

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



سلام طاجن

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

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روابط موقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر الأدبي



روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر الأدبي على تلغرام

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في

اللغة الانجليزية

موقع
المادة الدراسية
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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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3	code of law (n)	مجموعة قوانين	29	case (n)	قضية – حقيقة
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7	govern (v)	يحكم	33	prosecute (v)	يقاضي – يرفع دعوى قضائية
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13	legal (adj)	قانوني – شرعي	38	contend (v)	يجادل – يؤكد – ينافس
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17	property (n)	ملكية – ممتلكات	42	litigation (n)	تقاضي – مقاضاة
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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
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22	break into (Ph.v)	يقتتحم يدخل عنوة	48	supporter (n)	مساند – مؤيد – مناصر
23	fake (adj)	مزيف يزيف	49	ultimately (adv)	أخيرا – في الختام – في النهاية
24	invisible (adj)	غير مرئي خفي	تتوافق: الكلمات والأسئلة المطللة وعليها خط مثل هذا _____		
25	techno-criminal (n)	مجرم (ينفذ جريمته باستخدام التكنولوجيا)			
26	worthless (adj)	عديم القيمة			

تتوافق:
الكلمات والأسئلة المطللة
وعليها خط مثل هذا

هي الكلمات المعلقة من المنهج وتوارد في المذكرة لمن يرغب في زيادة
تحصيل دراسي

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- A case is lawsuit that occurs between two or more parties when there is a disagreement.
- 24- Culture can be as the knowledge, beliefs, laws and customs of a group of people.
- 25- The manager of this company always takes important decisions after with 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.

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- A meeting was held to announce the new policy and targets for the company.
- 44- Scientists always the 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.

زمن المضارع التام – Present Perfect Tense

** يستخدم التعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وانتهى قبل قليل قوله أثر أو نتيجة في المضارع.

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

* الكلمات الدالة: just / already / never/ ever / yet / recently / lately / so far / since / for



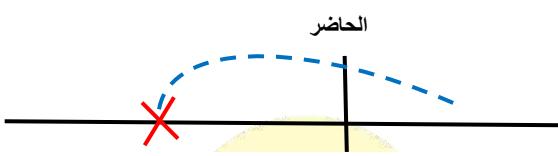
- He has just phoned the chairman.
- They have already eaten their food.
- She has never ridden a camel.
- Have you ever been to Failaka Island?
- Have you been to Failaka Island yet?
- I have not seen a giraffe yet.
- **Lately**, they have joined the club.
- They have recently joined the competition.
- 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
ومازال مستمر.

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

* الكلمات الدالة:



- 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

لمرة (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 cousinabroad 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- Wethe 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 sonin 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)

- I knew Anwar since we were 5 years old.
- I will know Anwar since we were 5 years old.
- I have known Anwar since we were 5 years old.

46- My sister (not master) knitting yet. She needs more practice. (Correct the verb)

- My sister didn't master knitting yet. She needs more practice.
- My sister hasn't mastered knitting yet. She needs more practice.
- My sister won't master knitting yet. She needs more practice.

47- Since I started learning English, (Complete the sentence)

- Since I started learning English, I will read many English books.
- Since I started learning English, I have read many English books.
- 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)

- I made cookies all day and I'm still not finished.
- I have made cookies all day and I'm still not finished.
- I have been making cookies all day and I'm still not finished.

49- The situation has already improved. (Change into negative)

- The situation hasn't improved yet.
- The situation hasn't already improved.
- The situation hasn't just improved.

50- She has already done her homework. (Make negative)

- She hasn't already done her homework.
- She has already done her homework yet.
- She hasn't done her homework yet.

51- They have already built their house. (Negative)

- They have built their house yet.
- They haven't built their house yet.
- They haven't already built their house.

52- Mona has just fed her dog. (Change into negative)

- Mona has fed her dog yet.
- Mona hasn't just fed her dog.
- 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 أنها 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

المناهج الكويتية
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- 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

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- 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.

بالرغم من **Although & though**
ولكن **However & but** و مع ذلك

- تستخدم (**although – though – however - but**) للربط بين جملتين بينهم 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.

على الرغم من **In spite of & Despite**



- تستخدم (**In spite of – Despite**) للربط لإظهار تناقض أو تباين.

- ولكن يأتي بعدها اسم أو فعل منتهي **-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 (**Although & In spite of**) (Despit & In spite of) بدلا من (**Despite & In spite of**) (Despite & In spite of) في هذه الحالة ستحتاج ان تستخدم اسم بدلا من الجملة لتسخدم بعد (**the fact that**) (the fact that) اذا لم تعرف كيف تحول الجملة يمكنك ببساطة استخدام

- **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 effortcrying 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 redpainting 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 المذيل / Tag Question

* السؤال المذيل أو السؤال التأكيدى هو سؤال قصير يأتي في نهاية الجملة.

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

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

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

* في حالة وجود فاعل (اسم في أول الجملة) نحو 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
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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

Grammar

المبني للمجهول – Passive

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

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

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

تنوية: كيف تعرف اذا كانت الجملة في الاختيارات انها مبنية للمجهول؟ إذا وجدت الفاعل أنها مبنية للمجهول؟

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

- 1- My home assignment.....at home daily.
 - a) writes
 - b) is written
 - c) wrote
 - d) was written
- 2- Criminals.....every day by police officers.
 - a) are caught
 - b) is caught
 - c) were caught
 - d) was caught
- 3- Today, millions of mobile phone calls.....every second.
 - a) are made
 - b) can make
 - c) make
 - d) made
- 4- Exams at schools.....at the end of each school semester.
 - a) did
 - b) were done
 - c) do
 - d) are done
- 5- 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 tided every day.
 b) My room was tided every day.
 c) My room will be tided 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 present will be bought for my mother next week.
- A present will be buy for my mother next week.
- A present will been bought for my mother next week.

37- They must finish the project next Monday. (Make passive)

- The project must be finished next Monday.
- The project must finish next Monday.
- The project must be finishing next Monday.

38- Smokers should stop smoking cigarettes. (Change into passive)

- Smoking cigarettes should stop by smokers.
- Smoking cigarettes should be stopping by smokers.
- Smoking cigarettes should be stopped by smokers.

39- He sold the house for a very high price. (Change into passive)

- The house is sold for a very high price.
- The house was sold for a very high price.
- The house was being sold for a very high price.

40- The children are drawing colourful shapes on the wall. (Change into passive)

- Colourful shapes will be drawn on the wall by the children.
- Colourful shapes have been drawn on the wall by the children.
- Colourful shapes are being drawn on the wall by the children.

41- People grow rice in hot countries. (Change into passive)

- Rice is grown by people in hot countries.
- Rice was grown by people in hot countries.
- Rice were grown by people in hot countries.

42- They gave him an award for his unique research. (Change into passive)

- He is given an award for his unique research.
- He was given an award for his unique research.
- He has given an award for his unique research.

43- They will publish the results of the competition tomorrow. (Change into passive)

- The results of the competition is published tomorrow.
- The results of the competition was published tomorrow.
- 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.

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.....

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، ما هي 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 بري حتى تثبت إدانته

2- How would the society be like without laws?

- People would behave badly.
- There would be chaos.

2- كيف يمكن ان يكون المجتمع بدون قوانين؟

- سيتصرف الناس بشكل سيئ

- 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.
- We can stop crimes.
- They ensure a safe and just society.

- تحمي المجتمع

- نستطيع ان نوقف الجرائم

- 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.
- It is a clearly-defined judiciary.

- هي المحاكم الفورية والعسكرية والدينية

- 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.
- It ensures a safe and just society.

- القانون مأخوذ من تعاليم الدين الإسلامي

- تضمن مجتمع آمن وعادل

(lesson 3) Workbook

6- لعلنا تعتقد ان من الصعب تعقب الجرائم الإلكترونية؟ (صعب من الجرائم التقليدية)

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

ال مجرمون غير مرئيين

لم يلمسوا شيئا ملمسا

زيادة عدد مستخدمين الانترنت

7- انكر 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.

يطلبون بضائع بدون دفع.

يطلبون بضائع بدون دفع

يرسلوا فيروسات

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?

يجب استخدام برامج مضادات الفيروسات.

يجب استخدام برامج مضادات الفيروسات

لا يجب رفع أي معلومات خاصة (سرية)

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(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.
- They clog up the courts.

- مكلفة ومضيعة لوقت

- تعيق المحاكم

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

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 مسؤولاً عن أخطائه.

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

11- كيف يحل الناس القضايا الصغيرة؟

يجب أن يحل القضايا بشكل ودي

- من خلال الحوار السلمي والناس الحكيمية

Writing

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:

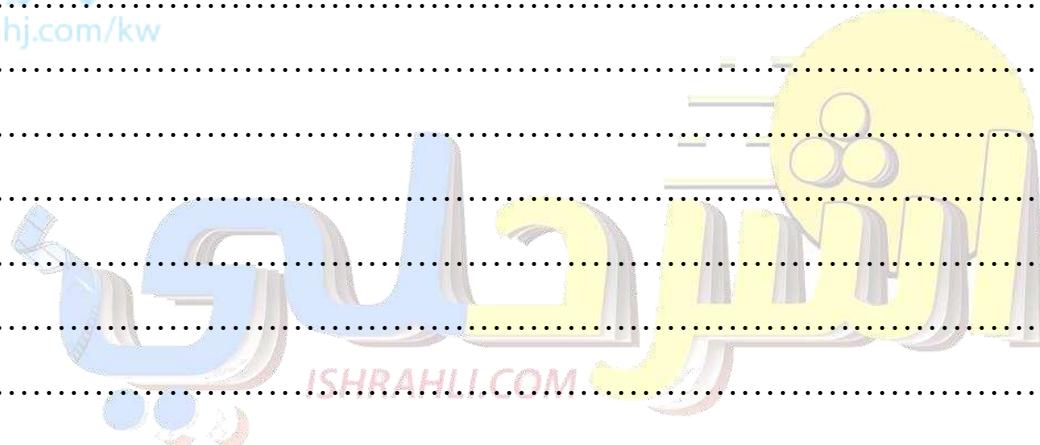
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Body 1 :

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?

.....
.....

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- وضع القوانين الكويتية لحماية 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 أيضاً قانون الأسرة ويتعامل مع الزواج والتبني.

- 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 قائد المركبات عدم القيادة بسرعة في المناطق السكنية.
- 16- نعم، فالقيادة المتهورة 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											

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										

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
42- d	43- a	44- c	45- b	46- b	47- b	

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.

Outline – المخطط

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.

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.

Translation – اجابة سؤال الترجمة

- 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.

شکر لثقتکم

التي تتميز بتقديم المحتوى التعليمي الرقمي بشكل مطور وسهل وواضح لطلابنا

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في بداية الدراسة

قبل الفاينال (بشهر)

ينصح بالاشتراك في كورسات المراجعة النهائية

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