

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية

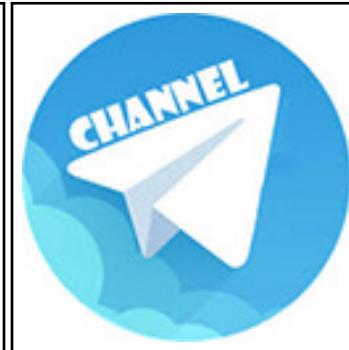
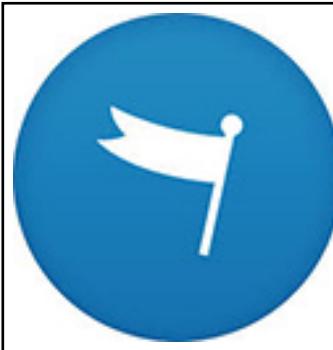


هشام السخاوي

الملف ملخص شامل لمحتوى الكتاب Dazzling

موقع المناهج \leftrightarrow ملفات الكويت التعليمية \leftrightarrow الصف الثاني عشر الأدبي \leftrightarrow لغة انجليزية \leftrightarrow الفصل الأول

روابط موقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر الأدبي



روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر الأدبي على تلغرام

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

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

مراجعة شاملة نهائية

1

مواضيع تعبير نموذجية

2

تلخيص شامل لأسئلة الكتاب

3

تحليل محتوى امتحان اللغة

4

دليل مفردات شمولي موزع حسب الوحدات الدراسية

5

Dazzling

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Grade 12
H H H

2023-2024

HOD

Second Term

أ. هشام السخاوي

Name:.....

Class: 12 /



- Thinking positively
- Solving crossword puzzles
- Taxing your brain
- Reading
- Having good social life

- Doing exercises
- Walking
- Running
- Cycling
- Stretching

Why is it important to be active Mentally and Physically?

Mentally



- to have a sharper & quicker thinking
- to live longer
- to enjoy life
- to look and feel better
- to improve our memory
- to avoid stress

Physically

- to keep our muscles supple
- to improve our cardiovascular fitness
- to reduce the risk of dying early
- to increase energy
- To sleep well

Why do people live longer nowadays?

Better medical care

Better food supply

Better hygiene

Unit 7 lessons 1&2

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- cardiovascular (adj.)	يتعلق بالقلب والأوعية الدموية	7- geriatric (adj.)	المسنين
2- centenarian (n.)	مئوي	8- honour (v.)	يحترم - يجل -
3- commentary (n.)	تعليق	9- integral (adj.)	مكمل - متمم - أساسي
4- cycle (v.)	يقود دراجة	10- onerous (adj.)	شاق - مرهق
5- elderly (adj.)	كبار السن	11- supple (adj.)	لين - مرن
6- expectation (n.)	توقع	12- vigorous (adj.)	نشيط - حيوي

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

cycle \ onerous \ elderly \ supple \ expectation \ cardiovascular

- 1- The doctor advised me not to do exercises to avoid tiredness.
- 2- Smoking places you at serious risk of diseases.
- 3- people who stay active are usually the healthiest.
- 4- They their bikes half an hour daily.
- 5- These shoes are made from leather.
- 6- There is widespread that the strike will be settled soon.

Set Book Questions Unit 7 Lessons 1&2

- 1- In your view, what is the secret of a long life?

.....

- 2- In your opinion, why is being active mentally/ physically important for a long life?

Mentally

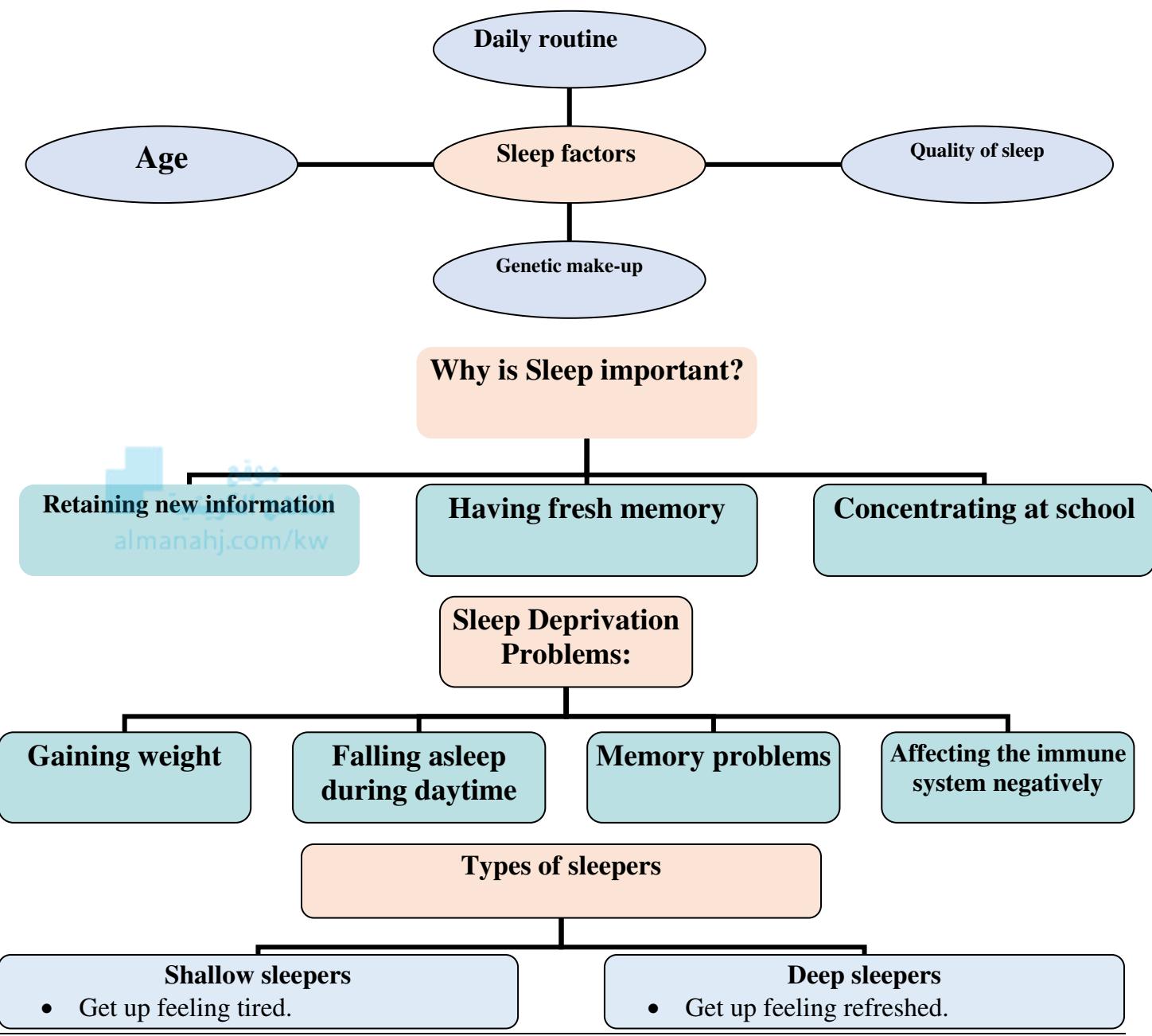
.....

Physically

.....

- 3- Why do you think it is rare to find geriatric homes (old people's homes) in Kuwait or in the Arab world?

.....



Unit 7 lesson 3

"A good laugh and a long sleep are the two best factors of longevity."

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- Chronic (adj.)	مُزمن	4- genetic make-up (n.)	التركيبية الجينية
2- deprived of (phr.v.)	محروم من	5- restful (adj.)	مرحى - آمن
3- drowsy (adj.)	نحسان	6- Shallow (adj.)	سطحى - غير عميق

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

chronic \ deprived \ drowsy \ genetic make-up \ shallow

- I always have a sleep .I can't get to sleep with all that noise in my area.
- He suffers from headaches. He can't sleep without having pills.
- I feel and have to fight off the urge to sleep.
- The diet allows you to eat less, so you won't feel of your favourite foods.
- How much sleep we need depends on the quality of our sleep and our

Set Book Questions Unit 7 Lesson 3

1. How much sleep we need depends on several factors. Discuss.

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

2. Different types of ages need different amounts of sleep. How?

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

3. In your view, why is it essential to get enough sleep? (Why is sleep important?)

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

4. People who tend to fall asleep during the daytime face many problems such as:

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

Unit 7 lessons 4, 5&6

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- blizzard (n.)	العاصفة الثلجية	7- excuse (n.)	عذر
2- conceal (v.)	يخفي	8- frequently (adv.)	من وقت لآخر
3- dispute (n.)	نزاع	9- In spite of (Prep)	بالرغم من
4- do away with (ph. v.)	يتخلص من - يلغى	10- make up (ph. v.)	يختلق قصة
5- do up (ph. v.)	يربط - يثبت	11- make up for (ph.v.)	يعرض
6- do without (ph. v.)	يستغني عن	12- vicinity (n.)	قرب \ جوار

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

blizzard \ concealing \ dispute \ excuses \ frequently \ vicinity

1- She knew at once that he was something from her.

2- We were snowed in by a raging

3- The two farmers are involved in a land

4- There are no hotels in the of our house.

5- Iron and folic acid supplements are given to pregnant women.

6- It is his habit, he always lies and gives silly.....

Grammar

Both + Adjective \ noun \ verb + and**Both...and - Either...or - Neither...nor****BOTH ... AND**

- Refers to two things or people together. It is always considered plural in a sentence.

Examples:

- She carves in both stone and wood.
- Nepal has frontiers with both India and China.
- My uncle has both a girl and a boy.

EITHER ... OR

- Connect things which are the same types, phrases, clauses or words.

Examples:

- Either my father or my brothers are coming.
- Either John or Jane has to give up their job.
- I left it either on the table or in the drawer.

NEITHER ... NOR

- Connect the same kind of word or phrase in the sentence.

Examples:

- Love is neither bought nor sold.
- We can neither change nor improve it.
- Neither my mother nor my father went to university.

Paired Conjunctions**Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d**

-gases and oils can be separated by heating.

a. Neither	b. Both	c. Either	d. None
------------	---------	-----------	---------
-Heba or Nagla is going to book the tickets.

a. None	b. Either	c. Neither	d. Both
---------	-----------	------------	---------
-Adel nor Ali wrote the composition.

a. Either	b. None	c. Both	d. Neither
-----------	---------	---------	------------
- Both Rasha and Mahaunderstood the lesson.

a. has	b. is	c. have	d. was
--------	-------	---------	--------
- I couldn't choose between the two. I liked of them.

a- both	b-either	c- neither	d- not only
---------	----------	------------	-------------
- Ahmad and Ali played football yesterday.

a- Both	b- Either	c- Neither	d- Not only
---------	-----------	------------	-------------

Do as shown between brackets:

- My mother is going for a walk. My father is going for a walk, too. [Both...and]

a- Both my mother and my father are going for a walk.

- Both my mother and my father is going for a walk.

b- Both my mother and my father is going for a walk.
--
- Both my mother and my father were going for a walk.

c- Both my mother and my father were going for a walk.
--

3. He can't play tennis. He can't play football, either. [Use Neither...nor]

- a- He can neither play tennis nor can't play football.
- b- He can neither play tennis nor play football.
- c- He can neither play tennis nor can't play football.

4. The movie was good. The play was good, too. [Join using "both....and"]

- a- The movie was both good and the play was good.
- b- Both the movie and the play were good.
- c- Both the movie and the play was good.

5. I like the food here. I like the service, as well. [Join using "both....and"]

- a- I like both the food and the service.
- b- I like both the food and I like the service.
- c- I like both the food and the service I like.

Make & Do

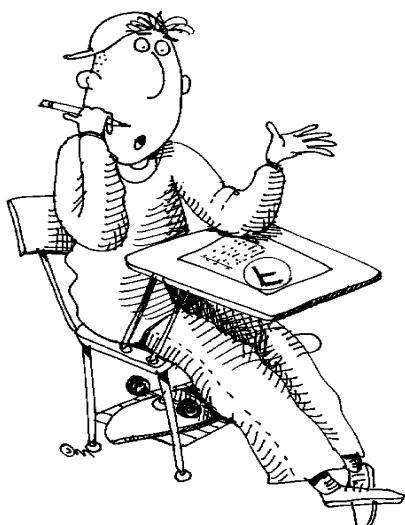
Make and do have similar meanings but you can't use them with the same nouns :

Study the following :

Do = General word for action	Make = Produce or create
Do → research	Make → suggestion
Do → shopping	Make → effort
Do → homework	Make → mistake
Do → damage	Make → decision
Do → experiment	Make → a promise
Do → a job	Make → a success
Do → (somebody) a favor	Make → an arrangement
Do → Best	Make → An appointment
Do → The laundry	Make → A phone call
Do → The dishes	Make → A list
	Make → A bed/ film / movie
	Make → Noise

Write either do or make in its right place :

- 1- She said she was a research for an article.
- 2- Scientists frequently experiments to test their ideas .
- 3- You will have to a special effort to pass the exam.
- 4- Can I a suggestion? Why don't we the shopping together?
- 5- If you..... a mistake, you have to.....your homework again.
- 6- She will..... her decision soon.
- 7- I've myself a promise. I 'm going to a success in my new job.
- 8- Last night's blizzard a lot of damage to buildings in our vicinity.

GrammarReported Speech**1. Pronouns & possessive adjectives****2. The tense of the verb****3. Time & place references**

Direct	Indirect
I	he - she
Me	him - her
My	his - her
Myself	himself - herself
We	They
us	Them
our	Their
ourselves	themselves

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

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

Do as required in brackets:

1- I 'm glad to meet you. **(Reported Speech)**

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

2- We lost our way to the park yesterday. **(Reported Speech)**

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

3- I'll be here in the café tomorrow. **(Reported Speech)**

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

**Wh- questions (Wh)**

1. Where have you been? **(Reported Speech)**

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

2. Where will you spend this weekend? **(Reported Speech)**

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

3- Where did you go yesterday? **(Reported Speech)**

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

4- What do you usually do in your freetime? **(Reported Speech)**

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

Yes/No- questions (if – whether)**Correct the underlined mistakes**

1. Can parrots speak? **(Reported Speech)**

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

2- Do you live in this house? **(Reported Speech)**

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

1. Copy these words into your notebooks.

(Reported Speech)

a- He told us to copy those words into our notebooks.

b- He told us not to copy those words into our notebooks.

c- He told us to copy these words into his notebooks.

2. Study your lessons.

(Reported Speech)

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

b- The teacher advised the students to study their lessons.

c- The teacher advised the students to study his lessons.

Prohibition (not to)

1. Don't make any noise.

(Reported Speech)

a- Our mother warned us to make any noise.

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

c- Our mother warned us not to **made** any noise.

2- Never swim in this area.

(Reported Speech)

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

b- The captain warned me not to **swam** in that area.

c- The captain warned me **to** swim in that area.

Study the following Phrasal verbs

do away with	يخلص من	to get rid of	make up	يلف قصبة يؤلف	to invent
do up	يربط	to fasten; to tie	make of ...	بفهم / يفكر في	Think about / understand –
do without	يستغني عن	not having something and manage in spite	make up for	يغوص عن	to take the place of something lost or missing
do with	يحتاج	Need			

Choose the right option:

1. I think we have to the traditional way of voting in elections

a- **make up for** b- **make up** c- **do away with** d- **do up**

2. Her enthusiasm may her lack of experience.

a- make up for b- **do without** c- **do away with** d- **do up**

3. What you know is totally false. The fact is that the worker the whole story.

a- **made up for** b- **did without** c- **did away with** d- **made up**

4. He the buttons because they were loose.

a- **did away with** b- **made up** c - **made up for** d- **did up**

5. We can't the help of our Government.

a- do without b- **do up** c- **make up** d- **make up for**

"Respect the old when you're young. Help the weak when you're strong. One day in life, you will be old & weak."

Why they deserve respect !



How we show them respect!

- to receive respect when we're old
- to do what Islam orders us to
- to repay them & show gratitude

- helping to perform simple tasks
- treating them friendly
- holding doors open or standing when they enter a room
- being friends with them
- listening to them & speaking politely
- seeking their advice

How to increase life expectancy!!

- offering modern medicine
- having good social life
- playing sports
- practising a hobby



Unit 7 Lesson 7&8

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- admiration (n.)	اعجاب	6- due (adj.)	متوقع - واجب الأداء
2- affection (n.)	محبة - عاطفة	7- fatal (adj.)	قاتل \ مميت
3- ailment (n.)	مرض \ وعكة صحية	8- life expectancy (exp.)	العمر المتوقع (العمر الافتراضي)
4- bestow (v.)	يهدي - يعطي	9- reverence (n.)	تبجيل - احترام
5- deserve (v.)	يستحق		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

\\\\\\

1. He made a **fatal** mistake of spending all his money on the project.
2. The university **bestowed** on her an honorary degree.
3. The amount **due** you should pay is 45 dollars.
4. She earned the **admiration** and respect of her coworkers.
5. We have longer **life expectancies** than our parents nowadays..

Set Book Questions Unit 7 Lessons 7 & 8

1- How can we show our respect and gratitude to the elderly?

We can listen to their advice and treat them kindly.

2- Why should we respect and look after the elderly?

One day we need to receive the same respect.

3- Why has life expectancy increased in the modern world?

We have better food, better medicine and better hygiene.

Composition : Expository & Argumentative

Expository

It's been said that a man dies simply because he doesn't know how to live longer.

Write an essay of about (14 sentences- 160 words) about **the secret of a long life, ways of keeping fit mentally and physically & how life expectancy has reached a high level in the recent days.**

Writing outline

Introduction:

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Body 1:

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.....

Body 2:

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

Conclusion:

.....
.....

2 nd Term

Grade 12

Dazzling

2023- 2024

٢٠٢٣-٢٠٢٤

 **Write your topic here**



المنهاج الكنواني
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Translate the following into English:

1-يعتمد متوسط عمر الإنسان على عاداته الغذائية ومدى اهتمامه بممارسة الرياضة.

.....

.....

.....

2-على الرغم من انه معمر مثوي إلا انه يؤدى عملا مرضيا يعكس نمط حياته المفعم بالحيوية.

.....

.....

.....



3-يندر وجود دور للمسنين في الكويت نظرا لما يتمتع به كبار السن من الاحترام والرعاية.

.....

.....

.....

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

1. Your neighbour intends to leave school and get a job.

.....

2. Your brother spends a lot of time playing computer games.

.....

3. Your mother offered you a very valuable birthday present.

.....

4. Your classmate needs some information about life in the past.

.....

READING COMPREHENSION

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

It is easy to make a delicious-looking hamburger at home. But would this hamburger still look delicious after it sat on your kitchen table under very bright lights for six or seven hours? If someone took a picture or made a video of this hamburger after the seventh hour, would anyone want to eat it? More importantly, do you think you could get millions of people to pay money for this hamburger?

These are the questions that fast-food companies worry about when **they** produce commercials or print ads for their products. Video and photo shoots often last many hours. The lights that the photographers use can be extremely hot. These conditions can cause the food to look quite unpleasant to potential consumers. Because of this, the menu items that you see in fast food commercials are probably not actually edible.

Let's use the hamburger as an example. The first step towards building the perfect commercial hamburger is the bun. The food stylist—a person employed by the company to make sure the products look perfect—sorts through hundreds of buns until he or she finds one with no wrinkles. Next, the stylist carefully rearranges the sesame seeds on the bun using glue and tweezers for maximum visual appeal. The bun is then sprayed with a waterproofing solution so that it will not get **soggy** from contact with other ingredients, the lights, or the humidity in the room. Next, the food stylist shapes a meat patty into a perfect circle. Only the outside of the meat gets cooked—the inside is left raw so that the meat remains moist. The food stylist then paints the outside of the meat patty with a mixture of oil, molasses, and brown food colouring. Grill marks are either painted on or seared into the meat using hot metal skewers. Finally, the food stylist searches through dozens of tomatoes and heads of lettuce to find the best-looking produce. One leaf of the crispest lettuce and one centre slice of the reddest tomato are selected and then sprayed with glycerin to keep them looking fresh.

So, the next time you see a hamburger in a fast-food commercial, you must remember that you're actually looking at glue, paint, raw meat, and glycerin! Are you still hungry?

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

1. Which of the following would be the best title of the passage?

- a) The Food Stylist
- b) Bright Lights & Humidity
- c) How to Take Photos
- d) Fast Food Commercials

2. The underlined word “soggy” in the 3 rd paragraph means:

3. What does the underlined word 'they' in the 2 nd paragraph refer to?

a) questions b) millions of people c) commercials d) fast food companies

4. According to the passage, the food stylist's job is to:

a) make food products look perfect. b) make the most delicious products.
c) cook tasty hamburgers. d) cook the inside and outside of the bun.

5. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- a) It takes a few hours to shoot photos to produce a commercial.
- b) The sesame seeds are carefully rearranged by the stylist on the bun.
- c) The meat will remain moist only if the inside of the meat is left raw.
- d) Glycerin is used to make the lettuce leaf and tomato slice look fresh.

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

6. Why are the menu items that you see in fast food commercials not edible?

.....

7. Why is the bun sprayed with a waterproofing solution?

.....

8. Why does the food stylist only cook the outside of the meat?

.....

9. How are the grill marks made on the fast-food commercial?

.....

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SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Festivals are gatherings and activities to express joy at a remembered event. As societies change, the characteristics of their traditional festivals and celebrations may also change; new ones often appear as others diminish. Most likely, however, some festivals will remain unaltered for generations. First, for participants they are a source of joy. For observers they offer an unforgettable experience. Secondly, festivals in old societies provided a chance for the elders to pass on folk knowledge to younger generations. Moreover, modern festivals, centring on the customs of a nation, enrich the understanding of one's heritage. Finally, contemporary festivals aid the local economy by attracting visitors. Certainly, celebrations are part of the lifestyle of all people and contribute to modern civilization.

In FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise the passage above to answer This question:

What are the benefits of Festivals?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit 8 Town and Country**Life in the city****Life in the countryside****Advantages and Disadvantages of living in the city****Advantages and Disadvantages of living in the countryside****Advantages****Disadvantages****Advantages****Disadvantages**

- enjoying modern life
- finding better job opportunities
- having better life
- getting good public services
- learning in better schools & universities

- Pollution
- Unfriendly people
- Tension
- Noise
- Overcrowding
- High crime rate

- enjoying fresh air
- enjoying nature
- people are friendly
- enjoying peace & quietness

- no modern life
- no good paid jobs
- no good health care
- no good education

City life could be less stressful if

- it provides better & faster ways of commuting
- it enforces more strict criminal laws.
- the problem of pollution is solved.
- the problem of noise is solved.



Unit 8 Town and Country Lessons 1 & 2

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- almond (n .)	لوز	8-Public services (n.)	خدمات عامة
2- depopulation (n.)	إخلاء من السكان	9-reverse (v.)	يعكس الاتجاه
3-deserted (adj.)	مهجور	10-rural (adj.)	ريفي
4-export (n.)	تصدير	11-socioeconomic (adj.)	اجتماعي اقتصادي
5-graduated (adj.)	متدرب	12- unemployment (n.)	البطالة
6- infrastructure (n)	بنية تحتية	13- Vacant (adj.)	خالي - شاغر
7-overcrowding (n)	تكثس سكاني	14- Vice versa (adv.)	العكس بالعكس

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:



١١١

- 1- Farms are **deserted** by farmers who leave their farms looking for jobs.
- 2- We need to spend more money on maintaining and repairing the **infrastructure** of our town.
- 3- Rural **depopulation** can lead to overcrowding in cities.
- 4- On the left was a plantation of **almond** trees.
- 5- Teachers qualified to teach in England are not accepted in Scotland and **vice versa**

Set Book Questions Unit 8 Lessons 1&2

- 1- In your opinion, what are the bad consequences of the rural depopulation?

The city becomes crowded and the village becomes vacant.

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

There are better jobs, better life conditions and better salaries.

But, the city is noisy, crowded and polluted.

- 3- Where would you like to live in the country or the city? Why?

I'd like to live in the village to enjoy fresh air.

- 4- City life could be less stressful if **the problems of pollution, crimes and noise are solved.**

- 5- Who now lives in deserted villages and country areas? Why?

The rich and the elders because the young left the village.

- 6- Why are many of the inhabitants of villages elderly people?

because the young left the village.

- 7- How can the governments make villages more attractive places for people to settle in?

They can repair the infrastructure and build modern schools and malls.

"The biggest adventure you can ever take, is to live the life of your dreams.'**The Silk City (Madinat Al Hareer) Location and History****-In Subiya, north of Kuwait City****- Name taken from ancient Silk routes that traversed Kuwait.****Why is the city being built?**

- establishing Kuwait as a commercial hub of the world**
- providing habitation & solving the problem of housing**
- guaranteeing residents' happiness.**
- providing greenery**
- overcoming the problem of limited lands.**
- providing more jobs for people.**

Burj Mubarak Al Kabeer

- The Crown Jewel of the city.**
- will be 1001 metres and 200 storeys high.**
- will contain 7 vertical villages.**

Unit 8 Town and Country Lesson 3

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- Contentment (n.)	قناعة و رضا	4- Skyline (n.)	خط الأفق
2- Crown jewel (n.)	شيء ثمين للغاية (الأغلى والأكثر قيمة)	5- Vertical village (expression)	(قرية مبني عملاق عمودية)
3- demarcation (n.)	ترسيم الحدود		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**contentment \ crown jewel \ demarcation \ skyline \ vertical villages**

- 1-means the outline of buildings against the background of the sky.
- 2- Burj Mubarak Al-Kabir will house seven.....
- 3- The Egyptian painting is the of the museum's collection.
- 4- The boundary between the countries must be clearly drawn.
- 5- He believes that people can find peace and in living simply.

Set Book Questions Unit 8 Lesson 3

- 1- Why do you think the Silk City (Madinat Al- Hareer) is being built ?**
("Why is the Silk City an innovative solution to the problems facing Kuwait?

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- astounded (adj.)	مذهول	8- hub (n.)	محور مرکز
2- bump into (v.)	يلتقى بشخص مصادفة	9- hustle and bustle (idiom)	زحام وضجيج
3- densely (adv.)	على نحو كثيف	10- metropolis (n.)	عاصمة - مدينة
4- disturbance (n.)	إزعاج - اضطراب	11- narrate (v.)	يحكى \ يسرد قصة
5- embarrassed (adj.)	خجول ومرتبك	12 - odds and ends (idiom)	بقايا \ نشريات
6- far and wide (idiom)	من كل مكان	13 - pluck up the courage (idiom)	يتشجع
7- glamour (n.)	فتنة وسحر	14- tranquil (adj.)	هادئ - مطمئن

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

embarrassed \ far and wide \ glamour \hustle and bustle \ tranquil \ odds and ends

1- We searched for someone who could tell the real story.

2- I don't like the of noisy places .

3- His unexpected response the audience.

4- She left her hometown, attracted to the of the big city.

5- The hotel is in a \an rural setting.

6- I will look for them among all my

Study the following idioms :

• Pick and choose	→ select exactly	يختار
• Chalk and cheese	→ two completely different things	مختلفان تماما
• Odds and ends	→ different things	الباقي
• Trial and error	→ trying things out and seeing what happened	المحاولة و الخطأ
• Nearest and dearest	→ family and close friends	أقرب الأقارب
• A far and wide	→ over a large area	من كل حدب و صوب
• Hustle and bustle	→ activity \ liveliness	زحام وضجيج- النشاط و الحيوية
• Peace and quiet	→ To get some rest	هدوء و سكينة
• By and large	→ on the whole \ in general	في مجمله / بشكل عام
• Pluck up the courage	→	يستجمع شجاعته
• Rough and ready	→	مجهز على عجل / بدون اعداد جيد

Fill in the spaces with one of these idioms:

1-The richest universities can.....which students they can take.

2-He can't do away with them. They are his.....

3-There are a few left to collection.

4-I don't like the of the marketplace.

5-Our economic system,, is efficient and strong.

6-He finally.....to ask his father to study in USA

7-They can't be friends. They are like.....

8- There is no instant way of finding a cure. It's just a process of.....



Subject-Verb Inversion**Negative adverbs**

Never	I have never been in such an embarrassing situation before. Never have I been in such an embarrassing situation before.
Seldom	He seldom calls me. Seldom does he calls me.
Hardly	I could hardly believe that he was a thief. Hardly could I believe that he was a thief.
Rarely	She can rarely eat such delicious food. Rarely can she eat such delicious food.

Adverbs phrases

Not only ... but also	He not only wrote the book. He designed the cover. Not only did he write the book but he also designed the cover.
No sooner ... than	He had no sooner arrived than it rained. No sooner had he arrived home than it rained.
Only when	He calls me only when he needs me. Only when he needs me does he calls me.

Structure: “So + Adj +inversion ... that.....”

Normal sentence:	<i>Jim was so kind that everybody loved him.</i>
Inversion:	So kind was Jim that everybody loved him.

Do as required:**1- I was so tired. I went to bed early.****(Begin with So)**

- a- So tired was I that I went to bed early.
- b- So tired I was that I went to bed early.
- c- So was I tired that I went to bed early.

2- Mona is so clever. All universities have offered her a place. (Begin with So)

- a- So Mona was clever that all universities have offered her a place.
- b- So clever Mona was that all universities have offered her a place.
- c- So clever was Mona that all universities have offered her a place.

3- The pizza was so hot. I couldn't eat it.**(Begin with So)**

- a- So the pizza was so hot that I couldn't eat it.
- b- So hot was the pizza so that I couldn't eat it.
- c- So hot was the pizza so than I couldn't eat it.

4- We had no sooner left the house than it exploded.**(Complete)**

- a- No sooner we had left the house than it exploded.
- b- No sooner had we left the house than it exploded.
- c- No sooner we had left the house then it exploded.

5- They not only robbed you, they smashed everything.**(Complete)**

- a- Not only did they rob you but also they smashed everything.
- b- Not only do they rob you but also they smashed everything.
- c- Not only they robbed you but also they smashed everything.

Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns

Who

Usage

Used for people

Which

Used for things and animals

Whose

Used for possessions of people, animals

Whom

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

That

Used for people, things, and animals

Examples

Someone

Verb

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

Something

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

Someone

Noun

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

Verb

Subject

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

- The girl **that** we met in France has sent us a card.

- We live in a ground floor flat **that** backs onto a busy street.

- Do you like the cat **that** is sleeping underneath the table?

Why

Refers to reason

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

When

Refers to time

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

Where

Refers to places

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

Note: Where = in which

When = on which

Do as required:

1. This is the school. I used to study.

- a- This is the school where I used to study.
- b- Where this is the school I used to study.
- c- This is the school, I used to study where.

(Join Using Where)

2. This test is for students. His native language is not English. (Use a relative pronoun)

- a- This test is for students which native language is not English.
- b- This test is for students whose native language is not English.
- c- This test is for students whom native language is not English.

3. The students lost his bag. He is waiting in the office. (Use a relative pronoun)

- a- The students lost his bag who is waiting in the office.
- b- The students, who lost his bag, he is waiting in the office.
- c- The students, who lost his bag, is waiting in the office.

4. Look at the horses. They are drinking in the river. (Use a relative pronoun)

- a- Look at the horses who are drinking in the river.
- b- Look at the horses that are drinking in the river.
- c- Look at the horses whom are drinking in the river.

Choose the right option:

1. This is the woman ----- gave me the money.

- a) whom
- b) who
- c) whose
- d) which

2. I met the girl ----- you told me to help.

- a) whom
- b) who
- c) whose
- d) which

3. Do you remember the day ----- we first met?

- a) when
- b) where
- c) which
- d) who

4. The student-----has been training well won the grand prize.

- a) when
- b) whose
- c) who
- d) where

5. The man ----- invented the first Television system was John Long.

- a) when
- b) whose
- c) who
- d) which

Comparative and contrastive connectors.

However On the other hand	Ex: That man has much money. However, he isn't happy at all. Ex: I like playing football. On the other hand, my brother likes playing basketball. (Punctuation Marks)
Instead of	Ex: Would you like to go to another place instead of cinema? Ex: Instead of complaining, you should try to be a constructivist. (V + ing OR Noun)
Whereas – While – but	Ex: You can do what you want outdoors, whereas it's impossible to do them at home. Ex: While Jakson was in London, he went to see Jully. (Complete sentence) (Subject + Verb)
Although – though – even though- inspite of the fact that – despite the fact that	Ex: Although no body is at home, some sounds are coming from the house. (Complete sentence) (Subject + Verb)
Despite / In spite of	Ex : I can manage to stay cheerful despite everything. EX: In spite of warnings, he did not take any precautions. (Incomplete sentence) (V+ ing)
In comparison with / Unlike	Unlike her father, this boy was capable of sympathy. Unlike me, they can read it to find who they want. In comparison with Saudi Arabia, Qatar is too small. (Incomplete sentence)

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

1- In Kuwait, summer is too hot, winter is cool.

(a) in comparison with (b) instead of
(c) whereas (d) on the other hand

2- cooking, let's go out for dinner.

(a) Whereas (b) In comparison with
(c) On the other hand (d) Instead of

3- City life is exciting., life in the countryside is more peaceful.

(a) In comparison with (b) Instead of
(c) Whereas (d) On the other hand

4- Life nowadays, life a century ago was quite hard.

(a) In comparison with (b) But
(c) Whereas (d) Instead of

5- John likes playing tennis, his brother prefers football.

(a) In comparison with (b) But
(c) Whereas (d) Instead of

Unit 8 Town and Country Lessons 7 & 8

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Advantageous (adj.)	مفید و مریح - ممیز	Palatial (adj.)	ضخم و فخم (كالقصر)
Leafy (adj.)	بالأشجار محاط	Picturesque (adj.)	فاتن و رائع
Make it your own (expr.)	على الشيء يضع بصمته	Residents' parking(n.)	موقف للمقيمين

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

advantageous \ residents' parking \ palatial \ picturesque \ leafy

1- He lives in a house near the sea.

2- The view of the mountains was very

3- Her experience placed her in an/a position to apply for the job.

4- The backyard's bushes look nice and add attraction to the area.

5- There is a where you can keep your car safe.

Set Book Questions Unit 8 Lessons 7&8

1- What things should be put into consideration if you want to choose a place to live in?

.....

.....

.....

2- How can you make your house look more beautiful?

.....

.....

.....

Composition

Living in the countryside has a lot of advantages, but also many disadvantages. Write an essay of about 4 paragraphs (14 sentences – 160 words) about **the advantages and the disadvantages of living in either the countryside or the city**.

Writing outline

Introduction:

.....

Body 1:

.....

Body 2: 

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.....

Conclusion:

Write your topic here

Translation**Translate the following into English:**

1- يفضل كبار السن العيش في القرى الآن.

.....

.....

.....

2- تعاني بعض الدول من الآثار السلبية لترك القرويون قراهم والعيش بالمدن.

.....

.....

.....

3- يبحث معظم الناس عن أماكن هادئة وأقل ازدحاماً وثلاوثاً للعيش فيها.

.....

.....

.....

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

1. Your friend wants to know why your family have moved to a new area.

.....

2. Your uncle asks about your opinion of the house he's built in the village.

.....

3. You believe that the location of your house has many advantages.

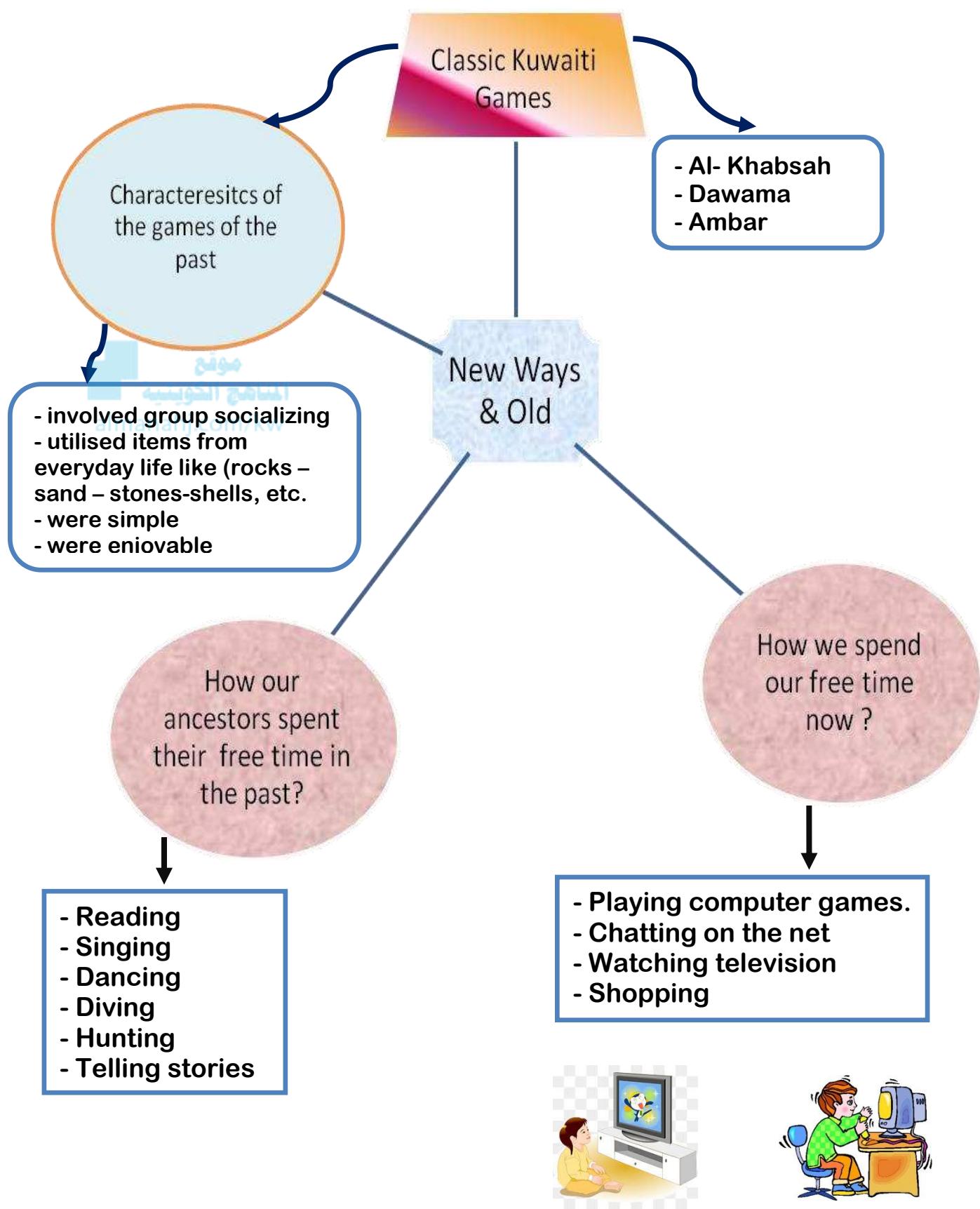
.....

4. A friend argues that living in the country is not advantageous. You are against him.

.....

5. Your teacher asks you to compare the city centre with the suburbs.

.....



Unit 9 New Ways and Old Lessons 1 & 2

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- Competent (adj.)	كُفُؤٌ - مؤهل	5- Mail order (n.)	طلبيه شراء بالبريد
2- Cookery (n.)	فن الطبخ	6. Mass-produced(adj.)	منتج بكميات كبيرة
3- Custom-made(adj.)	مصنوع بناء على طلب الزبون	7- Unique (adj.)	فريد من نوعه
4- Fix (v.)	يصلح	8- Workshop (n.)	عمل ورشة
		9- Unusual (adj.)	غير عادي - نادر

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

workshop \ fix \ cookery \ unique \ mass-produced

- books offer new ways of making meals.
- A lot of goods are by using modern machines in our factory.
- Each person's genetic code is except in the case of identical twins.
- We held a to discuss an important issue.
- They couldn't my old computer, so I bought a new one.

Set Book Questions Unit 9 Lessons 1&2

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

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

2- People in the past were able to do many things which they can't do now. Mention

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

Unit 9 New Ways and Old Lesson 3

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- Contemporary(adj.)	معاصر	5- Pottery (n.)	فخار - صناعة الفخار
2- Craftsman (n.)	حرفي	6- Promote (v.)	يعزز - يشجع - ينمي
3- In parallel (n.)	متوازي - في نفس التوقيت	7- Seamlessly (adv.)	بسلاسة - بسهولة
4- Platform (n.)	منصة	8- Socialize (v.)	يتفاعل اجتماعيا

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

contemporary \ craftsmen \ parallel \ platform

- The plates are hand painted by our finest
- Although it was written hundreds of years ago, it still has a feel to it.
- These two machines are in....., they both receive the same amount of electricity at the same time.
- He stepped up onto the and started his speech.

Set Book Questions Unit 9 Lesson 3

1- Bayt Lothan is an old house serving new purposes .Explain.

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

2- Is it better to reuse old buildings, or build entirely new ones that perfectly suit a community's needs?

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

Unit 9 New Ways and Old Lessons 4 , 5 & 6

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- below Par (exp.)	دون المستوى	6- snooker (n.)	لعبة السنوكر
2- call the shots (exp.)	يتخذ قرارات/يدبر مشروع	7- substandard (adj.)	دون المستوى
3- immobile (adj.)	غير متحرك - ثابت	8- toe the line (exp.)	يخصم للنظام - يطيع الأوامر
4- neck and neck (exp.)	متعادلان		
5- put to (ph.v.)	يخبر/ يسأل سؤال مهم	9- ungentlemanly(adv.)	بشكل غير مهذب

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

substandard \ snooker \ ungentlemanly \ toe the line

- 1- I don't like playingit is not my favourite game.
- 2- Mr. David is a teacher who rejects work without hesitation.
- 3- Ministers who wouldn't were swiftly got rid of.
- 4- He was dismissed because he behaved

Study the following expressions

not cricket	الأمر ليس هزلا	toe the line	يتمثل للأوامر
call the shots	يتخذ القرارات	below par (under the par)	دون المستوى
neck and neck	متعادلان		

Fill in the spaces with one of the idioms:

- 1-He is not competent. His work is always
- 2-Both competitors have an equal chance of winning. They are.....
- 3-He is the only person who can..... and influence the whole situation.
- 4- It is notyou must be more serious.
- 5- You mustit is not cricket. It is the law, and we must obey.

Causative Verbs (present - past - future)

The **causative** is a common structure in English.

It is used when one thing or person *causes* another thing or person to do something.

Verb Tense	Examples	Causative Forms
Present Simple	He <u>paints</u> his portrait.	He <u>has</u> his portrait <u>painted</u> .
Present Continuous	He <u>is painting</u> his portrait.	He <u>is having</u> his portrait <u>painted</u> .
Past Simple	He <u>painted</u> his portrait .	He <u>had</u> his portrait <u>painted</u> .
Past Continuous	He <u>was painting</u> his portrait.	He <u>was having</u> his portrait <u>painted</u> .
Future Simple	He <u>will paint</u> his portrait.	He <u>will have</u> his portrait <u>painted</u> .
Future Continuous	He <u>will be painting</u> his portrait.	He <u>will be having</u> his portrait <u>painted</u> .
Present Perfect	He <u>has painted</u> his portrait .	He <u>has had</u> his portrait <u>painted</u> .
Past Perfect	He <u>had painted</u> his portrait.	He <u>had had</u> his portrait <u>painted</u> .
Present Perfect Continuous	He <u>has been painting</u> his portrait.	He <u>has been having</u> his portrait <u>painted</u> .
Past Perfect Continuous	He <u>had been painting</u> his portrait.	He <u>had been having</u> his portrait <u>painted</u> .
Infinitive	He <u>can paint</u> his portrait.	He <u>can have</u> his portrait <u>painted</u> .
-ing form	He <u>likes painting</u> his portrait.	He <u>likes having</u> his portrait <u>painted</u> .

Correct the underlined mistakes:

1. Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old one?
a- repair **b- repaired** **c- repairs** **d- repairing**
2. She had her hair at Quick Cuts for only \$25.
a- cut **b- cuts** **c- cutting** **d- being cut**
3. We had our house last year.
a- paint **b- painting** **c- paints** **d- painted**
4. I my car washed yesterday.
a- has **b- have** **c- having** **d- had**
5. I had the oil in my carby the mechanic.
a- changed **b- change** **c- changes** **d- had changed**

Do as required:

1. She repairs her computer herself. **(Causative)**

- a- She has her computer repaired.

b- She had her computer repaired.

c- She is having her computer repaired.

2. He prepared his lessons.

a- He had his lessons prepared.

b- He have his lessons prepared.

c- He has his lessons prepared.

(Causative)

3. She will arrange the files. (Causative)

- a- She will be arranged the files.
- b- She will have arranged the files.
- c- She will have the files arranged.

4. He has presented the lectures. (Causative)

- a- He has the lectures presented.
- b- He have the lectures presented.
- c- He has had the lectures presented.

5. She runs the firm herself. (Causative)

- a- She had the firm runs.
- b- She has the firm run.
- c- She has had the firm herself.

Used to + Inf.

"Used to" expresses the idea that something was an old habit that stopped in the past. It indicates that something was often repeated in the past, but it is not usually done now.

Examples:

Statement : Jerry **used to** study English.

Negative : Jerry **didn't use** to study English.

OR Jerry **never** used to study English.

OR Jerry used **not to** study English.



Choose the right option:

1- When I was a child I go swimming in the lake.

a- used to b- use to c- am used to

d- get used to

2. In the army I at six every morning.

a- get up b- getting up c- used to get up

d- used to getting up

3. I used to a school uniform, but now I don't.

a- wears b- wearing c- wore

d- wear

4. I like western music, but now I do.

a. used to b. didn't used to c. didn't use to

d. not used to

5. She used to afraid of the dark when she was young.

a. being b. will be c. was

d. be

Do as required in brackets:

1- She used to wear a school uniform. (Negative)

a- She don't used to wear a school uniform.

b- She didn't use to wear a school uniform.

c- She doesn't use to wear a school uniform.

2- Students used to studies in large groups. (Correct the underlined)

a- Students used to study in large groups.

b- Students used to studying in large groups.

c- Students used to studyied in large groups.

3- No, I didn't use to study in groups.

- a- Do you use to study in groups?
- b- Can you use to study in groups?
- c- Did you use to study in groups?

4- We used to stay in an old hotel.

(Ask a question)

- a- When did you use to stay?
- b- Where did you use to stay?
- d- Why did you use to stay?

Unit 9 New Ways and Old Lessons 7 & 8

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- appoint (v.)	يعين/يوظف	7- master's degree(n.)	درجة الماجستير
2- bill (n.)	مشروع قانون	8- minister (n.)	وزير
3- biography (n.)	السيرة الذاتية لحياة شخص	9- parliament (n.)	البرلمان
4- customarily (adv.)	على نحو معتاد	10- portfolio (n.)	مهام الوزارة (حقيبه وزارية)
5- degreeelmanah(n.) ^{m/kw}	شهادة علمية	11- resign (n.)	يستقيل
6- doctorate (n.)	شهادة الدكتوراة	12- whereas (conj.)	بينما

 Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

Customarily\ minister \ parliament \ portfolio \ master's degree

- 1- The Prime Minister offered her the foreign affairs
- 2- My brother has a from Harvard.
- 3- The newspaper reporters interviewed the
- 4- Themembers voted for the bill to become law.
- 5- In some cultures the bride is dressedwhite dress.

Set Book Questions Unit 9 Lesson 7&8

1. Dr. Massouma Al Mubarak is a walking example to follow. How far do you agree?

.....

.....

2. How is the woman's role nowadays different from it in the past?

.....

.....

3. Are you for or against giving Kuwaiti women the right to be elected in the parliament? Why/ Why not?

.....

.....

Focus On III



1- What were the characteristics of the Kuwaiti games in the past? Mention some of them.

.....

.....

2- Why is it so important to keep in touch with one's past?

.....

.....

It is very important to keep in touch with our past. It is said that "Those who have no past have no present or future." Write a report of about (14 sentences 160 words) about **the importance of keeping our past. Also, how people used to spend their time in the past in comparison with nowadays.**

Writing outline

Introduction:

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

Body 1:



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Body 2:

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Conclusion:

.....
.....



Write your topic here



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Translate the following into English:

1- تعتبر معصومة المبارك أول امرأة وزيرة في الكويت حيث ولدت وترعرعت.

.....

.....

2- حصلت الدكتورة معصومة المبارك على درجة الماجستير في العلوم السياسية في عام 1976.

.....

.....

3- كانت الخبصة لعبة من الألعاب المسلية البسيطة التي اعتاد البنات على لعبها في الماضي.



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.....

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

1. A friend of yours says that life will change completely in the future.

.....

2. You have the choice either to join a university or to start a business with your father.

.....

3. One of your classmates thinks that global warming has no effect on the environment.

.....

4. A friend of yours asked you to describe your last trip to Japan.

.....

5. Your brother wanted to know how to improve his listening skills.

.....

6. A report says that Old Kuwaiti houses are pulled down and replaced with modern buildings.

.....

Pushing the limits
(Craving Adventures)

Unit 10

Preparations

- checking equipment
- taking the right equipment
- informing a friend where you are going

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Famous challengers

- Zeddy Al-Refai
- Steve Fossett



Equipment needed

- wireless connection
- compass
- GPS
- blankets
- lighter
- oxygen cylinders
- video cameras
- binoculars
- tent
- enough food/water

Reasons

- to look for fame
- to be the centre of attention
- to develop skills
- to overcome fears
- to set records
- to gain money

Qualities needed

- confidence
- fitness
- patience
- strength
- determination
- respect to nature
- courage
- strong will

Problems faced

- exhaustion
- lack of oxygen
- avalanches
- sickness
- frostbite
- injury
- getting lost
- bad/extreme weather
- losing contact

Unit 10 Pushing the limits Lessons 1 & 2

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- Ascend (v.)	يصعد / يتسلق	7- Frost bite (n.)	تجمد الأطراف
2- Attempt (n.)	محاولة	8- Highlight (v.)	يلقي الضوء على
3- Dizzying (adj.)	شاهق/ مسبب للدوار	9- Perilous (adj.)	محفوظ بالمخاطر
4- Elite (n.)	نخبة/ صفة	10- Reconstruction(n.)	ترميم- إعادة إعمار
5- Exhaustion (n.)	إعياء / تعب شديد	11- Scale (v.)	يتسلق
6- Extreme (adj.)	شديد قارس	12- Summit (n.)	ذروة/ قمة

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

highlights \ reconstruction \ perilous \ scaled \ summit

- 1- Kuwait made a great progress in the of old buildings.
- 2- She made a journey across the mountains.
- 3- The prisoner the high prison wall and ran off.
- 4- Ahmad set the record to reach the of Mount Everest.
- 5- The report the need for improved safety.

Set Book Questions Unit 10 Lessons 1&2

1. In your view, what qualities would a person need to survive in icy mountains?

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

2. A mountain climber may face some difficulties and risks. Suggest some of them.

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

3. There should be some certain preparations before going on expeditions. Discuss.

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

4- What can be learnt from expeditions of challenges?

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

Unit 10 Pushing the limits Lesson 3

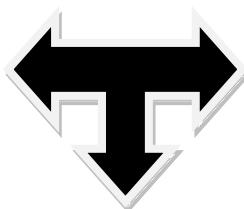
Record breaking attempts

Pros

- amazing achievement
- being famous
- breaking daily routine
- gaining self-confidence
- getting money

Cons

- costing a fortune
- getting seriously injured
- being killed
- risky & dangerous

Unit 10 Pushing the limits Lesson 3

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- Clamber (v.)	يتسلق بصعوبة	3- Set a record (exp.)	يحقق رقمًا قياسيًا
2- Manned (adj.)	يدار بواسطة الإنسان	4- Submerged (adj.)	غارق / مغمور بالماء

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

clamber \ set a record \ manned \ submerged

- 1- Banking services in Kuwait are 24 hours a day.
2. Hesham was the first athlete to
- 3- The athlete was taken to hospital after being in an icy river.
- 4 -They over the rocks to reach the summit of mount Everest.

Set Book Questions Unit 10 Lesson 3

- 1- In your opinion, what are the pros and cons of record-breaking attempts?

Unit 10 Pushing the limits Lessons 4, 5 & 6

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- afflicted (adj.)	مبتلٍ / منكوب	9- come round (ph.v.)	يفيق من إغماء
2- alight (v.)	ملتهب / مشتعل	10- come up (ph.v.)	(يتوفر) / يرد ذكره (ينظر)
3- arson (n.)	الحرق عمداً		
4- austere (adj.)	متقشف	11-exhilarated (adj.)	مبتهج / مسرور
5- come across (phv.)	يقابل بالصدفة	12- fatigued (adj.)	منهك / متعب
6- come away with (ph.v.)	يخرج بنتيجة / يفوز	13- traverse (v.)	يجتاز / يقطع مسافة
7- come down (ph.v.)	(يقل (السعر)	14- unconscious (adj.)	فأقد الوعي
8- come over (ph.v.)	يزيور	15- visible (adj.)	مرئي

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

fatigued \ traversed \ afflicted \ arson \ alight \ exhilarated

- 1- Some countries are by civil wars.
- 2- The hikers..... the forest from west to east in a week.
- 3- A cinema was burnt out in North London last night. The Police reported it as an
- 4- When the school principal put the medal round my neck I was
- 5- I had to use a bit of petrol to get the fire

Past Simple

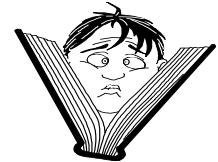
Past Perfect

After
Because
as soon as

Past Perfect

Past Simple

Before
When
By the time

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Correct the underlined mistakes:
01. Before they came, the (buy) a present.

(Correct the verb)

a- Before they came, the bought a present.

b- Before they came, the had bought a present.

c- Before they came, the buy a present.

02. He went to New York after he (grow) up.

(Correct the verb)

a- He went to New York after he grew up.

b- He went to New York after he grow up.

c- He went to New York after he had grown up.

03. We (go) to bed when my father arrived.

(Correct the verb)

a- We went to bed when my father arrived.

b- We go to bed when my father arrived.

c- We had gone to bed when my father arrived.

04. I returned home because I (forget) my keys there.

(Correct the verb)

a- I returned home because I forgot my keys there.

b- I returned home because I forgotten my keys there.

c- I returned home because I had forgotten my keys there.

Choose the correct answer:

1- She watched a video after the children to bed.

a- went b- gone c- had gone d- have gone

2- I was very tired because I too much.

a- study b- studied c- studying d- had studied

3- Ahmad had called his father before he for his trip.

a- leaves b- left c- leaving d- had left

4- Ali was not at the party because he his leg.

a- had broken b- broke c- breaks d- breaking

5- I arrived home, my family had already eaten dinner.

a- While b- After c- Because d- By the time

Unlike the **present perfect continuous**, which indicates an action that began in the past and continued up to the present, **the past perfect continuous** is a verb tense that indicates something that began in the past, continued in the past, and also ended at a defined point in the past.

Choose the right option:

1- Martha three miles a day before she broke her leg.
 a- had been walking b- worked c- work d- worked

2- The program that was terminated well since 1945.
 a- work b- had been working c- worked d- works

3- Cathy the piano for 35 years when she was finally asked to do a solo with the local orchestra.
 a- had been playing b- play c- played d- playing

4- Had you long before the taxi arrived?
 a- waited b- wait c- been waiting d- waiting

5- We to open the door for five minutes when Jane found her key.
 a- trying b- tries c- had been trying d- try

So.....that

VS

Suchthat

So + adj./ Adv. that clause

Ex: The film was **so amazing that** we watched it all night.

Such + adj. + (a- an) N. that clause

Ex: It was **such an amazing film that** we watched it all night.

Do as required:

1. The room was so dark that I couldn't see her face. (Use: Such.....That)
 a- It was such a dark room that I couldn't see her face.
 b- It was such dark that I couldn't see her face.
 c- It was such a dark room than I couldn't see her face.

2. The day was so hot that everybody went to the beach. (Use: Such.....That)
 a- It was such hot that everybody went to the beach.
 b- It was such a hot day that everybody went to the beach.
 c- It was such hot day that everybody went to the beach.

3. We had such a horrible day that we felt depressed. (Use: SoThat)
 a- The day was so a horrible that we felt depressed.
 b- The day was so horrible such that we felt depressed.
 c- The day was so horrible that we felt depressed.

Q. Choose the correct from a,b,c and d :

1- It was a cloudy night that we couldn't see much.
a- such **b- so** **c- so many** **d- so much**

2- They had a bad night that they couldn't sleep.
a- so many **b- so** **c- such** **d- so much**

3- She gave him a good advice that he was very grateful to her.
a- such **b- so** **c- so many** **d- so much**

4- The time I'm having in Belem is wonderful that I don't want to go home.
a- so much **b- so** **c- so many** **d- such**

5- The day was hot that everybody went to the beach.
a- so much **b- so** **c- so many** **d- such**



Study the following Idioms and phrasal verbs

Come to an end	ينتهي	Come away	ينفصل عن
Come in handy	يرجى منه فائدة	Get away	يهرب / يزوج من
Come up against	تعترضه مشكلة ما	Go hand in hand	يسير جنبا إلى جنب
Come after	يعقب / يأتي خلف	Come forward	يتقدم لعرض مساعدة
Come out	يصدر(البوم غنائي / جريدة) / يظهر		

Fill in the spaces with one of these idioms and phrasal verbs

- 1-We walked to the next beach tofrom the crowds.
- 2-When will their album..... ?
- 3-Which king..... Edward?
- 4-Keep it, it may..... one day.
- 5-I just opened the drawer and the handle..... in my hand.
- 6-Everyone wishes the war would come soon.
- 7-If you comedifficulties let me know and I will help out.

Unit 10 Pushing the limits Lessons 7 & 8

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- assist (v.)	يساعد يعين	6- entail (v.)	يستدعي / يستلزم
2- binoculars (n.)	منظار	7- feat (n.)	عمل بطولي
3- cope with (v.)	يتحمل مشقة / يتكيف مع	8- grueling (adj.)	مرهق/ منهك
4- crave (adj.)	يتوقد يرغب بشدة	9- mountaineer (n.)	متسلق الجبال
5- engulf (v.)	يغمر/ ينغمس في	10- strong-willed (adj.)	قوي الإرادة

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

grueling \ **assist** \ **feat** \ **mountaineer** \ **engulfed** \ **binoculars**

- 1- We need to the handicapped live a normal life.
- 2- I couldn't see the balloon in the sky till I looked through
- 3- Junior doctors often have to work a 100-hour a week.
- 4- She's performed a remarkable organizing the office.
- 5- Zed Al Refai, the Arab climbed the seven peaks .
- 6- The flames rapidly the house.

Translate the following into English:

1- من الضروري أن تستعد بشكل مناسب إن كنت ترغب بالقيام بمعامرة خطرة كتسلق الجبال مثلا.

.....

.....

.....

2- لكي تكون مغامرا ناجحا يجب أن تكون لائقا جسديا وذهنيا.

.....

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3- يواجه متسلقي الجبال العديد من الأخطار منها الطقس السيء والارهاق ونقص الأكسجين.

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

Wearing seat belts does not make you invincible. You can still get hurt or killed while wearing your seat belt. But wearing them has proven first to be safer than driving without them. Second, you are much less likely to be killed in a car wreck if you are wearing a seat belt. Third, you are much less likely to get seriously injured if you are wearing one. Finally, you can save your life and the life of others who join you on a journey. So why not take the safer way? Why not go the way that has been proven to result in fewer deaths? You do want to live, don't you?

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

What are the benefits of wearing seat belts?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Fans of extreme sports are becoming more and more every year, despite its dangers.

Plan and write a report of about 12 to 14 sentences **showing the advantages and disadvantages of these sports , the reasons why athletes choose such sports and how they prepare themselves before practising them.**

Writing outline

Introduction:

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Body 1:



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Body 2:

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Conclusion:

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Write your topic here



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READING COMPREHENSION

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

From far out in space, the Earth looks like a blue ball. Since water covers three-fourths of the Earth's surface, blue is the colour we see most. The continents look brown, like small islands floating in the huge, blue sea. White clouds wrap around the Earth like a light blanket. The Earth is shaped like a sphere, or a ball. It is 25,000 miles around! It would take more than a year to walk around the whole planet. A spaceship can fly around the widest part of the sphere in only 90 minutes.

The Sun is the closest star to Earth. A star is a hot ball of burning gas. The Sun looks very big because it is so close. But the Sun is just a medium-sized star. Billions of far-away stars are much bigger than our Sun. The burning gases from the Sun are so hot that they warm the Earth from 93 million miles away! Even though the Sun is always glowing, the night here on Earth is dark. That's because the Earth rotates every 24 hours. During the day, the Earth faces the Sun. Then we see light. During the night, the Earth turns away from the Sun. Then it faces the darkness of space.

Although spaceships have travelled to the Moon, people cannot visit the Moon without special suits. The Moon has no air or water so plants and animals can't live there. Astronauts first landed on the Moon in 1969. They brought back Moon rocks, which scientists are still studying. There are holes all over the Moon's surface. Scientists believe that huge pieces of rocks crashed into the Moon millions of years ago and formed the holes.

The Sun warms our planet, and with the Moon, creates the tides in seas and oceans. The Moon orbits the Earth and in turn, the Earth orbits the Sun. The Sun and the Moon appear to be the same size in the sky because the Sun is about 400 times farther away than the Moon.

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

1. The best title for the passage is:

- a) Without the Sun
- b) Plants and Animals
- c) The Earth, The Moon and The Sun
- d) Living on the Moon.

2. The underlined word "rotates" in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to :

a) goes away b) turns around c) arrives at d) travels to

3. The underlined word "They" in the 3rd paragraph refers to:

4. The astronauts brought rocks back from the Moon:

- a) to learn more about the Moon.
- b) to remember how the Moon looked.
- c) to form holes on the moon.
- d) to create the tides in seas and oceans.

5. According to the passage, all the following sentences are NOT TRUE EXCEPT:

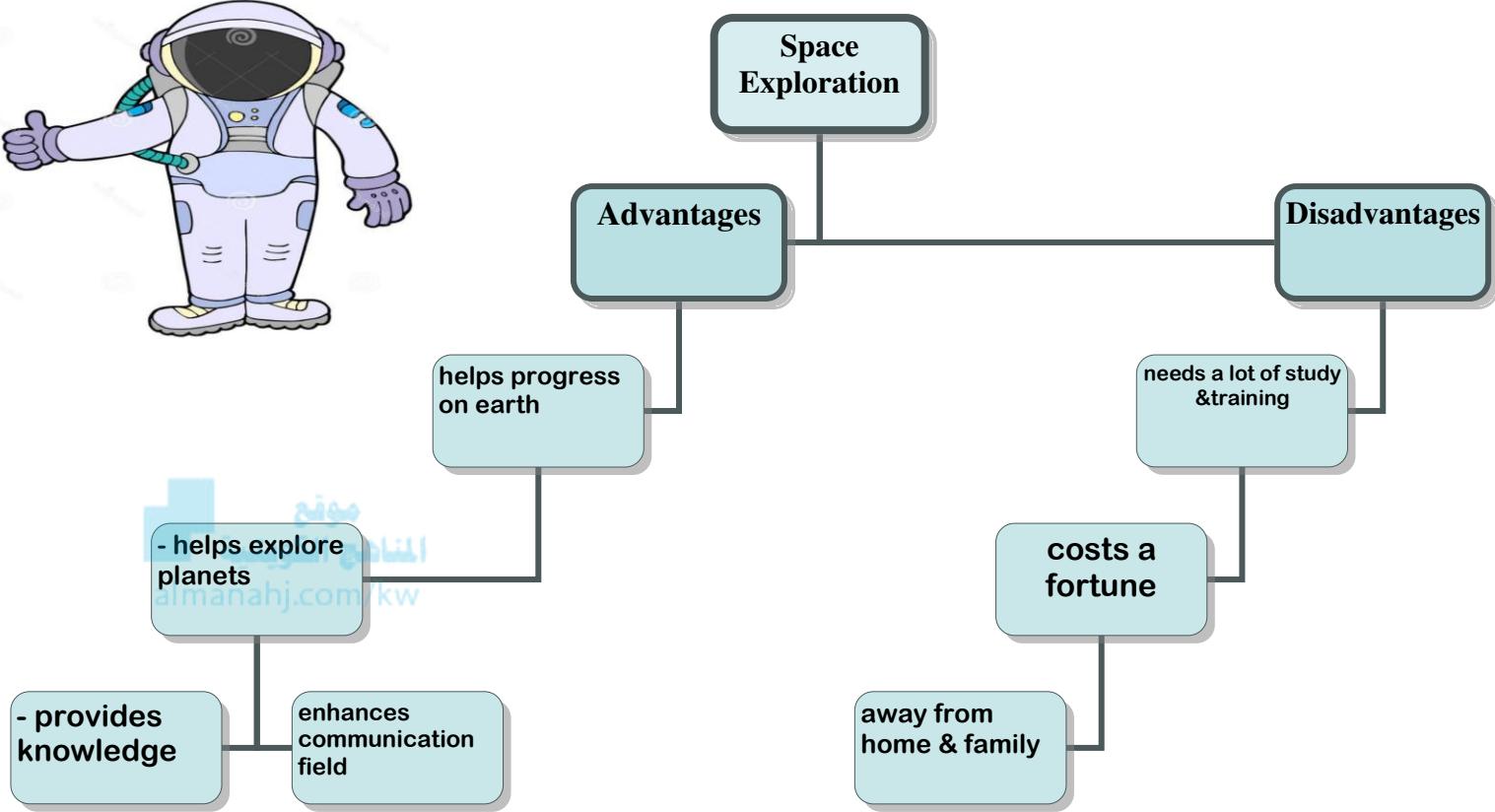
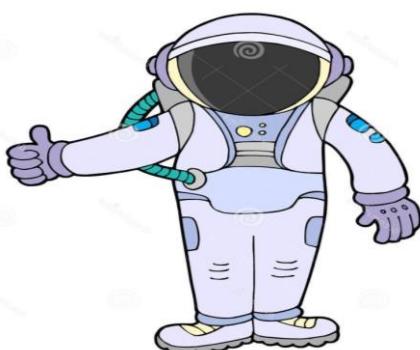
c) Both the Sun and the Moon create the tides. d) The burning gases from the Sun create the tides.

B- With reference to the passage, answer the following

.....

² Hard and soft attitudes to all around the Earth.

9. Why do the Sun and the Moon appear to be the same size in the sky?



The aims of space Technology

- Exploring Space
- Providing Knowledge
- Help progress on Earth

The importance of ISS

- conducting experiments
- contacting crew on shuttles
- sending & receiving data

How to collect data?
Sending probes & shuttles

The influence of space technology

- Planes became lighter, faster, more economical and quieter.
- Mobile phones.
- Air Conditioning Units.
- Spin offs
- Aircraft Technology
- Wireless Communication

Unit 11 The Final Frontier Lessons 1&2

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- abhorrent (adj.)	بغض / كريه	8- mission (n.)	بعثة / رحلة استكشافية
2- awe-inspiring (adj.)	ملهم / مثير للاعجاب	9- orbit (v.)	يدور في مدار
3- concept (n.)	فكرة/ مبدأ / مفهوم	10- revere (v.)	يُوقر / يُجل
4- detriment (n.)	أذى/ ضرر	11- revolve around (v.)	يدور حول
5- execute (v.)	ينجز / ينفذ	12- sentient (adj.)	مرهف / حساس
6- frontier (n.)	أقصى ما ينتهي إليه العلم	13- universe (n.)	الكون
7- intrepid (adj.)	جري / باسل / شجاع		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

awe-inspiring \ abhorrent \ intrepid \ concept \ revered

- 1- Racism of any kind is to me.
- 2- An person is someone who acts in a brave way.
- 3- It is very difficult to define the of beauty.
- 4- Nelson Mandela is for his brave fight against apartheid.
- 5- The higher we climbed, the more the scenery became.

Set Book Questions Unit 11 Lessons 1&2**1-Why are scientists desperate to know more about space?**

.....

2- Being an astronaut is not an easy task as they face many risks in their work fields. Why?

.....

3-There are some Pros and Cons of being an astronaut. Explain.

.....

Unit 11 The Final Frontier Lesson 3

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- approximately (adv.)	تقريباً	4- Perceivable (adj.)	يمكن إدراكه
2- dispatch (v.)	يرسل / يبعث	5- Scrutinize (v.)	يتفحص / يدقق
3- Obscure (v.)	يختفي / يحجب		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

approximately \ dispatched \ obscured \ perceivable \ scrutinizes

- 1- Two loads of woolen cloth were to the factory on December 12th.
- 2- He the men's faces closely, trying to work out who was lying.
- 3- The job will take three weeks.
- 4- One wall of the stadium is now almost completely by another tall building.
- 5- The relationship between success and effort is by the students.

Unit 11 Lesson 3 Set Book Questions

1- Why do you think it's impossible to live on Venus?

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

2- What is your argument against people who claim that Venus is earth's sister?

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

3- Explain why is The Earth conducive to human's habitation?

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

5- Are you for or against space tourism? Why/ Why not?

.....
.....
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Unit 11 The Final Frontier Lessons 4,5&6

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- astronomical (adj.)	فلكي	7- opportunity (n.)	فرصة
2- conducive (adj.)	باعث على / محفز / مناسب	8- roughly (adv.)	بطريقة عنيفة أو غير مهذبة
3- exceptionally (adv.)	بشكل استثنائي	9- Solar System (n.)	النظام الشمسي
4- habitation (n.)	سكن / اقامه	10- Superb (adj.)	فائق / متميز / رائع
5- natural satellites (n.)	أقمار غير إصطناعية	11- wane (v.)	يتضاءل / يضمحل
6- on board (n.)	على متن طائرة سفينة.... الخ		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

habitation \ wanes \ natural satellites \ on board \ opportunity

- 1- They arrived at Kuwait airport a plane chartered by the Egyptian government.
- 2- The moon light when it gradually appears less and less round, after the full moon.
- 3- I used to enjoy going to the theatre, but I don't get much now.
- 4- A is an object that orbits a planet. It is usually called a moon.
- 5- A recent survey found that 20 % of dwellings are unfit for human

Set Book Questions Unit 11 Lessons 4 & 5

1- Why has Mars held people's fascination for a long time?

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

Grammar**The passive with Modal Verbs**

(can — will — shall — may — must — have to — has to- had to — ought to) + **be + PP**
(would- might - should - could) + have been + PP

Do as required in brackets:

1- **The government should reward astronauts.** **(Passive)**
 a- Astronauts should be awarded by the government.
 b- Astronauts should have been awarded by the government.
 c- Astronauts should award by the government.

2- **Each astronaut has to wear a space suit.** **(Passive)**
 a- A space suit have to be worn by each astronaut.
 b- A space suit had to be worn by each astronaut.
 c- A space suit has to be worn by each astronaut.

3- **Scientists can transport Space shuttle equipment into space.** **(Passive)**
 a- Space shuttle equipment can transport into space by scientists.
 b- Space shuttle equipment can be transported into space by scientists.
 c- Space shuttle equipment can have been transported into space by scientists.

4- **Scientists might have cured diseases.** **(Passive)**
 a- Diseases might have been cured by scientists.
 b- Diseases might be cured by scientists.
 c- Diseases might have be cured by scientists.

5- **Scientists can carry out Experiments on board the ISS** **(Passive)**
 a- Experiments can be carried out on board the ISS by scientists.
 b- Experiments can be carried out on board the ISS by scientists.
 c- Experiments can be carried out on board the ISS by scientists.

Choose the right answer:

1- The news from Kuwait today.
 a- has to be delivered b- deliver c- delivers d- delivering

2- The enemy will by our army.
 a- conquer b- be conquered c- conquers d- conquered

3- The manager be told the truth.
 a- have to b- having to c- has to d- is having

4- Venus the name of 'the morning and the evening star'.
 a- have given b- has been given c- have been given d- give

Giving Choices (eitheror \ neither.....nor)**Choose the correct answer:**

1. Both Tom and Peter in a suburb of Chicago.
 a- live b- lives c- living d- are lived

2. Either he or they going to take care of the problem.
a- is **b- are** **c- be** **d- being**

3. Neither my aunts nor my grandmother to come to the celebration.
a- want **b-wants** **c- wanting** **d- is wanted**

4. Both my father and my brother to finish the project.
a- intend **b- intends** **c- intending** **d- is intended**

5. Neither Sally nor the other children in the tooth fairy.
a- believes **b- believe** **c- believing** **d- is believing**

Unit 11 The Final Frontier Lessons 7&8

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- abnormal (adj.)	غير عادي	8- GPS (n.)	نظام الملاحة الدولي
2- alert (v.)	ينبه / يحذر	9- monitor (v.)	يراقب
3- data (n.)	بيانات / معلومات	10- revolutionise (v.)	يحدث ثورة في
4- dual (adj.)	ثنائي	11- specifically (adv.)	بشكل محدد
5- durable (adj.)	متحمل / متين	12- spin-off (n.)	مختبرات فضائية ذات منفعة على الأرض
6- economical (adj.)	اقتصادي	13- take for granted (exp.)	من المسلم به
7- emission (n.)	إشعاع	14- trainers (n.)	حذاء رياضي

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

abnormal \ alert \ data \ monitor \ revolutionized \ spin-offs

1- Parents should be to sudden changes in children's behaviour.

2- Newton's discoveries physics.

3- What a strange behavior! He seems to be

4- Now the is/are being transferred from magnetic tape to hard disk.

5- This camera was installed to the bank.

Set Book Questions Unit 11 Lessons 7&8

1- How has space technology helped humans in their daily life?

.....

.....

.....

2- What are the benefits of the development of wireless technology?

.....

.....

.....

Translate the following into English:

1- لماذا يصر العلماء على معرفة المزيد والمزيد عن الفضاء الخارجي.

.....

.....

.....

2- الهدف من محطات الفضاء هو عمل التجارب لإيجاد حياة على الكواكب الأخرى.

.....

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.....

Composition

Scientists are desperate to know about space. In about (14 sentences – 160 words) write about the benefits we can get from space technology and how astronauts sacrifice their lives for the sake of the development of humanity on earth.

Writing outline**Introduction:**

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Body 1:

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Body 2:

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Conclusion:

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2 nd Term

Grade 12

Dazzling

2023- 2024

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 **Write your topic here**



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Unit 12 Geniuses Lessons 1&2

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- abstract (adj.)	مجرد	9- PhD (abbrev.) Doctor of Philosophy	شهادة الدكتوراه
2- arbitrarily (adv.)	بشكل عشوائي	10- precocious (adj.)	ناضج بشكل مبكر / عقريه مبكرة
3- audience (n.)	جمهور	11- prodigy (n.)	شخص معجزه - أعجوبة
4- BSc (abbrev.) Bachelor of Sciences	بكالوريوس في العلوم	12- randomly (adv.)	بشكل عشوائي
5- digit (n.)	(رقم 0-1-2-3-4...9)	13- talents (n.)	مواهب
6- genius (n.)	ذكاء- مهارة	14- tour (v.)	يتجلو
7- MSc (abbrev.) Master of Sciences	ماجستير في العلوم	15- virtuoso (n.)	شخص ذوق للفن والموسيقي / موهوب /فنان
8- outstanding (adj.)	بارز - ممتاز		

Choose the best answer:

1. This boy proved to be He could compose a nice melody at an early age.
a- abstract **b- aligned** **c- non-invasive** **d- precocious**

2- The was/ were clearly delighted with the performance.
a- audience **b- digit** **c- prodigy** **d- genius**

3- The number 736 contains three
a- talents **b- digits** **c- prodigies** **d- virtuosos**

4- My brother has recently got a in chemistry.
a- prodigy **b- digit** **c- talent** **d- BSc**

5- He is a person, he is highly skilled in music.
a- audience **b- audience** **c- virtuoso** **d- attire**

Unit 12 Lessons 1&2 Set Books

1- A child prodigy is a person who has an outstanding talent or skill at a very early age. Discuss.

.....

2- There are some advantages and disadvantages of being a child prodigy. Explain.

.....

3- How can a child prodigy be nurtured in order not to lose its uniqueness?

(How should child prodigies be treated by their parents and teachers?)

Unit 12 Geniuses Lesson 3

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- acquire (v.)	يكتسب	6- medallist (n.)	الائز على ميدالية
2- attire (n.)	ملابس / رداء فاخر	7- reactor (n.)	فاعل
3- deputy (n.)	وكيل / مندوب \ نائب	8- sewage (n.)	مياه الصرف الصحي
4- electrochemical (n.)	الكتروكيميائي	9- sponsor (n.)	راعي الرسمي \ كفيل
5- forum (n.)	منتدى \ ملتقى	10- unprecedented (adj.)	لا مثيل له \ غير مسبوق

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

acquire / attire / deputy / forums / reactor / sewage

1-Some cities in the world don't have the proper facilities for the disposal of

2-Discussionare a way of contacting people with similar interests.

3-I'm acting aswhile the boss is away.

4-The women who attended the party dressed in their finest

5- Babies canlanguage at an early age starting with listening and speaking.

Unit 12 Lesson 3 Set Books

1- Winning gold medals and the Oscar by Kuwaiti inventors was the result of.....

.....

2- What does it take to create an intelligent inventor?

.....

Unit 12 Geniuses Lessons 4,5&6

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- accusation (n.)	اتهام	5- jockey (n.)	فارس السباقات
2- agonise (v.)	يقلق قلق شديد	6- repudiate (v.)	ينكر / يرفض
3- extravagantly (adv.)	بيذخ/ باسرا ف	7- season (n.)	موسم/فصل
4- high-living (n.)	حياة مرفهة		

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

1 - She had shoppedfor presents for the whole family.
 a- randomly b- arbitrarily c- extravagantly d- precociously

2 -The British footballbegins in August and ends in May.
 a- prodigy b- season c- talent d- accusation

3- What do you say to thethat you are unfriendly and unhelpful?
 a- accusation b- digit c- audience d- season

4- Hethat he had committed the crime.
 a- repudiated b- revolutionized c- acquired d- toured

Unit 12 Lessons 4,5&6 Set Book Questions

A child prodigy may keep his / her talent until adulthood or lose it. Do you agree or disagree? Justify

Prepositions

Complete the following sentences by using an appropriate preposition for each one:

at / in / on / with / by / through / about / at)

- 1- There's somebody the bus **stop**.
- 2- We went for a swim the **river** .
- 3- Don't sit the **grass**. It's wet.
- 4-Who is that man the river?
- 5- I'd like to have a villa a big yard.
- 6- Some people **talk** their work all the time.
- 7- Water **boils** 100 degrees Celsius.

Note

- Arrive in :a country / town : They arrived in Brazil .
- Arrive at :(other places) : What time did you arrive at the hotel?
- Arrive home: (No preposition)

(Relative & - ing Clauses)

The subject or the object of the main clause is the subject of the relative clause:

1- I can't find **my notebook**. **My notebook** contains all my addresses.

Reduced relative clauses

- I can't find my notebook **containing** all my addresses.

2- She has not met the **lecturer**. **The lecturer** is leading today's seminar.

Reduced relative clauses

- She has never met the lecturer **leading** today's seminar.

Choose the right answer :

1. My brother rides horses in big competitions ,.....the youngest professional jockey in Kuwait.
a- become **b- becomes** **c- becoming** **d- became**

2. In his first season , he came first in every race ,the previous record for a new jockey.
a- break **b- breaking** **c- breaks** **d- broke**

3. A newspaper began publishing stories,Nawaf of spending money extravagantly on high-living.
a- accusing **b- accuse** **c- accuses** **d- accused**

4. That woman to my wife, is our local Member of Parliament.
a- talks **b- talking** **c- talked** **d- talk**

5. The man taken away by the police, is the thief.
a- being **b- be** **c- been** **d- is been**

as Adj. as**Choose the right answer:**

1- The world's biggest bull is as as a small elephant.
 a- bigger b- biggest c- big d- very big

2- The weather this summer is as as last year.
 a- bad b- worse c- worst d- the worst

3- You have to unwrap it carefully as you can. It's quite fragile.
 a- so b- as c- so as to d- much

4- It's not as as I thought it would be, actually.
 a- heavier b- heavy c- heaviest d- the heaviest



Unless = if not

Conditional Sentence Type 1:

- If we **don't** hurry, we will be late for the show.
- Unless we hurry, we will be late for the show.

Conditional Sentence Type 2

- If he **didn't** play well, he wouldn't score a goal.
- Unless he played well, he wouldn't score a goal.

Conditional Sentence Type 3

- If you **hadn't** suggested it, I wouldn't have phoned him.
- Unless you had suggested it, I wouldn't have phoned him.

Do as required:

1- **You can't go on vacation unless you save some money.** (Use: If)
 a- You can't go on vacation if you don't save some money.
 b- You can't go on vacation if you save some money.
 c- You can't go on vacation if you saved some money.

2- **You will feel cold if you don't wear a coat.** (Use: Unless)
 a- You will feel cold unless you don't wear a coat.
 b- You will feel cold unless you wear a coat.
 c- You will feel cold unless you can't wear a coat.

3- **I'll arrive at 10am unless there is traffic.** (Use: If)
 a- I'll arrive at 10am if there is traffic.
 b- I'll arrive at 10am if there isn't traffic.
 c- I'll arrive at 10am if there a traffic.

4- **I'll be annoyed if I do not arrive at 10am.** (Use: Unless)
 a- I'll be annoyed unless I do not arrive at 10am.
 b- I'll be annoyed unless I arrive at 10am.
 c- I'll be annoyed unless I not arrive at 10am.

Grammatical Prefixes

1-**il** : illegal / illegible .

2-dis : discomfort / displeasure / disembark

3-un : uncertain / unsure / undo / undress / uncomfortable.

4-**ir** : irrelevant / irregular / irresponsible.

Correct the underlined

1-It is **legal** to drive a car that is not insured. 1-

2-She is **certain** to go to Italy or not. 2-

3-These documents are **relevant** to the present investigation. 3-

4-I was very **happy** with the service and the food was disgusting. 4-

Unit 12 (Geniuses) Lessons 7 & 8

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- accolade (n.)	تكريم	7- nomination (n.)	ترشيح
2- aligned (adj.)	متناسق - مصطف	8- non-invasive (adj.)	بلا تدخل (جراحي)
3- bladder (n.)	المثانة	9- recipient (n.)	مستقبل - متألق
4- eternity (n.)	خلود - أبدية	10- researcher (n.)	باحث
5- genetics (n.)	علم الوراثة	11- molecular (adj.)	ذري - جزيئي
6- gifted (adj.)	موهوب		

☛ Choose the correct answer :

1-studies heredity and how genes can affect the humans' general health.
a- Accolade b- Bladder c- Eternity d- Genetics

2- They haven't been given these rights for
a-nomination b-recipient c- eternity d-researcher

3-Ais an organ inside the body where urine is collected before it is passed out.
a- bladder b- nomination c- eternity d-recipient

4- According to his great achievements, he was finally given a/an
a- accolade b-bladder c- nomination d-genetics

5- Look! A great number of cars are in the long street.
a- gifted b- non-invasive c- aligned d- molecular

Unit 12 Lessons 7&8 Set Book Questions

1- Why did Maha Al-Maghribi earn the nomination of the new genius awards?

.....
.....

Focus On IV

2- What does it take for someone to fulfill his/her dreams?

.....

3- According to Maha Al Ghunaim “Parent’s support is essential in helping children to achieve success.” Do you agree or disagree? Why?

Translate the following into English:

1- الطفل المعجزة هو الطفل الذي باستطاعته القيام بمهارة صعبة في سن مبكرة.

2- يمكننا تطوير مهارات الطفل المعجزة من خلال دورات تدريبية تزيد من قدراته.

3- حاز بعض المخترعين الكويتيين على جائزة الأوسكار في صالون ميثاق جينيف.



4- حققت سيدة الأعمال الكويتية مها الغنيم إنجازات كثيرة وحازت على العديد من الجوائز.

Composition

A child prodigy is the one who outmatches adults in a chosen discipline, while still a child. Write an essay of (14 sentences 160 words) about **child prodigies and how we can benefit from their geniuses**.

Writing outline**Introduction:**

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Body 1:

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Body 2:

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Conclusion:

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2 nd Term

Grade 12

Dazzling

2023- 2024

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The Topic

