مذكرات الإبداع

طريقك نحو التميز والنجاح

66898481

مذكرات

الإبداع

English

الفصل الدراسي الأول

٢٠٢٤/٢٠٢٥

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12

غير مصرح بالتصوير

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Vocabulary

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Grade 12 | Unit 1 | Vocabulary

Lessons 1 & 2			
adoption	تبني	guilty	مذنِب
civil	مدني	impose	يفرض
code of law	مجموعة قوانين	innocent	بريء
consultation	استشارة	judiciary	السلطة القضائية
define	يعرِّف	jury	هيئة المحلفين
enforce	ينفذ – يطبق	legal	قانوني – شرعي
govern	يحكم	penalty	عقوبة
persuasion	مذهب – معتقد	prove	يثبت – يبرهن
principle	مبدأ	tolerant	متسامح
property	ممتلكات	violence	عنف
welfare	الرعاية الاجتماعية		

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

1. Most Muslims are …… towards people from other religions.
   a) legal **b) innocent** **c) guilty** **d) tolerant**
2. The police are here to …… the law and ensure public safety.
   a) prove **b) enforce** **c) govern** **d) define**
3. Family tensions and conflicts may lead to …… among children.
   a) violence **b) persuasion** **c) welfare** **d) property**
4. The …… must be strict for those who exceed the speed limit.
   a) property **b) welfare** **c) violence** **d) penalty**
5. A successful person must stick to …… in doing everything.
   a) properties **b) juries** **c) principles** **d) consultations**
6. You need some …… from an expert before starting that business.
   a) welfare **b) jury** **c) penalty** **d) consultation**
7. Employees must be aware of their …… rights.
   a) guilty **b) innocent** **c) legal** **d) tolerant**
8. The …… of a child is a serious responsibility.
   a) persuasion **b) adoption** **c) judiciary** **d) code of law**

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the list below:

prove – guilty – persuasions – innocent – property – judiciary

9. People are equal regardless of their origins, races or …… .
10. Ted was set free as he was found …… of all the accusations.
11. The …… system is working very well in my country.
12. The lawyer did his best to …… that the defendant was innocent.
13. The lawyer couldn't present any proof that his client wasn't ……

مذكرات الابداع 66898481

Vocabulary	Unit 1		Model Answers
1. d)	2. b)	3. a)	4. d)
5. c)	6. d)	7. c)	8. b)
9. persuasions	10. innocent	11. judiciary	12. prove
13. guilty	14. c)	15. a)	16. b)
17. d)	18. notes	19. bench	20. case
21. defence	22. brief	23. regardless	24. intend
25. ultimately	26. in favour of		

Vocabulary	Unit 2		Model Answers
1. high-tech	2. foreign	3. decimated	4. famine
5. unfortunately	6. c)	7. a)	8. d)
9. b)	10. c)	11. boom	12. seek
13. high-tech	14. deteriorates	15. hard-pressed	16. c)
17. a)	18. d)	19. b)	20. migrant
21. meticulous	22. obliterate	23. disgruntled	24. arduous
25. rented	26. animated	27. take a breather	28. reside

Vocabulary	Unit 3		Model Answers
1. a)	2. d)	3. b)	4. d)
5. c)	6. tolerance	7. legislations	8. value
9. diversity	10. incapable	11. attributes	12. liberty
13. empathy	14. abuse	15. discrimination	16. hardship
17. voluntary	18. aftermath	19. deploying	20. suffrage
21. c)	22. a)	23. b)	24. appeal
25. underprivileged	26. donated	27. humanitarian	28. campaign

Vocabulary	Unit 4		Model Answers
1. permanently	2. productive	3. Wash away	4. soil
5. kill off	6. c)	7. d)	8. a)
9. b)	10. d)	11. b)	12. a)
13. c)	14. d)	15. c)	16. a)
17. b)	18. frigid	19. reclaimed	20. equator
21. atmosphere	22. arid	23. implement	24. paucity
25. unwarranted	26. hurdle	27. curtail	

Vocabulary	Unit 5		Model Answers
1. machinery	2. prohibitively	3. reprocess	4. crisis
5. concur	6. pass a law	7. collection point	8. offence
9. heartening	10. compost	11. upsurge	12. trend
13. a)	14. d)	15. b)	16. c)
17. red tape	18. keep up with	19. ran out of	20. criticism
21. d)	22. c)	23. a)	24. b)
25. annoyance	26. come up against	27. administration	28. get rid of

Vocabulary	Unit 6		Model Answers
1. b)	2. a)	3. b)	4. d)
5. c)	6. refuge	7. permanent	8. avoid
9. fascinating	10. extinction	11. a)	12. b)
13. d)	14. a)	15. c)	16. b)
17. reward	18. grow	19. unsanctioned	20. aware
21. b)	22. c)	23. a)	24. d)
25. burgeoning	26. graduated	27. utilise	28. housing

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Grammar

القواعد

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Grade 12 | **Unit 1** | **Grammar**

Present Perfect Tenses		
Type	**Form**	**Examples**
Simple ***(المضارع التام البسيط)***	**has/have + P.P.** (just, already, yet)	She **has** already **sent** the emails. They **have** just **received** the report. I **have**n't **finished** my homework yet.
Continuous ***(المضارع التام المستمر)***	**has/have + been + -ing** (for, since)	He **has been** watch**ing** TV for two hours. We **have been** wait**ing** for you since noon.

Choose the best completion from a), b), c) and d):

1. I …… this film for more than two hours.
   a) am watching **b) watch** **c) has watched** **d) have been watching**
2. He …… many financial problems recently.
   a) had faced **b) has been faced** **c) has faced** **d) will face**
3. My friend …… for a cheap camera for two days.
   a) looked **b) had been looking** **c) has been looking** **d) looks**
4. This player …… for our football club since last year.
   a) has played **b) had played** **c) have played** **d) will play**
5. I …… more than fifty famous novels so far.
   a) am collecting **b) have collected** **c) had collected** **d) has collected**

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

6. I have been swimming since I was five years old. (*Ask a question*)
   a) How long you have been swimming?
   b) How long have you been swimming?
   c) How long have been you swimming?
7. They have already finished writing the reports. (*Make negative*)
   a) They haven't already finished writing the reports yet.
   b) They have never finished writing the reports yet.
   c) They haven't finished writing the reports yet.
8. He has just arrived home from work. (*Make negative*)
   a) He has never arrived home from work.
   b) He hasn't never arrived home from work.
   c) He hasn't arrived home from work yet.
9. I (**wait**) for you since 5 o'clock. (*Correct the verb*)
   a) have waiting
   b) have be waiting
   c) have been waiting
10. I (**already finish**) the annual report. (*Correct the verb*)
    a) have already finished
    b) have not already finished
    c) have already been finishing

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مذكرات الابداع 66898481

Comparative and Contrastive Connectors	
1. **whereas** (بينما)	• I like living in the town, **whereas** Saad likes the country. • **Whereas** I like living in the town, Saad likes the country.
2. **however** (ومع ذلك)	• My grandfather is 65 years old; **however**, he still goes to work. • Salim is very rich. **However**, he doesn't help the poor.
3. **but** (لكن)	• I like living in the country, **but** Saad likes the town.
4. **on the other hand** (من ناحية أخري)	• I like living in the town. **On the other hand**, Saad likes the country.
5. **instead of** (بدلا من)	• **Instead of** flying, let's go by car. • I want tea **instead of** coffee.
6. **in comparison with** (مقارنةً بـ)	• **In comparison with** flying, driving is too slow. • Driving is too slow, **in comparison with** flying.

Choose the best completion from a), b), c) and d):

11. …… playing video games, why don't you revise your lessons?
a) Instead of b) In comparison with c) On the other hand d) Whereas
12. Everybody received an invitation, …… only few people attended the meeting.
a) in comparison with b) instead of c) but d) on the other hand
13. …… Arabic, Chinese is very difficult to learn.
a) Whereas b) In comparison with c) On the other hand d) Instead of
14. Adults are usually interested in the news, …… children like cartoons.
a) instead of b) in comparison with c) on the other hand d) whereas

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

15. I like tennis, but my brother prefers golf. (*Join: whereas*)
a) Whereas I like tennis, whereas my brother prefers golf.
b) I like tennis. Whereas my brother prefers golf.
c) I like tennis, whereas my brother prefers golf.
16. Life nowadays is very easy. Life in the past was quite hard. (*Join: in comparison with*)
a) In comparison with life nowadays is very easy, life in the past was quite hard.
b) In comparison with life nowadays, life in the past was quite hard.
c) Life nowadays is very easy in comparison with life in the past was quite hard.
17. He thought of texting his mother, but he decided to call her. (*Join: instead of*)
a) He decided to call his mother instead of texting her.
b) Instead of he thought of texting his mother, he decided to call her.
c) Instead of calling his mother, he thought of texting her.
18. Despite being much older than the others, he won the race. (*Join: however*)
a) He was much older than the others, however he won the race.
b) He was much older than the others. However, he won the race.
c) He was much older than the others however he won the race.
19. In summer, the weather is hot. In winter, the weather is cold. (*Join: but*)
a) In summer, the weather is hot, it is cold in winter but.
b) In summer, the weather is hot, but in winter, it is cold.
c) In summer, but the weather is hot, the weather is cold in winter.

مذكرات الابداع
66898481

Grammar	Unit 1		Model Answers
1. d)	2. c)	3. c)	4. a)
5. b)	6. b)	7. c)	8. c)
9. c)	10. a)	11. a)	12. c)
13. b)	14. d)	15. c)	16. b)
17. a)	18. a)	19. b)	

Grammar	Unit 2		Model Answers
1. b)	2. c)	3. a)	4. c)
5. d)	6. a)	7. c)	8. b)
9. a)	10. b)		

Grammar	Unit 3		Model Answers
1. b)	2. d)	3. c)	4. a)
5. c)	6. a)	7. b)	8. a)
9. c)	10. b)	11. b)	12. d)
13. b)	14. c)	15. d)	16. a)
17. d)	18. c)	19. b)	20. a)
21. a)	22. b)		

Grammar	Unit 4		Model Answers
1. a)	2. d)	3. c)	4. d)
5. a)	6. b)	7. a)	8. c)
9. c)	10. a)		

Grammar	Unit 5		Model Answers
1. a)	2. c)	3. d)	4. b)
5. c)	6. b)	7. d)	8. b)
9. b)	10. c)	11. b)	12. a)

Grammar	Unit 6		Model Answers
1. a)	2. d)	3. b)	4. c)
5. a)	6. b)	7. b)	8. c)
9. c)	10. b)	11. c)	12. d)
13. b)	14. c)	15. d)	16. b)
17. c)	18. a)	19. c)	20. a)
21. d)	22. c)	23. a)	24. b)
25. d)	26. a)	27. c)	28. d)
29. b)	30. a)		

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Language Functions

الوظائف اللغوية

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Language Functions

1) Invitation (توجيه الدعوة)

- I'd like to invite you to ……
- How about …… (v+ing)?
- Would you like to come to ……?
- Do you want to ……?

Accepting an invitation (قبول الدعوة)

- Thank you. I'd love to.
- I'd be pleased to come.

Refusing an invitation (رفض الدعوة)

- I'm sorry I can't.
- I wish I could, but I have work to do.

2) Agreeing and Disagreeing (الموافقة وعدم الموافقة على الرأي)

Agreeing (الموافقة)

- I completely agree.
- That's what I think.
- Absolutely! / Exactly!
- I can't agree more.

Disagreeing (عدم الموافقة)

- No, I disagree (with you).
- Yes. / OK, but ……
- You're right, but ……
- I don't think so.

3) Asking for Advice (طلب النصيحة)

- Can you give me some advice about ……?
- Can I ask your advice about ……?
- What do you think I should do about …?
- What would you do if you were me?

4) Giving Advice (إعطاء النصيحة)

- If you ask me, you should ……
- If I were you, I'd ……
- You ought to ……
- Why don't you ……?
- How about …… (v+ing)?
- You'd better ……

5) Asking People for Help (طلب المساعدة)

- Could you ……, please?
- Would you do me a favour, please?
- Can you ……, please?
- I wonder if you could help me ……

6) Asking for Permission (طلب الإذن)

- May/Could/Can I ……
- Is it Ok if I ……?
- Is it all right to ……?
- Do you mind if I ……?

Giving permission (إعطاء الإذن)

- Certainly./Sure./Here you are.
- Yes, of course./Of course.

Refusing permission (رفض إعطاء الإذن)

- Sorry, you can't/couldn't/may not.
- Well, I'd rather you didn't.

7) Gratitude (الشكر)

Thanking (الشكر)

- Thank you.
- Thanks a lot.
- Kind of you.
- I appreciate it.

Replying (الرد على الشكر)

- You're welcome.
- Not at all.
- Don't mention it.
- It's a pleasure.

8) Making Offers (تقديم عرض أو خدمة)

- Shall/Can I …… for you?
- Would you like me to ……?

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Set Book Questions

أسئلة الكتاب

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Grade 12	Unit 1	Set Book Questions

1. Why are laws made?
- **They make us live in peace.**
- **They protect people's rights.**

١. لماذا توضع القوانين؟
- لتجعلنا نعيش في سلام.
- لحماية حقوق الناس.

2. How do you think we should solve minor issues?
- **We should discuss the problem.**
- **We should be tolerant.**

٢. كيف يجب أن نحل المشكلات البسيطة؟
- يجب أن نناقش المشكلة.
- يجب أن نكون متسامحين.

3. What would society be like in the absence of law?
- **There would be a lot of crimes.**
- **There would be chaos.**

٣. كيف يكون حال المجتمع في غياب القوانين؟
- سوف يحدث جرائم كثيرة.
- سوف يحدث فوضى.

4. Why are some people against solving minor issues in courts?
- **They spread hatred.**
- **They clog up the courts.**

٤. لماذا يعارض البعض حل المشاكل البسيطة في المحاكم؟
- لأنها تنشر الكراهية.
- لأنها تعطل أو تعوق عمل المحاكم.

5. How do Islamic values influence the system of laws in Kuwait?
- **They protect rights.**
- **They ensure justice and tolerance.**

٥. كيف تؤثر القيم الإسلامية على القوانين في الكويت؟
- هي تحمي الحقوق.
- هي تؤكد على العدل والتسامح.

6. Where is the Kuwaiti law taken from?
- **From the Quran and other Islamic teachings.**

٦. من أين يؤخذ القانون الكويتي؟
- من القرآن والتعاليم الإسلامية الأخرى.

7. Why are laws important in any society?
- **They ensure a safe and just society.**
- **They can stop crimes.**

٧. ما أهمية القوانين في أي مجتمع؟
- هي تحافظ على سلامة وعدالة المجتمع.
- هي توقف الجرائم.

8. How do you think people should solve minor issues?
- **By friendly talks.**
- **By compromising.**

٨. كيف يجب على الناس حل مشكلاتهم الصغيرة؟
- عن طريق الحوار الودي.
- عن طريق المساومة.

9. Describe the judiciary of Kuwait.
- **They are summary, military, and religious courts.**
- **It is a clearly defined judiciary.**

٩. صف النظام القضائي في الكويت.
- هو عبارة عن محاكم كلية وعسكرية ودينية.
- هو نظام قضائي محدد بوضوح.

10. Why do people resort to litigation?
- **To protect their rights and properties.**

١٠. لماذا يلجأ الناس للتقاضي؟
- لحماية حقوقهم وممتلكاتهم.

11. Why do you think it is difficult to track techno-crimes?
- **The criminals are invisible.**
- **The use of the internet is growing.**

١١. لماذا يصعب ملاحقة الجرائم الإلكترونية؟
- لأن المجرمين لا يمكن رؤيتهم.
- لأن استخدام الإنترنت في ازدياد.

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9. Our religion is against cutting down trees. Why?

- **Because it disturbs the beauty of the nature which Allah has created.**

٩. ديننا ضد قطع الأشجار. لماذا؟

- لأن قطع الأشجار يؤثر على جمال الطبيعة التي خلقها الله سبحانه وتعالى.

10. How do plants protect themselves from their enemies?

- **Some of them are poisonous.**
- **Some have sticky gum or thorns.**

١٠. كيف تحمي النباتات نفسها من أعدائها؟

- بعضها سام.
- بعضها يستخدم مادة لاصقة أو أشواك.

Writing

التعبير

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Petty grievances/Too much litigation (Unit 1)

Introduction: Petty cases increased dramatically in the modern world.

Body 1: Those who are for:
- working courts
- organizing society
- protecting rights
- living in peace

Body 2: Those who are against:
- clogging up courts
- increasing the culture of blame
- preventing judges caring for important cases
- prevent officers look for real criminal

Conclusion: I am against petty cases.

Petty cases increased dramatically in the modern world. Many people are for having too much litigation in our courts. Many others are against petty cases, and they have their own reasons.

Those who are for petty cases say that there are courts in the society. These courts must be working. They add that much litigation shows that we are living in an organized society. **In addition**, having laws protect us from evil and let us live in peace.

On the other hand, those who are against petty cases say that petty cases clog up courts. **Furthermore**, they prevent judges from caring for important cases. They also prevent officers from looking for real criminals. **Likewise**, too many cases increase the culture of blame in our society.

Overall, it is now clear that we should get rid of these petty cases. **As for me,** I am against them. We need to solve our problems cordially amongst us. It is much better to seek the elders' advice if we have minor problems.

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Reading Comprehension

قطعة القراءة

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Reading Comprehension (1)

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions:

Helen Adams Keller was born on June 27,1880 in Northern Alabama, USA. She was a clever child and began talking even as a six-month old baby. During the first nineteen months of her life, she admired natural scenes like the broad green fields, the bright sky, the tall trees, and colourful flowers. But her happy days did not last long, for in February 1882 came an illness which closed her eyes and ears, affected her speech, and drove her into a world of darkness and silence. The illness was diagnosed as an **acute** congestion of the stomach and brain. Chances of the child's survival were low.

One morning, however, the fever left her as suddenly as it had come. There was great happiness in the family, but no one, not even the doctor, suspected that the child would be a victim of multiple handicaps. Gradually, little Helen got used to the darkness and silence that surrounded her, till one memorable day, March 3, 1887, when Miss Anne Mansfield Sullivan came to Helen's house. Anne began to teach Helen to communicate by spelling words into her hand, beginning with "d-o-l-l" for the doll that she had brought Keller as a present. Helen also learned from and was grateful to Miss Sarah Fuller, **who** taught her to speak.

Today, Helen's name stands as a symbol of patience and courage. She was a young lady of enormous intelligence, who struggled through life till she was awarded the bachelor's degree from Radcliffe College. Further on, she devoted her life to helping blind and deaf people. She travelled around the world giving lectures and visiting special schools for blind and deaf people and wrote a lot of books and articles. She played a major role in focusing the world's attention on the problems of the blind. Helen Keller died on June 1st, 1968.

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

1. The best title for the passage is:
   a) Fever Forever **b) A Symbol of Patience and Courage**
   c) Acute Congestion of Brain **d) The Bright Sky**
2. The underlined word "**acute**" in the 1st paragraph is closest in meaning to:
   a) Fine **b) simple** **c) attractive** **d) serious**
3. The underlined word "**who**" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
   a) Miss Sarah **b) Helen** **c) the doctor** **d) Miss Anne**
4. During the first nineteen months of her life her, Helen admired:
   a) her parents **b) bad illnesses** **c) natural scenes** **d) clever children**
5. The author's primary purpose in writing this passage is to:
   a) encourage doctors to help sick people.
   b) advise people to be patient and never give up.
   c) show the consequences of neglecting precautions.
   d) persuade parents not to take care of their kids.

b) Answer the following questions:

6. What happened to Helen in February 1882?

……

7. Why was Helen grateful to Miss Anne?

……

8. What did Helen devote her life to?

……

9. Why did Helen travel around the world?

……

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Reading Comprehension (2)

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions:

Dear editor in chief,

I am writing this letter in response to the latest issue of your magazine in which you asked readers to share with you some ideas for saving the planet. Everybody should bear responsibility in keeping the Earth a safer environment. For example, we should have special collection points in every neighbourhood or area so that we could keep our household waste for recycling instead of sending **it** to landfills. Also, we could make use of our gardens waste like grass, twigs, and leaves as a valuable source of nutrients by turning it into compost.

In my country, the government has come up with a solution to the **issue** of waste. It has assigned a committee for holding a waste management conference. The committees have listened to the ideas of various leading industry companies which could showcase their waste and recycling machinery and services.

Deforestation is another problem that our environment is suffering from. Trees are being cut down in an increasingly careless way. This has negative effects because floods wash away the nutrients in the soil and the rate of oxygen that the tree leaves release into the atmosphere decreases. Deforestation makes the land arid. This is known as desertification. Waste management, deforestation and desertification are only a few examples of environmental threats that we are coming up against today. It is our responsibility as citizens to keep up with the most recent ways and inventions to overcome these threats.

However big questions remain about whether the world's nations will act and, ultimately, about whether my letter will matter or not. We can't just play a waiting game where we bet on future technological miracles to emerge and save the planet. John

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

1. The most suitable title for the passage can be:
   a) Saving the Planet Earth **b) Waste Management**
   c) Waste Recycling **d) Future Miracles**
2. The underlined pronoun "**it**" in the 1st paragraph refers to:
   a) area **b) recycling** **c) neigbourhood** **d) household waste**
3. The underlined word "**issue**" in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to:
   a) area **b) matter** **c) committee** **d) company**
4. It is inferred from the 3rd paragraph that:
   a) citizens are responsible for the lack of oxygen.
   b) the cutting down of trees helps boost economy.
   c) deforestation badly affects both the soil and air.
   d) waste, deforestation and desertification are the only problems we face.
5. One of these statements about saving the Earth is not mentioned in the passage:
   a) Composting can be a solution.
   b) Recycling helps protect the environment.
   c) Conserving water can benefit the environment.
   d) Technological inventions can help in this respect.

b) Answer the following questions:

6. What does John suggest for keeping Earth a safer planet?
……
7. How does the cutting down of trees affect the soil?
……
8. What is John uncertain about?
……
9. How can gardens' waste be useful?
……

مذكرات الابداع 66898481

Reading Comprehension (1) Model Answers

1. b) 2. d) 3. a) 4. c) 5. b)
6. an illness closed her eyes and ears and affected her speech.
7. Because she taught her to speak.
8. She devoted her life to helping blind and deaf people.
9. To give lectures and visit special schools for blind and deaf people.

Reading Comprehension (2) Model Answers

1. a) 2. d) 3. b) 4. c) 5. c)
6. Having special collection points in every neighbourhood or area for recycling.
7. Floods wash away the nutrients in the soil and makes the land arid.
8. He is uncertain if his letter will matter or not.
9. It can be used as a valuable source of nutrients by turning it into compost.

Reading Comprehension (3) Model Answers

1. c) 2. b) 3. d) 4. a) 5. d)
6. He got it at the Kuwait Embassy.
7. He was reading a detective story.
8. No, because it was his fault to trust the two women.
9. He stayed in Italy for twelve days.

Reading Comprehension (4) Model Answers

1. c) 2. a) 3. d) 4. b) 5. d)
6. If immigrants can find good jobs at home, they will have no reason to immigrate.
7. If more people are educated about the risks, maybe fewer will break the law.
8. Because they have political reasons.
9. The immigrants must pay the smugglers a high fee.

Reading Comprehension (5) Model Answers

1. c) 2. d) 3. b) 4. a) 5. c)
6. Because they have computer brains.
7. It shows happiness, sadness, calmness, and boredom.
8. He explains it again and again.
9. They take medicine down halls, call for elevators, and deliver meals.

Reading Comprehension (6) Model Answers

1. d) 2. a) 3. b) 4. c) 5. d)
6. Because he noticed his socks didn't match.
7. It means selecting a word that sounds like the name and keep it in mind.
8. They are the short-term memory and long-term memory.
9. By connecting it with a memorable image.

مذكرات الابداع 66898481

Summary Making

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Tips for dealing with the SUMMARY QUESTIONS

- The summary question starts with either "**WHAT**", "**WHY**" or "**HOW**".

- If the question starts with "**WHAT**", word the first sentence of your summary in this way: **"One of the …… is that ……"**
  - "**WHAT** are the *negative effects of addiction to smoking*?
  - **One of the** *negative effects of addiction to smoking* **is that** ……

- If the question starts with "**WHY**", word the first sentence of your summary in this way: **"One of the reasons/causes …… is that ……"**
  - "**WHY** do *some people migrate to other countries?"*
  - **One of the reasons** *some people migrate to other countries* **is that** ……

- If the question starts with "**HOW**", word the first sentence of your summary in this way: **"One of the ways …… is that ……"**
  - "**HOW** do *animals adapt to the change of climate*?
  - **One of the ways** *animals adapt to the change of climate* **is that** ……

- It is advisable to rephrase the sentences and avoid copying the sentences mentioned in the passage.

- It is advisable to use the following conjunctions in the beginnings of your summary *second*, *third* and *fourth* sentences; **In addition**, **Also**, **Moreover**, **Furthermore**, and **Besides**.

Example

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Festivals are gatherings and activities to express joy at a remembered event. As societies change, the characteristics of their traditional festivals and celebrations may also change; new ones often appear as others diminish. Most likely, however, some festivals will remain unaltered for generations. First, for participants, they are a source of joy. For observers they offer an unforgettable experience. Secondly, festivals in old societies provided a chance for the elders to pass on folk knowledge to younger generations. Moreover, modern festivals, centering on the customs of a nation, enrich the understanding of one's heritage. Finally, contemporary festivals aid the local economy by attracting visitors. Festivals are part of the lifestyle of all people and contribute to modern civilization.

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

"What benefits do people get from festivals?"

One of the benefits people get from festivals **is that** they make participants feel happy. **Also**, they enable old people to teach young people folk knowledge. **In addition**, they add the understanding of one's heritage. **Besides**, they boost the economy by attracting tourists.

مذكرات الإبداع 66898481

Translation

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Translation **Model sentences**

Translate into good English:

١. القانون هو القواعد التي تحمي الأفراد والمنظمات داخل المجتمع.

1. .....

٢. بدون القانون سيتصرف الناس بشكل سيء وستنتشر الفوضى في كل مكان.

2. .....

٣. القانون الكويتي مشتق من تعاليم الإسلام ليحمي كل الناس في المجتمع.

3. .....

٤. أتفق معك في الرأي. فهو يضمن مجتمع آمن وعادل ومتسامح مع جميع الناس من كل المذاهب.

4. .....

٥. من الأفضل حل القضايا البسيطة بعيدا عن المحاكم لأنه يقلل ثقافة اللوم.

5. .....

٦. هذا صحيح. فتلك القضايا تعيق عمل المحاكم وتعطل ملاحقة المجرمين الحقيقيين.

6. .....

٧. يهاجر الكثير من الناس بحثاً عن ظروف معيشية أفضل.

7. .....

٨. ويهاجر البعض الآخر هرباً من الظروف السيئة كالحروب والمجاعات.

8. .....

٩. هاجر الكثير من العمال المهرة من دول أوروبية إلى الكويت بعد الانتعاش الاقتصادي بسبب النفط.

9. .....

١٠. لقد قدمت لهم الكويت وظائف ذات عائد جيد ومستوى معيشي يصعب عليهم تحقيقه في بلادهم.

10. .....

١١. تهاجر بعض الطيور والحيوانات بحثاً عن الغذاء والدفء ولتربية الصغار.

11. .....

١٢. إن الشعور بالحنين للوطن هو أحد سلبيات الهجرة.

12. .....

١٣. رغم التنوع الواضح في الثقافات تتشارك معظم الدول في قيم إنسانية عالمية.

13. .....

١٤. هذا حقيقي. فمعظم الثقافات من أبسطها لأكثرها تعقيداً لديها نفس القيم الإنسانية مثل التعاطف والتسامح.

14. .....

١٥. الحرية لا تعني أن تتصرف كما تشاء طوال الوقت.

15. .....

١٦. أعتقد أن الحرية هي توازن ما بين حرية الفرد واحتياجات المجتمع.

16. .....

١٧. تضع الحكومات التشريعات والقوانين لحماية الأقليات من التمييز وإساءة المعاملة.

17. .....

١٨. التسامح قيمة إنسانية مهمة لأنها تساعد على انتشار السلام.

18. .....

١٩. تعتمد جمعية الهلال الأحمر الكويتية على مجموعة من المتطوعين.

19. .....

٢٠. صحيح. فهم يعملون بلا تعب لمساعدة الفقراء والمحتاجين.

20. .....

مذكرات الابداع 66898481

Translation Model answers

1. The law is the rules that protect individuals and organizations in a society.
2. Without law, people would behave badly, and chaos would be everywhere.
3. The Kuwaiti law is drawn from the teachings of Islam to protect all people in the society.
4. I agree with you. It ensures a safe, just, and tolerant society for all people of different persuasions.
5. It is better to solve the minor issues away from courts, as it reduces the culture of blame.
6. That's right. These issues clog up courts and prevent prosecution against real criminals.
7. Many people emigrate to seek better life conditions.
8. Others emigrate to escape bad conditions such as wars and famines.
9. A lot of skilled workers from European countries migrated to Kuwait after the oil boom.
10. Kuwait afforded them well-paid jobs and a standard of living they would be hard-pressed to achieve in their countries.
11. Some birds and animals migrate, looking for food and warmth, and for raising their young.
12. One of the disadvantages of migration is home sickness.
13. Despite the apparent diversity of cultures, most countries share universal human values.
14. That's true. Most cultures, from the simplest to the most complex, share the same human values such as compassion and tolerance.
15. Freedom does not mean to do whatever you want all the time.
16. I think freedom is a balance between individual freedom and the needs of the society.
17. Governments set legislations and laws to protect minorities from discrimination and abuse.
18. Tolerance is a human value that helps spread peace.
19. Kuwait Red Crescent Society depends on a group of volunteers.
20. Right. They work tirelessly to help the poor and the needy.
21. Desertification is an environmental problem that threatens many countries around the world.
22. It happens because of climate change and human activities like overgrazing and overcultivating.
23. The paucity of fresh water is one of the most important issues that face the world nowadays.
24. We all should curtail the unwarranted consumption of water in our daily life.
25. Kuwait is one of the spearhead countries in the field of water desalination.
26. The world must find a solution to the waste management crisis.
27. Really. The world is running out of places to bury all those amounts of rubbish, and incineration pollutes the environment.
28. Governments must pass laws that make throwing litter (rubbish) in the street a criminal offence.
29. The more paper we recycle, the more electricity we save, and the less we pollute the air.
30. Water is considered the most important natural resource on our planet.
31. Yes. We need water for many things like drinking, cooking, and farming.
32. Burning paper emits the methane, which causes the global warming.
33. I am with that. Waste recycling factories must be built to get rid of waste in a way that doesn't harm the environment.
34. Are you aware of the importance of plants in our life?
35. Yes. Plants provide us with nourishment and enrich the soil, and we make perfumes, oils, fibers, and timbers from plants.
36. The Arfaj is the national plant of Kuwait because of its historic importance for Kuwaitis.
37. I can't agree more. People used it as natural medicine, food for sheep and cooking firewood.
38. A successful diplomat should have self-confidence and should work very hard.
39. He shouldn't try to avoid the press and should deal with media very well.
40. The panda is different from other bears as it doesn't hibernate, and it is very reticent.

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لطلب المذكرة كاملة



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اضغط هنا للطلب

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اضغط على أحد الروابط
وشاهد نماذج مذكرتنا

صفوة معلمي الكويت