

**SALMAN AL FARESY SEC. SCHOOL
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT**

**GRADE TWELVE
MODULE TWO
UNIT FOUR / THE EARTH at RISK**

MODULE TWO UNIT FOUR LESSON 1 , 2

Word	Definition	Meaning
Climate (n.)	Weather conditions in an area over a period of time	مناخ
Desertification(n.)	The process by which fertile land becomes desert, typically as a result of drought, deforestation, or in appropriate agriculture	التصحّر
Erode (v.)	To destroy slowly	يتآكل
Graze(v.)	To put animals in a field so that they can eat the grass	يرعى أغنام / ماشية
Harsh (adj.)	Unpleasantly rough	قاسي / قارس
Increasingly(adv.)	Increasing over time	بصورة متزايدة
Kill off(phrasal verb)	To destroy something utterly, or destroy the remaining members of group of people or creatures	يقضي على / يبيد
Over cultivate (v.)	To cultivate too much, more than you should	زراعة جائرة
Permanently (adv.)	lastingly	بصورة دائمة
Precipitate (v.)	To cause an event or situation, typically one that is bad or undesirable to happen suddenly, unexpectedly, or prematurely	يجعل أو يُسرّع
Productive(adj.)	Producing or able to produce large amounts of goods, crops or other commodities	منتج / مثمر / خصب
Proportion (n.)	A part, share, or number considered in comparative relation to a whole	جزء / نسبة / مجموعة
Soil (n.)	The top layer of the earth in which plants grow	تربة
Treacherous (adj.)	Hazardous because of presenting hidden or unpredictable dangers	خطر / غدار
Unproductive(adj.)	Not producing or able to produce large amounts of goods, crops, or other commodities	غير منتج / غير مثمر
Wash away (phrasal verb)	If water washes something away, it carries it away, usually with great force	يزيل / يجرف

SET-BOOK QUESTIONS

1- What are the serious environmental problems which we are facing these days ?

- The world is facing many serious problems like desertification. Deforestation is another serious problem. Global warming is a third universal problem.

2- What is meant by " desertification " ?

- Desertification is the process in which productive land changes into desert .

3- What , do you think ,are the causes of desertification ?

- The main causes of desertification are harsh climate.Scarcity of rain is another reason. The third reason is bad human activities.

4- Over cultivation may lead to serious effects . Give examples !

- The soil becomes poor and unproductive. The soil will not be able produce more crops in the future.

5- What are the effects of overgraze on the environment ?

- It kills off grass.It kills off plants. It affects the soil badly.

6- What can Kuwaiti government do to encourage agriculture and avoid desertification ?

- It can provide farmers with seeds. Provide farmers with fertilizers. Provide modern irrigation systems.

7- What are the bad effects of desertification?

- It leaves thesoil dry. Animals can't be grazed in this area. People can't survive in such areas.

8- Trees and plants are vital to the environment. How ?

- They stop the wind and dust.They stop the rain which may wash away the top layer of the soil.

MODULE TWO UNIT FOUR LESSON 3

Word	Definition	Meaning
At the expense of (expression)	So as to cause harm to or neglect of	على حساب احد / يسبب اذى ل
Devastating (adj.)	Very impressive or effective	مدمر
Logger (n.)	A person who fells trees for timber, a lumberjack	الخطاب
Vital (adj.)	Extremely important and necessary for something to succeed or exist	حيوي أو مهم

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1- Why is the Amazon Rainforest important ?

- Because it's the home of at least 30 % of the world's animals and plants.It plays a vital role in controlling the world's climate

2- Why are the rain forests being destroyed?

- Ranchers use the land for their cattle. Loggers sell the hard wood from the trees they cut down.Oil companies try to find more oil.Farmers try to make more land for Soya beans.

3-What are most Soya beans used for?

- They are used as food for animals. They are also used as food for human beings.

4- How does deforestation affect local population?

- They depend on rainforest for their food.They depend on rainforests for shelter. They are obliged to move to other areas.

5- Man is doing harm to the environment in many ways. Give examples !

- Man causes pollution.Man Cuts down trees. Man causes global warming .

MODULE TWO UNIT FOUR LESSON 4, 5

Word	Definition	Meaning
Arid (adj.)	(of land or a climate) having little or no rain, too dry or barren to support vegetation	جاف أو قاحل
Atmosphere (n.)	The mixture of gases that surrounds the Earth	الغلاف الجوى
Equator (n.)	An imaginary line drawn around the earth equally distant from both poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemisphere and constituting the parallel of latitude	خط الاستواء
Flooding (n.)	An overflowing of a large amount of water beyond its normal confines, esp. over what is normally dry land	فيضان
Forecasting (n.)	A prediction or estimate of future events, esp. coming weather or financial trend	تنبؤات بحالة الطقس
Frigid (adj.)	Very cold in temperature	شديد البرودة (لدرجة التجمد)
Humid (adj.)	Marked by a relatively high level water vapor in the atmosphere	رطب
Misbehave (v.)	To fail to conduct oneself in way that is acceptable to others, behave badly	يسيء التصرف
Planting (v.)	To place (a seed, bulb, or plant) in the ground so that it can grow	يزرع
Prevailing (adj.)	Widespread in a particular area at a particular time, current	سائد - منتشر
Reclaim (v.)	To bring(waste land or land formerly under water) under cultivation	يستصلح الارض

NO SET BOOK QUESTIONS

MODULE TWO UNIT FOUR LESSON 7,8

Word	Definition	Meaning
Curtail (v.)	To reduce in extent or quantity, to impose a restriction on	يقلل / يحد من
Hurdle (n.)	An obstacle or difficulty	عائق / عقبة
Implement (v.)	To put into effect	ينفذ / يطبق
Intrinsic (adj.)	Belonging naturally, essential	حيوي / طبيعي / أساسي
Paucity (n.)	The presence of something only in a small or insufficient quantities or amount, scarcity	عدم كفاية
Preservation (n.)	The action of maintaining something in its original state	الحفاظ على
Prevail over (phrasal verb)	To prove more powerful than opposing forces, be victorious	يتغلب على
Scarcity (n.)	Insufficiency, shortage	ندرة / قلة
Spearhead (n.)	An individual or group chosen to lead an attack or movement.	قيادة / ريادة
Unwarranted (adj.)	Not justified or authorized	ليس له مبرر (داعي)

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

- **What's the importance of water? Why is water important?**

- Water is used for drinking. Water plays an intrinsic role in agricultural production. Water is used in cleaning and washing.

- **There is unprecedented demand on water. Why?**

- Because of developments in all fields. Because of the increasing population.

- How can we curtail the unwarranted consumption of water?

Suggestions of how we can contribute in cutting back on water.

- I suggest using modern system of irrigation. Running out awareness campaigns. Preventing washing cars with hoses.

4- What has Kuwait done to overcome the problem of water paucity?

- Kuwait has built desalination plants. Kuwait has implemented studies to improve efficiency of water usage.

UNIT FIVE / PRECIOUS RESOURCES MODULE TWO UNIT FIVE LESSON 1, 2

Word	Definition	Meaning
Collection points (n)	Particular spots, places, or positions in an area where rubbish or litter is gathered	منطقة تجميع النفايات
concur (v)	To be of the same opinion; to agree	يوافق / يتفق في الرأي
crisis (n)	A time of intense difficulty, trouble or danger	أزمة
machinery (n)	Machines collectively	المكائن والالات
offence (n)	A breach of a law or rule; an illegal act	مخالفة / جنحة
Pass a law (expression)	To approve or put into effect (a proposal or law) by voting on it	يشرع (يسن) قانون
prohibitively (adv)	(of a price or charge) excessively high	بصورة مبالغ فيها
reprocess (v)	To process (something, esp. spent nuclear fuel) again or differently, typically in order to reuse it	يعيد معالجة (تدوير)

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1- What's the meaning of recycling?

- Recycling means processing objects and materials so that they can be used again.

2- Mention some of the items which can be recycled !

- Items which can be recycled are paper, glass and plastic.

3- How can families help with recycling their waste?

- The can take all their waste glass and paper to collection points. The can recycle old clothes and furniture.

4- Why is it necessary to recycle our wastes?

- Because the earth is running out of resources. Burning our rubbish pollutes the atmosphere. We are running out of places to bury all our waste.

5- What is meant by green waste?

- Anything that has grown in the ground – grass, trees, leaves and plants.

6- What are the advantages of recycling?

- Recycling helps to protect valuable resources. It also helps to protect the environment

10- Some materials can't be recycled. Why?

- Because they cost too much money. Because they produce toxins when recycled.

Word	Definition	Meaning
commercially (adv)	In commercial terms or from a profit- making point of view	تجاريًا
partnership (n)	A relationship between two people, organizations, or countries	الشراكة
Wood pulp (n)	Wood crushed into a soft mass, used for making paper	لب الخشب

SET-BOOK QUESTIONS

1- Paper is made from different materials like

- Paper can be made out of cloth,cotton fiber ,grass , sugar cane or wood pulp .

2- Kuwait takes great interest in recycling waste, including paper . How ?

- It builds recycling centers. The university is an example of Kuwait's interest in recycling.

3- Why is recycling paper is important ?

- We save much water and electricity and produce 90% less air pollution.It's less harmful to the environment than burying it in landfill sites.

4- How can we deal with the problem of waste?

- We can Get more things recycled. We can create less waste.

5-It is not entirely true that recycling paper saves trees. Explain .

- New trees are always cut down.Papermakers use the parts of trees that cannot be used in other industries .

MODULE TWO UNIT FIVE LESSON 4 , 5

Word	Definition	Meaning
administration (n)	The process or activity of running a business, organization	الإدارة
annoyance (n)	The feeling or state of being annoyed; irritation	الإزعاج
bureaucracy (n)	A system of government in which most of the important decisions are made by state officials rather than by elected representatives	البيروقراطية / روتين حكومي
come up against (phrasal verb)	To meet; to face	يواجه صعوبات
criticism (n)	The expression of disapproval of someone or something based on perceived faults or mistakes	النقد
cut down on (phrasal verb)	To reduce	يقلل
get rid of (phrasal verb)	To dispose of, throw away	يتخلص من
go along with (phrasal verb)	To give one's consent or agreement to a person or their views	يسائر / يتفق مع
Incinerator(n)	An apparatus for burning waste material, esp. industrial waste, at high temperatures until it is reduced to ash	محرفة / فرن حرق النفايات
Irritation(n)	The state of feeling annoyed, impatient, or angry	غضب / غيظ
keep up with (phrasal verb)	To know the latest information about	يواكب / يسائر
Packaging (n)	Materials used to wrap or protect goods	تغليف
Paperwork (n)	Routine work involving written documents such as forms, records, or letters	عمل مكثبي / عمل اداري
put up with (phrasal verb)	To accept, stand, tolerate (something unpleasant)	يتحمل
red tape (idiom)	Paperwork and administration	روتين حكومي ممل
run out of (phrasal verb)	(of a supply of something) to be used up	يستنفد / يستهلك

NO SET-BOOK QUESTIONS

MODULE TWO UNIT FIVE LESSON 7 , 8

Word	Definition	Meaning
component (n)	A part or element of a larger whole of a larger whole	مكون / عنصر
Compost(v)	To make (vegetable matter or manure) into decayed organic material used as a plant fertilizer	يسمد / يخلط مخلفات نباتية وروث لعمل سماد
constant (adj)	Occurring continuously over a period of time	مستمر / متواصل
constituent (n)	Being a part of whole	جزء
duration (n)	The time during which something continues	الفترة
heartening (adj)	Inspiring, elevating	مشجع / مريح
Household waste(n)	Material that is not wanted at home	مخلفات منزلية
Incineration(n)	The process of destroying (something, esp. waste material) by burning	الحرق
Material(n)	The matter from which a thing is or can be made	مادة
Quantity(n)	Amount or number of something	كمية
Trend(n)	A general direction in which something is developing or changing	اتجاه / توجه
Upsurge(n)	An upward surge in the strength or quantity of something; an increase	زيادة سريعة / ارتفاع مفاجئ

SET-BOOK QUESTIONS

1- Where does the waste to be recycled mainly come from ?

- It mainly comes from collection from people's homes. It also comes from collection points.

2- What should we do keep our resources?

- We should recycle more waste. We should create more waste. We should use them moderately.

UNIT SIX / UNDER THREAT

MODULE TWO UNIT SIX LESSON 1 , 2

Word	Definition	Meaning
Acute(adj.)	Acute senses such as hearing , taste, etc are very good and sensitive	حاد (السمع مثلا)
Avoid(v)	To keep away from or stop oneself from doing something	يتجنب/ يتفادى
Damp(adj.)	Slightly wet	رطب
Expansive(adj.)	Covering a wide area in terms of space or scope ; extensive or wide-ranging	فسيح / واسع
Extinction (n)	The state or process of a species being or becoming extinct	انقراض
Fascinating(adj.)	Extremely interesting	مثير / مدهش
Hibernate(v)	To sleep during the winter	يسبت / يدخل في بيات شتوي
Permanent(adj.)	Lasting or intended to last or remain unchanged	دائم
Pose(v)	To present or constitute	يمثل / يشكل
Refuge (n)	Shelter or protection from someone or something	ملجأ
Reservation(n)	The action of reserving something	حفظ / حفاظ على
Reticent (adj.)	Easily frightened / timid	هادئ / سهل الترويع
Solitary (adj.)	Done or existing alone	منعزل / وحيد
Stem (n)	The long thin part of a plant , from which leaves , flowers or fruit grow	جذع / ساق النبات
Threatened (v)	endangered	مهدد / معرض للخطر
Timid (adj.)	Showing a lack of courage or confidence; easily frightened	جبان

SET-BOOK QUESTIONS

1- Mention some characteristics of the panda?

- The Panda is reticent. It lives a solitary life. They are good at climbing.

2- How can Pandas avoid their enemies ?

- By climbing up the nearest tree for refuge. Their acute hearing also helps them to avoid their enemies.

3- Mention some of the Panda's enemies .

- Man is Panda's first enemy. Some animals like brown bears and leopards .

4- What do pandas feed on ?

- Pandas usually feed on leaves, stems, and shoots. They also like to feed on fruit eggs and fish.

5- How can we save pandas from extinction?

- We can save pandas by banning hunting them. By setting up special expansive reserves for them. By putting harsh penalties on poachers.

6- Why should governments protect endangered species of animals ?

- To maintain the balance of nature. To keep the food chain.

7- What are the dangersthat the Panda face in the wild?

- Wild animals like leopards and brown bears . Hunters chasing it for its skin and fur.

1. What are the greatest threat facing the giant panda in the wild?

- The destruction of its natural habitat. Poachers hunt it for its expensive fur.

MODULE TWO UNIT SIX LESSON 3

Word	Definition	Meaning
carnivorous(adj.)	An animal that eats flesh	حيوان أكل اللحم
Enemy(n)	A thing that harms or weakens something else	العدو
Inject(v)	To put liquid in to someone's body by using a special needle	يحقن / يضح سائل داخل الجسم
Sting(n)	The sharp needle -shaped part of an insect's or animal's body, with which it stings	لدغة / لسعة / وخز

SET-BOOK QUESTIONS

1- What are the plants'enemies ?

- Plants may have many enemies like mammals , insects or birds. Sometimes Man is considered plants' enemy.

2-plants have developed defensive techniques against dangers . Give examples.

- Cactus has sharp thorns.Nettle, Injects painful and irritating substances.

OR

Type of plant	Protects itself with/by
Cactus	Sharp thorns
Nettle	Injecting painful and irritating substances
Acacia	ants
Horse chestnut	A sticky substance
Venus flytrap	Consuming insects

3- How can plants be beneficial to human beings ?

- They are s source of food. They produce Oxygen. They provide some kinds ofmedicine.

MODULE TWO UNIT SIX LESSON 4 , 5

Word	Definition	Meaning
Aware(adj.)	Having knowledge or perception of a situation or fact	واعي / مدرك
Bounty(n)	An abundance or plenty	وفرة
Cultivate(v)	To grow, raise plant, sow	يزرع / يحرث
Encroach(v)	To intrude on a person's territory or a thing considered to be a right	ينتهك/ يتعدى على
grow (v)	To become larger or greater over a period of time	ينمو
illegitimate(adj.)	Not authorized by the law ; not in accordance with accepted standards or rules	غير قانوني
Nourishment(n)	Food, or the valuable substances in food that a person requires to live , grow or remain fit and healthy	تغذية / طعام
recompense(n)	Compensation or reward given for effort made	جزاء / تعويض/ ثواب
Reward(n)	A thing given in recognition of service , effort or achievement	ثواب / مكافأة
Trespass on(phr. v)	To make unfair claims on or take advantage of something	يتعدى على
unsanctioned(adj)	Illegal, unofficial, unauthorized	غير قانوني / غير مصرح به
Wealth(n)	An abundance of valuable possessions	ثروة

SET-BOOK QUESTIONS

1- Our religion is against cutting down the trees, why?

- Because it encroaches on the bounty of nature. It affects the beauty of the environment. It's a source of food for animals and birds.

MODULE TWO UNIT SIX LESSON 7,8

Word	Definition	Meaning
Burgeoning(adj)	Growing or expanding rapidly	متزايد / سريع الانتشار
Consensus(n)	General agreement	إجماع
Dearth(n)	A scarcity or lack of something	قلة / نقص
graduate (v)	To successfully complete an academic degree, course of training	يتخرج
housing (n)	Houses and apartments considered collectively	إسكان
Knock-on(adj)	Of a process in which everything that happens causes something else to happen	عرضي / طارئ
Utilize(v)	To make practical and effective use of	يستخدم
Vociferously (adv)	Enthusiastically, loudly	بصوت عالي / بحماس
Wetland (n)	Land consisting of marshes or swamps ; saturated land	أرض مستنقعات

- What are the benefits of the housing project ?

- It will help to improve the local economy . It will help the town to expand and modernize.

-What do out of town houses require?

- They require new shops. They require direct investment .They require new facilities.

3-What are the possible results of using wetlands?

- It will increase demand for services. It will help to improve the local economy

MODULE TWO UNIT SIX LESSON 9

- What is meant by reclamation ?

- It means using wetlands to make housing. Using marshes to make resorts.

- Are you for or against land reclamation ? Why ?

For because :

- Land reclamation is a vital for development .It alleviates issues like overcrowding.

Against because :

- It disturbs local environment. Damage can occur to coral reefs and other underwater habitats. It can affect species such as rare migratory birds.

MODULE TWO UNIT SIX FOCUS ON

1- Why was the Arfaj chosen as the Kuwaiti national flower ?

- Because of its historic significance of Kuwaitis. It was used as a natural medicine. It was a source of bedding and firewood. It was a food source for sheep

2- By Protecting rare plants, we are protecting a part of Kuwait itself. Explain.

- Because rare plants such as Arfaj is considered the national flower of Kuwait . When we protect this plant , we also protect our heritage .

3-How was AL Arfaj used in the past ?

- It was used as medicine. It was used as source of bedding or firewood.It was used as food for sheep.

5- How can we protect Al Arfaj from extinction ?

- By commitment.By determination.By hard work.

GRADE TWELVE
UNIT 4 GRAMMAR

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

- 1- Some people take bank loans..... buy cars.
a) **so that** b) **because** c) **in order to** d) **with the result that.**
- 2- We need to reduce pollution it harms our health greatly.
a) **so that** b) **because** c) **to** d) **lead to.**
- 3- Man's greed is often the realof the extinction of rare animals.
a) **with the result that** b) **because of** c) **cause** d) **so that.**
- 4- Teens misuse the internet,..... they waste their time and harm their eyes.
a) **because** of b) **in order to** c) **because** d) **with the result that**
- 5- the lecture was boring ,.....some of the students began to fall asleep.
a) **because of** b) **so as to** c) **because** d) **with the result that**
- 8- Having too much sugar mayobesity and health problems .
a) **lead to** b) **so that** c) **because** d) **is the cause of**
- 9- He suffers from gum infectionhe smokes a lot .
a) **because of** b) **because** c) **to** d) **with the result that**
- 10- He was put into prisonhis bad deeds .
a) **because of** b) **in order to** c) **because** d) **so that**
- 10- I joined an English Summer Schoolimprove my English.
a) **because of** b) **due to** c) **to** d) **so that**
- 11- We took a taxiwe could reach on time .
a) **because of** b) **is the cause of** c) **to** d) **so that**
- 12- He is the man..... opinion I respect.
a) **who** b) **whose** c) **whom** d) **which**
- 13- The guidebook..... we bought was very helpful.
a) **who** b) **whose** c) **whom** d) **which**
- 14- I can't remember I borrowed the book from the library.
a) **who** b) **when** c) **where** d) **which**
- 15- My father doesn't tell anyonehe puts his money.
a) **who** b) **when** c) **where** d) **which**

B) Do as shown in brackets :-

- 1- Pollution causes the global warming. It affects people's health.
(Join using with the result that)
•
- 2- The government is building new hospitals. They want to provide citizens with better healthservice.
(Use: in order to/ so that)
•
•
- 3- Some people move to greener areas to survive. (Use : so that)
•

4- Farmers over cultivate their land because the population is increasing.(Use:Because of)
.....

5- Trees are cut down to make more agricultural land . (Use : so that)
.....

6- The Amazon rainforest has an important effect on the climate. It covers a very large area.
(Join)
.....

7- The rainforest has been cut down. Make more farmland. (Join)
.....

8- Farmers need more land. They can grow more soya beans. (Join)
.....

9- Deforestation is changing the climate. It affects the population.
(join using: In addition to)
.....

10- Scientists are doing their best. They want to protect the environment. (Join)
.....

11- The weather is so beautiful. We will spend the night out. (Use : so.. that)
.....

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Write what you would say in the following situations:-

1. Your brother's wedding will be delayed till next year.
-

2. Some people prefer getting married before joining the university
-

3. Someone told you that the cinema in your area had been closed.
-

4. Your brother has passed his exam with flying colours.
-

5. A friend of yours has had a terrible accident.
-

6. Your father is seriously ill. He might undergo an operation.
-

7. You don't understand what your father said. You ask him for more clarification
-

8. The travel agency changed the flight time without any prior notice.
-

9. Your brother got a high mark in English although he didn't study well.
-

10. Your mother has just bought a new mobile for you.
-

Do as shown in brackets :

- 1- You waste too much paper. (Use : stop wasting paper)
.....
- 2- My sister spends too long talking on the phone. (complete)
I wish
- 3- I'm very shy about speaking in public. (Use : I wish)
.....
- 4- I wasn't listening to the teacher, now I can't do my homework. (Use : wish)
.....
- 5- Hussein and Ahmed are equally good at English. (Use : as.....as)
.....
- 6- Fahad spends his free time in a more effective way than I do. (Use : effectively)
.....
- 7- Our teacher has given us a lot of homework lately. (Make Passive)
.....
- 8- Our old book was not as interesting as the new one. (Use : less)
.....

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

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

- 1. Some people take loans from banks to make a wedding party in a luxurious hotel.
-
- 2. The policeman wants to check your driving license but you can't find it.
-
- 3. Your friend wants to buy a new car but he can't afford it.
-
- 4. Khaled always gets up late and drives fast to be on time.
-
- 5. You want your classmate to close the window, as it is windy outside.
-
- 6. Your brother is not serious in doing his homework.
-
- 7. Your father is a heavy smoker.
-
- 8. One of your friends spends most of his time chatting on the Internet
-
- 9. One of your brothers spends much money on luxury goods.
-
- 10. Some people spend much money on buying things in sales.
-

Complete the missing parts in the following dialogues:

Interviewer:.....?

Fahd: Yes. I am Fahd Al Othman. I'm 23.I graduated at Kuwait University. Faculty of Arts,English Department.

Interviewer:.....?

Fahd: I worked as a teacher for two years.

Interviewer: Why did you leave your work as a teacher?

Fahd:.....

Interviewer: It's a hard work indeed.....?

Fahd: No I haven't any experience as a reporter but I promise to do my best.



Do as shown in brackets:

1. John and Peter are good at English . (Use: as.....as)

2. Although the weather was very bad, my friends went fishing.(Use: Despite)

4. I'm always interested.....reading about nature, but I'm not keen.....listening to music. I usually search.....the bestsellers.....read.....weekends.

(Add Prepositions)

5. Some people spend their free time effective than others do.

(Find the mistake and correct it)

6- In spite of his sickness, he came to school early. (Use although)

8- we study hard to get high marks , ? (question tag)

9- They went to the market to buy some food .(Ask a question)

10- Our English teacher explained the lesson twice .(Make Passive)

11- My brother wants to sell his car .(Make Negative)

12- He went to the school library. (Ask a question)

13- The mechanic has repaired my father's car yesterday . (Make Passive)

14- We arrived home early to watch the new film . (Use : so that)

15- The gardener will plant some trees in the school garden. (Make Passive)

16- The weather was too bad to go out. (Use : so.....that)

17- The meeting will be held next Monday . (Ask a question)

18- There is an important match tomorrow. You think the roads will be crowded.
The roads might be

(Complete)

19- Ali has run two kilometers . You are sure he is exhausted .(Use : must be)

20- Someone is knocking at the door. You don't think he is your father because he has just been talking with you on the phone.

(Use; It can't)

21- Huda is clever. Mona is clever too. (Use: as ... as)

22- Although I am a very tolerant teacher, I punished two pupils yesterday.
In spite of..... (Complete)
.....

23- Someone has stolen my mobile. (Change Focus)
.....

24- If he doesn't get ready for the interview , they won't give him the job.
Unless..... (Complete)

25- Although she spoke rudely to him, he didn't get angry. (Use: In spite of)
.....

26- He lost his mobile during the party,.....?(Add a tag question)

27- In spite of the heavy traffic , Faisal arrived on time . (Complete)
Although

28- Although they trained hard, they lost the match. (Use: In spite of)
.....

29- They weren't clever. They couldn't understand the importance of the message.
..... (Use : so.....that)

30- Snow is white,.....? (tag question)

31- You don't like me,.....? (tag question)

32- You have finished the work,.....? (tag question)

33- I'm listening to the news,.....? (tag question)

34- You have to study harder,.....? (tag question)

35- Let's go for a walk,.....? (tag question)

36- Let us go fishing,.....? (tag question)

37- He'd better accept the invitation,.....? (tag question)

38- we'd rather have tea,.....? (tag question)

39- Close the door,.....? (tag question)