

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



إسلام طاجن

الملف مذكرة شرح شامل للمنهج قواعد ومفردات ووظائف لغوية مع نماذج إجابات وتطبيقات كتابية

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

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر الأدبي



روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر الأدبي على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

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

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في

اللغة الإنجليزية

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العام الدراسي

2024 - 2025

الصف الثاني عشر

الفصل الدراسي الأول

أ / إسلام طاجن



محتويات مذكرة شرح المنهج للغة الإنجليزية – الصف الثاني عشر الفترة الدراسية الأولى – 2024 / 2025

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Unit 1 – The Law

Unit 1: Lesson 1 & 2			Unit 1: Lesson 4 & 5		
1	adoption (n)	تبني	27	bench (n)	مقعد طويل – كرسي لعضو البرلمان – مكتب القاضي
2	civil (adj)	مدني	28	brief (n)(adj)	مختصر – موجز – مدة قصيرة – مذكرة قانونية – قصير الأمد
3	code of law (n)	مجموعة قوانين	29	case (n)	قضية – حقبة
4	consultation (n)	استشارة	30	defence (n)	دفاع – محامي/جهة الدفاع
5	define (v)	يعرف – يحدد	31	handcuffs (n)	قيود – أغلال
6	enforce (v)	ينفذ بالقوة – يطبق	32	note (n)(v)	يلاحظ – يسجل – يدون ملاحظة – مذكرة دبلوماسية
7	govern (v)	يحكم	33	prosecute (v)	يقاضي – يرفع دعوى قضائية
8	guilty (adj)	مذنب	34	row (n)(v)	صف – جدال – نقاش حاد يجدف
9	impose (v)	يفرض	35	spring (n)(v)	الزنبرك – الربيع – نبع ماء ينشأ من – ينهض
10	innocent (adj)	برئ	Unit 1: Lesson 7-8		
11	judiciary (n)	السلطة القضائية – القضاء	36	claim (v)	يدعي – يطالب
12	jury (n)	هيئة المحلفين – المحلفون	37	clog up (ph.v)	يعوق – يعرقل – يمنع
13	legal (adj)	قانوني – شرعي	38	contend (v)	يجادل – يؤكد – يناقش
14	penalty (n)	عقوبة – عقاب – جزاء	39	grievance (n)	مظلمة – شكوى
15	persuasion (n)	معتقد – إقناع	40	in favour of (exp)	مؤيد – لصالح
16	principle (n)	مبدأ – قانون	41	intend (v)	ينوي
17	property (n)	ملكية – ممتلكات	42	litigation (n)	تقاضي – مقاضاة
18	prove (v)	يثبت – يبرهن	43	petty (adj)	تافه – ضئيل
19	tolerant (adj)	صبور – متسامح	44	regardless (of) (adv)	دون اكتراث – بغض النظر عن
20	violence (n)	عنف – قسوة	45	residential area (n)	منطقة سكنية
21	welfare (n)	رفاهية – خير	46	speed limit (n)	السرعة القصوى
Unit 1: Lesson 3WB - ملفي			47	sue (v)	يقاضي – يقيم دعوى قضائية
22	break into (Ph.v)	يقتحم – يدخل عنوة	48	supporter (n)	مساند – مؤيد – مناصر
23	fake (adj)	مزيف – يزيّف	49	ultimately (adv)	أخيرا – في الختام – في النهاية
24	invisible (adj)	غير مرئي – خفي	<p>تنويه:</p> <p>الكلمات والأسئلة المظلمة وعليها خط مثل هذا {break into - fake - invisible - ...}</p> <p>هي الكلمات المتعلقة من المنهج وتوجد في المذكرة لمن يرغب في زيادة تحصيل دراسي</p>		
25	techno-criminal (n)	مجرم (ينفذ جريمته باستخدام التكنولوجيا)			
26	worthless (adj)	عديم القيمة			

Vocabulary

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

- 1- The main role of the police is tothe law to keep the society safe.
a) enforce b) intend c) row d) note
- 2- For many childless couples,is the best solution.
a) jury b) handcuff c) adoption d) property
- 3- The government willnew taxes on luxury goods in the near future.
a) govern b) impose c) intend d) prove
- 4- The Kuwaiti code of law is veryas it's drawn from the teachings of the Holy Quran.
a) guilty b) innocent c) tolerant d) ~~fake~~
- 5- Theof the accused man succeeded to prove him innocent.
a) defence b) speed limit c) violence d) row
- 6- We love to go to the lake with grandpa tohis small boat and start fishing.
a) sue b) intend c) define d) row
- 7- The police officer putaround the prisoner's wrists after arresting him.
a) notes b) handcuffs c) principles d) supporters
- 8- Most video games are very dangerous because they help spreadamong children.
a) code of law b) adoption c) violence d) litigation
- 9- I think,grievances needn't be brought to the court.
a) petty b) tolerant c) guilty d) ~~invisible~~
- 10- People of differentcan live in peace if they have a well defined law.
a) cases b) penalties ~~c) techno-criminals~~ d) persuasions
- 11- All fathers try hard to provide the safety andfor their families.
a) welfare b) consultation c) grievance d) violence
- 12- The companythat it is not responsible for the pollution in the river.
a) governed b) rowed c) contended d) imposed
- 13- My brotherto join engineering college abroad.
a) governs b) intends c) sues d) proves
- 14- The traffic officer stopped me on the high way because I had exceeded the
a) supporter b) residential area c) litigation d) speed limit
- ~~15- Some shopaholics tend to buythings even they don't use them.
a) worthless b) guilty c) innocent d) tolerant~~
- 16- It is not allowed to drive fast inand near schools.
a) litigations b) adoptions c) residential areas d) benches
- 17- Don't throw paper or tissues in the water sink as it couldup.
a) break b) clog c) govern d) sue
- 18- While I was wearing my jacket, a ten-dollarfell on the floor.
a) defence b) note c) case d) jury
- ~~19- use apps and unfamiliar links to lead their victims into traps and steal them.
a) Principles b) Handcuffs c) Techno-criminals d) Supporters~~
- ~~20- Modern aircrafts are designed to beto the enemy's radar.
a) invisible b) civil c) guilty d) innocent~~

B) Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list:

consultation / codes of law / defined / civil / sue / guilty

- 21- I will him for the damage he caused to my property by his car.
 22- Police and judges make sure people obey in communities.
 23- Acase is lawsuit that occurs between two or more parties when there is a disagreement.
 24- Culture can beas the knowledge, beliefs, laws and customs of a group of people.
 25- The manager of this company always takes important decisions afterwith his staff.

ultimately / penalty / claims / regardless / governed / judiciary

- 26- , we decided to buy a smaller house with a reasonable price.
 27- To avoid paying a/an , motorists should not exceed the speed limit.
 28- Our society is by customs and values related to the teachings of Islam.
 29- The company that their products make you thin without dieting and exercising.
 30- is the part of a country's government that is responsible for its legal system.

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prove / jury / prosecuted / guilty / tolerant / principles

- 31- A person accused of a crime is presumed innocent until proven
 32- He was for fraud. He stole over 30 million dollars from people.
 33- They suspected that she is the killer but they couldn't that to the police.
 34- After the powerful speech of the defence, the was divided in their judgement.
 35- I can't deceive him. It is against all my We have to be honest all the time.

sue / bench / springs / case / innocent / legal

- 36- The lawyer has proved to the court that all the paper works were
 37- After running for a long time, finally, we sat on a park to get some rest.
 38- The was refused as there was no enough evidences to keep working on it.
 39- The children have jumped on the couch so much that they've ruined the
 40- The judge took the new evidence into consideration and released the man.

in favour of / break into / note / brief / row / supporter

- 41- My father could book seats in the front of the theatre.
~~42- The thieves managed to through the back door.~~
 43- Ameeting was held to announce the new policy and targets for the company.
 44- Scientists alwaysthe new changes during the chemical reactions to get results.
 45- Your family is the biggest in your life to be successful achieving your aims.

grievance / litigations / in favour of / supporter / fake / regardless

- 46- The new product line is the company to earn more profits.
 47- the heavy rains, we went camping near the lake in the forest.
 48- The customer has a against the store for its bad quality products.
~~49- Experts revealed that the painting was and doesn't worth all that money.~~
 50- Due to the customers protection departments, we have a lot of against stores

المضارع التام و المضارع التام المستمر – Present Perfect & Continuous

زمن المضارع التام – Present Perfect Tense

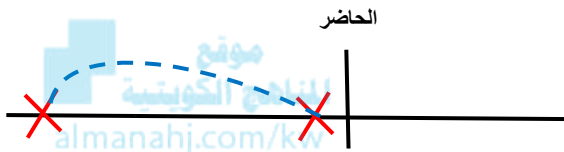
* يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وانتهى قبل قليل وله أثر أو نتيجة في المضارع.

* يتكون من

اسم مفرد / He / She / It + has + V3
اسم جمع / We / They / You / I + have + V3

* الكلمات الدالة:

just / already / never / ever / yet / recently / lately /
so far / since / for



الحدث بدأ في الماضي وانتهى قبل الوقت الحالي

- He has just phoned the chairman.
- They have already eaten their food.
- She has never ridden a camel.
- Have you ever been to Failaka Island?
- Have you been to Failaka Island yet?
- I have not seen a giraffe yet.
- **Lately**, they have joined the club.
- They have recently joined the competition.
- It's been quiet **so far**.
- He has waited the bus **since** 7 O'clock.
- He has waited the bus **for** 3 hours.

زمن المضارع التام المستمر – Present Perfect Continuous

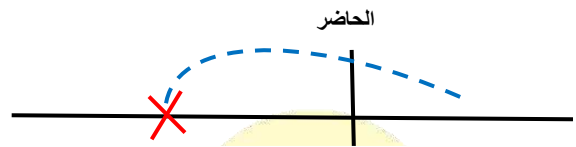
* يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي ولم ينتهي حتى الآن وما زال مستمر.

* يتكون من

اسم مفرد / He / She / It + has been + V-ing
اسم جمع / We / They / You / I + have been + V-ing

* الكلمات الدالة:

all / still / now / since / for



الحدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمر لم ينتهي بعد

- They have been working on the new project **all the week**.
- The water tap is **still** broken. The plumber has been fixing it since morning.
- She has been waiting for her dad **for thirty minutes**.
- I've been waiting for an hour and the bus **still** hasn't come.
- The forest fires have been burning for three weeks **now**. We need a lot of rain to put them out.

منذ (بداية الوقت) (وقت محدد) – Since

- 2019 / 1900 / 1860 – السنوات
- April / May / June / Ramadan – الشهور
- Monday / Friday / Sunday – أيام الأسبوع
- 10:00 / 3:30 / 12 O'clock – الساعة
- Summer / Winter / Autumn / Spring – الفصول
- this morning / this evening
- Wedding / birthday / Eid Al Adha
- yesterday / last week / last month / last year
- he was five years. – جملة ماضي بسيط

لمدة (فترة زمنية) (وقت غير محدد) – For

- 5 years / 10 years / three years / a year
- 2 months / 3 months / a month
- 3 weeks / 7 weeks / a week
- 7 days / 2 days / a day
- 3 hours / 5 hours / an hour / half an hour
- 20 minutes / 13 minutes / a minute
- fortnight = 14 days
- a long time / a short time / the last week
- days / years / ages / centuries

* نستخدم أداة الاستفهام (How long) (ما المدة) عن تكوين سؤال لجملة بها since & for

- * They have watched TV **for 3 hours**.
- * She has been studying **since 3 o'clock**.

How long have they watched TV?
How long has she been studying?

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

- 1- You can wipe the board. I have just writing
a) finishes b) finished c) finishing d) finish
- 2- I Ahmed since we were at high school.
a) have ever seen b) see c) haven't seen d) never have seen
- 3- The weather awful, since the beginning of the year.
a) has been b) have been c) is d) were
- 4- Have you travelled to America?
a) always b) yesterday c) ever d) yet
- 5- They have gone to the cinema in their lives.
a) every b) ago c) never d) while
- 6- The Olympic Games started three weeks.....
a) since b) never c) yet d) ago
- 7- My dad works in London. He there for 5 years.
a) works b) worked c) has worked d) have worked
- 8- My friend has just doing his homework.
a) finish b) finished c) have finished d) finishing
- 9- The football match hasn't started
a) since b) never c) ago d) yet
- 10- I Ali since we finished the IT course.
a) have ever seen b) see c) haven't seen d) never have seen
- 11- My cousin.....abroad since he was a student in Harvard University.
a) can't be b) had been c) hasn't been d) doesn't be
- 12- My cousina day off since 2016.
a) can't have b) won't have c) hasn't had d) doesn't have
- 13- My brotherhis English class. He is free right now.
a) has finished b) finishes c) was finishing d) were finishing
- 14- The food you have ordered from the restaurant hasn't come.....
a) never b) just c) yet d) already
- 15- Ithe Pyramids of Egypt yet.
a) have seen b) am not seeing c) were seen d) haven't seen
- 16- We.....the house all the morning.
a) cleans b) cleaned c) have cleaned d) have been cleaning
- 17- Sorry about the mess! Isince the morning.
a) bakes b) have been baking c) baking d) baked
- 18- Theyas doctors for two years.
a) works b) worked c) has worked d) have been working
- 19- My son.....in London for three months.
a) lived b) has been living c) living d) have been living
- 20- Monatennis with her friends all afternoon.
a) plays b) is playing c) has played d) has been playing
- 21- Imy cousin since he was 10 years old.
a) didn't see b) don't see c) won't see d) haven't seen

- 22- The weather has been awful the beginning of the year.
a) ago b) for c) since d) yet
- 23-..... his migration to Canada, my elder brother has never come back to Kuwait.
a) For b) Since c) Already d) Yet
- 24- He has stayed in France.....a couple of days.
a) ago b) for c) yet d) since
- 25- I've been looking for itFebruary.
a) since b) for c) ago d) yet
- 26- I haven't heard about Ali last year.
a) for b) since c) yet d) ago
- 27- They are trying to modernize Kuwait the liberation of Kuwait.
a) ago b) ever c) yet d) since
- 28- He has stayed in Englanda couple of weeks.
a) ago b) for c) yet d) since
- 29- I've been herea long time.
a) for b) ever c) ago d) since
- 30- She has studied Arabic 5 O'clock.
a) for b) yet c) since d) ago
- 31- My cousin has come home.....last summer.
a) since b) never c) for d) ever
- 32- I have used reading glasses.....2010.
a) since b) for c) yet d) already
- 33- I have had this red Ferrari.....1996. It means a lot to me.
a) for b) since c) when d) ago
- 34- We have been living in Kuwaitmany years.
a) ago b) for c) since d) yet
- 35- The football team have been playing football.....morning.
a) for b) yet c) since d) ago
- 36- The worker has been helping the co-worker to do the tasktwo days.
a) ago b) for c) yet d) since
- 37- The worker has been rejecting the new job proposal2019.
a) since b) for c) ago d) yet
- 38- We have been learning Englisheleven years.
a) for b) since c) yet d) ago
- 39- I have been fond of football.....I was nine years old.
a) since b) for c) while d) when
- 40- We haven't seen Salemlast January.
a) just b) ago c) since d) for
- 41- He's been ready2 o'clock this afternoon.
a) for b) since c) yet d) ago
- 42- They have been living in the same flat7 years.
a) ago b) for c) yet d) since
- 43- We have been waiting here10 o'clock this morning.
a) yet b) for c) already d) since
- 44- I have been having a car2018.
a) since b) for c) ago d) yet

Do as shown between the brackets:

- 45- I (know) Anwar since we were 5 years old. (Correct the verb)
 a) I knew Anwar since we were 5 years old.
 b) I will know Anwar since we were 5 years old.
 c) I have known Anwar since we were 5 years old.
- 46- My sister (not master) knitting yet. She needs more practice. (Correct the verb)
 a) My sister didn't master knitting yet. She needs more practice.
 b) My sister hasn't mastered knitting yet. She needs more practice.
 c) My sister won't master knitting yet. She needs more practice.
- 47- Since I started learning English, (Complete the sentence)
 a) Since I started learning English, I will read many English books.
 b) Since I started learning English, I have read many English books.
 c) Since I started learning English, I am reading many English books.
- 48- I (make) cookies all day and I'm still not finished. (Correct the verb)
 a) I made cookies all day and I'm still not finished.
 b) I have made cookies all day and I'm still not finished.
 c) I have been making cookies all day and I'm still not finished.
- 49- The situation has already improved. (Change into negative)
 a) The situation hasn't improved yet.
 b) The situation hasn't already improved.
 c) The situation hasn't just improved.
- 50- She has already done her homework. (Make negative)
 a) She hasn't already done her homework.
 b) She has already done her homework yet.
 c) She hasn't done her homework yet.
- 51- They have already built their house. (Negative)
 a) They have built their house yet.
 b) They haven't built their house yet.
 c) They haven't already built their house.
- 52- Mona has just fed her dog. (Change into negative)
 a) Mona has fed her dog yet.
 b) Mona hasn't just fed her dog.
 c) Mona hasn't fed her dog yet.

- 53- Omar and Ahmed have decided to climb Mount Everest. (Make negative)
 a) Omar and Ahmed have not decided to climb Mount Everest.
 b) Omar and Ahmed has not decided to climb Mount Everest.
 c) Omar and Ahmed did not decide to climb Mount Everest.
- 54- People have just travelled to Mars. (Change into negative)
 a) People did not travel to Mars.
 b) People have not travelled to Mars yet.
 c) People have never travelled to Mars.
- 55- She has lived in London for 2 years. (Ask a question)
 a) How long she has lived in London for 2 years?
 b) How long has she lived in London for 2 years?
 c) How long has she lived in London?
- 56- He has stayed in Kuwait for five years. (Ask a question)
 a) How long has he stayed in Kuwait?
 b) How long has he stayed for five years?
 c) How long he has stayed in Kuwait?
- 57- They have read stories for three hours. (Ask a question)
 a) How long they have read stories?
 b) How long have they read stories?
 c) How long have they read stories for three hours?
- 58- We've been waiting here since 10 o'clock this morning. (Form a question)
 a) How long have you been waiting here?
 b) How long were you waiting here?
 c) How long will you wait here?
- 59- No, I have never fixed my own car. (Ask a question)
 a) Did you fix your own car?
 b) Had you fixed your own car?
 c) Have you ever fixed your own car?
- 60- Hisham has taken an online training course. (Ask a question)
 a) What has Hisham taken?
 b) What has Hisham take?
 c) What did Hisham take?

أدوات ربط المقارنة والتناقض – Comparative & Contrastive Connectors

- ما يميز القاعدة انها تعتمد بشكل أساسي على (معنى الأداة – موقعها في الجملة).

Whereas = While بينما

- تستخدم (Whereas = while) للربط بين جملتين للتعبير عن التناقض والمقارنة

- **Whereas** I like travelling by car, my brother likes travelling by train.
- My family lives in the city, **whereas** I live in the countryside.
- Fahd plays tennis, **whereas** his brother plays volleyball.

.On the other hand, وعلى صعيد آخر/من ناحية أخرى

- تستخدم (On the other hand) للربط بين جملتين للتعبير عن التناقض
- تستخدم بين الجملتين وتتميز بوجود قبلها في الجملة نقطة (.) وبعدها فاصلة (,).

- City life is exciting. **On the other hand**, life in the countryside is more peaceful.
- I want to go camping. **On the other hand**, I have to stay to study hard for the exam.
- Developed countries waste 60% of the world resources. **On the other hand**, poor countries consume only 20%.

Instead of , بدلاً من

- تستخدم (instead of) للربط بين شبه جملة وجملة للتعبير عن التناقض
- دائماً يأتي بعدها (اسم / فعل + ing)

- **Instead of** going by bus, let's go by taxi.
- Young people prefer surfing the net **instead of** using books as references.
- You can borrow my book **instead of** buying a new one.

In comparison with ... , بالمقارنة مع/بـ Unlike..... , على عكس/خلاف...

- تستخدم (in comparison with / unlike) للربط بين شبه جملة وجملة للتعبير عن المقارنة
- دائماً يأتي بعدها (اسم)

- **In comparison with** other countries, France is the most favourable destination for tourists.
- She was rewarded as her research was accurately done **in comparison with** those of her classmates.
- Winter in Kuwait is wonderful **in comparison with** summer.
- **Unlike** policemen, criminals steal, kill and hurt people.
- **Unlike** her sister, she is a poor swimmer.

Although & though بالرغم من
However & but ولكن ومع ذلك

- تستخدم (although – though – however - but) للربط بين جملتين بينهما تناقض أو تباين.

- **Although** he was sick, he went to the company.
- He passed the exam **although** he didn't study well.
- I wouldn't call him, **though** he begged me.
- I didn't talk to him **though** he was ready to listen to me.
- The weather was rainy; **however**, they went out for a walk.
- I want to lose weight **but** I hate food diets.

In spite of & Despite على الرغم من

- تستخدم (In spite of – Despite) للربط لإظهار تناقض أو تباين.
- ولكن يأتي بعدها اسم أو فعل منتهي بـ -ing أو صفة مع اسم

- **Despite** the rainy weather, they went out for a walk.
- They arrived late **despite** leaving in plenty of time.
- **In spite of** being busy, he talked to me for a while.
- He got the job **in spite of** his prison record.

- انتبه لتلك الخدعة الجميلة:-

يمكن ان يطلب من ان تستخدم (Despite & In spite of) بدلا من (Although) في هذه الحالة ستحتاج ان تستخدم اسم بدلا من الجملة لتستخدم بعد (Despite & In spite of) اذا لم تعرف كيف تحول الجملة ببساطة استخدام (the fact that)

- **Although** he is rich, he is unhappy. (Use: Despite)
- * **Despite** his richness, he is unhappy.
- * **Despite the fact that** he is rich, he is unhappy.

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

- 1- My New car is not comfortable.....the old one.
 - a) in comparison with
 - b) whereas
 - c) instead of
 - d) but
- 2- I prefer spending vacations in busy cities. , my brother prefers small villages.
 - a) Whereas
 - b) On the other hand
 - c) In comparison with
 - d) Instead of
- 3- I want to go out with my friends,I must study for the exams.
 - a) instead of
 - b) on the other hand
 - c) whereas
 - d) but
- 4- Staying at home is relaxing. , you might feel bored.
 - a) Whereas
 - b) Instead of
 - c) On the other hand
 - d) In comparison with

- 5- Let's do some yogarunning.
a) but b) instead of c) on the other hand d) whereas
- 6- The tallest buildings in London are smallthose in New York.
a) instead of b) in comparison with c) whereas d) but
- 7- Why don't you help usstanding there and watching us do all the work?
a) instead of b) in comparison with c) on the other hand d) whereas
- 8-the first half of the game, the second half was dull and boring.
a) On the other hand b) In comparison with
c) Whereas d) But
- 9- My parents have decided to stay in Kuwait this summer.....travelling abroad.
a) instead of b) in comparison with c) on the other hand d) whereas
- 10- Lean meat is good for health,fatty meat is extremely bad for health.
a) instead of b) whereas c) although d) despite
- 11- I'm interested in classical music,my brother prefers western music.
a) instead of b) whereas c) in comparison with d) despite
- 12-some people enjoy the outdoor life, others spend all their time indoors.
a) But b) On the other hand c) Whereas d) Instead of
- 13-life nowadays, life a century ago was quite hard.
a) But b) In comparison with c) Whereas d) Instead of
- 14-the weather was dusty outside, dad insisted to go camping.
a) Although b) Instead of c) In comparison with d) But
- 15-the heavy rain, they enjoyed their visit to the park.
a) However b) But c) In spite of d) Although
- 16-we are a small company, we sell almost a hundred machines a month.
a) Although b) In comparison with c) On the other hand d) But
- 17-having the necessary qualifications, they didn't offer me the job.
a) Although b) However c) But d) In spite of
- 18-the main characters in the novel are so true to life, they are imaginary.
a) In spite of b) Despite c) Although d) However
- 19- I've decided to travel to FranceGermany.
a) but b) on the other hand c) whereas d) instead of
- 20- She speaks English fluently,she can't speak Chinese.
a) despite b) but c) in comparison with d) in spite of
- 21- You should make more effort.....crying over the spilt milk.
a) instead of b) although c) though d) however
- 22-they like skating, we prefer swimming.
a) Instead of b) In comparison with c) On the other hand d) Whereas
- 23- Why don't they paint it red.....painting it green?
a) whereas b) on the other hand c) instead of d) although
- 24-Chinese, Kuwaitis depend on their cars to go to work.
a) Unlike b) Instead of c) However d) Despite
- 25- They should go to USAgoing to England.
a) although b) instead of c) whereas d) but

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

- 26- My friend plays computer games. He doesn't revise his lessons. **(Join using: instead of)**
 a) My friend instead of revising his lessons, was playing computer games.
 b) Instead of my friend playing computer games, he was revising his lessons.
 c) My friend plays computer games instead of revising his lessons.
- 27- The old system was complicated. The new system is very simple. **(Join using: whereas)**
 a) The old system was complicated, whereas the new system is very simple.
 b) The old system was complicated, whereas being very simple.
 c) The old system was complicated, whereas very simple.
- 28- My friend plays computer games. He doesn't read his lessons. **(Use: instead of)**
 a) My friend instead of reading his lessons, was playing computer games.
 b) Instead of my friend playing computer games, he was reading his lessons.
 c) My friend plays computer games instead of reading his lessons.
- 29- I prefer to drink tea. My brother prefers to drink coffee. **(Join using: whereas)**
 a) I prefer to drink tea whereas my brother prefers to drink coffee.
 b) I prefer to drink tea my brother whereas prefers to drink coffee.
 c) I prefer to drink tea my brother prefers whereas to drink coffee.
- 30- Policemen earn modest wages. Lawyers earn a lot of money. **(Use: in comparison with)**
 a) Policemen earn modest wages in comparison with lawyers earn a lot of money.
 b) Policemen earn modest wages in comparison with lawyers who earn a lot of money.
 c) In comparison with Policemen, lawyers earn a lot of money.
- 31- He is quiet and shy. His sister is lively and talkative. **(Use: Although)**
 a) Although he is quiet and shy, his sister is lively and talkative.
 b) Although being quiet and shy, his sister is lively and talkative.
 c) Although his quietness and shyness, his sister is lively and talkative.
- 32- The meal was spicy. It was really delicious. **(Use: despite)**
 a) Despite the meal was spicy, it was really delicious.
 b) Despite the spicy meal, it was really delicious.
 c) Despite the meal was really delicious, it was spicy.
- 33- There was little chance of success. We didn't give up. **(Use: however)**
 a) However there was little chance of success, we didn't give up.
 b) There was little chance of success. We ,however, didn't give up.
 c) There was little chance of success, however, we didn't give up.

أليس كذلك؟

السؤال المذيّل / Tag Question

* السؤال المذيّل أو السؤال التأكيدي هو سؤال قصير يأتي في نهاية الجملة.

* يتكون من (فعل مساعد – ضمير فاعل) فقط، مثال (is he? – was she? – isn't he? – wasn't she?,)

* إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يكون السؤال منفي وإذا كانت الجملة منفية يكون السؤال مثبت.

* يمكن إضافة النفي للفعل المساعد (not) أو بالشكل المختصر (n't) مثال (is/is not (isn't) – are/ are not (aren't)

* في حالة وجود فاعل (اسم في أول الجملة) نحول الاسم إلى ضمير (he / she / it / they)

1- He is working in a factory, isn't he?

is not he

2- They aren't drinking coffee, are they?

are they

3- We can learn French, can't we?

4- Ahmed was watching TV, wasn't he?

5- Sara will read some stories, won't she?

6- The cat was playing with the ball, wasn't it?

7- Fahd sleeps late, doesn't he?

8- The boys play in the club, don't they?

9- We went to school last week, didn't we?

10- Sami has got a new book, hasn't he?

11- Sami has a new book, doesn't he?

12- Open the door, will you?

13- Don't go outside, will you?

14- Let us go to Al-Shahid Park, will you?

15- Let's visit grandma, shall we?

16- I am late, aren't I?

17- There isn't a fountain in the park, is there?

18- He never comes late, does he?

19- There is no reason for leaving, is there?

20- Everyone is having fun at the party, aren't they?

21- Everybody has done the homework, haven't they?

22- No one knows your secret, do they?

23- Nobody is here, are they?

24- You'd rather work hard, wouldn't you?

25- We'd better leave now, hadn't we?

am
is
are
was
were
do
does
did
has
have
had
can
could
will
would
may
might
must
'd
'd rather
'd better

am not
is not = isn't
are not = aren't
was not = wasn't
were not = weren't
do not = don't
does not = doesn't
did not = didn't
has not = hasn't
have not = haven't
had not = hadn't
cannot = can't
could not = couldn't
will not = won't
would not = wouldn't
may not = mayn't
might not = mightn't
must not = mustn't
would not = wouldn't
would not = wouldn't
had not = hadn't

talk
talks
talked

do not = don't
does not = doesn't
did not = didn't

- 1- Your father is a Librarian,? (Tag question)
- 2- My parents aren't home yet,? (Tag question)
- 3- The children are happy with the gifts, ? (Question Tag)
- 4- Kuwait builds new big buildings,? (Tag question)
- 5- He has got a new book,? (Question Tag)
- 6- She is receiving e-mails from the company,? (Question Tag)
- 7- They aren't good basketballers,? (Tag Question)
- 8- Ayman joined the football club, ? (Tag Question)
- 9- The cats were playing in the garden,? (Tag question)
- 10- They study English, Arabic and Math every day,? (Tag question)
- 11- Sami won't travel to Dubai next week,? (Tag question)
- 12- We weren't able to handle the project,? (Question Tag)
- 13- You came home late,? (Question Tag)
- 14- Nobody called,? (Question Tag)
- 15- You won't come,? (Question Tag)
- 16- The parrots can say 800 words,? (Question Tag)
- 17- Let's go to the cinema,? (Question Tag)
- 18- Do your homework,? (Question Tag)
- 19- Let us visit our sick friend,? (Question Tag)
- 20- The children have lunch at three o'clock,? (Question Tag)
- 21- There are no pencils on the desk,? (Question Tag)
- 22- They are my books,? (Question Tag)
- 23- We had five lessons on Monday,? (Question Tag)
- 24- Bob didn't play basketball yesterday,? (Question Tag)
- 25- My parents never work on Saturday,? (Question Tag)
- 26- My uncle gets up at 6 o'clock,? (Question Tag)
- 27- Your friend is playing tennis now,? (Question Tag)

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

- 28- Your brother studies banking and marketing abroad, ?
a) doesn't he b) won't he c) didn't he d) isn't he
- 29- You will buy a new iPad, ?
a) won't you b) aren't you c) haven't you d) don't you
- 30- Always be attentive while diving, ?
a) shall we b) do you c) would we d) will you
- 31- You couldn't recommend a good place to have a quick meal, ?
a) are you b) could you c) can't you d) do you
- 32- You can't imagine him doing anything else, ?
a) do you b) could you c) can you d) will you
- 33- Oman was a beautiful country, ?
a) is it b) isn't it c) wasn't it d) was it
- 34- Sharq Hotel is metres away from the National museum of Kuwait, ?
a) hasn't it b) isn't it c) doesn't it d) don't they
- 35- They are old coins, ?
a) don't they b) do they c) weren't they d) aren't they
- 36- They are very happy, ?
a) are they b) they are c) aren't they d) they aren't
- 37- Bader Almutawa is a famous football player, ?
a) he isn't b) he is c) is he d) isn't he
- 38- The elephant can be used for lifting heavy things, ?
a) didn't it b) isn't it c) doesn't it d) can't it
- 39- The repair of the computer costs about KD 25, ?
a) did it b) is it c) didn't it d) doesn't it
- 40- Omar invited you to his birthday party, ?
a) didn't you b) did he c) didn't he d) did you
- 41- The Avenues Mall was crowded yesterday, ?
a) was it b) wasn't it c) didn't it d) did it
- 42- Dana cannot speak Italian fluently, ?
a) can't she b) she can't c) she can d) can she
- 43- They never tell lies, ?
a) do they b) don't they c) they don't d) they do
- 44- That horse runs very fast, ?
a) does it b) it doesn't c) doesn't it d) it does
- 45- I'm not late for the meeting, ?
a) aren't I b) am I c) I am d) do I
- 46- You've bought a new villa recently, ?
a) don't you b) haven't you c) didn't you d) aren't you
- 47- Everybody likes the show, ?
a) do they b) don't they c) does he d) doesn't he

المبني للمجهول – Passive

* نستخدم المبني للمجهول لإخفاء الفاعل

* نقوم بتحويل الجمل من المبني للمعلوم (active) إلى مبني للمجهول (passive) عن طريق خطوات كالتالي :-

الأفعال الناقصة (will-can)	مضارع & ماضي تام	مضارع & ماضي مستمر	مضارع & ماضي بسيط
will/would/can/could/may might/must/shall/should has to/have to/had to/used to	has/have + V3 had + V3	am/is/are + v-ing was/were + v-ing	plays / play played
نبدأ بالمفعول به	نبدأ بالمفعول به	نبدأ بالمفعول به	نبدأ بالمفعول به
will/can نفس الفعل الناقص	has / have - had	is / are - was/ were	is / are - was / were
be	been	being	التصريف الثالث للفعل
التصريف الثالث للفعل	التصريف الثالث للفعل	التصريف الثالث للفعل	by
by	by	by	الفاعل (أول الجملة)
الفاعل (أول الجملة)	الفاعل (أول الجملة)	الفاعل (أول الجملة)	الفاعل (أول الجملة)

المبني للمجهول / Passive Voice	المبني للمعلوم / Active	الزمن / Tense
The cars are washed by the workers. Delicious food is made by them.	The worker washes the cars. They make delicious food.	المضارع البسيط
TV was watched last week.	I watched TV last week.	الماضي البسيط
Sushi is being eaten in the restaurant. The tools are being used to learn.	He is eating Sushi in the restaurant. My brothers are using the tools to learn.	المضارع المستمر
New clothes were being bought.	They were buying new clothes.	الماضي المستمر
His car has been driven fast. Magic shows have been seen.	Ali has driven his car fast. My friends have seen magic shows.	المضارع التام
The task had been finished.	They had finished the task.	الماضي التام
Earthquakes can be predicted. The patient will be examined tomorrow.	Scientists can predict earthquakes. The doctor will examine the patient tomorrow.	Modals (will-can-could)
Festivals used to be held in summer.	They used to hold festivals in Summer.	used to
A horse is going to be ridden.	He is going to ride a horse.	(Be) going to

تنويه: كيف تعرف اذا كانت الجملة في الاختيارات انها مبنية للمجهول؟ اذا وجدت الفاعل اول الجملة لا يستطيع القيام بالفعل.

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

- My home assignment.....at home daily.
a) writes b) is written c) wrote d) was written
- Criminals.....every day by police officers.
a) are caught b) is caught c) were caught d) was caught
- Today, millions of mobile phone calls.....every second.
a) are made b) can make c) make d) made
- Exams at schools.....at the end of each school semester.
a) did b) were done c) do d) are done
- Nowadays, the internet.....to find criminals.
a) use b) are used c) was used d) is used

- 6- In Japan, housesto resist earthquakes.
a) have built b) will built c) build d) are built
- 7- Healthy food.....by this restaurant.
a) serves b) is served c) are served d) served
- 8- These goods.....from abroad. They are local.
a) don't import b) didn't import c) imported d) aren't imported
- 9- Our new villa.....last year.
a) builds b) is built c) built d) was built
- 10- The flock of sheep.....by a shepherd and two dogs last night.
a) was controlled b) were controlling c) controlled d) was controlling
- 11- The pyramidsby ancient Egyptians.
a) was built b) is built c) were built d) was building
- 12- The Mona Lisa.....by Leonardo Da Vinci in 1503.
a) painted b) was painted c) paint d) is being painted
- 13- Paper..... for the first time in China hundreds of years ago.
a) produce b) can produce c) was produced d) producing
- 14- The football match.....due to the bad weather.
a) cancel b) will cancel c) cancelled d) was cancelled
- 15- Messagesby birds in the past.
a) carried b) is carried c) were carried d) carry
- 16- They were out when their flat.....
a) robbed b) has robbed c) have robbed d) was robbed
- 17- Our villa.....by an Italian architect.
a) designed b) was designed c) will design d) can design
- 18- His own palace.....next month.
a) builds b) is built c) will build d) will be built
- 19- The next Olympic Games.....in Tokyo, Japan.
a) will hold b) were held c) are holding d) will be held
- 20- In the near future, booksby e-books.
a) will replace b) will be replacing c) replace d) will be replaced
- 21- Deserts all over the world should.....
a) be reclaimed b) reclaim c) have reclaimed d) reclaimed
- 22- Our favourite projects.....at the present time.
a) establish b) are established c) are establishing d) are being established
- 23- A historical film.....on TV now.
a) showing b) has shown c) is being shown d) shows
- 24- My home assignment.....when my father came in.
a) did b) is done c) was doing d) was being done
- 25- The flat.....in a good way, so it looks attractive.
a) decorated b) will decorate c) decorate d) has been decorated
- 26- After my van.....in the garage, we went camping.
a) had fixed b) have fixed c) have been fixed d) had been fixed

Do as shown between the brackets: -

- 27- I tidy my room every day. (passive)
 a) My room is tidied every day.
 b) My room was tidied every day.
 c) My room will be tidied every day.
- 28- She eats two sandwiches in the morning. (Passive)
 a) Two sandwiches is eaten in the morning.
 b) Two sandwiches are eaten in the morning.
 c) Two sandwiches were eaten in the morning.
- 29- The winning team presented the best project. (Change into passive)
 a) The best project is presented by the winning team.
 b) The best project was presented by the winning team.
 c) The best project were presented by the winning team.
- 30- Bader fixed the computer yesterday. (passive)
 a) The computer is fixed by Bader yesterday.
 b) The computer are fixed by Bader yesterday.
 c) The computer was fixed by Bader yesterday.
- 31- We visited our relatives last month. (passive voice)
 a) Our relatives are visited last month.
 b) Our relatives is visited last month.
 c) Our relatives were visited last month.
- 32- They are extending many buildings in this area now. (Change into passive)
 a) Many buildings are extended in this area now
 b) Many buildings are being extended in this area now.
 c) Many buildings were extended in this area now.
- 33- The children are preparing the house for the party (Make passive)
 a) The house is prepared by the children for the party.
 b) The house are prepared by the children for the party.
 c) The house is being prepared by the children for the party.
- 34- Plastic pollution is threatening thousands of sea animals. (Complete/passive)
 a) Thousands of sea animals is threatened by plastic pollution.
 b) Thousands of sea animals is being threatened by plastic pollution.
 c) Thousands of sea animals are being threatened by plastic pollution.
- 35- The students should finish the project next week. (Change into passive)
 a) The project should been finished by the student next week.
 b) The project should be finished by the student next week.
 c) The project should be finish by the student next week.

- 36- I will buy a present for my mother next week. (Make passive)
 a) A present will be bought for my mother next week.
 b) A present will be buy for my mother next week.
 c) A present will been bought for my mother next week.
- 37- They must finish the project next Monday. (Make passive)
 a) The project must be finished next Monday.
 b) The project must finish next Monday.
 c) The project must be finishing next Monday.
- 38- Smokers should stop smoking cigarettes. (Change into passive)
 a) Smoking cigarettes should stop by smokers.
 b) Smoking cigarettes should be stopping by smokers.
 c) Smoking cigarettes should be stopped by smokers.
- 39- He sold the house for a very high price. (Change into passive)
 a) The house is sold for a very high price.
 b) The house was sold for a very high price.
 c) The house was being sold for a very high price.
- 40- The children are drawing colourful shapes on the wall. (Change into passive)
 a) Colourful shapes will be drawn on the wall by the children.
 b) Colourful shapes have been drawn on the wall by the children.
 c) Colourful shapes are being drawn on the wall by the children.
- 41- People grow rice in hot countries. (Change into passive)
 a) Rice is grown by people in hot countries.
 b) Rice was grown by people in hot countries.
 c) Rice were grown by people in hot countries.
- 42- They gave him an award for his unique research. (Change into passive)
 a) He is given an award for his unique research.
 b) He was given an award for his unique research.
 c) He has given an award for his unique research.
- 43- They will publish the results of the competition tomorrow. (Change into passive)
 a) The results of the competition is published tomorrow.
 b) The results of the competition was published tomorrow.
 c) The results of the competition will be published tomorrow.

Language Function

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1- Your friend does not see any harm in speeding up in residential areas.

.....

2- You want your brother to show you how to share a video about recycling.

.....

3- You have missed the deadline of applying to your preferred university.

.....

4- One of your friends leaves the lights on during daytime.

.....

5- You want to persuade your cousin to join a campaign to clean the beaches.

.....

6- Your friend drives fast even in residential areas.

.....

7- Your cousin cannot make up his mind where to spend the summer vacation.

.....

8- Your classmate thinks that global warming does not affect the environment.

.....

Any reasonable answer is acceptable

Setbook / Unit 1

(Lesson 1-2)

1- في رأيك، ماهي القاعدة الرئيسية لمعظم أنظمة القانون؟

1- What do you think is the basic principle of most systems of law?

- A person is innocent until proven guilty.

- الشخص بريء حتى تثبت إدانته.

2- How would the society be like without laws?

2- كيف يمكن ان يكون المجتمع بدون قوانين؟

- People would behave badly.

- سيتصرف الناس بشكل سيئ.

- There would be chaos.

- سيكون هناك فوضى.

3- لماذا يكون من الضروري لأي مجتمع أن يكون لها مجموعة من القوانين؟

3- Why is it necessary for any society to have a code of law?

- They protect the society.

- تحمي المجتمع.

- We can stop crimes.

- نستطيع ان نوقف الجرائم.

- They ensure a safe and just society.

- تضمن حياة آمنة وعادلة للمجتمع.

4- أوصف السلطة القضائية في الكويت. (أنواع المحاكم)

4- Describe the judiciary of Kuwait in two points? (Types of courts)

- They are summary, military and religious courts.

- هي المحاكم الفورية والعسكرية والدينية.

- It is a clearly-defined judiciary.

- سلطة قضائية معرفة بوضوح.

5- كيف تؤثر القيم الإسلامية على نظام القوانين في الكويت؟

5- How do Islamic values influence the system of laws in Kuwait?

- The law is drawn from Islam teachings.

- القانون مأخوذ من تعاليم الدين الإسلامي.

- It ensures a safe and just society.

- تضمن مجتمع آمن وعادل.

(Lesson 3) Workbook

6- لماذا تعتقد ان من الصعب تعقب الجرائم الإلكترونية؟ (أصعب من الجرائم التقليدية)

6- Why do you think it is difficult to track techno-criminals? (more difficult than traditional ones)

The criminals are invisible.

المجرمون غير مرئيين.

Nothing is physically damaged.

لم يدمر شيء ملموس.

The number of people who use the internet is growing.

تزايد عدد مستخدمين الانترنت.

7- اذكر بعض الجرائم الجديدة التي يمكن ان يقوم بها مجرمي الانترنت باستخدام الكمبيوتر.

7- Mention some new crimes that can be done by techno-criminals by using a computer.

They order goods without paying.

يطلبون بضائع بدون دفع.

They send viruses.

يرسلوا فيروسات.

They move money to their accounts.

ينقلوا الأموال لحساباتهم.

8- اقترح طريقة تمكن مستخدمين الانترنت من تجنب الجرائم الإلكترونية؟

8- Suggest a way that can help the Internet users avoid techno-crimes?

We should use anti-viruses programs.

يجب استخدام برامج مضادات الفيروسات.

We shouldn't upload any confidential information.

لا يجب رفع أي معلومات خاصة (سرية).

(Lesson 7-8)

9- كيف أثرت زيادة قضايا المحاكم سلبيا على النظام القانوني؟

9- How do the increase of court cases have a negative effect on the legal system?

- They are costly and loss of time.

- مكلفة ومضيعة للوقت.

- They clog up the courts.

- تعيق المحاكم.

10- هل أنت مع أم ضد انتشار ثقافة اللوم في المجتمع؟ (اشرح ووضح).

10- Are you for or against the spread of the culture of blame in our society? Justify.

- I am against as everyone should be responsible for their own mistakes.

- أنا ضد، حيث أن كل شخص يجب أن يكون مسئول عن أخطائه.

11- How do you think people should solve minor issues?

11- كيف يحل الناس القضايا الصغيرة؟

- They should solve issues amicably.

- يجب أن يحل القضايا بشكل ودي.

- It's through peaceful dialogue and wise people.

- من خلال الحوار السلمي والناس الحكيمة.

Write on the following topic: (Expository)

Laws are the rules that guide human actions. They play a very important role in making the lives of people living together organized.

Plan and write an essay of not less than (14 sentences – 160 words) about **why laws are important** and **how our lives would be without laws**.

NB: (Your topic should include **an introduction, 2 body paragraphs & a conclusion**)

Outline

Introduction:

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Body 1 :

Body 2 :

Conclusion:

Write your topic here



Reading Comprehension - 1

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

It is the start of another day in your smart office. It is early morning, and you are on the way to work. Your office building is waking up, adjusting the lights and temperature. As you arrive a sensor recognizes you and opens the door. As you reach your desk, your virtual assistant tells you that your first meeting is in 30 minutes. It has already prepared the conference room and informed participants that you have arrived. As you sit down, your smart chair adjusts the temperature around you to 22 degrees Celsius – your preferred temperature. You ask your virtual assistant to print a 3D-model of your project to show in the meeting.

As technology advances, smart offices are becoming more common. High-tech workplaces promise to make our working lives more efficient and comfortable. They may also help us save money and energy. Around 40 percent of electricity worldwide is used in commercial buildings – mostly for lighting and temperature control. The smart office will help reduce this consumption. Sensors will recognize where people are; the office will then adapt the local environment, turning off electricity when **it** is not needed.

Smart technology will also help increase office productivity. Temperature, for example, can affect employee performance. The ideal temperature for one person is often not ideal for another. So, in an office with many people, what can be done? One solution is smart chairs. Each chair has both mini fans and heating devices. The person in the chair can change the temperature to suit them, creating a micro-climate.

Are there any **downsides** to the smart office? Some people worry about being monitored by the new technology. In 2016, the British newspaper the *Daily Telegraph* placed sensors under the desks of its main office. The sensors measured how much each workspace was being used. The company hoped this could make the office more energy-efficient. However, some employees felt they were being watched, and the sensors were removed within a day. So, the smart office may be the workplace of the future-but perhaps not everyone will be about that.

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

1- The **best title** for the passage would be:

- a) Living with Smart people
- b) Working in Smart Offices
- c) Smart Furniture at Home
- d) Cost of Smart Technology

2- The underlined word "**downsides**" in the **last** paragraph means:

- a) features
- b) possibilities
- c) differences
- d) disadvantages

3- The underlined word "**it**" in the **2nd** paragraph refers to:

- a) office
- b) electricity
- c) environment
- d) consumption

4- According to the **3rd** paragraph, smart technology can help employees to:

- a) vary working hours
- b) change seat temperature
- c) control global environment
- d) decrease office productivity

5- A virtual assistant can do all the following **EXCEPT**:

- a) wake you up.
- b) get a conference room ready for a meeting.
- c) inform participants of a meeting.
- d) create a 3D model.

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

6- What can a smart office do to save energy?

.....

.....

7- How are smart chairs equipped to meet people's preferred temperature?

.....

.....

8- What did the sensors in the main office of the Daily Telegraph do?

.....

.....

9- Why were the sensors removed one day after they had been placed?

.....

.....

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Summary Making

Read the following passage carefully, then do as required:

Many people over the age of 65 develop dementia. It is a condition which results in memory loss and the gradual worsening of mental abilities. Researchers are working to find ways to prevent or reverse memory loss. Currently, however, there is no cure-only treatments that reduce the symptoms for a limited time.

While we wait for a cure, there are a few things we can do to reduce the risk of developing dementia. Experts recommend eating a healthy diet, they also call for maintaining a healthy weight. Moreover, they recommend exercising our brains by reading, doing puzzles, and being socially active. Last but certainly not least, we should do regular physical exercises. Recent research has shown that physical exercise helps the brain to create new brain cells.

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

What can people do to avoid the risk of dementia?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Translation

Translate the following into good English:

1- وضعت القوانين الكويتية لتحمي حقوق الفرد.

2- نعم، فالقوانين تحمي الفرد والمجتمع.

3- يعتمد القانون الكويتي على تعاليم القرآن الكريم.

4- نعم، فهو المصدر الرئيسي بالإضافة إلى بعض التقاليد الاجتماعية.

5- هناك نوعان رئيسيان للقوانين هما القانون الجنائي والمدني.

6- وهناك أيضا قانون الاسرة ويتعامل مع الزواج والتبني.

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7- كباقي القوانين في دول العالم، فإن القوانين الكويتية وضعت لحماية حقوق الأفراد.

8- هذا صحيح. فالكويت تسعى إلى بناء مجتمع آمن وعادل ومتسامح.

9- للقوانين أهمية كبيرة في حياة الناس والمجتمعات.

10- معك حق فهي تسن لحماية الحقوق الفردية ولضمان مجتمع آمن وعادل.

11- لقد وضع القانون الكويتي لحماية حقوق الأفراد.

12- نعم، فهو مستوحى من تعاليم القرآن الكريم.

13- يجب وضع حدود للسرعة في المناطق السكنية.

14- بالتأكيد، فمن المهم المحافظة على سلامة الناس.

15- يجب على قائدي المركبات عدم القيادة بسرعة في المناطق السكنية.

16- نعم، فالقيادة المتهوره سبب رئيسي لحوادث السيارات.

1 enforce	11 welfare	21 sue	31 guilty	41 row
2 adoption	12 contended	22 codes of law	32 prosecuted	42 break into
3 impose	13 intends	23 civil	33 prove	43 brief
4 tolerant	14 speed limit	24 defined	34 jury	44 note
5 defence	15 worthless	25 consultation	35 principles	45 supporter
6 row	16 residential areas	26 Ultimately	36 legal	46 in favour of
7 handcuffs	17 clog	27 penalty	37 bench	47 regardless
8 violence	18 note	28 governed	38 case	48 grievance
9 petty	19 Techno-criminals	29 claims	39 springs	49 fake
10 persuasions	20 invisible	30 Judiciary	40 innocent	50 litigations

Present Perfect & Continuous (Page 7)													
1- b	2- c	3- a	4- c	5- c	6- d	7- c	8- b	9- d	10- c	11- c	12- c	13- a	14- c
15- d	16- d	17- b	18- d	19- b	20- d	21- d	22- c	23- b	24- b	25- a	26- b	27- d	28- b
29- a	30- c	31- a	32- a	33- b	34- b	35- c	36- b	37- a	38- a	39- a	40- c	41- b	42- b
43- d	44- a	45- c	46- b	47- b	48- c	49- a	50- c	51- b	52- c	53- a	54- b	55- c	56- a
57- b	58- a	59- c	60- a										

Comparative & Contrastive Connectors (page 12)													
1- a	2- b	3- d	4- c	5- b	6- b	7- a	8- b	9- a	10- b	11- b	12- c	13- b	14- a
15- c	16- a	17- d	18- c	19- d	20- b	21- a	22- d	23- c	24- a	25- b	26- c	27- a	28- c
29- a	30- c	31- a	32- b	33- c									

Tag Question (page 16)													
1- isn't he?	2- are they?	3- aren't they?	4- doesn't it?	5- hasn't he?	6- isn't she?	7- are they?							
8- didn't he?	9- weren't they?	10- don't they?	11- will he?	12- were we?	13- didn't you?	14- did they?							
15- will you?	16- can't they?	17- shall we?	18- will you?	19- will you?	20- don't they?	21- are there?							
22- aren't they?	23- didn't we?	24- did he?	25- do they?	26- doesn't he?	27- isn't he? / isn't she?								
28- a	29- a	30- d	31- b	32- c	33- c	34- b	35- d	36- c	37- d	38- d	39- d	40- c	41- b
42- d	43- a	44- c	45- b	46- b	47- b								

Passive (page 18)													
1- b	2- a	3- a	4- d	5- d	6- d	7- b	8- d	9- d	10- a	11- c	12- b	13- c	14- d
15- c	16- d	17- b	18- d	19- d	20- d	21- a	22- d	23- c	24- d	25- d	26- d	27- a	28- b
29- b	30- c	31- c	32- b	33- c	34- c	35- b	36- a	37- a	38- c	39- b	40- c	41- a	42- b
43- c													

- 1- That's dangerous. / It is wrong.
- 2- Can you help me share this video about recycling?
- 3- I should go to the university to try to apply?
- 4- Please, don't waste energy. / You should turn off the lights during daytime.
- 5- Are you interested in joining a campaign to clean our beautiful beaches?
- 6- You should drive slowly and carefully in residential areas.
- 7- What about travelling to Spain?
- 8- I don't agree with you. / Don't you notice the rise of temperature nowadays?

1- b 2- d 3- b 4- b 5- a

- 6- A smart office can save energy by turning off electricity when it is not needed. / ..reducing consumption./ adapting the local environment. / Adjusting the lights and the temperature. / Your smart chair adjusts the temperature around you.
- 7- Smart chairs are equipped to meet people's preferred temperature by having both mini fans and heating devices, allowing the person to change the temperature to suit them.
- 8- They measured how much each workspace was being used.
- 9- The sensors were removed one day after they had been placed because employees felt they were being watched.

إجابة (مقترحة) سؤال التعبير – Writing

Page 24

المخطط – Outline

Introduction: People are living under the power of law which is a set of rules. It governs the society and controls members' behaviours.

Body 1: Why laws are important

- defend against crimes
- end disputes and disagreements
- protects people

Body 2: How our lives would be without laws

- chaos everywhere
- increase in crime rates
- hurt people

Conclusion: To sum up, the society cannot exist without law. It is the bond of members in the society to preserve and keep them living in peace and harmony.

Laws

People are living under the power of law which is a set of rules. It governs the society and controls members' behaviours.

No one can deny the importance of laws. First, it defends us from evil people. Second, it ends disputes and disagreements among people. Third, it protects everyone against crimes. Fourth, it protects individuals' rights.

Can you imagine a society without laws? Chaos will be everywhere. The crime rates will increase. People will kill, steal and hurt others. Really, the world would be a dangerous place without rules and laws for people to follow.

To sum up, the society cannot exist without law. It is the bond of members in the society to preserve and keep them living in peace and harmony.

إجابة (مقترحة) سؤال التلخيص – Summary Making

Page 28

First, people should eat healthy food. In addition, they need to keep a healthy weight. Furthermore, they have to exercise their brains. Finally, they should practise regular physical exercises.

إجابة سؤال الترجمة – Translation

Page 29

- 1- Kuwaiti laws were put to protect the rights of the individual.
- 2- Yes, as (laws / they) protect the individual and society.
- 3- The Kuwaiti laws are (drawn/taken) from the teachings of the Holy Quran.
- 4- Yes, as they are the main source in addition to social traditions.
- 5- There are two main kinds of laws, which are criminal and civil laws.
- 6- And there is also family law which deals with marriage and adoption.
- 7- Just like in the rest of the world, Kuwaiti laws are made to protect the individuals' rights.
- 8- That's right. Kuwait seeks to build a safe, just and tolerant society.
- 9- Laws are of great importance in the lives of people and communities.
- 10- You're right. They are made to protect the individual rights and to ensure a safe and just society.
- 11- The Kuwaiti law was established(set) to protect the rights of individuals.
- 12- Yes, it is inspired by the teachings of the Holy Quran.
- 13- Speed limits should be set (limited) in residential areas.
- 14- Of course, as it is important to keep people safe.
- 15- (Motorists / Drivers) (shouldn't / mustn't) speed (drive hastily) in residential areas.
- 16- Yes, driving carelessly is the main reason for traffic accidents.

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في بداية الدراسة
(ينصح بالاشتراك في الباقات لكورسات الشرح)

قبل الفايнал (بشهر)
(ينصح بالاشتراك في كورسات المراجعة النهائية)

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