

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية

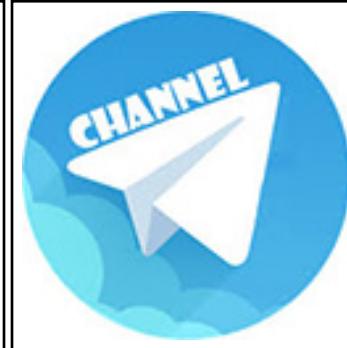
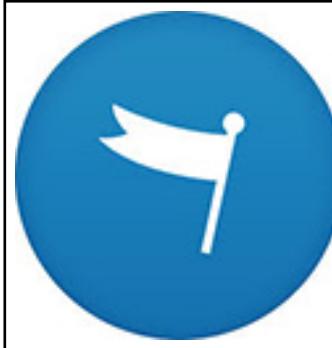


هشام السخاوي

الملف كتاب الطالب المنهجي دروس شاملة في اللغة والثقافة والحياة

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

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 إنجليزية في الفصل الثاني

بنك أسئلة القواعد تركيز شامل على الكلام المنقول التراكيب
النحوية المتقدمة والأزمنة

1

ملخص شامل لمحتوى الكتاب Dazzling

2

Dazzling



موقع
المنهاج الكوتوبية
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Grade 12

٢٠٢٢-٢٠٢٣

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HOD

Second Term

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"A long life may not be good enough, but a good life is long enough."

"Age is an issue of mind over matter. If you don't mind, it doesn't matter."



It's been said that a man dies simply because he doesn't know how to live longer. Well, thank goodness for progress. People are living longer these days. The question is why do people live longer than before? Actually, there are many factors; better food supply, better medical care, better hygiene.....,etc. It's not totally clear to scientists how they all add up.

"There's a saying that genetics load the gun, but it is the environment that pulls the trigger," "You can have the gene for a certain disease, but it doesn't mean you're going to get it." If you really want to live longer, then start with your attitude. Your way of thinking not only improves your outlook on life, but also how long you actually live.

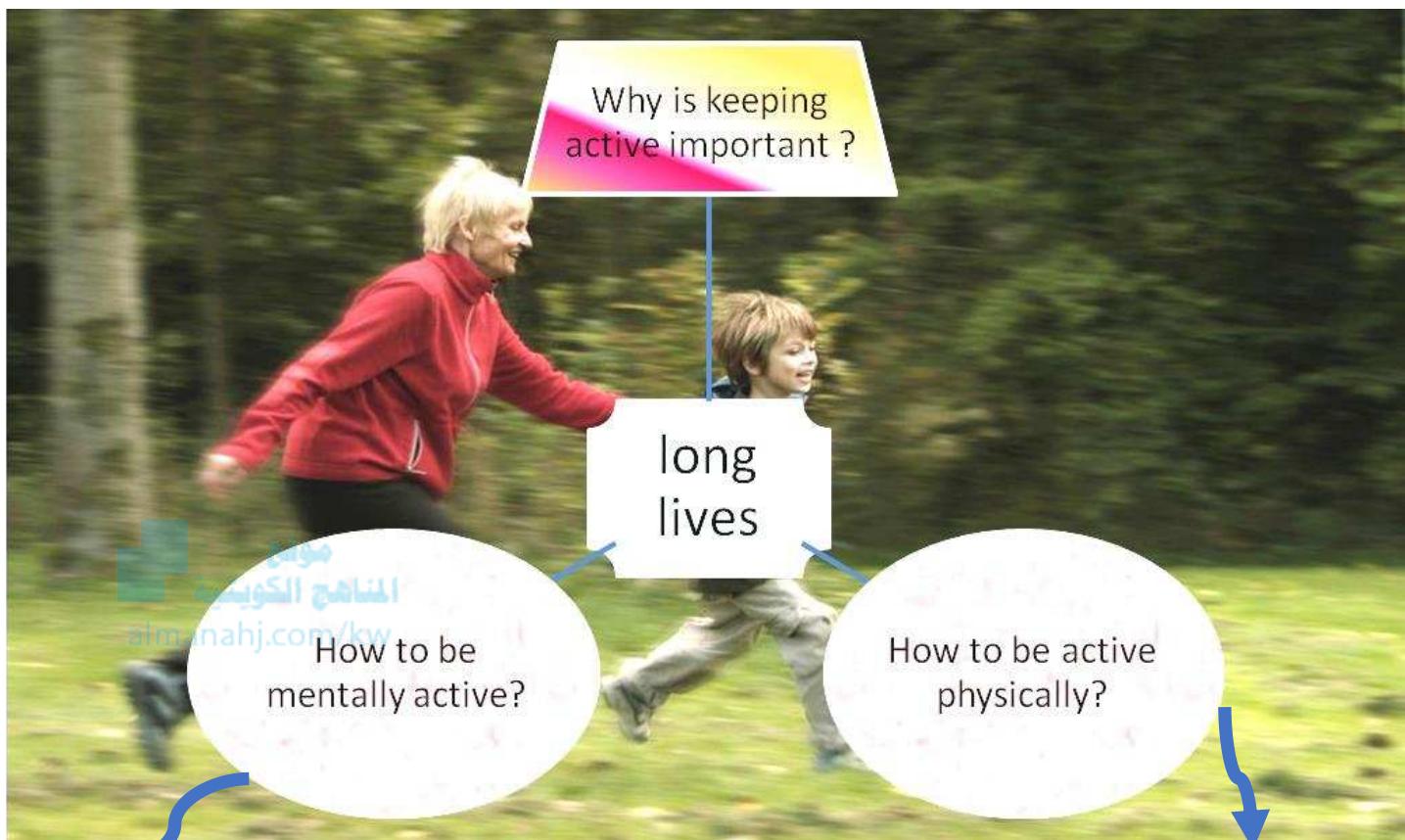
Stretching, exercising our brains, walking, running and having a good social life are beyond the secret of a long life. We need to be physically and mentally active to enjoy life and live longer. Being physically active keeps our muscles supple. It improves our cardiovascular fitness and reduces the risk of dying early. It also increases our energy and helps us sleep well. Furthermore, being active mentally is important because it helps us to have a sharper and quick thinking. It also improves our memory. In addition, having the right amount of sleep is very important for having a good memory.

Why do people live longer nowadays?

Better medical care

Better food supply

Better hygiene



- 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

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 - أساسى
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 :

vigorous \ geriatric \ centenarians \ honoured \ commentary \ integral

- 1- Dr. John waswith the Nobel Prize for Medicine .
- 2- A very exercise can decrease the risk of heart attacks.
- 3- Customs and traditions form an part of every human society.
- 4- There is a question mark over the future of care.
- 5- That programme will include live on the English league matches.
- 6- Japan has more than 4,000whose age passed 90.

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?

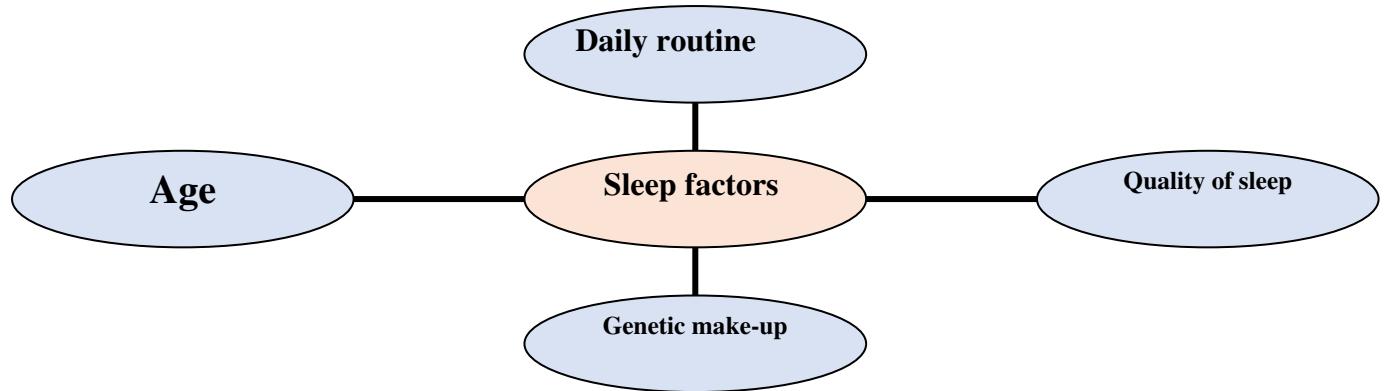
.....
.....

- 4- What should you do to keep your brain fit?

.....
.....

- 5- How can a person increase his physical strength?

.....
.....



Why is Sleep important?

Retaining new information

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Having fresh memory

Concentrating at school

Sleep Deprivation Problems:

Gaining weight

Falling asleep during daytime

Memory problems

Affecting the immune system negatively

Types of sleepers

Shallow sleepers

- Get up feeling tired.

Deep sleepers

- Get up feeling refreshed.

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.)	مربيح - آمن
3- drowsy (adj.)	نَعْسَان	6- Shallow (adj.)	سطحى - غير عميق

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

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

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

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:

.....
.....

5. There are different kinds of sleep. Explain. (How does the way we sleep affect us?)

.....
.....

6. Suggest some signs that show you need more sleep.

.....
.....

Unit 7 lessons 4, 5&6

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- blizzard (n.)	العاصفة الثلجية	7- excuse (n.)	عذر
2- conceal (v.)	يخفى	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.)	يستغنى 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
--------	-------	---------	--------
- Either Badr or Jassem and Adelgoing to collect the books tomorrow.

a. are	b. is	c. were	d. have
--------	-------	---------	---------
- Neither Fahd nor Mubarakthe lesson.

a. write	b. writes	c. are writing	d. written
----------	-----------	----------------	------------
- me nor my brother like mushrooms.

a- Both	b- Either	c- Neither	d- Not only
---------	-----------	------------	-------------
- I couldn't choose between the two. I liked of them.

a- both	b-either	c- neither	d- not only
---------	----------	------------	-------------
- you return the stolen money or I will call the police.

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

10- Ahmad and Ali played football yesterday.
 a- Both b- Either c- Neither d- Not only

11- My mother can neither read write. She is illiterate.
 a- and b- or c- nor d- but also

12- were ill so they stayed at home instead of going to school.
 a- Both b- Either c- Neither d- So

13- I couldn't decide between them. I liked them
 a- neither b- either c- both d- so

14- I called of them and left messages as they didn't answer.
 a- so b- either c- neither d- both

15- I took the test twice and failed times.
 a- both b- either c- neither d- So

Homework

Do as shown between brackets:

1. My mother is going for a walk. My father is going for a walk, too. [Use: Both...and]
 a- Both my mother and my father are going for a walk.
 b- Both my mother and my father is going for a walk.
 c- Both my mother and my father were going for a walk.

2. He is not strong. He is not brave, either. [Use: Neither...nor]
 a- He is not neither strong nor brave.
 b- He is neither strong nor brave.
 c- Neither he is strong nor brave.

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.

6. He called his manager. He left a message, too. [Join using "both....and"]
 a- He called both his manager and he left a message.
 b- He called both his manager and too left a message.
 c- He both called his manager and left a message.

7. The exam wasn't short. It wasn't easy, either. [Join using "neither...nor"]
 a- The exam was neither short nor easy.
 b- The exam was neither short nor was easy.
 b- The exam was neither short nor was easy, either.

8. Ali didn't come early. He didn't apologize, either.

[Join using "neither...nor"]

a- Ali didn't neither come nor didn't he apologize.

b- Ali neither come nor apologize, either.

c. Ali neither came nor apologized.

9. I couldn't find my key. I couldn't find my bag ,either.

[Join using "neither...nor"]

a- I could neither find my key nor my bag.

b- I couldn't neither find my key nor my bag.

c- I could neither find my key nor find my bag, either.

10. They can study physics. They can study chemistry.

[Join using "either...or"]

a- They can study either physics or they can study chemistry.

b- They can study either physics or chemistry.

c- They can study physics or They study chemistry.

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.

Study the following Phrasal verbs

do away with	يخلص من	to get rid of	make up	يلفق قصة بمؤلف	to invent
do up	يربط	to fasten; to tie	make of ...	بفهم / يفك في	Think about / understand –
do without	يستغني عن	not having something and manage in spite	make up for	يعرض 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**

6. The long-range goal must be to nuclear weapons altogether.

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

7. Ask for an extra compensation to the stress you have been caused.

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

Homework**Choose the right option:**

1. There is a shortage of sugar . You will have to it in your coffee.

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

2. We don't have money to buy food so we are going to have to do the snacks.

a- **without** b- **away** c- **with** d- **up**

3. You must do your seatbelt; it's the law.

a- **without** b- **away** c- **with** d- **up**

4. If you don't do your shoes, you'll probably fall over.

a- **without** b- **up** c- **with** d- **away**

5. We didall the old equipment and invested in some new.

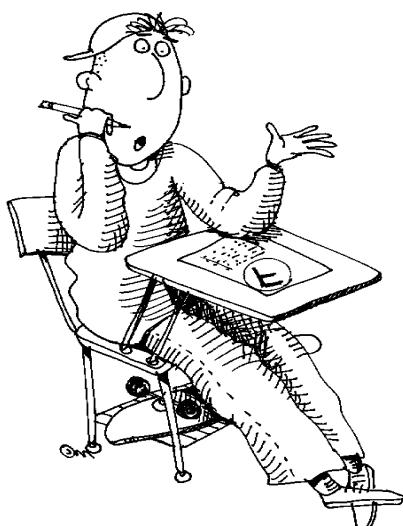
a- **without** b- **up** c- **in** d- **away with**

GrammarReported Speech**1. Pronouns & possessive adjectives**

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

2. The tense of the verb

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

3. Time & place references

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

Do as required in brackets:

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Wh- questions (Wh)**

1. Where have you been? (Reported Speech)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Can parrots speak? (Reported Speech)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HomeworkChoose the best answer from a , b , c and d :

- 1- She that she had been waiting for the bus when he arrived.
 a- says b- said c- saying d- say
- 2- Mary said she chocolate.
 a- loved b- love c- loves d- loving
- 3- She asked us if we Angela.
 a- meet b- meets c- meeting d- had met
- 4- He asked us Mark had passed all of his exams.
 a- if b- that c- not to d- to
- 5- He warned me tell lies.
 a- to b- not to c- so as to d- that

"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 - يعطى	9- reverence (n.)	تبجيل - احترام
5- deserve (v.)	يستحق		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

admiration \ bestowed \ due \ life expectancies \ fatal

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

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

ailment \ deserved \ affection

- 1- Muslims show a deep for their religion.
- 2- She suffered from a chronic back
- 3- The team really that victory after the way they played.

Set Book Questions Unit 7 Lessons 7 & 8

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

(Mention any two practical ways by which you can show respect to the elderly?)

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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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Conclusion:

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Composition : Expository & Argumentative**Expository**

Sleep is undoubtedly one of the most essential requirements for the human body to function properly. Write an essay of about (14 sentences about **the different factors that affect sleep, importance of sleep & the bad consequences of lack of sleep.**)

Writing outline**Introduction:**

موقع
المナجح

Body 1: almanahj.com/kw

Body 2:**Conclusion:****Write your topic here**

Translation**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 يؤدي عملا مضنيا يعكس نمط حياته المفعم بالحيوية.

.....

.....

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

.....

.....



4-لقد قررنا أن نمنح الجائزة لأفضل بحث يتعلق بأمراض الشيخوخة.

.....

.....

5- إن الصداقه احد افضل الهدايا التي يمكن ان نهبهها لكبر السن.

.....

.....

6-نستطيع ان نظهر احترامنا لكبر السن بأن نساعدهم بالقيام بالمهام البسيطة.

.....

.....

7-يجب أن نحترم ونعتني بكبر السن ولا ننسى أننا في يوم ما سنكبر وسنحتاج لنفس الرعاية.

.....

.....

8-يعتمد كم النوم الذي نحتاجه علي عوامل عديدة منها العمر والروتين اليومي والتركيبة الجينية.

.....

.....

9- يحتاج معظم البالغون قرابة ثمان ساعات يوميا من النوم في حين يحتاج كبار السن من خمس الى ست ساعات.

.....

.....

10-إذا لم نحصل على النوم الكافي فلن نستطيع التركيز بالمدرسة أو العمل.

.....

.....

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

1. People thought that the use of robots would boring factory jobs.
 a. do up b. make up c. do away with d. do without

2. The sports channel hosts football experts to give on football matches.
 a. commentary b. ailment c. reverence d. vicinity

3. Restaurants and terrace cafés are a/an part of the social life of the city.
 a. onerous b. integral c. drowsy d. geriatric

4. Gloves are usually made of leather so that your fingers can move easily.
 a. supple b. integral c. vigorous d. fatal

5. It is true that in Europe has increased greatly in the 20th century.
 a. expectation b. vicinity c. commentary d. life expectancy

6. Islam teaches us to care for the elderly, so homes are not common in the Arab world.
 a. geriatric b. chronic c. drowsy d. shallow

7. We have to both parents and teachers because they have given us a lot.
 a. cycle b. deserve c. honour d. conceal

8. My uncle is so that he refuses to stop working despite being eighty years old.
 a. vigorous b. integral c. geriatric d. supple

9. The criminal wanted to his real identity by using a false ID, but he was arrested.
 a. deserve b. conceal c. bestow d. honour

10. You must wear a helmet when you so you can protect your head.
 a. cycle b. deserve c. honour d. bestow

11. I can't believe that my favourite team lost the game. That was not my at all.
 a. reverence b. ailment c. expectation d. vicinity

12. Ali was still tired and when I woke him up because he didn't get enough sleep.
 a. drowsy b. restful c. shallow d. chronic

13. Some diseases and body shape are determined by a person's
 a. blizzard b. commentary c. admiration d. genetic make-up

14. My grandfather suffers from arthritis. He can barely walk on his own.
 a. chronic b. integral c. restful d. drowsy

15. There are many types of sleep: Deep and , or light and shallow.
 a. fatal b. restful c. cardiovascular d. chronic

16. The manager is doing his best to make the tasks less for his fellow workers.
 a. onerous b. elderly c. centenarian d. cardiovascular

17. Children must stay in the side of the swimming pool.
 a. chronic b. restful c. drowsy d. shallow

18. There are several hotels in the immediate of the Kuwait Towers.
 a. excuse b. vicinity c. dispute d. centenarian

19. There is no mayonnaise left, so I'm afraid you will just have to it.
a. make up for b. do up c. do away with d. do without

20. My brother has the ability to exciting stories that you could never get bored of.
a. make up b. do up c. do away with d. make up for

21. The lawyers were able to settle the between the men in court.
a. admiration b. reverence c. dispute d. affection

22. You can't always treat a/an yourself. You must consult a doctor.
a. ailment b. vicinity c. centenarian d. commentary

23. My for that hard-working man grows every day. He really deserves it.
a. vicinity b. admiration c. centenarian d. life-expectancy

24. The airport officials announced that all the flights will be cancelled due to the
a. blizzard b. affection c. reverence d. excuse

25. Doctors rank smoking as the number one cause of and respiratory diseases.
a. shallow b. geriatric c. drowsy d. cardiovascular

26. The company wants to an award to honour the manager's achievements.
a. bestow b. deserve c. conceal d. cycle

27. Children are taught to show respect and to their parents and teachers.
a. vicinity b. reverence c. expectation d. commentary

28. Remember to finish your essay by next Saturday. It is at 1:00 PM.
a. due b. integral c. shallow d. cardiovascular

29. As I see it, we a holiday after such a long scholastic semester.
a. deserve b. bestow c. honour d. conceal

30. If you feel, it must mean that you need to have more sleep.
a. shallow b. geriatric c. drowsy d. cardiovascular

31. It's highly recommended to stretch before you do any exercises.
a. vigorous b. geriatric c. elderly d. chronic

B. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

B. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(supple / do away with / fatal / do up / make up for / integral)

32. Obesity is the real cause of many diseases.

33. Commitment and hard work are to the success of any project.

34. Personal computers have helped us to a lot of paperwork.

35. The little girl asked her mother to her school uniform's zipper for her.

36. My brother practises sports every day to keep himself and energetic.

(admiration / do without / vicinity / make up / make up for / ailment)

37. They cannot Rashid because he is a valuable part of the team.

38. The city council are planning to build the new stadium in the of the town.

39. Doctors recommend that any kind of should be cured in the early stages.

40. We might be behind schedule, but we are confident that we can lost time.

41. My brother gained the of his partners because of his hard work.

GRAMMAR

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

14. "We will test the new medication"

(Reported speech)

- a. My friend wanted to know where I go the day before.
- b. My friend wanted to know where I had gone the day before.
- c. My friend wanted to know where I would go the day before.

14. "We will test the new medication next month."

(Reported speech)

- a. They said they tested the new medication the following month.
- b. They said they test the new medication the following month.
- c. They said they would test the new medication the following month.

15. "Where will you spend your summer vacation?"

(Reported speech)

- a. My cousin asked me where I spent my summer vacation.
- b. My cousin asked me where I had spent my summer vacation.
- c. My cousin asked me where I would spend my summer vacation.

16. "Are you doing research on the types of diets?" (Reported speech)

- a. The journalist asked the experts if they did research on the types of diets.
- b. The journalist asked the experts if they were doing research on the types of diets.
- c. The journalist asked the experts if they had done research on the types of diets.

17. "Did they visit the zoo last year?" (Reported speech)

- a. My cousin asked me if they have visited the zoo the year before.
- b. My cousin asked me if they had visited the zoo the year before.
- c. My cousin asked me if they will visit the zoo the year before.

18. Fahad is a smart student. Rashid is a smart student, too. (Join using: Both... and)

- a. Both Fahad and Rashid are smart students.
- b. Both Fahad and Rashid are smart students, too.
- c. Both Fahad and Rashid is a smart student.

19. Ali is interested in English literature. Ahmed is interested in English literature, too. (Join using: Both... and)

- a. Ali and Ahmed is both interested in English literature.
- b. Both Ali and Ahmed are interested in English literature.
- c. Both Ali and Ahmed are interested in English literature, too.

20. Sami practises tennis. Sami practises football, too. (Join using: Both... and)

- a. Sami practises both tennis and football, too.
- b. Sami both practises tennis and football.
- c. Sami practises both tennis and football.

21. Hassan speaks Spanish. Hassan writes Spanish, too. (Join using: Both... and)

- a. Hassan both speaks and writes Spanish, too.
- b. Hassan both speaks or writes Spanish.
- c. Hassan both speaks and writes Spanish.

22. The hotel was terrible. The service was also terrible. (Join using: Both... and)

- a. Both the hotel and the service was terrible.
- b. Both the hotel and the service were terrible.
- c. Both the hotel and the service were terrible also.

23. "Where are you going to spend your spring vacation?" (Reported speech)

- a. My friend asked me where I was going to spend my spring vacation.
- b. My friend asked me where I am going to spend my spring vacation.
- c. My friend asked me where I spent my spring vacation.

24. "Will you do research on unemployment?" (Reported speech)

- a. The journalist asked the experts if they are doing research on unemployment.
- b. The journalist asked the experts if they will be doing research on unemployment.
- c. The journalist asked the experts if they would do research on unemployment.

25. Khaled is interested in reading books. Omar is interested in reading books, too. (Join using: Both... and)

- a. Both Khaled is interested in reading books and Omar, too.
- b. Both Khaled and Omar are interested in reading books, too.
- c. Both Khaled and Omar are interested in reading books.

26. "Where did you go last week?"

- a. My friend wanted to know where I had gone the week before.
- b. My friend wanted to know where I have gone the week before.
- c. My friend wanted to know where I was going the week before.

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS**B- 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.

.....

5. People nowadays prefer the Internet as a form of communication.

.....

6. Your cousin wants to go camping with his friends but his father refuses.

.....

7. Your friend wants to know why you want to study medicine.

.....

8. Your friend says it's very easy to find a good job after graduation.

.....

9- Your friend wants to know why you have joined voluntary work.

.....

10. Your brother is driving without fastening the seat belt.

.....

11. Your classmate helped you with the school final project.

.....

12. Your cousin says that computer games have harmful effects.

.....

SET BOOK QUESTIONS**Answer the following questions:**

1. How can the elderly stay mentally fit?

.....

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

.....

3. Why are geriatric homes rare in the Arab world?

.....

4. Why is it important to get enough sleep?

.....

5. In your opinion, how can we keep physically fit?

.....

6. How does sleep help students do better in tests?

7. Why do you think life expectancy has increased in Kuwait in the recent years?

8. How can we be practical in showing respect to the elderly?

9. Why should we treat the elderly with reverence?

10. How could chronic sleep deprivation affect the human body?

11. What are the factors that affect how much sleep we need?

EXPOSITORY WRITING

Write on the following topic:

Being grateful to the elderly is among the most common characteristics of humanity all over the world, irrespective of cultural and social differences. Therefore, family values are a part of people's lifestyles. Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), about the ways and reasons of showing gratitude and respect to the elderly.

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?

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?

المناجي

almanahj.com/kw

Translation

• إن متوسط العمر المتوقع قد ارتفع كثيراً بفضل تحسن الخدمات الـطبية .

• بالتأكيد، فقد أصبحنا قادرين على علاج أمراض كانت تعد مميتة .

• يساعد النوم الدماـغ على الاحفاظ بالـمعلومات الجديدة

• نعم، فقد اشارت الـدراسـات أن الأشخاص الذين ناموا بعد تـعلم مـادة ما كانـ أـداـوـهـمـ أـفـضـلـ اـثـنـاءـ الاـختـبارـاتـ .

• يجب أن نـظـهـرـ الـاحـتـرـامـ لـكـبـارـ السـنـ .

• نـعـمـ، لأنـ الـدـيـنـ الـاسـلـامـيـ يـعـمـ الـاـطـفـالـ تـقـدـيرـ الـوـالـدـيـنـ وـإـظـهـارـ التـعـاطـفـ معـهـمـ عـنـ الـكـبـرـ .

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

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

Disadvantages

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

Life in the countryside**Advantages and Disadvantages of living in the countryside****Advantages**

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

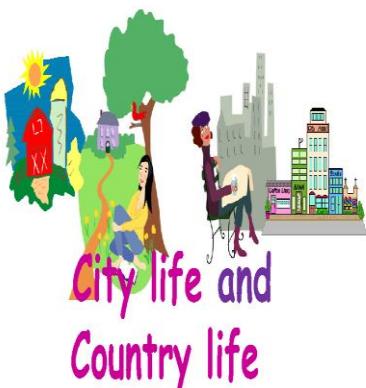
Disadvantages

- 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 Introduction**"City life is millions of people being lonesome together."**

The term "**Rural Depopulation**" means leaving rural areas to live in the city. The reason of this phenomenon is the considerable unbalance between rural and urban areas in terms of infrastructure, social welfare and living standards. While people in the countryside have been suffering from lack of hospitals, universities, and workplaces, it is obvious for them to perceive that life would be much easier in cities, and the path to reach the higher standards of living would start mostly as soon as possible.

There are many advantages of living in a city. There are better choices because there are modern shops, schools and universities. Living in a city can make chances of getting a proper education because we can go to better schools, colleges or universities. It is also easier to find chances of getting a good job and of course a good salary. **In addition**, people can enjoy the best entertainment. There are many entertainments for our family. **On the other hand**, living in the city is noisy. The streets are crowded and polluted. **Moreover**, the crime rate is high. It is not also easy to deal with people as most of them are not friendly.

Living in the countryside has a lot of advantages, but also many disadvantages. **As for the advantage**; we can consider the fact that the country is less polluted and the traffic isn't so heavy. You don't need to worry about your health condition, because in the countryside the air and water are so clean. **In the country**, there are many plant species. In the country you are free to admire the breathtaking landscapes such as huge meadows, peaceful hills or forests. You can enjoy walking in the forest. The other positive side is the safety. In the rural area the crime rate is much lower. You will enjoy the feeling of peace. **However**, there are also some disadvantages. Living in the country is slower. People in the country don't earn so much money. **Likewise**, there aren't such interesting things to do during free time. The unemployment rate is also much higher than in the city.

All in all, living in the city or the village depends on a person's liking and needs. He can choose to live where he can meet both.

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)	تكثف سكاني	14- Vice versa (adv.)	العكس بالعكس

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

almond \ reversed \ graduated \ vice versa \ depopulation \ infrastructure \ deserted

- 1- Farms are by farmers who leave their farms looking for jobs.
- 2- We need to spend more money on maintaining and repairing the of our town.
- 3- Rural can lead to overcrowding in cities.
- 4- On the left was a plantation of trees.
- 5- Teachers qualified to teach in England are not accepted in Scotland and
- 6- The runners their direction on the track.
- 7- The books that the children are using to learn to read are on a scale of difficulty.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

rural / exports \ public services \ vacant \ socioeconomic \ unemployment \ overcrowding

- 1- The money is used by local authorities to pay for
- 2- to Kuwait have risen this year in comparison with imports.
- 3- is a big problem young people face nowadays.
- 4- There are no jobs in the ministry of Education this year.
- 5- The term refers to the "use of economics in the study of society".
- 6- areas causes a lot of stress on me.
- 7- We left the city for a home.

Set Book Questions Unit 8 Lessons 1&2

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

.....

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

.....

4- City life could be less stressful if

.....

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

Unit 8 Town and Country Lesson 3

"The biggest adventure you can ever take, is to live the life of your dreams."

The Silk City (Madinat Al Hareer) Location and History

موقع المذاهب الكويتية
almanabi.com/kw



-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.)	قناة ورضا	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?")

2- How do you think cities like Silk City will change the way we live?

Unit 8 Town and Country Lessons 4,5&6

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- astounded (adj)	مذهول	8- hub (n.)	محور - مركز
2- bump into (v.)	يلتقي 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 - نثريات
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 :

Plucked up \ astounded \ hub \ densely \ narrates \ disturbances \ metropolis

- 1- H.H Sheikh Sabah was doing his best to change Kuwait into a worldtrading country.
- 2- England was once a wooded country with a lot of trees grew close together.
- 3- We wereby the magician tricks.
- 4- is a large important city.
- 5- She doesn't want any more while she is studying.
- 6- The author his story in detail.
- 7- Hehis courage and asked her for marriage.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

bumped \ 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
- 7- We into Ali when we were in London last week.

Study the following idioms :

- Pick and choose → select exactly يختار
- Chalk and cheese → two completely different things مختلفان تماماً
- Odds and ends → different things البوافي
- 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 و ضجيج- 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 إعداد 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.

Conditional sentences

Normal sentence:	<i>If he had informed me earlier I would have helped him.</i>
Inversion:	<i>Had he informed me earlier I would have helped him.</i>

Structure: "So + Adj +inversion ... that....."

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

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.

Choose the best option:

1- had I left than I heard them laughing.
 a- no sooner b- only when c- not only d- only now

2- Only when Jane can we start the party.
 a- has arrived b- arrived c- arrives d- arriving

3- Little understand about the situation.
 a- he did b- do he c-did he d- he do

4- Rarely appreciate this musician's talent.
 a- people do b- do people c- does people d- people does

5- Scarcely had I finished writing the examiner announced the end of the exam.
 a- than b- then c- that d- when

6- No sooner had they eaten dinner the ceiling crashed onto the dining table.
 a- than b- then c- that d- when

7- Never been to such a fantastic restaurant.

a- had John b- John been c- John be d- be John

8- had the mother seen her son than she started crying in delight.

a- Only now b- Not only c- No sooner d- As soon as

9 - We had no sooner left the house it exploded.

a- than b- then c- that d- but

10- Not only they rob you but also they smashed everything.

a- do b- does c- did d- doing

11- well does Mona play the piano that she has won many prizes.

a- So b- Then c- That d- But

12- Seldom does it in summer.

a- rains b- rain c- rained d- raining

13- He is rich but also handsome.

a- not only b- no sooner c- only when d- hardly

14- The movie was so interesting I watched it twice.

a- than b- then c- that d- but

Do as required:

1- We had hardly started when it began to rain

(Inversion)

a- Hardly we had started when it began to rain.

b- Hardly had we started when it began to rain.

b- Hardly we start when it began to rain.

2- As soon as we had left the house, it exploded.

(Use No sooner)

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

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

c- No sooner had we leave the house than it explodes.

3- I had scarcely left when I ran right into him.

(Begin with Scarcely)

a- Scarcely I had left when I ran right into him.

b- Scarcely had I left when I ran right into him.

c- Scarcely I had left when I run right into him.

4- I have never been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone. (Begin with Never)

a- Never I have been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.

b- Never have I been as annoyed as when I losing my mobile phone.

c- Never have I been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.

5- As soon as I had finished my dinner, the doorbell rang.

(Use: No sooner)

a- No sooner I had finished my dinner, the doorbell rang.

b- No sooner had I finished my dinner than the doorbell rang.

c- No sooner had I finished my dinner that the doorbell rang.

6. He valued his fans and really enjoyed meeting them.

(Use : not only...but also)

a- Not only did he value his fans but also enjoyed meeting them.

b- Not only had he valued his fans but also enjoy meeting them.

c- Not only does he value his fans but also enjoyed meeting them.

Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns
Who
Which
Whose
Whom
That

Usage
Used for people
Used for things and animals
Used for possessions of people, animals
Used for people when the person is the object of the verb
Used for people, things, and animals

Examples
<p>Someone Verb</p> <p>• The woman who called yesterday wants to buy the house.</p>
<p>Something Verb</p> <p>• Did you see the letter which came today?</p> <p>• I love the puppy which is jumping at the kitchen.</p>
<p>Someone Noun</p> <p>• He's a man whose opinion I respect.</p> <p>• She's the student whose handwriting is the best in my class.</p>
<p>Verb Subject</p> <p>• The author whom you criticized in your review has written a letter in reply.</p>
<p>• The girl that we met in France has sent us a card.</p> <p>• We live in a ground floor flat that backs onto a busy street.</p> <p>• Do you like the cat that is sleeping underneath the table?</p>

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

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.

When = on which

(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 proper 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 proper 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.

Homework

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

6. An inventor ----- inventions benefit people shouldn't be forgotten.

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

7. Did they tell you the reason ----- they were late?

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

8. That is the house ----- Hassan lives.

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

9. I talked to Fawaz ----- father is the manager of KOC.

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

10. I ate all the cake ----- you gave me.

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

11. I still remember the day ----- we first met.

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

Comparative and contrastive connectors.

<p><i>However</i> <i>On the other hand</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><i>Instead of</i></p>	<p>Ex: Would you like to go to another place instead of cinema? Ex: Instead of complaining, you should try to be a constructivist.</p>
<p><i>Whereas – While – but</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><i>Although – though – even though- inspite of the fact that – despite the fact that</i></p>	<p>Ex: Although no body is at home, some sounds are coming from the house.</p>
<p><i>Despite / In spite of</i></p>	<p>Ex : I can manage to stay cheerful despite everything. EX: In spite of warnings, he did not take any precautions.</p>
<p><i>In comparison with / Unlike</i></p>	<p>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.</p>

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

Unit 8 Town and Country Lessons 7 & 8

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

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

advantageous \ residents' parking \ palatial \ make it your own \ 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.
- 6- At last you got your new flat. You can by adding your touches.

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?

.....

TranslationTranslate 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 وتلوثاً للعيش فيها.

4- تعتبر مدينة الحرير هي الحل الأمثل لمشاكل الكويت السكنية.

5- السبب الرئيسي في إنشاء مشروع مدينة الحرير هو جعل الكويت مركز تجاري عالمي.

6- المناطق المكتظة بالسكان عادة ما تعاني من التلوث والازدحام المروري.

7- تعمل الحكومة جاهدة على حل مشكلتي الازدحام والبطالة.

(ELT TEST BANK) Unit 8 VocabularyA -From a, b, c and d choose the best option:

1. Many people leave the countryside for the city causing rural -----
a) depopulation b) overcrowding c) metropolis d) infrastructure
2. Wars leave behind famine, disease and many terribly ----- areas.
a) astounded b) embarrassed c) deserted d) tranquil
3. My brother intends to set up a/an ----- and import company after graduation.
a) unemployment b) export c) depopulation d) glamour
4. The story books that the children read are on ----- scale of difficulty.
a) graduated b) deserted c) vacant d) advantageous
5. Old people move to the countryside to escape from the ----- of city life.
a) depopulation b) overcrowding c) almond d) export
6. My family have chosen to live here where all ----- are available and quite handy.
a) hustle and bustle b) public services c) odds and ends d) residents' parking
7. Some rich people ----- the way they live as they move from the city to the country.
a) bestow b) narrate c) conceal d) reverse

8. People leave ----- areas to find some better job opportunities in the city.
a) embarrassed b) graduated c) rural d) palatial

9. The phenomenon of deserting the countryside is a major ----- problem nowadays.
a) palatial b) socioeconomic c) leafy d) picturesque

10. The government is trying hard to solve the problem of ----- among young people.
a) metropolis b) unemployment c) glamour d) almond

11. The house on sale is almost ----- . The buyer can receive it right now.
a) astounded b) embarrassed c) graduated d) vacant

12. People who work in a great ----- like London would not prefer to live there.
a) metropolis b) unemployment c) depopulation d) export

13. The child was admired by all the audience for her ability to ----- wonderful stories.
a) reverse b) narrate c) conceal d) deserve

14. India is a ----- populated country. Too many people live there.
a) vice versa b) frequently c) densely d) prohibitively

15. After fifty years of city life, my father has decided to lead a /an ----- life in the country.
a) leafy b) tranquil c) astounded d) embarrassed

16. We were ----- to know about the manager's decision of early retirement.
a) astounded b) advantageous c) palatial d) deserted

17. I was really surprised to ----- an old friend while walking on the beach yesterday.
a) do without b) do up c) make up d) bump into

18. My classmate apologised for the ----- he caused to the rest of the class.
a) depopulation b) disturbance c) unemployment d) glamour

19. Being very tired of walking, we sat in a /an ----- shade for a while to rest.
a) vacant b) leafy c) embarrassed d) palatial

20. It was difficult to find a/an ----- room in the hotel during the holiday season.
a) leafy b) vacant c) astounded d) embarrassed

21. My father's long experience placed him in a/an ----- position to get the job easily.
a) advantageous b) rural c) deserted d) tranquil

22. As a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, ----- has risen dramatically worldwide.
a) reverence b) unemployment c) infrastructure d) glamour

23. Late-night phone calls are the biggest ----- for me; once I wake up, I can't get back to sleep again.
a) disturbance b) depopulation c) metropolis d) infrastructure

24. My grandparents spent their last holiday in a / an-----village in the UK.
a) embarrassed b) graduated c) picturesque d) fatal

25. Coffee is one of Brazil's main -----
a) almonds b) glamour c) exports d) hubs

26. Migrants everywhere are expected to face some ----- challenges.
a) socioeconomic b) rural c) picturesque d) deserted

27. Investment in the railway network would reduce ----- on the roads.
a) glamour b) overcrowding c) infrastructure d) metropolis

28. Many teenagers worldwide are usually attracted by the ----- of city life.
a) disturbance b) export c) glamour d) almond

29. Everyone was ----- at how well the players performed at the final match.
a) astounded b) leafy c) palatial d) vacant

B) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below.

(odds and ends / public services / densely / far and wide / residents' parking / vice versa)

30. Manila is the most populated city in the world.

31. We have taken just about everything, but probably left some behind.

32. For better communication, when someone talks, you should listen and

33. should always be kept in good conditions to serve everyone in town.

34. Volunteers came from to help after the earthquake had hit the city.

almanahi.com/kw

(narrate / make it your own / infrastructure / almond / pluck up the courage / reverse)

35. I'd love to do a parachute jump, but I can't to do so.

36. A famous Hollywood actor will the story in an audio book format.

37. Nutrition experts recommend eating raw, not roasted, for its health benefits.

38. It will probably take years to the damage caused by pollution.

39. The war has damaged the country's; rebuilding needs money and efforts.

(hub / make it your own / embarrassed / residents' parking / hustle and bustle / palatial)

40. You can reuse the old carpet and to fit into the living room.

41. If I were a millionaire, I would certainly live in a house overlooking the sea.

42. Students shouldn't be in front of the class when they give a presentation.

43. London is the of Britain's financial world.

44. Some people enjoy the of shopping in street markets.

45. We need to move to a larger house with a suitable

GRAMMAR

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

1. Never ----- so excited about a movie.

a) I have been b) I was c) have I been d) I had been

2. Little ----- to be a millionaire.

a) did she expect b) she expected c) she had expected d) she has expected

3. Scarcely ----- the room when the phone rang.

a) he entered b) he had entered c) he has entered d) had he entered

4. Rarely ----- fast food.

a) I ate b) do I eat c) I had eaten d) I eat

5. No sooner ----- the noise than we rushed to the spot.

a) we had heard b) we heard c) had we heard d) we have heard

6. The tallest buildings in London are small ----- those in New York.

a) instead of b) in comparison with c) however d) but

7. ----- I am a vegetarian, my whole family eats meat.

a) Whereas b) Instead of c) But d) However

8. Mary likes horror movies, ----- Sally prefers light comedies.

a) in comparison with b) while c) instead of d) but

9. The engineers said the bridge was safe. -----, no one wanted to risk crossing it.

a) Instead of b) Whereas c) In comparison with d) However

10. He went shopping alone ----- waiting for me.

a) but b) however c) instead of d) whereas

11. Never ----- visited such a beautiful beach.

a) I have b) have I c) do I d) did I

12. ----- other languages, Japanese is so difficult to learn.

a) Whereas b) In comparison with c) While d) But

13. She is looking for a babysitter ----- can take care of her child while she is at work.

a) whose b) which c) who d) where

14. I really loved the Turkish restaurant ----- we had lunch last Friday.

a) whose b) which c) who d) where

15. Hardly ----- the e-mail when he got the approval.

a) had he sent b) he had sent c) does he send d) he sends

16. The taxi, ----- will take you to the airport, should be here at 7 a.m.

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

17. Spring is the time of the year the desert turns from yellow to green.

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

18. I am not going out tonight. -----, we can meet tomorrow if you like.

a) Whereas b) However c) Instead of d) In comparison with

B - From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

19. Saad not only studies to be a pilot, but he is also a successful athlete.

(Begin with: Not only)

a) Not only does Saad study to be a pilot, but he is also a successful athlete.

b) Not only did Saad study to be a pilot, but he is also a successful athlete.

c) Not only has Saad studied to be a pilot, but he is also a successful athlete.

20. "Charity begins at home" is a proverb. It means we must help our relatives and family members first.

(Join using: which)

a) "Charity begins at home" which is a proverb it means we must help our relatives and family members first.

b) "Charity begins at home" is a proverb which means we must help our relatives and family members first.

c) "Charity begins at home" is a proverb which it means we must help our relatives and family members first.

21. I sent an email to my lawyer. He lives in Kuwait City.**(Join using: who)**

- a) I sent an email to my lawyer who he lives in Kuwait City.
- b) I sent an email to my lawyer. He who lives in Kuwait City.
- c) I sent an email to my lawyer who lives in Kuwait City.

22. She has never been to such a luxurious hotel.**(Begin with Never)**

- a) Never has she been to such a luxurious hotel.
- b) Never she has been to such a luxurious hotel.
- c) Never she had been to such a luxurious hotel.

23. I like Italian food very much. My brother dislikes it.**(Join using: whereas)**

- a) I like Italian food very much. My brother whereas dislikes it.
- b) I like Italian food very much, whereas my brother dislikes it.
- c) I whereas like Italian food very much my brother dislikes it.

24. We couldn't go out because it was so cold.**(Start with "So")**

- a) So cold it was that we couldn't go out.
- b) So cold was it that we couldn't go out.
- c) So cold it was so we couldn't go out.

25. English is written from the left. French is written from the left. (Start with "like")

- a) Like English, is French written from the left.
- b) Like English, French is written from the left.
- c) Like English, French is not written from the left.

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.

.....

6. You are stating the disadvantages of emigrating to the city.

.....

7. You want to explain to a friend of yours why you prefer to live in a big villa.

.....

8. Your teacher asked you to compare city life with village life.

.....

9. An estate agent is showing you around a house you do not like.

.....

10. A decorator has painted your kitchen the wrong colour.

.....

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do you think many people move from the village to the city?

2. What's meant by "rural depopulation"?

3. Why do many people move from the city to the countryside?

4. How could city life be made less stressful for the people who live there?

5. What advantages are there to living in a city?

6. How would you describe life in big cities?

7. What makes life in big cities stressful for the people who live there?

8. Why do many people prefer to live in the countryside?

9. What would you miss most about city life if you moved to a country area?

10. What attracts people to choose living in a certain house or flat?

11. What is the negative impact of rural depopulation?

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

Everyone has a favourite attraction at an amusement park, and I am no different. However, unlike most people who seem to prefer rollercoasters, my favourite ride is a little more gentle. Every time I go to Coney Island, Navy Pier, or the Santa Monica Pier, I absolutely have to ride the Ferris wheel. The Ferris wheel is simple and yet also quite complex. That is, riding it is easy, but how it works is complicated. A series of carts are attached to a wheel, which is attached to a rim. That rim rotates vertically around an axis, and gravity keeps the carts upright. As simple as the ride seems, only advanced engineers can make safe and fun Ferris wheels.

While the Ferris wheel is not as thrilling as a rollercoaster, it is still very exciting. The fact of being high in the air makes it so much more entertaining than a lot of rides. Nevertheless, I have to admit, I don't seek Ferris wheels out because of their excitement. Rather, I find them very relaxing. At the top of the Ferris wheel, you get beautiful sights of the park. You also get a sense of calm that you don't get in the hustle and bustle of the park below. Additionally, Ferris wheels are also gorgeous to look at when they are lit up at night. In fact, the original Ferris wheel was designed as much to be seen as to be ridden.

The first Ferris wheel was made by George Washington Gale Ferris. He designed it for the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. It was the tallest attraction there, standing 264 feet high. However, visitors to the fair were impressed by the size of the ride as well as the mechanics of it. Further, as one visitor put it, the Ferris wheel was amazing because it seemed to be missing support. That is, it did not look like it could stand on its own. And yet it did and even rotated!

Ferris wheel technology has only improved since then. Most of today's Ferris wheels are much larger than that first one. The largest in the world is the "Singapore Flyer," which stands slightly taller than twice what Ferris's did! Today, the Ferris wheel is the most common amusement park ride. But that does not mean you should take them for granted. Instead, be thankful for Ferris' invention. The next time you're at an amusement park, don't just look up at the impressive wheel in the sky on your way to a newer attraction. Take it for a spin!

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

1. The best title for the passage could be:

a) Chicago World's Fair	b) Ferris Wheel, a Relaxing Ride
c) The Thrill of a Roller Coaster	d) Santa Monica Pier

2. The underlined word " improved" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to :

a) published	b) stretched	c) developed	d) disturbed
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

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

a) the fair	b) the size	c) the ride	d) Ferris wheel
-------------	-------------	-------------	-----------------

4. The purpose of the writer is to:

- a) explain the history of Ferris wheels and why he likes them.
- b) persuade the readers to ride the thrilling rollercoaster.
- c) inform the readers about Chicago World Fair exhibits.
- d) entertain the reader with a story about Singapore Flyer.

5. Which of the following words best describes the writer's feelings when he rides Ferris Wheel?

- a) thrilled
- b) excited
- c) relaxed
- d) terrified

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

6. According to the 2nd paragraph, when are Ferris wheels gorgeous to look at?

.....

7. Why does the writer describe The Ferris Wheel as "quite complex"?

.....

8. What does the writer enjoy doing at the top of The Ferris Wheel?

.....

9. How does the Singapore Flyer differ from the first Ferris Wheel?

.....

TRANSLATION**- Translate the following into good English:**

• تعتبر بالهجرة من الريف إلى المدينة من أكبر التحديات التي تواجه الكثير من الدول حالياً.

.....

• هذا حقيقي حيث يبحث بعض الناس عن فرص عمل مناسبة بالمدينة

.....

• ينتقل الكثير من الناس إلى الريف للهروب من ازدحام المدن.

.....

• صحيح ، حيث يستمتعون بالمناظر الطبيعية الرائعة و الجو الهدئي.

.....

ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING**Write on the following topic:**

Some people believe that living in the countryside has no advantages. Others, however, find a lot of benefits in living in the countryside. Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) presenting both views and stating your own position on the issue.

SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following passage carefully, then do as required:

Winter is cold in some places. Animals get through this time in many ways. First, birds and butterflies fly away. They go to a place with nice weather and come home in the spring. Migrating is a good way to avoid the cold. Another good way to avoid the cold is to sleep through it. Many animals hide during the winter. They do not eat. They live off their fat. We call this hibernation. In addition, some animals store food in their homes. They live on what they saved in the summer and fall. Finally, to survive, other animals grow thicker coats in the winter or change colours. Winter may be pretty. It is nice to see snow on trees, but it is dangerous, too.

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

How do some animals survive cold winter?

Unit 9 introduction**"Leisure is the mother of Philosophy"**

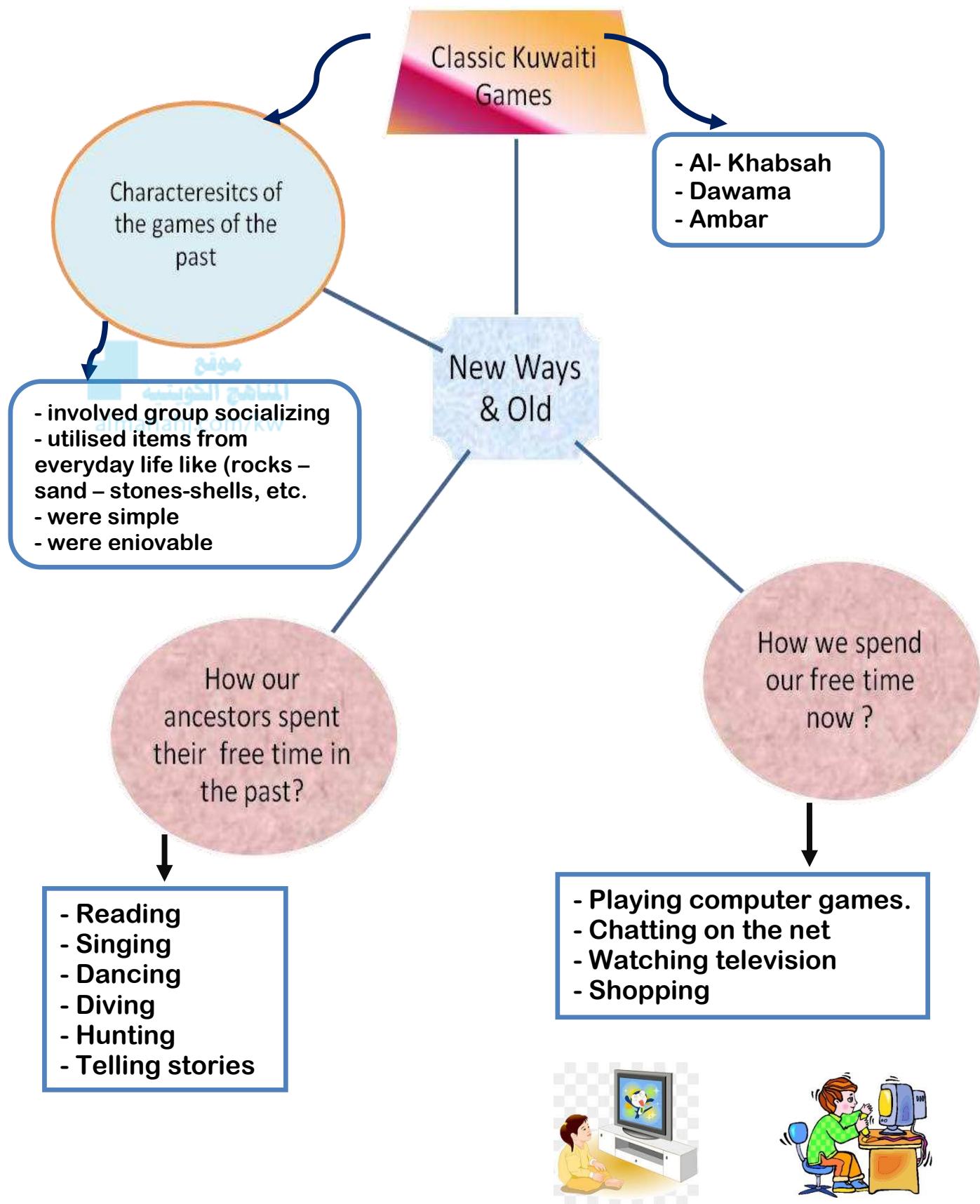
Life now is easier than life in the past, because we can do much more things which weren't possible in the past. Now we can travel all around the world in a very short time. Technology has made modern-day life much more comfortable than in the past.

During my grandparents' time, life was rough and hard because all the work was done without any modern tool, so they had to do their laundry by hand, walked from one place to another on foot. Furthermore, there was limited in entertainment choices. They could at best listen to the radio or perhaps watch a black-and-white movie for pleasure. Today, however, living has become a lot easier. Thanks to technological developments. We launder our clothes with washing machines, use buses, subways, or cars to move around. We also enjoy home theater systems, DVDs, and video games.

In the past people didn't have many things to do to pass their free time. In Kuwait for example, people used to play very simple games like Al Khabsah, Dawama and Amber. These games were enjoyable, involved group socialising and utilised items from everyday life like rocks, shells, etc.

People in the past used to stay in old coffee shops compared with coffee shops nowadays like Costa and Star Pucks. A good example here in Kuwait is Bayt Lothan, it is an old house serving new purposes. It is completely different from that it was in the past. It was the place where ships could escape storms. Nowadays it is a shelter in which human creativity, arts and crafts are shown. It provides a platform for artists to show their works. There are exhibitions of new Kuwaiti artists. People can take classes to learn new skills such as jewellery design and clay pottery. Moreover, Bayt Lothan reflects both the old and the new as the contemporary photography is taught in parallel with Arabic calligraphy and manuscript decorations.

Finally, it is very important to keep in touch with our past. This way we keep our culture and know how our ancestors lived in the past. It is said that "Those who have no past have no present or future."

Unit 9 New ways and old Less.1 &2

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.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

competent \ mail order \ custom-made \ unusual

- "Do you like the new settee?" "Very much, it's most"
- I often buy clothes by
- This car is it is specially made for a particular buyer
- I wouldn't say he was brilliant, but he is at his job.

Set Book Questions Unit 9 Lessons 1&2

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

.....

.....

- 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.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

pottery \ socialize \ promotes \ seamlessly

- Making is not an easy task, it needs both an art and hand skills .
- This type of gamesthinking.
- He likes to with his coworkers after work ends.
- What a transition from step to step in Professor John's lecture!

Set Book Questions Unit 9 Lesson 3

- Bayt Lothan is an old house serving new purposes .Explain.
(Explain why has Bayt Lothan got that name?)**

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

- What kind of workshops and lessons are held in Bayt Lothan ?**

.....
.....

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.)	يخضع 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 :

below par \ calling the shots \ immobile \ neck and neck \ put

- The general manager is the one who isin our company.
- The two teams were tell the end of the match.
- I have a question I want toto you.
- She sat , wondering what to do next.
- I am not qualified for that job I am feeling a bit

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

substandard \ snooker \ ungentlemanly \ toe the line

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

Study the following expressions

<i>not cricket</i>	الأمر ليس هزلا	toe the line	يمثل للأوامر
<i>call the shots</i>	يتخذ القرارات	below par (under the par)	دون المستوى
<i>neck and neck</i>	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 painted.
Past Continuous	He <u>was painting</u> his portrait.	He <u>was having</u> his portrait painted.
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**

Homework

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. **(Causative)**
a- He had his lessons prepared.
b- He have his lessons prepared.
c- He has his lessons prepared.

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.

OB .jerry **never** used to study English

OB Jerry never used 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

6. My husband drive a big car in the past.
a. used to b. doesn't use to c. uses to d. is used to

7. Mom used to herself when she was younger.
a. cooked b. cooks c. cooking d. cook

Homework**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. (Ask a question)
**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.)	م	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 (حقيبة وزارية)
5- degree (n.)	شهادة علمية	11- resign (n.)	يستقيل
6- doctorate (n.)	شهادة الدكتوراة	12- whereas (conj.)	بينما

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

appointed \ bill \ biography \ whereas \ resigned \ doctorate

- 1- He must be about sixty, his wife looks about thirty.
- 2- They've three new teachers this year.
- 3- He from the company in order to take a more challenging job.
- 4- The government passed a tough crime but it was approved by most citizens.
- 5- A of Massouma Al-Mubarak is written in grade 12 book.
- 6- She received her in history in 1998.

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- The members voted for the bill to become law.
- 5- In some cultures the bride is dressed white 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?

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

Composition

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:

موقع
المanni.com/kuwait
almani@j.com.kw

Body 2:

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

Conclusion:

.....

 Write your topic here

.....

Write your topic here

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- في العام 2009 كانت الدكتورة معصومة المبارك واحدة من ضمن ثلاثة نساء اللائي فزن بمقاعد في الانتخابات
البرلمانية الكويتية.

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

5- كلمة لودان تعني مأوى وكانت إسم المنطقة التي كان قائماً عليها البيت الذي كانت تحتمي به السفن من العواصف.

.....
.....

6- تختلف طريقة تمضية الوقت الآن عن الماضي .

.....
.....

7- يقضي معظم الناس الآن وقت فراغهم في العاب الكمبيوتر والتحدث عبر الانترنت ومشاهدة التلفاز.

.....
.....

8- كانت الالعاب في الماضي جماعية وكان الاطفال يلعبون باستخدام وسائل بسيطة مثل الصخور والاصداف والرمال.

.....
.....

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

1. I am sorry! I can't attend your graduation party right now. My car is still being repaired in the mechanic's
a) workshop b) biography c) cookery d) pottery

2. Each person's genetic code is except in the case of identical twins.
a) immobile b) unique c) ungentlemanly d) substandard

3. For more information about Shakespeare, I recommend you to read his
a) biography b) workshop c) cookery d) pottery

4. A lot of luxurious goods are manufactured by modern machines in our factory.
a) substandard b) immobile c) ungentlemanly d) mass-produced

5. Sara can't send the paper and she needs to the fax machine first.
a) fix b) promote c) socialize d) appoint

6. New books always offer various ways of making meals.
a) doctorate b) biography c) cookery d) degree

7. He feels sorry as the economic growth has been substantially
a) in parallel b) below par c) call the shots d) toe the line

8. Most schools have new teachers of different subjects this year.
a) appointed b) resigned c) socialised d) fixed

9. His new job leaves him with little time to with people and have fun.
a) fix b) appoint c) resign d) socialise

10. Rana got a in history from Cairo University.
a) master's degree b) parliament c) bill d) snooker

11. She has got a in Physics from Norwich University.
a) bill b) doctorate c) pottery d) snooker

12. When a is passed in parliament, it becomes a law.
a) bill b) biography c) doctorate d) degree

13. The members will vote for the new law about traffic rules before issuing it.
a) biography b) parliament c) cookery d) pottery

14. Foods and beverages are served in the Holy Month of Ramadan in all mosques.
a) vice versa b) seamlessly c) customarily d) densely

15. Due to her outstanding education, Massouma Al Mubarak was given the health
a) portfolio b) snooker c) craftsman d) bill

16. In spite of his performance, he was asked to plan for the next project!
a) call the shots b) below par c) toe the line d) neck and neck.

17. Last year, she decided to and direct her own movies.
a) call the shots b) below par c) toe the line d) neck and neck.

18. In this company, a person should if he or she wants to keep the job.
a) call the shots b) below par c) toe the line d) neck and neck.

19. The two tennis school teams were in the final competitions. They did well.
a) neck and neck b) below par c) call the shots d) toe the line

20. He likes to spend his time playing or chess with his friends.
a) bill b) snooker c) pottery d) workshop

21. The old manager was asked to due to his health problems.
a) resign b) appoint c) promote d) fix

22. The new will arrive on Monday. We should all be there to meet him.
a) snooker b) parliament c) bill d) minister

23. She has recently obtained a in philosophy from the United Kingdom.
a) degree b) bill c) pottery d) snooker

24. Some players are dismissed from the match for their conduct.
a) unique b) immobile c) ungentlemanly d) mass-produced

25. My friend remained and unable to move anywhere after the shock.
a) immobile b) ungentlemanly c) unique d) custom-made

26. I requested some items online and they were sent to me by
a) mail order b) pottery c) parliament d) biography

27. The cold has already made living conditions even worse.
a) immobile b) custom-made c) contemporary d) substandard

28. People nowadays don't with their neighbours as much as they used to.
a) socialise b) promote c) resign d) appoint

29. With this application, you can combine multiple pages into one document very
a) customarily b) seamlessly c) frequently d) densely

30. The government should do more to the sector of agriculture.
a) promote b) resign c) socialise d) put to

31. Last year, I visited museums in many countries that have a collection of clay
a) degree b) workshop c) pottery d) doctorate

32. The man stood on the and began to speak to the huge crowd.
a) platform b) parliament c) bill d) snooker

33. Practising daily sports with going on diet can change your life.
a) call the shots b) below par c) in parallel d) toe the line

34. In the past, many people worked as , building boats for example.
a) craftsmen b) biographies c) doctorates d) degrees

35. In some societies, the music is dominating the youths. They are fond of it.
a) immobile b) contemporary c) substandard d) ungentlemanly

36. This sweet dish has a/an mixture of tastes and flavours. It's strange!
a) unusual b) immobile c) substandard d) ungentlemanly

37. My mother always buys clothes which are expensive and of high quality.
a) immobile b) substandard c) custom-made d) competent

38. In spite of being young, she is mentally and able to decide on her own.
a) competent b) ungentlemanly c) immobile d) substandard

39. The shape of Nasser's new car made it different from other cars.
a) ungentlemanly b) immobile c) competent d) unusual

40. The singer who is standing on the is really a star.
a) platform b) craftsman c) workshop d) biography

41. I took most of the big things to the new house, but I forgot to take my lovely
a) craftsman b) parliament c) pottery d) bill

42. He from the company in order to take a more challenging job.
a) resigned b) promoted c) fixed d) appointed

43. Unfortunately, our team's performance was in the world race. They lost it.
a) unique b) immobile c) substandard d) mass-produced

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

(competent / workshop / unusual / cookery / customarily / seamlessly)

44. The workers have already parted gold from silver in the

45. They go camping side by side with their relatives every year.

46. I need a/an mechanic to fix my car brakes.

47. Women in the past excelled at as ordering food wasn't an option on those days.

48. All arrangements have been taken, so we can move from theory to practice.

(biography / substandard / fix / resign / unique / bill)

49. There is a new about labour laws under discussion by the ministers.

50. The of great figures contains lessons for people to learn from.

51. Our graduation party was for all of us and our families as well .

52. The English teacher had to as he became too old to stand for hours in classes.

53. Despite all attempts, no one could the network errors.

GRAMMAR

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

1. Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old one?
a) had fixed b) would fix c) fixing d) fixed

2. We had our house last year.
a) painting b) was painted c) painted d) paint

3. We need to have some work on our car, and we're looking for a good mechanic.
a) had done b) doing c) done d) did

4. We need to have our computer out for viruses.
a) checked b) had checked c) been checking d) been checked

5. I my phone repaired after I had dropped it.
a) have b) had c) will have d) would have

6. Jane will have the curtains at the dry cleaner tomorrow.
a) cleaned b) had cleaned c) been cleaning d) been cleaned

7. She had to have her phone number because she was receiving calls from a stranger.
a) was changed b) changes c) will change d) changed

8. Fatma always has her car by car wash services.
a) washed b) will wash c) would wash d) washing

9. He had his suits by the tailor.
a) make b) making c) made d) would make

10. Can I use your car? I'm having mine
a) repaired b) repair c) repairing d) to repair

11. When I was a child, I go swimming in the lake.
a) am used to b) use to c) used to d) get used to

12. I live near my school, but now I can't go on foot.
a) used to b) am used to c) use to d) will use to

13. Did you to play Dawwama when you were a child?
a) use b) use to c) uses to d) used to

14. I have few friends. Now I have too many.
a) use to b) used to c) am used to d) am used

15. In the past, people didn't travel by plane.
a) use to b) used to c) using to d) get used to

16. I think people used to their time listening to the radio.
a) spent b) spend c) spending d) have spent

29. The movie was really! I wouldn't blink my eyes! (Choose the correct word form)

- a) The movie was really enjoy! I wouldn't blink my eyes!
- b) The movie was really enjoyable! I wouldn't blink my eyes!
- c) The movie was really enjoyment! I wouldn't blink my eyes!

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.

.....

7. Your teacher asked you how you did your last research.

.....

8. A man wants to know how you could fix the defects of your computer.

.....

9. Your classmate asks you which club you intend to join.

.....

10. A friend of yours asks you to describe the new features of the new mobile phone.

.....

11. You are describing your brother's graduation party to your friend.

.....

12. A TV presenter wants you to compare recent games to games of old Kuwaitis.

.....

13. Your teachers would like to know about your father's past career and life.

.....

14. Your teacher like to know about your plans for study after graduation from High School.

.....

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

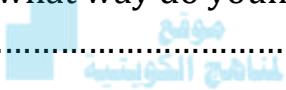
Answer the following questions:

1. Why do most people prefer restoring old buildings to building new ones?

2. How did 'Bayt Lothan ' get its name?

3. What are the creative uses of home computers?

4. In what way do young people amuse themselves nowadays?



5. What details may a biography of a person include?

6. What art lessons could one take in Bayt Lothan?

7. How does Bayt Lothan help in reviving the art in Kuwait?

8. How did people spend their leisure time in the past?

9. How have traditional pastime and leisure activities changed in modern world/Kuwait?

10- How is Bayt Lothan, an old house, serving new purposes?

11- What kind of workshops and lessons are held in Bayt Lothan?

12- How is Dr. Massouma Al-Muabarak a walking example to follow?

13- What is the difference between a biography and autobiography?

14- What were the characteristics of games in the past of Kuwait?

15- Why is it so important to keep in touch with our past?

ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING

Write on the following topic:

Some people call for the restoration of old buildings while others are totally against the idea. Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) discussing the arguments for and against restoring old buildings and showing your own opinion.

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SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following text then do as required:

The frightening outbreak of Coronavirus has become the most important topic that occupies the entire world. The virus that causes COVID-19 is spreading very easily among people. Thus, the more closely a person interacts with others, the higher the risk of COVID 19 spread will be. The World Health Organization, WHO, has developed measures for protecting workers from exposure to SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, which depend on the type of work being performed, exposure risk, and the interaction with the infected people. For all people not only workers, first of all, it is good to frequently wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Also, when soap and running water are unavailable, an alcohol-based hand rub with at least 60% alcohol can be used. Besides, it is a must to avoid touching eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands. Finally, It is important to avoid close contact with people who are sick and stay home if one feels sick.

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

What preventive measures should be taken during the COVID-19 pandemic?

READING COMPREHENSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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) Headaches Types and Treatments	b) Research About Headaches
c) Experimented Cures and Treatments	d) Dangerous and Fatal Headaches

2. The underlined word "analyse" in the 5th paragraph is closest in meaning to:

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

3. The underlined word "them" in the 1 st paragraph refers to:

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

4. One of the following statements could be understood from the 1 st paragraph:

- a) All headaches are of the same type and treatment.
- b) All headaches start in the same place but need different treatment.
- c) Headaches have various types and different treatments according to their types.
- d) Headaches, that are called migraine headaches, could only be cured by sleep.

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

- a) To inform us about various types of headaches and their treatment.
- b) To show us how migraine headaches are treated in women.
- c) To warn us against the effects of tensions at work, school or home.
- d) To advise us about the best ways to analyse our daily routines.

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

6. Why should patients realise that there is no magic cure for headaches?

.....

7. What are the symptoms of Cluster headaches?

.....

8. What should a person do if he/she has frequent headaches?

.....

9. How do doctors diagnose the various types of headaches?

.....

TRANSLATION**Translate the following sentences into good English:**

• مارس أجدادنا في الماضي أنشطة مختلفة في أوقات فراغهم مثل زيارة بعضهم ورواية القصص المتنوعة.

.....

• هذا صحيح، فقد كانت حياتهم بسيطة ومكثهم هذا من الاستماع بوقت الفراغ

.....

• السيدة معصومة المبارك هي أول وزيرة في تاريخ الكويت.

.....

• نعم ، فقد تولت حقيبة وزارة التخطيط والتنمية في سنه 2005، أيضا وزارة الصحة فيما بعد.

.....

• كان بيته لودان مكانا تتجأ اليه السفن من العواصف.

.....

• نعم وفيما بعد أصبح مركزا للفنون والإبداع.

.....

Unit 10 Introduction

"You will never know your limits unless you push yourself to them."

An extreme sport is a very dangerous and exciting sport like sky diving, mountain climbing and surfing. An extreme sport has its own advantages as well as disadvantages.

In its favor, an extreme sport helps a person to be strong, to live a healthy lifestyle and keep shape. **In addition**, extreme sport exercise will power and teach us to work as a team. There are some important skills and qualities that an extreme athlete should acquire. He should be confident, courageous, adventurous, fit, loves teamwork, patient and respects nature.

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However, an extreme sport has disadvantages. **In fact**, it is very dangerous for life. Also, extreme sports require a lot of money to travel around the world. Extreme sports require a lot of time to train life. Mountain climbers face many dangers such as extreme cold, frost bite, serious injuries, sickness, lack of food and water and lack of Oxygen. There are some safety preparations to be done before practicing these sports. People must check their equipment, take enough food and water, taking First Kit Aid, prepare the right clothes, and take Oxygen cylinders and communication devices.

A good example of extreme limit heroes is **Zed Al Refai**. He is a Kuwaiti mountaineer. His aims in climbing the seven peaks are to highlight the importance of protecting the environment in the Gulf region and to inspire other Arabs to become involved in the sport. One of Zddy's adventures is travelling to the mountains in Pakistan for noble reasons. He went there to help his fellow Muslims after a huge earthquake and to take part in reconstruction efforts. Another good example of pushing the limits is **Steve Fossett**. Steve Fossett became the first person to travel solo round the world in a hot air balloon. He used a sophisticated autopilot system controlled by a computer.

All in all, fans of extreme sports are becoming more and more every year despite its dangers. One can only hope that athletes should prepare themselves and train well before practicing extreme sport activities to minimizing the danger and taking advantage of its benefits.

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.)		7- Frost bite (n.)	ت
2- Attempt (n.)	م	8- Highlight (v.)	يُلْمِعُ
3- Dizzying (adj.)		9- Perilous (adj.)	
4- Elite (n.)	ذ	10- Reconstruction(n.)	
5- Exhaustion (n.)	إ	11- Scale (v.)	يَتَسلَقُ
6- Extreme (adj.)		12- Summit (n.)	

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

ascend \ frost bite \ attempt \ elites \ dizzying \ exhaustion \ ascend \ extreme

- 1- Aziz felt ill with
- 2- Ali failed his driving test on the first but he succeeded on the second one.
- 3- The tower rose to heights.
- 4- She believed that when she died, her soul would to heaven.
- 5- Dr. Ma'soma Al-Mubarak is one of the country's educated
- 6- We are working under pressure at the moment.
- 7- Two of her toes were amputated because of
- 8- It is easier to descend than to

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- Do you agree that Zed Al Refai's aims in climbing the seven peaks and the mountains in Pakistan were for noble reasons? Justify your answer.

.....

5- What can be learnt from expeditions of challenges?

.....

6- Why do you think some people push themselves to extreme limits?

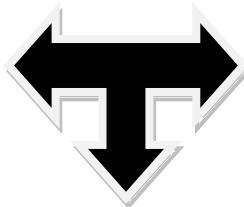
.....

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		Word	
1- afflicted (adj.)	م	9- come round (ph.v.)	ي
2- alight (v.)	ملتهب / مشتعل	10- come up (ph.v.)	(
3- arson (n.)	ال		
4- austere (adj.)	م	11-exhilarated (adj.)	م
5- come across (phv.)	ي	12- fatigued (adj.)	م
6- come away with (ph.v.)	ي	13- traverse (v.)	ي
7- come down (ph.v.)	ي	14- unconscious (adj.)	ف
8- come over (ph.v.)	ي	15- visible (adj.)	م

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

fatigued \ traversed \ afflicted \ arson \ alight \ exhilarated \ visible

- 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
- 6- They found him lying on the floor.
- 7- The lights were clearly visible.
- 8- Winter weather can leave you feeling and tired.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(austere \ came away with / came round/ come over/ came across /came up / came down)

- 1- As we were walking up the mountain, wea small camp site.
- 2- Your name never.....in the conversation.
- 3- After she fell and hit her head on the ice, it was ten minutes before she.....
- 5- I wish the price of petrol
- 6- In the end, I the first prize.
- 7-when you're next in town.
- 8- We led an..... life in the mountain.

(Past Perfect Simple & Past Perfect Continuous)**Past Simple****After****Because****as soon as****Past Perfect****Past Perfect****Past Simple****Before****When****By the time****Correct the underlined mistakes:****01. Before they came, the (buy) a present.**

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.

(Correct the verb)**02. He went to New York after he (grow) up.**

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.

(Correct the verb)**03. We (go) to bed when my father arrived.**

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.

(Correct the verb)**04. I returned home because I (forget) my keys there.**

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.

(Correct the verb)**05. The bell (ring) after we had arrived.**

a- The bell rang after we had arrived.
 b- The bell ring after we had arrived.
 c- The bell had rung after we had arrived.

(Correct the verb)

06. We had already eaten when John came home.

- a- After we had already eaten, John came home.
- b- After we already ate, John came home.
- c- We had already eaten after John came home.

07. When I got to the airport I discovered that I had forgotten my passport. (Use After)

- a- After I got to the airport I discovered that I had forgotten my passport.
- b- I got to the airport after I discovered that I had forgotten my passport.
- c- I got to the airport after I discovered I forget my passport.

09. I opened my handbag to find that I (forget) my credit card. (Correct the verb)

- a- I opened my handbag to find that I forget my credit card.
- b- I opened my handbag to find that I forgets my credit card.
- c- I opened my handbag to find that I had forgotten my credit card.

10. They shut down the factory because many people had died out of smoke. (Use Before)

- a- They shut down the factory before so many people die out of dangerous smoke.
- b- They shut down the factory before so many people dying out of dangerous smoke.
- c- Before they shut down the factory so many people had died out of dangerous smoke.

Homework

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

Do as shown between brackets:

1- I went to bed. I brushed my teeth.

(Join using: After)

- a- After I had brushed my teeth, I went to bed.
- b- I had brushed my teeth after I went to bed.
- c- After I brushed my teeth, I had gone to bed.

2- We arrived at the station. The train left the station.

(Join using: Before)

- a- We arrive the at the station before the train had left.
- b- Before we arrive the at the station, the train had left.
- c- Before we arrived the at the station, the train had left.

4- My mother finished the cake. The guests started to arrive.

(Join Using: before)

- a- My mother finished the cake before the guests started to arrive.
- b- My mother had finished the cake before the guests started to arrive.
- c- My mother finish the cake before the guests started to arrive.

5- I felt ill. I ate too many cakes.

- a- I felt ill because I had eaten too many cakes.
- b- I felt ill because I eat too many cakes.
- c- Because I felt ill, I had eaten too many cakes.



(Past Perfect Continuous had been+ V + ing)

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
- 6- It hard for several hours and the streets were very wet.
 a- had been raining b- rains c- rained d- raining
- 7- I all day, so I didn't want to go out.
 a- worked b- working c- had been working d- works
- 8- She for ten hours when I woke her.
 a- Sleep b- slept c- had been sleeping d- sleeping
- 9- They in Beijing for three years when he lost his job.
 a- had been living b- live c- lives d- living
- 10- When we met, you at that company for six months.
 a- had worked b- working c- had been working d- works

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. Most TV programmes are so boring that nobody watches them. (Use: Such.....That)

- a- They were such boring programmes that nobody watches them.
- b- They were such a boring programmes that nobody watches them.
- c- They were such boring programmes than nobody watches them.

4. 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.

6. I'm having such a wonderful time in France that I don't want to go home.

(Use: SoThat)

- a- I am having so wonderful time in France such that I don't want to go home.
- b- I am having so wonderful time in France that I don't want to go home.
- c- I am having so a wonderful time in France that I don't want to go home.

7. This test was so easy that I didn't need to check my answers. (Use: SuchThat)

- a- It was such an easy test that I didn't need to check my answers.
- b- It was such a easy test that I didn't need to check my answers.
- c- It was such a test easy that I didn't need to check my answers.

Homework

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

6- It was cold weather that nobody could go outside.

a- such

b- so

c- so many

d- much

7- The jobs in Fortaleza are good that people are not looking for jobs in other states.

a. so many

b. so few

c. so

d. such

8- The hotel has a comfortable room that I don't want to go out.

a- such

b- so

c- so many

d- much

9- It was dark that I couldn't see his face.

a- such

b- so

c- so many

d- much

10- That restaurant has a delicious food that you can't stop eating.

a- such

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c- so many

d- much

11- It is such ugly dress that she won't wear it.

a- a

b- an

c- the

d- no article

12- It was such..... crowded class that some pupils didn't find a seat.

a- a

b- an

c- the

d- no article



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 to from 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 come difficulties let me know and I will help out.

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- assist (v.)	يساعد يعين	6- entail (v.)	يستدعي / يستلزم
2- binoculars (n.)	منظار	7- feat (n.)	عمل بطولى
3- cope with (v.)	يتحمل مشقة / يتكيف مع	8- grueling (adj.)	مرهق / منهك
4- crave (adj.)	يتوق 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.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

cope with \ craved \ entails \ strong-willed

- 1- She has always excitement.
- 2- The job a lot of hard work.
- 3- She's very and if she's decided to do something, nothing will stop her.
- 4- It must be difficult for her to three small children and a job.

Translation

Translate the following into English:

1- من أهم أهداف زيد الرفاعي في صعود السبع قمم هو إلقاء الضوء على أهمية حماية البيئة في منطقة الخليج.

.....

.....

2- يجب أن تأخذ كافة الاحتياطات الازمة قبل القيام برياضات خارقة للعادة مثل علبة اسعافات أولية و جهاز لاسلكي.

.....

.....

3- من الضروري أن تستعد بشكل مناسب إن كنت ترغب بالقيام بمعامرة خطرة كمتسلق الجبال مثلاً.

.....

.....

4- لكي تكون مغامرا ناجحا يجب أن تكون لائناً جسدياً وذهنياً.

.....

.....

6- هناك العديد من المهارات الهامة التي يجب توفرها في شخصية المغامر كالشجاعة والمهارات الفردية المختلفة.

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

8- يعتبر ستيف فوسيت أول من يسافر منفرداً حول العالم بالمنطاد.



9- يمارس بعض الناس الرياضات بالغة الخطورة من أجل الشهرة والمال وليثبتوا أنهم أبطال.

Composition

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:

.....

Body 1:

.....

Body 2:

.....

Conclusion:

.....

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

1. Zed Al Refai was able to the highest peak in the Alps.
a) highlight b) assist c) ascend d) crave

2. We couldn't get anywhere in our to convince my friend not to travel abroad.
a) attempt b) summit c) elite d) arson

3. Some mountain climbers reach some heights and lose concentration.
a) unconscious b) dizzying c) alight d) austere

4. A surgeon from the will perform a complex and critical surgery.
a) attempt b) summit c) elite d) arson

5. He had complained of after his tough schedule over the past week.
a) exhaustion b) feat c) mountaineer d) arson

6. Under weather, the mountain climbers were obliged to cancel their expedition.
a) extreme b) dizzying c) alight d) visible

7. If any white dots appear in your hands or feet, it's the first sign of
a) attempt b) frost-bite c) mountaineer d) arson

8. Some studies issues that need urgent attention and solutions.
a) highlight b) traverse c) ascend d) crave

9. How did you expect us to go on such a/an expedition?
a) perilous b) dizzying c) alight d) visible

10. The of the road began immediately after the storm had destroyed it.
a) summit b) reconstruction c) mountaineer d) elite

11. Many people don't think it is dangerous to the highest mountains.
a) scale b) entail c) highlight d) crave

12. Heavy clouds had gathered over the of Mount Everest.
a) attempt b) reconstruction c) mountaineer d) summit

13. My friend is with loss of appetite after having a fast-food meal.
a) afflicted b) extreme c) perilous d) visible

14. The heavy fire in the building was kept all night.
a) austere b) extreme c) alight d) fatigued

15. Ten classrooms were burnt in the attack, and three firefighters were injured.
a) attempt b) feat c) mountaineer d) arson

16. The explorers managed to complete their expedition in spite of the weather.
a) fatigued b) dizzying c) alight d) austere

17. We've just an old friend. We haven't seen him for ages.
a) come round b) come across c) come down d) come up

18. It was a disappointing display, and we were fortunate to a point.
a) come over b) come across c) come down d) come away with

19. House prices have in recent months because of COVID-19.

a) come round b) come across c) come down d) come away with

20. When I was young, my cousin used to to our house.

a) come over b) come across c) come down d) come round

21. My sister's husband hasn't yet after the operation.

a) come down b) come across c) come round d) come away with

22. Never expect him to with a brilliant idea.

a) come over b) come across c) come down d) come up

23. I felt after a wonderful morning of skiing.

a) extreme b) exhilarated c) alight d) austere

24. The travellers fell asleep after their cross-continent journey.

a) fatigued b) extreme c) alight d) austere

25. International trade routes the seas, connecting all continents.

a) scale b) traverse c) highlight d) crave

26. When I got up this morning, the moon was still in the sky.

a) extreme b) fatigued c) visible d) austere

27. I would like you to me with my gardening as I'm not that good at it.

a) scale b) assist c) highlight d) crave

28. He focused his to see far-away things more clearly.

a) attempts b) feats c) mountaineers d) binoculars

29. She's struggling to the heavy workload with the new job.

a) cope with b) come round c) come down d) come away with

30. I having dinner in one of the Mediterranean restaurants.

a) scale b) traverse c) ascend d) crave

31. The lava coming out of the volcano will begin to the city in six hours.

a) engulf b) entail c) highlight d) crave

32. The new project will a lot of work to submit it on time.

a) engulf b) traverse c) entail d) crave

33. Volunteers showed an amazing by saving many lives during the war.

a) attempt b) feat c) mountaineer d) summit

34. He had complained of exhaustion after his schedule over the past week.

a) gruelling b) fatigued c) visible d) austere

35. The broke his leg while climbing a cliff and was hospitalized for a month.

a) attempt b) feat c) mountaineer d) summit

36. She's a/an student. She decided to study abroad despite her financial problems.

a) extreme b) strong-willed c) fatigued d) unconscious

37. Her flight has just on the arrivals board.

a) come round b) come over c) come across d) come up

38. My friend had been for three days after the accident.
a) unconscious **b) alight** **c) visible** **d) extreme**

39. I have struggled under difficulties for a long time.
a) exhilarated **b) alight** **c) visible** **d) extreme**

40. The museum has reopened after nearly two years of
a) attempt **b) summit** **c) reconstruction** **d) elite**

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

(come away with - mountaineers - cope with - perilous - alight - feats)

41. Many people find it hard to change; they prefer familiarity.
42. Experienced know that anything can happen on a mountain.
43. The country roads are quite We have to drive carefully.
44. Any kind of open fire needs enough amount of fuel to keep it
45. People who have taken similar tests have varying results.

(assist - fatigued - austere - elite - crave - exhaustion)

46. My parents always my sister with her homework.
47. Some workers felt great after long hours of heavy work.
48. Our government took economic measures to stop inflation.
49. My friends and I always to eat homemade meals.
50. The player looked after hard preparation for the competition.

GRAMMAR

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

1. I had to have a break. I for so long.
a) am driving **b) have driven** **c) had been driving** **d) drive**

2. Before we parked our car, we the ticket.
a) collect **b) have collected** **c) had collected** **d) are collecting**

3. The roads were blocked in the morning. It all night.
a) had been raining **b) rained** **c) rains** **d) is raining**

4. They got to the beach after they for hours.
a) walked **b) have walked** **c) had been walking** **d) walk**

5. It was a wonderful expedition that I will never forget it.
a) so **b) very** **c) too** **d) such**

6. When we moved to the new town, our neighbours there for ages.
a) had been living **b) have lived** **c) live** **d) lived**

7. We the contract before the meeting ended.
a) had signed **b) have signed** **c) sign** **d) signed**

8. My cousin couldn't read the map because he his glasses at home.
a) was leaving **b) left** **c) had been leaving** **d) had left**

9. By the time we got to the theatre, the play had already
a) started **b) been starting** **c) has started** **d) starting**

10. When I got to her birthday party, my friends somewhere else.
 a) had gone b) have gone c) are going d) go

11. When we arrived at the cinema, the film
 a) starts b) had started c) starts d) has started

12. Mountaineers were fatigued because they for two days.
 a) climb b) have climbed c) climbed d) had been climbing

13. I felt ill because I six cups of coffee.
 a) have drunk b) had drunk c) drink d) have been drinking

14. Before my last exam, I all day, so I was tired.
 a) study b) had studied c) had been studying d) have been studying

B- From a, b and c, choose the correct answer as required between brackets:

15. The restaurant **was** expensive. I decided **not** to go there anymore. (Use: so....that)
 a. The restaurant so was expensive that I decided not to go there anymore.
 b. The restaurant was so expensive that I decided not to go there anymore.
 c. So the restaurant was expensive that I decided not to go there anymore.

16. When I arrived at the airport, I (Complete the sentence)
 a. I realised I have forgot my passport.
 b. I realised I forget my passport.
 c. I realised I had forgotten my passport.

17. My sister (study) English for three years when she took the exam. (Correct)
 a. My sister is studying English for three years when she took the exam.
 b. My sister had been studying English for three years when she took the exam.
 c. My sister will be studying English for three years when she took the exam.

18. On her first flight, she was nervous because she had never (travel) before. (Correct)
 a. On her first flight, she was nervous because she had never travelled before.
 b. On her first flight, she was nervous because she never travels before.
 c. On her first flight, she was nervous because she is never travelling before.

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your friend asks you about the qualities needed to be a mountaineer.

2. Your brother wants to know one of the difficulties that sportsmen face during competitions.

3. Some people think that mountain climbing is a dangerous sport.

4. You discussed with your classmates the preparations for the camping.

5. Your English teacher wants to know the reason behind changing the school.

6. You want to camp in the desert, but your parents refuse the idea.

7. One of your friends does not know where he has to carry on his study.

8. Your cousin wants to watch a film after a long day of work.

9. Your brother wants to know why some people push themselves to extreme limits.

10. There's a heavy rain and your friend wants to go back home.

11. Your teacher asks you about how to prepare yourself for an expedition.

12. Your classmates ask you about the difficulties you may face while climbing a mountain.

13. A friend of yours wants to start an extreme sport.

14. Your sister thinks that climbing mountains is a very perilous sport.
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15. Your uncle wants to know your opinion about studying abroad.

16. A friend of yours says that climbing Mount Everest is an easy task.

17. Your cousin falls and injures himself after trying to climb a wall.

18. You want to join an expedition and need to persuade your father.

19. Someone says that extreme sports are more enjoyable than other sports.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1. What are the climbers' aims in climbing the seven mountains?

2. What qualities should a person have to survive expeditions or mountain climbing?

3. Mention some difficulties a person might face during expeditions?

4. What kind of preparations do people have to make before going on expeditions?

5. What equipment should we have when we go camping in the desert?

6. Risky adventures might have advantages such as:

9. What are the necessary qualities to survive perilous situations?

10. What are the most probable problems that may face someone climbing a high mountain?

11. Why do some Arab sportsmen push themselves to extreme limits?

12. How can you prepare for an expedition?

13. What safety measures should people take when they practise extreme sports?



EXPOSITORY WRITING

Write on the following topic:

"You only know yourself when you go beyond your limits." Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) showing the reasons behind trying to push oneself to extreme limits & the consequences of taking such risks.

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?

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

a) animals	b) plants	c) astronauts	d) spaceships
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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:

a) The Sun is a very big star.	b) During the night, the Earth faces the Sun.
c) Both the Sun and the Moon create the tides.	d) The burning gases from the Sun cool the Earth.

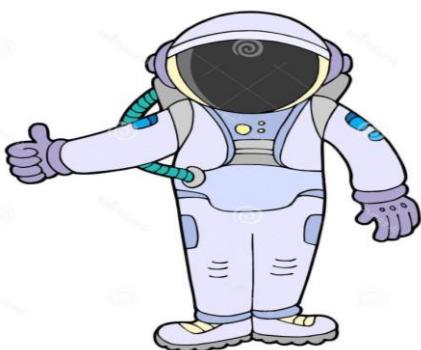
B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6. Why can't people visit the Moon without special suits?

7. How could the writer explain the phenomenon of having light and dark on Earth?

8. How long does it take to walk around the Earth?

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

Unit 11 Introduction

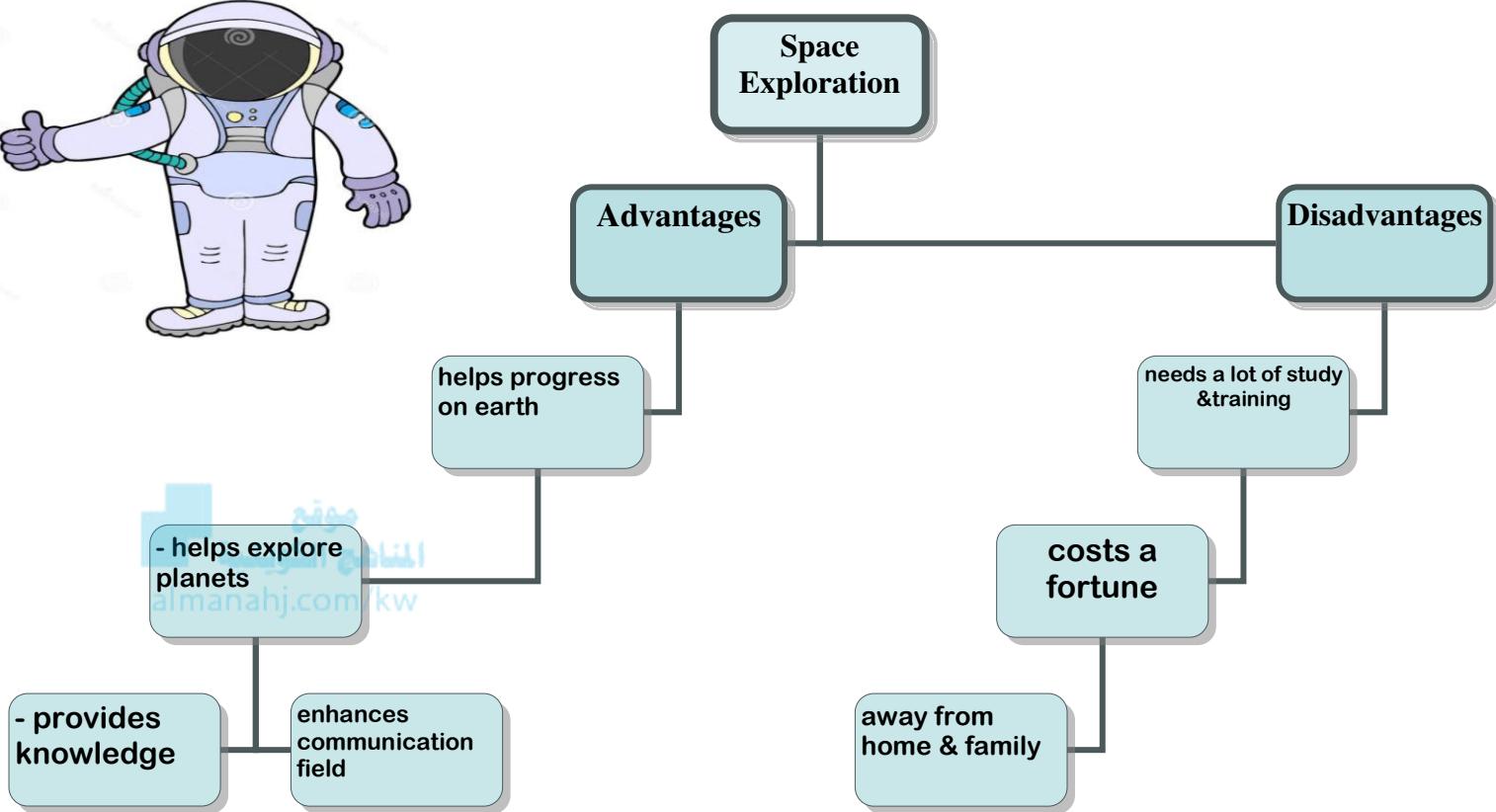
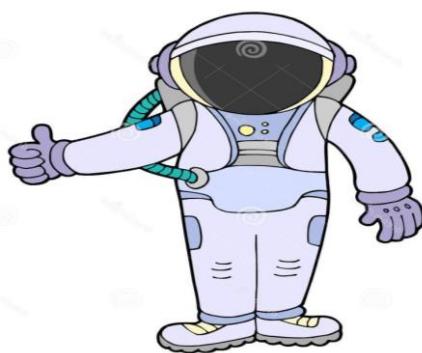
We need to know about The Outer Space because we are trying to find out how life evolved on our planet and whether there is life on any other planets in our universe. Scientists are developing more and more fascinating machines and satellites to do the job. They do their best to understand the world around us and provide people with knowledge about space. Their work on space provides more chances for more scientific advances.

There are a lot of examples of the effect of space technology on human lives on the Earth. The first example is the Aircraft Technology. Space Technology has made aircraft lighter, faster and more economical. The plane engines have become quieter and have lowered fuel consumption and emissions. The second example is The Wireless technology. The wireless technology was first developed to solve the communication problems between the Earth and space. Because of space technology it is now used in medicine to monitor heart activity. There are a lot of benefits we could get from space technology such as Satellite Television, Weather forecasting, GPS systems, Mobile phones, Air-conditioning units, all these inventions are called "**spin-offs**."

Astronauts wear special suits to protect them keep. It supplies them with air and food. It has a cooling system, a waste disposal and specialized communication tools. Despite this, the astronaut faces many risks in his work field. The shortage of air is the first problem that's why he needs oxygen cylinder. Another difficulty he might face is health problems such as thin bones. Unexpected fault in the shuttle or explosion might cause tragic end. Astronauts can do some activities in the free time on space. They can take pictures of earth. They can also contact their families on earth. Some of them like working out. Being an astronaut is not an easy task. It needs a lot of study. Furthermore, it costs a fortune.

A new trend in the field of tourism is space tourism. Actually it has its own advantages and disadvantages. As for the advantages, we come to enjoy our universe and become part of new discoveries. On the other hand, space travel is extremely expensive, requires huge amount of energy and is very dangerous.

As a matter of fact, the **Earth is conducive to human's habitation because of its** suitable temperature, Its gravity, The availability of water and the existence of living creatures (plants / animals).

Unit 11 The Final Frontier**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.)	بغضن \ 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.)	يوقر / يبجل
4- detriment (n.)	أذى/ ضرر	11- revolve around (v.)	يدور حول
5- execute (v.)	ينجز \ ينفذ	12- sentient (adj.)	مرهف / حساس
6- frontier (n.)	أفق	13- universe (n.)	الكون
7- intrepid (adj.)	جريء / باسل \ شجاع		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

awe-inspiring \ abhorrent \ intrepid \ mission \ orbit \ 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.
- 6- Russia sent a to study the space.
- 7- On this mission the Shuttle will the Earth at a height of several hundred miles.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

detriment \ executed \ revolves \ frontier \ universe \ sentient

- 1- Early astronomers thought that our planet was the centre of the
- 2- The whole play was with great precision.
- 3- The conversation around childcare problems.
- 4- Are you sure that I can follow this diet without to my health?
- 5- A being is capable of experiencing things through its senses.
- 6- They lived in a town close to the

Set Book Questions Unit 11 Lessons 1&2

1- Why are scientists desperate to know more about space?

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.....
.....

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.

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

4- Are you for or against space exploration? Give reasons.

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

5- What is the importance of space stations / space explorations?

.....

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.....

6- Space travel has its own pros & cons. Discuss

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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.)	ينتفحص / 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?

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.....

2- There are some similarities and some other differences between the earth and Venus. Show How?

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

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4- Why has Venus been given the epithets " the morning star "and" the evening star "?

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.....

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

.....

.....

.....

6- 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.)		11- wane (v.)	يتضاءل / يضمحل
6- on board (n.)	على متن طائرة سفينة ... الخ		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

astronomical \ roughly \ conducive \ Solar System \ exceptionally \ superb

- 1- Messi scored a goal at the end of the first half.
- 2- The police dealt with the protesters
- 3- “The” is the sun and the group of planets which move around it.
- 4- Ronaldo is an talented footballer.
- 5- The calmness in our home is to reading.
- 6- The telescope is one of the most important devices.

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?

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.....
.....

2 - Islamic civilization has played a major role in astronomical science. Explain.

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.....
.....

3- The continual involvement of Muslims in Space is evident in Kuwait. How?

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

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.

6- **Could Jenny lock the door?** **(Passive)**
 a- Could the door locked by Jenny?
 b- Could the door be locked by Jenny?
 c- Could the door lock by Jenny?

Homework**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

6. Either I or Jack investigated the situation already.
a- has b- have c- having d- are having

Unit 11 The Final Frontier Lessons 7&8

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- abnormal (adj.)	غیر 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.)	م	12- spin-off (n.)	مختبرات فضائية ذات منفعة على الارض
6- economical (adj.)	اً	13- take for granted (exp.)	من المسلم به
7- emission (n.)	إِرْبَاع	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.

dual \ taken for granted \ specifically \ durable \ emissions

- 1- The new factory sends out carbon dioxide
- 2- This room has a purpose, serving as both a study and a dining room.
- 3- The prophets' sayings must be
- 4- These jeans are designed for kids.
- 5- This T-shirt is long lasting, it is made of materials.

GPS / monitor / data / spin-off / economical / trainers

- 1- The invention of the makes it easier to know the locations.
- 2- They didn't have any in my size.
- 3- She still needs to analyse the
- 4- One unexpected of the course was the forming of some really close friendships.
- 5- You must the old man's illness.
- 6- My new car is of fuel.

1- There are some examples of the effect of space technology on human lives on Earth. Mention two. (How has space technology helped humans in their daily life?)

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.....

2- How has space technology affect aircraft technology (assist flight industry)?

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

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.....

Translation

☒ **Translate the following into English:**

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

.....

.....

.....

2- إن نقص الطعام والهواء والتعرض لدرجات حرارة مختلفة من أكثر المشاكل التي تواجه رواد الفضاء.

.....

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

.....

4- الكثير من كواكب المجموعة الشمسية ينقصها الاوكسجين في غلافها الجوي.

.....

.....

.....

5- ساعدت تكنولوجيا الفضاء على جعل الطائرات أخف وزنا و أكثر سرعة و اقتصادية.

.....

.....

.....

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:

.....

Body 1:

Body 2: almanahj.com/kw

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

Conclusion:

.....

 **Write your topic here**

.....

Write your topic here

Reading Comprehension (110 marks)

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

We must save water. Water is a precious resource on Planet Earth that all life forms need for their survival. Plants, trees and all forms of vegetation too need water to live. Human beings and all terrestrial life forms need water to drink. If clean water is not available to drink all life forms can die.

If we are unable to provide water for vegetation on the planet, we will also lose our food. Agriculture is based on water, and so in the absence of sufficient water we may lose the food we need to eat to stay live. We need water to cook food. Water is also needed by us for maintaining personal hygiene. We need water for keeping our homes and surroundings clean. Water is also used by various industries.

Water is not an unlimited resource. If water is wasted it is lost. Usable water must be used judiciously. The water in seas and oceans is not usable due to its salinity. Drinking water, for instance, must be used judiciously by man. The water that is available for man's use for his various needs must not be wasted. People must be sensitized on this issue. We must try to reduce wastage of water, and water must also, to the extent possible, be recycled through the use of appropriate technology and used creatively. For instance, recycled water can be used for watering gardens in homes and public parks.

By contaminating and polluting water bodies we create terrible environmental and ecological hazards. Water pollution is a matter of grave concern. When we dump plastics as also chemicals and synthetics into water bodies like lakes and rivers, the water that is used by us and other terrestrial life forms for drinking purposes becomes unfit for consumption. The dirty water is then to be treated and supplied to humans for their domestic use.

Animals, however, drink the water as it is and can perish. Besides, the aquatic creatures that live in the contaminated water bodies also suffer from diseases and perish. It is therefore important to keep the water bodies uncontaminated.

A) From a, b, c and d choose the right answer: (5 X10 = 50)**1- The suitable title for this passage is**

a) polluting water	b) saving water
c) water consumption	d) water distillation

2- The underlined pronoun their in the fourth paragraph refers to.....

a) humans	b) bodies	c) synthetics	d) purposes
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3- According to the passage, the underlined word “perish” in the last Paragraph means:

a) infection	b) death	c) consumption	d) poison
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4- Polluting water bodies is an environmental disaster and leads to

a) maintaining personal hygiene.	b) reducing wastage of water
c) environmental and ecological hazards.	d) vegetation on the planet

5- According to the passage, all the following statements are false Except :

- a- Water is needed for maintaining personal hygiene.
- b- It is unimportant to keep the water bodies uncontaminated.
- c- Water is an unlimited resource,
- d- There is no need to recycle water

C) Answer the following questions with reference to the passage : (4 x 15 = 60)

5- What might happen if we were unable to afford water for vegetation?

.....

6- Why shouldn't animals drink dirty water?

.....

7- How can we keep water for the future?

.....

8- Why is water pollution a matter of grave concern?

.....

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VII- Summary Making (60 Marks)**Read the following passage, then do as required :**

Education is the most powerful weapon which we can use to change the world. Educating is when someone is instructed to improve their mind or character. Additionally, education is essential for every one in which we can enlarge our knowledge over the world. Children have the right to be educated, educating children give them opportunity to have better future and also educating children help to reduce crimes. Therefore, for this reason I agree that children should be educated to benefit themselves, families and nation as a whole. The future of a child is in his or her hand today. A child future depends mostly on his or her educational background. Children should be well educated to have a good qualification in order to gain more income to benefit them in the future. For instance, getting a good job and supporting the family.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in an answer to the following question: (4X15 = 60 Marks)

Why is education important for children?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

GRAMMAR

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

1. You can submit your homework assignment today or tomorrow.
a) either b) both c) neither d) whether
2. We saw two different cars, but my mother liked the white nor the blue.
a) both b) either c) neither d) not only
3. my brother and my sister will study abroad next year.
a) Both b) Either c) Neither d) Nor
4. my uncle nor my father prefers watching football matches in the stadium.
a) Neither b) Either c) Both d) And
5. my grandfather and my grandmother enjoy watching Kuwaiti serials.
a) Neither b) Both c) Either d) Hardly
6. Unfortunately, the red dress nor blue dress is my size.
a) either b) both c) neither d) not only
7. My brother is forgetful, so he hangs his keys on the hook or keeps a copy with me.
a) either b) neither c) both d) scarcely
8. my cousin nor my brother knows the way to the restaurant, so I'll be the one to show them the way.
a) Either b) Both c) Neither d) No sooner
9. Omar is ill as he went out without wearing a coat or a scarf in the freezing weather.
a) either b) both c) neither d) whether
10. Tomorrow, at 3 p.m., I the housework, so don't call me. please.
a) will be doing b) will have done c) will be done d) will have be done
11. If you have a digital camera, so many pictures during our family gathering.
a) can take b) should take c) can be taken d) may take
12. Foreign languages in our schools because they're so beneficial.
a) should be taught b) can teach c) must teach d) will teach
13. My final project next week.
a) will submit b) submit c) has to be submitted d) is going to submit
14. The report in neat handwriting. Especially if you want a high mark.
a) written b) write c) should write d) should be written
15. The job interview will be so difficult that all the questions
a) should rehearse b) will rehearse c) can rehearse d) should be rehearsed
16. All the exam instructions read carefully before starting to answer them.
a) have to be b) has to be c) can't be d) shouldn't be
17. You can't simply hire anyone to build your home. It by an excellent architect.
a) has built b) has to be built c) building d) has been building
18. I don't like eating any frozen food. I believe that it fresh.
a) must be eaten b) would eat c) should eat d) must eat

19. For the art project to be successful, it with the right materials.
 a) should make b) can make c) will make d) should be made

20. The teacher won't accept the reports after the due date. They early and sent on time.
 a) have to be done b) can do c) have to do d) has to be done

21. My friend is not allowed to buy two dresses. She has to choose the black or the white.
 a) both b) either c) neither d) whether

22. This restaurant is famous for serving Japanese and Indian cuisines.
 a) either b) neither c) both d) nor

23. The essay by the students themselves, so they should avoid plagiarism.
 a) should write b) will write c) are written d) should be written

24. By the end of the week, we will have our final revision.
 a) finished b) finishing c) been finished d) finish

25. If he sets his mind to a goal, he it.
 a) would achieve b) achieve c) would have achieved d) will achieve

26. We won't be on time, if we immediately.
 a) didn't leave b) doesn't leave c) don't leave d) hadn't left

B- From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

27. The boss wasn't in the office. The secretary wasn't in the office, either. (Neither...nor)
 a) Neither the boss nor the secretary was in the office.
 b) Neither the boss nor the secretary were in the office.
 c) Neither the boss nor the secretary is in the office.

28. You have to pay the bill before leaving the restaurant. (Passive)
 a) The bill have to be paid before leaving the restaurant.
 b) The bill has to be paid before leaving the restaurant.
 c) The bill has paid before leaving the restaurant.

29. You are late. You can take the bus. You can take a taxi. (Either ... or)
 a) You are late. You can take either the bus nor take a taxi.
 b) You are late. You either can take the bus and you can take a taxi.
 c) You are late. You can take either the bus or a taxi.

30. The doctor could not save the patient because he bled for a long time. (Passive)
 a) The patient cannot be saved because he bled for a long time.
 b) The patient was not saved because he bled for a long time.
 c) The patient could not be saved because he bled for a long time.

31. The audience were not satisfied with the football players' performance. (Begin with: None)
 a) None of the audience was satisfied with the football players' performance.
 b) None of the audience are satisfied with the football players' performance.
 c) None of the audience has been satisfied with the football players' performance.

32. If I'm not busy tomorrow, I (give) you a hand. (Correct the verb)
 a) If I'm not busy tomorrow, I would have given you a hand.
 b) If I'm not busy tomorrow, I will give you a hand.
 c) If I'm not busy tomorrow, I would give you a hand

Unit 12 Introduction

A child prodigy is a child who is talented at a very young age. A child prodigy is a child, usually of 12 or younger. He or she shows an adult level of ability, in an adult area, such as science, art, music, chess, and math, gaining a Master's degree and PhD at an early age, playing difficult memory games, writing books, and so on.

The question is; "are there advantages to being a child prodigy?" The answer is a strong **Yes**. A child prodigy generally learns a whole lot faster than other kids, reaches a higher standard of achievement much more quickly, and can, in the best cases, outmatch an adult in their chosen discipline, while still a child.

On the other hand, there are some disadvantages. Some educational systems are inflexible and refuse to accommodate them. Teachers fail to understand them. Other kids can ignore them. The media can misunderstand them, too. There are many problems, **therefore**, which can befall a child prodigy and frustrate his natural ability.

Child prodigies should be nurtured in order not to lose their uniqueness. The parents can discover and encourage their child's talent. We can encourage them to take training courses. A child prodigy should never be treated as a special case in order to develop normally, not to be stamped.

There are some names of Kuwaiti talented inventors that received awards from the Geneva. Ahmed AL-Hashash invented an airbag for Motorcycle bikers. Sadeq Al-Qassem invented a Light Indicator System (LIS). Abdullah AL-Yateem invented an electrochemical reactor. Kuwait has a great role in creating intelligent inventors. It always nurtures their talents at a very young age, provides training and supports them financially. The government encourages these inventors by holding competitions, giving special awards, building centers and funding their projects.

All in all, being talented is a gift. With commitment, strong will, patience and some support, this talent can flourish into a great thing.

Who is a child prodigy?

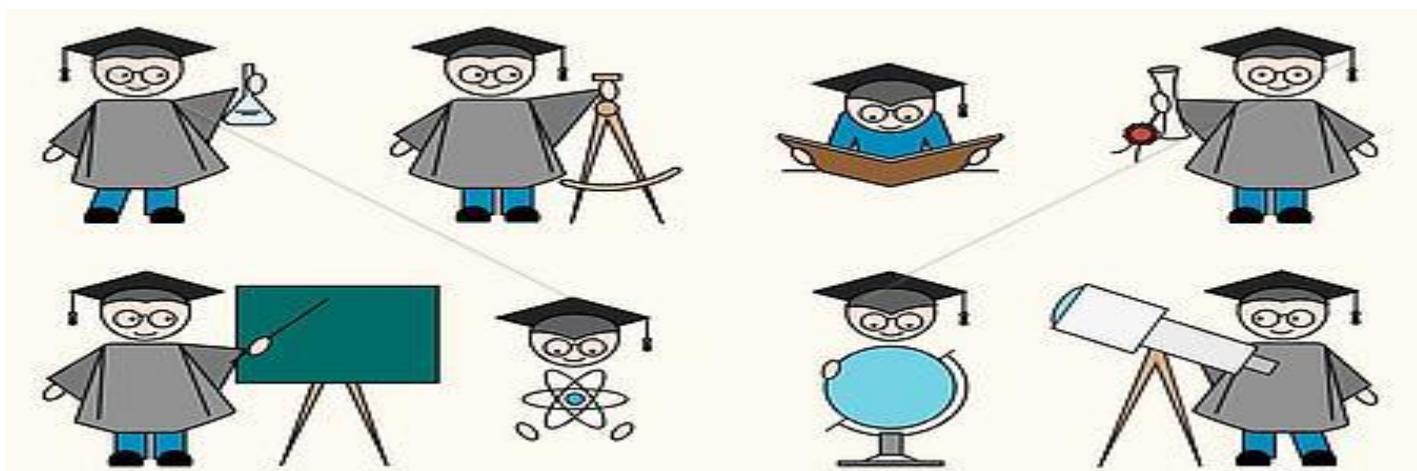
- A talented child at a very young age usually of 12 or younger and shows an adult level of ability.

**Child prodigy****Advantages**

- learning faster than other kids
- reaching a higher standard of achievement quickly
- Outmatching adults while still a child.
- gaining respect from others
- being the center of attention
- gaining confidence

Disadvantages

- being misunderstood by people or teachers
- getting ignored by other kids
- being followed by media
- not enjoying their childhood



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 / عبقريه 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.)	يتجول
7- MSc (abbrev.) Master of Sciences	ماجستير في العلوم	15- virtuoso (n.)	شخص ذو اذواق للفن والموسيقي / موهوب / فنان
8- outstanding (adj.)	بارز - ممتاز		

Fill in the spaces with suitable words from the list:

toured / abstract /audience/randomly/genius/digits

- 1-It is hard to think about concepts like truth and beauty.
- 2-This machine is very modern and works on
- 3- From the age of three, she showed signs ofat music.
- 4-The books were arranged on the shelves. They need to be put in order.
- 5- He was speaking to an..... of students.
- 6-A few years ago, they..... the country in a road show.

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 ain 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**

Fill in the spaces with suitable words from the list:

arbitrarily / outstanding / tour / MSc / talents/ prodigy

- 1- After graduation and getting, he started working in a scientific firm.
- 2- He is a child.....He has exceptional qualities at Maths.
- 3- These books areput on the shelf. They must be arranged.
- 4- My sister is a girl of many
- 5- Messi proved to be a / anfootballer since his early age.

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?)

.....

.....

4. A child prodigy should be treated as a special case. Do you agree? Why?

.....

.....

Unit 12 Geniuses Lesson 3

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1- acquire (v.)	يكتسب	6- medallist (n.)	الحاائز على ميدالية
2- attire (n.)	ملابس / رداء فاخر	7- reactor (n.)	مفاعل
3- deputy (n.)	وكيل / مندوب \ نائب	8- sewage (n.)	مياه الصرف الصحي
4- electrochemical (n.)	الكتروكيميائي	9- sponsor (n.)	الراعي 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.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

electrochemical / medalist / reactor / sponsor / unprecedented

- 1- There is a plan to build a newat the nuclear power plant.
- 2- The internet is now an important andway for communication.
- 3- Adnan, the famous tennis player is an Olympic
- 4- Can't you see thismachine? It can convert the power of water into energy.
- 5- He is thewho provides the staff with all their needs.

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?

.....

.....

3- In your opinion, how can the government encourage people to be creative?

.....

.....

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/ باسراف	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

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

agonise / extravagantly / high-living / jockeys

1. In the middle ages, some people used to work as near the castle of the king.

2- The majority of European people enjoy freedom, justice andstandard.

3- Islam states that spending moneyisn't a logical justification for wealthy people.

4- He shouldn't that much. Worry will kill him.

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)

¤Complete the following sentences using the right preposition:

of / on / at/ with / in / throughout

1-A child prodigy is a child who has **talent**a very early age.

2-My friend can do some calculations his **head**.

3-He shows this skill when he is **dealing**numbers.

4-The winning entry will be the first correct answer drawn**random**.

5- He could **play** new pieces of musica variety of instruments very quickly.

6-The school has been repainted

Homework

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

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**

6. The train now at Platform 3, is the 4.20 to Paddington

a- arrive **b- arrived** **c- arriving** **d- was arriving**



Using as + adjective + as

As + adjective + as is used compare people, places, events or things, when there is no difference. It is used to compare things that are of similar proportion.

Example Sentences:

Samuel is **as** intelligent **as** Mark.

My father just **as** handsome **as** his son.

My hair is not quite **as** fair **as** my sister's hair.

The weather this winter is **as** bad **as** last year.

He is **as** tall **as** his sister.

Mark is **as** optimistic **as** Samuel.

Homework

☛ **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

5- She's **not** singing as loudly she can.
a- so b- much c- so as to d- as

6- They didn't play as as they usually do.
a- better b- well c- best d- good

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.

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.

5- Unless you had suggested it, I wouldn't have phoned him.

(Use: If)

a- If you had suggested it, I wouldn't have phoned him.

b- If you didn't suggest it, I wouldn't have phoned him.

c- If you hadn't suggested it, I wouldn't have phoned him.

Choose the right answer:

1-(If – Unless- Whether) it doesn't rain tomorrow, I'll water my garden.

2-(If – Unless- Whether) he came early, we wouldn't be worried

3-(If – Unless- Whether) I hadn't eaten breakfast, I would have got hungry during the class

4- (If – Unless- Whether) you work much harder, you won't pass the exam.

5- (If – Unless- Whether) she doesn't apologise to me, I'll never speak to her again.

Gramar: Study the following 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 - متلقى
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

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(non- invasive \ recipient \ researcher \ genetics \ accolade \ molecular \ gifted)

- 1- They arranged an \ afor. Ali because of being the first one to reach the summit of mount Everest.
- 2- They treated him in a way. No need for a surgery.
- 3- Theis the one who does researches about new things.
- 4-is the he study of heredity and the variation of inherited characteristics.
- 5- He is a good.....He understands new concepts very quickly.
- 6- She is agirl and got many awards in many events.
- 7- “..... weight is the sum of all the atoms in a molecule”

Unit 12 Lessons 7&8 Set Book Questions

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

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2- What can a genius be awarded for?

Focus On IV

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

Translation

Translate the following into English:

1- الطفل المعجزة هو الطفل الذي يستطيعه القيام بمهارة صعبة في سن مبكر.

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:

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

Body 1:

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Body 2:

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

Conclusion:

The Topic

The Topic

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

1. Our teacher has designed a useful online to exchange ideas and points of view.
a. sponsor **b. reactor** **c. forum** **d. eternity**
2. All the holiday resorts were priced. We couldn't afford them.
a. extravagantly **b. arbitrarily** **c. randomly** **d. densely**
3. The famous actor all the false rumours that were spread about him.
a. agonised **b. repudiated** **c. acquired** **d. traversed**
4. Using recycled water from an air conditioner to water the plants is a/an idea.
a. aligned **b. precocious** **c. unprecedented** **d. molecular**
5. The members of the team were chosen to play for the championship.
a. arbitrarily **b. seamlessly** **c. extravagantly** **d. densely**
6. No evidence to support the has ever been presented in court.
a. season **b. nomination** **c. accolade** **d. accusation**
7. My uncle is used to , but he never forgets to help the poor.
a. attire **b. prodigy** **c. high-living** **d. digit**
8. My daughter was a gold at the University basketball competition in 2019.
a. audience **b. medallist** **c. researcher** **d. reactor**
9. tumour is one of the worst types that surgeons are trying to cure nowadays.
a. Eternity **b. Accolade** **c. Recipient** **d. Bladder**
10. We were keen to learn about DNA, which is one of the merits of
a. forum **b. season** **c. genetics** **d. accusation**
11. The fell off the horseback, and he was rushed to the hospital immediately.
a. attire **b. audience** **c. reactor** **d. jockey**
12. Although he was a , he had to work hard to earn his living.
a. digit **b. genius** **c. season** **d. bladder**
13. People were chosen for the interview. There was no specific choice.
a. extravagantly **b. randomly** **c. customarily** **d. frequently**
14. My brother was a/an engineer who participated in building the new city.
a. non-invasive **b. aligned** **c. outstanding** **d. abstract**
15. A new type of cell battery will be sold in the market soon.
a. abstract **b. electrochemical** **c. precocious** **d. non-invasive**
16. Mozart was a child He had a great natural ability in musical skills.
a. reactor **b. digit** **c. forum** **d. prodigy**
17. The child is as he shows an extraordinary talent in solving Math problems.
a. aligned **b. precocious** **c. electrochemical** **d. abstract**
18. Untreated is being pumped into the sea causing water pollution.
a. attire **b. reactor** **c. sewage** **d. deputy**
19. It is difficult for children under the age of five to understand words.
a. electrochemical **b. abstract** **c. outstanding** **d. precocious**

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

(researchers / outstanding/ aligned / digits/ repudiated/ toured)

36. He was careful with making the shelf with the top of the cupboard.
37. The judge the accusation as there was no proof against the accused.
38. My project about environmental issues was so that everyone liked it.
39. Finding cures for fatal diseases is one of the challenges facing medical
40. Your password should contain a mixture of not less than four letters and four

(non-invasive/ recipient/ acquire/ molecular/ eternity / agonise)

41. Scientists are still learning new things about biology.

42. If the does not pick up the parcel, it will be returned to its sender.

43. Adults must behave well so young people can the good habits easily.

44. I waited for the results of the interview for what seemed like a/an

45. Modern technology has enabled surgeons to carry out operations.

GRAMMAR

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

16. The device, broke down last week, is working again now.
 a. who b. where c. when d. which

17. My son can play music different instruments. His music teacher is proud of him.
 a. from b. for c. on d. in

18. The school provided all the students new books and notes.
 a. for b. on c. at d. with

19. We stayed at the hotel my friends had recommended.
 a. where b. who c. which d. when

20. 2014, Kuwait hosted the international forum for humanitarian action.
 a. By b. At c. In d. On

21. The manager was impressed with the efficiency of the employees the company.
 a. in b. for c. with d. about

22. The psychologist conducted a survey about sleeping habits important results.
 a. reaches ~~manahij~~ b. reaching c. reached d. reach

23. My doctor has a 17-year-old son ambition is to be a photographer.
 a. where b. that c. which d. whose

24. Some good progress by my brother lately.
 a. has been made b. will be made c. has made d. had made

25. My classmate gave an excellent presentation which was climate change.
 a. over b. around c. under d. about

26. All the villagers were the use of chemical substances as they destroy their crops.
 a. against b. for c. with d. from

27. His promotion in the company is due to his ability to work pressure.
 a. over b. for c. from d. under

B- From a, b and c, choose the correct answer as required:

28. China is an Asian country. Its population has increased dramatically. (Use whose)
 a. China is an Asian country whose its population has increased dramatically.
 b. China whose is an Asian country its population has increased dramatically.
 c. China, whose population has increased dramatically, is an Asian country.

29. He lent me a book. It was exactly the one I needed. (Use a relative pronoun)
 a. He lent me a book where was exactly the one I needed.
 b. He lent me a book which was exactly the one I needed.
 c. He lent me a book who was exactly the one I needed.

30. The drivers were arrested for passing the traffic light. They paid a fine. (Use who)
 a. The drivers were arrested for passing the traffic light who paid a fine.
 b. The drivers who were arrested for passing the traffic light they paid a fine.
 c. The drivers, who were arrested for passing the traffic light, paid a fine.

31. The Wembley Stadium is spacious. So is The Globe Theatre in London. (Use as...as)
 a. The Wembley Stadium is as spacious so as is The Globe Theatre in London.
 b. The Wembley Stadium is as spacious as The Globe Theatre in London.
 c. The Wembley Stadium is as spacious as is The Globe Theatre in London.

32. Sara and Amal are equally talented in mental Mathematics. (Join using: as...as)

- a. Sara is as equally as Amal talented in mental Mathematics.
- b. Sara is as talented as Amal in mental Mathematics.
- c. Sara as is talented as Amal in mental mathematics.

33. My brother won the race (beat) all his rivals.

(Correct the verb)

- a. My brother won the race beat all his rivals.
- b. My brother won the race beating all his rivals.
- c. My brother won the race beaten all his rivals.

34. My sister was cautious about her diet (eat) only healthy food. (Correct the verb)

- a. My sister was cautious about her diet ate only healthy food.
- b. My sister was cautious about her diet eaten only healthy food.
- c. My sister was cautious about her diet eating only healthy food.

35. Parents and teachers have supported talented children.

(Passive)

- a. Talented children had been supported by parents and teachers.
- b. Talented children are being supported by parents and teachers.
- c. Talented children have been supported by parents and teachers.

36. The government has provided all the village with fresh water. (Passive)

- a. All the village had been provided with fresh water.
- b. All the village has been provided with fresh water.
- c. All the village will be provided with fresh water.

37. "We have devoted our time to finding cures for diseases." (Report the sentence)

- a. The doctors said that they are devoting their time to finding cures for diseases.
- b. The doctors said that they had devoted their time to finding cures for diseases.
- c. The doctors said that they have devoted their time to finding cures for diseases.

38. "The government has provided all the poor people with flats." (Report the sentence)

- a. It is said that the government will provide all the poor people with flats.
- b. It is said that the government has provided all the poor people with flats.
- c. It is said that the government had provided all the poor people with flats.

39. If you do not respect the rules of the school, you will be punished. (Use: Unless)

- a. Unless you respect the rules of the school, you will be punished.
- b. Unless you do not respect the rules of the school, you will be punished.
- c. Unless if you don't respect the rules of the school, you will be punished.

40. If all the students do not come, we will delay the match. (Join using: unless)

- a. Unless all the students come, we will delay the match.
- b. Unless if all the students come, we will delay the match.
- c. Unless all the students do not come, we will delay the match.

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

1. One of your friends wants to study abroad but he/she doesn't have a clue where to go.
.....
2. Your mother is refusing to buy you a new laptop although you need it.
.....

3. You are so satisfied with the service of the resort where you stayed for the weekend.

4. It is your sister's birthday, and your grandmother is keeping a big, sealed box in her room.

5. Your cousin plans to start his business at a young age.

6. Your classmate has an amazing talent in taking photographs.

7. Your teacher wants to know why you think child prodigies should be supported.

8. Your friend thinks that people may live in space in the near future.

9. One of your classmates stays up late to practise piano.

10. You are amazed with your little sister's drawing talent.

11. Your neighbour invited you to his graduation ceremony, but you have an appointment.

12. Your little brother is struggling with math and is asking for your recommendation.

13. A friend of yours wants to be a professional jokey.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. One of the advantages of being a child prodigy is:

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

3. How can the government encourage young people to be creative?

4. How can a person fulfil his dreams?

5. One of the ways parents can support their children to achieve success is by:

6. What's a child prodigy?

84 Grade 12- Unit Twelve – Set Book 7. How should child prodigies be treated?

8. What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a child prodigy?

9. How can governments nurture and develop the talented minds?

10. What are the characteristics of gifted children?

11. How do geniuses affect the society?

12. How is parent's support essential in helping children to achieve success?

ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING

- Write on the following topic:

Some people think that being a child prodigy is a blessing and has many advantages. Others believe that, without proper nurture and support, growing up as a child prodigy can be stressful and frustrating. Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) presenting both views and stating your own position on the issue.

SUMMARY MAKING

- Read the following passage, then do as required:

Many people catch a cold in the springtime. When the virus attacks your body, your body works hard to get rid of it. First, blood rushes to your nose and brings congestion with it. You feel terrible because you can't breathe well, but your body is actually "eating" the virus. Then, your temperature rises, and you get a fever, but the heat of your body is killing the virus. In addition, you get a runny nose to stop the virus from getting to your cells. You also may experience sore muscles as your immune system attacks foreign invaders. Luckily, your body has its ways to fight off cold and get you back to health.

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

How does the human body get rid of viruses?

READING COMPREHENSION

- Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

Called the ‘Red Planet’, Mars is roughly half the size of Earth, and one of our closest neighbouring planets. Though Mars is the most Earth-like of any other planet, the two are still greatly different.

Living on Mars has been the stuff of science fiction for decades. However, can humans really live on Mars? Will it ever be possible or safe? NASA (the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) hopes to find out. NASA researchers on Earth are conducting several experiments together with the International Space Station (ISS) to study the health and safety issues that may tell us if life on Mars is possible.

Food and oxygen would be the main necessities for travellers living long periods on Mars. The need to grow plants, which provide both food and oxygen, would be the key. Compared to Earth, the decreased gravity and low atmospheric pressure of Mars will stress the plants and make them hard to grow.

However, space station crews are growing plants in controlled environments in two of the station’s greenhouses. They take care of the plants, photograph them, and collect samples to be sent back to Earth. Researchers then use the data to develop new techniques that will make it possible to grow plants successfully in space.

Another concern for space travellers is the health hazards caused by the effect of space radiation on humans. A spacecraft travelling to Mars would be exposed to large amounts of radiation. Since human exposure to such intense radiation would mean certain death, the spacecraft used for such travel would have to protect the humans on the inside of the craft from exposure.

Researchers are using special machines inside the crews’ areas of the International Space Station to carefully watch radiation levels. NASA scientists, who have maintained radiation data since the beginning of human space flight, continue to learn about the dangers it causes.

Will it ever be safe for humans to live on Mars? It is still too early to say. But thanks to the dedicated researchers of NASA and the results of ISS experiments, we are getting closer to knowing every day.

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 Dangers of Radiation	b. Can Plants Grow on Mars?
c. Life on Mars: Possible or Impossible	d. Experiments on the ISS

2. The underlined word ‘intense’ in the 5th paragraph is closest in meaning to:

a. strong	b. normal	c. recorded	d. controlled
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3. What does the underlined word ‘them’ in the 3rd paragraph refer to?

a. plants	b. periods	c. travellers	d. necessities
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4. One of the following statements could be understood from the 3rd paragraph:

a. Mars’ gravity helps plants to grow.	b. Earth’s gravity is weaker than Mars’.
c. Earth’s gravity is stronger than Mars’.	d. Mars’ gravity is as strong as the Earth’s.

5. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the plant experiments on the ISS?

a. Scientists photograph plants.	b. Plants are exposed to radiation.
c. Scientists send samples back to Earth.	d. Plants are being grown in greenhouses.

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

6. How big is Mars in comparison with Earth?

7. What would be the two main necessities for human life on Mars?

8. According to paragraph 4, why do space station crews grow plants in a controlled environment on Mars?

9. How do researchers on the ISS carefully watch radiation levels?

TRANSLATION

• علماء الأحياء قاموا بتطوير تقنية لاكتشاف سرطان المثانة.

• رائع. فهذا سوف يساعد في إنقاذ الآلاف من الأرواح كل عام.

• هل تعلم أن الأطفال العباقرة هم الأطفال الذين تظهر لديهم مواهب في سن مبكر جدا.

• نعم، على الرغم من أن بعضهم يفقد مهاراته في مرحلة الرشد.

• تدعم الكويت الكثير من المخترعين الصغار.

هذا صحيح ، فالكويت تشجع الشباب على أن يكونوا مبدعين

• لقد قرأت مقال عن هذا العالم العبقري ، انه موهوب بشكل لا يصدق.

• نعم فهو لديه مهارات رياضية مذهلة.

شارك العديد من المخترعين الكويتيين في معرض جنيف الدولي.

• كان ذلك إنجازاً تاريخياً وغير مسبوق للكويت.

• هناك العديد من سيدات الأعمال الكويتيات الناجحات.

• هذا صحيح فقد أصبحن أعضاء في العديد من الشركات الكبرى.