

Mini Dazzling



Grade11

HHHD

2018-2019

First Term

Final Revision

منطقة حولي التعليمية

ثانوية ناصر عبد المحسن السعيد بنين

قسم اللغة الإنجليزية

HOD

أ. هشام السخاوي

Vocabulary Unit 7

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
broadcast (N)	إذاعة	adversely (Adv)	بعداوة - ضار
collectively (Adv.)	بجماعية - بشكل تعاوني	dedication (N)	تكريس - تخصيص
digital (Adj.)	رقمي	deterrent (N)	رادع - مانع
dispatch (V)	يرسل تقرير	glorify (V)	يمجد - يعظم
entertainment (N)	تسلية - ترفيه	Innumerable (Adj.)	لا يحصى - لا يعد
evolve (V)	ينمو - يتطور	remote (Adj.)	بعيد
film industry (N)	صناعة الأفلام - صناعة السينما	bring about (Ph. V)	يتسبب في حدوث
invention (N)	إختراع	demonstrate (V)	يعرض يوضح
set (N)	جهاز	disappointing (Adj)	محبط مخيب للأمل
station (N)	محطة إذاعة و إرسال	half (N)	النصف شوط في مباراة
transistor (N)	راديو ترانزستور	potential (N)	قدرات كامنة
video recorder (N)	مسجل فيديو	prominent (Adj)	بارز شهير
victory (N)	نصر	resident (N)	مقيم
zealous (Adj)	متحمس	reveal (V)	يكشف - يفشي سرا
consume (V)	يستهلك	telecommunication (N)	الاتصال عن بعد
electronic device (n.)	جهاز إلكتروني	teleprinter (N)	طابعة تعمل عن بعد
electronics (N)	إلكترونيات	tension (N)	توتر
portable (Adj)	محمول / يمكن حمله	transatlantic (Adj)	عابر المحيط الأطلسي
rank (V)	يصنف		

Vocabulary Unit 8

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
age-appropriate (adj.)	مناسب للسن	Get behind with Ph.V.	يتخلف عن
channel-surf (V)	يستعرض القنوات	Get down to (Phr. V.)	يبدأ بعمل شيء
comedy (N)	كوميدي مضحك	Get on (Phr. V.)	يكون على علاقة جيدة بـ
inactivity (N)	خمول	Get over (Phr. V.)	يشفى يتعافى
mentally (Adv.)	ذهنيا/ عقليا	Get through (Phr. V.)	يتواصل مع
miss out on (Phr. V.)	يفوت فرصة	Occasionally (adv.)	أحيانا من وقت لآخر
promote (V)	يشجع/ يحفز	Record (verb)	يسجل يكتب
Provoke (V)	يثير/ يغضب	Tune in (Phr. V.)	يشاهد/ يستمع لبرنامج
Tune out (V) (Phr. V.)	يتجاهل	convict (v)	يدين
accuracy (N)	دقة	equestrian (adj.)	فروسية
core programming (N)	البرنامج الرئيسي	evidence (n.)	دليل
fractional (Adj.)	صغير جدا - جزئي	newcomer (n.)	قادم وافد جديد
on average (expr.)	في المعدل الطبيعي	news team (n.)	فريق بث الأخبار
primarily (Adv.)	أساسا	prosecution (n.)	مقاضاة
prime time (N)	الوقت الأكثر مشاهدة	thriller (n.)	فيلم ذو قصة مثيرة
staggering (Adj.)	مدهش	Definitely (adv.)	بالتأكيد
teaching aid (N)	وسيلة تعليمية	visualise (v)	يتصور/ يتخيل

Vocabulary unit 9

Word	Meaning	anticipation (n.)	توقع
Capability (N)	قدرة	cast (n.)	الممثلين في فيلم
Consumer (N)	مستهلك	everyone's a critic (Exp.)	كل فرد ناقد
ENG (Abbr.)	جمع الأخبار الكترونيا	soundtrack (n.)	موسيقى تصويرية
High-end (Adj.)	عالي الجودة و الأعلى سعرا	up to scratch (Exp.)	على المستوى المطلوب
Hydraulic (Adj.)	يدار بضغط الماء	spotlight (N)	ضوء مسلط/مركز
Motion picture (N)	صور متحركة - شريط	amicably (Adv.)	بشكل ودي
Nowadays (Adv.)	هذه الايام	audience (N)	جمهور - مشاهدين
Pedestal (N)	قاعدة تمثال	beckon away (Ph.v.)	يترك - يجذب الى
Period drama (N)	مسرحية درامية قديمة	bring up (ph.v)	يربي - ينشئ
Stabilizing (N)	مثبت	category (N)	فئة/طبقة تصنيف
Basically (Adv.)	بشكل أساسي	characterize (V)	يميز/يصف
catch (V)	يتابع	cityscape (N)	منظر طبيعي للمدينة
congested (Adj.)	مزدحم	Commentator (N)	معلق
fundamentally (Adv)	أساسا / أصلا	court (N)	محكمة
inexpensive (Adj)	رخيص	feature (N)	صفة/معلم
voice-over (N)	أصوات مسجلة	producer (N)	منتج
Wholeheartedly (Adv.)	بصدق/باخلاص	screen (V)	يعرض على شاشة
Sprawling (adj.)	منتشر / ممتد		

Unit 10

Word	Meaning	acquainted with (Adj.)	مطلع علي - ملم ب
attached (Adj.)	مرفق ملحق ب	cautious (Adj.)	حذر
automatically (Adv.)	أوتوماتيكي أليا	confidential (Adj.)	سري
cloth (N)	فماش	daydream (v)	يحلم أحلام اليقظة
collide (V)	يصطدم يرتطم	decelerate (V)	يبطيء - يخفف السرعة
cushion (V)	يحمي	Deviate (V)	ينحرف
detect (V)	يكشف	disregard (V)	يتجاهل
diluted (Adj.)	مخفف (محلول)	drag (V)	يسحب - يجر
feasible (Adj.)	ملائم مناسب	Shred (V)	يمزق
inflate (V)	ينفخ	falsehood (n.)	باطل بهتن
safeguard (V)	يقي - يصون	fundamental (adj.)	أساسي
plug (N)	قابس كهرباء	inexperienced (adj.)	عديم الخبرة
strain (N)	سلالة فصيلة	intentional (adj.)	عمدا
strip (N)	سلك كهربى شريط	overcome (V)	يتغلب على
restraint (N)	كبح (حزام أمن)	perseverance (N)	المثابرة
vehicle (N)	مركبة	securely (Adv.)	بأمان - بإحكام
warning (N)	تحذير	slam into (ph. v)	يرتطم ب
bias (N)	انحياز محاباة	Toothy (Adj.)	ظاهر الأسنان
collision (N)	اصطدام ارتطام	unsung (Adj.)	غير محتفى به
Considerably (Adv.)	إلى حد كبير	venomous (Adj.)	حقود
foolproof (Adj.)	أمن	watchful (Adj.)	مراقب - متيقظ
retain (v.)	يثبت	CEO (Abbr.)	المسئول التنفيذي
skid (v.)	ينزلق	Emergency services(N)	خدمات الطوارئ
Wed (V)	يرتبط - يدمج	Fire drill (N)	تدريب على الإطفاء
Over the moon (Exp)	في منتهى السعادة	Monkfish (N)	نوع من أنواع السمك
		Object (V)	يعترض - يحتج على

Unit 11

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
appraise (v.)	يقدّر - يقيم	anticipate (v.)	يتوقّع
aquaculture (n.)	تربية الأحياء المائية	Consent (v.)	يوافق
deforestation (n.)	قطع الأشجار	contradict (v.)	يناقض
ecological (adj.)	بيئيّ	dread (v.)	يفلق يفزع يخشى
fund (v.)	يمول	dump (v.)	يرمي النفاية
marine (adj.)	بحري	exhaust pipe (n.)	أنبوب العادم
overall (adj.)	إجمالاً - عموماً	fell (v.)	يقطع شجرة
partnership (n.)	شراكة	landfill site (n.)	موقع دفن نفايات
recreation (n.)	الاستجمام تسلية	smokestack (n.)	المدخنة
red tide (n.)	المدّ الأحمر	Suspect (v.)	يشتبّه يشكّ في
Sting (v.)	يلدغ - يلسع	chiefly (adv.)	بصورة رئيسية
sustainable (adj.)	ثابت مستقر	Confront (n.)	يتحدّى يواجه
unbearable (adj.)	لا يطاق لا يمكن تحمله	worldwide (adj.)	حول العالم
joint (adj.)	مشترك	International (adj.)	دولي
Hybrid (n.)	هجين	plight (n.)	المحنة
kidnap (v.)	يختطف	symposium (n.)	ندوة
latter (adj.)	أخير	amend (v.)	يعدّل
nominal (adj.)	إسمي	anxiety (n.)	القلق
toenail (n.)	أظافر القدم	tackle (v.)	يعالج أمراً
tusk (n.)	الناب		

Unit 12

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
accumulate (V)	يجمّع - يكسب	lethal (Adj.)	قاتل - مميت
alongside (Prep)	بجانب	moist (N)	رطب
Calamity (N)	كارثة - مصيبة	spinning (Adj.)	دوران - استدارة
costly (Adj.)	غالي	storm cellar (N)	مخبأ من العواصف
dam (N)	السد	vortex (Adj.)	الدوّامة
expert (N)	الخبير	announce (V)	يعنّ - يذيع
flare up (ph. V.)	يندلع يشتعل	come in (ph. v.)	يأتي المد
mullet (N)	سمك البوري	go out (ph. v)	1 - على علاقة 2 - يتراجع المد
overflow (V)	يفيض	mansion (N)	بيت كبير كالقصر
prohibit (V)	يمنع	perilously (Adv.)	بخطورة بالغة
prolonged (Adj.)	مطول	previous (Adj.)	سابق
quake (V)	يهتز - يتزلزل	regularly (Adv.)	بانتظام
remarkable (Adj.)	رائع مميز	turnoff (N)	طريق جانبي
remedy (N)	علاج	absolutely (Adv)	بالتأكيد
shortage (N)	نقص عجز	demanding (Adj.)	مجد
pros and cons (exp.)	الفوائد والمضار	impractical (Adj.)	غير عملي
standard (Adj.)	معيّار	lessen (V)	يقلّل
supply (N)	التجهيز مؤن	map out (ph. v.)	يخطط بالتفصيل
wasteful (Adj.)	مبذر	propose (V)	يقترح
intensity (N)	شدة حدة قوة		

Student's Book & Workbook Argumentative Writing Topics**(Unit 7) S.B – p.61**

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), expressing whether you are for or against getting information from the Internet.

W.B p 35

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), stating whether you are for or against getting information from books.

(Unit 8) S.B P 67

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), stating whether you are for or against spending free time watching too much T.V

W.B p.59

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), stating whether you are for or against using TV as a teaching aid.

(Unit 9) S.B p.73

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), stating whether you are for or against watching movies at cinemas.

W.B – p.65

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), stating whether you are for or against watching sports events at the stadium.

(Unit 10) S.B p.83

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), stating are you for or against increasing fines for using mobile while driving.

WB p.75

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), stating whether you are for or against using public transportation.

(Unit 11) SB – p.89

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), stating whether you are for or against hunting animals as a personal hobby or as a sport.

WB – p.81

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), stating whether you are for or against spending a lot of money on saving endangered species.

(Unit 12) SB p.95

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), stating whether you are for or against saving electricity at home and how it could be a practical solution.

WB – p.87

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), stating whether you are for or spending a lot of money in scientific researches.

Extra related Topics

- ❖ Some people are for using the internet in a very early age others are against.

Write an essay of 4 paragraphs (14 sentences 160 words) discussing both views and state your own.

- ❖ Some people are for violent video games while others are against and state that these games should be banned completely. Write an essay of 4 paragraphs (14 sentences 160 words) about both views and state your own.

- ❖ Write an essay of 4 paragraphs (14 sentences 160 words) The role of media as you see it.

- ❖ Some people are for fining drivers who drive without wearing their seat belts while some other people don't like wearing them. Write an essay of 4 paragraphs (14 sentences 160 words) showing the reader both views and state your own view.

- ❖ Some people think that keeping the environment clean is the responsibility of the government while others say that it is the responsibility of all people. Write an essay of 4 paragraphs of (14 sentences – 160 words) discussing both views and state your own view.

- ❖ Some people are for spending money on projects to preserve natural resources, others are against this idea. Write an essay of 4 paragraphs (14 sentences 160 words)stating both views and your own view.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS Unit 7

1- Do you think that broadcasting educational programmes is important for students?

Yes, they can learn useful information. They can learn life lessons.

2- Early TV sets and Radios were different from nowadays. How?

Early radios were large, heavy and in wooden cases, but they are smaller and digital nowadays. Early TVs were black and white and the screen was small, but now they are coloured and digital.

3- " Kuwait's official media follows a flexible policy. "Discuss.

(What do you think Kuwait's official media is based on?)

Kuwait follows flexible policy based on mutual cooperation and respect for the affairs of other countries. Kuwait Media Emphasizes on intellectual, social, political and economic development.

4- Media has two faces one good and one bad. Explain. (Media is a double-edged weapon. Explain.)

Pros: It brings the latest news. It teaches us life skills and life lessons.

Cons: it is not always true. It sometimes misleads people. It makes heroes out of ordinary people.

5- Do you agree that Kuwait has one of the most vocal and transparent media in the Arab World? Why?

(Give a real example that affirms the freedom of the press in Kuwait.)

What makes Media in Kuwait transparent and free?

Yes, I agree. There is a freedom of press in Kuwait. There is also a freedom of speech. In 2007, Kuwait was ranked second in the Middle East in the Freedom of Press.

6- Media can be used to promote social issues such as

marriage, divorce, health care, family problems and the problem of unemployment.

Unit 8

1- " Day-to-day television watching has a considerable social impact on the life of teens ". Explain. (What does age-appropriate TV teach us?)

How can TV programmes help develop a good understanding of the outside world?

They learn life skills. Also, they will learn life choices and family values.

2- How can we use TV appropriately and avoid its negative effects.

If you were the head of a family, what rules would you put for the members to consume TV appropriately?

We should make family rules and stick to them. We must set limits on TV viewing time. We can turn the TV off during mealtimes and while doing your homework.

3- TV is not selective in what it teaches. Give some unhealthy negative messages of TV.

It promotes inactivity. It promotes eating junk food. It wastes our time.

4- How can TV be a valuable teaching aid?

TV teaches us family values. It teaches us life skills. It can be a useful teaching aid. It teaches us about other cultures and languages.

5- Why do you think people prefer a certain TV channel?

It offers useful programmes. It offers educational programmes.

Unit 9

1- Discuss the use of cameras in the modern world.

They can be used in hospitals to help doctors. They can be used in the television and film making. They can be used to start video chat on the internet. They can be used for traffic purposes.

2- Cameras are part of most occasions in one's life. Why do you think it is important to record such occasions?

We need to remember our happy moments. They capture pictures quickly and as they happen.

3- How can governments reduce road accidents?**How can the government prevent motorists from overspeeding?**

They can use speed cameras. They can increase fines for dangerous driving. They can build wider streets.

4- How has film reviewing changed since the rise of information technology?

With the increasing rise of internet journalism, it could be argued that 'everyone's a critic'.

5- What qualities do you think make a good film critic?**(To criticize the other's work, you should be up to scratch. Explain.)****(Give some advice to young writers to help them be good critics.)**

He should be up to scratch. He must be fair. He needs not to be shy. He should be honest. He should judge the quality not the quantity.

6- Do you think you could work as a film critic, Why?

Yes, because I am fair and honest. I am not shy. I can judge the quality not the quantity.

7- What type of film would you recommend to your friends? State your reasons.

I recommend watching comedy films. They are funny films and make us laugh. Watching comedy films let us avoid stress.

8- Why is Video Conferencing becoming so popular?

People can see and hear each other at the same time. It allows people to share ideas.

9- Explain how Video- Conferencing can benefit schools (Education).

Students can see and hear each other at the same time. Students and teachers can share ideas.

8- imagine you were a film critic. What points would you consider when writing a film review?

I would consider The plot, the characters, the setting, the sound track and the story.

Focus on**1- "Kuwait Times" is an institution every Kuwaiti can be proud of. Why?**

It is the first English newspaper in Kuwait. It helps non-speakers of Arabic to get information about Kuwait. It gives good image about Kuwait outside the country.

2- Why is it important for Arab countries to issue newspapers in foreign languages?

It helps non-speakers of Arabic to get information about us. It gives good image about Arabs all over the world.

3- Can a democracy be without free press? Why?

No, because free press is the fourth pillar of democracy. They are two faces of the same coin.

4- Yousef Saleh Al Alyan is a man of achievements. Discuss.

He founded Kuwait Times. He Founded KJA. He called for the freedom of press and speech.

Unit 10

1- A lot of devices can secure Man's Safety. Discuss.

There are many devices that keep us secure like; airbags, smoke alarms, vaccinations, anti lock brakes and seat belts. They save people's lives.

2- What are vaccinations? Why are they important for people?

They are medical treatments they are important because they can prevent people from dangerous diseases. Also, they can stop diseases from spreading.

3- How can Airbags safeguard car drivers and passengers? (When do airbag inflate?)

They inflate when a car collides then they save the occupants of the car and prevent them from hitting dangerous things.

4- Smoke alarm is an important device in all buildings. Why?

They can detect fires and smoke and alarm people. They can save lives.

5- Where is the best position in a house or flat for smoke alarms?

They can be put at the top of the stairs. They can also be put in halls and corridors.

6- Why shouldn't smoke alarms be kept in kitchens?

Because smoke from cooking can activate smoke alarms.

7- What may happen in an accident if a car driver is not wearing his \ her seat belt? Seat belts are designed to save people and reduce injuries. How?

A seat belt retains people in their seats and prevent them from hitting dangerous things.

8- Do you think that car makers prevent danger in all accidents? Why or Why not?

No, they do their best to save people but people need to drive more carefully to be safe .

9- When will road accident become something of the past? (Safety devices do not offer a foolproof guarantee .Explain.) (Car accident can be avoided if ...

They have decreased the number of accidents but it is only when everyone drives carefully will road accidents become something of the past.

10- Car accidents occur daily worldwide. Give reasons.

Speed, careless drivers, old cars and bad weather are the main reasons of car accidents.

11- what safety measures should drivers take to avoid accidents?

They should drive carefully. They should wear their seatbelts. They shouldn't overspeed their cars.

12- If you were a traffic officer, what would be your advice to car drivers?

You should drive carefully. You should wear your seatbelts. They shouldn't overspeed your car.

13- Home designers are doing their best to improve safety at homes. How?

Mention one invention that keeps us secure and how it does so?

They invented smoke alarms that can detect fires and smoke and save people's lives.

Unit 11

1- Mention some types of environmental damage that endanger our existence?

In your opinion, why should we worry about the future of our planet?

Pollution, deforestation, global warming, extinction of animals, earthquakes and volcanoes endanger our existence.

2- Do you think the joint project between CEFAS (Centre for Environment , Fisheries and Aquaculture Science) and EPA (Environment Public Authority) is beneficial? Why? (Give your opinion on The Kuwait Project? Can it help us save the planet?)

They are working together to improve Kuwait Bay. Both aim at protecting our health. This project will help everyone enjoys Kuwait's waters.

3- What are the characteristics of Kuwait Bay?

It is an important marine resource. It provides employment, recreation, food and wildlife habitats.

4- Red Tides have become a global disaster recently. What are the dangers of this event?

Fish are killed. Fish lose their natural habitats. It affects people's health badly. Sea water becomes polluted.

5- Global warming is very dangerous and can lead to catastrophic consequences. Discuss.

It leads to dangerous diseases. It affects the environment badly.

6- Why do you think people cut down thousands of trees every year?

They cut down trees for hard wood, to look for oil and provide land for farming

7- How can the government protect the endangered species of animals from extinction?

The government can stop hunters from hunting a. **They can** build game parks for animals.

8- Many animals are in danger, why?

A lot of animals are endangered with extinction. Give reasons.

Man has cut down trees. Man killed them. Poachers hunt rare animals.

9- What do you think of spending money on projects to preserve natural resources?

Are you for or against spending so much money on saving endangered animals? Why?

I'm for : because they are part of our life. They keep balance on earth.

10- How do you think people can protect the environment and stop global warming?

They can grow more trees and plants. They can stop cutting trees. They can keep seas, oceans and rivers clean.

11- What is the result of the bad behavior of man towards nature?

The air we breathe becomes polluted. Animals lose their homes. This leads to global warming and bad health.

Unit 12

1- There are some natural disasters that threaten humanity and the environment. Explain.

Earthquakes, volcanoes, floods, red tides, tornados and hurricanes are some natural disasters that threaten humanity and the environment.

2- Natural disasters cause a lot of damage. Discuss. (What are the results of natural disasters?)

They kill and injure people. They damage nature and properties. They lead to illness and health problems.

3- How can we make use of the power of nature?

We can build dams to generate electricity and save water. Water from floods can be kept for the future. Wind can be used to generate wind power.

4- There are many advantages of building river dams. Suggest some of them.

Dams are important because they save water and generate electricity.

5- How can we reduce the costs of earthquakes?

We can make buildings on rollers. We can warn people before they happen.

6- Tornadoes cause a lot of damage and have bad consequences. Explain.

They destroy buildings. They kill and injure people. Many people become homeless.

7- How do governments protect their citizens from natural disasters?

They can warn them. They can provide them with shelters. They can educate them about safety ways.

8- In your opinion, how can the problem of water shortage be solved?

People should use water wisely. We can build water wells and change sea water into drinking water.

9- There are some advantages and disadvantages of drilling wells. Explain.

Advantages: they are cheaper, cleaner and infinite.

Disadvantages: They are out of reach, remote and can be easily polluted

10- Suggest ways in which people can save energy and money at home.

They can have short showers, use sprinklers and fix water leaks.

11- Why do you think the Sheikh Sabah AL-Ahmed Natural Reserve was established?

It is built to restore the natural beauty. It is built to protect animals from extinction.

12- In your view, what should be done to preserve and protect wildlife?

We can build game parks. We can stop cutting trees and stop hunting rare animals.

Grammar
Relative Clause

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

- 1- That is the house Hassan lives.
 a) who b) when c) where d) whose
- 2- I talked to Fawaz father is the manager of KOC.
 a) whom b) who c) whose d) which
- 3- This is the woman gave me the money.
 a) whom b) who c) whose d) which
- 4- I met the girl you told me to help.
 a) whom b) who c) whose d) which
- 5- Do you remember the day we first met ?
 a) when b) where c) which d) who
- 6- The student.....has been training well won the grand prize.
 a- when b- whose c- who d- where
- 7- The man invented the first Television system was John Long.
 a) when b) whose c) who d) which
- 8- A geologist is a scientiststudies rocks and minerals.
 a) when b) whose c) who d) which
- 9- People have computer skills and interpersonal skills are suitable for this job.
 a) when b) whose c) who d) which
- 10 - The police said that the accidenthappened last night was unavoidable.
 a) when b) whose c) who d) that

Do as required in brackets:

1. This is the pilot. He travelled solo around the world. (Join using: Who)

3. This test is for students. Their language is not English. (Join using: Whose)

4. The student lost his bag. He is waiting in the office. (Join using: Who)

5. Look at the horses. They are drinking in the river. (Join using : that)

6. Edison is the scientist. He invented electricity. (Join using: Who)

7. This is the widow. Her husband died in the battle. (Join using: Whose)

8. The company is looking for a secretary. She can use the computer well. (Join using: Who)

Phrasal verbs with get

Phrasal verbs with get

Get behind with	يتخلف عن	Get over	يتحسن صحيا
Get down to	يبدأ بعمل شيء	Get through	يحاول الاتصال بـ
Get on	على علاقة جيدة مع	Get up	يستيقظ

Choose the right option:

- I have to _____ early to go to school.
a- get down to b- get over c- get through d- get up
- We have an exam this week , I should _____ revising.
a- get down to b- get over c- get through d- get up
- My father and his colleagues _____ very well.
a- get down to b- get on c- get through d- get up
- I've had a bad cold, but I'm _____ it now.
a- getting down to b- getting over c- getting through d- getting up
- I tried to phone you yesterday but I couldn't _____
a- get down to b- get on c- get through d- get up
- Nasser _____ his work because he was off school for a month.
a- got behind with b- got over c- got through d- got up
- They _____ really well with most of their colleagues.
a- get down to b- get over c- get on d- get up

Indefinite pronouns

Complete these sentences with a word from the list :

- I'm not enjoying this programme. Can we watch _____ else?
a- something b- everything c- nothing d- anywhere
- I'm still hungry. Can I have _____ else to eat?
a- something b- everything c- nothing d- anywhere
- We're the last ones to leave _____ else has already gone home.
a- something b- everybody c- nothing d- anywhere
- We can't stay here tonight. We'll have to go _____ else.
a- something b- everything c- nothing d- somewhere
- I can't understand why _____ else watches the news on TV. I find it very interesting.
a- nobody b- everything c- nothing d- somewhere
- We need to change and go _____ else where we can enjoy fresh air.
a. anything b. something c. somewhere d. someone

Prepositions

From a, b, c and d choose the right word:

- 1) The Internet is now used the whole world.
a- on **b- in** **c- from** **d- throughout**
- 2) When are you coming back Kuwait?
a- on **b- in** **c- to** **d- throughout**
- 3) They travelled the desert.
a- on **b- in** **c- from** **d- throughout**
- 4) Our holidays lasted Friday Monday.
a- to / from **b- in / on** **c- from / to** **d- on / in**
- 5) We usually have breakfast the morning.
a- on **b- in** **c- from** **d- throughout**
- 6) She will come back home Christmas Day.
a- on **b- in** **c- from** **d- throughout**
- 7) Colour television programmes were broadcast the 1950s.
a- on **b- in** **c- from** **d- throughout**
- 8) The fireman was the last one to leave the accident site leaving August 24th.
a- in **b- on** **c- at** **d- of**
- 9) The photography course begins 17th June and ends August.
a- in / on **b- on / in** **c- at / in** **d- of / in**
- 10) Most people don't usually work weekends.
a- for **b- on** **c- at** **d- of**
- 11) I will stay at home the weekend.
a- in **b- on** **c- of** **d- by**
- 12) The government has been trying to modernize Kuwait its liberation in 1991.
a- for **b- yet** **c- since** **d- just**

Preposition of time and place WB P 73

Complete the sentences with (at, on or in)

1. The headquarters of the United Nations is _____ New York.
2. In most countries people drive _____ the right.
3. I usually buy a newspaper _____ my way to work.
4. the course begins _____ 7 o'clock and ends _____ 10 o'clock.
5. The bowl of fruit is _____ the table.
6. Do you wear a vest _____ winter?
7. I'll see you _____ Wednesday.
8. I think I'll go swimming _____ the weekend.
9. I'll meet you outside the museum _____ the morning.
10. Is your birthday _____ May or April?
11. Let's hang the pictures _____ the wall.

Study the following phrasal Verbs WB P. 73

Get over	يشفى / يتعافى	Check up on	يفحص
Fill up	يملاً	Give away	يهدى / يعطي شئء بالمجان
Break down	يتعطل	Call on	يسأل

- The girl her sickness and started her usual work.
a- got over b- filled up c- broke down d- called on
- My glass is empty. Please, it up.
a- get b- fill c- break d- call
- Leaving for class the next day, my car suddenly
a- got over b- filled up c- broke down d- called on
- The boys promised tothe condition of the summer house from time to time.
a- got over b- check up on c- broke down d- called on
- The filling station was petrol.
a- getting over b- giving away c- breaking down d- calling on
- The teacherthe students in the back row to pay attention.
a- got over b- filled up c- broke down d- called on
- Sami has got.....a leg injury and is back playing football again.
a- behind with b- on c- over d- up

Stative vs. Dynamic Verbs**Choose the right answer:**

- Actually, that.....wonderful.
a- sound b- sounding c- is sounding d- sounds
- We..... right now.
a- cook b- cooks c- are cooking d- cooked
- Ito be back soon.
a- Promise b- am promising c- promises d- promising
- Frank and his wife.....on this matter.
a- agrees b- agreeing c- are agreeing d- agree
- Heseveral large companies.
a- owns b- owning c- is owning d- own
- youRichard's voice now?
a- Are / hearing b- Do / hear c- Does / hear d- Was / hearing
- youat the moment?
a- Are / Studying b- Do / study c- Does / study d- Was / studying

8. Ito hurt you.
 a- am meaning b- don't mean c- meaning d- doesn't mean
9. youtaking out the garbage?
 a- Do / mind b- Are / mind c- Does / mind d- Can / mind
10. I seriously it.
 a- doubts b- doubt c- is doubting d- doubting

Join the two sentences using the connectors in brackets:

1. You can hear what I am saying.....you keep quite.
 a- if b- until c- by the time d- whereas
2. I won't invite my classmate to a party.....I know them well.
 a- if b- until c- by the time d- whereas
3.he arrived home, I had already cleaned the house.
 a- If b- Until c- By the time d- Whereas
4. The first prize was easy.....this one is extremely difficult.
 a- if b- until c- by the time d- whereas
5. She is snobbish.....people like her.
 a- yet b- until c- by the time d- whereas
6.we're broke, we can't buy anything.
 a- If b- Until c- Since d- Whereas
7.the fact that he was young, he learnt all the verses of the holy Quran by heart.
 a- Although b- Despite c- Moreover d- Also
8.we arrived, all our friends had left the party. We couldn't meet them.
 a- By the time b- While c- After d- Until

Reported Speech : Infinitives with to { advice , like , prefer , tell , want }

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

- 1- I advised him to bed earlier.
 a- to go b- to goes c- to going d- to be gone
- 2- He prefers me do my homework before I watch TV.
 a- to doing b- to do c- to does d- to did
- 3- I warned him..... waste his time.
 a- to b- not to c- to not d- not too
- 4- My parents want meeducational programmes.
 a- watch b- watches c- to watch d- watched

Change into Reported Speech

1. "Have you studied reported speech before?"

She asked me.....

2. Turn up the volume.

He asked his father.....

3. Watch this film with me.

He asked Hani.....

4- Never come late again.

The teacher warned the students

5- Don't use the others' things without asking them first.

.....

6- 'Have you done your homework?'

He asked me

7- 'Will you help me?'

The little girl asked the man,

8- 'I have been reading this book.'

Janaki said

9- 'Go and change your dress.'

The mother told her daughter.....

10- 'I had read this book before I gave it to you.'

Susie said.....

11- 'I will bring my piano.'

Mike said.....

12- 'Bring me that file.'

The officer told the clerk.....

Passive voice

Change into passive

1- The boys play chess weekly.

.....

2- They collect shells by the seashore.

.....

3- I changed my address last year.

.....

4- They arranged the files properly.

.....

5- The students are writing Arabic in class now.

.....

6- The Government is planting trees all over Kuwait.

.....

7- My mom was making a big cake.

.....

8- She was cleaning the carpets when we entered the house.

.....

9- She has already bought a new film.

.....

10- He has fulfilled the aims of the project.

.....

11- She is going to bring me some books to read.

.....

12- By 11 a.m. the students had finished the exam.

.....

13- They had ordered three meals before we arrived.

.....

14- They can illustrate the lesson to their colleagues.

.....

15- The citizens have to respect law.

.....

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

- 1- Samuel will be.....a scholarship by the university.
 a- award b- awards c- awarded d- awarding
- 2- Peter have been.....a good piece of advice.
 a- given b- gave c- gives d- giving
- 3- They should havetold the truth by the witness.
 a- be b- been c- being d- had been
- 4- The flowers.....being watered by the gardener now.
 a- is b- were c- was d- been
- 5- Camerasinstalled by the local authorities since last year.
 a- is being b- was being c- has been d- have been
- 6- This experience will never beby me.
 a- forget b- forgot c- forgotten d- forgets
7. A cakeby mother yesterday.
 a- was made b- made c- is made d- are made
- 8- Was her research by the computer?
 a- do b- does c- did d- done
- 9- The deerchased by the tiger.
 a- was being b- being c- be d- were being
- 10- A novelwritten by her.
 a- have been b- has been c- be d- being
- 11- Her lessonslearned by her.
 a- have been b- has been c- be d- being
- 12- Has the reportby you?
 a- be finished b- been finished c- being finish d- finish
- 13- The thief has been by the police.
 a- catch b- caught c- catching d- catches

Group 1 – All three forms of the verb are the same

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
cost	Cost	cost
cut	Cut	cut
hit	Hit	hit
hurt	Hurt	hurt
let	let	let
put	put	put
shut	shut	shut
set	set	set
read	read (pronounced <i>red</i>)	read (pronounced <i>red</i>)
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast

Group 2 – The 2nd and 3rd forms of the verb are the same

lose	lost	lost
shoot	shot	shot
get	got	got
light	lit	lit
sit	sat	sat
keep	kept	kept
sleep	slept	slept
feel	felt	felt
leave	left	left
meet	met	met
bring	bought	bought
fight	fought	fought
think	thought	thought
catch	caught	caught
teach	taught	taught

Seek	Sought	Sought
Sell	sold	Sold
Tell	told	Told
Pay	paid	Paid
make	made	Made
stand	stood	Stood
understand	understood	Understood
lend	lent	Lent
send	sent	Sent
spend	spent	Spent
build	built	Built
find	found	found
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hold	held	held
say	Said	Said

Group 3 – All three forms of the verb are different

drive	drove	driven
ride	rode	ridden
rise	rose	risen
Write	Wrote	Written
bite	bit	bitten
hide	hid	hidden
break	broke	broken
choose	chose	chosen
speak	spoke	spoken
wake	woke	woken

blow	blew	blown
grow	grew	grown
know	knew	known
fly	flew	flown
draw	drew	drawn
show	showed	shown
wear	wore	worn
tear	tore	torn
begin	began	begun
drink	drank	drunk
swim	swam	swum
ring	rang	rung
sing	sang	sung
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
forget	forgot	forgotten
give	gave	given
see	saw	seen
take	took	taken

Group 4 – the first and the last forms of the verb are similar

come	came	come
become	became	become
run	ran	Run

A) From a, b, c and d, choose the right answer : (5 X10 = 50 Mark)

1. The media can..... affect our minds, so it should be used wisely.
a- **adversely** b- **collectively** c- **amicably** d- **automatically**
2. It was a vicious-looking dog and I didn't want toit.
a- **convict** b- **provoke** c- **collide** d- **fell**
3. When the tide, the water level will appear to rise.
a- **bring up** b- **slam into** c- **comes in** d- **get on**
4. There is nothat the meeting actually took place.
a- **evidence** b- **victory** c- **restraint** d- **recreation**
5. He intends to sell his car because it would be tooto repair it.
a- **digital** b- **staggering** c- **staggering** d- **costly**

B) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below: (5 X 10 = 50 Marks)

(**quake / Capability / considerably / unbearable / electronics / equestrian**)

6. Vegetables and fruits should be eaten.....
7. These students are.....They are trouble makers.
8. He is working in importing and selling a variety of household
9. Every time I get on a plane, I.....with fear.
10. They plan to hold the Olympic.....events in another part of the city.

II- Grammar (60 Marks)**A) From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer: (4 X10 = 40 Marks)**

11. My father and his colleagues.....very well.
a- **get down to** b- **get on** c- **get through** d- **get up**
- 12- Has.....seen the remote control of the Television.
a. **anywhere** b. **anything** c. **somebody** d. **anybody**
- 13- Our first team will depart.....17th October to play against Saudi Arabia.
a- **in** b- **on** c-**at** d- **by**
14. You didn't believe me, but I was telling the truth. You should.....me.
a- **believed** b. **have believed** c. **have believe** d. **have believing**

B) Do as shown between brackets: (4x5 = 20 Marks)

15 -" Tell me the way to the hospital, please."

(Reported Speech)

She asked me

16- Rachel will give you some advice concerning the problems you are facing. (Passive)

17 - The student trained hard. He won the grand prize. (Join Using : Who)

18 -They always (**thinking**)of new ways of making money to help animals. (Correct)**III-Language Functions (40 Marks)****Write what you would say in the following situations: (4X 10 = 40 Marks)**

19- I believe the government should increase the price of petrol by 100% .

20 - A friend of yours wants you to explain the proverb" Money Talks".

21 -Persuade your friend to order a personal Robomate.

22 -You want to compare the achievements of your team with those of your friend's team.

IV- Set Book (40 Marks)**Answer ONLY FOUR of the following questions: (4x10 = 40 Marks)**

23 - In your view, what should be done to preserve and protect wildlife?

24- Explain, how can TV be a valuable teaching aid?

25- What qualities do you think make a good film critic?

26- Do you think car makers can prevent danger in all accidents? How?

27- Global warming is very dangerous and can lead to catastrophic consequences. Discuss.

Should Education be free for everyone ? Some people say yes others say no.

Write an argumentative essay of 4 paragraphs (14 sentences-160 words) write about "why some people are for free education while others are against it".

The Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body:

Paragraph 1

.....

.....

.....

.....

Paragraph 2

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion

.....

.....

.....

.....



Reading Comprehension (110 marks)

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

1- Football (or soccer as the game is called in some parts of the world) has a long history. Football in its current form arose in England in the middle of the 19th century. However, **alternative** versions of the game existed much earlier and are a part of the football history.

2- The first known ball game which involved kicking took place in China in the 3rd and 2nd century BC under the name *Cuju*. *Cuju* was played with a round ball. It later spread to Japan and was practiced under ceremonial forms. **Other** earlier variety of ball games had been known from Ancient Greece. The ball was made by shreds of leather filled with hair. It was the Roman culture that would bring football to the British island (Britannica).

3- The most admitted story tells that the game was developed in England in the 12th century. In this century games that resembled football were played on fields and roads in England. This early form of football was also much rougher and more violent than the modern way of playing. An important feature of the forerunners to football was that the games involved plenty of people and took place over large areas in towns. These games caused damage on the town and sometimes death. These would be among the reasons for the arguments against the game that finally was forbidden for several centuries. Nonetheless, the football-like games would appear again in the streets of London in the 17th century.

4- It took, however, long time until the features of today's football had been taken into practice. For a long time there was no clear distinction between football and rugby. There were also many variations concerning the size of the ball, the number of players and the length of a match. An attempt to create proper rules for the game was done at a meeting in Cambridge in 1848, but a final solution to some questions of rules was not achieved. Another important event in the history of football comes about in 1863 in London when the first Football association was formed in England. It was decided that carrying the ball with the hands wasn't allowed. The meeting also decided the size and weight of the ball.

From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer: (5x10 = 50 Marks)

28 -The best title for this passage could be:

- a- The history of Football
 b- Football today
 c- The first Football clubs
 d- How the football takes its form

29 -What does the underlined word “other” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- a- round balls
 b- leather balls
 c- ceremonial forms
 d- ball games

30 -The underlined word “alternative” in paragraph 1 is close in meaning to:

- a- similar
 b- other
 c- alike
 d- equally

31 -What can be understood from paragraph 3 ?

- a- The last form of the game
 b- The early form of the game
 c- The advantages of the game
 d- the reasons to form the game

32 -According to the passage all the following statements are True EXCEPT:

- a- The first ball game appeared In China in
 b- Football in the past was more aggressive than today
 c- There is no distinction between football and rugby nowadays
 d- Carrying the ball with the hands before 1863 was allowed.

Answer the following questions: (4x15 = 60 Marks)

33 -Why was the game forbidden for centuries in England?

.....

34 -How was the game brought to England?

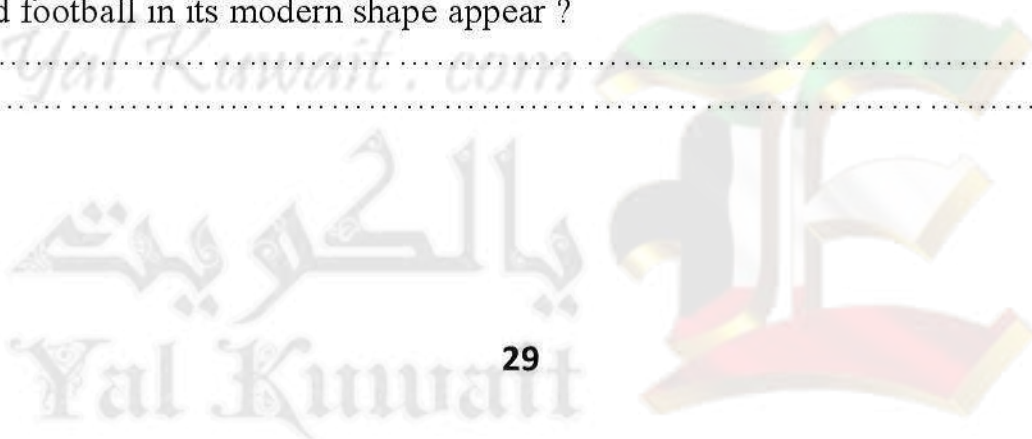
.....

35 -What did Football association decide?

.....

36 - Where did football in its modern shape appear ?

.....



VII- Summary Making (60 Marks)

Read the following passage, then do as required :

Some people consider money the most important aim of their living. "The love of money is a root of evil", because some people love money more than they love God. The wage earner must earn money to stay alive. We call it "earning a living." In earlier societies, if a man had no wages he faced literal starvation and death. A supply of food insulated him from the fear of death by starvation. Later, money became the substitute for supplies of food and clothing. The rich begin to feel superior to those who have to earn a living. They can enjoy a life of luxury that is not available to the average person. They are also given tremendous power and can use his money to control and dominate other people. In addition, they are safe from starvation. They think that they can buy health, a family, friends and love just because they have a lot of money. Money has become so important that men. People lie, cheat, bribe, defame, and kill to get it. The love of money becomes the ultimate idolatry. This is why Paul said, "The love of money is a root of all kinds of evil."

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in an answer to the following question: (4X15 = 60 Marks)

Why do the rich begin to feel superior to those who have to earn a living?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

VIII- Translation (30Marks)

Translate the following into good English: (2X15 = 30 Marks)

أحمد : ساهم يوسف صالح العليان في تأسيس الصحافة الكويتية .
خالد : ونادى أيضاً بحرية الصحافة وحرية التعبير عن الرأي.

.....

.....

.....