مذكـــــــرة

الفلتة

12

الفصل الثاني

اللغة الإنجليزية

يمكنك طلب المذكرة المحلولة مطبوعة عن طريق الموقع

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UNIT 7: LONG LIVES

Student's Book Page 57 Lesson 1 + 2l			
cardiovascular (Adj)	متعلق بالقلب	centenarian (N)	معمر
commentary (N)	تعليق	cycle (V)	يقود دراجة
elderly (Adj)	كبير بالسن	expectation (N)	توقع
geriatric (Adj)	متعلق بالمسنين	honour (V)	يقدر – يكرم
integral (Adj)	أساسي - مهم	onerous (Adj)	مرهق - شاق
supple (Adj)	مرن	vigorous (Adj)	نشيط - حيوي
Workbook Page 48 Lesson 3			
chronic (Adj)	مزمن	deprived of (Ph. V)	محروم من
drowsy (Adj)	نعسان	genetic make-up (N)	التركيبة الجينية
restful (Adj)	مريح	shallow (Adj)	خفيف- سطحي
Student's Book Page 59 Lesson 4 + 5			
blizzard (N)	عاصفة ثلجية	conceal (V)	يخفي
dispute (N)	نزاع	do away with (Ph. V)	يتخلص من – يلغي
do up (Ph. V)	يربط – يثبت	do without (Ph. V)	يستغني عن
excuse (N)	عذر	frequently (Adv)	من وقت لآخر
in spite of (Prep.)	بالرغم من	make up (Ph. V)	يختلق
make up for (Ph. V)	يعوض	vicinity (N)	قرب - جوار
Student's Book Page 61 Lesson 7 + 8			
admiration (N)	اعجاب	affection (N)	محبة - عاطفة
ailment (N)	مرض	bestow (V)	يهدي - يعطي
deserve (V)	يستحق	due (Adj)	متوقع – واجب الأداء
fatal (Adj)	قاتل – مميت	life expectancy (Exp.)	العمر المتوقع
reverence (N)	احترام		

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UNIT 8: TOWN AND COUNTRY

Lesson 1 + 2 Student's Book Page 63			
almond (N)	لوز	depopulation (N)	تناقص السكان
deserted (Adj)	مهجور	export (N)	تصدير
graduated (Adj)	متخرج - متدرج	infrastructure (N)	بنية تحتية
overcrowding (N)	ازدحام	public services (N)	خدمات عامة
reverse (V)	يعكس	rural (Adj)	ريفي
socioeconomic (Adj)	اقتصادي اجتماعي	unemployment (N)	بطالة
vacant (Adj)	شاغر - فارغ	vice versa (Adv)	والعكس صحيح
Lesson 4 + 5 Student's Book Page 65			
astounded (Adj)	مندهش	bump into (V)	يقابل بالصدفة
densely (Adv)	بكثافة	disturbance (N)	إزعاج
embarrassed (Adj)	محرج	far and wide (idiom)	من كل مكان
glamour (N)	بهاء- رونق	hub (N)	مركز - محور
hustle and bustle (idiom)	حيوية – نشاط	metropolis (N)	مدينة كبرى
narrate (V)	يروي	odds and ends (idiom)	بقايا – نثريات
pluck up the courage (idiom)	يستجمع شجاعته	tranquil (Adj)	هادئ
Lesson 7 + 8 Student's Book Page 67			
advantageous (Adj)	مفيد - نافع	leafy (Adj)	مظلل بالأوراق
make it your own	اجعلها على ذوقك	palatial (Adj)	واسع
picturesque (Adj)	بديع - جذاب	residents' parking	مواقف السكان

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UNIT 9: NEW WAYS AND OLD

Student's Book Page 69 Lesson 1 + 2			
competent (Adj)	كفء - مؤهل	cookery (N)	فن الطبخ
custom-made (Adj)	مصنوع حسب الطلب	fix (V)	يصلح
mail order (N)	طلب بالبريد	mass-produced (Adj)	منتج بالجملة
unique (Adj)	فريد	unusual (Adj)	غير معتاد
workshop (N)	ورشة		
Student's Book Page 71 Lesson 4 + 5			
below par (Idiom)	دون المستوى	call the shots (expr)	يتخذ القرار
immobile (Adj)	ثابت – عديم الحركة	neck and neck (expr)	متعادل
put to (Ph. V)	يسائل – يختبر	snooker (N)	لعبة السنوكر
substandard (Adj)	دون المستوى المطلوب	toe the line (Idiom)	يلتزم بالنظام
ungentlemanly (Adj)	مخزي - مشين		
Student's Book Page 73 Lesson 7 + 8			
appoint (V)	يعين	bill (N)	مشروع قانون
biography (N)	سيرة حياة شخص	customarily (Adv)	عادةً
degree (N)	شهادة -درجة علمية	doctorate (N)	درجة الدكتوراة
master's degree (N)	درجة الماجستير	minister (N)	وزير
parliament (N)	برلمان	portfolio (N)	مشروع قرار منصب وزاري
resign (V)	يستقيل	whereas (Conj.)	بينما

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UNIT 10: PUSHING THE LIMITS

Student's Book Page 79 Lesson 1 + 2			
ascend (V)	يصعد – يتسلق	attempt (N)	محاولة
dizzying (Adj)	يسبب الدوار	elite (N)	الصفوة–النخبة
exhaustion (N)	إرهاق – تعب شديد	extreme (Adj)	شديد
frost-bite (N)	لسعة الصقيع	highlight (V)	يلقي الضوء على
perilous (Adj)	محفوف بالمخاطر	reconstruction (N)	إعادة إعمار
scale (V)	يتسلق	summit (N)	قمة
Student's Book Page 81 Lesson 4 + 5			
afflicted (Adj)	منكوب – مصاب	alight (Adj)	ملتهب-مشتعل
arson (N)	حريق مفتعل	austere (Adj)	شديد-قاسي
come across (Ph. V)	يصادف	come away with (Ph. V)	يفوز بـ –ينال
come down (Ph. V)	يقل – يهبط	come over (Ph. V)	يزور
come round (Ph. V)	يستعيد الوعي	come up (Ph. V)	يذكر- يظهر–يتوفر
exhilarated (Adj)	مبتهج – مسرور	fatigued (Adj)	متعب –منهك
traverse (V)	يقطع مسافة	unconscious (Adj)	فاقد الوعي
visible (Adj)	مرئي		
Lesson 7 + 8 Student's Book Page 83			
assist (V)	يساعد	binoculars (N)	منظار
cope with (V)	يتكيف مع	crave (V)	يرغب –يتوق إلى
engulf (V)	يغمر - يغطي	entail (V)	يستلزم
feat (N)	عمل بطولي	gruelling (Adj)	متعِب–مرهِق
mountaineer (N)	متسلق الجبال	strong-willed (Adj)	قوي الإرادة

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UNIT 11: THE FINAL FRONTIER

Student's Book Page 85 Lesson 1 + 2			
abhorrent (Adj)	كريه – منفر	awe-inspiring (Adj)	مثير–ملهم للإعجاب
concept (N)	مفهوم – فكرة	detriment (N)	ضرر - دمار
execute (V)	ينفذ – ينجز	frontier (N)	حاجز–حد أقصى
intrepid (Adj)	جريء – شجاع	mission (N)	مهمة
orbit (V)	يدور في مدار	revere (V)	يبجل–يوقر
revolve around (V)	يدور حول	sentient (Adj)	واعي-حساس
universe (N)	الكون		
Student's Book Page 87 Lesson 4 + 5			
astronomical (Adj)	فلكي	conducive (Adj)	مناسب-محفز
exceptionally (Adv)	بشكل استثنائي	habitation (N)	موطن
natural satellite (N)	قمر طبيعي	on board	على متن
opportunity (N)	فرصة	roughly (Adv)	تقريباً
solar system (N)	النظام الشمسي	superb (Adj)	فخم-ممتاز
wane (V)	ينحسر – يتضاءل		
Student's Book Page 89 Lesson 7 + 8			
abnormal (Adj)	غير عادي	alert (V)	ينذر–ينبه
data (N)	معلومات	dual (Adj)	ثنائي - مزدوج
durable (Adj)	معمر – شديد الاحتمال	economical (Adj)	اقتصادي
emission (N)	انبعاث	GPS (N)	نظام الملاحة العالمي (تحديد المواقع)
monitor (V)	يراقب	revolutionise (V)	يحدث تغيير جذري
specifically (Adv)	خصوصاً	spin-off (N)	اختراع
take for granted (Exp.)	يسلم بالأمر - مسلم به	trainers (N)	حذاء رياضي

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UNIT 12: GENIUSES

Student's Book Page 91 Lesson 1 + 2			
abstract (Adj)	مجرد – غير حسي	arbitrarily (Adv)	عشوائياً
audience (N)	جمهور	BSc (Abbr.)	بكالوريوس علوم
digit (N)	رقم	genius (N)	عبقري
MSc (Abbr.)	ماجستير علوم	outstanding (Adj)	مدهش
PhD (Abbr.)	دكتوراة في الفلسفة	precocious (Adj)	مبكر النضج عقلياً
prodigy (N)	طفل عبقري	randomly (Adv)	عشوائياً
talent (N)	موهبة	tour (V)	يقوم بجولة
virtuoso (N)	فنان ماهر - نابغة		
Student's Book Page 93 Lesson 4 + 5			
accusation (N)	اتهام	agonise (V)	يتألم
extravagantly (Adv)	بإسراف	high-living (N)	حياة الترف
jockey (N)	فارس – راكب الخيل	repudiate (V)	ينكر – يتبرأ من
season (N)	فصل – موسم		
Student's Book Page 95 Lesson 7 + 8			
accolade (N)	تكريم	aligned (Adj)	متناسق
bladder (N)	مثانة	eternity (N)	الخلود – الأبدية
genetics (N)	علم الجينات	gifted (Adj)	موهوب
molecular (Adj)	جزيئي	nomination (N)	ترشيح
non-invasive (Adj)	بدون تدخل جراحي	recipient (N)	المستلم - متلقي
researcher (N)	باحث		

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UNIT 7

Set book Questions

***A healthy lifestyle نمط الحياة الصحي:**

@How can you ensure living a long life?

By being mentally and physically active.

@Mentally active: We should read stories**. /**We should get enough sleep**.**
We should solve puzzles. /We should visit friends.

@Physically active = fit: We should do sports. **/**We should get enough sleep.
We should eat healthy food. /We should avoid smoking.

***The elderly الكبار بالسن:**

@Important to show respect and gratitude = reasons = why treat

@Geriatric homes are rare in Kuwait and the Arab world:

Islam teaches us to honour the elderly. / We should pay back their debt.
It makes their life nice. / We want our kids to do the same.

@Ways to show respect:

We should speak politely. /We should listen to their advice.
We should offer help to them. /We should kiss their heads.

@Life expectancy has increased in Kuwait:

Good medical care / people follow a healthy lifestyle

***Sleep: @important / help students do better in exams:**

People get rest. /It helps retain information. / It makes us mentally active. It makes us physically active. / It makes us live longer.

@Signs of lack of sleep = deprivation=deprived of:

The person may be moody. /The person may be nervous.
The person can't focus at work. /The person may have memory problems.

Factors that affect our sleep: age/daily routine /genetic makeup

@Types of sleep: Deep sleep: fresh and active / focus at work
Shallow sleep: moody and inactive/ can't focus at work

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Grammar

Reported Speech

عندما ننقل كلام شخص ما فإننا نستخدم أحد أفعال النقل في التصريف الثاني ونقوم بعمل تغييرات على كلام المتحدث كما يلي:

Reporting Verbs			
Said	قال	Replied	رد
Told	أخبر	Reported	نقل
Asked	سأل	Promised	وعد
wanted to know	أراد أن يعرف	Admitted	اعترف
Explained	شرح	Confirmed	أكد

Tense Changes	
Direct Speech	**Reported Speech**
Verb 1	Verb 2
Verb 2	Had + Verb 3
am / is	was
are	were
was / were	Had been
can	could
will	would
have / has	had
must	had to

Pronoun Changes	
Direct Speech	**Reported Speech**
I	He / She
My	His / Her
Me	Him / Her
We	They
Our	Their
Us	Them
You	He / She / They / I / We
Your	His / Her / Their / My / Our
You	Him / Her / Them / Me / us
This	That
These	Those

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Time and Place References:	
Direct Speech	**Reported Speech**
Now	Then
Tonight	That night
Today	That day
Yesterday	The day before / The previous day
Last (week)	The (week) before / The previous (week)
Tomorrow	The day after / The following day
Next (week)	The (week) after / The following (week)
Ago	Before
Here	There

Reporting Statements الخطوات

1. فلان او فلانة told, said .....
2. ننتبه لتغير الضمير
3. ننتبه لتغير الفعل ((نراعي الاقدمية))
4. ننتبه لظروف الزمان والمكان إن وجدت

Examples:

- He said, "**I am** waiting **here** for **you**."
  He said (that) **he was** waiting **there** for **me**.
- Ali said, "**I liked your** project."
  Ali told me that **he had liked my** project.

Reporting Yes/No Questions

الخطوات

1. فلانة او فلان....asked / wanted to know / wondered
2. عندما ننقل سؤال من نوع (نعم/لا) فإننا نستخدم if / whether
3. نبدل الفعل المساعد بحيث نضعه بعد الفاعل أو نحذف do\does\did
4. نراعي تغيرات الفعل، الضمير والظروف

Examples:

- He asked, "**will you** come to the party?"
  He asked me **if I would** come to the party.
- He asked, "**did you** watch the match?"
  He asked me **whether I had watched** the match.

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Reporting Wh-word Questions

الخطوات

1. asked / wanted to know / wondered.... فلانة او فلان
2. نضع نفس اسم الاستفهام الموجود بالسؤال
3. نبدل الفعل المساعد بحيث نضعه بعد الفاعل أو نحذف do\does\did
4. نراعي تغيرات الفعل، الضمير والظروف

Examples:

- She asked, "**where** does Ahmed **live**?"
  She asked **where** Ahmed **lived**.
- He asked, "**why** did **you study** Math?"
  He asked me **why I had studied** Math.

Exercise

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

1. Mary said she _____ chocolate.

a. loved
b. love
c. loves
d. loving

2. My father told me that I _____ be able to use his car from Monday on.

a. can
b. will
c. am
d. was

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

1. She asked, "where did they find the lost keys?" (Reported Speech)

a- She asked where they find the lost keys.
b- b- She asked where they can find the lost keys.
c- c- She asked where they had found the lost keys.

2. He asked, "will they be attending the conference tomorrow?" (Reported Speech)

a- He wanted to know if they will be attending the conference the following day.
b- He wanted to know if they were attending the conference the following day.
c- He wanted to know if they would be attending the conference the following day.

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Both … and … **الفعل بعدها يكون جمع (مصدر – were – have – are)**

Examples

- Ali **likes** football. Ahmed **likes** football, too.
  Both Ali and Ahmed **like** football.
- My father **is** a doctor. My mother **is** a doctor, too.
  Both my father and my mother **are** doctors.

Exercise

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

1. Both he and his friends going to take care of the problem.

a. is
b. are
c. am
d. be

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

1. My mother is going for a walk. My father is going for a walk, too.
[Use: Both…and]

a. Both my mother and my father are going for a walk.
b. Both my mother and my father is going for a walk.
c. Both my mother and my father were going for a walk.

Phrasal verbs with 'make' and 'do'

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
make of	يفهم
make up	يختلق قصة / يألف
make up for	يعوض
do up	يربط
do without	يستغني عن
do with	يحتاج
do away with	يتخلص من

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Exercise

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

1. He the buttons because they were loose.

a. did away with
b. made up
c. made up for
d. did up

2. We can't the help of our government.

a. do without
b. do up
c. make up
d. make up for

Writing

Geriatric Homes

Write on the following topic: (Argumentative)

Some people believe that sending the elderly to geriatric homes has a lot of advantages. Others, however, think it has many disadvantages.

Plan and write an essay of not less than 14 sentences (160 words) presenting both viewpoints and stating your position on the issue.

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

- **Hook**: Do you think that the elderly should be sent to geriatric homes?
- **Background**: Some people……
- **Thesis**: I will write an essay presenting both viewpoints……..

Body Paragraph 1:

advantages of sending the elderly to geriatric homes:

- a safe place for the elderly
- 24/7 service
- medical care and therapies
- daily activities

Body Paragraph 2:

disadvantages of sending the elderly to geriatric homes:

- harmful to the emotional well-being of the elderly
- feel lonely
- neglect and abuse
- quite expensive

Conclusion:

Restate thesis: There are advantages and some disadvantages to sending the elderly to geriatric homes.

Personal opinion: I think we should never send the elderly to these homes.

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Topic (100 Marks)

Do you think that the elderly should be sent to geriatric homes? Some people believe that sending the elderly to geriatric homes has a lot of advantages. Others, however, think it has many disadvantages**.** I will write an essay presenting both viewpoints and stating my position on the issue.

On the one hand, there are many advantages to sending the elderly to geriatric homes. First, they can provide a safe place for the elderly. Second, they provide 24/7 service. Third, they have different daily activities. Finally, they offer good medical care.

On the other hand, there are some disadvantages to sending the elderly to geriatric homes. Geriatric homes can be harmful to the emotional well-being of the elderly. Also, the old people may feel lonely, as residents are often separated from their friends and family. In addition, the elderly may face neglect and abuse in some places. Moreover, geriatric homes can be quite expensive.

In conclusion, there are advantages and some disadvantages to sending the elderly to geriatric homes. I think we should never send the elderly to these homes.

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Respecting the elderly

Write on the following topic: (Expository)

"Old people have made a lot of effort to build a safe and wealthy country for us to enjoy. Now it is our turn to pay back the favor to the elderly."

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) explaining **why it is important to show respect to the elderly and the ways to show respect to them.**

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

- **Hook:** Do you think that respecting the elderly is very important in our life?
- **Background**: "Old people have made a lot…….
- **Thesis**: I will write an essay explaining why it is important to show respect to the elderly and the ways to show gratitude to them.

Body Paragraph 1:

Why it is important to show respect to the elderly:

- Islam teaches
- pay back their debt
- their life nice
- our kids to do the same.

Body Paragraph 1:

The ways to show respect to them:

- listen to them
- speak to them politely
- help them with their daily needs
- kiss their heads

Conclusion:

- **Restate thesis**: Respecting old people is very important thing in our culture and religion.
- **Personal opinion**: We should do our best to honour our beloved old people.

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Topic (100 Marks)

Do you think that we are doing enough to respect the elderly? “Old people have made a lot of effort to build a safe and wealthy country for us to enjoy. Now it is our turn to pay back the favor to the elderly. I will write an essay explaining why it is important to show respect to the elderly and the ways to show gratitude to them.

To start with, I will talk about why it is important to show respect to the elderly. First, they have lived long lives and have valuable experiences. Second, it is important to respect them because they have excellent wisdom that can teach us valuable lessons. Third, they have made great contributions to society and have helped to shape our world. Finally, the elderly always show kindness and love to us, so they deserve our respect in return.

Now, let’s have a look at the ways to show respect to them. One way to show respect to the elderly is to listen to them and value their opinions. It is also important to speak to them politely. Another way to show respect to the elderly is to help them with their daily needs. Furthermore, visiting them or keeping in touch with them through phone calls is a sign of respect.

In conclusion, it's crucial to make sure we show enough respect to the elderly. They have a wealth of life experiences and wisdom that we can learn from.

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Long Life

Write on the following topic: (Expository)

It's been said that a man dies simply because he doesn't know how to live longer.

Plan and write an essay of not less than 14 sentences (160 words) about the secret of a long life and how life expectancy has reached a high level in the recent years.

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

- **Hook**: Living longer is a common desire shared by all human beings.
- **Background**: It's been said that a man dies……
- **Thesis**: In this essay, I will write about the secret of a long life and how life expectancy has reached a high level in the recent years.

Body Paragraph 1:

the secret of a long life:

- a healthy diet
- regular exercise
- enough sleep
- exercising brains

Body Paragraph 1:

how life expectancy has reached a high level in the recent days:

- advances in medicine
- people's awareness
- treatments, vaccines
- improvements living conditions

Conclusion:

Restate thesis: to increase chances of living a longer, healthier life, people should focus on adopting good habits.

Personal opinion: It's important to take advantage of improved medical care and enjoy cleaner living conditions.

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Sleep

Write on the following topic: (Expository)

Sleep is undoubtedly one of the most essential requirements for the human body to function properly.

Plan and write an essay of about not less than 14 sentences (160 words) about the importance of sleep and the bad consequences of lack of sleep.

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

- **Hook:** Do you think that sleep is one of the most important things we need?
- **Background**: Sleep is undoubtedly one of…….
- **Thesis:** In this essay, I will write about the importance of sleep and the bad consequences of lack of sleep.

Body Paragraph 1:

the importance of sleep:

- people get rest
- our brains work better
- keeps our immune system strong
- reducing stress

Body Paragraph 2:

the bad consequences of lack of sleep:

- fatigue
- memory problems
- lack of concentration
- health problems

Conclusion:

Restate thesis: getting enough good sleep is super important for a healthy and happy life.

Personal opinion: The effects of not getting enough sleep can have a significant impact on both physical and mental well-being.

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Topic

Do you think that sleep is one of the most important things we need? Sleep is undoubtedly one of the most essential requirements for the human body to function properly. I will write an essay about the importance of sleep and the bad consequences of lack of sleep.

To start with, let's talk about the importance of sleep. People get rest. Also, it helps retain information. In addition, it makes us mentally active. Moreover, it makes us physically active. Lastly, it makes us live longer.

Now, let's talk about at the bad consequences of lack of sleep. First, the person may be moody. Second, the person may be nervous. Third, the person can't focus at work. Finally, the person may have memory problems.

In conclusion, getting enough good sleep is super important for a healthy and happy life. The effects of not getting enough sleep can have a bad impact on both physical and mental well-being.

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UNIT 8

Set book Questions

Life in the village= the country= the countryside حياة الريف:

@Advantages=benefits= Why do people move from the city to the countryside?

@Movement from the country(village) to the city has been reversed:

It's very quiet. /People enjoy the fresh air. /There is no traffic jam. People enjoy the nice nature.

@Disadvantages=Why do people move from the country to the city?

There are poor public services. / There are few jobs.

There are no big shopping malls. / Life there is boring.

@Rural depopulation=negative impacts – effects – results:

Villages became deserted. /It causes overcrowding in cities.

Life in the city=town حياة المدينة

@Advantages=benefits= Why do people move from the countryside the to the city? @Inhabitants move to the city=life in big cities:

The city has good public services. / There are many jobs. There are many shopping malls. / Life in the city is interesting.

@Disadvantages =what makes life in big cities stressful?

It's very noisy. / Life is very expensive. /People suffer from pollution.

People suffer from overcrowding.

@How can we make city life less stressful? We can use the bus.

People can walk or cycle to work. We should plant more trees.

@what attracts people to choose living in a certain house or flat?

Big / modern / many trees.

@what would you miss most about city life if you moved to a country area?

Shopping malls / cinemas.

1. **What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city?**

Overcrowding / Traffic jams

2. **What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in the countryside?**

Advantages: Peaceful / Fresh air / People are friendly

Disadvantages: No jobs / Poor public services

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Grammar

التبديل Inversion

يحدث التبديل في حال بدأنا الجملة بواحدة من الكلمات (الظروف) التالية:

Adverb	Meaning	Adverb	Meaning
Never	أبداً	Hardly ... when	بالكاد ... عندما
Rarely	نادراً ما	Scarcely ... when	بالكاد ... عندما
Little	قليلاً ما	Barely ... when	بالكاد ... عندما
Seldom	نادراً ما	No sooner ... than	ليس قبل ... من
Only now	فقط الآن	So ... that	جداً ... حتى
		Not only ... but also	ليس فقط ... لكن أيضاً

يوجد حالتان للتبديل:

❖ الحالة الأولى:

إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على فعل مساعد نبدأ به الحل بعد الظرف مباشرة.

Example:

- I have never felt so happy in my life. [Begin with Never]
  Never have I felt so happy in my life.
- I scarcely had got out of bed when the doorbell rang. [Begin with Scarcely]
- Scarcely had I got out of bed when the doorbell rang.

لذلك من الضروري معرفة الأفعال المساعدة. هذه قائمة بأهم الأفعال المساعدة:
[am / is / are / was / were / have / has / had / will / would / shall / should / can / could / may / might / must / do / does / did]

❖ الحالة الثانية:

إذا كانت الجملة لا تحتوي على فعل مساعد نبدأ بواحد من الأفعال المساعدة التالية بعد الظرف مباشرة: do / does / did

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Example:

1. I **rarely play** tennis. [Begin with Rarely]
   Rarely do I **play** tennis.
2. I **little played** tennis. [Begin with Little]
   Little did I **play** tennis.
3. She **seldom plays** tennis. [Begin with Seldom]
   Seldom does she **play** tennis.

حالة خاصة:

So ... that **so + الصفة + فعل**

كلمة so يتبعها صفة في الجملة. إذا أردنا أن نكتبها بداية الجملة فإننا نكتب الصفة بعدها مباشرةً ثم نقوم بتبديل الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل كما في المثال التالي:

Example:

- The situation **was so strange** that I couldn't sleep. [Begin with So]
  So strange was the situation that I couldn't sleep.

Exercise

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

1. **Never seen such a beautiful sunset.**
   a. **have I** c. **do I**
   b. **I have** d. **I do**
2. **Rarely go out to eat at fancy restaurants.**
   a. **have they** b. **they have** c. **do they** d. **they do**
3. **Scarcely had he finished speaking the lights went out.**
   a. **than** b. **when** c. **that** d. **then**
4. **No sooner had they started cooking the guests arrived.**
   a. **than** b. **when** c. **that** d. **then**
5. **Not only does he play the guitar, he also sings beautifully.**
   a. **but** b. **than** c. **that** d. **then**

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

1. **My friend not only broke his promise, but he also told lies. (Begin with Not only)**

a. **Not only do my friend broke his promise but he also told lies.**
b. **Not only did my friend break his promise but he also told lies.**
c. **Not only does my friend break his promise but he also told lies.**

2. **He rarely misses a basketball game. (Begin with Rarely)**

a. **Rarely do he miss a basketball game.**
b. **Rarely did he miss a basketball game.**
c. **Rarely does he miss a basketball game.**

3. **We had hardly started the race when it began to rain. (Begin with Hardly)**

a. **Hardly had we started it began to rain.**
b. **Hardly we had started when it began to rain.**
c. **Hardly had we started than it began to rain.**

Comparative and Contrastive Connectors **ننتبه لعلامات الترقيم**

, whereas / while (بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة + فعل + فاعل) : (بينما , في حين أن

- I prefer living in the town, **whereas** my brother prefers the country.
  Whereas some people enjoy scary movies, others prefer thrillers.

, but (لكن) :بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة + فعل + فاعل)

- My brother prefers living in the country, **but** I prefer the town.

. On the other hand, بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة + فعل + فاعل) (من ناحية أخرى)

- Travelling by car is very cheap. **On the other hand**, flying is quicker.

Instead of (بدلا من – بدال) V-ing / Noun phrase): بعدها جملة غير كاملة

- **Instead of** flying, let's go by car.
- You should study **instead of** watching TV.

In comparison with: (بعدها جملة غير كاملة (يوجد صفة محذوفة/Noun phraseبالمقارنة مع

- **In comparison** with Kuwait, Saudi Arabia is such a big country.
- Home-made meals are healthy **in comparison with** fast food.

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Exercise

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

1. _____ some people enjoy the outdoor life, others spend all their time indoors.

a. in comparison with
b. instead of
c. whereas
d. but

2. My brother prefers living in the country, _____ I prefer the town.

a. in comparison with
b. instead of
c. on the other hand
d. but

3. Travelling by car is cheap. _____, it can be extremely dangerous.

a. but
b. Instead of
c. Whereas
d. On the other hand

4. I've decided to learn Chinese _____ French.

a. in comparison with
b. instead of
c. but
d. whereas

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

1. I prefer to drink tea. My brother prefers to drink coffee.
(Join using whereas)

a. I prefer to drink tea, whereas my brother prefers to drink coffee.
b. I prefer to drink tea my brother, whereas prefers to drink coffee.
c. I prefer to drink tea my brother prefers, whereas to drink coffee.

2. Policemen earn modest wages. Lawyers earn a lot of money.
(Join using In comparison with)

a. Policemen earn modest wages in comparison with lawyers earn a lot of money.
b. Policemen earn modest wages in comparison with lawyers.
c. In comparison with policemen earn modest wages, lawyers earn a lot of money.

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Writing

Living in the countryside (village)

Write on the following topic: (Argumentative)

Some people believe that living in the countryside has no advantages. Others, however, find a lot of benefits in living in the countryside.

Plan and write an essay of not less than 14 sentences (160 words) presenting both viewpoints and stating your own point of view.

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

- **Hook:** Do you think that living in the countryside is the right thing to do?
- **Background**: Some people believe that living in the countryside has no advantages. Others, however, find a lot of benefits in living in the countryside.
- **Thesis:** I will write an essay presenting both viewpoints and stating my own point of view.

Body Paragraph 1:

arguments for living in the countryside:

- quiet place
- fresh air
- no traffic jam
- nice nature

Body Paragraph 2:

arguments against living in the countryside:

- poor public services
- few jobs
- no big shopping malls
- boring life

Conclusion:

- **Restate thesis**: Living in the countryside has both good and bad points.
- **Personal opinion:** I think living in the country is good for the elderly.

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Topic (100 Marks)

Do you think that living in the countryside is the right thing to do? Some people believe that living in the countryside has no advantages. Others, however, find a lot of benefits in living in the countryside. I will write an essay presenting both viewpoints and stating my own point of view.

On the one hand, there are many advantages to living in the countryside. First, it's very quiet place. Second, people enjoy the fresh air. Third, there is no traffic jam. Finally, people enjoy the nice nature.

On the other hand, there are some disadvantages to living in the countryside. There are poor public services. Also, there are few jobs. In addition, there are no big shopping malls. Lastly, life there is boring.

In conclusion, living in the countryside has both good and bad points. It is peaceful and beautiful. I think living in the country is good for the elderly.

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UNIT 9

Setbook Questions

1-Life in the past الحياة في الماضي

Free time activities: People used to tell stories. / Women liked weaving. People played dama. / People played Amber.

Games in the past: examples: Dama / Amber

Characteristics = qualities: Games were simple. /People used to play in groups. They made people mentally fit. They made people physically fit.

@Why is it important to keep in touch with the past? It's our culture.

2-Life at present=now = nowadays الحياة في وقتنا الحاضر

Leisure activities: People watch TV. / People play computer games.
People go to cinemas. / People go to shopping malls.

Games at present: examples: computer games = video games

Qualities: A person plays alone. / They make people lazy.
They cause health problems. / They cause obesity.

@Creative uses of home computers: do homework= posters

3-Women:

@The role of women in the society=community:

They are part of social life. They raise kids.
They serve in many jobs. / They are half of the society.

@Dr. Massouma Al-Mubarak example:

Member of the parliament. / She is the first female minister.

@ Details of a biography:

name /birth /jobs

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1. **How do you think traditional pastimes and leisure activities have changed in the modern world?**

2. **In your opinion, how can we make the best use of our free time?**

3. **Why do you think Dr. Massouma Al-Mubarak is a distinguished Kuwaiti woman?**

4. **In your opinion, how can women serve their country?**

5. **Compare between the characteristics of the old games and new ones.**

6. **Unlike computer games, traditional games were practical and useful. Why?**

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Grammar

أفعال النسبة The Causative

في جملة أفعال النسبة , الفاعل ليس هو من قام بالفعل وإنما جعل شخص ما يقوم بالفعل.
لاحظ المثال التالي:

Example:

- Ahmed **fixed** the car.
- Ahmed **had** the car **fixed**.

لاحظ أن:

في الجملة الأولى أحمد هو الفاعل الحقيقي وهو من أصلح السيارة بنفسه.
في الجملة الثانية أحمد ليس الفاعل الحقيقي وإنما جعل شخص ما يصلح السيارة له.

الخلاصة: طريقة تحويل الفعل من مبني للمعلوم إلى فعل سببي:

- نترك الفاعل نفسه بداية الجملة.
- نستخدم الشكل المناسب من الفعل المساعد have (حسب زمن الجملة).
- نضع المفعول به.
- نكتب الفعل الأساسي بالتصريف الثالث.
- نكتب ما تبقى من الجملة.

القاعدة

Subject + (HAVE) + Object + Verb 3

السؤال الأهم: كيف نختار الشكل المناسب من الفعل المساعد HAVE

يتم وفقاً للجدول الآتي:

رقم الحالة	إذا كان زمن الفعل في الجملة	نستخدم الشكل التالي من HAVE
1	Verb 1 // Modals	have
2	Verb 1 + S	has
3	Verb + ing	having
4	have / has / had + V3 // Verb 2	had

هذه قائمة بأهم الأفعال الناقصة Modals

can / could / shall / should / will / would / must / may / might / have to / has to / had to / able to / ought to

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Examples:

الحالة رقم1

- They **make** a movie every year.
  They **have** a movie **made** every year.
- He **can clean** the window.
  He **can have** the window **cleaned**.
- My friends **will do** a project on global warming.
  My friends **will have** a project on global warming **done**.

الحالة رقم ٢

- He **writes** a story every month.
  He **has** a story **written** every month.

الحالة رقم ٣

- He **is cleaning** the window now.
  He **is having** the window **cleaned** now.
- They **were painting** the house.
  They **were having** the house **painted**.

الحالة رقم ٤

- He **wrote** a story last month.
  He **had** a story **written** last month.
- They **have cleaned** the window.
  They **have had** the window **cleaned**.
- He **had cleaned** the window.
  He **had had** the window **cleaned**.

Exercise:

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

1. He has his car on weekends.

a. wash **b. washes** **c. washed** **d. washing**

2. We are having the room this week.

a. paint **b. painting** **c. paints** **d. painted**

3. He his phone fixed yesterday.

a. have **b. having** **c. has** **d. had**

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

1. They clean their house regularly. [Change into causative]

a. They have their house cleaned regularly.

b. They had their house cleaned regularly.

c. They have their house clean regularly.

2. Ali paints his room every year. [Change into causative]

a. Ali is having his room painted every year.

b. Ali has painted his room every year.

c. Ali has his room painted every year.

3. She tailored her dress for the party. [Change into causative]

a. She has her dress tailored for the party.

b. She had tailored her dress for the party.

c. She had her dress tailored for the party.

اعتاد على(زمنها ماضي) Used to

تُستخدم للحديث عن العادات التي كانت صحيحة أو حدثت بانتظام في الماضي، ولكنها ليست صحيحة أو لم يعد يتم فعلها الآن.

Examples:

- She **used to** **play** the piano when she was a child. (to + **فعل مصدر**) Positive
- He **didn't use to** **like** spicy food, but now he loves it.(didn't+ **فعل مصدر**) Negative
- **Did** you **use to** **live** in that city? (Did…… **فعل مصدر**) Question

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Exercise

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

1. She play the guitar when she was younger.

a. use to
b. used to
c. was used to
d. using to

2. I used to to the gym every day.

a. go b. went c. goes d. gone

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

1. She used to wear a school uniform. (Negative)

a. She don't used to wear a school uniform.
b. She doesn't use to wear a school uniform.
c. She didn't use to wear a school uniform.

Writing

Life in the past and nowadays

Write on the following topic: (Expository)

You have probably heard your parent or grandparents speak regretfully "of the good old days" when life was simple.

Plan and write an essay of not less than 14 sentences (160 words) comparing life in the past and nowadays in terms of communication, education, entertainment and lifestyle.

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Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

- **Hook:** Do you think that our life nowadays is better than life in the past?
- **Background**: You have probably heard people talk about how life has changed over the years.
- **Thesis:** I will write an essay comparing life in the past and nowadays in terms of communication, education, entertainment and lifestyle.

Body Paragraph 1:

life in the past:

- Communication: limited, in person
- Education: no schools
- Entertainment: simple
- Lifestyle: traditional

Body Paragraph 2:

life in the nowadays:

- Communication: instant, global
- Education: more advanced
- Entertainment: diverse
- Lifestyle: modern

Conclusion:

- **Restate thesis**: life today is more advanced than life in the past.
- **Personal opinion**: Each one has both advantages and disadvantages.

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Topic (100 Marks)

Do you think that our life nowadays is better than life in the past? You have probably heard your parent or grandparents speak regretfully “of the good old days” when life was simple. I will write an essay comparing life in the past and life nowadays in terms of communication, education, entertainment and lifestyle.

To start with, I will write about life in the past. In the past, communication was very limited. People mostly talked face-to-face or wrote letters. Education was also different. There were no schools, and learning was basic. Entertainment was simple, like storytelling and outdoor games. People lived a traditional life that was slower and focused on family.

Nowadays, communication is much faster. We can talk to anyone around the world using phones or the internet. Education is much better now, with schools and online learning. Entertainment is also more diverse, with movies, video games, and the internet. Our lifestyle is modern, with technology everywhere.

In conclusion, life today is more advanced than life in the past. However, both times have good and bad sides. We should enjoy the benefits of today while remembering the simple joys of the past.

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UNIT 10

Setbook Questions

Extreme sports الرياضات الشاقة

@Advantages = aims = benefits = What do we learn?

@Why do people push themselves to extreme limits?

People want to enjoy their time. / People want to be famous. They want to improve skills. / They like to inspire others.

Qualities needed to survive:

A person should be fit. A person should be patient.

A person should have strong will. A person likes adventures and challenges.

Mountain climbing تسلق الجبال

@What should you do before an expedition? I should tell my family and friends.

Prepare /Preparations = equip / equipment:

I should take water. I should take food.

Safety tools: I should take a mobile phone. I should take first-aid-kit.

@Difficulties = risks = obstacles = dangers mountaineers face:

They may face bad weather. They may face wild animals.

They may face lack of oxygen. They may face frost-bite.

1. **What qualities would a person need to survive in extreme conditions?**
   What type of personality and skills / attributes are important for challenges?

2. **What difficulties and problems will you face if you attempt to spend time in extreme conditions?**

3. **What preparations should be done before going on expeditions?**
   How can you stay safe whilst doing extreme sports?

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Grammar

Past Perfect Simple and Continuous

Tense	Form الشكل	Key words الكلمات الدالة
Past Simple الماضي البسيط	V 2	yesterday, last, ago
Past Perfect الماضي التام	had + V3	once, before, then, as soon as, after, when, because, by the time, until
Past Perfect Continuous الماضي التام المستمر	had + been + verb + ing	all, for, whole

الفرق بين الماضي التام البسيط والمستمر أننا نستخدم المستمر في حال وجود دلالة على استمرارية الحدث في الماضي:

Examples:

- I had watched this movie before you came yesterday.
- I had been watching this movie for 2 hours before you came yesterday.

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Exercise

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

1. As soon as the sun had set, the temperature dramatically.

a. dropped
c. drops
b. had dropped
d. was dropping

2. The children on the beach for 2 hours when it started to rain.

a. have played
c. has played
b. had been playing
d. was playing

3. After he his university degree, he was selected to be a lecturer.

a. has got
b. is getting
c. gets
d. had got

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

1. After he had checked my civil ID, he allowed me to leave. (Use: before)

a. He had checked my civil ID before he has allowed me to leave.
b. He has checked my civil ID before he allowed me to leave.
c. He had checked my civil ID before he allowed me to leave.

2. When they arrived at the ceremony, all the guests left the place. (Begin with: By the time)

a. By the time they arrived at the ceremony, all the guests have left the place.
b. By the time they arrived at the ceremony, all the guests has left the place.
c. By the time they arrived at the ceremony, all the guests had left the place.

3. They talk for over an hour before Tony arrived.

(Correct the underlined verb)

a. They are talking for over an hour before Tony arrived.
b. They will be talking for over an hour before Tony arrived.
c. They had been talking for over an hour before Tony arrived.

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Phrasal verbs with come

a.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Phrasal Verb	Meaning
come out	يظهر	come after	يطارد-يلاحق
come across	يصادف	come away	ينفصل- ينعزل
come over	يزور – يمر بـ	come in handy	يصبح مفيد
come round	يستعيد الوعي	come forward	يتطوع
come up	يظهر	come up against	يواجه صعوبات
come down	يهبط	come to an end	ينتهي- يصل لنتيجة
come away with	يخرج بانطباع		

Exercise:

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

1. The new book by the famous author is scheduled to come next month.
   a. out b. after c. over d. round
2. While cleaning the storage box, I came an old photo album filled with memories.
   a. down b. up c. across d. forward
3. Please come to my house for dinner tonight; I'm cooking your favorite meal.
   a- up b- over c- down d- round

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Writing

Extreme Sports

Write on the following topic: (Argumentative)

Fans of extreme sports are becoming more and more every year, despite its dangers. Some people think extreme sports have great advantages, while others believe they have a lot of disadvantages.

Plan and write an essay of not less than 14 sentences (160 words) discussing both arguments and stating your own position on the issue.

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction

- **Hook:** Do you think that people should stop doing extreme sports?
- **Background**: Fans of extreme sports are becoming ……
- **Thesis**: I will write an essay discussing both….

Body Paragraph 1:

arguments for extreme sports:

- Fun and Exciting
- Good for Health
- Can Make You Famous
- Builds Confidence

Body Paragraph 2:

arguments against extreme sports:

- Very Dangerous
- Can Lead to Death
- serious injuries
- expensive

Conclusion:

- **Restate thesis**: Since there are different views, we need to think about both sides.
- **Personal opinion**: We should think carefully before deciding if extreme sports are worth it.

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Topic (100 Marks)

Do you think people should stop doing extreme sports? Fans of extreme sports are becoming more and more every year, despite its dangers. Some people think extreme sports have great advantages, while others believe they have a lot of disadvantages. I will write an essay discussing both arguments and stating my own position on the issue.

On the one hand, there are many arguments for extreme sports. Extreme sports are fun and exciting. They give people a thrill that many enjoy. They also help people get stronger and healthier. Some people become famous and make money from these sports. Extreme sports can make people feel proud and confident.

On the other hand, there are many arguments against extreme sports. Many people get hurt while doing them. Some accidents can even cause death. People can break bones or get seriously injured. Another problem is that extreme sports are expensive. Buying equipment and paying for training can cost a lot of money.

In conclusion, extreme sports have both good and bad sides. They are fun and help people stay healthy, but they can also be dangerous and costly. We should think carefully before deciding if extreme sports are worth doing.

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UNIT 11

Set book Questions

Space exploration استكشاف الفضاء

@Advantages= Why are some people for space exploration?

They want to know about the universe. It makes our life easy. It helps us in medicine. Space technology makes travel easier.

@ Disadvantages= Why are some people against space exploration?

It's very expensive. / It is very dangerous.
Earth needs more care than space. / It's not for everyone.

@How has space technology /spin-off benefited our daily life?

GPS/ Wireless communication / Internet.

@ benefits of ISS: do experiment not possible on Earth.

@aircraft technology:

Planes are now lighter, faster and more economical.

@ Benefits of wireless technology:

It helped better communication via internet and satellites.

1. **Are you for or against space exploration / tourism? Why? Why not?**

2. **What are the pros and cons of space travel / exploration?**

3. **Do you think money should be spent to explore space or is it better spent on helping people on Earth? Why?**

4. **There are a lot of benefits and spin-offs we could get from space technology. Mention some. How do advances in space technology benefit you in your daily life?**

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Grammar

The Passive with Modals المبني للمجهول مع الأفعال الناقصة

نضع المفعول به	Modal	شكل الفعل المبني للمجهول	
object	can could have to ……	be / been	Verb 3

Modals List
can / could / shall / should / will / would / must / may / might / have to / has to / had to / be able to / ought to / had better

Modals + be : مفعول به + modal verb + be + v3

- He **can clean** the window. The window **can be cleaned**.
  He **has to clean** the windows. The windows **have to be cleaned**.

Modals + have >>> been

- By next week, she **will have finished** the project.
  By next week, the project **will have been finished**.

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

1. **If you have a digital camera, so many pictures during our family gathering.**
   a. **can take**
   b. **should take**
   c. **can be taken**
   d. **may take**
2. **My final project next week.**
   a. **will submit**
   b. **submit**
   c. **has to be submitted**
   d. **is going to submit**

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B. From a, b, and c choose the most suitable answer as required:

1. **She can speak English fluently. (Change into Passive)**

a. **English can be spoken by her fluently.**
b. **English can be speaking by her fluently.**
c. **English can have been spoken by her fluently.**

2. **He might have lost the watch in the forest. (Change into Passive)**

a. **The watch might have lost in the forest.**
b. **The watch might have been lost in the forest.**
c. **The watch might be lost in the forest.**

تفيد النفي(يجب حذف أدوات النفي في الحل) قد يكون الفعل مفرد أو جمع ... Neither ... nor

Neither فاعل 1 nor فاعل 2 + فعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني

- Ali **doesn't like football**. Ahmed **doesn't like football**.
  Neither Ali nor Ahmed **likes** football.
- The man **isn't Italian**. The kids **aren't Italians**.
  Neither the man nor the kids **are** Italians.
- **The car isn't** cheap. The car **isn't** amazing.
  The car is neither cheap nor amazing.

Either ... or إما .....أو الفعل بعدها مفرد أو جمع حسب اخر فاعل...

Either فاعل 1 or فاعل 2 + فعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني

- Ali **is the champion**. Ahmed **is the champion**. I'm not sure.
  Either Ali or Ahmed **is the champion**.
- **You can drink** coffee. **You can drink** tea. You can't drink both.
  You can drink either coffee **or** tea.
- **You can** watch a movie. **You can** go for a walk in the park.
  You can either watch a movie **or** go for a walk in the park.

Exercise

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

1. **You can submit your homework today or tomorrow.**

a. **either** b. **both** c. **neither** d. **whether**

2. **We saw two different cars, but my mother liked the white nor the blue.**

a. **both** b. **either** c. **neither** d. **not only**

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

1. My mother isn't going for a walk. My father isn't going for a walk. [Use: neither…nor]

a. Neither my mother nor my father are going for a walk.
b. Neither my mother nor my father isn't going for a walk.
c. Neither my mother nor my father is going for a walk.

2. He can be a manager. He can be an engineer. [Use: either….or]

a. He can be either a manager or an engineer.
b. He can be either a manager or he can be an engineer.
c. Either he can be a manager or an engineer.

Future Perfect:

will + have + past participle(v3)

- المستقبل التام يُستخدم لوصف فعل سيتم اكتماله قبل نقطة معينة أو حدث ما في المستقبل. يُؤكد على اكتمال الفعل بحلول ذلك الزمن في المستقبل.

*غالبا تجد كلمة (By ……)

Example:

- **By the time** she arrives at the party, I will have finished preparing the food.

Future Continuous:

will + be + (verb + ing)

- المستقبل المستمر يُستخدم لوصف الأفعال التي ستكون مستمرة أو في تقدم في وقت معين في المستقبل. يُؤكد على مدى استمرار الفعل.

Example:

- At 3 PM tomorrow, I will be working on my presentation.

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Exercise

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

1. Tomorrow, at 3 p.m., I _____ housework, so don't call me. please.
   a. will be doing
   b. will did
   c. will be done
   d. will have be done
2. By the end of the week, we _____.
   a. finished
   b. finishing
   c. will have finished
   d. finishes
3. On holiday next week, I _____ in the Bahamas with my family.
   a. will have sailed
   b. will be sailing
   c. have sailed
   d. have been sailing
4. By next month, I _____ my exams.
   a. will have finished
   b. will be finishing
   c. have finished
   d. have been finishing

Writing

Space exploration

Write on the following topic: (Argumentative)

While some people believe that space exploration is an endless treasure of knowledge, others believe it's a waste of the government's money and time.

Plan and write an essay of not less than 14 sentences (160 words), presenting arguments for and against space exploration and stating your own position.

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Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

Hook: Do you think that people should stop doing space exploration?

Background: While some people believe that space exploration is……..

Thesis: I will write an essay presenting arguments for and against space exploration……

Body Paragraph 1:

arguments for space exploration:

- Learning More
- jobs
- inspiring people
- understanding Erath

Body Paragraph 2:

arguments against space exploration:

- expensive
- dangerous
- no quick results
- solving our problems on earth

Conclusion:

- **Restate thesis**: There are many advantages and some disadvantages to space exploration.
- **Personal opinion**: I think space has helped us a lot in our daily life.

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Topic (100 Marks)

Do you think people should stop exploring space? While some people believe that space exploration is an endless treasure of knowledge, others believe it's a waste of the government's money and time. I will write an essay presenting arguments for and against space exploration and stating my own position.

On the one hand, there are many advantages to space exploration. Space exploration helps us learn more about the universe. Also, it can create jobs for people. In addition, space missions inspire young people to study science. Moreover, they help us understand Earth better.

On the other hand, there are some disadvantages to space exploration. First, space exploration is very expensive. Second, it can be dangerous for astronauts. Third, we do not always get quick results from space missions. Lastly, some believe we should fix problems on Earth first.

In conclusion, there are many advantages and some disadvantages to space exploration. I think space has helped us a lot in our daily life.

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UNIT 12

Setbook Questions

Child prodigy الطفل المعجزة

@Advantages=benefits:

The child will be famous. The child will get money.

The child will be admired. The child will get rewards.

@Disadvantages=face many difficulties:

A child doesn't have friends. A child can't live a normal life.

A child loses childhood. A child may face bullying.

@How should child prodigies be treated?

@What does it take to create an intelligent inventor?

@How can parents / government develop=encourage=nurture the talented=gifted = creative?

Parents' role: They should give support.

They should give advice.

Government's role: It should build special centres.

It should give rewards and money.

Dreams = goals:

@How do people fulfill = achieve their dreams? How to be a good citizen?

They need to ask for advice. They should have a plan. They should work hard.

@ Why do some people fail to achieve their goals?

They don't ask for advice. They don't have a plan.

They don't work hard.

1. **What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a child prodigy?**

Advantages: Gaining respect and fame and learning faster than others.

Disadvantages: Having few friends and being misunderstood by people or teachers.

2. **How should child prodigies be treated by their parents and teachers?**

They should care for them.

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Grammar

Relative clauses and verbs ending in -ing

عند سؤال الربط نحذف الضمير ونضع مكانه ضمير وصل

قبلها عاقل بعدها فعل: (people / subject) عاقل + Who + فعل

- **The teacher** is from Kuwait. **He** teaches us Arabic.
  The teacher, who teaches us Arabic is, from Kuwait.

قبلها عاقل بعدها ضمير: (people / object) عاقل + Whom + I, he, you , we....

- **The doctor** left the hospital. I was looking for **him**.
  The doctor, whom I was looking for, left the clinic.

قبلها غير عاقل: Which: (things) غير عاقل +

- **The magazine** was interesting. My mother gave **it** to me.
  The magazine, which my mother gave to me, was interesting.

قبلها عاقل بعدها اسم Whose: (possession)

- **The artist** was famous. **His** paintings were sold.
  The artist, whose paintings were sold, was famous.

قبلها مكان: Where: (place) مكان+

- **The park** is beautiful. My kids play **there**.
  The park, where my kids play, is beautiful.

قبلها وقت أو ما يشير للوقت When: (time)

- I will always remember **that day**. I met my favorite actor **on that day**.
  I will always remember **that day when** I met my favorite actor.

تنبيه: # إذا سبق الفراغ حرف جر نختار in / which by / through

نستخدم that مع العاقل أو غير العاقل: بحيث تكون الخيار الصحيح الوحيد.

- نستطيع أن نحذف ضمير الوصل من الجملة وتحويل الفعل بعده إلى Verb + ing
- إذا وجد ضمير يتم حذفه أيضا و يتم تحويل الفعل إلى Verb + ing

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Example:

- The teacher **who teaches** us Arabic is from Kuwait.
  The teacher **teaching** us Arabic is from Kuwait.
- She could also beat adults in memory games **which involved** numbers.
  She could also beat adults in memory games **involving** numbers.
- She won her first gold medal at the age of 13, **when she became** the youngest Olympic champion ever.
  She won her first gold medal at the age of 13, **becoming** the youngest Olympic champion ever.

Exercise

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

1. . The psychologist conducted a survey about sleeping habits important results.

a. reaches b. reaching c. reached 2. reach

3. The students study hard get top marks.

a. whose b. which c. who d. where

4. We travelled to Dubai where we enjoyed our vacation.

a. where b. when c. who d. whose

5. My brother, ambition is to be a doctor, succeeds with flying colour.

a. which b. when c. who d. whose

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

1. My brother won the race (beat) all his rivals. (Correct the verb)

a. My brother won the race beats all his rivals.

b. My brother won the race beating all his rivals.

c. My brother won the race beaten all his rivals.

2. The scientists were honored. Their inventions helped humanity. (Join using whose)

a. The scientists were honored whose inventions helped humanity.

b. The scientists whose honored helped humanity.

c. The scientists, whose inventions helped humanity, were honored.

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الجدول التالي يحتوي عل حروف الجر المطلوبة في كتاب الطالب وكتاب التدريبات

Preposition	Meaning	Preposition	Meaning
at a young age	في عمر مبكر	throughout life	طول الحياة
by adulthood	بحلول سن الرشد	at seven o'clock on Monday on March,17th,2023 in 1971	مع ساعة مع يوم او تاريخ فيه يوم مع سنة
in their heads	في رؤوسهم	the cause of	السبب
in a few seconds	في ثواني قليلة	at a conference / at the meeting	في مؤتمر في الاجتماع
deal with	يتعامل مع	in the front row / in the company	في الصف الأمامي في الشركة
at random	عشوائياً	impressed with	منبهر ب
play music on	يعزف موسيقا على	the multiplication of	ضرب
chosen by (a computer)	يتم اختياره من قبل	satisfied with	راضي عن
grateful for	ممتن لِ	right in	محق في
under pressure	تحت الضغط	expect from	يتوقع من
provide with	يزود بـ	a conference about	مؤتمر حول
a presentation about	عرض تقديمي حول	carry out by	ينفذ
interested in	مهتم بـ	good at	جيد بـ
one of	أحد	by-car/bus-taxi on a bus on the bus	مع وسائل النقل

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Exercise

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

1. Managers usually expect the best ____ their employees.

a. from b. of c. under d. in

2. One ____ my classmates has won the 'Student of the year' award.

a. with b. of c. by d. on

3. I am really grateful to all my teachers ____ their help and constant follow-up.

a. by b. of c. for d. under in

4. The tourists, who are sitting ____ the front row, will enjoy the gorgeous views.

a. throughout c. by
b. on d. in

5. Many scientists gained a lot of fame because of working hard ____ their lives.

a. at c. by
b. throughout d. on

as صفة as

- نستخدم التركيب (As صفة AS) لنقول أن شيئين أو شخصين متماثلين
- الصفة تكون من دون اضافات أو تعديل

- He is **skilled** at playing the piano. His brother is **skilled** at it, too.
  He is **as skilled as** his brother at playing the piano.

Unless

Unless = If + Not

Example:

- **If** you **don't** study hard, you won't pass the exam. (Use unless)
  Unless you study hard, you won't pass the exam.

- لاحظ كيف حذفنا (if) من الجملة مع النفي (don't) واستخدمنا (unless) مكانها

Exercise

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

1. Oil, the most important source of energy, is as precious as gold.

a. such b. as c. and d. like

2. ____ you finish your homework, you can't go out to play.

a. unless b. if c. by d. when

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Writing

Child prodigies

Write on the following topic: (Argumentative)

Some people think that being a child prodigy is a blessing and has many advantages. Others believe that, without proper nurture and support, growing up as a child prodigy can be stressful and frustrating.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) presenting both views and stating your own position on the issue.

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

- **Hook**: Do you think that being a child prodigy is a blessing?
- **Background:** Some people think……
- **Thesis**: I will write an essay presenting both views and stating my own position on the issue.

Body Paragraph 1:

advantages of being a child prodigy:

- early achievement
- Special talent
- high motivation
- hard work

Body Paragraph 2:

disadvantages of being a child prodigy:

- high expectations
- Trouble Making Friends
- struggle with identity
- difficulty to adapt

Conclusion:

- **Restate thesis**: Being a child prodigy has many advantages and some disadvantages.
- **Personal opinion:** I think we should carefully deal with the talented people.

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Topic (100 Marks)

Do you think being a child prodigy is a gift or a problem? Some people think that being a child prodigy is a blessing and has many advantages. Others believe that, without proper nurture and support, growing up as a child prodigy can be stressful and frustrating. I will write an essay presenting both views and stating my own position on the issue.

On the one hand, there are many advantages to being a child prodigy. One good thing about being a child prodigy is that they achieve a lot early. They can do things that others can't until they are older. Prodigies also have a special talent that makes them stand out. They are often highly motivated and work hard to improve.

On the other hand, there are some disadvantages to being a child prodigy. They face high expectations from others, which can cause stress. Prodigies may also have trouble making friends because they focus too much on their talent. They might struggle with who they are outside of their talent. Finally, prodigies can find it hard to deal with new situations.

In conclusion, being a child prodigy has many advantages and some disadvantages. They can achieve a lot, but the pressure can be tough. I think we should carefully deal with the talented people.

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Language Function سؤال المواقف

What would you say in the following situations:

الاعتذار	طلب المساعدة	التحذير
I'm sorry.	Can you help me?	That's dangerous. **ذلك خطير** Be careful. **انتبه**
عدم اللوم	**تقديم المساعدة**	**الموافقة**
A friend apologised ... **صديق اعتذر** It's Ok. Never mind.	Can I help you?	That's right **ذلك صحيح** I agree with you.
الشكر	**إبداء الرأي**	**عدم الموافقة**
Thank you.	What do you think ... What is your opinion ... It's good. It's bad.	That's wrong. I don't agree
التخمين	**المباركة**	**النصيحة**
I think it will be ...	Well done.	You should .... **لازم**
خطط مستقبلية	**تمني الحظ الجيد**	**الاقتراح**
I will	Good luck.	You could ... **تقدر** Let's .... **دعنا**
الإقناع	**بعد الخسارة**	**الموافقة على الاقتراح**
Your father refuses ... **يرفض** Please, say yes.	Hard luck.	A friend suggested ... That's a good idea. **خوش فكرة**

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سؤال التلخيص Summary making

- يجب أن يكون التنسيق فقرة (نترك مسافة ف أول جملة فقط) الجمل تكون ورا بعضها البعض
- ممنوع كتابة أرقام 1, 2, 3, 4
- نستخدم أدوات الربط:
  1. نستخدم أدوات الربط ف داخل الفقرة
  2. لا نستطيع استخدام also مع أول جملة

أدوات الربط

كلمات تساعدنا على إيجاد الإجابة

First,	أولاً	شرح يتطلب خطوات	Firstly,	في المقام الأول
Second,	ثانيا	Next, then	Also,	أيضا
Third,	ثالثا	After that	In addition,	بالإضافة
Finally,	أخيرا		Moreover,	علاوة على ذلك
			Furthermore,	أكثر من ذلك

بالإضافة beside (s) – آخرين other – آخر Another – إحدى One (of)

أخيراً lastly, – بالإضافة additionally – أخيراً ultimately, – أولًا Intially,

قطعة الاستيعاب Reading comprehension

- مع أسئلة الاختياري: نقرأ الأسئلة ثم نبحث عن الإجابة.
- نقرأ الإجابة (الاختيارات) 3 مرات قبل الإجابة.
- عنوانthe best title
- ضد الكلمة opposite / معنى كلمة means
- refers to يعود علي
- true صحيح – Not true غير صحيحة
- false خطأ – true except صحيحة ما عدا
- writer's purpose هدف الكاتب / غرض الكاتب

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AUTHOR' PURPOSE غرض الكاتب / هدف الكاتب SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following passage then do as required:

Did you know that some people don't do their reading assignments? It's shocking, but it's true. Some students don't even read short texts that they are assigned in class. Whatever the reason, it has to stop today. Here's why. Reading is good for your state of mind. It has a calming effect. It can lower your stress levels and help you relax. Reading stimulates your mind. It is like a workout for your brain. When people get old, their muscles begin to deteriorate. They get weaker and their strength leaves them. Exercise can prevent this loss. The same thing happens to people's brains when they get older. Brain power and speed decline with age. Reading strengthens your brain and prevents these declines.

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

Why is reading important?

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