

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



الملف مذكرة إثرائية محلولة من علا

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الكويتية ← الصف الثاني عشر ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول

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

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موقع  
المناهج الكويتية  
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# ENGLISH

SEMESTER ONE

# 12



موقع  
المناهج الكويتية  
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# ENGLISH

SEMESTER ONE

# 12



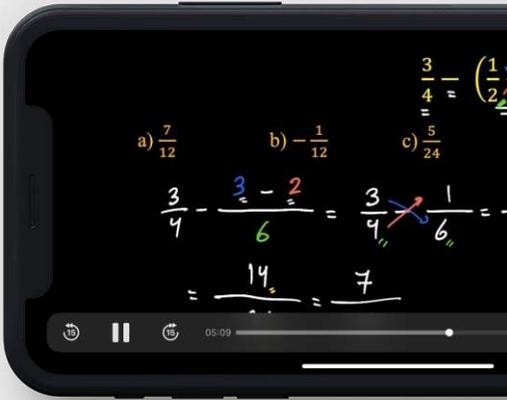
# المنقذ

أقوى مذكرة صارت الحين أقوى و أقوى مع خاصية  
المنقذ للمساعدة الفورية

## شنو المنقذ؟

امسح الباركود بكاميرا تلفونك  
وتعرف على طريقة استخدام المنقذ

المنهج الكويتية  
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## شنو فائدة هالخاصية؟

أول ما تحتاج مساعدة بالمادة , المنقذ بينقذك .

امسح الباركود بكاميرا التلفون أو اضغط عليه إذا كنت فاتح  
المذكرة من جهازك و يطلع لك فيديو الشرح.

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Unit One			
Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Adoption	التبني	Civil	مدني
Code of law	القانون \ مجموع ة قوانين	Consultation	استشارة
Define	يُعرّف	Enforce	يفرض
Govern	يحكم	Guilty	مذنب
Impose	يفرض	Innocent	بريء
Judiciary	السلطة القضائية	Jury	هيئة المحلفين
Legal	قانوني	Penalty	عقوبة \ جزاء
Persuasion	معتقد \ معتقدات	Principle	مبدأ
Property	ممتلكات	Prove	يُثبت
Tolerant	متسامح \ متقبل للآخر	Violence	العنف
welfare	مصلحة	Brief	مُلخّص
Bench	منصة	Defence	دفاع
Case	قضية \ دعوى قضائية	Note (n)	ملحوظة
Handcuffs	أصفاد \ قيود	Note (v)	يلاحظ
Prosecute	يُحاكم \ يُقاضي	Row (n)	صف
Spring	زنبرك	Row (v)	يُجدّف
Clog up	يعرقل \ يعوق	Claim	يُدّعي
Grievance	شكوى رسمية	Contend	يجادل \ يؤكّد
Intend	ينوي	In favour of	لمصلحة
Petty	صغير \ ثانوي	Litigation	مقاضاة
Residential area	منطقة سكنية	Regardless	بغض النظر عن
Sue	يقاضي	Ultimately	في النهاية
		Speed limit	حدود السرعة
		Supporter	مؤيد



الكلمات في هذا الجدول ملغية وغير مطلوبة لهذا العام الدراسي  
ولكن تم وضعها لمن يرغب بالاستفادة منها في كتابة التعبير

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
		Break into	يقتحم
Fake	مُزَيَّف	Invisible	خفي \ لا يُرى
Techno-criminal	مجرم إلكتروني	Worthless	بلا قيمة

Q What is law?

It's a set of rules that govern the society.



Q The basic principle of law is

A person is innocent until proven guilty.



## PRACTICE

Smart Quizzes



Q The culture of blame:

People tend to blame others instead of taking responsibility of their actions

Q The importance of law:

Without law:

- Crimes will increase.
- There will be no safety.
- There will be no justice.

Q How is law enforced?

Law is enforced by setting strong penalties and punishments.

Q Examples major cases:

- Illegal trading
- Murder
- Theft
- Child abuse

**Q** Examples of minor cases:

- Family conflicts
- Minor property damage
- Pet theft
- School fights

**Q** Why do some people support having more litigation?

- It shows that our courts are working
- It will protect everyone from criminal neglect

**Q** Why are some people against having more litigation?

- It will clog up our courts
- It could reflect the culture of blame in our society.

**Q** Some people are nor with, nor against more litigation. Explain.

We should keep courts as a last resort and try to solve minor issues personally without taking them to courts



أسئلة الاستبوك في هذا المربع ملغية وليست مطلوبة لهذا العام الدراسي و لكن ممكن الاستفادة منها للتعبير

Techno-Crimes	Regular Crimes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Techno-criminals are invisible</li> <li>▪ It's very hard to find evidence against techno-criminals</li> <li>▪ Techno-criminals use indirect ways to steal or fraud their victims, such as: email address or username.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Criminals are visible</li> <li>▪ It's possible to find physical evidence against criminals</li> <li>▪ Criminals use direct ways to steal or fraud their victims, such as: stealing their credit cards or breaking into their homes.</li> </ul>

**Q** Examples of regular crimes:

- Dealing in drugs
- Murder
- Theft
- Physical and verbal abuse

**Q** Examples of techno-crimes:

- Hacking
- Identity theft
- Online harassment
- Online theft

## A tolerant society

Just like in the rest of the world, Kuwaiti laws are made to protect the individual rights of the people living there. Kuwait has a well-structured and clearly-defined judiciary, composed of summary, military and religious courts, amongst others. The Emir, in consultation with the Justice Ministry, appoints judges in the regular courts. The law is drawn from the teachings of the Holy Qur'an and protects the rights of all people of all religious persuasions, ensuring a safe, just and tolerant society.



## Litigation:

The amount of litigation brought against everyday people has increased dramatically in recent years. A key example is the case of a man in

Yorkshire who is suing his neighbour after falling on his pathway. He contends that his neighbour was responsible for maintaining the path.

The neighbour claims that the man would have fallen regardless. They are now locked in a bitter court case that looks set to drag-on for months and cost both men substantial amounts of money.

The main argument against such cases is that they are a reflection of an emerging 'culture of blame.' People search for someone to blame for accidents that, in the past, they would have simply taken responsibility for themselves. Indeed, ordinary people suing each other has become so commonplace that countless firms of lawyers have sprung up specifically to deal with these cases. These petty grievances clog up the courts and prevent prosecutions against 'real criminals.'

However, supporters of litigation argue that the increase in court cases actually shows our courts are working. As Mark Shields, spokesperson for a pro-litigation group, states, "The increase in legal cases reflects a growing desire in society to protect everyone from the effects of criminal neglect." For them, the opportunity for people to hold others accountable for their own everyday grievances is a key feature of any good society.



Ultimately, I believe we must take care to ensure that minor issues, which could normally be resolved without the assistance of the courts, do not prevent our legal system from operating efficiently. For everyday grievances, the courts should be the very last resort, rather than the first port of call.

# Present Perfect Simple



Q Keywords: Just – yet – never – ever – already – lately – recently  
– since – for

Q I have just written an article.  
I haven't written an article yet.

Q Since:  
since 2005 – since August – since Tuesday – since my graduation – since Eid – since Ramadan – since my birthday – since I was born

Q For:  
For 5 years – for 2 days – for 10 minutes – for a long time – for a century – for a decade – for as long as I lived – for as long as I've known you

# Present Perfect Continuous



Q Keywords: Since – for – several – all (day, night, month)

Q I have been studying all day.  
I haven't (have not) been studying all day.

Q I have been waiting for you for five hours.  
I haven't (have not) been waiting for you for five hours.

- Q** I \_\_\_\_\_ for you for five hours.
- have waited                       **have been waiting**
- has waited                          has been waiting
- Q** We \_\_\_\_\_ the mechanic yet to fix the broken car.
- have called                          **haven't called**
- have been calling                  hasn't called
- Q** Ahmad \_\_\_\_\_ since morning. He still hasn't finished.
- have been studying                has studied
- has been studying**                have studied
- Q** \_\_\_\_\_ Maryam ever \_\_\_\_\_ going on a road trip?
- have / mentioned                  has / been mentioning
- have / been mentioning          **has / mentioned**

## Comparative & Contrastive Connectors



- Q** Whereas / On the other hand →
- Your workplace is noisy, **whereas** mine is nice and quiet.
- Your workplace is noisy. **On the other hand**, mine is nice and quiet.
- Q** Instead of / In comparison with →
- Instead of** Eating at home, let's go to a restaurant.
- Kuwait is such a small country **in comparison with** Saudi Arabia.
- Q** although / though / even though / in spite of the fact that →
- Although** she can't drive, she goes everywhere alone.
- He works hard **in spite of the fact that** no one appreciates his work.

Q despite / in spite of →

**Despite** her inability to drive, she goes everywhere alone.

He works hard **in spite of** not being appreciated.

Q but / yet / nevertheless / however →

She has knowledge, **yet** she doesn't share it.

My brother is very talented. **However**, he hates performing in front of people.

PRACTICE

Smart Quizzes



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Q I study engineering. Maha studied Finance.

- I studied Engineering, whereas Maha studied Finance.
- I studied Engineering. On the other hand, Maha studied Finance.

Q Kuwait university has common majors. The private colleges have rare majors.

- Kuwait University has common majors, whereas the private colleges have rare majors.
- Kuwait University has common majors. On the other hand, the private colleges have rare majors.

Q Swings are fun and safe for children. Slides could be risky.

- Swings are fun and safe for children, whereas slides could be risky
- Swings are fun and safe for children. On the other hand, slides could be risky

Q I will not watch TV. I will do my homework.

Instead of watching TV, I will do my homework.

**Q** My father wanted to cook the meal himself. He didn't want to order from the restaurant.

My father wanted to cook the meal himself instead of ordering from the restaurant.

**Q** Ipads had big screens. Computers have bigger screens.

In comparison with Ipads, computers have bigger screens.

**Q** Leather chairs are very comfortable. Wooden chairs are not very comfortable.

- Leather chairs are very comfortable in comparison with wooden chairs
- In comparison with wooden chairs, leather chairs are very comfortable.

**Q** Schools were closed. Teachers continued working.

Although school were closed, teachers continued working.

**Q** I am wrong. I will still do it my way.

In spite of the fact that I am wrong, I will still do it my way.

**Q** I will buy the dining table. It's very expensive.

- I will buy the dining table even though it's very expensive.
- Even though it's very expensive, I will buy the dining table.

**Q** Schools were closed. Teachers continued working.

- Despite the closed schools, teachers continued working.
- Despite closing schools, teachers continued working.
- In spite of the fact that schools were closed, teachers continued working.

**Q** I am wrong. I will still do it my way.

- Despite being wrong, I will still do it my way.
- In spite of being wrong, I will still do it my way.
- In spite of the fact that I am wrong, I will still do it my way.

**Q** I will buy the dining table. It's very expensive.

- I will buy the dining table in spite of being expensive.
- I will buy the dining table in spite of the fact that it's very expensive.

Q Ahmad was in the office. I am not sure if he broke the safe.

Ahmad was in the office, however, I am not sure if he broke the safe

Q The internet connection was poor. I watched the movie without being disconnected.

The internet connection was poor, but I watched the movie without being disconnected

Q The teacher explained this lesson only once. I understood it very well.

The teacher explained this lesson only once, yet, I understood it very well.

## Question Tag:



Is Am Are Was Were  
Have Has Had



Q She is a teacher, **isn't she** ?

Q The boys are excited about that trip, **aren't they** ?

Q My mother hasn't arrived, **has she** ?

Q I am not expelled from the institute, **am I** ?

Q I am expelled from the institute, **aren't I** ?

Q You will submit the homework, **won't you** ?

Q You won't submit the homework, **will you** ?

Q You played football when you were little, **didn't you** ?

Q You stay up all night, **don't you** ?

Q She works at a restaurant, **doesn't she** ?

Q You'd rather work hard, **wouldn't you** ?

Q You'd like to study engineering, **wouldn't you** ?

Q You'd better leave, **hadn't you** ?

Q Let's go shopping, **shall we** ?

Q Let us go shopping, **will you** ?

Q Close the door, **will you** ?

Q Work harder, **will you** ?

## Writing



### Writing the outline:

#### Introduction: المقدمة

Q Hook: أي شيء يشد القارئ: مثلاً بيت شعر - أمثال - حكم - حقائق - معلومات عامة - معلومات صادمة

Q Thesis: جملة واحدة تحتوي على الأفكار المطلوبة مني براس السؤال، هدفها تبين لي الموضوع يتكلم عن شئو

#### The body:

Q Body 1: الفكرة الأولى  
الأفكار الجزئية

Q Body 2: الفكرة الثانية  
الأفكار الجزئية

Q The Conclusion: الخاتمة  
نصيحة - رأي - طول - اقتراحات

# The Expository essay



## Exposing ideas



### Example 1:

**Q** Introduction:

In Kuwait, hundreds of people die every year because of car accidents  
There are many cause of car accidents and the government must solve this problem.

The body:

**Q** Body 1:

The causes of car accidents

**Q** Body 2:

Solutions for the problem of car accidents.

**Q** The Conclusion:

In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

### Example 2:

**Q** Introduction:

Vegetarian diet has proven to be one of the most successful diets for weight loss  
There are many advantages and disadvantages for following the vegetarian diet

The body:

**Q** Body 1:

The advantages of the vegetarian diet

**Q** Body 2:

The disadvantages of the vegetarian diet

**Q** The Conclusion:

In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

## Writing Practice

**Law is the set of rules that govern the society. Write an expository essay of 14 sentences discussing the importance of law and how it can be enforced.**



**Q** Introduction:

In this essay I will discuss the importance of law and how it can be enforced

The body: [anahj.com/kw](http://anahj.com/kw)

**Q** Body 1: The importance of law

- Protect citizens
- Ensures peace

**Q** Body 2: How it can be enforced

- Setting strong laws
- Allowing more litigation

**Q** The Conclusion:

To summarize, laws are meant to protect us rather than control us.

Laws are the key to peace and a way to ensure that our rights are protected. In this essay, I will discuss the importance of law and how it can be enforced.

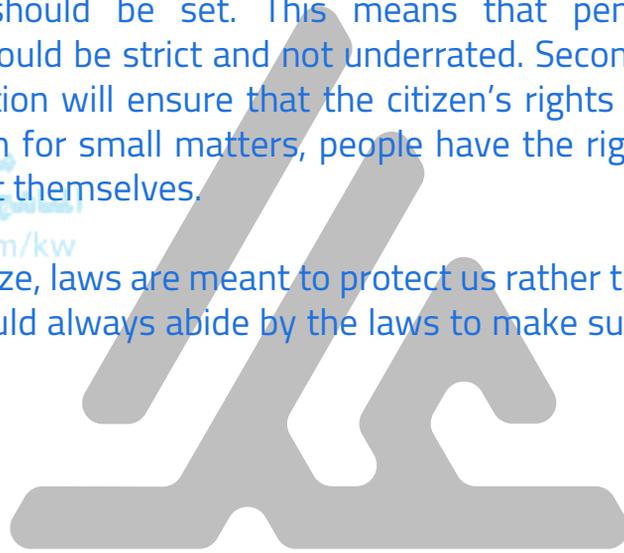


Law is very important for many reasons. First, it protects citizens from others and from themselves. It makes sure that no one violates anyone else's rights. Second, it ensures peace. When everyone knows that there are strong penalties and punishments, everyone will stay committed and avoid committing crimes.

There are many ways in which law can be enforced. First, strong laws should be set. This means that penalties and punishment should be strict and not underrated. Second, allowing for more litigation will ensure that the citizen's rights are always protected. Even for small matters, people have the right to go to court to protect themselves.

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To summarize, laws are meant to protect us rather than control us. People should always abide by the laws to make sure they live in peace.



U U L A

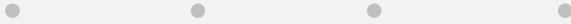
## UNIT 2 : MIGRATION



Unit Two			
Word	meaning	Word	meaning
Afford	يتحمل تكاليف	Boom	ازدهار
Decimate	يتلف \ يدمر	Deteriorate	يتدهور
Emigrate	يهاجر	Famine	مجاعة
Foreign	اجنبي	Hard-pressed	مضغوط \ تحت الضغط
High-tech	تقنية عالية	Necessitate	يُحْتَم \ يستدعي
Seek	يبحث	Unfortunately	لسوء الحظ
Disgruntled	مستاء	Displace	يُشْرَد
Mass	جماعة	Meticulous	دقيق
Migrant	مهاجر	Obliterate	يزيل \ يدمر
Perturbed	مُشَوَّش \ مضطرب	Resort	منتجع
Rift	شق \ صدع	Animated	مفعم بالحياة
Arduous	شاق \ مُتعب	Engage in	يشارك بشيء ما
Major	أساسي	Minor	ثانوي
Nervously	بعصبية \ بقلق	Rent	يستأجر
Reside	يسكن \ يُقيم	Strenuous	مُتعب
Take a breather	يستريح		

**الكلمات في هذا الجدول ملغية وغير مطلوبة لهذا العام الدراسي ولكن تم وضعها لمن يرغب بالاستفادة منها في كتابة التعبير**

Word	meaning	Word	meaning
Instead	بدلاً من	Periodic	سنوي \ متكرر
Plenty of	كثير من	Swallow	طائر السنونو



- Q Another name for a village is : Country -----
- Q Another name for a city is Town -----
- Q Migration is It's the movement of people or animals from one place to another -----
- Q Rural depopulation is It's when people move from the village to the city.
- Q People migrate for the following reasons:  
 People migrate to:
- Find better jobs
  - Get better payments
  - Find a safer place to live
  - Run away from wars or natural disasters.
- Q The advantages of migration:  
 When people migrate they:
- Find better jobs
  - Find safer places to live
  - Receive better education
  - Receive better health services
- Q The disadvantages of migration:  
 When people migrate they:
- Feel lonely
  - Miss their family and friends
  - Experience home-sickness
  - Experience culture-shock



أسئلة الستبوك في هذا المربع ملغية وليست مطلوبة لهذا العام الدراسي و لكن ممكن الاستفادة منها للتعبير

**Q** Animals migrate for the following reasons:

Animals migrate to:

- Find a warmer place
- Find food
- Raise their young

**Why do people leave their home countries?**

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By 1972, thousands of them moved to the region to work in high-tech

cities such as Kuwait City. These workers, from countries such as the

United Kingdom and Sweden, had come to seek a better life and help

with the development of Kuwait. Kuwait affords them an opportunity for

work and a standard of living that they would be hard-pressed to find

anywhere else in the world.

# Past Perfect



- Q Keywords: Before – after – when – as soon as – by the time – by (time) once -----
- Q Before she went shopping, she **had written** her report.
- Q My family **had** already **watched** the movie when I came home.
- Q By the time I **arrived** the match **had started**
- Q We placed the food back in once my father **had fixed** the fridge.
- Q As soon as the teacher **had arrived** she **gave** us a test.
- Q The police **investigated** after the thieves **had stolen** the bank.
- Q By the end of the lecture, she **had proved** her theory.

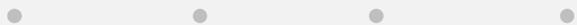
# Prefixes & Suffixes



Prefixes	Word	Suffixes
Un	friend	ly
im	patient	
il	legal	
im	mobile	
dis	courage	
mis	use	
	Patient	ly
	State	ment
	Communicat	ion
	Encourage	ing
	Us	age

PRACTICE

Smart Quizzes



# Question Formation:



## WH-Questions:

What	When	Where	Why
الأشياء - الأحداث	متى	الأماكن	لماذا

## Helping Verbs:

V(be)	V(have)	Modals
Is	Have	Can - Could
Am	Has	Shall - Should
Are	Had	Will - Would
Was		May - might
were		must

**My teacher will explain the lesson tomorrow on social media to help us.**

- Q** What: What will my teacher explain?
- Q** When: When will my teacher explain the lesson on social media?
- Q** Where: Where will my teacher explain the lesson?
- Q** Why: Why will the teacher explain the lesson on social media tomorrow?

**I am doing my homework right now in my room because I have other things to do later.**

- Q** What: What are you doing right now?
- Q** When: When are you doing your homework?
- Q** Where: Where are you doing your homework right now?
- Q** Why: Why are you doing your homework right now in your room?

## No helping verbs:

Do

Play  
cook

Does

Plays  
cooks

Did

Played  
Cooked  
Wrote  
went



**My parents bought a new house near the beach because they want to enjoy the lovely view.**

- Q** What: What did your parents buy?  
**Q** Where: Where did your parents buy a new house?  
**Q** Why: Why did your parents buy a new house?

**My father walks in the neighbourhood every morning to lose some weight.**

- Q** When: When does your father walk in the neighbourhood?  
**Q** Where: Where does your father walk every day?  
**Q** Why: Why does your father walk in the neighbourhood?

## Writing

### Writing the outline:

**Introduction:** المقدمة

- Q** Hook: أي شيء يشد القارئ: مثلا بيت شعر - أمثال - حكم - حقائق - معلومات عامة - معلومات صادمة
- Q** Thesis: جملة واحدة تحتوي على الأفكار المطلوبة مني براس السؤال، هدفها تبين لي الموضوع يتكلم عن شنو



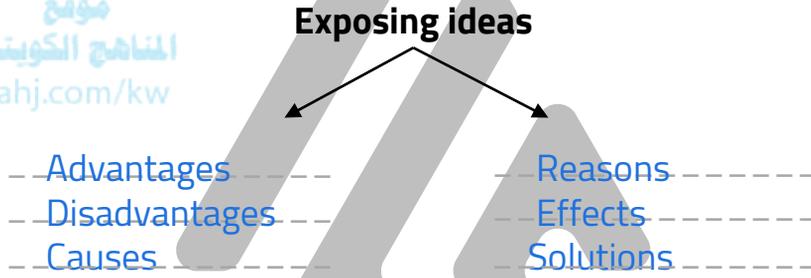
## The body:

Q Body 1: الفكرة الأولى  
الأفكار الجزئية

Q Body 2: الفكرة الثانية  
الأفكار الجزئية

Q The Conclusion: الخاتمة  
نصيحة - رأي - طول - اقتراحات

## The Expository Essay



### Example 1:

Q Introduction:

In Kuwait, hundreds of people die every year because of car accidents  
There are many cause of car accidents and the government must solve this problem.

The body:

Q Body 1:  
The causes of car accidents

Q Body 2:  
Solutions for the problem of car accidents.

Q The Conclusion:  
In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

## Example 2:

### Q Introduction:

Vegetarian diet has proven to be one of the most successful diets for weight loss

There are many advantages and disadvantages for following the vegetarian diet

The body:

### Q Body 1:

The advantages of the vegetarian diet

### Q Body 2:

The disadvantages of the vegetarian diet

### Q The Conclusion:

In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

## Writing Practice

**Migration is one way of finding a better life. In 12 sentences write an expository essay discussing the reasons for migrating and the risks of it.**



### Q Introduction:

In this essay I will discuss the reasons and risks of migration

The body:

### Q Body 1: The reasons for migration

- Escaping wars and natural disasters
- Low paying jobs and bad services

### Q Body 2: The risks of migration

- Not being treated well
- Not finding the life they want

## Q The Conclusion:

In summary, migration has more advantages than disadvantages.

Some people think that migration is the road to a better life. In this essay I will discuss the reasons and the risks of migration.



There are many reasons for migration. First, they are looking to escape from wars and natural disasters, such as: floods and earthquakes. Second, they choose to migrate because they have low paying jobs and poor public services. They believe that they deserve a better life. That is why they migrate in search for a better life.

On the other hand, there are many risks to migration. The first risk is not being treated well by the government or the citizens of the other country. Some migrants are treated harshly by some countries. The second risk is not finding the life they expected to find. Most of the time migrants end up in countries that also offer low paying job and poor services to the migrants.

In summary, migration has more advantages than disadvantages. However, one should search and ask about the country before migrating.

U U L A

## UNIT 3 : HUMAN VALUES

Unit Three			
Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Abuse	انتهاك \ اعتداء	Anthropologist	عالم اجتماعي
Apparent	واضح	Attribute	سمة \ صفة
Charitable	خيري	Compassion	شفقة
Discrimination	تمييز \ عنصرية	Diversity	اختلاف
Empathy	تعاطف	Ethnographer	متخصص في علم الانسان العرقي
Impulse	دافع \ حافز	Incapable	غير قادر
Inevitable	محتوم \ لا مفر منه	Legislation	القانون \ التشريع
Liberty	حرية \ تحرر	Minority	الأقليات
Overview	نظرة عامة	Tolerance	تسامح
Universal	عالمي \ ينطبق على كل شيء	Value	قيمة
Aggressive	عنيف	Compassionately	بتعاطف \ برحمة
Cry over spilt	الندم بعد فوات الأوان	Enfranchisement	اعطاء حق التصويت
Extravagant	مُفْرَط	Frail	ضعيف \ هش
Over a barrel	في وضع لا يُحسد عليه	Over the hill	متقدم في العمر
Over the top	مبالغ فيه	Suffrage	حق التصويت
Tide over	يساعد \ يواسي	Alleviate	يُخفف
Appeal	مناشدة \ التماس	Avert	يمنع
Campaign	حملة	Commitment	التزام
Dire	جدي	Donate	يتبرع
Extensive	واسع \ شامل \ هائل	Humanitarian	إنساني



## Unit Three

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Underprivileged	محروم	Cry over spilt milk	الندم بعد فوات الأوان
In Leaps and bounds	بشكل سريع		

**الكلمات في هذا الجدول ملغية وغير مطلوبة لهذا العام الدراسي ولكن تم وضعها لمن يرغب بالاستفادة منها في كتابة التعبير**

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Aftermath	عواقب \ نتائج	Deploy	يوظف \ يُحسن استخدام
Ethnicity	أصل \ عرق	Hardship	صعوبة \ محنة
Voluntary	تطوعي	Vulnerable	ضعيف \ بأس

Q Human values are

The human principles and the good manners that we must follow when dealing with each other



Q Examples of human values:

Some examples of human values are respect, compassion, honesty, forgiveness and tolerance

### PRACTICE

Smart Quizzes



- Q Respect is Treating people in a good way.
- Q Compassion is Sympathy towards someone's suffering.
- Q Forgiveness is The ability to forgive others for the mistakes they made
- Q Legislation They protect the people in the society and help in raising the citizens on peaceful living and respect

**Q** Islam teaches us to:

- Respect laws
- Be peaceful
- Express compassion
- Be truthful and honest
- Respect the elderly
- Be just and fair

**Q** The job of volunteers is to:

- Giving out food and water
- Giving medical attention
- Participating in rescue operations

**Q** The characteristics of a volunteer are:

- Dedicated
- Courageous
- Compassionate
- Helps others without looking for anything in return

## Freedom

Human freedom is another value that most societies seem to value.

However, freedom is not as straightforward as its name may imply.

Freedom does not mean simply acting as one wishes all the time; in

fact, such an action is the opposite of freedom. Most cultures perceive

freedom as a balance between individual freedoms and the needs of

society as a whole. Society gives us many forms of protection that we

wouldn't otherwise have.

## Tolerance

Tolerance, or the acceptance of people different from ourselves, is another important human value.

Many countries have important legislation in place to protect minorities from abuse and discrimination.

This is simply the inevitable evolution of basic human impulses translated into laws.

## If conditional



**Q** If conditional: Zero

If + **Present simple** → **Present simple**

If you **heat** water, it **boils**

**Q** If conditional: 1st

If + **Present simple** → **will + V (inf.)**

If the teacher **comes** I **will talk** to her.

If we **practice** hard, we **will win** the game.

**Q** If conditional: 2nd

If + **Past simple** → **would + V (inf.)**

If we **paid** attention, we **would understand** the lesson.

If we **stayed** late, we **wouldn't wake up** early.

Q If conditional: 3rd

If + Past Perfect [Had + p.p.] → would have + p.p

If she had written her homework, she wouldn't have been punished

If they had brought their passports, they wouldn't have missed the flight.

## PRACTICE

Smart Quizzes



Q There would be less conflicts if people \_\_\_\_\_ about their differences.

- speak  will speak  
 spoke  had spoken

Q IF you give me a reason for your anger, I \_\_\_\_\_ it up to you.

- would make  make  
 had make  will make

Q if you heat ice, it \_\_\_\_\_

- had melted  melts  
 would melt  melt

Q You \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money if you had bought that car.

- would have lost  loses  
 would lose  will lose

## Adverbs & Adjectives

Q The **brave** soldier defends his country.

Q The soldier defends his country **bravely**

Q The girl looked so **strange**.

Q The girl was walking **strangely**.



Adjectives	Adverbs
Good	Well
Fast	Fast
Late	Late
Hard	hard

Q He is a \_\_\_\_\_ driver.

- Reckless**                       recklessly

Q my father works \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Hard**                                       hardly

Q My friend speaks English \_\_\_\_\_ .

- Good                                       **well**

Q He was speaking \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the police.

- Calm                                       **calmly**

## Writing



### Writing the outline:

**Introduction:** المقدمة

Q Hook: أي شيء يشد القارئ: مثلا بيت شعر - أمثال - حكم - حقائق - معلومات عامة - معلومات صادمة

Q Thesis: جملة واحدة تحتوي على الأفكار المطلوبة مني براس السؤال، هدفها تبين لي الموضوع يتكلم عن شئو

### The body:

Q Body 1: الفكرة الأولى  
الأفكار الجزئية

Q Body 2: الفكرة الثانية  
الأفكار الجزئية

Q The Conclusion: الخاتمة  
نصيحة - رأي - طول - اقتراحات

## The Expository Essay



### Exposing ideas

- Advantages -----
- Disadvantages -----
- Causes -----
- Reasons -----
- Effects -----
- Solutions -----

### Example 1:

Q Introduction:

In Kuwait, hundreds of people die every year because of car accidents  
There are many cause of car accidents and the government must solve this problem.

The body:

Q Body 1:

The causes of car accidents

Q Body 2:

Solutions for the problem of car accidents.

Q The Conclusion:

In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

## Example 2:

### Q Introduction:

Vegetarian diet has proven to be one of the most successful diets for weight loss

There are many advantages and disadvantages for following the vegetarian diet

The body:

### Q Body 1:

The advantages of the vegetarian diet

### Q Body 2:

The disadvantages of the vegetarian diet

### Q The Conclusion:

In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

## Writing Practice

**Volunteering has been perceived to be one of the greatest services anyone could provide to the society. In 12 sentences, write an argumentative essay discussing the qualities of a good volunteer and the reasons for volunteering.**



### Q Introduction:

In this essay I will talk about the qualities of a good volunteer and the reasons for volunteering.

The body:

### Q Body 1: the qualities of a good volunteer

- Dedicated
- Not wait for anything in return

### Q Body 2: the reasons for volunteering.

- Pleasing Allah
- Feeling satisfied

## Q The Conclusion:

Volunteers have volunteered for humanitarian reasons

Volunteering is one of the greatest things you can do for the society. In this essay I will talk about the qualities of a good volunteer and the reasons for volunteering.



There are many qualities to a good volunteer. First, they have to be dedicated. They should stay committed to the job because so many people depend on them. Second, they should work without expecting anything in return. Volunteers should only work keeping in mind that they want to help those in need.

There are many reasons for volunteering. First of all, volunteers want to please Allah. Islam taught us to help people in need by giving them charity and Zakat. Second of all, helping others gives you inner satisfaction. This means that if you help others, you will feel satisfied about yourself.

Volunteers volunteer for humanitarian reasons. The government should help and support volunteers.

U U L A

# UNIT 4 : THE EARTH AT RISK

Unit Four			
Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Climate	مناخ	Desertification	تصحّر
Graze	يرعى	Increasingly	بشكل متزايد
Kill off	يقضي على	Over cultivate	يبالغ في الحرث
Precipitate	يُعجّل بحدوث شيء	Productive	مُنتج
Proportion	نسبة من شيء	Soil	تربة
Treacherous	خطير	Unproductive	غير مُنتج
Wash away	يُزيل \ يجرف	Wildfire	حريق الغابات
Harsh	قاسي	Erode	يهدم ببطء
Permanently	بشكل دائم	Arid	جاف
Atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي	Equator	خط الاستواء
Flooding	فيضان	Humid	رطب
Misbehave	يسيء التصرف	Planting	يزرع
Prevailing	واسع الانتشار	Reclaim	اعادة معالجة \ يستعيد
Forecasting	الارصاد الجوية	Frigid	بارد جداً
Curtail	يقلل	Intrinsic	أساسي
Paucity	قلّة \ نُدرّة	Preservation	محافظة
Prevail over	يتغلب على	Spearhead	قائد \ أساسي
Unwarranted	غير مُبرر	Implemented	يُنفَّذ \ يُطبَّق
Scarcity	نُدرة \ قلّة	Hurdle	حاجز \ عائق

**الكلمات في هذا الجدول ملغية وغير مطلوبة لهذا العام الدراسي ولكن تم وضعها لمن يرغب بالاستفادة منها في كتابة التعبير**

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Logger	حطّاب	At the expense of	على حساب
Devastating	مؤثّر	Vital	مهم



- Q Deforestation is the act of cutting trees.
- Q Cutting trees plays a role in causing Desertification and global warming. Therefore, many people will migrate to find a better place to live
- Q Desertification is When trees and plants die, and green lands turn into desert.

Q The causes of desertification are:

- Lack of water
- Harsh weather
- Deforestation
- Overgrazing
- Over cultivation

Q The effects of desertification are:

**On the environment**

- Wildfire
- Dust
- Sandstorms

**On man:**

- death
- migration
- diseases

Q To solve the problem of desertification:

- Plant more trees
- Raise campaigns to raise awareness

Q Water is important because:

- It forms 60% of our bodies
- It's a basis of living
- It prevents dehydration and aridness of lands

Q Examples of wasteful usage of water:

- Taking long showers
- Keeping the water running while brushing teeth
- Washing cars with running water
- Not fixing water pips immediately

**Q** You can preserve water by:

- Taking short showers
- Using modern ways of irrigation
- Using a sponge to wash cars
- Not keeping the water running

Although natural changes in the climate often precipitate the process,  
the activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification.

Because there are growing numbers of people to feed, farmers tend to  
overcultivate their land, with the result that the soil becomes poor and  
unproductive. Other farmers overgraze their land and this permanently  
kills off grass and other plants.

In addition to the effects of farming, deforestation – the cutting down of  
trees – also erodes the soil. Trees are usually cut down to make more  
agricultural land, but once there are no longer trees and plants on an  
area of land, there is nothing to stop the wind and rain from blowing or  
washing away the toplayer of soil. The dust which this produces can  
travel long distances and affect the health of people living in cities  
thousands of kilometres away.

# Subordinate Clauses



**Q** in order to / so as to / to → V(inf.)

- Mona stayed in the classroom in order to talk to the teacher about the exam.
- Mona stayed in the classroom so as to talk to the teacher about the exam.
- Mona stayed in the classroom to talk to the teacher about the exam.

**Q** in order that / so that → Can / could

- My parents are saving money in order that they can buy a nice house.
- My parents are saving money so that they can buy a nice house.

**Q** because / since / for / as → Full sentence

- My father didn't go to the supermarket because he was ill.
- My father didn't go to the supermarket since he was ill.
- My father didn't go to the supermarket for he was ill.
- My father didn't go to the supermarket as he was ill.

**Q** because of / due to → (n.) / V(ing)

- We couldn't go fishing because of the bad weather.
- We couldn't go fishing due to the bad weather.

**Q** with the result that → Full sentence

They wasted time playing with the result that they didn't have time to prepare for the test.

**Q** the cause of / the result of → (n.) / V(ing)

- Studying hard is the cause of success.
- Success is the result of studying hard.

**Q** lead(s) to: → (n.) / V(ing)

- Studying hard leads to success
- Voluntary work leads to providing families with chances to live a happy life.

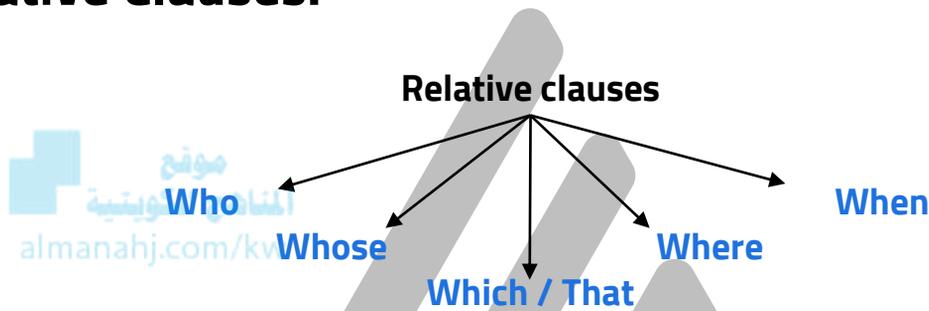
Re-	Mis-	Under-
Rewrite	Mishear	Underachieve
Replay	Misplace	Underappreciate
Reuse	Misuse	



**Q** The following words do not have prefixes:

- Repair
- Mistake
- Understand

## Relative Clauses:



**Who:** للعاقل

**Q** The man, **who** won the 1<sup>st</sup> place, is very talented.

**Q** The artist, **who** painted at the gallery yesterday, sold all of his paintings very quickly.

**Q** I gave the money to that little boy **who** was playing in the park.

**Whose:** للملكية

**Q** The man, **whose** paintings were sold, is a famous artist.

**Q** The girl, **whose** sister had gone missing mysteriously went to the police.

**Q** The teacher, **whose** car is red, is very enthusiastic.

**Which / That:** لغير العاقل

- Q The book, **which / that** my friend gave to me, is interesting.
- Q The map, **which / that** I found in the car, is very dusty.
- Q The class, **which / that** I signed for recently, is very useful.
- Q The Ipad, **which / that** the teacher used, is pretty expensive.

**Where:** للمكان

- Q The school, **where** I study, is a beautiful place.
- Q The park, **where** I usually go, is being closed.
- Q The carwash, **where** I usually wash my car at, is very expensive.

**When:** للوقت \ للزمان

- Q That moment, **when** he presented the speech, was the best moment in his life.
- Q I remember the time **when** I met that famous singer for the first time.
- Q The man plays the piano. The man is rich.  
The man **who** plays the piano is rich.
- Q The story is sad. My sister told the story.  
The story **which** my sister told is sad.
- Q The coffeeshop is quiet. I study at the coffeeshop.  
The coffeeshop **where** I study is quiet.

**Whom:** عاقل في حالة مفعول به

The girl whom the teacher punished is my sister.

Q The thief whom the police caught confessed to his crime.

Q The student whom I teach is very polite.

Q The salesman whom I was looking for left the store.

Q The teacher is very good. I like the teacher.

The teacher whom I like is very good.

Q The officer was shot. The ambulance took the officer.

The officer whom the ambulance took was shot

Q The examiner was intimidating. You were speaking to the examiner this morning.

The examiner whom you were speaking to this morning was intimidating.

Q The baby was crying. I was carrying the baby.

The baby whom I was carrying was crying.

Q The chef cooked my dish. My father admires the chef.

The chef whom my father admires cooked my dish.



# Writing



## Writing the outline:

**Introduction:** المقدمة

**Q** Hook: أي شيء يشد القارئ: مثلاً بيت شعر - أمثال - حكم - حقائق - معلومات عامة - معلومات صادمة

**Q** Thesis: جملة واحدة تحتوي على الأفكار المطلوبة مني براس السؤال، هدفها تبين لي الموضوع يتكلم عن شئو

## The body:

**Q** Body 1: الفكرة الأولى

الأفكار الجزئية  
المنهج الكويتية  
almanahj.com/kw

**Q** Body 2: الفكرة الثانية  
الأفكار الجزئية

**Q** The Conclusion: الخاتمة  
نصيحة - رأي - طول - اقتراحات

U U L A

# The Expository Essay



## Exposing ideas



### Example 1:

**Q** Introduction:

In Kuwait, hundreds of people die every year because of car accidents  
There are many cause of car accidents and the government must solve this problem.

The body: [anahj.com/kw](http://anahj.com/kw)

**Q** Body 1:

The causes of car accidents

**Q** Body 2:

Solutions for the problem of car accidents.

**Q** The Conclusion:

In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

### Example 2:

**Q** Introduction:

Vegetarian diet has proven to be one of the most successful diets for weight loss  
There are many advantages and disadvantages for following the vegetarian diet

The body:

**Q** Body 1:

The advantages of the vegetarian diet

**Q** Body 2:

The disadvantages of the vegetarian diet

**Q** The Conclusion:

In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

## Writing Practice

**Deforestation is the act of cutting trees. In 12 sentences, write an expository essay discussing the reasons and the disadvantages of deforestation.**

**Q** Introduction:

In this essay I will discuss the reasons and the disadvantages of deforestation

The body: [anahj.com/kw](http://anahj.com/kw)

**Q** Body 1: the reasons of deforestation

- Using wood to make products
- To make room for building

**Q** Body 2: the disadvantages of deforestation

- Destroying the environment
- Global warming

**Q** The Conclusion:

People should avoid cutting trees.

Deforestation has been a controversial issues recently. In this essay I will discuss the reasons and the disadvantages of deforestation.

There are many reasons for deforestation. The first reason is that people cut trees to make products such as paper, baskets and furniture. Another reason is that people sometimes need to cut the trees to make room for buildings. This means that cutting some of the trees was necessary to make space to build new houses or other buildings.

There are many disadvantages for deforestation. The first disadvantage is destroying the environment and the habitat of animals. Another disadvantage is global warming. Global warming is caused by the heat resulted from lack of greenery and trees.

All in all, people should avoid cutting trees because of the detrimental drawback. Instead, people should recycle wooden products to manufacture new ones.



## UNIT 5 : RECYCLING

Unit Five			
Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Collection points	مكان جمع النفايات	Concur	يوافق
Crisis	أزمة	Machinery	الآليات \ الأجهزة
Offence	مخالفة	Pass a law	يشرّع قانون
Prohibitively	كثيراً \ بشكل مبالغ فيه	Reprocess	يعيد تدوير
Annoyance	ازعاج	Administration	ادارة
Come up against	يواجه \ يقابل	Bureaucracy	البيروقراطية
Cut down on	يخفف \ يقلل	Criticism	نقد
Go along with	يتوافق مع	Get rid of	يتخلص من
Irritation	انزعاج	Incinerator	محرق القمامة
Packaging	تغليف	Keep up with	يواكب
Put up with	يتحمل	Paperwork	اعمال مكتبية
Run out of	ينفذ	Red tape	روتين حكومي
Compost	يضع السماد	Component	جزء \ مكون
Constituent	عنصر	Constant	دائم
Heartening	مُشجّع \ مُلهِم	Duration	مدة \ فترة زمنية
Material	مادة	Household waste	نفايات المنازل
Trend	اتجاه \ نزعة	Quantity	كمية
Incineration	محرق النفايات	Upsurge	ارتفاع مفاجئ

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Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Commercially	بشكل تجاري	Partnership	مشاركة مع
Wood pulp	عجين الخشب		

Q Recycling is Processing objects and materials so that we can use them again.



Q Examples of items that can be recycled

Glass – metal and cans – plastic – cardboards – cartons - paper

Q Recycling is important because:

- It solves the problem of rubbish
- Reduces pollution
- Helps in saving the environment

Q Some items cannot be recycled because

They're too expensive or too difficult to recycle.

## Expressing Wishes

Q Regular wish → I wish + Past simple

I wish I grew up in a bigger city.

My brother wishes he were a police officer.

Q Regret → I wish + Past Perfect

I wish I had bought that shirt I saw yesterday

My father wishes he had been calm when he spoke to his manager

Q Criticism → I wish + Could / would

I wish I could wake up earlier.

I wish our neighbours would stop that noise.

Q I don't have a high salary. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ in a better place.

Would work

had worked

**worked**

Q I can't see clearly. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ my glasses at home.

**hadn't forgotten**

couldn't forget

didn't forget

Q The beach is really dirty. I wish people \_\_\_\_\_ stop throwing rubbish everywhere

Could

had

**would**

## As ... Adj ... As:



She is as smart as her father.

Q My teacher is **as inspirational as** any other influencer.

Q Physics is **as difficult as** chemistry.

Q My children are noisy. Your children are noisy.

**My children as noisy as your children.**

Q Mona's purse is expensive and my purse is expensive too.

**Mona's purse is as expensive as my purse.**

Q Labor is painful just like breaking bones.

**Labor is as painful as breaking bones.**

Q A policeman should be trustworthy like a judge.

**A policeman should be as trustworthy as a judge.**



# Writing



## Writing the outline:

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U U L A

# The Expository Essay



## Exposing ideas



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The body:

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The advantages of the vegetarian diet

**Q** Body 2:

The disadvantages of the vegetarian diet

**Q** The Conclusion:

In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

## Writing Practice

**' Recycling could be an investment of money and efforts '.**

**In 12 sentences write an expository essay about the advantages of recycling and how you can help as an individual in this process.**

**Q** Introduction:

In this essay I will discuss the advantages of recycling and how we can help in the recycling process

The body:

**Q** Body 1: Advantages of recycling:

- Protects the environment
- Saves money

**Q** Body 2: How we can help:

- Separates recyclable wastes
- Take recyclable wastes to collection points

**Q** The Conclusion:

I believe that recycling is a useful process to the society.

Recycling has been a topic of question recently. In this essay I will discuss the advantages of recycling and how we can help in the recycling process

There are many advantages for recycling. Firstly, recycling protects the environment. In other words, burning wastes or burying them could release toxins into the environment. However, recycling them ensures that no toxins will be released. Secondly, recycling saves money because it allows the materials to be reused for different purposes. For example, glass and plastic can be melted again and made into new products instead of burying them or throwing them in the sea.

There are so many things that we can do to help in the recycling process. First, we can Separate recyclable materials. For example, we can have separate containers for glass, paper, cardboard and plastic. Second, we can take recyclable items to the designated collection points to help the government with recycling them.

I believe that recycling is a useful process. The government should raise awareness about the importance of recycling.



## Vocabulary:

**A From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:**

- Q** One of the best ways to help young people get life experience is through \_\_\_\_\_ work.
- frigid       voluntary       legal       invisible
- Q** Astronomy can be \_\_\_\_\_ as the study of objects outside the Earth's atmosphere.
- averted       cultivated       defined       eroded
- Q** It's true that \_\_\_\_\_ reduces the volume of waste, but the gases are highly toxic.
- judiciary       ethnicity       proportion       incineration
- Q** Many countries \_\_\_\_\_ wetlands to create more land for farming and building houses.
- contend       compost       defined       reclaim

**Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:  
(enforce - principle - precipitate - partnership - disgruntled)**

- Q** Our organisation works on the \_\_\_\_\_ that all workers have the same rights.
- Q** The devoted fans were \_\_\_\_\_ after their football team had lost the match yesterday.
- Q** Teachers and administrators work hard to \_\_\_\_\_ laws and regulations inside their schools.
- Q** A financial expert believes the falling sales will \_\_\_\_\_ the failure of the economy.

**Q** Crime prevention succeeds if there is a close \_\_\_\_\_ between the police and the public.

## Grammar:

**From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:**

**Q** The traffic on the way home was so bad. I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ a different route.

- take  had taken  
 were taking  will take

**Q** The team \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday's match if the players had trained well.

- must win  will win  
 can win  would have won

**Q** Taking the stairs \_\_\_\_\_ the lift can help you maintain healthy muscles and joints.

- Whereas  on the other hand  
 but  instead of

**Q** The housing project had required detailed planning before the owners \_\_\_\_\_ with it.

- begin  Began  
 had begun  have begun

**Do as shown between brackets:**

**Q** If I were a scientist, I (invent) cures for all diseases. (Correct the verb)

---

**Q** You should plant the seeds in rich soil. They grow well. (Join with: so that)

---

## Grammar:

### النمط الجديد من الأسئلة (اختيار من متعدد)

#### Do as shown between brackets:

- Q** If I were a scientist, I (invent) cures for all diseases. (Correct the verb)
- If I were a scientist, I will invent cures for all diseases.
  - If I were a scientist, I would invent cures for all diseases.
  - If I were a scientist, I had invented cures for all diseases.
- Q** You should plant the seeds in rich soil. They grow well. (Join with: so that)
- You should plant the seeds in rich soil so that growing well.
  - The seeds grow well so that you should plant the seeds in rich soil
  - You should plant the seeds in rich soil so that they can grow well.
- Q** The teacher (explain) the lesson for two hours and hasn't finished yet. (Correct)
- The teacher has been explaining the lesson for two hours and hasn't finished yet.
  - The teacher has explained the lesson for two hours and hasn't finished yet.
  - The teacher explained the lesson for two hours and hasn't finished yet.
- Q** I have been swimming since I was five years old. (Ask a question)
- How long you have been swimming?
  - How long have you been swimming?
  - How long have been you swimming?
- Q** They have already finished writing the reports. (Negative)
- They haven't finished writing the reports yet.
  - They haven't already finished writing the reports yet.
  - They have never finished writing the reports yet.
- Q** In spite of being rich, she doesn't help the poor. (Use: although)
- Although she is rich, she doesn't help the poor.
  - Although being rich, she doesn't help the poor.
  - Although she doesn't help the poor, she is rich.

**Q** Life nowadays is very easy and comfortable. Life a century ago was quite hard. (Join using: In comparison with)

- In comparison with life nowadays is very easy and comfortable, life a century ago was quite hard.
- Life nowadays is very easy and comfortable in comparison with life a century ago was quite hard.
- In comparison with life nowadays, life a century ago was quite hard.

**Q** Young people are fond of surfing the Internet. They don't read books. (Join using instead of)

- Instead of reading books, young people are fond of surfing the Internet.
- Instead of young people are fond of surfing the Internet, they don't read books.
- Instead of young people don't read books, they are fond of surfing the Internet.

**Q** Life in the past was very simple but difficult. \_\_\_\_\_, life nowadays is very fast but comfortable. (Complete)

- because
- On the other hand
- Although
- In comparison with

**Q** You'd never lived outside Kuwait, \_\_\_\_\_? (Add a tag question)

- You'd never lived outside Kuwait, hadn't you?
- You'd never lived outside Kuwait, wouldn't you?
- You'd never lived outside Kuwait, didn't you?

**Q** I ( prepare ) lunch for three hours now. (Correct the verb)

- have been preparing
- has prepared
- prepared

# Language Functions

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

**Q** One of your friends believes that Twitter is a safe and reliable source of news.

---

**Q** Your sister is having her first college placement test next week.

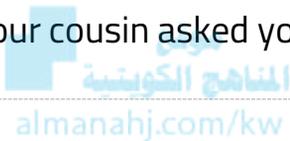
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**Q** A friend of yours is overweight. Do persuade him/her to join a gym.

---

**Q** Your cousin asked you about your plans for the spring holiday this year.

---



## Set Book

**Answer ONLY FOUR of the following questions:**

**Q** Why are laws made?

---

**Q** People migrate for different purposes. Explain.

---

**Q** What are the major causes of desertification?

---

**Q** In your opinion, how can recycling benefit the environment?

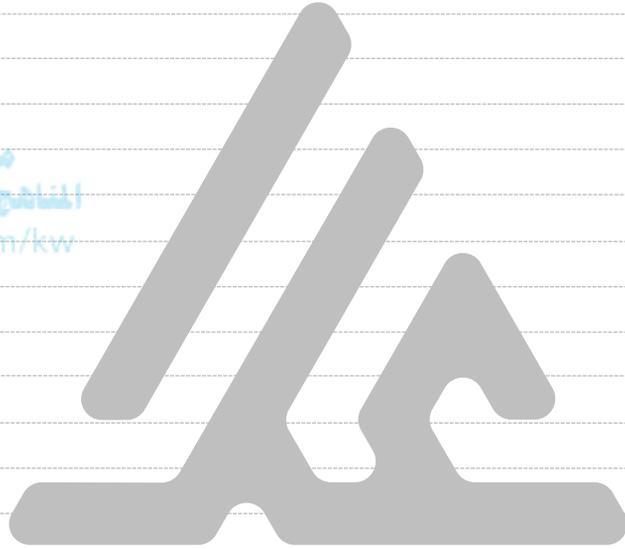
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# Writing

## Write on the following topic:

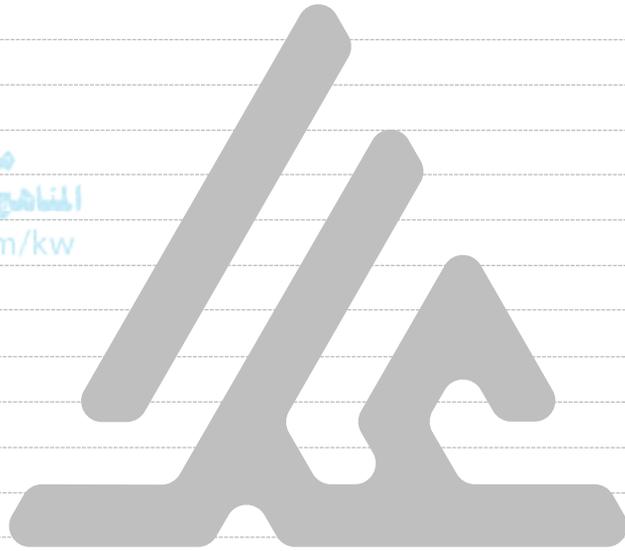
**Q** For some people, protecting natural habitats such as forests and deserts, is important for saving plants and animals. Others believe that human needs for farmland, housing, and industry are more important. Plan and write an essay of not less than 14 sentences (160 words) discussing the reasons for reclaiming lands and the risks related to it.

### OUTLINE:



# COMPOSITION

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U U L A

# Reading Comprehension

**Q** Read the following passage carefully, the answer the questions that follow:

The struggle of certain underdeveloped countries like Bangladesh, India as well as many in Africa is something that we are all aware of. Children there have barely enough food to eat, let alone the fancy clothes, toys and other things that children of more developed countries are lucky enough to have. Instead of going to school to gain a good education, children in underdeveloped countries set out to work from as young as four or five years old.

These underprivileged children are forced to take up illegal jobs which often have hazardous and unsuitable working conditions. Since it is illegal for young children to work, the corporations or factories that hire them hide them away from the main working areas. Thus, they are trapped for long stretches of time in dark and dirty rooms. This was found to be associated with a number of adverse health outcomes. In India, for example, there are children who work in factories which manufacture matches. The working hours in these factories are long and the work is tedious, but what is most significant is that such factories are potential fire hazards. Not only do these children risk their lives by working there, but they are also exploited as they are treated unfairly and are paid a lot less.

In some countries, garment manufacturers use children to make clothes. Factory owners reduce production costs by employing children rather than adults, who are in turn paid a lot less and forced to work all day. Also, there is no risk of these young employees coming up against the factory owners because they are aware of their rights. As a result in 1990, the United Nations (UN) encouraged countries to prohibit the import of products made by children under the age of 15. This threat led to great panic in the Bangladesh garment industries which immediately dismissed young workers. However, dismissing children from work in poor countries does not necessarily mean that they will be safer. In fact, they may join criminal activities, beg on the streets or steal for a living.

The problem of child labour is one which is difficult to resolve, but it can be done by a sincere government willing to help the poor by providing education to all children and by reducing poverty.

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

**Q** Which of the following can be the most suitable title for the passage?

- Ways to Earn Money
- Underdeveloped Countries
- Illegal Child Employment
- The Problem of Low Wages

**Q** The underlined word 'exploited' in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to:

- Displaced
- Disconnected
- Mistreated
- misunderstood

**Q** The underlined word "them" in the 2 paragraph refers to:

- Factories
- Children
- Conditions
- Corporations

**Q** Why do corporations which hire young children hide them away from main working areas?

- To obey the law and follow regulations
- Because the conditions are safe and suitable
- To protect them from adverse health outcomes
- Because it is against the law to hire young children

**Q** According to the 1" paragraph, which of the following is NOT a problem for children in underdeveloped countries?

- Lack of jobs
- Shortage of food
- Poor education
- Working at a young age

**With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:**

**Q** For what reason do garment manufacturers hire children instead of adults?

---

---

---

**Q** Why did the (UN) encourage countries to prohibit the import of products made by children?

---

---

---

**Q** What are the negative effects of dismissing children from work in poor countries?



**Q** How can a government solve the problem of child labour?

---

---

---



# Summary Making

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Travel can expand our mind and promote inter-cultural understanding. However, it can also have a negative environmental impact on Earth. 'Green travel' is a term that refers to responsible travel practices that pay attention to the environment. To travel green, your efforts can start even before leaving home. For example, turning off electronics saves on the electricity bill and cuts down on energy usage. While on holiday, you can use public transport when available rather than hiring a car. If you are staying in a hotel for multiple nights, reuse towels instead of having them washed and changed every day. Finally, always buy food from local people to support the local economy. Making these few simple switches to how you travel will make a big difference to the environment.

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

**Q** "How can we travel green?"

U U L A

# Translation

Q Translate the following into good English:

علي: للقوانين أهمية كبيرة في حياة الناس والمجتمعات.  
خالد: معك حق فهي تسن لحماية الحقوق الفردية ولضمان مجتمع آمن و عادل.

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End of Exam (1)

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U U L A





**From a, b and c, choose the correct answer as required**

**Q** You should have waited for me. (Make negative)

- You didn't have to wait form me.
- You shouldn't wait for me.
- You shouldn't have waited for me.

**Q** They closed all borders after the war. (Make passive)

- All borders are closed after the war.
- All borders were closed after the war.
- All borders have closed after the war.

**Q** We work long hours. We can finish soon. (Join with "so that")

- We work long hours so that we can finish soon.
- We work long hours so that we finished soon.
- We work long hours so that we have finished soon.

**Q** You have applied for the new job, \_\_\_\_\_? (Add a question tag)

- You have applied for the new job, didn't you?
- You have applied for the new job, haven't you?
- You have applied for the new job, aren't you?

# Language Functions

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

- Q** A friend of yours drives the car without wearing the seatbelt.
- Q** Your teacher asks you about your future plans after graduation.
- Q** One of your classmates believes that recycling is useless.
- Q** Your mother wants you to study alone while you prefer to study with your friends.



## Set Book

**Answer ONLY FOUR of the following questions:**

- Q** How do Islamic values influence the system of laws in Kuwait?
- Q** How would life be without laws?
- Q** How can you define "tolerance"?
- Q** What human activities precipitate the process of desertification?
- Q** Why is recycling becoming such an important issue for many people today?

# Writing

## Write on the following topic: ( Expository)

**Q** "Migration from villages to large cities has increased in the past few years for different reasons."

In (14 sentences – 160 words), plan and write a report showing why people move from villages to live in a city and the disadvantages of city life.

**NB:** Your topic should include an introduction, a body and a conclusion

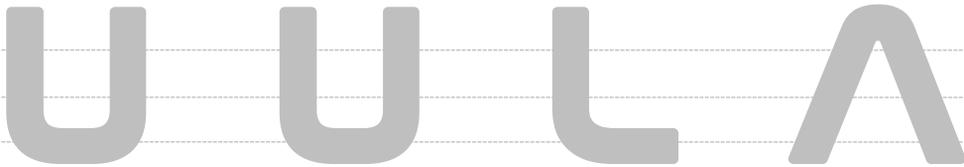
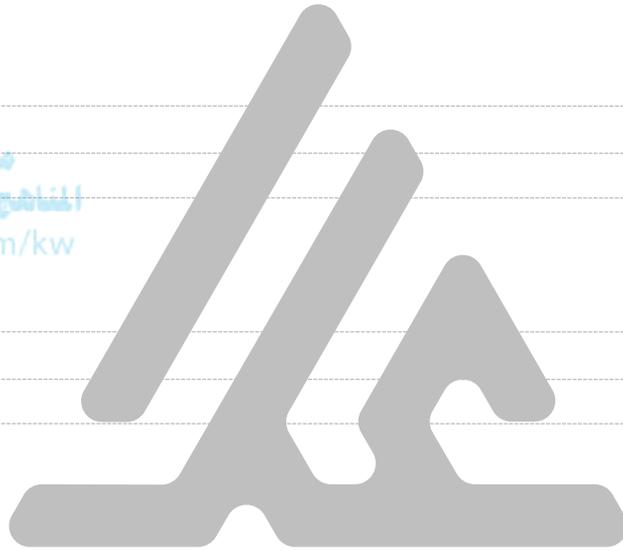
### OUTLINE:

Introduction:

Paragraph 1:

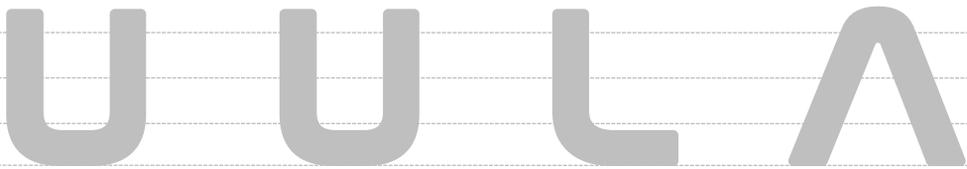
Paragraph 2:

Conclusion:



Write your topic here

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# Reading Comprehension & Summary Making

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

Bats are wild animals. They are the only mammals that are able to fly. Bats can be found almost everywhere in the whole world except in very cold or very hot countries. They are mostly found in tropical countries. Bats have an interesting way of looking at their world. Bats are nocturnal, which means they are most active at night. They don't use their eyes to find their way around in the dark. They use their ears instead.

Bats are among a very selected group of animals. The animals in this group also include whales and dolphins. They all use a very high frequency sound, which is a special noise, to do what other animals do with their eyes. This skill is known as echolocation. Echolocation allows bats to hunt for food. It also helps them avoid obstacles in their path as they fly in the dark. It even lets them communicate with other bats.

So how does echolocation work? It is just like ringing sounds in a large, empty room or at the edge of a narrow valley. Bats move air across their vocal cords just like people do when they speak or shout. Some bats make the sound come out of their mouths. Others make the sound come out of their noses. The sound they make has a very high noise. This means the sound waves move very quickly. The energy from the sound waves goes out in front of the bat and bounces off any objects there. It creates a ringing sound that returns back to the bat.

The bat's ears often appear quite large compared to the size of its head. Depending on where the sound hits on the folds of the bat's ear, the bat can tell very precisely where an object is. The strength of the echo can even tell the bat how large the object is. The echo from a moving object has a different sound from the one that is still. It is either lower or louder. The sound is louder if the object is coming closer and lower if it's going away. This is important because it helps the bat find insects to eat.

The process of echolocation is very natural for the bat. The bat does not have to think about listening, or what to do next. It is natural for bats to see with their ears!

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

**Q** A suitable title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_

- Sound Waves
- Vocal Cords
- Echolocation in Bats
- Bats are nocturnal

**Q** The underlined word bounces off in the 4th paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_

- hits
- flies
- accepts
- echoes

**Q** The underlined pronoun them in the 3rd paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- bats
- dolphins
- animals
- whales

**Q** Bats can find their food \_\_\_\_\_

- with their eyes.
- during the day.
- based on their ears.
- in hot or cold areas.

**Q** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- Bats are most active at night.
- The bat's head is smaller in size than its ear.
- Bats are different from other animals in finding their way.
- Sound of objects prevents bats from getting their food.

## Answer the following questions:

Q What kind of sound does a bat use for echolocation?

Q Where are bats mostly found?

Q How do bats make the sound?

Q How can bats tell accurately where an object is?



# Summary Making

Read the following passage, then do as required:

It is thought that the effects of everyday noise can leave us in a state of almost constant anxiety. Experts have researched many ways in which we can reduce this problem. Let's consider some of their ideas and suggestions. Firstly, you should try to start the day with some silence. Then, for a few minutes, sit completely still with a straight back and empty your mind. Imagine yourself looking up at a blue sky. Finally, stop talking and start thinking instead. The great thing about this exercise is that you can find peace for yourself even when you seem to be completely surrounded by noise.

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

**Q** How can we reduce the problem of everyday noise?

# Translation

Q Translate the following into good English:

جاسم: لماذا يهاجر بعض الناس إلى بلدان أخرى؟  
أحمد: بسبب البطالة والفقر والحروب والمجاعات.

Jassim:

Ahmed:



انتهت الأسئلة

# تصارييف الأفعال - IRREGULAR VERBS

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يكون	Is / am / are	Was / were	been
يصبح	Become	Became	Become
يبدأ	Begin	Began	Begun
يضرب	Beat	Beat	beaten
ينحني	Bend	Bent	Bent
يعض	Bite	Bit	Bitten
ينفخ	Blow	Blew	blown
ينزف	Bleed	Bled	bled
يكسر	Break	Broke	Broken
يحضر	Bring	Brought	Brought
يذيع	Broadcast	Broadcast	Broadcast
يشترى	Buy	Bought	Bought
يبني	Build	Built	Built
يحرق	Burn	Burnt	Burnt
يصطاد	Catch	Caught	Caught
يختار	Choose	Chose	Chosen
يأتي	Come	Came	Come
يكلف	Cost	Cost	Cost
يقطع	Cut	Cut	Cut
يفعل	Do	Did	Done
يملك	Have	Had	Had
يرسم	Draw	Drew	Drawn
يحلم	Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt
يشرب	Drink	Drank	Drunk
يقود	Drive	Drove	Driven

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يحفر	Dig	Dug	dug
يموت	Die	Died	Died
يأكل	Eat	Ate	Eaten
يسقط	Fall	Fell	Fallen
يشعر	Feel	Felt	Felt
يهرب	Flee	Fled	fled
يطعم	Feed	Fed	fed
يحفر	Dig	Dug	dug
يتشاجر	Fight	Fought	Fought
يجد	Find	Found	Found
يؤسس	Found	Founded	Founded
يطير	Fly	Flew	Flown
ينسى	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
يحصل على	Get	Got	Got
يسامح	Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
يجمد	Freeze	Froze	Frozen
يذهب	Go	Went	Gone
يعطي	Give	Gave	Given
ينمو \ يزرع	Grow	Grew	Grown
يلقى	Hang	Hung	Hung
يسمع	Hear	Heard	Heard
يختبئ	Hide	Hid	Hidden
يضرب	Hit	Hit	Hit
يمسك	Hold	Held	Held
يؤلم	Hurt	Hurt	hurt
يبقى	Keep	Kept	Kept
يعرف	Know	Knew	Known
يتعلم	Learn	Learnt	Learnt

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يرحل \ يترك	Leave	Left	Left
يعير	Lend	Lent	lent
يسمح	Let	Let	let
يضع جانبا	Lay	Laid	Laid
يستلقي	Lie	Lay	Lain
يكذب	Lie	Lied	Lied
يضيء	Light	Lit	lit
يضيع	Lose	Lost	Lost
يجعل \ يصنع	Make	Made	Made
يعني	Mean	Meant	Meant
يلتقي	Meet	Met	Met
يدفع	Pay	Paid	Paid
يضع	Put	Put	Put
يثبت	Prove	Proved	Proved/proven
ينسحب	Quit	Quit	Quit
يقرأ	Read	Read	Read
يركب	Ride	Rode	Ridden
يرن	Ring	Rang	Rung
يصعد \ يرتقي	Rise	Rose	Risen
يركض	Run	Ran	Run
يقول	Say	Said	Said
يرى	See	Saw	Seen
يبيع	Sell	Sold	Seen
يرسل	Send	Sent	Sent
يجهز	Set	Set	set
يخيط	Sew	Sewed	Sewn
يهز	Shake	Shook	Shaken

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يتساقط (الشعر او أوراق الشجر)	Shed	Shed	Shed
يلمع	Shine	Shone	Shone
يظهر	Show	Showed	Shown
يغلق	Shut	Shut	shut
يغني	Sing	Sang	Sung
يغرق	Sink	Sank	Sunk
يجلس	Sit	Sat	Sat
ينام	Sleep	Slept	Slept
يتحدث	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
يقضي	Spend	Spent	Spent
يهجأ (يقرأ حرف حرف)	Spell	Spelt	Spelt
يسكب	Spill	Spilt	Spilt
يدور	Spin	Spun	spun
ينتشر	Spread	Spread	spread
يقف	Stand	Stood	Stood
يفهم	Understand	Understood	Understood
يسرق	Steal	Stole	Stolen
يلتصق	Stick	Stuck	Stuck
يقرص \ يلسع	Sting	Stung	Stung
تفوح منه رائحة كريهة	Stink	Stank	Stunk
يصعق	Strike	Struck	Struck
يسبح	Swim	Swam	Swum
يتورم	Swell	Swelled	Swollen
يتأرجح	Swing	Swung	swung
يشم	Smell	Smelt/smelled	Smelt/smelled
يأخذ	Take	Took	Taken
يُعلم	Teach	Taught	Taught

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يخبر	Tell	Told	Told
يمزق	Tear	Tore	Torn
يفكر	Think	Thought	Thought
يرمي	Throw	Threw	Thrown
يخضع لـ	Undergo	Underwent	undergone
يستيقظ	Wake up	Woke up	Woken up
يرتدي	Wear	Wore	Worn
يكتب	Write	Wrote	Written
يفوز	Win	Won	Won

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## LINKING WORDS

Sequence	Result	Emphasis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First / firstly, second / secondly, third / thirdly etc.</li> <li>Next, last, finally</li> <li>In addition, moreover</li> <li>Further / furthermore</li> <li>Another</li> <li>Also</li> <li>In conclusion</li> <li>To summarize</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>So</li> <li>As a result</li> <li>As a consequence (of)</li> <li>Therefore</li> <li>Thus</li> <li>Consequently</li> <li>Hence</li> <li>Due to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undoubtedly</li> <li>Indeed</li> <li>Obviously</li> <li>Generally</li> <li>Admittedly</li> <li>In fact</li> <li>Particularly / in particular</li> <li>Especially</li> <li>Clearly</li> <li>Importantly</li> </ul>
Addition	Reason	Example
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>And</li> <li>In addition / additionally / an additional</li> <li>Furthermore</li> <li>Also</li> <li>Too</li> <li>As well as</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For</li> <li>Because</li> <li>Since</li> <li>As</li> <li>Because of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For example</li> <li>For instance</li> <li>That is (ie)</li> <li>Such as</li> <li>Including</li> <li>Namely</li> </ul>
Contrast	Comparison	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>However</li> <li>Nevertheless</li> <li>Nonetheless</li> <li>Still</li> <li>Although / even though</li> <li>Though</li> <li>But</li> <li>Yet</li> <li>Despite / in spite of</li> <li>In contrast (to) / in comparison</li> <li>While</li> <li>Whereas</li> <li>On the other hand</li> <li>On the contrary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Similarly</li> <li>Likewise</li> <li>Also</li> <li>Like</li> <li>Just as</li> <li>Just like</li> <li>Similar to</li> <li>Same as</li> <li>Compare</li> <li>compare(d) to / with</li> <li>Not only...but also</li> </ul>	