daily.	
II. Body	P.1: TV provides an efficient source of learning.	
	•improving children's vocabulary	•teaching children about the wildlife
	P.2: TV benefits children by broadening their world.	
	•seeing new places and people	•learning about other cultures
III. Conclusion	a summary of the main ideas in the article	

Some parents believe that watching television is bad for their children. So, they try to restrict their children from watching TV. However, other parents think that there is nothing bad in watching TV programmes. Personally, I think that watching TV brings tremendous benefits to the children unless they spend a lot of their valuable time in front of a TV set daily.

First, TV provides an efficient source of learning for children if right channels are watched. TV improves children's vocabulary, their memory and gives them the opportunity to gain more knowledge. In addition, watching cognitive programs helps children to learn more about wildlife, our environment and about the importance of preserving our forest and wild animals that live there. I think it is essential for a child's growth.

Second, television benefits children by broadening their world. It allows them to see places and people that they would not see. TV is a passport to the world. It helps to understand other cultures and what is happening around the world. A lot of programmes based on information and education enrich the knowledge.

In conclusion, I do admit that watching TV properly needs direction of the parents. Yet, we cannot doubt watching TV is good in some ways. TV introduces knowledge to the children and entertain them.

Composition**Unit 9: Uses of cameras**

In many cities, the use of video cameras in public places is being increased in order to reduce crime, but some people believe that these measures restrict our individual freedom. However, some people are in favour of installing video cameras for safety.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences), including different points of view and expressing your own opinion.

Plan

I. Introduction	1. General background about the topic 2. Thesis: Personally, I think that watching TV brings tremendous benefits to the children unless they spend a lot of their valuable time in front of a TV set daily.	
II. Body	P.1: Installing cameras in the public could be against freedom.	
	•misusing recorded videos	•lack of control on data
	P.2: However, installing cameras has positive influences.	
	•detecting crimes and criminals	•Cameras are a source of evidence.
III. Conclusion	a summary of the main ideas in the article & your opinion	

Today, thanks to new technologies being used in public areas like cameras. The rate of different types of offences have been decreased and many people welcome this monitoring system for enhancing public safety. Some individuals, on the other hand, believe that the use of cameras in public places has restricted our individual freedom.

Those believing that installing cameras in the public have their own reasons. One is that cameras can be against people's privacy. For example, the recorded videos can be misused. In some public buildings, there is not appropriate control on the preservation of data received by these cameras; therefore, individuals' pictures might be stolen and used for other aspects, including sharing them on the YouTube or other social networks.

However, installing cameras has positive influences. One major benefit is a better control of crimes by the police force. Cameras are also the best source of access to what has occurred during quarrels, a robbery or an explosion. We need to keep in mind that the cameras installed in public places are meant to prevent any crime or to detect a criminal.

In brief, although some may agree that usage of public cameras can be against the citizens' privacy, from my perspective, the benefits gained by these devices are far greater. They can be useful for police to detain offenders or terrorists who endanger other people's lives.

Composition**Unit 10: Accidents**

Some people think that strict punishments for driving offences are the key to reducing traffic accidents. Others, however, believe that other measures would be more effective in improving road safety.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences), discussing both views and giving your own opinion.

Plan

I. Introduction	1. General background about the topic 2. Thesis: While some support this idea, many others believe that governments should provide improvements in road safety.	
II. Body	P.1: stricter punishment for irresponsible drivers would reduce traffic accidents.	
	•Light punishment is negative.	•Heavy punishment is a must.
	P.2: Others believe that strict punishments would not solve the problem.	
	•educating people about road safety	•rewarding careful drivers
III. Conclusion	a summary of the main ideas in the article & your opinion	

Recently, there is an ongoing debate whether giving severe punishment to driving offences are the best solution to overcome serious accidents in roads or not. While some support this idea, many others believe that governments should provide improvements in road safety.

Some people believe that stricter punishment for irresponsible drivers would reduce traffic accidents. For example, it is a fact that using a mobile phone while driving a car is a dangerous act. However, due to the light punishment, many people still use the phone while driving. The government should change the punishment into a heavier one, then people will consider twice before they use the phone while driving. If the punishment is made a stern, people would likely obey them.

On the other hand, other people believe that strict punishments would not effectively solve the problem. Governments could cooperate with the media in making campaign about safe driving. Governments could also give rewards to their citizens who are obeying the road regulations. For example, when people renew their driving license, authorities could check their track records. Those who have clean track records could get motor vehicles tax discount.

In my point of view, I believe that both policies have their own positive sides and when people could combine them, it would be an effective way of reducing traffic accidents.

Composition**Unit 10: Accidents**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Some people think that restricting the number of private cars and using public transport would be an effective solution to reduce the amount of traffic and pollution.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences), expressing your opinion and giving reasons for your answer.

Plan**I.
Introduction**

1. General background about the topic
2. Thesis: I believe that the number of private cars should be limited.

**II.
Body**

P.1: The huge number of cars has led to numerous problems.

• more cars, more pollution

• more pollution, more diseases

P.2: Using public transport has a lot of positive effects.

• reducing the number of cars

• reducing traffic and pollution

**III.
Conclusion**

a summary of the main ideas in the article & your opinion

More and more people are relying on private cars as their major means of transportation. This has led to various detrimental issues including congestion, pollution and safety. I personally believe that the number of private cars should be limited, and people should use public transport for many reasons.

Firstly, the huge number of cars has led to numerous problems. For example, people are more vulnerable to various diseases and many have serious health issues due to car smoke. Pollution is also affecting the environment negatively. In addition, a lot of cars means a great deal of traffic. As a result, there will be more suffering for people in their daily lives'. It is reasonable then to restrict the number of cars a family can own.

Secondly, using public transport has a lot of positive effects. This procedure will help to bring down the number of private vehicles on the roads. If private vehicles decrease on the roads, the traffic congestion will significantly decline. Moreover, it brings about a lot of changes. For example, the amount of pollution will be reduced. So, promotion of common transport keeps the roads free, city travel becomes a piece of cake and the environment becomes cleaner.

In conclusion, people have different opinions about public transport. Some people enjoy using them, while others choose to use their own personal vehicles. I suggest that governments should improve the public transport, therefore more and more people are attracted to use public transportations.

Composition**Unit 11: The planet in danger**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Wild animals/ wildlife have/ has no use in the 21st century and trying to preserve animals now is just wastage of money.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences), expressing your opinion and giving reasons for your answer.

Plan**I.
Introduction**

1. General background about the topic
2. Thesis: I strongly suggest that we should try to save wild animals.

**II.
Body**

P.1: The wildlife helps humans to grow their crops

- the importance of pollination

- the importance of birds and insects

P.2: The wildlife keeps the environment clean and healthy.

- the role of micro-organisms

- the role of eagles and vultures

**III.
Conclusion**

a summary of the main ideas in the article & final comment

A large number of people have the belief that spending money to save the wild animals is a waste of money as these animals have almost nothing to contribute to the human's progress or lifestyle. I totally disagree with this view and strongly suggest that we should try to save wild animals in every way possible for many reasons.

Firstly, wildlife plays a crucial role in helping humans to grow their crops and get their food. HOW? The fruits and vegetables that we get from plants are a result of a process called pollination. Now, for the pollination to occur, birds, bees and insects play an important role. Crops growth can be significantly affected if the birds and insects are reduced in numbers.

Wildlife also plays a significant role in keeping the environment clean and healthy. Many micro-organisms, bacteria and earthworms feed on plant and animal wastes. In this process, these creatures decompose wastes and release their chemicals back into the soil. Well! This is not all. Eagles and vultures also contribute to the nature in great ways. These cleaners help remove the dead bodies of animals, keeping the environment healthy.

To conclude, the planet is shared by all the species and as the most intelligent species, as we claim ourselves to be, we should have great responsibilities to protect wild animals for our own benefits. 'If conservation of our wildlife goes wrong, nothing else will go right'.

Composition**Unit 12: The power of nature**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

It is the responsibility of a government to protect its citizens from natural disasters.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences), expressing your opinion and giving reasons for your answer.

Plan

I. Introduction	1. General background about the topic 2. Thesis: This essay will provide detailed evaluation of the matter before coming to an appropriate conclusion.	
II. Body	P.1: A government can be blamed for a disaster that could have been averted.	
	•dams to avoid floods	•reservoir for the storage of water
	P.2: A government may not be able to protect their people in all disasters.	
III. Conclusion	•Some disasters are unimaginable	•Helping the victims is a must.
	a summary of the main ideas in the article & final comment	

For many years natural disasters have been humans' greatest enemy. Humans have no control over them. Some people think that a government solely is responsible for protecting its citizens, while others oppose this by saying that individuals play an essential role in safeguarding themselves. This essay will provide a detailed evaluation of the matter before coming to an appropriate conclusion.

According to me, the government can be blamed for a disaster that was predicted and could have been averted. For example, a region that has high a rainfall prediction has a high possibility of being flooded. Such regions should have more dams built which can control the excess water due to rain. Similarly, regions with low rainfall prediction should have provided facilities like water supplies so that the people can get adequate water for drinking, farming, etc.

However, a government may not be able to protect their people in all disasters. Some natural disasters occurs beyond our imagination and cannot be anticipated such as a tsunami, a volcanic eruption or a hurricane. The aftermath of such disasters is always devastating. A government should take immediate steps to rescue the victims and provide aid to minimise the catastrophe. In such cases, what a government can do is to allocate a budget and manpower to help the victim of the natural disaster. Thus, the destructive outcome of the natural calamities can often be reduced.

In conclusion, I feel that government should be responsible for the safety of its people but in some cases, it fails to do so against nature.

Translation

Translate into English

١	وسائل الإعلام، والمعروفة باسم الركن الرابع للديمقراطية، لها تأثير كبير على المجتمع.
٢	ذلك صحيح، يمكن لوسائل الإعلام أن تؤثر سلباً على قدرة التفكير لدى الأفراد.
1.	.....
2.	.....
١	يمكن أن يكون للمشاهدة اليومية للتلفاز آثار اجتماعية كبيرة على حياة المراهقين.
٢	ذلك صحيح، فيمكن أن يؤدي ذلك أحياناً لتجاهل العالم الواقعي أو الهروب منه.
1.	.....
2.	.....
١	ينتج مشغلو الكاميرات التلفزيونية والسينمائية صوراً تحكي قصة أو تسجل حدثاً.
٢	مع زيادة التقنية الرقمية، فإنهم أيضاً يستخدمون أجهزة الكمبيوتر لإنتاج أعمالهم.
1.	.....
2.	.....
١	لقد كان نقد الأفلام وسيلة لتقديم النصح حول ما ينبغي أن نشاهده من أفلام.
٢	مع التزايد المستمر لصحافة الإنترنت، يمكن القول أن الكل يستطيعون النقد في الوقت الحاضر.
1.	.....
2.	.....
١	تقتل حوادث الطرق وتجرح الآلاف من الناس سنوياً.
٢	ولهذا السبب، يفكر صانعو السيارات بطرق جديدة لتحسين السلامة للسائقين والركاب.
1.	.....
2.	.....
١	لقد كانت الكوارث الطبيعية عبر آلاف السنين سبباً في قتل البشر ودمار المدن.
٢	ذلك صحيح، فالبشر لا يستطيعون منع حدوث هذه الكوارث، ولكنهم قد تعلموا أن يحترموا جبروت الطبيعة.
1.	.....
2.	.....