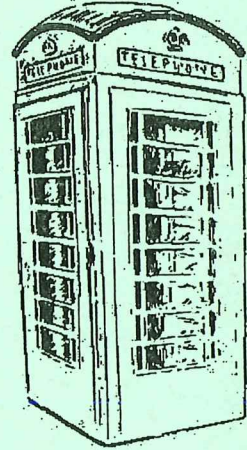
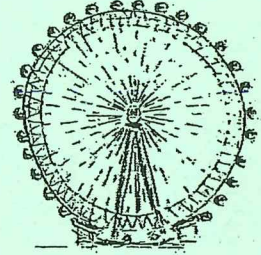
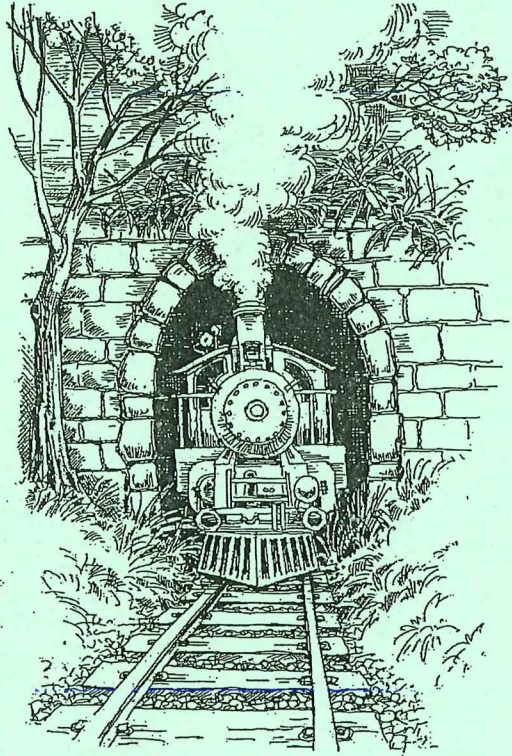
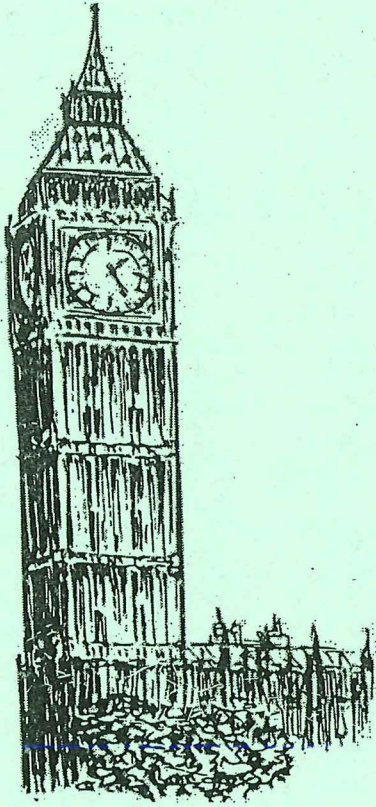


Grade 12

2nd
term

اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف الثاني عشر (علمي - أدبي)



الفصل الدراسي الثاني

العام الدراسي 2021 - 2022



تليفون	انستقرام	واتساب



مذكرات أبو محمد الأصلية
مبسطة - سهلة - شاملة
مع نماذج اختبارات محلولة

ت / 51093167

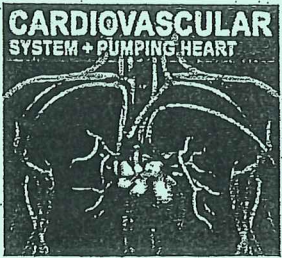
Instagram :

kuw.mozakerat

Telegram :

mozakeratabomohammed

⊘ احذروا التقليد ⊘



Think Positive

Feel Good

Healthy Living

Eat Better

Exercise Often



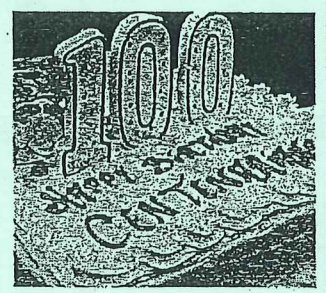
staying active & healthy

Spiritually

Mentally

Physically

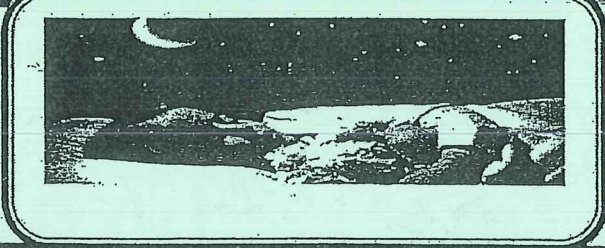
Emotionally



Sleep

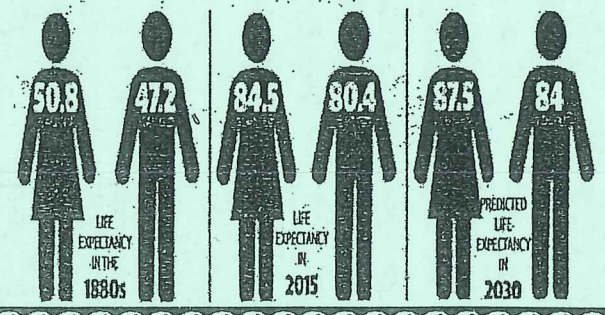
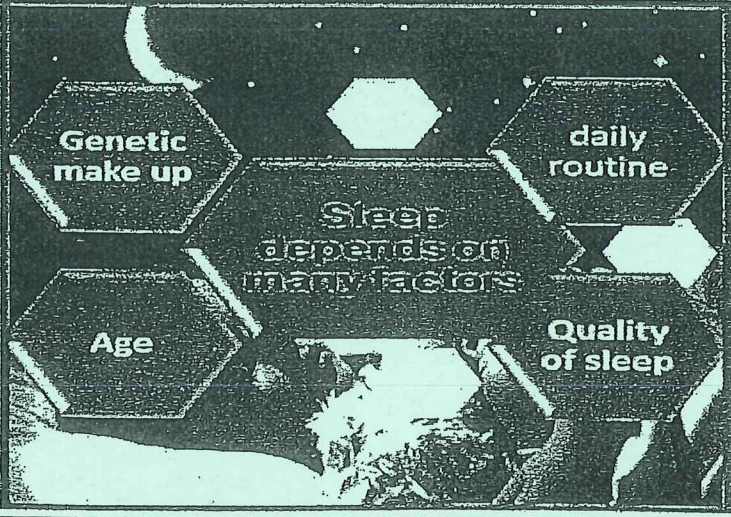
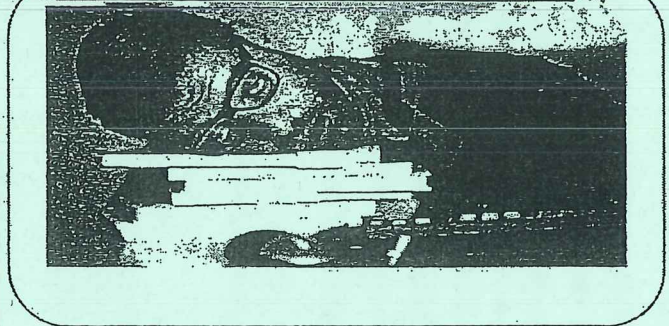
Its importance

- Prevents gaining weight
- Helps the brain to retain information
- It's essential for our well-being



علامات قلة النوم Signs of lack of sleep

- Feeling drowsy (dizzy)
- Not being able to concentrate
- Finding it difficult to wake up in the morning
- Becoming moody
- Having memory problems



MODULE 3: Lifestyles



Unit Seven :

Long Lives

Vocabulary:

Lesson 1+2

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Cardiovascular (adj.)	الأوعية الدموية	geriatric (adj.)	مسن
centenarian (n.)	معمّر	honour (v.)	يحتفي به / يكرمه
commentary (n.)	الوصف التعليلي	integral (adj.)	مكمل / متمم
cycle (v.)	يستقل الدراجة	onerous (adj.)	مجهّد و شاق
elderly (n.)	المسنون	supple (adj.)	طري و مرّن
Expectation (n.)	تطلّع / توقع	vigorous (adj.)	قوي / نشيط

Lesson 3

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
chronic (adj.)	مزمن	genetic make-up (n)	التركيب الجيني الوراثي
deprived of (ph v)	محروم من	restful (adj)	مريح للأعصاب
drowsy (adj.)	نعسان	shallow (adj)	سطحي - خفيف

Lessons 4 & 5

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
blizzard (n)	عاصفة ثلجية	frequently (adv)	بتواتر / بتكرار
conceal (v)	يخفي / يحجب	in spite of (prep)	بالرغم من
dispute (n)	نزاع	make up (phv)	يؤلف / يختلق
do away with (phv)	يتخلص من	make up for (phv)	يعوّض
do up (ph v)	يربط / يزرر	vicinity (n)	منطقة مجاورة
do without (phv)	يدير امره بدون	excuse (n)	عذر - حجة

Lessons 7 & 8

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
admiration (n)	إعجاب	deserve (v)	يستحق
affection (n)	حب و حنان	due (dj)	متوقع
ailment (n)	وعكة خفيفة	fatal (adj)	مميّت / قاتل
bestow (v)	ينعم على / يمنح	life expectancy (n)	متوسط العمر (المتوقع)
reverence (n)	إجلال و توقير		

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A-From a, b, c & d choose the correct word that best completes each of the following sentences :

1. Training is anpart of any team's preparation.
a. integral b. cardiovascular c. chronic d. shallow
2. Gloves are usually made of leather so that your fingers will move easily.
a- mental b- suppl c- vigorous d- physical
3. Both parents and teachers have offered us a lot. We have to them.
a- honour b- excuse c- cycle d- deserve
4. As our team trained well, my is that we will win the cup final.
a- expectation b- admiration c - affection d- reverence
5. He made the..... mistake of spending all his money on the project.
a. suppl b. onerous c. fatal d. elderly
6. There are several hotels in the immediate of the Kuwait Towers.
a- vicinity b- damage c- affection d- centenarian
7. I remember, once we stuck in a for more than six hours
a - ailment b - admiration c - excuse d - blizzard
8. The workers have been unable to settle thewith the management friendly
a - commentary b - affection c - dispute d - reverence
9. Life in Kuwait has increased greatly in the 20th century.
a- compassion b- commentary c- empathy d- expectancy
10. My grandfather was admitted to the ward in that hospital.
a. suppl b. integral c. fatal d. geriatric

B- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

[centenarians / bestowed / commentary / concealed / fatal / integral]

1. You deleted all files and folders from my documents. It is definitely a error.
2. Japan has more than 4,000 whose age passed 90.
3. Customs and traditions form an..... part of every human society.
4. That programme will include live on the Egyptian current events
5. The famous author Charles Dickens was various rewards after his death.

[make up /make up for /cardiovascular /vigorous /excuse/genetic make-up]

6. He had to make up anto avoid punishment.
7. Some people usually..... stories to look well.
8. A veryexercise can increase the risk of heart attacks.
9. How much sleep we need depends on several factors besides, our
10. Running for one kilometer a day improves your system.

[geriatric / bestows / deserves / admiration / ailment / onerous]

11. There is a question mark over the future of..... care.
12. It is a /antask to find a solution to the difficulties that face the company.
13. My for that hard-working man grows every day.
14. Don't disturb yourself. It's just a/an
15. Your brothera reward for his great efforts.

Answers: A - 1-a / 2- b / 3-a / 4- a / 5- c / 6- a / 7-d / 8- c / 9- d / 10-d

B-1- fatal / 2- centenarians / 3- integral / 4- commentary / 5- bestowed

6- excuse / 7- make up / 8- vigorous / 9- genetic make-up / 10- cardiovascular

11- geriatric / 12- onerous / 13- admiration / 14- ailment / 15- deserves

Reported speech

الكلام المباشر والكلام الغير مباشر

عند تحول جملة خبرية لغير المباشر تتبع الاتي:

١- نحدد زمن الجملة حتى نتتمكن من تغير الازمنة كما سنوضح في الجدول التالي:

1. The tense of the verb

Direct مباشر

Indirect غير مباشر

• simple present المضارع البسيط → simple past الماضي البسيط

"We don't like fish." → They said (that) they didn't like fish.

• present continuous المضارع المستمر → past continuous الماضي المستمر

'I'm looking for my purse' → she said that she was looking for her purse.

• present perfect المضارع التام → past perfect الماضي التام

'I've lived here for a long time' → He said that he had lived there for a long time

• simple past الماضي البسيط → past perfect الماضي التام

'We visited London last week' They said that they had visited London the previous week

is -am	Was
Are	Were
Have / has	Had +inf مصدر
Will/ shall	Would +inf مصدر
Can	Could +inf مصدر
May	Might +inf مصدر
Should	Had to +inf مصدر
Must	Had to +inf مصدر
Was	Had been
Were	Had been

Time and place references تغير ظرف المكان و الزمن

Here	There
Yesterday	The day before (the previous day)
Tomorrow	The day after (the following day)
Ago	Before
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Now	Then
Next + زمن	The following + زمن
Last + زمن	the +before

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تغير الضمائر Changing pronouns

4

I/you	He/she
We/ you	they
Me/ you	Him / her
Us /you	Them
My / your	His /her
Mine / yours	Hs/hers
Ouryour	Their
Ours / yours	Theirs
This	That
These	Those

Questions in reported speech

There are two kinds of reported questions:

أولا : السؤال ب هل

Yes/No

Questions

عند تحويل الجملة الاستفهامية [السؤال ب هل] لغير المباشر تتبع الآتي

١- نربط ب if أو whether

٢- نضع الفاعل قبل الفعل مع تحويل الضمائر والازمنة والكلمات والظروف مثل ما ذكر سابقا

٣- نحذف do / does / did إن وجدت

- 'Do you want to start now'
- 'Have you visited Algeria?'
- 'Are you living here?'
- 'Did she meet the manager yesterday'

- He asked her if she wanted to start then.
- They wanted to know if I had visited Algeria.
- They wonder if I was living there.
- He asked if I met the manager the day before.

Wh- questions"

ثانيا : السؤال بأداة استفهام

عند تحويل الجملة الاستفهامية (السؤال بأداة استفهام) لغير المباشر تتبع الآتي:

١- نضع الفاعل قبل الفعل مع تحويل الضمائر والازمنة والكلمات والظروف مثل ما ذكر سابقا

٢- نحذف do / does / did إن وجدت

- " Why do you always arrive late?'
- 'What are you talking about?'
- 'Who are they going to invite to the party next week?'
- 'Where have you been?'

- She asked us why we always arrived late.
- They wanted to know what she I was talking about.
- He asked who they were going to invite to the party the following week.
- The father asked his son where he had been.

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أولا : الأمر المثبت

١- تحذف الأقواس وتربط بـ to بعدها مصدر الفعل

٢- تغير الضمائر بالشكل المعتاد حسب الجداول السابقة.

"Copy these words into your notebooks"

He told us to copy those words into their notebooks.

"Do your best at school."

The teacher told the students to do their best at school

Prohibition

ثانيا : الأمر المنفي

حذف الأقواس وكلمة don't أو never وتربط بـ not to

• "Don't make any noise." → He told us not to make any noise

• 'Never play with matches at your home'

→ My father told me not to play with matches at my home.

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

1. "Where did you go yesterday?" (Change into reported speech)
 - a) My friend wanted to know where I go the day before.
 - b) My friend wanted to know where I had gone the day before.
 - c) My friend wanted to know where I would go the day before.
2. "We will test the new vaccine next month." (Change into reported speech)
 - a) They said they tested the new vaccine the following month.
 - b) They said they test the new vaccine the following month.
 - c) They said they would test the new vaccine the following month.
3. "Where will you spend your summer vacation?" (Change into reported speech)
 - a) My cousin asked me where I spent my summer vacation.
 - b) My cousin asked me where I had spent my summer vacation.
 - c) My cousin asked me where I would spend my summer vacation.
4. "Are you doing a research on Coronavirus?" (Change into reported speech)
 - a) The journalist asked the experts if they did a research on Coronavirus.
 - b) The journalist asked the experts if they were doing a research on Coronavirus.
 - c) The journalist asked the experts if they had done a research on Coronavirus.
5. "Did they leave last year?" (Change into reported speech)
 - a) My cousin asked me if they have left the year before.
 - b) My cousin asked me if they had left the year before.
 - c) My cousin asked me if they will leave the year before.

Answers : 1- b / 2- c / 3- c / 4- b / 5- b

Make & Do

Make and Do have similar meanings but you can't use them with the same nouns

Do : للتعبير عن الأنشطة اليومية أو وظائف. لاحظ أن هذه عادة ما تكون الأنشطة التي لا ينتج عنه أي شيء مادي ملموس.

Make : للتعبير عن النشاط الذي ينتج عنه شيء ملموس .

• do research	make suggestion
• do shopping	make effort
• do homework	make mistake
• do damage	make decision
• do experiment	make a promise
• do a job	make a success
• do (somebody) a favor	make an arrangement
• do best	make an appointment
• do the laundry	make a phone call

Phrasal Verbs with DO and MAKE

❖ Phrasal verbs with "do":

1. Do up = *fasten / tie* يربط

• *I've hurt my back, which means I have to get someone to do my shoes up for me.*

2. Do away with = *get rid of* يتخلص من / يستغنى عن

• *We can't do away with our cell phones. They have become a daily necessity.*

3. Do without = *not have something and manage in spite of this* ينجز مستغنيا عن

• *The doctor told me I'd have to learn to do without coffee.*

4. Do with = *need or want something* يود أن / يحتاج إلى

I could do with a cup of coffee, no need for tobacco.

❖ Phrasal verbs with "make":

Make up for = *take the place of something lost or missing* يعوض ما فات

• *The salesman promised he would make up for the time he had lost.*

5. Make up = *invent (a story)* يخترق قصة : *I don't want you to make up more excuses.*

6. Make of it = *think about / understand* يفهم

❖ *My boss didn't know what to make of it when I was an hour late one morning.*

A-From a, b, c & d choose the correct Phrasal Verb

1. If you can't get it to us in time , we will be forced toit

a- make up for b- do without c- do away with d- do up

2. We have tothe traditional way of voting in elections.

a- make up for b- do without c- do away with d- do up

3. Her enthusiasm mayher lack of experience.

a- make up for b- do without c- do away with d- do up

4. What you know is totally false. The fact is that the workerthe whole story.

a-made up for b- did without c- did away with d- made up

Answers : 1- b / 2- c / 3-a / 4-d

Both + Adjective صفة \ noun اسم \ verb + فعل and



Both..... and كلا من و

تستخدم لربط جملتين في الاثبات ويكون بعدها الفعل في صيغة الجمع .

• Both the students and the teacher are in the classroom right now.

1. I have Arabic homework. I have English homework. [join]

⇒ I have **both** Arabic **and** English homework.

2. Ali plays football. Khaled plays football. ⇒ **Both** Ali **and** Khaled play football.

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

1- Ali is interested in English literature. Ahmed is interested in English literature, too.

(Join using Both ... and)

- a) Ali and Ahmed is both interested in English literature.
- b) Both Ali and Ahmed are interested in English literature.
- c) Both Ali and Ahmed are interested in English literature, too.

2- Sami practises tennis. Sami practises football, too.

(Join using Both ... and)

- a) Sami practises both tennis and football, too.
- b) Sami both practises tennis and football.
- c) Sami practises both tennis and football.

3- Hassan speaks Spanish. Hassan writes Spanish, too.

(Join using Both ... and)

- a) Hassan both speaks and writes Spanish, too.
- b) Hassan both speaks or writes Spanish.
- c) Hassan both speaks and writes Spanish.

4- The hotel was terrible. The service also was terrible.

(Join using Both ... and)

- a) Both the hotel and the service was terrible.
- b) Both the hotel and the service were terrible.
- c) Both the hotel nor the service were terrible

Answers : 1- b / 2- c / 3- c / 4- b



تليقرام	انستقرام	واتساب

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1-Why do you think keeping active is important for a long life ?

لماذا يكون الحفاظ على النشاط مهم لحياة أطول؟

-We can keep healthy , avoid obesity and enjoy life .

نستطيع أن نتجنب السمنة -نظل أصحاء ونستمتع بالحياة

2-How do you think we can keep physically active and ensure a long life (keep our muscles supple)?

كيف نظل نشيطين و نضمن حياة طويلة (نحافظ على عضلاتنا مرنة) ؟

It's by going on a good diet, doing some exercises and having enough sleep

اتباع حمية غذائية -القيام ببعض التمارين والنوم الكافي

3-How can we keep mentally (our brains) flexible / active ?

كيف نحافظ على عقولنا نشطة ؟

- We can read books and solve crosswords and puzzles

يمكن أن نقوم بحل الكلمات المتقاطعة والألغاز يمكننا قراءة الكتب

4- In your point of view ,it's hard to find geriatric homes in Kuwait and the rest of the Arab World. Why?

لماذا يكون من الصعب إيجاد دور المسنين في الكويت وفي باقي الدول العربية ؟

Islam teaches us to honour the elderly and show them compassion in their old age.

علمنا الاسلام أن نحترم و نوقر الكبار ونظهر لهم التعاطف -

5- How much sleep we need each night depends on several factors. Mention two.

كمية النوم التي نحتاجها تعتمد على عوامل عديدة. اذكر

-They are age and daily routine

- السن والروتين اليومي-

They are the quality of our sleep and genetic make-up

نوعية النوم والتركيب الوراثي-

6- What may happen if we don't get enough sleep ?

- What are the effects of lack of sleep / problems of sleep deprivation ?

ماذا سيحدث لو لم نحصل على مقدار النوم الكافي ؟

- We feel drowsy , we can not concentrate and we may have memory problems .

نشعر بالنعاس لا نستطيع التركيز وقد نعاني من مشاكل في الذاكرة.

7-What is the importance of sleep? Why is it important to get enough sleep?

It helps the brain retain new information-

يساعد الدماغ على الاحتفاظ بالمعلومات

8- How can we show gratitude and respect to the elderly / parents?

كيف يمكن أن نظهر الاحترام والامتنان لكبار السن ؟ / للوالدين؟

We should look after them and we should help them do simple tasks.

يجب أن نعتني بهم و يجب أن نساعدهم في عمل المهام البسيطة -

9- Why has life expectancy reached a high average?

Because many ailments (diseases) that used to be fatal can now be easily cured.

العديد من الأمراض القاتلة صار علاجها ممكنا بسهولة

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Translation: ترجمة

١ - كمية النوم التي نحتاجها تعتمد على عوامل عديدة.

- السن و الروتين اليومي وكذلك نوعية النوم و التركيب الوراثي من أهم العوامل المؤثرة

- من المهم أن نحصل على قدر كاف من النوم.

٢ - هذا صحيح. فهو يساعد على الاحتفاظ بالمعلومات الجديدة كما يساعد على التقديم الجيد في الاختبارات .

٣ - لقد فعل كبار السن الكثير لنا لذلك فهم يستحقون الكثير منا

٤ - هم يستحقون التعاطف و الإعجاب ويستحقون كذلك الاحترام و الحب.

٥ - ما هي العوامل التي أثرت في العمر المتوقع / متوسط العمر في الكويت ؟

٦ - في الحقيقة هناك عوامل كثيرة مثل - التغذية الجيدة والعناية بالصحة

1-How much sleep we need each night depends on several factors.

2-Age ,daily routine, the quality of our sleep and the genetic make-up are the most important factors.

3-It's very important to get enough sleep

4-That's right. It helps retain new information and It helps do better on tests

5-Our elderly people have done a lot for us so they deserve much from us

6-They deserve compassion and admiration and also they deserve love and respect.

7-What are the factors that have affected life expectancy in Kuwait?

8-In fact there are many factors such as: good nutrition and health care.



Writing

Topic : *Elderly people give unconditional love, kindness and lessons in life. Yet, they are nowadays being sent to geriatric homes rather than being looked after by their family at homes.*

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), discussing the arguments for and against sending the elderly to geriatric homes and stating your point of view.

Outline:Introduction:

Hook : *In recent years, there is a growing interest in many families to seek the assistance of geriatric homes in order to take care of their elderly members.*

Thesis statement : *While some people think that it is beneficial for elderly people to spend the last phase of their life in geriatric homes; others, however, believe that such homes can never replace family support.*

Body:Paragraph 1: Arguments in favour of geriatric homes:

- *young people are too busy to take care of their ageing parents*
- *elderly people may not get immediate care and attention at home.*
- *geriatric homes are like small communities.*

Paragraph 2: Arguments against of geriatric homes:

- *elders are happier in the company of their children and grandchildren.*
- *it's our duty to honour our parents and show them gratitude.*
- *elderly people feel abandoned and neglected.*

Conclusion:

In conclusion, I strongly believe that geriatric homes can never be a substitute for a full and happy life at home. Elderly people should live with their family members and receive the proper care and attention they deserve.

In recent years, there is a growing interest in many families to seek the assistance of geriatric homes in order to take care of their elderly members. While some people think that it is beneficial for elderly people to spend the last phase of their life in geriatric homes; others, however, believe that such homes can never replace family support.

On the one hand, some people think that during old age a person ought to live in geriatric homes for many reasons. Firstly, nowadays young people are too busy to take care of their ageing parents. Consequently, the elderly often has to face depression and loneliness. Also, if they are alone at home, they may not get immediate care and attention. Secondly, they argue that these geriatric homes are equipped with the latest technologies and innovations which make the life of elderly people comfortable. Third, geriatric homes are like small communities which enable old people to be with their age group and even go on regular social gatherings and celebrations.

On the other hand, opponents stated three major arguments against geriatric homes. To start with, elders are happier in the company of their children and grandchildren. They feel loved and honoured when they get to live with their nearest and dearest ones. Besides, as these family members get older, it's their children duty to honour them and show them gratitude. In addition, living in geriatric homes may give rise to feelings of abandonment and neglect.

In conclusion, I strongly believe that geriatric homes can never be a substitute for a full and happy life at home. Elderly people should live with their family members and receive the proper care and attention they deserve.

Unit Eight : Town and Country

Advantages / pros

Job opportunities

Better health care

Better education

Life there is so exciting

Disadvantages / cons

Overcrowding

Noise

Pollution

Stress

City

Life in the ...

Advantages / pros

Healthier lifestyle

Fresh air

Less pollution

No traffic

Peaceful life

Good social relationships

Village

Disadvantages / cons

Poor public

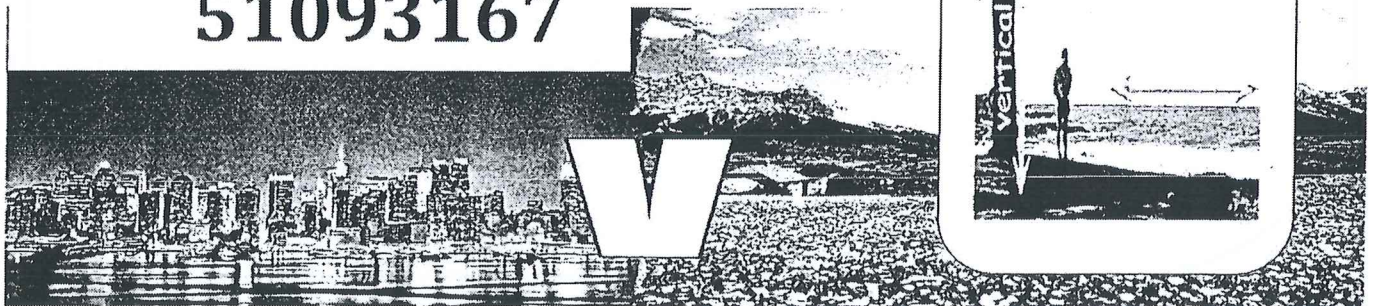
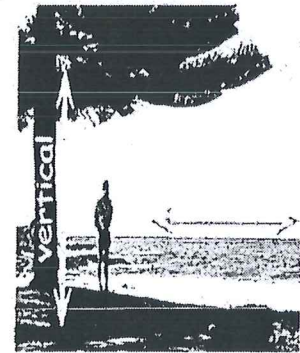
Life is harder

Boring routine

limited communication

Less ways of entertainment

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Unit Eight : Town and Country

Vocabulary:

Lesson 1+2

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
almond (n)	شجرة اللوز	reverse (v)	يعكس / يقرب / يحول
depopulation (n)	التناقص السكاني	rural (adj)	ريفي / قروي
deserted (adj)	مهجور	socioeconomic (adj)	اقتصادي اجتماعي
export (n)	التصدير	unemployment (n)	البطالة
infrastructure (n)	البنية التحتية	vacant (adj.)	شاغر(ة) / خالي(ة)
overcrowding (n)	التكدس السكاني	vice versa (adv)	وبالعكس
public services (n)	الخدمات - المرافق		

الدرس الثالث (كتاب الطالب الصفحة 54&55) معلق : Lesson 3 (WB pp 54&55) is suspended

Lessons 4 & 5

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
astounded (adj)	مندهش	hub (n)	محور / مركز
bump into (phv)	يلتقي قدرا	hustle and bustle (id)	نشاط بالغ
densely (adv)	على نحو مكثف	metropolis (n)	مدينة عظيمة الكثافة
disturbance (n)	إزعاج	narrate (v)	يحكى / يقص
embarrassed (adj)	مخرج	odds and ends (id)	البقايا / الفضلة
far and wide (id.)	من كل مكان / واسع	pluck up the courage	يستجمع شجاعته
glamour (n)	روعة / جمال / وهج	tranquil (adj)	غير مزعج / هادئ

Lessons 7 & 8

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
advantageous (adj)	مفيد / نافع ومميز	palatial (adj)	فخم مثل القصر
leafy (adj)	مورق / مخضر	picturesque (adj)	تصويري / رائع المنظر
make it your own (exp)	تضفي عليه من شخصيتك	residence parking (n)	موقف مخصص للسكان

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Pick and choose	يختار
Chalk and cheese	مختلف تماما
Odd an ends	البواقي
Trial and error	المحاولة والخطا
Nearest and dearest	أقرب الاقارب
A far and wide	من كل حدب وصوب
Hustle and bustle	الحيوية والنشاط
Peace and quiet	سكينة
By nd large	في مجمله / بشكل عام
Pluck up the courage	يستجمع شجاعته

A-From a, b, c & d choose the correct word that best completes each of the following sentences :

- We were at how well he performed his task.
a. vacant b. advantageous c. rural d. astounded
- We have to find suitable solutions for theproblem in the poorer areas of the city.
a-almond b. export c. glamour d. overcrowding
- Due to the bad conditions of thethere, we are going to move to another area.
a. contentment b. public services c. skylines d. odds and ends
- At last you got your new flat. You canby adding your touches.
a. pluck up the courage b. make it your own c. bump into d. reverse
- I think that the new road will spoil thecharacter of the area.
a. rural b. leafy c. vacant d. astounded
- The war has seriously damaged theof the country .
a. reverence b. ailment c. infrastructure d. affection
- Investments in the railway network would reduce.....on roads.
a. overcrowding b. almond c. glamour d. residents
- The teachers of the school wanted to.....failure into success.
a. export b. narrate c. reverse d. graduate
- Guess who Iat the Sultan centre today?
a. broke into b. came over c. bumped into d. came round
- There are somepopulated areas in our country.
a. densely b. frequently c. seamlessly d. customarily

B-Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

advantageous / contentment / infrastructure / vice versa / odds and ends / leafy]

- We need to spend more money on maintaining and repairing.....
- It is better to choose anplace to make a profitable project.
- He believes that people can find peace and..... in living simply.
- This garden is full oftrees and looks green all the year.
- Teachers qualified to teach in England are not accepted in Scotland and

[far and wide / hustle and bustle / demarcation / embarrassed / depopulation / palatial]

6. We searchedfor someone who could tell the real story .
7. Your house looksfrom outside.
8. The boundarybetween the countries must be clearly drawn.
9. Some students feelwhen they come to school late.
10. Ruralcan lead to overcrowding in cities .

Answers A- 1- d / 2- d / 3- b / 4- b / 5- a / 6- c / 7- a / 8- c / 9- c / 10- a
 B- 1- infrastructure / 2- advantageous / 3- contentment / 4- leafy / 5- vice versa
 6- far and wide / 7- palatial / 8- demarcation / 9- embarrassed / 10- depopulation

قواعد: Grammar

Inverted Sentences

No sooner فاعل + فعل مساعد than

- No sooner had he arrived the station than the train left.

Hardly فاعل + فعل مساعد when

- Hardly had he arrived the station when the train left.

scarcely فاعل + فعل مساعد when

- Scarcely had he arrived the station when the train left.

Usual word order:

➤ *I have never felt so happy in my life.*

Never فاعل + فعل مساعد

Inverted word order: Never have I felt so happy in my life.

لاحظ ترتيب الجمل وهي تبدأ بالكلمات التي تدل على الحال أو النفي ثم فعل مساعد مناسب في نفس زمن الجملة ثم الفاعل ثم الفعل الاصيل للجملة في الزمن المناسب ، فبقية الجملة :

❖ كلمة الحال أو النفي : وهي موجوده اساسا في الجملة الأصلية المطلوب تحويلها :

No sooner / Hardly / Scarcely Never/ Rarely / Seldom / Not only / Little /So /Only

❖ الفعل المساعد : (is / are / was / were) إذا كان موجود في الجملة تستخدمه أما في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد نستخدم

(does - do- did) حسب زمن الجملة

❖ الفاعل هو نفسه الموجود في بداية الجملة الأصلية

❖ الفعل الاصيل إذا كان بعد have - has - had يكون في التصريف الثالث ، أما إذا كان بعد

(does - do- did) فيكون الفعل في المصدر

❖ بقية الجملة كما هي في الأصل

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

1. Never ----- so excited about a movie.
a) I have been b) I was c) have I been d) I had been
2. Little ----- to be a millionaire.
a) did she expect b) she expected c) she had expected d) she has expected
3. Scarcely ----- the room when the phone rang.
a) he entered b) he had entered c) he has entered d) had he entered
4. Rarely ----- fast food .
a) I ate b) do I eat c) I had eaten d) I eat
5. No sooner ----- the noise than we rushed to the spot.
a) we had heard b) we heard c) had we heard d) we have heard

Answers : 1- c / 2- a / 3-d / 4-b / 5-c

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

- 1- The party had hardly started when the light went out. (Begin with Hardly)
a- Hardly the party had started when the light went out.
b- Hardly had the party started when the light went out.
c- Hardly did the party started when the light went out.
- 2- Fatma has never seen such a beautiful bird before. (Begin with: Never)
a- Never did Fatma see such a beautiful bird before.
b- Never had Fatma seen such a beautiful bird before.
c- Never has Fatma seen such a beautiful bird before
- 3- - She had hardly finished reading when she fell asleep. (Begin with: No sooner)
a. No sooner had she finished reading than she fell asleep.
b. No sooner she had finished reading than she fell asleep.
c. No sooner had she finished reading then she fell asleep.
1. The students had scarcely reached their school before it began to rain.
(Begin with: 'Scarcely')
a. Scarcely did the students reach their school before it began to rain.
b. Scarcely the students had reached their school before it began to rain.
c. Scarcely had the students reached their school before it began to rain.
5. The temperature rarely rises above freezing point in the Antarctica. (Begin with : Rarely)
a. Rarely the temperature rises above freezing point in the Antarctica.
b. Rarely does the temperature rise above freezing point in the Antarctica.
c. Rarely did the temperature rise above freezing point in the Antarctica

Answers : 1- b / 2- c / 3-a / 4- c / 5-b

1-Why do you think people move from the countryside to live in the city?

لماذا تعتقد أن الناس ينزحون من الريف للعيش في المدينة؟

-People move from the village to the city because there are well-paid jobs, better public services and access to entertainment places.

ينتقل الناس من الريف للمدينة لوجود وظائف جيدة الراتب، خدمات أفضل و أماكن ترفيهية أكثر

2- List some of the problems that may be caused by the movement from the country to the city (by leaving villages).

أذكر بعض المشاكل التي تنتج عن الانتقال من الريف إلى المدينة؟

- Villages and farms are deserted and cities become overcrowded.

الازدحام في المدن والقرى المهجورة

3-What do you think villages suffer from nowadays ?

ما الذي تعاني منه القرى هذه الأيام؟

They suffer from rural depopulation, poor infrastructure and unemployment.

تعاني من نقص السكان و البنية التحتية الفقيرة و البطالة

4-Why do many wealthy people move to live in the countryside in recent years?

لماذا ينزح العديد من الأغنياء من المدن للعيش في الريف؟

They want to escape from overcrowding and pollution in cities

يريدون الهروب من الازدحام و التلوث في المدن

5-What measures could people take to make city life less stressful for the people who live there?

ما هي الإجراءات التي يجب أن يتخذها الناس لجعل حياة المدينة أقل ضغطاً للناس الذين يعيشون هناك؟

Reducing noise and pollution and having more fun places

التقليل من الازدحام و التلوث وتوفير أماكن ترفيه أكثر

6-What would you miss most about city life if you moved to a country area, and vice versa ?

ماذا ستفتقد في حياة المدينة إذا انتقلت للعيش في الريف ، والعكس

City: - we would miss more services - we would miss better-paid jobs

- سوف نفتقد خدمات أكثر

نفتقد الوظائف جيدة

Country: - We would miss the strong social relation

نفتقد العلاقات الاجتماعية الجيدة

We would miss the beauty of nature and the peace of mind نفتقد جمال الطبيعة وراحة البال

7-In your own opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city?

حسب رأيك ما هي مزايا و عيوب العيش في المدينة

-Advantages : The city has good infrastructure / better health care / better education

المزايا : بنية تحتية جيدة \ رعاية صحية أفضل \ تعليم أفضل

-Disadvantages: Heavy traffic, noise and pollution. / High crime rate.

العيوب : ازدحام مروري \ تلوث وازدحام \ ارتفاع معدل الجريمة

8- As you see it ,what are the advantages and disadvantages of living in the country?

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- Advantages: Villagers have peace of mind and strong social relations.

المزايا : سكان القرية يتمتعون براحة البال وبالعلاقات الاجتماعية جيدة

- Disadvantages: -The infrastructure isn't good. / Jobs are not enough for people. / Public services are poor .

العيوب : البنية التحتية ليست جيدة \ لا يوجد ما يكفي من الوظائف \ خدمات رديئة

9- What things should you consider when choosing a place to live in ?

ما هي الأشياء التي تضعها في الاعتبار عند اختيار مكان للعيش فيه

The area should be green. It should be quiet and calm.

يجب أن تكون مدينة خضراء تكون هادئة وساكنة

10-Governments have to build new cities for several reasons. Explain

تبنى الحكومات مدن جديدة لعدة أسباب. وضح ذلك

It's to offer housing and jobs and to solve many problems as pollution and traffic congestion

لتوفير الوظائف والسكن ولحل العديد من المشاكل مثل التلوث والازدحام المروري .



CITY LIFESTYLE: THE GOOD AND THE BAD

Pros

Social Life
Multicultural
 Local Amenities
 Good Transport Links
 Career Prospects

Cons

Noise Levels
Overpopulated
Living Costs
 Inner City Driving



واتساب	انستقرام	تليفون

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Translation: ترجمة

١. ظاهرة نقص عدد السكان في القرى يمكن أن تؤدي إلى الازدحام في المدن

.....

٢. ما هي الأشياء التي تضعها في الاعتبار عند اختيار مكان للعيش فيه؟

.....

يجب أن تكون مدينة خضراء واسعة وتكون هادئة وساكنة.

.....

٣. سالم: لماذا ينتقل سكان المناطق القروية إلى المدن تاركين مزارعهم ومنازلهم شاغرة؟

.....

بدر: أظن إنهم يحاولون البحث عن وظائف أعلى أجراً وعن حياة أفضل هناك

.....

٤. سلطان: هل ما زلت تشكو من الضوضاء في الشقة الخاصة بك أم أنك تعودت على المكان هناك

.....

هادي: نعم ما زلت أعاني لذا أبحث عن فيلا ضخمة في منطقة هادئة وخضراء بعيدة عن التلوث والضوضاء

.....

1-The phenomenon of rural depopulation can lead to overcrowding in cities and deserted village.

2- What things should you consider when choosing a place to live in?

- In fact, it should be an expansive green area. It should be quiet and calm.

3- Salem: Why do people in rural / country areas move to towns/cities leaving their farms and houses vacant?

Bader: I think they try to find better-paid jobs and better life there.

4- Sultan: Are you still complaining about the noise in your (current / own) villa or you've (been / become) accustomed to the place (location) there?

Hadi: Yes. I am still suffering. So, I am looking for a palatial villa in a green and calm area away from pollution and noise.

Writing

Topic : *Some people like living in cities for many reasons, while others prefer living in the countryside.*

Plan and write an essay in not less than 14 sentences (160 words), expressing both arguments and stating your own opinion.

Outline

Introduction:

Hook : *Would you prefer to live in the city or in the country?*

Thesis statement : *A lot of people decide to move to the countryside nowadays. However, there are still many people who prefer staying in the city and say that they couldn't live anywhere else.*

Body:

Paragraph 1: Arguments in favour of city life

- *many ways of entertainment*
- *better paid jobs*
- *better services*
- *better health care*
- *better education*

Paragraph 2: Arguments in favour of country life

- *peaceful life*
- *less pollution*
- *more greenery places*
- *low crime rate*
- *friendly people*

Conclusion:

To sum up, I would like to say that both countryside and city have some advantages and disadvantages. Both city and country may be a good place to live.

Write your topic here



Would you prefer to live in the city or in the country? A lot of people decide to move to the countryside nowadays. However, there are still many people who prefer staying in the town and say that they couldn't live anywhere else.

Many people prefer living in the city for many reasons. First, there is a big offer how to spend free time. There are many ways of entertainment. What is more, there are a lot of working places in a city, so it is much easier to find a job in a big city. Supporters of city life, believe that city dwellers are privileged with better services. Moreover, in the city there is better health care, modern hospitals and modern schools.

There are some people who like to live in the country, and they have reasonable reasons. According to them, life in the countryside is more peaceful and slower. What is more, country life is less stressful. Besides, in the countryside there are a lot of breathtaking views. They strongly believe that in the country people enjoy their lives and take pleasure in their daily activities.

To sum up, I would like to say that both countryside and city have some advantages and disadvantages. Both city and country may be a good place to live.

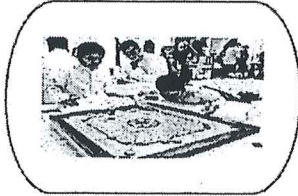
Pastime / Leisure Activities

In the present

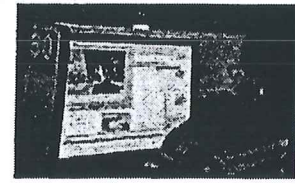
In the past



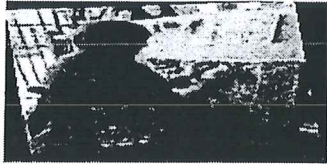
- Playing cards
- Practicing handicrafts
- Reading Quran
- Diwaniya meetings



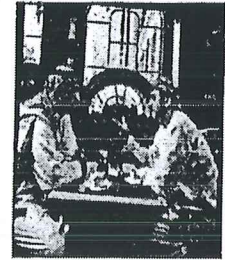
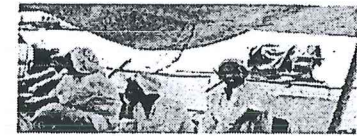
- Surfing internet
- Watching TV
- Going shopping
- Social media
- Cinemas and clubs



Traditional Skills in the past



- ✓ Building their houses.
- ✓ Making their



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Creative uses of home computers

- Programming & planning
- Designing magazines
- Sending greeting cards

Restoring old buildings

- They have historical value.
- They keep owners' memory.
- They attract tourists.
- They reflect culture.
- They revive heritage.



- It is a successful community center.
- It houses an impressive gallery.
- It houses workshops for arts.
- It provides a platform for artists and craftsmen.

Unit Nine : New Ways and Old Vocabulary:

Lesson 1+2

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
competent (adj)	مؤهل / كفؤ / ذو أهلية	Mass-produced (adj)	منتج بكميات كبيرة
cookery (n)	فن / مهارة الطبخ	unique (adj)	فريد من نوعه
custom-made (adj)	مصنوع بناء على الطلب	unusual (adj)	غير مأوف
fix (v)	يصالح	workshop (n)	ورشة عمل
mail order (n)	طلب شراء عبر البريد		

Lesson 3

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Contemporary (adj)	معاصر	Pottery (n)	أنية فخارية
Craftsman (n)	حرفي	Promote (v)	يعزز / يشجع
In parallel (exp)	متواز	Seamlessly (adv)	على نحو سلس
Platform (n)	منصة عرض / رصيف	Socialize (v)	يخالط الناس

Lessons 4 & 5

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
below par (exp)	أقل من (السعر / المستوى)	snooker (n)	لعبة السنوكر / بلياردو
call the shots (exp)	يصدر القرارات الخطيرة	substandard (adj)	أقل من المستوى القياسي
immobile (adj)	جامد / غير متحرك	toe the line (exp)	امتثل للأوامر
neck and neck (exp)	متقاربان (في السباقات)	ungentlemanly (adj)	لا يليق
put to (ph v)	يوضع على المحك		

Lessons 7 & 8

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
appoint (v)	يعين / يوظف	Master's degree (n)	شهادة الماجستير
bill (n)	مشروع قانون	minister (n)	وزير
biography (n)	سيرة ذاتية	parliament (n)	البرلمان
customarily (ad)	على نحو معتاد	Portfolio (n)	حقيبة وزارية
degree (n)	درجة علمية	resign (v)	يستقيل
doctorate (n)	شهادة دكتوراه	whereas (conj)	بينما

A-From a, b, c & d choose the correct word that best completes each of the following sentences :

1. All schools arranged a/an for all teachers to train on how to use the Microsoft program.
a-biography b-cookery c-pottery d-workshop
2. For more information about Shakespeare, I recommend you read his
a-biography b-cookery c-pottery d-workshop
3. Each person's genetic code is.....except in the case of identical twins.
a- unique b-immobile c-competent d-substandard
4. Sara can't send the paper and she needs to the fax machine first.
a-promote b-socialize c-fix d- appoint
5. Which minister do you think will be offered theof the foreign affairs .
a- doctorate b- portfolio c- parliament d- snooker
6. Though he has got ain Law, he works as a teacher of social studies.
a- bill b- biography c- degree d- pottery
7. As I see it , it's high time tofrom the company to start my own business .
a- resign b- appoint c- graduate d- obtain
8. Members of the public can even go to hearin session .
a- doctorate b- portfolio c- parliament d- snooker
9. China is one of the countries that are famous forgoods.
a. unusual b. unique c. mass-produced d. competent
10. Shakespeare made acontribution to the world of literature.
a. unique b. substandard c. ungentlemanly d. contemporary

B-Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

[workshop / fix / cookery /socialize / unique /mass-produced]

- 1- books offer new ways of making meals .
 - 2- A lot of goods are using modern machines in our factory.
 - 3- Each person's genetic code is except in the case of identical twins.
 - 4- We held a to discuss an important issue .
 - 5- They couldn't my old computer, so I bought a new one.
- [contemporary / pottery / socialize / platform / promotes / competent]
- 6- Making is not an easy task , it needs both an art and hand skills .
 - 7- It has long been known that regular exercise good health.
 - 8- He likes to with his coworkers after work ends.
 - 9- Although it was written hundreds of years ago, it still has a feel to it.
 - 10- He stepped up onto the and started his speech .

[below par / calling the shots /immobile / neck and neck / put / in parallel]

11. The general manager is the one who isin our company .
12. The two teams were tell the end of the match .
13. I have a question I want toto you.
14. I am not qualified for that job I am feeling a bit
15. My wife wanted to pursue her own careerwith mine.

Answers: A – 1-d / 2-a / 3-a / 4-c / 5-b / 6- c / 7-a / 4-c / 5-c / 6-a

B-1- cookery / 2- mass-produced / 3- unique /4- workshop /5- fix

6- pottery / 7- promotes / 8- socialize / 9- contemporary / 10- platform

11 calling the shots / 12- neck and neck / 13- put / 14- below par /15- in parallel

THE PASSIVE VOICE

المبني للمجهول

It is used when the focus is on the action.

The Present Simple Passive

في المضارع البسيط

(is للمفرد / are للجمع + P.P)

She cleans her room

Her room is cleaned by her.

He prepares the lessons.

The lessons are prepared by him.

The Past Simple Passive

- في الماضي البسيط

(was للمفرد / were للجمع + P.P)

They helped the man.

The man was helped by them.

He painted the pictures.

The pictures were painted by him.

The Present Continuous Passive.

- في المضارع المستمر

(is being للمفرد / are being للجمع + P.P)

They are building a new house.

A new house is being built by them.

She is cleaning the rooms.

The rooms are being cleaned by her.

The Past Continuous Passive.

في الماضي المستمر

(was being للمفرد / were being للجمع + P.P)

We were attacking the enemy

The enemy was being attacked by us.

He was making arrangements for the trip.

Arrangements were being made for the trip by him.

The Present Perfect Passive .

في المضارع التام

(has been للمفرد / have been للجمع + P.P)

We have built a house .

A house has been built by us.

Our army has captured many of the enemy soldiers.

Many of the enemy soldiers have been captured by us.

The Past Perfect Passive.

- في الماضي التام

(had been للمفرد والجمع + P.P)

The boys had eaten some of the cakes.

Some of the cakes had been eaten by the boys.

<i>Tense</i>	<i>Active Voice</i>	<i>Passive Voice</i>
<i>Present Simple</i>	Ali writes an email every day. Ali writes emails every day.	An email is written every day (by Ali). Emails are written every day (by Ali).
<i>Present Continuous</i>	Ali is writing an email now. Ali is writing emails now.	An email is being written now (by Ali). Emails are being written now (by Ali).
<i>Present Perfect</i>	Ali has written an email. Ali has written emails.	An email has been written (by Ali). Emails have been written (by Ali).
<i>Past Simple</i>	Ali wrote an email yesterday. Ali wrote emails yesterday.	An email was written yesterday (by Ali). Emails were written yesterday (by Ali).
<i>Past Continuous</i>	Ali was writing an email. Ali was writing emails.	An email was being written (by Ali). Emails were being written (by Ali).
<i>Past Perfect</i>	Ali had written an email. Ali had written emails.	An email had been written (by Ali). Emails had been written (by Ali).
<i>Future Simple</i>	Ali will write an email. Ali will write emails.	An email will be written (by Ali). Emails will be written (by Ali).

Causative Verbs الموكول للغير

الموكول للغير: أي أن غيري قام به لي (حصلت على الشيء مفعولا جاهرا)

Ex : Jack had his house painted.

Another example:

- Yesterday I had my hair cut.

لم أقم أنا بحلق شعري بنفسي ولكن الحلاق قام بذلك لي

I didn't cut my own hair, but I made someone else do it for me instead - I "caused" them to cut my hair.

الخطوات:

١. تبدأ بالفاعل

٢. نضع "have" verb مصرفا حسب زمن الجملة

٣. ثم نضع المفعول

٤. ثم التصرف الثالث من الفعل الأساسي للجملة

الفاعل + v. To have + Obj مفعول + p.p

Ex. The maid cleaned my jacket yesterday. I didn't clean it myself (causative: had)
- I had my jacket cleaned yesterday.

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More Examples

Verb Tense	Examples	Causative Forms
<i>Present Simple</i>	She <u>paints</u> her portrait.	She <u>has</u> her portrait <u>painted</u> .
<i>Present Continuous</i>	She <u>is painting</u> her portrait.	She <u>is having</u> her portrait <u>painted</u> .
<i>Past Simple</i>	She <u>painted</u> her portrait .	She <u>had</u> her portrait <u>painted</u> .
<i>Past Continuous</i>	She <u>was painting</u> her portrait.	She <u>was having</u> her portrait <u>painted</u> .
<i>Future Simple</i>	She <u>will paint</u> her portrait.	She <u>will have</u> her portrait <u>painted</u> .
<i>Present Perfect</i>	She <u>has painted</u> her portrait .	She <u>has had</u> her portrait <u>painted</u> .
<i>Past Perfect</i>	She <u>had painted</u> her portrait.	She <u>had had</u> her portrait <u>painted</u> .
<i>Infinitive</i>	She <u>can paint</u> her portrait.	She <u>can have</u> her portrait <u>painted</u> .
<i>-ing form</i>	She <u>likes painting</u> her portrait.	She <u>likes having</u> her portrait <u>painted</u> .
<i>going to</i>	She is going to paint her portrait.	She is going to have her portrait painted.

A- From a, b, c & d choose the correct word that best completes each of Answer the following sentences

- Last year, I had my room.....
a. paints b. painting c. painted d. had painted
- My father is having his phone tomorrow.
a. upgrading b. upgrade c. upgraded d. upgrades
- We've just had an AC unit.....
a. installed b. install c. installing d. will install
- I my phone repaired after I had dropped it.
a- had b- had to c- having d- has
- Jane will have the curtainsat the dry cleaner's tomorrow.
a- had cleaned b- cleaned c- cleans d- cleaning
- She had to have her phone number..... because she was receiving obscene calls from a stranger.
a- changes b- changing c- changed d- had changed

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

- I needed toso, I had to go to a nearby garage.
a- repaired my car
b- have my car repaired
c- be repairing my car
- My sister by the dressmaker before she went to the party.
a- had had her dress altered
b- had altered her dress
c- had her dress altered
- Your hair is too long. You should
a- had cut it
b- cut it
c- have it cut
- I am looking for a gardener because I want to
a- have had garden been decorated
b- have my garden decorated
c- have my garden been decorated

Answers: A- 1-c / 2-c / 3-a / 4- a / 5- b / 6-c
B- 1-b / 2-c / 3-c / 4- b

used to+ مصدر	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He used to live in a small house.• الإثبات
didn't use to	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He didn't use to live in a small house.• النفي
Did ...use to	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Did he use to live in a small house?• Where did he use to live?• السؤال

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

1-When I was a child I go swimming in the lake.

- a. used to
- b. use to
- c. am used to

2-I in front of an audience. I am a teacher.

- a. don't use to speak
- b. was speaking
- c. am used to speaking

3-As a mother, I cleaning up the mess my children make every evening.

- a. am used to
- b. used to
- c. use to

4-When I was in the army, I at six every morning.

- a. get up
- b. used to get up
- c. am used to getting up

5-She the paper after lunch. That's one of the things she really enjoys doing.

- a. has read
- b. uses to read
- c. is used to reading

Answers: 1-a / 2-c / 3-a / 4-b / 5- c

1-How have traditional pastimes and leisure activities changed in the modern world?

كيف تغيرت أنشطة اللهو والفراغ في الحاضر؟

Mental rather than physical activities are practiced nowadays. يتم ممارسة الألعاب الذهنية أكثر من البدنية بشكل

2-Can you think of skills that were commonplace in the past but are unusual nowadays?

هل يمكن أن تذكر بعض الأنشطة الشائعة في الماضي والتي لم تعد معتادة حاليا؟

Many people were interested in carpentry. They were skilled fishermen. كانوا يهتموا بالتجارة وصيد الأسماك

3-How do you think current leisure activities are different from those which people enjoyed in the past?

كيف تعتقد أن أنشطة الفراغ (الترفيهية) حاليا مختلفة عما كانت عليه في السابق؟

In the past, people used to spend their time visiting relatives and friends or reading.

في السابق (الماضي) : كانوا يقضون أوقات فراغهم في زيارة الأقارب والقراءة.

Nowadays, people enjoy playing video games, chatting and going shopping.

في الحاضر : يقضون أوقاتهم في ألعاب فيديو والدردشة والتسوق.

4-Women must be given equal rights in their communities". How far do you agree with this statement?

النساء يجب أن يمنحن حقوقا متساوية في مجتمعاتهن. إلى أي مدى تتفق مع هذا التصريح؟

I'm for this case because women represent half of their societies. They have obtained higher levels of education

أنا مؤيد لأنهن نصف المجتمع. إنهن استطعن الحصول على درجات علمية رفيعة المستوى.

5-Is it better to reuse old buildings, or build entirely new ones that perfectly suit a community's needs?

هل من الأفضل إعادة استخدام المباني القديمة أو إعادة بناؤها بشكل جديد يناسب احتياجات المجتمع

I think it is better to re-use old buildings to keep our heritage alive for the coming generations .

أعتقد من الأفضل إعادة استخدام المباني القديمة للمحافظة على التراث للأجيال القادمة.

6- Do you agree modern technology has affected the way we spend our leisure? How?

هل تعتقد أن التكنولوجيا أثرت على أساليب قضاء وقت الفراغ؟ كيف؟

I agree. In the past, we had sports, visits, camping, fishing, but now people spend their free time in watching TV, surfing the Net and using smart phones.

أنا أوافق. حيث في الماضي كنا لدينا فقط الرياضة والزيارات والتخييم وصيد السمك ، لكننا الآن لدينا التلفاز والإنترنت والهواتف الذكية.

7- Leisure or free time can be a mixed blessing or a double-edged weapon. Do you agree?

Justify.

وقت الفراغ قد يكون سلاحا ذو حدين. هل تتفق أم لا؟ أعط مبررات؟

I agree. Good people spend it in useful things, but bad people think of crime and breaking rules.

أوافق. حيث أن الناس الأسوياء يقضون أوقات فراغهم في أشياء مفيدة، بينما الغير أسوياء يرتكبون الجرائم وخرق القوانين.

8- Why do you think it is important to restore old historical buildings? .

لماذا من المهم استعادة وترميم المباني التاريخية القديمة .

Because they have a historical value. Because they reflect the country's culture and tell history ..

لأن لها قيمة تاريخية. ولأنها تعكس الثقافة وتحكي التاريخ

9- How do you think life nowadays has become quite different from that in the past?

كيف من رأيك أن الحياة حاليا أصبحت مختلفة عنها في الماضي؟

Today, life is better, faster, easier and more comfortable. In the past, it was harder and slower.

الحياة حاليا أصبحت أفضل، وأسرع، وأسهل وأكثر راحة. في الماضي أصعب وأبطأ.

10- What should you do to be distinguished or a successful personality?

ماذا يجب أن تفعل لكي تصبح متميزا وذو شخصية ناجحة؟

You should be patient, positive, cultured, hard working, keen and curious to be successful.

يجب أن تكون صبورا، وإيجابيا، ومتقف، وجاد في العمل، وشغوف لأن تصبح ناجحا

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Translate into good English

- هل أنت مع أو ضد ترميم وإعادة استخدام المباني القديمة .
.....
- أنا بالتأكيد مع إذ يمكن أن نستخدمهم كمتاحف ، ورش عمل ومراكز فنون
.....
- على عكس ألعاب الكمبيوتر ، كانت الألعاب التقليدية عملية ومفيدة .
.....
- وهي كذلك سهلة اللعب وتحسن اللياقة .
.....
- تعتبر معصومة المبارك أول امرأة وزيرة كويتية حيث ولدت وترعرعت في الكويت .
.....
- حصلت الدكتورة معصومة المبارك على درجة الماجستير في العلوم السياسية في عام 1976
.....
- في العام 2009 كانت الدكتورة معصومة المبارك واحدة من ضمن ثلاث نساء اللاتي فزن بمقاعد في الانتخابات البرلمانية الكويتية .
.....
- كلمة لوثان تعني مأوى وكانت اسم المنطقة التي كان قائما عليها البيت الذي كانت تحتمي به السفن من العواصف .
.....

- *Are you for or against restoring and reusing old buildings*
- *I'm certainly for -We can use them as museums , workshops, centres for arts. (art galleries)*
- *Unlike computer games, traditional games were practical and useful*
- *Besides, they are easy to play and they improve fitness*
- *Massouma Al-Mubarak is the first female Kuwaiti minister as she was born and grew up in Kuwait.*
- *She obtained a master's degree in political science in 1976.*
- *In 2009, she was one of three women won seats in Kuwait's parliamentary elections.*
- *The word Lothan means shelter. It was the name of the area in which the house stands as it was a place where ships could take refuge from storms.*

Writing

Outline

Introduction:

Hook : : *Over the last century, there have been many significant changes in the way we live in all fields.*

Thesis statement : *A lot of people think that life today is better than it used to be in the past. However, there are still many people who are nostalgic about the past.*

Body:

Paragraph 1: Arguments in favour of modern life

- *many means of entertainment*
- *better health care*
- *better education*
- *communication has become much easier than it used to be.*

Paragraph 2: Arguments in favour of past life

- *peaceful life*
- *people used to enjoy face-to-face communication.*
- *life in modern times has gone prohibitively expensive*
- *social life was better than nowadays*

Conclusion:

In my opinion, the best solution to a good life is to adapt the positive aspects of modernity without losing touch with our past.

Over the last century, there have been many significant changes in the way we live in all fields. Worldwide, people are divided on whether life today is better than it used to be in the past.

On the one hand, those who are in favour of today's life believe that the amazing inventions in the fields of science and technology have eased our life greatly. Thanks to the Internet, communication has become much easier than it used to be. Besides, the quality of education has also improved a lot. But most importantly, proponents of modern life believe that the development of means of transportation and entertainment has the greatest impact on humanity.

On the other hand, supporters of life in the past argue that the fast pace of modern life expose people to a lot of stress. They argue that life in modern times has gone prohibitively expensive. Not only this, according to them, social life was better than nowadays. People who are nostalgic about the past (mostly old people) fondly remember the time when people used to enjoy face-to-face communication.

In conclusion, it is undeniable that the wheel of progress is not going to stop whether we are for it or against it. In my opinion, the best solution to a good life is to adapt the positive aspects of modernity without losing touch with our past.

VOCABULARY (20 MARKS)

From a, b, c & d choose the correct word that best completes each of the following sentences

1. The success of our campaign has exceeded our
a. excuses b. expectations c. blizzards d. centenarians
2. I tried to my surprise when she told me her age.
a. conceal b. do up c. deserve d. honour
3. People came from to see the concert.
a. odds and ends b. far and wide
c. hustle and bustle d. pluck up the courage
4. We our neighbor when we were in London last week.
a. reversed b. bumped into c. bestowed d. ascended

GRAMMAR (20 MARKS)

Do as shown between brackets:

1. "Where will you spend your summer vacation?" (Reported)
a) My cousin asked me where I would spend my summer vacation.
b) My cousin asked me where I spent my summer vacation.
c) My cousin asked me where I had spent my summer vacation.
2. Saad not only studies to be a pilot, but he is also a successful athlete. (Begin with: Not only)
a) Not only Saad studies to be a pilot, but he is also a successful athlete.
b) Not only does Saad studies to be a pilot, but he is also a successful athlete.
c) Not only does Saad study to be a pilot, but he is also a successful athlete
3. People don't service their broken machines at home themselves. (Causative)
a) People have their broken machines serviced at home.
b) People had their broken machines serviced at home.
c) People have serviced their broken machines at home
4. People be aware of the benefits of technology in the past, but now they are.
a) are used to
b) didn't use to
c) used to

III- Writing (40 Marks)

Some people believe that life in a big city is difficult while others say that it is more convenient.

Plan and write a paragraph in not less than 8 sentences expressing both arguments .

Many people believe that urban life is complex for many reasons. They state that the large number of people crammed into a small area leads to expensive housing, increased traffic and severe pollution. According to them, people in the city are unfriendly and do not have a strong social bond, unlike a rural area. On the one hand, proponents of city life think that living in cities is highly advantageous. The most notable merit is that urban areas offer great job opportunities. Besides, public services and health care services and many other things are much better than it is in rural areas

MODULE 4: ACHIEVEMENTS

Unit Ten : Pushing The Limits

34

مذكرات أبو محمد

- For fame
- To overcome fears
- To feel superior
- To develop skills
- To build confidence



- Climbing mountains
- Sky diving / gliding
- Deep sea diving
- Parachuting

Reasons

Examples

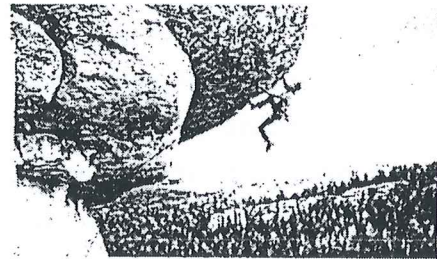
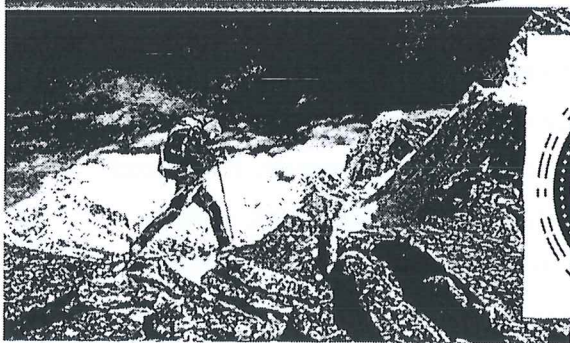
Pushing the Limits

Advantages
(Pros)

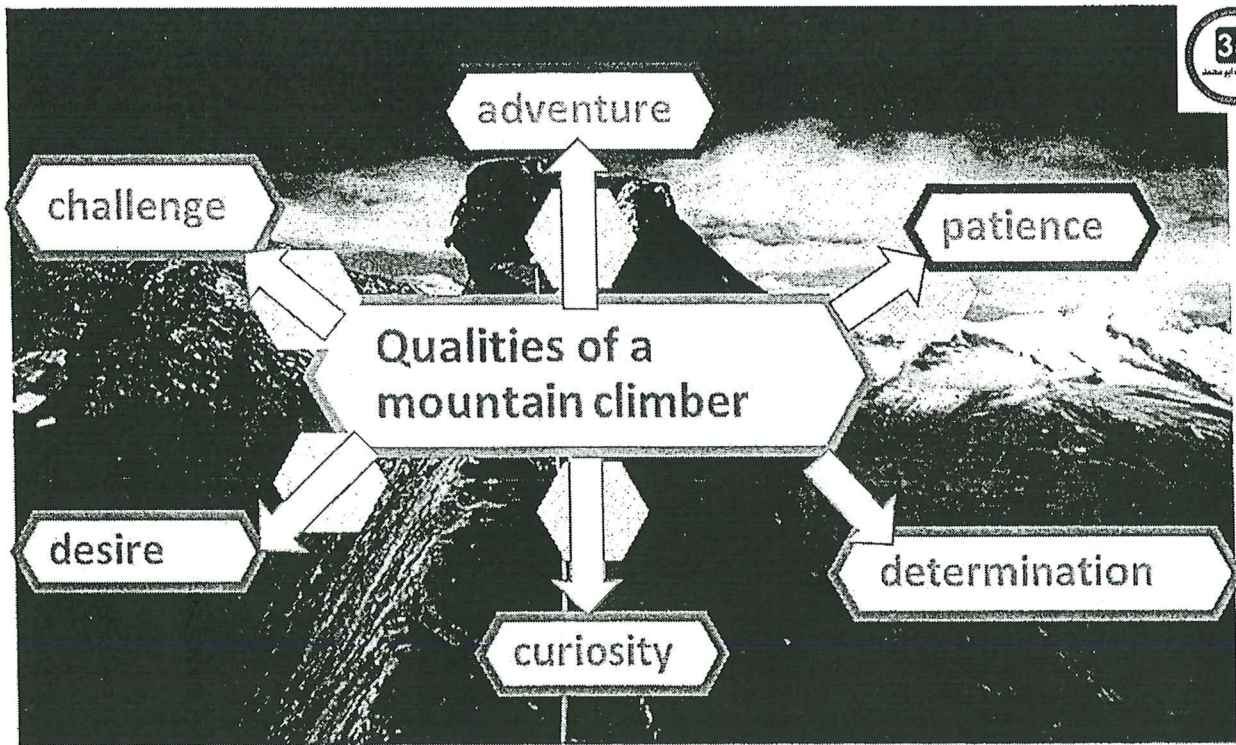
disadvantages
(Cons)

- Giving a sense of achievement.
- Building confidence and motivation.
- overcoming fear and builds strength.
- Getting rid of monotonous life .
- Gaining fame

- Involving high level of risk
- Causing disability
- Leading to death
- Requiring a lot of money [expensive equipment]



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Taking equipment with GBS device and wireless connection

- Taking first-aid kit.

- Taking enough food and water

Mountain Climbing: Preparations

Taking oxygen cylinders

- Wearing proper clothes

Taking a tent, a compass, a video camera, a radio and a map.

MODULE 4: ACHIEVEMENTS

36

Unit Ten : Pushing The Limits

Vocabulary:

Lessons 1 & 2

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Ascend (v)	يرتقي- يتسلق- يصعد	Exhaustion (n)	تعب شديد / إنهاك
Attempt (n)	محاولة	Highlight (v)	يلقي الضوء علي
Dizzying (Adj)	يصيب بالدوار- شاق	Perilous (adj)	محفوف بالمخاطر
Elite (n)	الصفوة/ النخبة	Reconstruction (n)	إعادة البناء والتعمير
Extreme (adj)	درجة قصوى	Scale (v)	يتسلق باستخدام آلة خاصة
Frost-bite (n)	قرص البرد / الصقيع	Summit (n)	ذروة- قمة

Lesson 3 (WB pp 71&70) is suspended : الدرس الثالث (كتاب الطالب الصفحة (71&70) معلق

Lessons 4 & 5

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Afflicted (adj)	مبتلي / موجوع	Come round (Phrasal Verb)	يستفيق من غيبوبة إغماءة
Alight (adj)	مشتعل / ملتهب	Come up (Phrasal Verb)	١- يأتي دوره في مناقشة ٢- يتوفر بشكل غير توقع
Arson (n)	إحراق المباني عمدا	Exhilarated (adj)	مبتهيج / منتعش
Austere (adj)	قاس- صارم	Fatigued (adj)	متعب / منهك القوي / مرهق
Come across(Phr. Verb)	يقابل عن طريق الصدفة	Traverse (v)	يجتاز حاجز
Come away with	يخرج بنتيجة أو انطباع ما	Unconscious (adj)	فاقد الوعي /غمي عليه
Come down (Phr. Verb)	يهبط السعر	Visible (adj)	واضح / يمكن رؤيته
Come over (Phr. Verb)	يزور- يمر علي		

Lessons 7 & 8

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Assist (v)	يساعد\ يعين	Entail (v)	يستلزم / يستدعي
Binoculars (n)	مجهر ثنائي العينين	Feat (n)	عمل بطولي أو فذ
Cope with(Phr. Verb)	يدبر أمره / يحل مشكلته	Grueling (adj)	مرهق- شديد- قاس
Crave (v)	يلتمس/ يرغب / يشتهي	Mountaineer (n)	متسلق الجبال
Engulf (v)	يغمر / يبتلع / ينفمس في	Strong-willed (ad)	عنيد- قوي الإرادة

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A-From a, b, c & d choose the correct word that best completes each of the following sentences :

1. The coach of the winning team was by a crowd of reporters.
a. alight b. afflicted c. engulfed d. unconscious
2. A lot of lost their lives while they were trying to climb that high mountain.
a. attempts b. frost-bites c. highlights d. mountaineers
3. The Eiffel Tower is a remarkable of engineering .
a - binocular b - assistance c - arson d - feat
4. Nadal has eventually won Wimbledon Championship after five sets .
a - grueling b - exhilarated c - unconscious d - manned
5. Repairing the roof will spending a lot of money.
a - engulf b - assist c - cope with d - entail
6. The jury convicted the accused rioters of theft and attack on the building.
a. tolerance b. violence c. exhaustion d. arson
7. The cosmetic surgery was over. The patient hasn't from the anesthetic yet.
a. come round b. come down c. come up d. come away with
8. You must be feeling by the news reporting the victory of your favourite team.
a. afflicted b. visible c. exhilarated d. austere

B- Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

[afflicted / summit / assist /attempt / grueling / entails]

1. We will be employed to in the development of new educational equipment.
2. World leaders will meet next week for their annual economic
3. Teaching job sounds interesting, but it a lot of hard work and perseverance.
4. This patient is with arthritis, which is a prominent crippling disease.
5. He failed his driving test on the first but he succeeded on the second one.

[cope with / elite / unconscious / arson / exhilarated / come down]

6. In European countries, only the can afford education fees for their children.
7. My sister has been veryat passing her driving license.
8. She was hit on the head by a stone and knocked
9. We sometimes find it difficult to all the pressure at work during the exam period.
10. The price of goods have not in spite of the global economic recession.

[exhaustion / reconstruction / perilous / attempt / come down / come round]

11. Climbing Mount Everest is a/an task.
12. The of the city after that revolution will take months.
13. House prices have recently after the great depression.
14. The police closed the road in an to reduce traffic in the city .
15. Salim fell into deep sleep due to his extreme He was working hard all day.

Answers: A - 1-c / 2- d / 3- d / -a / 5- d / 6-b / 7- a / 8- c

B-1- assist / 2- summit / 3- entails / 4- afflicted / 5- attempt

6- elite / 7- exhilarated / 8- unconscious / 9- cope with / 10- come down

11- perilous / 12- reconstruction / 13- come down / 14- attempt / 15- exhaustion

Phrasal verbs with "come"

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

1. He was arrested when his name several times during investigations.
a- came over b- came up c- came around d- came down
2. I hope that house prices so that I can buy a new big house.
a- come across b- come down c- come over d- come up
3. Nora some of her old letters in her drawer.
a- came over b- came up c- came across d- came down
4. At the beginning of his speech, he one of the most astonishing statements I have ever heard.
a- came across b- came away with c- came over d- came up
5. She said that she would to see me after I got out of the hospital.
a- come round b- come over c- come across d- come away with

Answers: 1-b / 2-b / 3-c / 4-d / 5- a

The past perfect الماضي التام

The past perfect can be used

يستخدم الماضي التام ليدل على أحداث تمت في الماضي



to clarify which of two past actions happened first

* أحداث وقعت في الماضي وسيقت أحداث

تصريف Had + p.p3

I went back home because I had forgotten my keys .

- to talk about things that happened or were felt in the past
Hussein felt nervous because he had never flown a plane.

- to provide background to a past event. He had looked everywhere for his coat.

يستخدم الماضي التام مع بعض أدوات الربط لتمييز الحدث الذي سبق - حدث أولا (الماضي التام had + pp)

من الذي لحقه (وهو الماضي البسيط past simple) حدث تاليا

When - after بعد - as soon as - by the time - before قبل - because - once - till - until حتى - never
- already
Hardlywhen.....-/Scarcelywhen..... -/No sooner -..... than.....

❖ After	had + pp	,	past simple
❖ As soon as	had + pp	,	past simple=
❖ past simple	because	,	had + pp
❖ By the time	past simple	,	had + pp
❖ Before	past simple	,	had + pp=
❖ past simple	till /until	,	had + pp
❖ When	past simple	,	had + pp

(نستخدم when حسب الكلام.)

When I had arrived, the party started. وصلت أولا ثم بدأت الحفلة.

When I arrived, they party had started. عندما وصلت كانت قد بدأت الحفلة أي أنني وصلت (متأخرا).

- No sooner had فاعل + pp than past simple / فاعل had no sooner pp than past simple
- Hardly had فاعل + pp when past simple / فاعل had hardly pp when past simple
- Scarcely had فاعل + pp when past simple / فاعل had scarcely pp when past simple

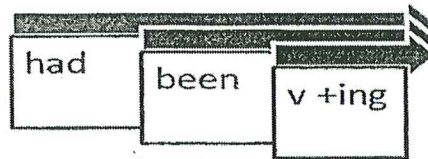
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I did my homework. Then, I watched TV (Join)

- * **After** I had done my homework, I **watched** TV.
- * I **watched** TV **as soon as** I had done my homework.
- * **Before** I **watched** TV, I had done my homework.
- * I **didn't watch** TV **until** I had done my homework.
- * I **watched** TV **because** I had done my homework.
- * **When** I had done my homework, I **watched** TV.
- * **No sooner** had I done my homework **than** I **watched** TV.
- * I had **no sooner** done my homework **than** I **watched** TV.
- * **Hardly** had I done my homework **when** I **watched** TV.
- * I had **hardly** done my homework **when** I **watched** TV.

Past Perfect Continuous

الماضي التام المستمر:



The



past perfect continuous is often used in

preference to the past perfect to talk about : يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر

ليدل على

* *Actions which were continuous

* أحداث كانت مستمرة في الماضي لفترة طويلة

For much of her walk Salwa had been fighting strong winds.

* Actions which were repeated : أحداث كانت متكررة (تحدث بشكل متكرر) في الماضي

Salwa had been having sleepless nights .

A-From a, b, c & d choose the correct word that best completes each of the following sentences

- 1-I did not go to work on time because I
a- oversleep b- have overslept c- had overslept d- am oversleeping
- 2-World War II on Sept. 1, 1939 when Germany invaded Poland.
a- began b- has begun c- was beginning d- begins
- 3-They for over an hour before the lecturer arrived.
a- talk b- had been talking c- have been talking d- are talking
- 4-Mum breakfast when we got up.
a- cooks b- is cooking c- has cooked d- had cooked
- 5-She wanted to sit down because she all day at work.
a- stood b- is standing c- had been standing d- has stood
6. Before I came back home, my mother lunch.
a- prepares b- had prepared c- prepares d- has prepared
- 7-They were so tired, they hard all the day.
a-had worked b-have worked c-had been working d-have been working
- 8-I knew the truth as soon as Ithe news.
a-had heard b-had been hearing c-have heard d-has heard
- 9-We found out that theyin hardship for 5 years.
a-have lived b-had been living c-have been living d-had lived

B-Choose the correct answer from a, b, or c

1. I was very nervous while holding my speech. I in front of so many people.
 - a) had been standing never
 - b) had never been standing
 - c) hadn't never been standing
2. Before my last exam, I all day, so I was tired.
 - a) had studied
 - b) have been studying
 - c) had been studying
- 3-I felt ill because I six cups of coffee.
 - a) had drunk
 - b) have drunk
 - c) have been drinking

Answers: A: 1-c /2- a /3- b /4- d / 5-c / 6-b / 7-c /8-a /9-b B: 1-b / 2- c / 3- a

The adverbial clauses of result

so + adj. / adv. that (clause).....

- He is very strong. He can defeat his rival. (Join using so.....that)
- He is so strong that he can defeat his rival.
- He spoke very clearly. I heard him. (Join using so.....that)
- He spoke so clearly that I heard him.

مصنوع + infinitive لكي - حتى in order to.....
 مصنع + infinitive لكي - حتى so as to
 مصنع + infinitive لكي - حتى to

* I joined the English Institution so that I could improve my English.
 We use the camera in order to //so as to /to take photos.
 We use the camera so that we can take photos .

Such + a /an +adj + اسم N +that

تستخدم للتعبير عن المبالغة لدرجة أن جدا

- The film was very funny. I couldn't help laughing. (so.....that)
- The film was so funny that I couldn't help laughing. (such ... that)
 - It was such a funny film that I couldn't help laughing

Choose the correct answer from a, b, or c

1. parents and students should have an idea about the distribution of marks.
 - a. Neither
 - b. Or
 - c. Either
 - d. Both
2. The working conditions are bad that most workers have started complaining.
 - a. so
 - b. such
 - c. as
 - d. such a
3. He is a patient teacher that he rarely gets angry.
 - a. very
 - b. so
 - c. such
 - d. too
4. The box is heavy that I can't carry it .
 - a. very
 - b. so
 - c. such
 - d. too
5. happy was she that she shed tears.
 - a. very
 - b. so
 - c. such
 - d. too

Answers: 1-d /2- a /3- c /4- b/

1-What kind of preparations do people have to make before going on expeditions?

١- ماهي التجهيزات التي يجب القيام بها قبل الانطلاق في الرحلات الاستكشافية؟

People going on expeditions should be physically fit and well-trained. They should also have enough food, water and useful equipment for expeditions.

يجب الاستعداد بدنيا والتدريب الجيد. كذلك تجهيز الغذاء الكافي والماء والمعدات اللازمة للرحلات الاستكشافية.

2-Are you interested in doing something as physically and mentally demanding as mountain climbing? Why or why not?

٢- هل أنت مهتم بالقيام بأشياء تتطلب كفاءة بدنية وذهنية مثل تسلق الجبال؟ لماذا نعم ولماذا لا؟

Yes, I am interested in doing so since I am ambitious and determined to fulfill my goals.

نعم، لأنني لذي الطموح والإصرار لتحقيق أهدافي.

3-Why do you think people push themselves to extreme limits?(People go mountain climbing for different purposes / aims. Explain.

٣- لماذا يدفع الناس بأنفسهم في الرياضات الخطرة وكسر الأرقام القياسية؟ (يذهب الناس لتسلق الجبال لأهداف عدة. اشرح)

These people are risk-takers by nature. They may also do so for fame.

لأن هؤلاء الناس مخاطرون بالفطرة. وكذلك هم يسعون للشهرة.

4.In your opinion, why is mountain climbing physically and mentally demanding?

٤- من رأيك أنت لماذا يحتاج تسلق الجبال لقدرات ذهنية وبدنية؟

A mountain climber is exposed to severe changes in weather as well as serious injuries.

لأن متسلقي الجبال يتعرضون لتغيرات مناخية قاسية وكذلك إصابات بالغة الخطورة.

5-In your view, which items would you badly need for a dangerous journey?

٥- من وجهة نظرك، ماهي الأشياء التي تحتاجها بشدة في الرياضات الخطرة؟

I need useful specialized equipment and some certain clothes. Good training is needed too

أحتاج أدوات متخصصة ومفيدة وبعض الملابس الخاصة. كذلك التدريب الجيد.

6-From your point of view, what do we learn from expeditions?

٦- من وجهة نظرك، ماذا نتعلم من الرحلات الاستكشافية؟

I think we learn from expeditions how to plan for life and be committed people.

أعتقد أننا نتعلم كيفية التخطيط لحياتنا وأن نكون أشخاص ملتزمين.

7-What type of personality and skill do you think are important for expeditions/ adventure and challenge?

٧- ماهي نوعية الشخصية والمهارة المطلوبة للرحلات والمغامرات والتحدى؟

The one who goes on expeditions should be patient, brave, organized, hardworking and physically good.

الشخص الذي هو صبور وشجاع ومنظم وجاد ولائق بدنياً.

8-What do you think are the pros and cons of record-breaking attempts?

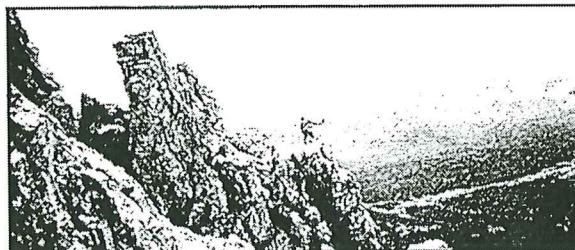
٨- ماهي مميزات وعيوب كسر الأرقام القياسية؟

Pros: تحفيز العمل الجاد والإصرار. جلب المال والشهرة. **مميزات**

They encourage determination and hard work. They can bring fame and money.

Cons: قد تكون خطيرة وقاتلة. قد تؤدي إلى التفاخر والكبر. **عيوب**

They can be dangerous and fatal. They can negatively lead to pride.



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Translation: ترجمة

Translate into good English:

- أهم أهداف زيد الرفاعي في صعود السبع قمم هو إلقاء الضوء على أهمية حماية البيئة في منطقة الخليج.

- يجب أن تأخذ كافة الاحتياطات اللازمة قبل القيام برياضات خارقة للعادة مثل لعبة اسعافات أولية وجهاز لاسلكي.

- يدفع المغامرون أنفسهم لأقصى الحدود لتحطيم الرقم القياسي و ليكونوا مشهورين.

- يمكننا أن نتعلم الصبر والشجاعة من مغامرات التحدي.

- الرشاقة ، القوة والشجاعة من المهارات المهمة للتحديات.

- من الضروري أن تستعد بشكل مناسب إن كنت ترغب بالقيام بمغامرة خطيرة كتسلق الجبال مثلاً.

- لكي تكون مغامراً ناجحاً يجب أن تكون لائقاً جسدياً وذهنياً.

- كثيراً ما يصاب متسلقي الجبال بتجمد الأطراف وذلك نظراً لانخفاض درجة الحرارة في قمم الجبال.

- Zeid Rifai's most important goal in ascending the seven peaks to highlight the importance of protecting the environment in the Gulf region.
- We must take all the necessary precautions before doing extreme sports such as first-aid kit and the wireless device.
- Adventurers push themselves to extreme limits of human endurance to set a record and to be famous.
- We can learn patience and courage from expeditions
- Fitness , strength and courage are important attributes for challenges.
- It is necessary to prepare well if you want to do hazardous adventures like mountain climbing.
- To be a successful adventurer, you should be mentally and physically fit.
- Mountain climbers often catch frost bite because of low temperature on the top of mountains.

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Writing

تعبير

Attempt the following topic:

Some people enjoy the thrill of extreme sports like mountaineering and skydiving while others think that extreme sports are too dangerous and should be banned.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences -160 words discussing the arguments for and against and stating your point of view.

OutlineIntroduction:

Hook : "Achievements are the result of perseverance and sacrifice."

Thesis statement : While many people believe that extreme sports brings about positive impacts to people's live, others feel that they are very risky and should be banned .

Body:Paragraph 1: Arguments in favour of extreme sports

- Giving a sense of achievement.
- Building confidence and motivation.
- overcoming fear and builds strength.
- Getting rid of monotonous life .
- Gaining fame

Paragraph 2: Arguments against extreme sports

- Involving high level of risk
- Causing disability
- Leading to death
- Requiring a lot of money [expensive equipment]

Conclusion:

Personally, I think that the cons of extreme sports outweigh their pros. So, I'm for the prohibition of extreme sports.

"Achievements are the result of perseverance and sacrifice." While many people believe that extreme sports brings about positive impacts to people's live, others feel that they are very risky and should be banned.

Many people believe that the merits of extreme sports are many. According to them, these sporting activities give sportsmen a sense of achievement. In addition, they state that these sports not only overcome fear but they also build confidence and motivation. Besides, proponents of this viewpoint argue these sporting activities are not as dangerous as many people think. They say that all sports involve some elements of risk.

On the other hand, some people think that extreme sports are too dangerous and should be banned. People may lose their lives or get injured that because of the risky conditions they face. They may face also bad weather conditions, like freezing temperature. They may face dizzying heights or lack of oxygen.

Personally, I think that the cons of extreme sports outweigh their pros. So, I'm for the prohibition of extreme sports.

Unit Eleven : The Final Frontier

Unit 11 is suspended except for grammar

الوحدة ١١ معلقة ما عدا القواعد

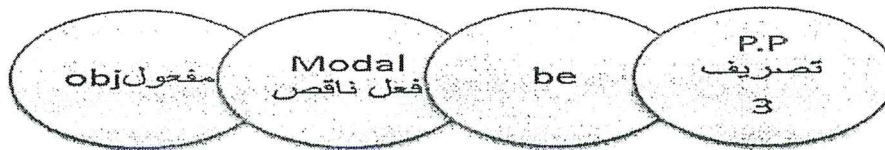
Grammar: قواعد

The passive with Modal Verbs

المبني للمجهول مع الأفعال الناقصة

(can \ could \ shall \ should \ will \ would \ may \ might \ must \ ought to \ have to \ has to \ had to)

The Form:



Modals	Active	Passive
<i>Can</i>	People <i>can transport</i> goods hundreds of kilometers inside China	- Goods <i>can be transported</i> hundreds of kilometers inside China.
<i>Could</i>	The workers <i>could start</i> the work on the dam after moving people from their houses.	- The work on the dam <i>could be started</i> after moving people from their houses.
<i>Have to</i>	The government <i>had to move</i> people from their homes.	- People <i>had to be moved</i> from their homes.
<i>Must</i>	The government <i>must give</i> the people compensation	- People <i>must be given</i> compensation
<i>Should</i>	The government <i>should not have forced</i> people out their homes	- People <i>should not have been forced</i> out of their homes.
<i>Might</i>	The government <i>might have saved</i> some of the historical sites.	Some of the historical sites <i>might have been saved</i> .
<i>May</i>	The owner <i>may have moved</i> whole buildings to other places	- Whole buildings <i>may have been moved</i> to other places.

Correlative conjunctions : *Either / or - neither / nor - both / and*

***Either* *or* (To talk about a choice between two possibilities.)**

- Example: - *I will order chicken or fish. - I will order either chicken or fish.*
- Example: - *Sara or Dana has long hair. - Either Sara or Dana has long hair.*

The verb follows the second subject.

Example: - *The student or the teacher comes early to school.*

- *Either the student or the teachers come early to school.*

***Neither* *nor* (To join two negative sentences.)**

Example: - *Salwa isn't going to the club. Huda isn't going too.*

- *Neither Salwa nor Huda is going to the club.*

The verb follows the second subject.

Example: - *Fatima doesn't like swimming. I don't like swimming too.*

- *Fatima doesn't like swimming neither do I.*

Example: - *I didn't have time to call you. I didn't have time to visit you.*

- *I neither had time to call nor to visit you.*

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Example: - Mum and dad weren't happy with my grades.
- Neither mum nor dad was happy with my grades.

3. Both and (means 'one and the other')

It takes a plural verb and it can be used to emphasize a combination of two subjects, verbs, objects, adjectives... etc.

Example: - We'll have both the cheesecake and the chocolate cake.
- Both Ahmad and Bader enjoyed the movie.

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

1. A lot of work must for charity to help the poor.
a- doing b- be done c- does d- do
2. The press said the politician might be in the issue.
a- involved b- involve c- involves d-involving
3. It is your own fault. You locked the windows.
a- should b- should be c- should have d- shouldn't
4. Neither my sister my mother knows about this.
a- but b- or c- nor d- and
5. His name is Tom or Sam. I can't remember.
a- either b- both c- neither d- too
6. Either he or they..... going to take care of the problem.
a- is b- are c- be d- being
7. Neither my aunts nor my grandmotherto come to the celebration.
a- want b-wants c- wanting d- is wanted
8. Both my father and my brotherto finish the project.
a- intend b- intends c- intending d- is intended
9. Jack has only two suits and..... of them are grey.
a- both b- either c- neither d- whether
10. You can.....stay in and watch a film..... go out. Which one do you prefer?
a- both...and b- neither...nor c- either...or d- no sooner...than

B – From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

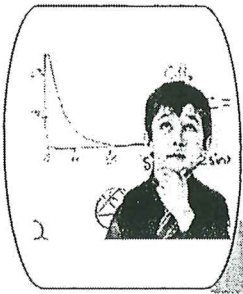
- 1-Both Sarah and Lamia enjoy shopping. (Make negative)
a- Neither Sarah nor Lamia enjoys shopping.
b- Neither Sarah nor Lamia enjoy shopping.
c- Either Sarah or Lamia enjoys shopping.
٢. English is spoken in Wales. Welsh is spoken in Wales, too. (Join using both...and)
a) Both English and Welsh are spoken in Wales.
b) Both English and Welsh would be spoken in Wales.
c) Both English and Welsh were spoken in Wales.
- ٣.They did not support us. They did not tell us anything, either. (Join using neither...nor)
a) They neither supported us nor told us anything.
b) They neither support us nor tell us anything.
c) They neither will support nor will tell us anything.
٤. It is my final offer. You can take it. You can leave it. (Join using :either...or)
a) It is my final offer. You either can take it or you can leave it.
b) It is my final offer. You can either take it or leave it.
c) It is my final offer. Either you can take it or you leave it.

Answers: A: 1-b /2-a /3-c /4-c / 5-a / 6-b / 7-b /8-a /9-a /10-c

B: 1- a / ٢- a/ ٣- a / ٤-b

Unit Twelve: Geniuses

Being a child prodigy



Pros

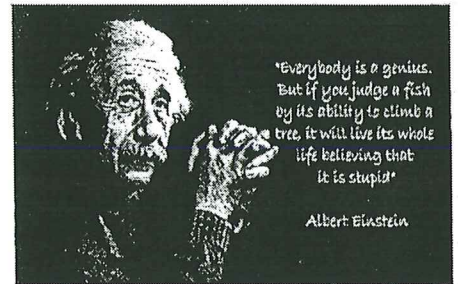
Advantages

- Being very famous
- Being confident
- Being ahead of others

Disadvantages

Cons

- It's difficult to meet everyone's expectations .
- Peaking at an early age.
- Not enjoying their childhood.



Albert Einstein

The child should practice and observe others.

Teachers should provide training to develop it.

How can a child prodigy be nurtured

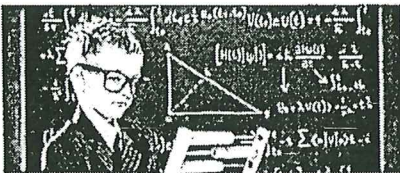
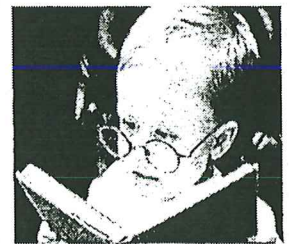
Parents should discover and encourage their child's talent.



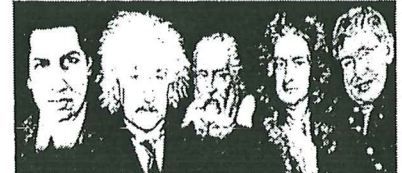
The society should praise the talents through media

Examples of outstanding talents

- Rapid calculations.
- Finishing school at a very early age.
- Getting higher educational degrees.



Creating an Intelligent inventor



Nurture his talent at an early age.

Praise and encouragement

Spend years of training.

Financial support.

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Unit Twelve: Geniuses

Vocabulary:

48

مفردات أبو محمد

Lessons 1 & 2

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Abstract (adj)	نظري- مثالي- مجرد	PhD (abbr.)	دكتوراه في الفلسفة
Arbitrarily (adv)	عشوائي	Precocious (adj)	مبكر النضج عقليا
Audience (n)	المستمعين- جماهير المشاهدين	Prodigy (n)	طفل عبقرى- معجزة- أعجوبة
BSc (abbreviation)	بكالوريوس علوم	Randomly (adv)	بشكل عشوائي- جزافا
Digit (n)	رقم	Talent (n)	شخص موهوب- موهبة
Genius (n)	ناطقة- عبقرى	Tour (v)	يقوم بجولة أو برحلة
MSc (abbreviation)	ماجستير في العلوم	Virtuoso (n)	متذوق للفن- عازف بارع
Outstanding (adj)	متميز- بارز- رائع		

Lesson 3

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Acquire (v)	يكتسب \ ينال \ يحرز	Medalist (n)	فائز بميدالية/ حامل وسام
Attire (n)	ملابس مزخرفه	Reactor (n)	مفاعل / متفاعل
Deputy (n)	نائب \ وكيل	Sewage (n)	مياه البالوعات وقذارتها
Electrochemical (adj)	كيمياوي كهرو	Sponsor (n)	الكفيل/ الراعي الرسمي
Forum (n)	منتدى للمناقشة	Unprecedented (adj)	غير مسبوق / لم يسبق له مثيل

Lessons 4 & 5

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Accusation (n)	اتهام / تهمة	Jockey (n)	جوكي / فارس / خيال
Agonize (V)	يحتضر/ يتعذب عذابا شديدا / يعذب	Repudiate (v)	يرفض / يتبرأ من / ينكر تهمة
Extravagantly (adv)	بإفراط/ بتبذير/ بإسراف	Season (n)	موسم/ فصل من فصول العام
High-living (n)	حياة مترفة / العيش الرفيع		

Lessons 7 & 8

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Accolade (n)	وسام / ميدالية	Molecular (adj)	فردى/ جزئى
Aligned (adj)	مصنوف / متحيز	Nomination (n)	ترشيح/ تعيين/ تسمية
Bladder (n)	المثانة	Non-invasive (adj)	غير توسعي/ غير عدواني
Eternity (n)	سرمدية/ أبدية/ خلود	Recipient (n)	متسلم/ متلق
Genetics (n)	علم الوراثة	Resercher (n)	باحث
Gifted (adj)	ذو موهبة/ موهوب		

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A-From a, b, c & d choose the correct word that best completes each of the following sentences :

- 1- Our School English club aims at providing afor discussion and debate.
a- deputy b- forum c- reactor d- sponsor
- 2- Banks shouldsuch science prodigies that can benefit the whole society locally and internationally .
a- sponsor b-alert c- applaud d- praise
- 3- Hethe charge that he had to hack into some top-secrete data.
a- repudiated b- toured c- sponsored d- acquired
- 4- She had shoppedfor presents for the whole family.
a- randomly b- arbitrarily c- extravagantly d-precociously
- 5- The British footballbegins in August and ends in May.
a- prodigy b- season c-talent d- accusation
- 6- Do your best and your results in the exams will be quite
a. abhorrent b. abstract c. outstanding d. precocious
- 7- My son was a/anchild who could play the piano at the age of three.
a. precocious b. electrochemical c. abhorrent d. astonished
- 8- The website serves as a usefulfor the exchange of reader's views.
a. medalist b. reactor c. forum d. sponsor
- 9- The government declared a ban on the dumping ofat sea.
a. sewage b. recipient c. virtuoso d. reactor
- 10- What has happened in that country is almostin the history of nations.
a. molecular b. abstract c. unprecedented d. precocious
- 11- There is always a / anagainst him that he is aggressive and unhelpful.
a- season b- jockey c- accusation d- virtuoso
- 12- That case won't last long. He is spending money extravagantly on
a. high-living b. accusation c. bladder d. recipient
- 13- The horse stumbled and the fell at once hurting his knees.
a. genius b. jockey c. harness d. virtuoso
- 14- The police arrested the culprit, but hehis guilt.
a. aligned b. accused c. repudiated d. agonized
- 15- Our society is full of individuals of pure.....in all fields that need nurture and support.
a- audience b- mission c- digit d- genius
- 16- I've read about a mathematicalwho attended university at the age of 12
a- tour b- prodigy c- frontier d- theory
- 17- It takes a long time to get the books you want because the books are.....arranged
a- randomly b- specifically c- exceptionally d- roughly
- 18- Justice , freedom , beauty and truth are allconcepts . They are felt, not touched.
a- outstanding b- abstract c- astonished d- abhorrent
- 19- He is a persuasive speaker with a naturalfor leadership .
a- talent b- concept c- feat d- universe
- 20- John is not really happy. He's trying to.....the fact that he failed all the exams.
a. conceal b. wane c. revolve d. assist

Answers : 1-b / 2-a / 3-a/4- c/5- b /6- c / 7- a/ 8- c /9- a / 10-c / 11-c / 12- a / 13-b

/14- c / 15-d /16- b /17- a / 18-b /19- a/ 20 a

B-Fill in the spaces with suitable words from the list:**[acquired / abstract / prodigies / aligned / outstanding / audience]**

- 1- Owing to hisperformance in handling meetings, he was chosen to be the leader of the group.
- 2- During this period, hethe reputation of being violinist.
- 3- Theare few so authorities should make good use of them in solving the problems that face our planet.
- 4- Because of being a good singer, he has the ability to attract a wide range of to attend his parties.
- 5- Most of his students don't like his lectures because he tends to useideas in his speech.

[extravagantly / non-invasive / gifted / nomination / recipient / arbitrarily]

- 6-children are usually careless about their personal life; like appearance... etc.
- 7- Being good at solving math equations, he was theof the first prize.
- 8- Thanks to technology, patients with cancer may have surgeries like ultrasoundetc.
- 9- Islam states that spending moneyisn't a logical justification for wealthy people.
- 10- Ahmad Zuwail's great contributions in chemistry helped for hisfor Nobel Prize.

[high-living / researchers / toured / forums / sponsored / abhorrent]

- 11- The majority of European people enjoy freedom, justice andstandard.
- 12- A few years ago, theythe country in a road show.
- 13-usually exert much efforts to document scientific facts.
- 14- The team isby JVC, so the players wear the letters JVC on their shirts.
- 15- Discussionare a way of contacting people with similar interests from all over the world.

[aligned / agonized / randomly / roughly / attire / accolade]

- 16- Wefor hours about which car to buy.
- 17- The women who attended the party dressed in their finest
- 18- Look! A great number of cars are..... in the long street.
- 19- According to his great achievements, he was finally given a/an
- 20- The books arearranged on the shelves. They need to be put in order.

Answers :

B- 1- outstanding / 2- acquired / 3- prodigies / 4- audience / 5- abstract
 6- gifted / 7- recipient / 8- non-invasive / 9 - extravagantly / 10- nomination
 11. high-living / 12- toured / 13- researchers / 14- sponsored / 15- forums
 16- agonized / 17- attire / 18- aligned / 19 - accolade / 20- randomly

Adding information (Relative and -ing clauses)

إضافة معلومات

1. A-She could beat adults in memory games which involved numbers.

B-She could beat adults in memory games involving numbers.

A- This medicine will stop that stomach disorder which makes you dizzy.

B- This medicine will stop that stomach disorder making you dizzy.

A-From a, b, c & d choose the correct word.:

1. She won her first golden medal at the age of 13 , _____ the youngest Olympic champion ever.
a. becomes b. becoming c. became d. become
2. In his first match he scored three goals , _____ the previous record.
a. beat b. beating c. beaten d. will beat
3. She became a PhD student in Babgalore, _____ high-level research
a. do b. did c. does d. doing
4. As a child prodigy on tours of Europe , Mozart _____ his own compositions on the violin.
a. playing b. played c. are playing d. is playing

Answers: A 1-b /2- b /3- d/ 4-b

Rewrite (Join) the sentences, using the information in brackets to make an -ing clause:-

1. He actually succeeded in carrying 62 books. The books weighed 98.4 kg.
.....
2. Ali trained hard for the competition. He ran 3000 meters every evening for 6 months
.....
3. He was careful about his diet. He ate only healthy food.
.....
4. As a result he became slimmer and fitter. He lost 10 kg while he was training.
.....
5. He managed to get plenty of rest. He slept for eight hours every night.
.....

Answers:

1. He actually succeeded in carrying 62 books, weighing 98.4 kg.
2. Ali trained hard for the competition, running 3000 meters every evening for 6 months.
3. He was careful about his diet, eating only healthy food.
4. As a result He became slimmer and fitter, losing 10 kg while he was training.
5. He managed to get plenty of rest, sleeping for eight hours every night.

As as مثل

Mohammed is smart. Nader is smart.

Mohammed is as smart as Nader.

Oil is precious. Gold is precious.

Oil is as precious as gold.

Complete the sentences using asas ..:-

1-My salary is high but yours is higher.
.....

2-The weather is still unpleasant today but yesterday it was worse.
.....

Answers:

1. My salary isn't as high as yours.

2. The weather isn't as worse as yesterday.

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1- What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of being a child prodigy

ماهي مزايا وعيوب ان تكون طفلا معجزة؟

Pros: a child prodigy can be famous and get a lot of awards . الشهرة والحصول على المكافآت .

Cons: a child prodigy may feel snobbish due to their unique abilities . الشعور بالتكبر .

2- Do you think child prodigies should be treated as special cases? Why or why not?

هل يجب معاملة الطفل المعجزة على انه حالة خاصة؟ لماذا؟

Yes, I do because child prodigies are national treasures to their countries. They can benefit their nations in different ways . نعم لان الطفل المعجزة يعتبر ثروة قومية لبلده ويستطيع تقديم الكثير لبلده .

3- What are the characteristics of a child prodigy?

ما هي خصائص الطفل المعجزة؟

Child prodigies learn faster than other children. They are quick at understanding, doing and mastering specific things . يتعلم بسرعة سريع الفهم ويؤدي ويتقن أشياء خاصة . .

4- "Genius is born, not paid." Explain this quote

العبقرية تولد ولا تشتري. وضح

It means that being a genius is an inborn mental characteristic. It cannot be acquired or made at a later time. . هذا يعني انها خصائص فطرية ولا تكتسب في وقت لاحق

5- Why do you think talent competitions and genius award ceremonies are usually

organized? (Why are accolades and medals usually offered?)

لماذا تقدم الميداليات؟

Accolades and medals are usually offered to honour the talented people. . لتكريم الموهوبين

6- We have a large reserve of potential talents. How do you think we can nurture and develop them?

لدينا مخزون كبير من المواهب الدفينة كيف نرعها ونطورها؟

can encourage young people to be creative by providing them with the educational resources and training needed for creative expression.

عن طريق تشجيع الشباب لكي يكونوا مبدعين وتزويدهم بالموارد التعليمية وتقديم التدريب المناسب.

7-Why do some people deserve to receive a genius award?

لماذا يستحق بعض الناس التكريم؟

Some people deserve to receive a genius award because they have got or developed creative ideas which can help solve many problems for the whole humanity.

لأنهم قدموا أفكار مبدعة قد تسهم في حل كثير المشاكل التي تواجه الإنسانية.

3-The making of a genius starts from home. Do you agree? Why?

ان خلق العبقرة يبدأ من المنزل. هل توافق ولماذا؟

Yes, I do because human creativity can be either killed or developed at home. This depends of the way the parents deal with their children.

نعم لان الابداع اما ان يقتل او يتطور في المنزل. وهذا يتوقف على طريقة تعامل الإباء مع أطفالهم.

Translation: ترجمة

Translate the following into good English

1- قدمت الكويت اختراع المفاعل الكهروكيميائي باسم المخترع عبدالله اليتيم لاستخدام مياه المجاري في انتاج الطاقة .

٢- مها الغنيم سيدة أعمال كويتية . وهي تعتبر نجمة في العالم العربي ، وهي تقود شركة تقدر بأكثر من ١,٧ بليون

٣ رغم عبقريته كان على موزارت العمل بجد طوال حياته القصيرة لكسب عيشه ومات فقيرا جدا في سن ٣٥

٤- الطفل المعجزة هو الطفل الذي باستطاعته القيام بمهارة صعبة في سن مبكر .

٥- يمكننا تطوير مهارات الطفل المعجزة من خلال دورات تدريبية تزيد من قدراته .

٦- حاز بعض المخترعين الكويتيين على جائزة الأوسكار في صالون ميثاق جينيف .

Answers:

1. Kuwait presented an invention for the Kuwaiti inventor Abdullah Al Yateem , made up of an electrochemical reactor which could make use of sewage water to produce electrical energy .
2. Maha Al-Ghunaim is a successful Kuwaiti businesswoman . She is one of the stars of the Arab world , commanding a company with an estimated worth of over KWD 1.7 .
3. Despite his genius, Mozart had to work hard throughout his short life to earn a living and died very poor at the age of 35.
4. A child prodigy means a person who has an outstanding talent or skill at a very early age.
5. We can develop the child prodigy's skills through training courses to promote his abilities.
6. Some of the Kuwaiti inventors

Writing

تعبير

Attempt the following topic:

A child prodigy is the one who outmatches adults in a chosen discipline, while still a child.

Plan and write an expository essay of (14 sentences 160 words) about the advantages and disadvantages of being a child prodigy.

Introduction:

A child prodigy means a person who has an outstanding talent or skill at a very early age. Being a child prodigy has many advantages and disadvantages. This essay aims to explain above debatable topic.

Body:**Advantages:**

- Create a reputation.
- Being the centre of attention -
- Gaining confident.
- Can be famous and get a lot of awards

**B: Disadvantages**

- It's difficult to meet everyone's expectations.
- Feel snobbish due to their unique abilities
- They don't enjoy their childhood.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, I believe that parents, families and governments have a duty towards child prodigies. They should give them extra care. They should provide all necessary materials to help them develop their talents and skills.

A child prodigy means a person who has an outstanding talent or skill at a very early age. Being a child prodigy has many advantages and disadvantages.

A few children show these extraordinary talents at a very early age. We can't deny that these prodigies benefit children, their parents, the society and humanity in general. Being a child prodigy has advantages and disadvantages. As for the advantages, they are many. The most important one which is being known and famous. In fact, a child prodigy will be known around the world. Child prodigy will also be rich. He will get lots of money through his creative ideas and creative thinking. The advantages also include being distinguished. Prodigies also get a lot of rewards.

There are some disadvantages of being prodigy. First , it is always difficult to cope with normal friends, normal classes or schools. So, a child prodigy will always feel isolated. Children of the same age will always be different from him. So. A child prodigy will find it difficult to enjoy his childhood.

In conclusion , parents, families and governments have a duty towards those child prodigies. They should give them extra care. They should provide all necessary materials to help them develop their talents and skills.

Topic 2 : [Argumentative جدلي] It is believed that some people are born with certain talents, for instance for sports, arts or music, and others are not. However, it is sometimes claimed that anyone can be taught to be a good sportsperson or musician..



Plan and write an essay in not less than 14 sentences (160 words), expressing both arguments and stating your own opinion.

Outline:

Introduction:

People have various opinions regarding what contributes to the success of a great person. While many people contend that the essential factor is innate gift, others, including myself, believe anyone can become an excellent achiever with good education, support and hard work.

Body:

Paragraph 1:

- Genius helps people to excel in certain fields
- Talented people perform better than others.
- They acquire excellence in the field with less effort

Paragraph 2:

- Intensive training and clear guidance are more important
- Talented people need a detailed plan to develop their ability
- Any person can acquire skills in the profession to become successful.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, both arguments have merits. However, personally I believe that guidance and dedication, rather than innate ability, greatly contribute to the success of a person

Write your topic here

People have various opinions regarding what contributes to the success of a great person. While many people contend that the essential factor is innate gift, others, including myself, believe anyone can become an excellent achiever with good education, support and hard work.

On the one hand, it is true that some people are bestowed with some genius, helping them excel in certain fields at the very young age. Some people are born with certain abilities which are advantages for them to perform better than others. In fact, a man with inborn talent can acquire excellence in the field with relatively less effort. For instance, people having a talent in sport are likely born with a rapid physical response and remarkable endurance

On the other hand, intensive training and clear guidance by parents are decisive components for the professional development of a child. Talented people need a detailed plan to develop their ability. Otherwise, they will be likely to stop evolving and become an insignificant person. Moreover, any person who goes under appropriate circumstances and has good preparation can acquire skills in the profession to become successful.

In conclusion, both arguments have merits. However, personally I believe that guidance and dedication, rather than innate ability, greatly contribute to the success of a person.

Outline: المخطط

INTRODUCTION : المقدمة

- Hook : It could be: قد تكون عبارة عن
 - ✓ a question سؤال
 - ✓ a quotation إقتباس
 - ✓ a brief anecdote حكاية طريفة
 - ✓ a surprising fact or statistic حقيقة مذهشة

- Your first sentence sets the tone for the whole essay, so spend some time on writing an effective hook.

- Start with something clear, concise and catchy, and make sure it's directly relevant to what follows. *إبدأ المقدمة بجملة واضحة مختصرة وجذابة*

- Thesis statement : تلخيص الفكرة أو الهدف من المقال

one sentence that expresses the main idea of the essay. It should:

- include the writer's position وجهة نظر الكاتب / موقف الكاتب
- include the plan development
- be one sentence

Useful language عبارات مفيدة

- Nowadays
- The issue of ... is a controversial one
- While some people think that others believe

BODY:

Paragraph 1: claim – The main argument الحجة الرئيسية

Reason and evidence

Mention at least 2 or 3 ideas in favour of the topic . Justify them or give examples

Useful language : عبارات مفيدة

- On the one hand...
- One might argue that...
- Some people think that
- Moreoveralsobecause
- For this reason.....
- Therefore

Paragraph 2: Counter-claim – The opposing argument

Reason and evidence

Mention at least 2 or 3 ideas against the topic . Justify them or give examples

Useful language : عبارات مفيدة :

- On the other hand...
- One might argue that...
- On the contrary
- However other people think that
- Furthermore In addition So That's why

CONCLUSION: الخاتمة

- ✓ Summarize the main ideas of the paragraphs تلخيص الأفكار التي ذكرت في التعبير
- ✓ State that there are different points of view / good and bad sides of it.
- ✓ Give your own opinion ذكر رأيك الشخصي حول الموضوع

Useful language : عبارات مفيدة :

- In my opinion
- In conclusion
- I personally think
- As we can see

Transition words

الكلمات المستخدمة لربط بين الجمل والانتقال من فكرة إلى أخرى

Relation	Conjunction	Meaning in Arabic	Example
<u>Addition</u>	1) Furthermore, 2) In addition, 3) Moreover, 4) Besides, 5) Too / as well	١ - علاوة على ذلك ١ . إضافة الى ذلك ٢ . بالإضافة الى ٣ . وفوق ذلك / الى جانب ٤ . ايضا	People choose jobs for many reasons besides money.
<u>Contrast</u>	1) However 2) On the other hand 3) In contrast 4) Whereas 5) Otherwise 6) Although	١ . ومع ذلك / لكن ٢ . من جهة اخرى ٣ . مقارنة بذلك ٤ . بينما ٥ . بطريقة اخرى ٦ . على الرغم من	The boy fell off his bike. However, he wasn't hurt.
<u>Cause and effects</u>	1) Therefore 2) For this reason 3) Because of this 4) As a result 5) Consequently	١ . بناء على ذلك ٢ . ولهذا السبب ٣ . بسبب ٤ . وبالنتيجة ٥ . بناء على ذلك	She made a very big mistake. As a result, she lost her job.
<u>Coordinating Conjunctions</u>	1) For 2) And 3) Nor 4) But 5) Or 6) Yet 7) So	١ . لأن / لأجل ٢ . واو العطف ٣ . ولا (اداة عطف ٤ . لكن ٥ . أو ٦ . وتمع ذلك ٧ . وبالتالي - ولهذا	He gets weight easily, for he always eats fast food.

1. Expressing Opinions :

الرأي

- In my opinion, ...
- From my point of view ,...
- I think / believe ... because

2. Expressing Agreement :

الموافقة

- In my opinion, this is right because
- I think / believe it's a good idea because
- I agree with you because...
- I couldn't agree more.

3. Expressing Disagreement :

عدم الموافقة

- In my opinion, this is wrong because
- I think / believe it's not a bad idea because
- I don't agree with you because...
- I disagree with you because

4. Giving Warnings :

التحذير

- I'm warning you. This is very dangerous .
- If you don't, will happen
- Please don't do that again. Be careful next time .

5. Predicting

التنبؤ

- I expect that ...
- I predict / think that ...
- It's possibly / probably ...

6- Giving Advice:

تقديم النصيحة

- I advise you to...
- You'd better ...
- You should ...
- If I were you , I'd...

7-Making Suggestions:

الاقتراح

- I suggestion that we should ...
- Why not ...?
- How about (verb + ing)
- What about (Verb+ ing)
- Let's ...
- Why don't we? We could...

8-Persuading

الاقناع

- Just this time, please. This will change my life!
- Have you considered everything?
- Won't you let me ...? Please consider this.
- I will be very grateful if you.....

- Write what you would say in the following situations:

ماذا تقول في المواقف التالية

EXAMPLES: أمثلة

1. A friend of yours says that life will change completely in the future.
-I think it will be much easier.
2. A friend of yours asked you to describe your last trip to Japan.
-It was amazing and I got a lot of information.
3. Your brother wanted to know how to improve his listening skills.
-You should first listen to native speakers regularly.
4. A friend wants to start an extreme sport. You think it is dangerous.
-I don't think it is a good idea.
5. Your friend intends to buy a very expensive car, but he already has a car.
- I advise you not to spend your money on things you don't need.
6. A friend of yours says that climbing Mount Everest is an easy task.
- I don't agree with that; it is very challenging.
7. Your brother believes that space exploration is a waste of money. You believe otherwise.
- I think the opposite is true. / I disagree with you
8. Your brother says that learning French is more beneficial than learning English.
-I disagree because, unlike French, English is spoken in every country in the world.
9. A friend of yours asked you if you would like to go to the movies.
-Sure, I would love to.
10. Your friend says that learning a foreign language is useless.
-I disagree because learning a foreign language enhances your ways of thinking.
11. You do not know what time the school meeting is.
-Excuse me, can you please tell me what time the school meeting is, please?
12. Your classmate is getting unfit because he always eats too much.
-You should go on a diet and do some exercises.
13. Your friend believes that hard work and determination are the keys to success.
-You are absolutely right. I can't agree more.
14. Your uncle asked you about your future plans after high school.
-I intend to study medicine abroad.

How to write a good summary

كيف تكتب تلخيصا جيدا

Steps to Follow: خطوات للمتابعة:

1. Read the instructions. قراءة التعليمات
2. Read the text to get the general idea. قراءة النص للحصول علي الفكرة العامة
3. underline the main points. ضع خط تحت النقاط الرئيسية
4. Leave unnecessary description and repetition اترك الوصف والتكرار الغير ضروري
5. Don't copy; use your own words "Paraphrase". لا تنسخ إستخدم أسلوبك الخاص "إعادة الصياغة"
6. Don't write your own opinion لا تكتب رأيك الخاص .
7. Join the simple sentences by using linking words like: "also, although, moreover, etc." ربط الجمل البسيطة باستخدام الروابط مثل "أيضا/ على الرغم من/ عالوة على ذلك/ إلخ "

Rubrics for Checking Summary Making

Content / relevance of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Paragraph format	Total
30	20	5	5	60

- ⌚ Copying the whole paragraph receives ZERO.
- ⌚ Exceeding the required number of sentences (Minus 5 marks for one sentence- Minus 10 for two sentences and above)

قواعد تصحيح سؤال التلخيص

- (30) درجة المحتوى وملائمة الأفكار.
- (20) درجة إعادة الصياغة .
- (5) درجات التهجئة والقواعد .
- (5) درجات التنسيق أو الشكل العام.

- نسخ الفقرة كاملة يأخذ صفر .
- عند تجاوز عدد الجمل المطلوب يتم :
- خصم خمس درجات على الجملة الواحدة.
- خصم عشر درجات على جملتين أو أكثر.

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Examples

Passage 1: Read the following passage carefully, then do as required:

School libraries are important for both teachers and students. Teachers need resources that will help them improve classroom instructions. Students must be able to find materials that will answer questions on homework. School librarians select materials for the library and help students and teachers effectively use its resources. For example, a school librarian might guide a student to books useful for a particular assignment. In addition, the librarian might teach the student how to use an online public access catalogue of available materials. School librarians also help young people find enjoyable books to read in their free time. School librarians should have specialised training in librarianship. They should also have teaching skills, because school librarians work closely with educators.

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

How important are the school librarians?

Firstly, school librarians pick library books and assist students and educators to use its resources efficiently. Secondly, the librarian could demonstrate how to use an online public access catalogue of materials that are available. Thirdly, school librarians can also help youngsters find books that they enjoy reading in their past time. Finally, school librarians should have certain skills in teaching in case they need to help teachers in teaching.

Passage 2 Read the following passage, then do as required:

It is well known that some cultures prefer sons to daughters. Sons are wanted because they can work to help the family earn income. Also, sons will be able to support their parents when the parents are old. In some countries, sons are important because the family name will continue for another generation. This is because the wife in these cultures take her husband's family name, and sometimes belongs to the husband's family. Not only that, but having a daughter can sometimes cause difficulty for the family. In India, for example, having a daughter can be a burden. Families must save a lot of money to pay a dowry when the girl gets married. According to a survey done in 2000, people in some developed countries would prefer to have daughters. Researchers said that parents in these societies do not have the same economic reasons that exist in other countries, so they do not need to have a son to help make money.

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

Why do people prefer to have sons in some countries?

Some people prefer to have sons because they can work and help their parents. Moreover, sons will support their parents when they get old. Also, the family name will stay still for the coming generation. In some countries like India having a daughter causes a burden to a family because they pay a dowry for the girl when she marries.

تصريف الأفعال الشاذة Irregular verbs

	infinitive	Past	P.P.	المعنى
1	Read	read	read	يقرأ
2	Put	Put	Put	يضع
3	Hit	hit	Hit	يضرب
4	Hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذى
5	Cost	Cost	Cost	يكلف
6	Split	split	split	يمزق
7	Drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
8	Swim	swam	swum	يسبح
9	Sing	sang	sung	يغني
10	Ring	rang	rung	يتصل بـ
11	Sink	sank	sunk	يغطس
12	Spring	sprang	sprung	ينبثق - ينبت
13	Begin	began	begun	يبدأ
14	Wear	wore	worn	يلبس
15	Tear	tore	Torn	يمزق
16	Deal	dealt	dealt	يعامل
17	Lose	lost	Lost	يضيع
18	Get	got	got	يتال
19	Leave	left	left	يترك
20	Feel	felt	felt	يشعر
21	Keep	kept	kept	يحتفظ
22	Sleep	slept	slept	ينام
23	shoot	shot	shot	يطلق الرصاص
24	Sit	sat	sat	يجلس
25	Meet	met	met	يقابل
26	Eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
27	Take	took	taken	يأخذ
28	forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
29	Fall	fell	fallen	يسقط
30	choose	chose	chosen	يختار
31	Grow	grew	grown	يزرع
32	Know	knew	known	يعرف
33	Fly	flew	flown	يطير
34	Go	went	gone	يذهب

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	infinitive	Past	P.P.	المعنى
1	Build	built	built	يبنى
2	Send	sent	sent	يُرسل
3	Lend	lent	lent	يُقرض
4	Spend	spent	spent	يقضي بِنَفَق
5	Bend	bent	bent	يَنثني
6	Become	became	become	يصبح
7	Overcome	overcame	overcome	يهزم
8	Come	came	come	يأتي
9	Run	ran	run	يركض
10	Buy	bought	bought	يشترى
11	Fight	fought	fought	يحارب
12	Bring	brought	brought	يجلب
13	Think	thought	thought	يعتقد
14	Seek	sought	sought	يَنشد
15	Teach	taught	taught	يدرس
16	Catch	caught	caught	يصطاد
17	Hear	heard	heard	يَسْمع
18	Lead	led	led	يُرشد
19	Bleed	bled	bled	ينزف
20	Say	said	said	يقول
21	Pay	paid	paid	يدفع
22	Hold	held	held	يُمسك بـ
23	Tell	told	told	يُخبر
24	Sell	sold	sold	يبيع
25	Stand	stood	stood	يقف
26	Find	found	found	يجد
27	Make	made	made	يصنع
28	Speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم
29	Break	broke	broken	يكسر
30	Steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
31	Write	wrote	written	يكتب
32	See	saw	seen	يرى
33	Give	gave	given	يعطي
34	Ride	rode	ridden	يركب

دعواتي لكم بالنجاح والتفوق

