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1ST Term

" GRADE -12 "

*بالعلم والجد
Yal Kuwait*

Scholastic Year: 2019 / 2020

Student's Name:

Class: 12 /

Teacher's Name:

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Day:

Date: / /

Module (1): World Issues

Unit 1: The law

Unit 1 - Lesson: 1 & 2

S.B page: 12 & 13

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
adoption			jury		
civil			legal		
code of law			penalty		
consultation			persuasion		
define			principle		
enforce			property		
govern			prove		
guilty			tolerant		
impose			violence		
innocent			welfare		
judiciary					

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(civil – enforce – consultations – innocent – adoption – code of law)

- 1-In most legal systems, a person is presumed until proven guilty.
- 2- There are different types of laws such as, criminal, family and property
- 3-The police strict laws on road offenders to avoid fatal accidents.
- 4- After with the jury, the murderer was sentenced to death.

Set Book Questions

1- What will happen to the society in the absence of law?

.....
.....

2- Why are laws made?

.....
.....

3- What is your opinion about issuing laws against using mobile while driving?

.....

4- Criminals should be prosecuted. Explain.

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 1 - Lesson: 3

W.B page: 4 & 5

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
break into			techno-criminal		
fake			worthless		
invisible					

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(worthless – fake – invisible – broke into – techno-criminal)

- 1- The police arrested the jeweler who sold diamonds.
- 2- The number of techno-criminals has increased because they are
- 3- A lot of people spend their money on things.
- 4- The thief my neighbour's villa and stole some electronic devices.

Set Book Questions

1- Why do criminals use the Internet to communicate with each other?

.....
.....

2- How can you protect yourself from being a victim of computer crimes?

.....
.....

3- Why are computer crimes more difficult to solve than traditional ones?

.....
.....

4- In your opinion, why do people use the internet?

.....
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 1 - Lesson: 4&5

S.B page: 14 &15

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
bench			note		
brief			prosecute		
case			row		
defence			spring		
handcuffs					

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(brief – cases – defence – prosecuted – spring)

- 1- Dangerous criminals must be severely to protect society.
- 2- The great number of in courts reflects the increasing rate of crimes in society.
- 3- The proved the innocence of the accused.
- 4- The lawyer submitted a to the court before the trial of his brother.

Grammar

Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

1- Present Perfect Simple: Form: S + {have / has + V3} + O +...

Uses:

In general, this tense describes events which happened in the past but are closely connected with the present. We use the Present Perfect Simple to refer to:

1- *How long something has happened:*

Examples:

I **have lived** here **since** 2000.

She **has studied** French **for** 5 years.

2- *Something happened in the past, but with a definite result in the present.*

Examples:

Ali **has passed** his driving test, so he can drive on his own.

I **have broken** my leg; I can't go skiing this year.

3- *Something which has just happened.*

Example:

I **have just come** home from school. I do not know whether my father is at home or not.

4- with "yet" in negative and (interrogative) / negative forms.

Examples:

Haven't you **finished** your science project **yet**?

I **haven't** found my lost keys **yet**.

5- with "ever" in negative and interrogative forms.

Examples:

Have you **ever** visited Canada?

She **hasn't** **ever** got such a huge amount of money.

NOTE:

There are certain adverbs associated with this tense:

lately / recently / just / ever / yet / up to the present / since / for / never / so far / already

"Since"

since yesterday	since last (week/month/year)	since 5 O'clock / 6 pm/ 4 am
since 1995/2001	since morning/ this morning since Ramadan /April	since Eid/my birthday/her wedding (occasions)
since +sentence (I haven't practised swimming, since I was thirteen years old.)		

"For"

for a long time/a short time	for years and years	for ages
for centuries	for a day/a month/a year	for hundreds /thousands of years

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- He has lived in Cuba five years. (since / for)
- 2- It's been raining morning without stopping. (since / for)
- 3- The prisoners have gone on a hunger strike six days. (since / for)
- 4- We haven't had anything to eat a week. (since / for)
- 5- They have been watching T.V..... seven O'clock. (since / for)

2- Present Perfect Continuous: Form: S + {have / has +been V1+ing} + O +...

Examples:

I **have been eating** my lunch.

She **has been writing** letters.

Uses:

We use the Present Perfect Continuous to refer to:

- 1- An activity which continues over a length of time:

Examples:

I **have been reading** a book about the history of law-making.

She **has been training** to be a doctor for six years.

2- An activity which may not be completed:

Example:

Sarah **has been writing** her economics essay all morning.

3- An activity which is repeated over a period of time.

Examples:

The police **have been interviewing** people all week.

We **have been playing** tennis this week.

Choose the correct options from a, b, c and d.

1- The maidthree rooms so far today.

a- cleaned b- has cleaned c- have cleaned d- has been cleaning

2-It for two hours. I don't think it is going to stop as the sky is so cloudy.

a- have rained b- rained c- rains d- has been raining

3- They this bridge for more than two years.

a- build b- have been building c- has built d- built

4- The students the project yet. They have been preparing it for more than a week.

a- did not finish b- has not finished c- have not finished d- have not been finishing

(Comparative and Contrastive connectors)

Whereas: compared with the fact that; but

1-I like living in the city, **whereas** my sister likes living in the countryside.

2-**Whereas** some people prefer outdoor activities, others prefer indoor activities.

On the other hand: used when we are comparing two different facts or two opposite ways of thinking about a situation

1-Life in the city is interesting. **On the other hand,** it's noisy and stressful.

2-The Internet is very useful. **On the other hand,** it could be harmful.

Instead of: in place of something or someone

1- There is no coffee. Would you like a cup of tea **instead?**

2- You can go **instead of** me, if you want.

3-**Instead of** going to the stadium, they decided to watch the match at home.

In comparison with: when two or more people or things are compared

1-**In comparison with** flying, driving is quite slow and dangerous.

2-**In comparison with** other careers, legal profession can be quite stressful.

Although she is rich, she doesn't help the poor.

She is rich, **but** she doesn't help the poor.

She is rich, **yet** she doesn't help the poor.

She is rich, **nevertheless** she doesn't help the poor.

She is rich; **however,** she doesn't help the poor.

In spite of:

In spite of **her richness**, she doesn't help the poor.

In spite of **being rich**, she doesn't help the poor.

In spite of the fact that she is rich, she doesn't help the poor.

Choose the correct options from a, b, c and d.

1-the heavy rain, they went fishing.

- a- Although b- In spite of c- Whereas d- Instead of

2-They trained hard, they lost the match.

- a- although b- on the other hand c- in comparison with d- however

3- life today, life a century ago was quite hard.

- a- Instead of b- On the other hand c- In comparison with d- Whereas

4- cooking, let's go out for dinner.

- a- But b- Whereas c- Instead of d- On the other hand

Do as shown between brackets:

1-The old book was boring. The new one is quite interesting. (Join)

2-Information on the internet is up-to-date. Information in books could be out of date.

(Join using: 'in comparison with')

3- The Math teacher has solved the problem,? (add tag-question)

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 1 - Lesson: 7&8

S.B page: 16 &17

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
claim			petty		
clog up			regardless		
contend			residential area		
grievance			speed limit		
in favour of			sue		
intend			supporter		
litigation			ultimately		

Choose the correct options from a, b, c and d.

- 1- Many people resort to their neighbours for trivial things.
 a- sue b- contend c- define d- break into
- 2- Minor cases prosecutions against criminals in courts.
 a- claim b- intend c- row d- clog up
- 3- My parents and teachers were the real of my project.
 a- litigations b- handcuffs c- supporters d- persuasions

Set Book Questions

1-What is meant by “Culture of blame”?

.....

2-Why are some people for/in favour of solving minor issues in courts?

.....

3- Why are some people against solving minor litigation in courts?

.....

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- Your sister used the Internet to access confidential information.

.....

2- Your friend says that petty cases shouldn't be brought to the court.

.....

3- Laws are made to be broken. Express your opinion.

.....

Translation

Translate the following into good English:

1. يحمي القانون جميع حقوق الناس بغض النظر عن معتقداتهم الدينية.

.....

2. تستمد قوانين الكويت من تعاليم الدين الإسلامي.

.....

3. تعيق القضايا الصغيرة عمل القضاة في المحاكم.

.....

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Write your topic here

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يا الكويت
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Day:

Date: / /

Unit 2: Migration

Unit 2 - Lesson: 1 & 2

S.B page: 18-19

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
afford			foreign		
boom			hard-pressed		
decimate			high-tech		
deteriorate			necessitate		
emigrate			seek		
famine			unfortunately		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(unfortunately – boom – necessitates – famine – emigrate – seek)

- 1- The lack of rain and wars lead to in some African countries.
- 2- The economic in the gulf countries contributed in the increasing rates of jobs.
- 3-, underdeveloped countries are always suffering from high rates of unemployment and diseases.
- 4- Success in foreign countries hard work , perseverance and patience.
- 5- A great number of people to Europe to improve their standard of life.

Set Book Questions

- 1- In your opinion, why do people migrate to other countries?
.....
- 2- What does Kuwait offer to attract migrants and skilled workers?
.....
- 3- What are the advantages and disadvantages of emigration?
.....
.....
- 4- In your opinion, how do people feel when they leave their home countries?
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 2 - Lesson: 3

W.B page: 10-11

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
instead			plenty of		
periodic			swallow		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(periodic – plenty – high-tech – instead)

- 1- We have got of time to finish our work.
- 2- After the surgical operation, my grandmother still has checkups by her doctor.
- 3- There is no coffee, would you like a cup of tea ?

Set Book Questions

- 1- Do animals and people migrate for the same reasons? Why?

.....

- 2- How can animals know their way when they migrate?

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 2 - Lesson: 4&5

S.B page: 20-21

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
disgruntled			obliterate		
displace			perturbed		
mass			resort		
meticulous			rift		
migrant					

From a, b, c and d choose the word that best completes the meaning:

1. You look so.....,Sam. What's wrong with you?
a. foreign b. periodic c. perturbed d. meticulous
2. Many of the company's employees are so because they aren't rewarded well.
a. disgruntled b. animated c. periodic d. arduous
3. Teachers are always due to the arduous efforts they often do daily.
a. mass b. periodic c. high-tech d. hard-pressed
4. The building of a new dam will thousands of people who live in this area.
a. obliterate b. displace c. decimate d. emigrate

Grammar
(Past Perfect Simple)

Past perfect tense

The past perfect refers to an event that was completed at some point in the past before something else happened. It is formed by combining the auxiliary verb **had** with **the past participle** of the main verb.

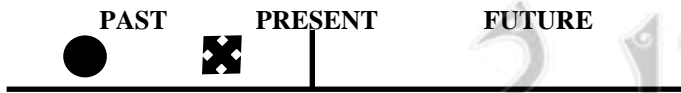
Form of the past perfect simple: **Had + P.P**

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I had worked	I had not worked	Had I worked?
You had worked	You had not worked	Had you worked?

Note: - I had not worked = I hadn't worked

- I had worked = I'd worked

Use of the past perfect simple:



Use the past perfect tense to show an action that was completed prior to another action that took place in the past.

Examples:

- He had learned Spanish before he went to Spain.
- They had had lunch when I arrived.
- She passed the exam because she had worked very hard.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- It started to rain after the audience the hall.

- a) leave b) have left c) had left d) leaving

2- Bader understood the movie because he the novel.

- a) has read b) reads c) reading d) had read

3- We had had our lunch my father arrived.

- a) till b) after c) by the time d) no sooner

Do as shown between brackets:

1. As soon as Haya (**revise**) her report well, she submitted it to her teacher. **(Correct)**

.....

2. The driver changed his way when he saw the accident. **(Make negative)**

.....

Suffixes

Suffixes are a letter or group of letters added to the ending of words to change their meaning or function.

Noun Suffixes		
Suffixes	Meaning	Examples
-er	someone who performs an action	helper, teacher, preacher, dancer
-ion	the action or process of	celebration, opinion, decision, revision
-ity	the state or condition of	probability, equality, abnormality, civility
-ment	the action or result of	movement, retirement, establishment
-ship	position held	worship, ownership, courtship, internship
Adjective Suffixes		
-al	pertaining to	theatrical, natural, criminal, seasonal
-ful	full of or notable of	grateful, beautiful, wonderful, fanciful
-ious, -ous	having qualities of	gracious, cautious, humorous, fabulous
-y	made up of or characterized by	brainy, fruity, tasty, grouchy
Verb Suffixes		
-er	action or process, making an adjective comparative	faster, bigger, fuller, longer
-ize, -ise	to cause or to become	authorize, commercialize, advertise
Adverb Suffixes		
-ly	in what manner something is being done	bravely, simply, honestly, gladly

Suffixes: spelling

Often, the suffix causes a spelling change to the original word.

Examples:

1. *beauty, duty* + *-ful* → *beautiful, dutiful* (-y changes to *i*)
2. *able, possible* + *-ity* → *ability, possibility* (-le changes to *il*)
3. *permit, omit* + *-ion* → *permission, omission* (-t changes to *ss*)

Prefixes

Prefixes are letters which we add to the beginning of a word to make a new word with a different meaning. Prefixes can, for example, create a new word opposite in meaning to the word the prefix is attached to.

Prefix	Meaning / Usage	Examples
un-	opposite/negation, remove, reverse, not (<i>most common</i>)	happy - un happy
dis-	reverse or remove (<i>used with some adjectives</i>)	honest – dis honest
il-	not (<i>used with some adjectives beginning with L</i>)	legal – il legal
im-	Not, opposite (<i>used with some adjectives beginning with P or M</i>)	possible - im possible
ir-	Not (<i>used with some adjectives beginning with R</i>)	regular – ir regular
in-	Not (<i>used with some adjectives, with words that start with consonants and vowels, <u>but not i or u</u></i>)	appropriate – in appropriate

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 2 - Lesson: 7&8

S.B page: 22-23

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
animated			nervously		
arduous			rent		
engage in			reside		
major			strenuous		
minor			take a breather		

From a, b, c and d choose the word that best completes the meaning:

- She's become very when she heard the good news.
a. nervous b. arduous c. animated d. strenuous
- You should avoid exercise for at least two months.
a. strenuous b. animated c. minor d. meticulous
- When did you in your new villa?
a. afford b. decimate c. reside d. seek
- cases in courts should be given more time and efforts by judges.
a. major b. perturbed c. disgruntled d. arduous

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

- Your friend says that migration is the only way to overcome problems.
.....
- Your friend asks your opinion about studying abroad.
.....

Translation

Translate the following sentences into good English:

- يهاجر الناس لعدة أسباب منها البحث عن فرص عمل أفضل.
.....

- تهاجر الحيوانات في أوقات معينه من السنة بحثا عن الطعام ولرعاية صغارها.
.....

- يتسبب الزلازل في أثار مدمرة كهدم المباني وتشريد الآلاف من الأسر.
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 3: Human Values

Unit 3 - Lesson: 1 & 2

S.B page: 24 & 25

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
abuse			impulse		
anthropologist			incapable		
apparent			inevitable		
attribute			legislation		
charitable			liberty		
compassion			minority		
discrimination			overview		
diversity			tolerance		
empathy			universal		
ethnographer			value		

Choose the correct options from a, b, c and d.

1- She had already sold everything expensive and of great to buy a splendid villa.

- a- legislation b- minority c- value d- empathy

2- She gave me a brief of what the book is about.

- a- overview b- impulse c- minority d- diversity

3- The ethnic of the population should be considered when making the law in any country.

- a- discrimination b- ethnography c- diversity d- overview

Set Book Questions

1- Mention some basic universal human values.

.....

2 - How do you think governments can protect basic human rights?

.....

3- There are certain people you should show compassion towards them. Discuss.

.....

4- Do you think that people should deal with one another compassionately? Why?

.....

5- In your opinion, what is the right meaning of freedom?

.....

From a, b, c and d choose the word that best completes the meaning:

1- She knows I need the job, so she's got mein terms of what she pays me.

- a-over the barrel b- over the top c- over the moon d- over the hill

2- Universalis the right of all adults to vote or to be members of the parliament.

- a-compassion b- legislation c- enfranchisement d- suffrage

3- My computer skills have improved during the course.

- a-over the hill b- cry over spilt milk c- over the barrel d- over the top

Grammar

If conditionals type 0 type 1, type 2 and type 3

1- If+ simple present → simple present

1-If water **boils**, it **evaporates**.

2- Chocolate **melts** if you **put** it in the sun.

2- If+ simple present → will + bare infinitive

1-If you **phone** her, she **will come** soon.

2-If she **comes** early, she **will find a seat**.

3-You **won't get** full marks if you don't study hard.

4-If the question **is** difficult, **we will** ask the teacher.

3- If+ simple past → would + bare infinitive

1-If I **bought** a ticket; I **would go** to the theatre.

2-If you **took** the medicine, you **would recover**.

3-I **would ask** for your help if I **had** a problem

4-If I were you, I **would act** well.

4- If+ Past perfect (had +P.P) → would have + pp.

1-If I **had seen** you, I **would have said** hello.

2-If I **had known** your address, I **would have visited** you.

3-If You **had gone** to the party, you **would have met** Mona.

4-I **would have eaten** something, if I **had been** hungry.

Adverbs of manner

Adverbs of manner tell us **how** something happens. They are usually placed either after the main verb or after the object.

Examples:

- He swims **well**. - He ran **quickly**. - He plays the flute **beautifully**. (*after the direct object*)

If there is a preposition before the verb's object, you can place the adverb of manner either before the preposition or after the object.

Examples:- The child ran **happily** towards his mother.
- The child ran towards his mother **happily**.

Most adverbs are formed by adding **-ly** to an adjective.

Examples: - bad / **badly** - quiet / **quietly** - sudden / **suddenly**

*but there are sometimes changes in **spelling:** - easy / **easily** - gentle / **gently**

A few adverbs of manner have the **same** form as the **adjective:**

Examples: - They all worked **hard**. - She usually arrives **late**. - I hate driving **fast**.

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- My sister could have scored better on the test if she (**revise**) the grammar well. (Correct)
.....
- 2- If they had followed the instruction adequately, (Complete)
- 3- Modern technology makes us live more (Use appropriate adverb)
- 4- The child was behaving (**very bad**). (Correct)
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 3 - Lesson: 7&8

S.B page: 28 & 29

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
alleviate			donate		
appeal			extensive		
avert			humanitarian		
campaign			in leaps and bounds		
commitment			underprivileged		
dire					

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list:

(donate- appeal - humanitarian - alleviate)

1. It is advised to drink plenty of water to dehydration.
2. The UN offered aids to refugees.
3. We should money to the charity organizations to help the poor.

Set Book Questions

1- In your opinion, why do you think humanitarian campaigns are important?

.....

2- Can you think of any humanitarian campaigns you heard about?

.....

Translation

Translate the following sentences into good English:

1- من أهداف جمعية الهلال الأحمر تأمين الطعام والماء والخدمات الصحية لمتضرري الكوارث الطبيعية والحروب.

.....

2- تحرص الكويت دائما على تحسين علاقاتها الدبلوماسية مع دول العالم الأخرى.

.....

3- يعتبر التعاطف والاحترام والتسامح من أهم القيم الإنسانية التي يحثنا القرآن الكريم عليهم.

.....

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Day:

Date: / /

Focus On (The Foreign Diplomatic Institute)

S.B. page: 30

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

- 1- The foreign diplomates institute was officially opened in
a) November 2006 b) December 2008 c) October 2008 d) September 2006

- 2- All the following are **TRUE** except:
a) Old diplomates update their knowledge courses and professional training.
b) The new recruits receive twelve months training in Kuwait.
c) The old diplomates receive six months inside and outside Kuwait.
d) The new recruits receive six months outside Kuwait.

- 3- The word "**flung**" in line 2, means:
a) Dump b) rich c) far d) new

- 4- The underlined pronoun "**they**" in line 27 refers to:
a) Ambassadors b) relations c) new recruits d) the diplomats

B: Answer the following questions:

1- What are the qualifications of a successful diplomat?
.....

2- What are the aims of the Foreign Diplomatic Institute?
.....

3- Would you like to join such an institute in the future? Why or why not?
.....

Set Book Questions

1- In your opinion, what are the qualities of becoming a successful diplomat?
.....

2- What are the aims of The Foreign Diplomat Institute?
.....

3- Would you like to join such an institute in the future? Why or Why not?
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Module (2): Natural World
Unit 4: The Earth at Risk

Unit 4 - Lesson: 1 & 2 **S.B page: 34 & 35**

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
climate			precipitate		
desertification			productive		
erode			proportion		
graze			soil		
harsh			treacherous		
increasingly			unproductive		
kill off			wash away		
over cultivate			wildfire		
permanently					

Choose the correct options from a, b, c and d:

- The Iraqi invasion to Kuwait in 1990 a very serious political crisis worldwide.
a. overcultivated b. eroded c. precipitated d. grazed
- Climate,, irrigation and fertilizers are the main components of agriculture.
a. desertification b. proportion c. wildfire d. soil
- Leisure time used to be considered and a waste of time in the past.
a. harsh b. unproductive c. productive d. treacherous

Set Book Questions

- In your opinion, what are the causes of desertification?
.....
- Desertification can affect both the man and the environment badly. Explain.
.....
- Suggest some ways in which governments can speed up the process of changing deserts into green lands.
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 4 - Lesson: 3

W.B page: 26 & 27

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
at the expense of			logger		
devastating			vital		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(vital – logger – devastating – ethnicity)

- 1- Water is for our life.
- 2- Floods are as they flow unexpectedly.
- 4- Being a is a hard work.

Set Book Questions

- 1- What is the importance of the Amazon rainforest?
.....
- 2- In your opinion, who is destroying the rainforests and why?
.....
- 3- Do you think that deforestation affects the climate and the native population? How?
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 4 - Lesson: 4&5

S.B page: 36 & 37

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
arid			humid		
atmosphere			misbehave		
equator			planting		
flooding			prevailing		
forecasting			reclaim		
frigid					

Choose the correct options from a, b, c and d:

1. Dams are built to control
a. reclaiming b. planting c. flooding d. forecasting
2. This land can't be cultivated. It is
a. arid b. frigid c. prevailing d. voluntary

Grammar

(Subordinate clauses of purpose and results)

* Clauses of purpose answer the question "Why"?

Examples:

- I went to the store yesterday to buy a coat.
- I need to buy a new coat soon because my old one is worn out.

* To introduce explanations, use: **in order to** + infinitive, **because** + clause, **to** + infinitive

Examples:

- You need to pay **in order to** get in.
- I need a drink **because** I am feeling thirsty.
- Farmers use machinery **to harvest** their crops.

* To link actions with results, use: **so that** + clause, **to be the cause of**, **with the result that** + clause, **to lead to**.

Examples:

- I closed the window **so that** the wind couldn't get in.
- Lack of vitamins **is the cause of** his illness.

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

- 1- Some people raise 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) in order to
- 4- Teens tend to misuse the internet, they waste their time and harm their eyes.
(a) because of (b) to (c) in order to (d) with the result that
- 5- The lecture was boring, some of the students began to fall asleep.
(a) because of (b) the cause of (c) because (d) with the result that
- 6- Having too much sugar can obesity and health problems.
(a) lead to (b) in order to (c) because (d) with the result that
- 7- He suffers from gum infectionhe smokes a lot.
(a) because of (b) because (c) lead to (d) so as to
- 8- He was put into prison.....his bad deeds.
(a) because of (b) due to (c) because (d) so

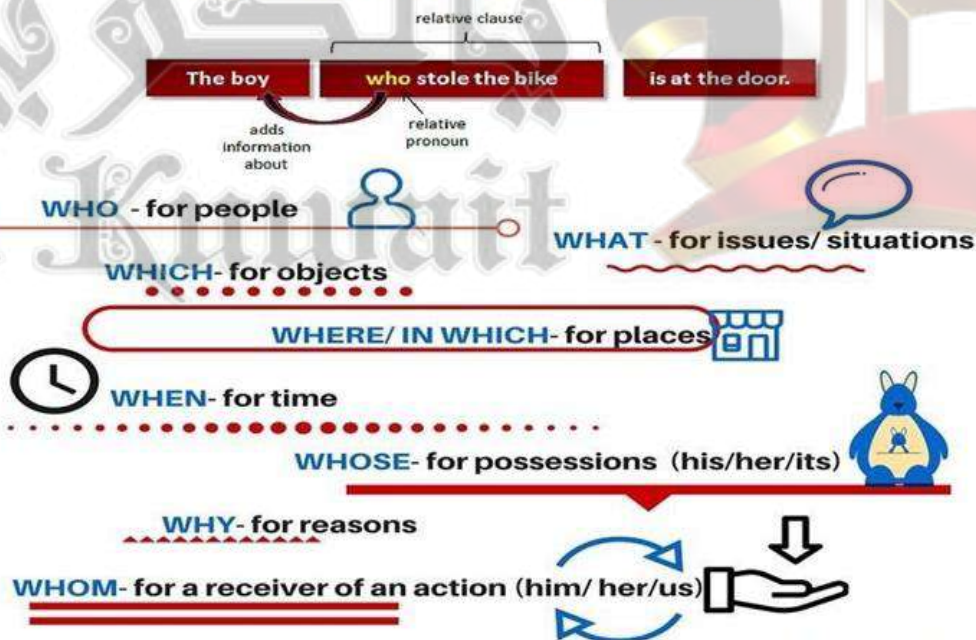
Do as shown between brackets:

1. He works hard. He can earn money. **(Join)**
.....
2. She went to London in order to learn English. **(Ask a question)**
.....

Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefix	Meaning	Base Word	Meaning	New Word	Meaning
re-	again, back	build	to make	rebuild	to make again or back
re-	again, back	call	to talk to	recall	to talk to again
in-	into, not	sincere	truthful	insincere	not truthful
in-	into, not	visible	able to be seen	invisible	not able to be seen
dis-	not	appear	show up	disappear	go away
dis-	not	agree	think alike	disagree	not think alike
pre-	before	view	see	preview	to see before
pre-	before	approve	to okay	preapprove	to okay before
un-	not	done	finished	undone	not finished
un-	not	expected	knew it's coming	unexpected	to not know it's coming

Relative pronouns



Choose the correct answer:

- 1- This is the school [where-which-who- whose] I used to study.
- 2- This test is for students [who- whose - which- where] native language is not English.
- 3- The student [what-whose-who-which] lost his bag is waiting in the office.
- 4- Look at the horses [whom-who-which-what] are drinking in the river.
- 5- I ate all the cake[what-that-when-whom] you gave me.
- 6- I still remember the day [where- when- why- who] we first met.
- 7- The teacher, [whose-which-who-whom] every student is afraid of, is really very nice.

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- Farmers use pesticides. Kill insects. (Join)
.....
- 2- Trees are cut down in order to (**making**) more agricultural area. (Correct)
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 4 - Lesson: 7&8

S.B page: 38 & 39

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
curtail			preservation		
hurdle			prevail over		
implement			scarcity		
intrinsic			spearhead		
paucity			unwarranted		

Choose the correct options from a, b, c and d:

- 1- There is great public concern about some of the chemicals used in food
a- hurdle b- paucity c- preservation d- scarcity
- 2- People need to be protected against such intrusions into their private lives by journalists.
a- intrinsic b- unwarranted c- arid d- frigid
- 3- British troops formed the of the attack.
a- spearhead b- hurdle c- scarcity d- paucity
- 4- We suffer from the of skilled workers.
a- scarcity b- spearhead c- preservation d- hurdle

Set Book Questions

- 1- In your opinion, why is water important?
.....
- 2- Give examples of wasteful use of water.
.....
- 3- How can you and your family conserve water?
.....

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1-Most of household waste is paper and magazines.

2-You have recently moved to a new area. Describe it to your friend.

3-Your friend wants to know where to go for swimming. Recommend a place.

4-Your classmates refuse to decorate the class.

Translation

Translate the following sentences into good English:

أ- إن عملية اقتلاع الأشجار تعد سبباً رئيسياً للتصحر الذي يؤدي بدوره إلى آثار مدمرة على مناخ العالم والبيئة.
ب- لهذا علينا أن نتخذ خطوات جادة وسريعة لمعالجة هذه المشكلة التي أصبحت خطرها في تزايد.

عمر: يعتبر الحفاظ على المياه تحدياً عالمياً كبيراً وذلك بسبب الزيادة السكانية.

بدر: لا شك أن ذلك أدى إلى زيادة الاستهلاك مما تسبب في نقص المياه.

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Day:

Date: / /

Unit 5: Precious Resources

Unit 5 - Lesson: 1 & 2

S.B page: 40 & 41

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
collection points			offence		
concur			pass a law		
crisis			prohibitively		
machinery			reprocess		

Choose the correct options from a, b, c and d:

- 1- Parking cars in a 'No Parking Area' is a/an
 a- machinery b- offence c- scarcity d- paucity
- 2- We all that more money should be spent on education.
 a- concur b- misbehave c- reclaim d- reprocess
- 3- Recycling wastes is costly.
 a- permanently b- prohibitively c- compassionately d- nervously

Set Book Questions

- 1- In your opinion, how could governments overcome the problem of rubbish?

- 2- How can families help with recycling their waste?

- 3- Why is recycling becoming a very important issue for many people today?

- 4- Why is recycling the most suitable solution for the issue of waste?

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 5 - Lesson: 3

W.B page: 32 & 33

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
commercially			wood pulp		
partnership					

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(commercially – wood pulp – reprocess - partnership)

- The industry of paper depends mainly on
-, this product is costly as it imported from U.S.A.
- Their as businessmen was so successful.

Set Book Questions

1- From your point of view why is recycling paper important?
.....

2- In your opinion, why is recycling paper less harmful to the environment than burying it in landfill sites?
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 5 - Lesson: 4&5

S.B page: 42 & 43

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
administration			incinerator		
annoyance			irritation		
bureaucracy			keep up with		
come up against			packaging		
criticism			paperwork		
cut down on			put up with		
get rid of			red tape		
go along with			run out of		

Choose the correct options from a, b, c and d.

- Heavy traffic is a constant source of
a. paperwork b. red tape c. administration d. irritation
- The job requires a lot of such as filling forms and keeping records.
a. irritation b. annoyance c. paperwork d. packaging
- You should fatty food to lose weight.
a. cut down on b. run out of c. go along with d. put up with

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 5 - Lesson: 7&8

S.B page: 44 & 45

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
component			household waste		
compost			incineration		
constant			material		
constituent			quantity		
duration			trend		
heartening			upsurge		

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

(materials - constant - heartening - compost - duration)

- 1- Farmers vegetables in their farms to improve the production of them.
- 2- Many are recycled nowadays to save our natural resources.
- 3- It was so to her to win the first prize in the Art competition.
- 4- Ahmad planned a stay of two years' in London.

Set Book Questions

- 1- In your opinion, what can be done to avoid waste?
.....

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

- 1- You just saw some of your friends throwing waste on the ground.
.....
- 2- The government of Kuwait decided to start a new waste recycling factory.
.....
- 3- You want your brother to be a participant in a clean-up campaign programme.
.....
- 4- Your mother tells you that there are a lot of precious resources available in Kuwait.
.....

Translation

Translate the following sentences into good English:

1- تمنحنا إعادة استخدام المخلفات المنزلية بيئة نظيفة كما أنه يساعد بعض الشركات على تحقيق الأرباح.

2- هناك طرق مختلفة للتخلص من المخلفات إما بحرقها، أو دفنها أو إعادة تدويرها.

Write your topic here

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Day:

Date: / /

Unit 6: Under Threat

Unit 6 - Lesson: 1 & 2

S.B page: 46 & 47

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
acute			pose		
avoid			refuge		
damp			reservation		
expansive			reticent		
extinction			solitary		
fascinating			stem		
hibernate			threatened		
permanent			timid		

From a, b, c and d choose the word that best completes the meaning:

1- The problem of poverty is particularly in rural areas.

a- acute b- expansive c- fascinating d- damp

2- The of the dinosaurs occurred millions of years ago.

a- refuge b- extinction c- reservation d- stem

3- It was a, misty morning.

a- solitary b- timid c- permanent d- damp

Set Book Questions

1- In your opinion how can we protect endangered animals?

.....

2- Should protection of an endangered species be a problem for the government or charity organization? Justify.

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 6 - Lesson: 3

W.B page: 38 & 39

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
carnivorous			inject		
enemy			sting		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(enemy – inject – sting - carnivorous)

1. Some plants are, they trap small animals for food.
2. Routine is the..... , of creativity.
3. Some plants painful substances to their enemies.

Set Book Questions

- 1- How can some plants protect themselves from their enemies? Give examples.
.....
- 2- It has been observed that plants promote thinking and creativity. Discuss.
.....

Day:

Date: / /

Unit 6 - Lesson: 4&5

S.B page: 48 &49

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
aware			nourishment		
bounty			recompense		
cultivate			reward		
encroach			trespass on		
grow			unsanctioned		
illegitimate			wealth		

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

(reward – illegitimate – aware – trespass on)

- 1- It is to drive without a driving license.
- 2- Amal received a for the good work she has done.
- 3- Don't my garden, it is private.

Set Book Question

- 1- In your opinion, what is the importance of plants?
.....

Grammar

Active & Passive

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple (is / are)	I <i>clean</i> my room. She <i>cleans</i> the rooms.	My room is cleaned by me. The rooms are cleaned by her.
Past simple (was / were)	She <i>cleaned</i> her room They <i>cleaned</i> the room.	Her room was cleaned by her. The rooms were cleaned by them.
Present perfect Has been Have been	I <i>have cleaned</i> my room. She <i>has cleaned</i> the rooms.	My room has been cleaned by me. The rooms have been cleaned by her.
Past perfect (had been)	He <i>had cleaned</i> his room. They <i>had cleaned</i> the rooms.	The room had been cleaned by him. The rooms had been cleaned by them.
Present continuous (is / are being)	I'm <i>cleaning</i> the room. She <i>is cleaning</i> the rooms.	The room is being cleaned by me. The rooms are being cleaned by her.
Past continuous (was / were being)	I <i>was cleaning</i> the room. We <i>were cleaning</i> the rooms.	The room was being cleaned by me. The rooms were being cleaned by us.
Modal verbs (..... + be)	I <i>can clean</i> my room. I <i>will clean</i> the room. I <i>must clean</i> the room. I <i>could clean</i> the room.	The room can be cleaned . The room will be cleaned . The room must be cleaned . The room could be cleaned .

Change into passive:

1- People have cut forests to use the land for farming.

.....

2- Some plants use sharp thorns as a defense system.

.....

3- They cancelled all flights because of the fog.

.....

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1-You inquire about the best way to improve your English.

.....

2-You have dialed a wrong number.

.....

3-The extinction of animals and rare birds is a real threat to our ecosystem.

.....

Translation

Translate the following sentences into good English:

1. إن النباتات مهمة للبيئة ولذلك يجب المحافظة عليها.

.....

2. هناك الكثير من الحيوانات المعرضة للانقراض.

.....

3. نبات العرفج مهم لدولة الكويت ولذلك يمثل الزهرة الوطنية لها.

.....

4. إن حيوان الباندا من الحيوانات المحبوبة ولكنها تحب أن تعيش منعزلة.

.....

5. تقوم العديد من الحكومات بعمل محميات طبيعية لحماية الحيوانات من الانقراض.

.....

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Day:

Date: / /

Focus On (The Arfaj)

S.B. page: 52

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

1-Which of the following can be the most suitable title for the passage?

- a- A Natural Flower
- b- A Valuable Flower
- c- The National Flower in Kuwait
- d- The Natural Life in Kuwait.

2-The underlined word "he" in the second paragraph line 16 refers to:

- a- encyclopedia
- b- fragrance
- c- The Arfaj
- d- a French botanist

3-The underlined word "commitment" in the third paragraph line 22 refers to:

- a- dedication
- b- disloyalty
- c- duplicity
- d- discharge

4-How many species of plants that are facing potential extinction?

- a- 730species
- b- 37 species
- c- 307 species
- d- 370 species

5-According to the passage: which of the following is a reason for the Arfaj's extinction?

- a- natural disasters
- b- human development
- c- global warming
- d- cutting down trees

B-Answer the following questions with reference to the passage:

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

.....

7-Why is it important to protect the Arfaj?

.....

8-Why is the Arfaj endangered?

.....

WRITING TECHNIQUES

The background features a large, stylized letter 'Y' in the center, rendered in a 3D effect with green, white, and pink colors. Behind the 'Y' is a faint, grey watermark of the Arabic calligraphic logo of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the State of Kuwait, with the text 'Yal Kuwait' written below it.

OUTLINE FORMAT

I. Introduction:

- A. Opening Sentence: general statement / background information to introduce the topic
- B. Narrowing statements
- C. Thesis: argument to be proven

II. Body:

- A. Topic Sentence:
 - 1) Supporting ideas, facts, evidence and examples.
 - 2) Supporting ideas, facts, evidence and examples.
 - 3) Supporting ideas, facts, evidence and examples.
- B. Topic Sentence:
 - 4) Supporting details, facts, evidence and examples.
 - 5) Supporting details, facts, evidence and examples.
 - 6) Supporting details, facts, evidence and examples.

III. Conclusion:

- A. Restate / reword thesis
- B. Summary of body paragraphs – do not introduce new ideas
- C. Final Sentence: advice / recommendation / opinion

Useful Expressions to be used in writing compositions

Adding *additional* information to support a point

In other words	To put it another way	That is to say
Moreover	What's more	furthermore
first, second, third	in the same way	Not only... but also
Not to mention	to say nothing of	in the first place
as a matter of fact	in addition	in the light of

Words and phrases for demonstrating *contrast*

However	On the other hand	Yet
In contrast	in comparison with	on the contrary
Nevertheless	although this may be true	in spite of / despite
Whereas	Unlike	

Giving examples/ Support / Emphasis

For instance	To give an illustration	for example
in this case	that is to say	first thing to remember
by all means	important to realize	another key point
like	with this in mind	
on the positive side	on the negative side	

Conclusion / Summary / Restatement

In conclusion	Above /after all	by and large
generally speaking	all in all	Ultimately
as shown above	in summary	in short
in brief	to summarize	to sum up
All in all, it is now clear that.....		

How to write a good report / essay

Main parts of a report / essay:

- **Introduction**
- **Body**
- **Conclusion**

Parts of a paragraph:

- **Topic Sentence**
- **Supporting details:** Examples: *First, Second, Finally / In fact / No doubt / No one can deny that*
- **Concluding sentence:** Examples: *In conclusion / In Summary / To sum up / For these reasons / Finally / To conclude / At last*

Example:

There are three reasons why Canada is one of the best countries in the world. First, Canada has an excellent health care system. All Canadians have access to medical services at a reasonable price. **Second,** Canada has a high standard of education. Students are taught by well-trained teachers and are encouraged to continue studying at university. **Finally,** Canada's cities are clean and efficiently managed. They have many parks and lots of space for people to live. **For these reasons, Canada is a desirable place to live in.**

Summary Making

Summary: A short account of the **central ideas** of a text.

Summaries are **not** a place for:

- Opinions
- Background knowledge
- Personal information

How to summarise a text?

1- Read the text. 2- Don't let big words scare you. 3- Ask, "What was this text about?"

Your Answer:

-*Should* be a complete sentence or two. -*Should* cover the main point and key ideas

-*Should* be in your own words. -*Shouldn't* just be a word or two.

What should be included in a summary?

Only *major ideas* and *necessary information* should go into a summary.

Ask yourself:

"Do you need this information to understand the text?"

If the answer is *yes*, put it into your own words in your summary.

Main Idea and Key Points

The *main idea* is what the text is about.

Key points are arguments or information that is used to support the main idea.

Key points may be developed or elaborated with *supporting details*.

Your summary should **ONLY** include *main ideas* and *key points*, **NOT** supporting details.

Day:

Date: / /

Summary Making

We are living in the world where technology almost surpassed humanity. Don't you think it is making learners lazy day by day? They are becoming dependent on technology for their assignments rather than using their brains for the thought process. As humans are not error-free, similarly technology too does not come error-free. There are lots of problems like server error and connectivity problems which take a lot of time to troubleshoot it. Cheating is an illegal activity but technology made it more powerful and easy to use with its powerful wings. It really becomes very tough to control this activity, especially in the examination environment.

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

“What are the disadvantages of technology in the field of education?”

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.....

.....

.....

Day:

Date: / /

Summary Making

Whales are the largest animals in the world, even larger than some species of dinosaurs. Ironically, whales are among the gentlest creatures we know. There are people who go through great length to help them. Whales live in the ocean but in terms of behavior, they are more similar to humans than fish. They live in family groups and they even travel in groups when they have to migrate from cooler to warmer waters. The young stay with their parents for as long as fifteen years. Whales are known not to desert the ill or injured members; instead, they cradle them. Moreover, female whales have very strong maternal instincts.

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

“How do whales behave like humans?”

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Reading Comprehension

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's 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 works so well that the bat doesn't care that it is. It can see with its ears!

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

1. A suitable title for the passage is.....

- a. Sound Waves
- b. Vocal Cords
- c. Echolocation in Bats
- d. The Strength of the Echo

2. The underlined pronoun **them** in the 3rd paragraph refers to.....

- a. bats
- b. dolphins
- c. animals
- d. whales

3. The main idea of the **3rd** paragraph is
 - a. The places where bats can live in.
 - b. How bats find their way in daytime.
 - c. How bats communicate and hunt for food.
 - d. How bats are different from whales and dolphins.

4. The underlined phrasal verb **bounces off** in the **4th** paragraph is closest in meaning to
 - a. hits
 - b. flies
 - c. accepts
 - d. admits in

5. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** according to the passage?
 - a. Bats, Whales and Dolphins are active all night.
 - b. The bat's head is smaller in size than its ear.
 - c. Bats are different from other animals in finding their way.
 - d. Sound of objects prevents bats from getting their food.

B- Answer the following questions :

6. What kind of sound does a bat use for echolocation?
.....
7. Where are bats mostly found?
.....
8. How do bats make the sound?
.....
9. How can bats tell accurately where an object is?
.....

Reading Comprehension

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

Every day we see a new model and new software as far as mobile phone is concerned. There is a boom in mobile phone technology. Now, mobile phones are competing with computer and television. In addition, it has become a unique tool where it is substituting computer and television in a single miniature piece. Today, mobile phone is capable to access internet as much as a computer and can download and play a video much like a television.

Mobile phone technology is growing at incredibly faster rate. Now, people are not able to assume what is to come next. People are finding it difficult to cope up with the latest qualities. The fastest growing industry in the history of mankind and in science has to be mobile phone industry. Frequently, the introduction of computerized phone in the market with latest software and accessories has surprised the people, which they never dreamt of. It is not a history but few years back, we remember there was a time when mobile phone concept itself was not born. Few years back, payphone was used to wait in queue for making a call.

The first series of mobile phone in the world was analogue mobile phones. It was just like in dream; everything changed and mobile phone technology taking a turn to change analogue technology into digital technology. People threw their analogue phone and replaced it with a high-tech digital one.

Those few people who were not tuned with changing technology said no to replace their analogue phone with digital, but without any time gap, they had to face the fact that there was no company or service centre to care for these analogue phones. There were no spare accessories, components or mechanics to repair or look after other services. However, it was inevitable to replace the analogue phone with digital to cope up with technology change. Consequently, analogue phone became a history.

Now, let us talk about the years when there were black and white screen mobile phones. Few years later, there was an invention of colour technology that opened up a great charm and many avenues. Capabilities of a mobile phone to play games and access to the internet brought an impact on the industry, then immediately came inbuilt computerized and highly sensitive camera.

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

1. The most appropriate title for this passage could be:

- a) Colour technology
- b) Analogue Phone
- c) The history of Mobile phone
- d) Modern technology

2. The underlined word 'boom' in the **first** paragraph means:

- a) a period in which something becomes worse
- b) a period in which something becomes useless
- c) a period in which something becomes more accurate
- d) a period in which something increases or develops very quickly

3. The underlined pronoun 'they' in the **second** paragraph refers to:

- a) accessories
- b) people
- c) mobile phones
- d) industries

4. What is the main idea of the **second** paragraph?

- a) Mobile phones have rapidly become a necessity.
- b) Modern mobile phone technology has increased rapidly.
- c) Analogue mobile phones were the first series of mobile phones.
- d) Mobile phones are now an integral part of modern telecommunications.

5. What was the main thing that affected the industry?

- a) Downloading songs
- b) Access to the internet
- c) Capturing photos
- d) Playing videos

B- Answer the following questions:

6. Why has a mobile phone become a unique tool?

.....

7. Why did an analogue phone become a history?

.....

8. What are the major reasons for owning a cell phone today?

.....

9. Are you for or against throwing phone away? Why?

.....

Summary Making

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

Printing is a process for reproducing text and images using a master form or template. The earliest non-paper products involving printing include cylinder seals and objects such as the Cyrus Cylinder and the Cylinders of Nabonidus. The earliest known form of printing as applied to paper was woodblock printing, which appeared in China before 220 A.D. Later developments in printing technology include the movable type invented by Bi Sheng around 1040 AD and the printing press invented by Johannes Gutenberg in the 15th century. With the development of computers and mass media technologies, the concept of printing took a whole new shape. The technology of printing played a key role in the development of civilization, and laid the material basis for the modern knowledge-based economy and the spread of education.

In four sentences of your own summarize and paraphrase the above passage in answer to this question: 'How has printing developed?'

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Reading Comprehension

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

Racing is one of the most popular forms of entertainment in the world today. However, not all racing is the same and each different type of racing requires specific qualities.

Formula one racing is one of the most competitive sports in the world. Although people think they are good drivers, the racers who take part in formula one take driving to a whole new level. They travel at breakneck speeds, often reaching over 350 kph, driving around courses that are often hard to negotiate. The cars they drive are incredibly expensive and need constant work and repairs.

A formula one driver is usually backed up by a team up to 20 engineers, mechanics and specialists, so formula one driver need to be able to work well with other people and have great interpersonal skills. However, when they are racing they can only rely upon themselves and so they also have to be independent and sure of themselves. Formula one racing, despite all the safety precautions, can also be dangerous because the speed of the cars is so fast and they race so close together. Formula one drivers need to be very courageous and always determined to win.

We also have marathon racing. It was named after a famous battle in marathon. In Ancient, after the battle, a messenger ran 42 km from the battlefield to Athens and this is why the race is the distance it is today. Marathon runners are some of the hardest working athletes in the world. Marathon runners have to work for recognition just as hard as sprinters, and they run for hours, not seconds.

Although marathon runners have personal trainers, they aren't allowed to assist the runners whilst they are as they need to have an extraordinary level of will power, incredible amounts of stamina and tremendous endurance just to keep going over the 42 km. Marathon racing is not for glory-seekers as marathon runners receive less media attention than other athletes such as sprinters, cyclists and swimmers. Marathon runners are often very modest, even though they are completely committed to their event.

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

1 -The best title for this article is:

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| a- glory seekers | b- types of racing |
| c- the origin of marathon racing | d- safe types of entertainment |

2 -The underlined word “breakneck” in the second paragraph means:

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|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| a- dangerous | b- careful | c- strong | d- well trained |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|

3 -The underlined pronoun “they” in the third paragraph refer to:

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|-----------|--------|--------------------|------------|
| a- people | b-cars | c- Formula drivers | d- courses |
|-----------|--------|--------------------|------------|

4 -All the following sentences are true except one: A formula one driver doesn't need:

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|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| a- to be determined to win | b- to work with a team |
| c- great interpersonal skills | d- to be independent |

5 -Marathon runners need to have:

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|--|---------------------|
| a- a lot of money | b- many cars |
| c- an extraordinary level of willpower | d- little endurance |

6 -The purpose of the writer is to:

- a- inform us about racing and its requirements.
- b- invite people to attend racing.
- c- teach youth the importance of racing.
- d- distinguish between racing cars.

B- Answer the following questions :

7 -Why are marathon runners usually modest?

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8 -When was marathon runners named?

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Summary Making

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

There is a great advance in the field of medicine, nowadays. For example, X-rays enable doctors to see inside our bodied .so, they became able to describe the illness and describe the right cure. Modernized medical equipment helped those doctors to do operations that were impossible few years ago. For example, they can now replace damaged hearts, lungs and other organs. Really doctors are working day and night for the sake of humanity. They have declared war against fatal diseases such as bird flu and cancer. Different countries spend huge amounts of money on medical research to produce new and effective drugs. We have to believe that health is better than wealth.

In FOUR sentences, summarise and paraphrase the following passage in an answer to the following question:

“How is medicine improved nowadays”?

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