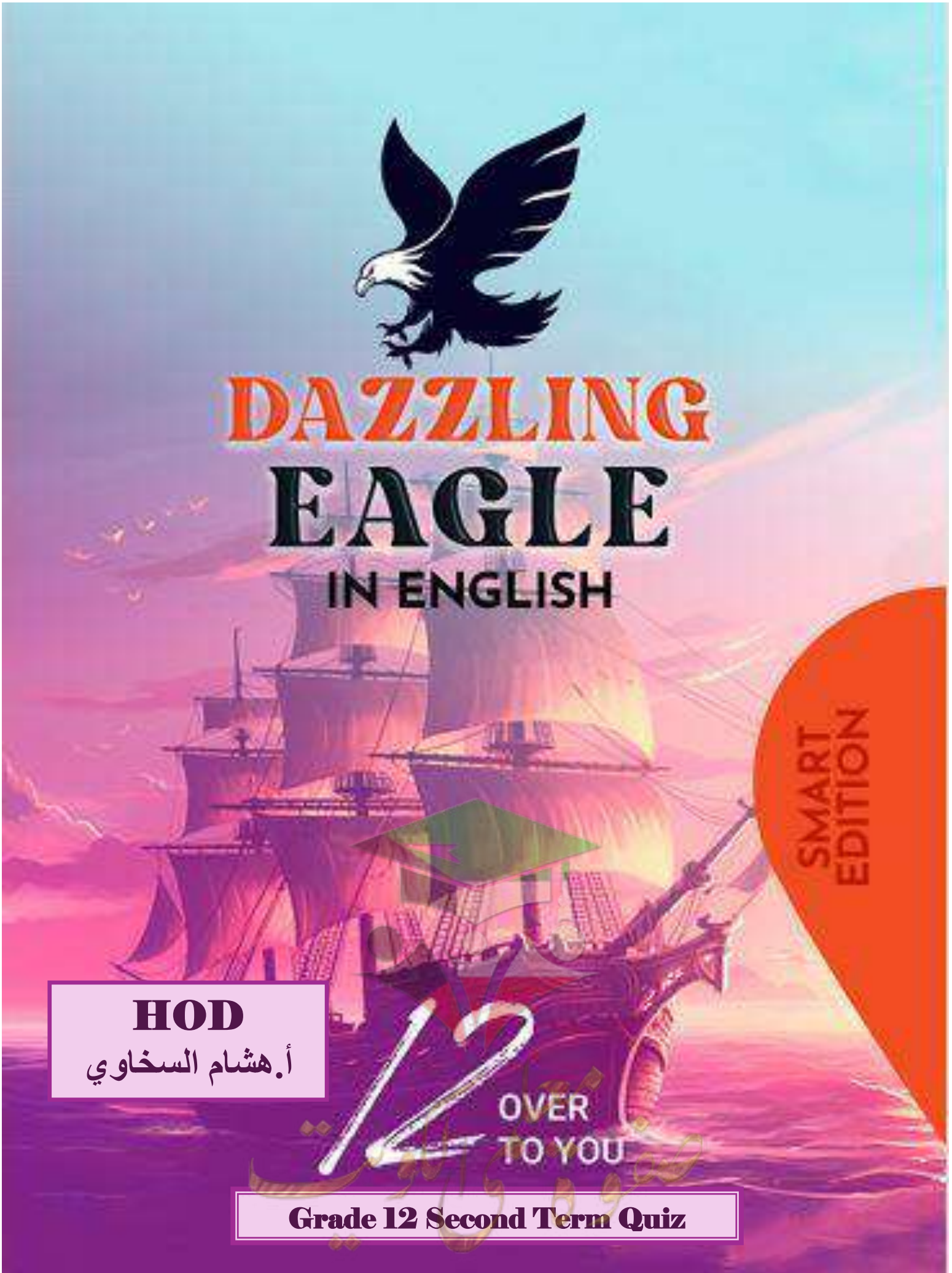


HOD
أ.هشام السخاوي

Grade 12 Second Term Quiz

Unit 7

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
cardiovascular (adj.)	يتعلق القلب والأوعية الدموية	blizzard (n.)	عاصفة ثلجية
centenarian (n.)	معمر - مئوي	conceal (v.)	يخفي
commentary (n.)	تعليق	dispute (n.)	نزاع
cycle (v.)	يقود دراجة	do away with (ph. v.)	يتخلص من
elderly (adj.)	كبار السن	do up (ph. v.)	يربط – يثبت
expectation (n.)	توقع	do without (ph. v.)	يستغني عن
geriatric (adj.)	المسنين	excuse (n.)	عذر
honour (v.)	يحترم - يشرف – يكرم	frequently (adv.)	من وقت لآخر
integral (adj.)	مكمل –متمم – أساسي	In spite of (Prep)	بالرغم من
onerous (adj.)	شاق – مرهق	make up (ph. v.)	يختلق قصة
supple (adj.)	لين – مرن	make up for (ph.)	يعوض
vigorous (adj.)	نشيط – حيوي	vicinity (n.)	قرب \ جوار
chronic (adj.)	مزمن	admiration (n.)	اعجاب
deprived of (phr. v.)	محروم من	affection (n.)	محبة- عاطفة
drowsy (adj.)	نعسان	ailment (n.)	مرض\ وعكة صحية
genetic make-up (n.)	التركيبة الجينية	bestow (v.)	يهدي – يعطي
restful (adj.)	مريح – آمن	deserve (v.)	يستحق
shallow (adj.)	غير عميق \ سطحي	due (adj.)	متوقع – واجب الأداء
life expectancy (exp.)	العمر المتوقع	fatal (adj.)	قاتل \ مميت
		reverence (n.)	تبجيل- احترام

Unit 8

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
almond (n .)	لوز	astounded (adj)	مذهول
depopulation (n .)	إخلاء من السكان	bump into (V)	يلتقي بشخص مصادفة
deserted (adj.)	مهجور	densely (adv)	علي نحو كثيف \ مزدحم
export (n .)	تصدير	disturbance (N)	إزعاج – اضطراب
graduated (adj.)	متدرج	embarrassed (adj)	خجول ومرتبك

infrastructure (n .)	بنية تحتية	far and wide (idiom)	من كل مكان
Overcrowding (n .)	تكدس سكاني	glamour (N)	فتنة وسحر
public services (n .)	خدمات عامة	hub (N)	محور –مركز
reverse (v.)	يعكس الاتجاه	hustle and bustle	زحام وضجيج (idiom)
rural (adj.)	ريفي	metropolis (N)	عاصمة – مدينة
socioeconomic (adj.)	اجتماعي اقتصادي	narrate (V)	يحكي \ يسرد قصة
unemployment (n .)	البطالة	Odds and ends	بقايا – نثريات (idiom)
vacant (adj.)	خالي – شاغر	Pluck up the courage (idiom)	يتشجع/ يستجمع شجاعته
vice versa (adv)	العكس بالعكس	tranquil (adj.)	هادئ – مطمئن
make it your own (expression)	يضع بصمته علي الشيء	advantageous (adj.)	مفيد ومريح
palatial (adj.)	ضخم وفخم(كالقصر)	leafy (adj.)	محاط بالأشجار
residents' parking N.	موقف للمقيمين	picturesque (adj.)	فاتن ورائع

Unit 9

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
competent (Adj.)	كُفؤ – مؤهَل	call the shots (exp)	يتخذ قرارات
cookery (N)	فن الطبخ	immobile (adj)	غير متحرك
custom- made (Adj.)	مصنوع بناء علي طلب الزبون	neck and neck (exp)	متعادلان
fix (V)	يصلح	put to (ph.v)	يختبر / يسأل
mail order (N)	طلبيه شراء بالبريد	snooker (N)	لعبة السنوكر
mass-produced (Adj.)	منتج بكميات كبيرة	substandard (adj)	دون المستوي
unique (Adj.)	فريد من نوعه	toe the line (exp)	يخضع للنظام
unusual (Adj.)	غير عادي – نادر	ungentlemanly (adv)	من غير اللباقة
workshop (N.)	ورشة عمل	below Par (exp)	دون المستوي
appoint (v.)	يعين/يوظف	master's degree(n.)	درجة الماجستير
bill (n.)	مشروع قانون	minister (n.)	وزير
biography (n.)	السيرة الذاتية لحياة شخص	parliament (n.)	البرلمان
customarily (adv.)	على نحو معتاد	portfolio (n.)	مهام الوزارة (حقيبه وزارية)
degree (n.)	شهادة علمية	resign (n.)	يستقيل
doctorate (n.)	شهادة الدكتوراة	whereas (conj.)	بينما

Unit 10

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Ascend (v.)	يصعد / يتسلق	afflicted (adj.)	مبتلى \ منكوب
Attempt (n.)	محاولة	alight (v.)	ملتهب \ مشتعل
Dizzying (adj.)	مسبب للدوار	arson (n.)	إحراق الممتلكات عمداً
Elite (n.)	نخبة/صفوة	austere (adj.)	متقشف
Exhaustion (n.)	إعياء / تعب شديد	come across (ph. v.)	يقابل بالصدفة
Extreme (adj.)	شديد \ قارس	come away with (ph.v.)	يخرج بنتيجة / يفوز بـ
Frost bite (n.)	تجمد الأطراف	come down (ph. v.)	يقل \ يهبط (السعر)
Highlight (v.)	يلقي الضوء على	come over (ph. v.)	يزور
Perilous (adj.)	محفوف بالمخاطر	come round (ph. v.)	يفيق من إغماء
Reconstruction (n.)	ترميم-إعادة إعمار	come up (ph. v.)	يظهر \ 'يذكر
Scale (v.)	يتسلق	exhilarated (adj.)	مبتهج \ مسرور
Summit (n.)	ذروة/قمة	fatigued (adj.)	متعب
unconscious (adj.)	فاقد الوعي	traverse (v.)	يجتاز \ يقطع مسافة
assist (v.)	يساعد \ يعين	visible (adj.)	مرئي
binoculars (n.)	منظار	entail (v.)	يستدعي/ يستلزم
cope with (v.)	يتحمل مشقة /يتكيف مع	feat (n.)	عمل بطولي
crave (adj.)	يتوق \ يرغب بشدة	grueling (adj.)	مرهق/منهك
engulf (v.)	يغمر/ينغمس في	mountaineer (n.)	متسلق الجبال
		strong-willed (adj.)	قوي الإرادة

Unit 11

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
abhorrent Adj.	بغيض \ كريه	economical Adj.	اقتصادي
awe-inspiring Adj.	ملهم	monitor V.	يراقب
Concept N	فكرة/مبدأ \ مفهوم	revolutionise V.	يحدث ثورة في
detriment N	أذى/ضرر	Specifically Adv.	بشكل محدد
execute V	ينجز \ ينفذ	Trainers N.	حذاء رياضي
frontier N	حد (أقصى ما إنتهى إليه العلم)	dual Adj.	ثنائي
intrepid Adj.	جرئ / باسل \ شجاع	emission N.	إشعاع
mission N	بعثة / رحلة استكشافيه	GPS N.	نظام الملاحة الدولي
orbit V	يدور في مدار	spin-offs N.	نتيجة فرعية / مخترعات

			مأخوذة من الفضاء
revere V	يوقر / يبجل	take for granted	من المسلم بها (Exp.)
revolve around V	يدور حول	Sentient Adj. /N	مرهف / حساس
abnormal Adj.	غير عادي / غير طبيعي	Universe N.	الكون
alert V.	ينبه / يحذر	data N.	معلومات
astronomical (adj.)	فلكي	opportunity (n.)	فرصة
conducive (adj.)	باعث على/ محفز/ مناسب	roughly (adv.)	بطريقة عنيفة أو غير مهذبة
exceptionally (adv.)	بشكل استثنائي	Solar System (n.)	النظام الشمسي
habitation (n.)	سكن / اقامه	Superb (adj.)	فائق / متميز/ رائع
natural satellites (n.)	أقمار غير إصطناعية	wane (v.)	يتضاءل / يضمحل
on board (n.)	على متن طائرة \ سفينة....إلخ	durable (adj.)	متحمل / متين
durable Adj.	متحمل / متين		

Unit 12

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
virtuoso (N)	ذواق للفن والموسيقي	accusation (N)	اتهام
abstract (adj.)	مجرد	agonise (V)	يقلق قلق شديد
arbitrarily (adv.)	بشكل عشوائي	extravagantly (Adv.)	ببذخ/ بإسراف
audience (N)	جمهور	high-living (N)	حياة مرفهة/ناعمة
BSc (abbrev.)	بكالوريوس في العلوم	jockey (N)	فارس السباقات
digit (N)	رقم	repudiate (V)	ينكر / يرفض
genius (N)	ذكاء- مهارة	season (N)	موسم/فصل
MSc (abbrev.)	ماجستير في العلوم	accolade (N)	تكريم / جائزة
Outstanding (adj.)	بارز – ممتاز	aligned (adj.)	متناسق- مصطف
PhD (abbrev.)	شهادة الدكتوراه	bladder (N)	المثانة
Precocious (adj.)	ناضج بشكل مبكر	eternity (N)	خلود – أبدية
prodigy (N)	شخص معجزه	genetics (N)	علم الوراثة
randomly (adv.)	بشكل عشوائي	gifted (Adj.)	موهوب
talents (N)	مواهب	molecular (Adj.)	ذري- جزيئي
tour (v.)	يتجول	non-invasive (Adj.)	بلا تدخل (جراحي)
nomination (N)	ترشيح	recipient (N)	مستقبل – متلقي
researcher (N)	باحث		

Argumentative & Expository Writing Topics

WB – p.53 Longevity

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), stating the aspects of living a healthy long life and the effects of healthy lifestyle on people.

Outline

Introduction:

Hook : "A long life may not be good enough, but a good life is long enough."

Thesis: In my essay, I am going to write about the aspects of living a healthy long life and the effects of healthy lifestyle on people.

Body 1: How to be active mentally:

- thinking positively
- reading books
- taxing the brain by (solving puzzles – brainy games – brainteasers)

Body 2: How to be active physically:

- doing exercises
- walking for long distances (running – cycling)
- stretching exercises

Conclusion: I believe that people must keep active both mentally and physically especially the elders to live longer and enjoy life.

The Topic

"A long life may not be good enough, but a good life is long enough." Being active both mentally and physically is beyond the secret of a long life. In my essay, I am going to write about the aspects of living a healthy long life and the effects of healthy lifestyle on people.

There are many ways of being active mentally. **Firstly**, thinking positively can improve our minds. **Secondly**, reading, recent research found that people who spend their time reading books are mentally stable. In addition, to keep active mentally you must communicate with others. **Moreover**, taxing the brain is beneficial. We can tax our brains by solving puzzles, solving brainy games and brainteasers.

Keeping fit physically is the key to live longer. **Likewise**, exercising regularly is the best method to be physically active. **For instance**, walking one hour a day and stretching in the morning help us be active and fit. Also, cycling, swimming, and stretching add to our physical fitness and let us enjoy life and live longer.

In conclusion, I believe that people must keep active both mentally and physically especially elderly people. Nowadays people have better medical care, better food supply and better hygiene that's why life expectancy has increased recently.

(Unit 7) SB – p.61 Respecting the elders

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), about the ways and reasons of showing gratitude and respect to the elderly.

Outline

Introduction:

Hook: **"Respect the old when you're young. Help the weak when you are strong. One day in life, you will be old and weak."**

Thesis: **In my essay, I am going to write about the ways and reasons of showing gratitude and respect to the elderly.**



Body 1 : Why we should respect them.

- To receive respect when we are old.
- To do what Islam orders us to
- To repay them

Body 2 : How we can show respect to the elderly.

- Standing up when they enter a room.
- Obeying them
- Helping them do simple tasks.
- Listening to their advice

Conclusion: **Respecting the elderly matters, if we do not respect them, it is a dangerous matter.**

The topic

Respect the old when you are young. Help the weak when you are strong. One day in life, you will be old and weak." In my essay, I am going to write about the ways and reasons of showing gratitude and respect to the elderly.

We owe a lot to the elderly who spent their lives caring for us. Respecting the elderly is not a choice, it is a must. They deserve our respect for all the good deeds they have done for us. **In addition**, there are many Souras in the Holy Quran that command us to respect them. **Moreover**, one day when we get old, we need to receive the same respect.

We need to repay them. I am sure that whatever we do, we will not be able to repay them, but at least we should try to show them our gratitude. Our duty is to be very close to them to show our love and reverence. It is very important to help the elderly with some simple tasks. Showing some simple ways like holding doors open or standing up when they enter a room are good ways to show respect. It is great to listen to their words and speak to them kindly and friendly.

All in all, it is now clear that respecting the elderly matters, if we do not respect them, it is a dangerous matter. Respect is the key factor to healthy relations.

SB U 7 L 3 Sleep

Outline

Introduction:

Hook: Sleep is essential not only for our bodies to work well but also for minds to work properly.

Thesis: In my essay, I am going to write about the benefits of having enough sleep and sleep deprivation problems.

Body 1: The benefits of having enough sleep.

- retaining new information in our memories
- concentrating at work
- having sharper and quicker thinking

Body 2: Lack of sleep problems.

- not concentrating at work
- affecting the immune system badly
- gaining weight
- having memory problems

Conclusion: Sleep can save your life.



The Topic

Sleep is essential not only for our bodies to work well but also for minds to work properly. In my essay, I am going to write about the benefits of having enough sleep and sleep deprivation problems.

Sleep helps us retain information in our memories**. In addition,** it helps us concentrate at school or at work. It is important to have quicker and sharper thinking. Also, sleep refreshes our bodies and lets our bodies function well. Sleep strengthens the immune system. **Moreover**, having the right amount of sleep keeps us healthy and avoid gaining weight.

On the other hand, lack of sleep causes many problems. The first signs you may be aware of when getting less than 6 hours of sleep are; you feel tired, forgetful, irritable, and just not on the top of your game. **Likewise**, lack of sleep does increase your chances of obesity.

To sum up, we need to change our sleep habits to enjoy life and live longer. **To put it simply,** sleep can save your life. Without it, or the continuous lack of, you might be flirting with death.

DAZZLING EAGLE
صفوة معلمي الكويت

Geriatric Homes For & against U 7 L. 7 & 8

Outline

Introduction:

Hook: "Respect the old when you're young. Help the weak when you are strong. One day in life, you will be old and weak."

Thesis: In my essay, I am going to write about the different views concerning elderly people whether to send them to geriatric homes or to live with them.

Body 1 : Those who are for sending elderly people to geriatric homes

- Getting intensive care
- Doing different activities
- Enjoying social life
- Gathering like-minded people together

Body 1 : Those who are against sending elderly people to geriatric homes:

- Islamic values
- Extended families
- Repaying gratitude to the elderly.
- A source of wisdom

Conclusion: I am personally against sending the elders to geriatric homes.



The topic

Respect the old when you are young. Help the weak when you are strong. One day in life, you will be old and weak." In my essay, I am going to write about the different views concerning elderly people whether to send them to geriatric homes or to live with them.

Those who are for sending the elderly people to geriatric homes state that they will receive much more intensive care. **Moreover**, they will enjoy social life. **In addition**, they will practice many activities. Also, they will gather with like- minded people of the same age and interests.

On the other hand, those who are against sending the elderly people to geriatric homes find it a shame to send them there. Islam commands us to respect the elderly people, look after them and live with them. **Likewise**, they like to live in extended families. They believe that elderly people are the source of wisdom and the wings of peace inside the family.

I am personally against sending elderly people to geriatric homes. They deserve our respect and care. One day when we get old, we need to receive the same respect. Finally, Respecting the elderly matters, if we do not respect them, it is a dangerous matter. Nothing is better than feeling the warmth of living with them. Paradise is under their feet.

(Unit 8) SB – p.67 The City and the Countryside.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), to highlight the pros and cons of living in the city and the countryside.

Outline

Introduction:

Hook: There are many differences between life in the countryside and the city where each place has its own flaws, features and special beauty.

Thesis: In this essay, I am going to write about city life Versus country life.

Body 1: The advantages and disadvantages of living in the city.

Pros	Cons
• Enjoying modern life	• Pollution and Noise
• Getting proper education	•Unfriendly people
• Getting good jobs	• High crime rate

Body 2: The advantages and disadvantages of living in the countryside.

Pros	Cons
• Fresh air	•No modern jobs
• Safe life	•No modern life
• Friendly people	• No good education

Conclusion: I am personally for living in the city to enjoy modern life.



The topic

Living in the countryside is different from living in the city. In this essay, I am going to write about city life Versus country life.

There are many advantages of living in a city. People can enjoy modern shops, schools and universities. Living in a city can make chances of getting a proper education. It is also easier to find chances of getting a good job and of course a good salary**. In addition**, people can enjoy the best entertainment. **On the other hand**, living in the city is noisy. The streets are crowded and polluted. **Furthermore**, the crime rate is high.

Living in the countryside has a lot of advantages, but also many disadvantages. As for the advantages, the country is less polluted and the traffic isn't so heavy. In the rural area the crime rate is much lower. You will enjoy the feeling of peace. **However**, there are also some cons. Living in the country is slower. People in the country don't earn so much money. **Moreover**, there aren't such interesting things to do during free time. The unemployment rate is also much higher than in the city.

All in all, living in the city or the village depends on a person's liking and needs. The person should think carefully before taking his decision. **I am personally for living in the city to enjoy modern life.**

(Unit 8) S.B – p.67 The Village life

Outline

Introduction:

Hook: What was stolen by the city, nature restores.

Thesis: In my essay, I am going to write about village life, its advantages and how we can improve the village life to attract people to settle there.

Body 1 : The advantages of living in the village.

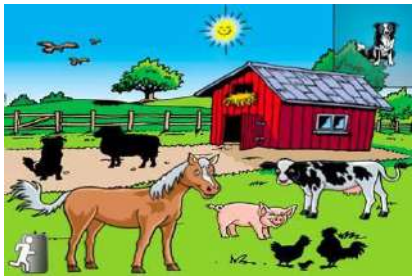
- calm, peaceful, less stressful
- less crowded, less noisy
- enjoying the beauty of nature

Body 2 : How can we improve the village life to attract people to settle there?

- a good plan
- repairing the infrastructure
- investing money and offering jobs

Conclusion: I am for living in the village to enjoy nature.

The topic



What was stolen by the city, nature restores. In my essay, I am going to write about village life, its advantages and how we can improve the village life to attract people to settle there.

Villages are suitable places to live in for many people. It is true that village life offers many advantages that appeal to great numbers of people. Life in Villages has many advantages. Life in the village is calm, peaceful and not stressful. People can enjoy the fresh air which is healthy and unpolluted. **Moreover**, villages are less crowded and less noisy.

The question is how can we make villages attractive places for people to settle in? The answer is so easy. **Simply**, the government should put a good plan to improve the educational system in villages. **In addition**, they can repair the infrastructure. Extra public services must be implemented in villages. **Moreover**, businessmen should invest money there to offer the young with jobs.

To sum up, we should work together hand in hand to save our villages, our paradise on earth, and to restore natural life in villages. We can build modern schools, universities, malls and improve the public services.

(Unit 8) S.B – p.67 The City life

Some people are for living in the city while many others are against living there and they have their own reasons.

Outline

Introduction:

Hook : City life is millions of people being lonesome together.

Thesis: : In this essay, I am going to write about the different views concerning life in the city.

Body 1 : The arguments for

- better life and better jobs
- better education
- better public services

Body 2 : The arguments against

- stress, noise and pollution
- traffic jam
- health problems
- high crime rate

Conclusion: As I see it, life in the city is much better to enjoy modern life.



The topic

City life is millions of people being lonesome together. In this essay, I am going to write about the different views concerning life in the city.

There are many advantages of living in a city. There are better choices because there are modern shops, schools and universities. Living in a city can make chances of getting a proper education because we can go to better schools, colleges or universities. It is also easier to find chances of getting a good job and of course a good salary. In addition, people can enjoy the best entertainment.

On the other hand, living in the city is noisy. The streets are crowded and polluted. **Moreover**, the crime rate is high. It is also not easy to deal with people as most of them are not friendly. Life in the city is very stressful. **Besides**, the crime rate is high in the city.

All in all, living in the city or the village depends on a person's liking and needs. He can choose to live where he can meet both. **As I see it**, life in the city is much better to enjoy modern life and better public services.

Unit 9 Life now and in the past

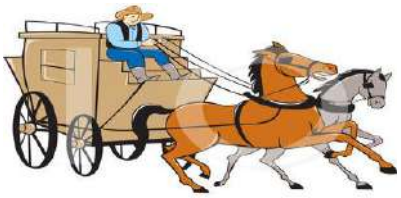
Outline

Introduction:

Hook: Do you think that we are happier and luckier than our forefathers?
Thesis: In my essay, I am going to discuss the different views concerning life in the past and now and express my own opinion about it.

Body 1: Life in the past

- simple and quiet
- sociable and friendly people
- simple and enjoyable games



Body 2: Life nowadays

- Better and easier life
- modern tools
- travel around the world



Conclusion: I appreciate the world we are living in now, but we should stick to our past.

The topic

Do you think that we are happier and luckier than our forefathers? Sure, there are some differences between life in the past and our life nowadays. Some people think that life in the past was better than our life nowadays. **On the other hand,** others believe that our life now is much better. Let's discuss their views.

Life in the past was much better as it was very simple and quiet. Another reason, people were more sociable and friendly as they used to visit each other and keep in touch. **Moreover**, they used to play simple games involving groups and simple items from their daily life such as stones, rocks, shells....etc. Their houses were very spacious. **Due to the previous reasons**, they think that people in the past were happier.

On the other hand, life nowadays is better, easier, and more comfortable. Thanks to new technology, we can do any task easily with modern tools. We live in modern houses inside modern cities. We can buy and sell things online easily. **In addition**, we can spend our free time in many ways such as reading e-books, playing computer games, enjoying home theatre systems and watching modern films. **Furthermore**, we can travel around the world faster than before.

Finally, life is always changing. This is the nature of life. We all appreciate the world we are living in now, but we should stick to our past. Those who have no past have no present or future.

Unit 9 Leisure activities Now and Then

Outline

Introduction:

Hook: Why do we always think that the past is better than the present?

Thesis: In my essay, I am going to state people's different views about leisure activities in the past compared to passing free time nowadays.

Body 1: Passing free time nowadays

- Watching movies
- Playing video games
- Having fun modern malls



Body 2 : Passing free time in the past

- Telling stories
- Playing simple games
- Reading books

Conclusion: I personally like to live nowadays to enjoy a modern lifestyle.

The topic

Why do we always think that the past is better than the present? In my essay, I am going to state people's different views about leisure activities in the past compared to passing free time nowadays.

Those who state that passing free time now is better have their own reasons. Entertainment as we know has been renewed into a much better experience with movies and video games. People now can go to modern shopping malls where they can spend their entire day doing different activities. **For example,** they can shop, play modern games, have coffee, have food and go to the cinema inside malls.

On the other hand, others believe that passing free time in the past was much better. They used to play very simple and enjoyable games. They used to do active events and physical activities. They used to play social games within groups. They used to go horse riding, swimming, read books and visit their relatives.

In conclusion, we are significantly fortunate to have been born in a time where everything is so modern. I personally like to live nowadays to enjoy modern lifestyle.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

The role of women

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), persuading your brother to agree that women can achieve great success in her life, despite of the society limits.

Outline

Introduction:

Hook: **Women play a vital role in human progress.**

Thesis: **In my essay, I am going to persuade my brother to agree that women can achieve great success in her life, despite of the society limits.**



Body 1: The role of women in the Islamic societies:

- equal to men
- a school for her kids
- creating great men

Body 2 : The role of women in the modern world:

• educated women create a modern society
• serving as doctors, teachers, engineers, ministers, and head of states.
• Achieving success in all life fields

Conclusion: **More education among the women means the more progress of the society.**

The Topic

Women play a very vital role in human progress and have a significant place in the society. In my essay, I am going to persuade my brother to agree that women can achieve great success in her life, despite of the society limits.

Women can share all the responsibilities of life. Man and woman have been rightly compared to the wheels of the same carriage. **In other words**, two faces to the same coin. Islam has given an equal position to women in the society. Islam realized the importance of women and granted them a very noble position equal to men. She is the school for her kids. She not he can create great men.

The first school of a child is the lap of his mother. It is quite true that great men had great mothers. Napoleon said: “Give me good mothers and I will give you a good nation.” The progress of nation depends upon the way the mothers bring up their children. If the mothers are educated, the whole society will progress. **In modern age**, women are going very well in all life fields. They are serving as teachers, doctors, Engineers, Ministers and even head of the states.

Finally, more education among the women means more progress of the society. Our progress depends on how mothers bring up their kids.

(Unit 10) SB – p.83 Extreme Sports

Some people are for practicing extreme sports while many others are against Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), showing both views and state your own.

Outline

Introduction:

Hook: An extreme sport is a very dangerous and exciting sport like skydiving and climbing mountains.

Thesis: In this essay, I am going to write about the different views concerning extreme sports.



Body 1: The arguments for extreme sports

- gaining money
- gaining some skills
- being famous
- being superhero

Body 2: The arguments against extreme sports

- costing a fortune
- facing many dangers
- Injury and health problems

Conclusion: I am personally against extreme sports because they are dangerous and might cost a life.

The Topic

An extreme sport is a very dangerous and exciting sport like sky diving, mountain climbing and surfing. In this essay, I am going to write about the different views concerning extreme sports.

Those who are for state that an extreme sport helps a person to be strong , to live a healthy lifestyle and keep shape. **In addition**, extreme sport exercise teaches us to work as a team. **Moreover**, sports people who practice these sports become famous and gain money. They learn many skills like patience, strong will and how to save someone's life. They become very famous and people look at them as superheroes.

However, an extreme sport is very dangerous and might cost a life. **In fact**, it is very dangerous. **Additionally**, extreme sports require a lot of money to travel around the world. Extreme sports require a lot of time to train life. Mountain climbers face many dangers such as extreme cold, frost bite, serious injuries, sickness, lack of food, water and oxygen. It is a well-known fact that many athletes lost their life while trying to set records.

All in all, fans of extreme sports are becoming more and more every year despite its dangers. I am personally against extreme sports because they are dangerous and might cost a life.

Unit 11 Space Exploration

Whereas 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 in not less than 14 sentences (160 words), presenting arguments for and against space exploration and stating your own position.

Introduction:

Hook: The future of humans, and the future of Earth, depends on space exploration.

Thesis: In my essay, I am going to write about the arguments for and against space exploration.

Body 1 : The arguments for space exploration:

- Many benefits
- Aircraft technology
- Wireless technology

Body 2: The arguments against space exploration:

- Facing many dangers
- Facing health problems
- Expensive and dangerous

Conclusion: Personally, I am for space exploration.

The future of humans, and the future of Earth, depends on space exploration. In my essay, I am going to write about the arguments for and against space exploration.

On the one hand, there are a lot of examples of the effect of space technology on human lives on the Earth. The first example is the Aircraft Technology. Space Technology has made aircraft lighter, faster, and more economical. The plane engines have become quieter and have lowered fuel consumption and emissions. The second example is Wireless technology. There are a lot of benefits we could get from space technology such as Satellite Television, Weather forecasting, GPS, Mobile phones, Air-conditioning units, sunglasses, trainers, etc. All these inventions are called **"spin- offs."**

On the other hand, the astronaut faces many risks in his work field. The shortage of air is the first problem. Another difficulty he might face is health problems such as thin bones. An unexpected fault in the shuttle or explosion might cause a tragic end. **Moreover**, space travel is extremely expensive, requires huge amounts of energy and is very dangerous.

To sum up, without all these inventions, mankind would shift one or two centuries back. Space exploration move us forward. Personally, I am for space exploration.

(Unit 12) SB – p.95 Child Prodigy

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.

The Outline

Introduction:

Hook: A child prodigy is a child who is talented at a very young age.

Thesis: In this essay, I am going to write about the pros and cons of being a child prodigy.

Body 1: The pros of being a child prodigy:

- Learning faster than other kids.
- Outmatching adults
- Doing many great things



Body 2: The cons of being a child prodigy:

- Being misunderstood
- Not enjoying their childhood
- Being ignored

Conclusion: Being talented is a gift. I am for supporting them.

The Topic

A child prodigy is a child who is talented at a very young age. A child prodigy is a child, usually of 12 or younger. In this essay, I am going to write about the pros and cons of being a child prodigy.

The question is why are prodigies important? The answer is so easy. Simply, they have been known as “miracles” from God. A child prodigy generally learns faster than other kids, reaches a higher standard of achievement much more quickly, and can outmatch an adult in their chosen discipline, while still a child. He shows an adult level of ability, in an adult area, such as science, art, music, chess, and math, gaining a Master’s degree and PhD at an early age, playing difficult memory games, writing books, and so on.

On the other hand, there are some disadvantages. Some educational systems are inflexible and refuse to accommodate them. Teachers fail to understand them. Other kids can ignore them. The media can misunderstand them, too. There are many problems, **therefore**, which can befall a child prodigy and frustrate his natural ability. **Furthermore**, they don’t enjoy their childhood.

All in all, being talented is a gift. With commitment, strong will, patience and some support, this talent can flourish into a great thing. I am for supporting child prodigy.

Set Book Unit 7 Long lives.

1- In your view, what is the secret of a long life?

Being active physically and mentally are beyond the secret of a long life. Also, having a good social life and thinking positively let us live longer and enjoy life.

2- Keeping active physically for a long time has its long- and short-term benefits. How?

It keeps our muscles supple. It improves our fitness. It reduces the risk of dying early. We become fit, look better, feel better and avoid health problems.

3- In your opinion, why is being active mentally important for a long life?

Being mentally active helps us have a sharper and quicker thinking. It also improves our memory. We will be able to solve our problems and think positively.

4- Why do you think it is rare to find geriatric homes (old people's homes) in Kuwait or in the Arab world?

It is rare because Islam teaches us to respect our parents, look after them and live with them.

5- How much sleep we need depends on several factors. Discuss.

The amount of sleep depends on age, daily routine, the quality of sleep and genetic make-up.

6- In your view, why is it essential to get enough sleep? (Why is sleep important?)

It helps the brain retain new information. It helps us have a fresh memory. Sleep helps us concentrate at work or at school.

7- People who don't sleep well face many problems such as:…
(What problems does sleep deprivation cause?)

lack of concentration at school or at work. feeling drowsy during the daytime. Having memory problems and gaining weight.

8- How does the way we sleep affect us? (There are different kinds of sleep. Explain.)

Shallow sleepers, get up feeling tired. Deep sleepers, get up feeling refreshed.

9- How can we show our respect and gratitude to the elderly?
(Mention any two practical ways by which you can show respect to the elderly?)

They must be treated mercifully, kindly and respectfully. We can help them do simple tasks. We should listen to their advice and obey them.

10- Why should we respect and look after the elderly?

We should respect them because one day when we get old, we need to receive the same respect. We must repay them and show them our gratitude.

11- (Why has life expectancy increased in the modern world?
Nowadays, people live longer than they used to. What factors increase our longevity?

People are living longer due to modern medicine, better health care and better food supply.

12- How does sleep help students do better in tests?

They can concentrate in the class, and it helps retain information.

Set Books Unit 8 Town and Country

1- In your opinion, what are the bad consequences of rural depopulation?

The city becomes overcrowded and noisy. The country becomes deserted.

2- What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city?

Pros: People enjoy modern schools, hospitals and universities. People can get better jobs. They enjoy modern means of entertainment.

Cons: Life in the city is polluted, noisy and crowded. People are unfriendly. The crime rate is high.

3- Where would you like to live in the country or the city? Why?

I would like to live in the countryside to enjoy fresh air, nature and peace.

4- City life could be less stressful if ……

The problems of pollution, traffic and noise are solved. The number of crimes is decreased.

5- Who lives now in deserted villages and country areas? Why?

The elderly live there because young people moved to the city. Also, the wealthy go there to enjoy fresh air, calm and peace. They want to escape noise and pollution.

6- How can the governments make villages more attractive places for people to settle in?

They can repair the infrastructure. They can build modern schools, shops and universities.

7- What things should be put into consideration if you want to choose a place to live in?

It is better if it overlooks a green area. I like it in a quiet and calm area.
(the location, the price, transportation and residents' parking)

8. What's meant by "rural depopulation"?

Moving from the city to the countryside to avoid overcrowding, get better jobs and enjoy better lifestyle.

Set Book Unit 9 New ways and old

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

In the past: people used to read, catch fish, go swimming, camping and hunting animals.
Nowadays: people go to the cinema, shop, play video games, billiards and table tennis.

2- People in the past were able to do many things which they can't do now. Discuss.

People used to paint their houses and repair their cars themselves. Women used to cook, wash, care for babies, sew and clean the house themselves.

3- Dr. Massouma Al Mubarak is a walking example to follow. Explain.

Massouma Al Mubarak is a Kuwaiti Diplomatic woman. She is the first female minister. She with other three women was the first to enter the Kuwaiti Parliament.

4- How is a biography different from an autobiography?

Biography is an account of someone's life written by someone else.

Autobiography is an account of someone's life written by oneself.

5- Many people are of the opinion that current leisure time is no longer a problem. What about you?

I think it is not a problem. I can spend my free time doing useful things. I can read books, surf useful sites on the internet and do sports.

6- If you were asked to write a short biography of a person you know or know about, who would you choose to write about? Give reasons of your choice.

I'd choose to write about Dr. Massouma Al Mubarak. She is a Kuwaiti Diplomatic woman. She is the first female minister. She with other three women was the first to enter the Kuwaiti Parliament.

7- A biography includes important details. Explain.

It could include important dates, achievements, personal information and milestones in someone's life.

Set Books Focus On Games of the Past

1- What were the characteristics of the games of the past?
(In what way could the Kuwaiti children use very simple tools to create genuine pleasure in the past?)

They were simple, enjoyable and in groups. They used items from everyday life like rocks, shells and sand. Some of them are Al Khabsah, Dawama and Amber.

2- Why is it so important to keep in touch with one's past?

It is important to keep our culture. Also, to know how people lived in the past. It is said that "Those who have no past have no present or future."

Set Books Unit 10 Pushing the Limits

1. In your view, what qualities would a person need to survive in icy mountains?
Or: What type of personality and skills are important for challenges?

He should be fit, strong and brave. He needs to respect nature, to love teamwork and to be patient. He should be well- trained, well-prepared, and ready to face dangers.

2. A mountain climber may face some difficulties. Suggest some of them.

He faces extreme cold, frost bite, serious injuries, lack of Oxygen, lack of food, water and wild animals.

3. There should be some certain preparations before going on expeditions. Discuss.

People should check their equipment, take food and water, First Kit Aid , the right clothes ,tent, compass and mobile phones. They should inform others where they are going.

4. Do you agree that Zed Al Refai's aims in climbing the seven peaks and the mountains in Pakistan were for noble reasons? Justify your answer.

Yes, He wanted to highlight the importance of protecting the environment in the Gulf region. Also, he wanted to help people in Pakistan after a huge earthquake.

5- What can be learnt from expeditions of challenges?

We can learn the spirit of teamwork, confidence, respecting nature, patience how to survive and how to save a soul.

6- In your opinion, what are the pros and cons of record-breaking attempts?

PROS: Being famous and setting records. Breaking the routine. Gaining money. Challenging themselves and being superheroes.

CONS: It is Costly. They can be seriously injured or killed. It is too adventurous and risky. They can get lost or lose contact.

Set Books Unit 11 The Final frontier

1- Why are scientists desperate to know more about space?
(What is the importance of space exploration?)

They want to understand the world around us. They can provide people with knowledge about space. Also, to provide chances for more scientific advances

2- Being an astronaut is not an easy task because they face a lot of risks in their work fields. Discuss.

They might face shortage of air, health problems, bad weather and shuttle explosions.

3- Are you for or against space exploration? Give reasons.

I am for space exploration. We will understand the world around us. We will get more knowledge about space. Also, to provide chances for more scientific advances.

4- Explain why is The Earth conducive to human's habitation?

It is suitable because of its good weather, gravity, there is water and there are living things.

5- Why has Mars held people's fascination for a long time?

It is the only other planet that people can live on, but it lacks oxygen.

6- How has space technology affected aircraft technology?

The plane becomes lighter. The plane becomes faster. The plane becomes more economical.

7- Why do astronauts wear special space suits?

It keeps them alive. It offers them air and food. It has a cooling system.

8- What activities do astronauts do in their free time in space?

They can take pictures of the earth. They can call their families on earth.
They can practice working outs.

9- There are a lot of benefits we could get from space technology? Mention some.

We got some spin-offs like: Satellite, Weather forecasting, GPS systems, Mobile phones, and Air-conditioning units, trainers and sunglasses.

10- What is the importance of the International Space Station (ISS)?

It’s the place to do experiments and send and receive data from space.

Set Books Unit 12 Geniuses

1- A child prodigy is a person who has an outstanding talent or skill at a very early age. Discuss. (Give example of three precocious children with different talents or skills)

He is a child of 12 or younger. He is talented at computers, memory games, Math, and Music. He can gain the master's degree and PHD at an early age. He outmatches adults while still young.

2- There are some advantages and disadvantages of being a child prodigy. Explain.

Pros: Being famous at an early age, learning faster than other kids and gaining respect from others.
Cons: He doesn't enjoy his childhood. Being ignored and misunderstood by others. He is followed by Media.

3- A child prodigy should be treated as a special case. Do you agree? Why?

Of course not, he should grow up normally. We need to discover his talent, train him, and encourage him.

4- What does it take to create an intelligent inventor? In your opinion, how can the government of a country encourage people to be creative?
(How should child prodigies be treated by their parents and teachers?)

We should discover their talents, encourage them, train them very well and fund their projects.

5- What are the characteristics of gifted children?

They have a strong imagination and a good memory. They are effective problem solvers. They can concentrate and focus well. They are curious, and they learn very quickly.

6- How do geniuses affect their society?

Their inventions and discoveries improve the quality of our lives and help fight poverty and diseases.

7- Why did Maha Al-Maghriby earn the nomination for the new genius awards?

Dr Al-Maghrebi is a gifted scientist and a biologist who has developed a non-invasive technique for detecting bladder cancer which will help to save thousands of lives every year.

8- What can a genius be rewarded for?

A genius can be rewarded for his achievements, his discoveries, his inventions and his services to humanity.

Set Books Focus On Maha Al- Ghunaim

1- What does it take for someone to fulfill his/her dream?

He should work hard, have a strong will, stamina, determination and be realistic.

2- According to Maha Al Ghunaim "Parent's support is essential in helping children to achieve success." Do you agree or disagree? Why?

I agree, parents support their children, discover their talents, encourage them, fund them, train them and push them to succeed.

DAZZLING EAGLE
صفوة معلمي الكويت

Grammar Unit 7

Paired Conjunctions (Both…and \ Either …..or \ Neither …..nor)

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

1. ……..…….gases and oils can be separated by heating.
a. Neither **b. Both** **c. Either** **d. None**

2. …….Heba or Nagla is going to book the tickets.
a. None **b. Either** **c. Neither** **d. Both**

3. ……..…Adel nor Ali wrote the composition.
a. Either **b. None** **c. Both** **d. Neither**

4. Both Rasha and Maha ……..……understood the lesson.
a. has **b. is** **c. have** **d. was**

5. Either Badr or Jassem and Adel ……going to collect the books tomorrow.
a. are **b. is** **c. were** **d. have**

6. Neither Fahd nor Mubarak ……..…the lesson.
a. write **b. writes** **c. are writing** **d. written**

7. ……. me nor my brother likes mushrooms.
a- Both **b- Either** **c- Neither** **d- Not only**

8. I couldn't choose between the two. I liked ……... of them.
a- both **b-either** **c- neither** **d- not only**

9- ……. you return the stolen money, or I will call the police.
a- Both **b- Either** **c- Neither** **d- Not only**

10……. were ill so they stayed at home instead of going to school.
a- Both **b- Either** **c- Neither** **d- So**

11- I couldn't decide between them. I liked them …….
a- neither **b- either** **c- both** **d- so**

12- I called ……. of them and left messages as they didn't answer.
a- so **b- either** **c- neither** **d- both**

Do as shown between brackets:

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.

2. He is not strong. He is not brave, either. [Use: Neither…nor]
a- He is not neither strong nor brave.
b- He is neither strong nor brave.
c- Neither he is strong nor brave.

3. He can't play tennis. He can't play football, either. [Use Neither…nor]
a- He can neither play tennis nor can't play football.
b- He can neither play tennis nor football.
c- He neither can't play tennis nor can't play football.

4. The movie was good. The play was good, too. **[Join using "both....and"]**
a- The movie was both good and the play was good.
b- Both the movie and the play were good.
c- Both the movie and the play was good.

5. I like the food here. I like the service, as well. **[Join using "both....and"]**
a- I like both the food and the service.
b- I like both the food and I like the service.
c- I like both the food and the service I like.

6. He called his manager. He left a message, too. **[Join using "both....and"]**
a- He called both his manager and he left a message.
b- He called both his manager and too left a message.
c- He both called his manager and left a message.

7. The exam wasn't short. It wasn't easy, either. **[Join using "neither...nor"]**
a- The exam was neither short nor easy.
b- The exam was neither short nor was easy.
b- The exam was neither short nor was easy, either.

8. Ali didn't come early. He didn't apologize, either. **[Join using "neither...nor"]**
a- Ali didn't neither come early nor didn't he apologize.
b- Ali neither come early nor apologize, either.
c. Ali neither came early nor apologized.

9. I couldn't find my key. I couldn't find my bag ,either. **[Join using "neither...nor"]**
a- I could neither find my key nor my bag.
b- I couldn't neither find my key nor my bag.
c- I could neither find my key nor find my bag, either.

10. **They can study physics. They can study chemistry.** **[Join using "either...or"]**
a- They can study either physics or they can study chemistry.
b- They can study either physics or chemistry.
c- They can study physics or They study chemistry.

🕮Study the following Phrasal verbs

do away with	يتخلص من	**make up**	يؤلف-يلفق قصة	**make of …**	بفهم / يفكر في
do up	يربط	**do with**	يحتاج	**make up for**	يعوض عن
do without	يستغنى عن				

✍Choose the right option:

1. I think we have to ……. the traditional way of voting in elections
a- **make up for** **b- make up** **c- do away with** **d- do up**

2. Her enthusiasm may ……. her lack of experience.
a- make up for **b- do without** **c- do away with** **d- do up**

3. What you know is totally false. The fact is that the worker ……. the whole story.
a- made up for **b- did without** **c- did away with** **d-made up**

4. He ……. the buttons because they were loose.
a- **did away with** **b- made up** **c - made up for** **d- did up**

5. We can't ……. the help of our Government.
a- do without **b- do up** **c- make up** **d- make up for**

6. The long-range goal must be to ……. nuclear weapons altogether.
a- do away with **b- make up** **c - make up for** **d- do up**

7. Ask for an extra compensation to……. the stress you have been caused.
a- do away with **b- make up** **c - make up for** **d- do up**

8. There is a shortage of sugar. You will have to ……. it in your coffee.
a- do without **b- do away** **c- do with** **d- do up**

9. We don't have money to buy food so we are going to have to do……. the snacks.
a- about **b- away** **c- with** **d- up**

10. You must do ……..……. your seatbelt; it's the law.
a- without **b- away** **c- with** **d- up**

11. If you don't do your shoes ……..……., you'll probably fall over.
a- without **b- up** **c- with** **d- away**

12. We did ……..all the old equipment and invested in some new.
a- without **b- up** **c- in** **d- away with**

Make & Do

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

Study the following:

Do = General word for action		Make = Produce or create
Do ⇨research		Make⇨ suggestion
Do ⇨ shopping		Make ⇨effort
Do ⇨homework		Make ⇨mistake
Do ⇨damage		Make ⇨decision
Do ⇨experiment		Make ⇨a promise
Do ⇨a job		Make ⇨a success
Do ⇨ (somebody) a favor		Make⇨ an arrangement
Do ⇨Best		Make ⇨An appointment
Do⇨ The laundry		Make ⇨A phone call
Do ⇨The dishes		Make ⇨A list
		Make ⇨A bed/ film / movie
		Make ⇨Noise

✍Write either *do* or *make* in its right place:

1- She said she was ……. a research for an article.
a- do **b- doing** **c- make** **d- making**

2- Scientists frequently ……. experiments to test their ideas.
a- do **b- doing** **c- make** **d- making**

3- You will have to …… a special effort to pass the exam.
a- do **b- doing** **c- make** **d- making**

4- Can I ……. a suggestion?
a- do **b- doing** **c- make** **d- making**

5- Why don't we ……. the shopping together?
a- do **b- doing** **c- make** **d- making**

6- If you……. a mistake, you have to……..your homework again.
a- do - make **b- doing - making** **c- make – do** **d- making - doing**

7- She will……. her decision soon.
a- do **b- doing** **c- make** **d- making**

8- I've ……. myself a promise. I 'm going to ……. a success in my new job.
a- do - make **b- doing - making** **c- made – make** **d- making - doing**

9- Last night's blizzard …….. a lot of damage to buildings in our vicinity.
a- makes **b- did** **c- make** **d- making**

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

1- She …… that she had been waiting for the bus when he arrived.
a- says **b- said** **c- saying** **d- say**

2- Mary said she …… chocolate.
a- loved **b- love** **c- loves** **d- loving**

3- She asked us if we ……Angela.
a- meet **b- meets** **c- meeting** **d- had met**

4- He asked us …… Mark had passed all of his exams.
a- if **b- that** **c- not to** **d- to**

5- He warned me ……..tell lies.
a- to **b- not to** **c- so as to** **d- that**

6- The girl said that she ……..to the teacher the previous day.
a. had talked **b. talks** **c. is talking** **d. has talked**

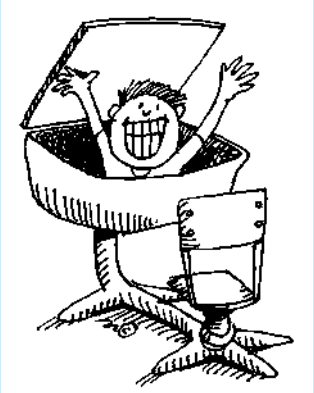
Grammar Reported Speech

1.Pronouns & possessive adjectives



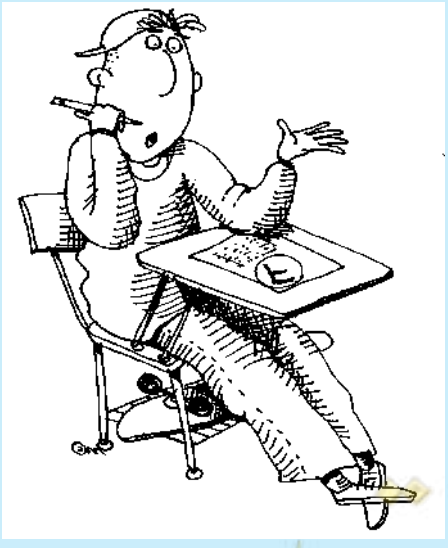
Direct	Indirect
I	he – she
Me	him – her
My	his - her
Myself	himself – herself
We	They
Us	Them
Our	Their
ourselves	themselves

2.The tense of the verb



Direct	Indirect
am – is	was ⟹ had been
Are	were ⟹ had been
have – has	had ⟹ had had
Will	Would
Can	Could
Shall	Should
May	Might
Must	Must - Had to
simple present play- plays	simple past played
simple past played	simple past / past perfect played / had played

3.Time & place references



Direct	Indirect
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Yesterday	The day before (The previous day)
Tomorrow	The day after (The following day)
Today	that day
Tonight	That night
Now	Then
Ago	Before
Last ……..	The previous ……..
next ……..	the following ……..
Thus	So

Reported Speech / Statements (that)

Do as required in brackets:

1- I 'm glad to meet you. **(Reported Speech)**

a- John told me that he was glad to meet me.
b- John told me that he is glad to meet me.
c- John told me that he has been glad to meet me.



2- We lost our way to the park yesterday. **(Reported Speech)**

a- David said that they lose their way to the park the day before.
b- David said that they had lost their way to the park the day before.
c- David said that they losing their way to the park the day after.

3- I'll be here in the café tomorrow. **(Reported Speech)**

a- Sara said that she will be there in the café the day after.
b- Sara said that she would be there in the café the day before.
c- Sara said that she would be there in the café the day after.

4- "We visited many interesting places last week." **(Reported Speech)**

a- My friend said that they have visited many interesting places the week before.
b- My friend said that they had visited many interesting places the week before.
c- My friend said that they would visit many interesting places the week before.

5- . My aunt said, "I am staying here." **(Reported Speech)**

a. My aunt said that she is staying there.
b. My aunt said that she will be staying there.
c. My aunt said that she was staying there.

6- I have been playing football for two hours. **(Reported Speech)**

a- My brother said that he has been playing football for two hours.
b- My brother said that he was playing football for two hours.
c- My brother said that he had been playing football for two hours.

7- I will see you tomorrow. **(Reported Speech)**

a. My friend Nasser told me that he will see me the next day.
b. My friend Nasser told me that he will be seeing me tomorrow.
c. My friend Nasser told me that he would see me the next day.

Wh- questions (Wh.)

1. Where have you been? **(Reported Speech)**

a- The father asked his son where he has been.
b- The father asked his son where he had been.
c- The father asked his son where had he been.

2. Where will you spend this weekend? **(Reported Speech)**

a- I asked my friend where he would spend that weekend.
b- I asked my friend where would he spend that weekend.
c- I asked my friend where he will spend that weekend.

3- What did you do in the meeting yesterday? **(Reported Speech)**

a- The mother asked her daughter what she do in the meeting the day before.

b- The mother asked her daughter what she had done in the meeting the day before.

c- The mother asked her daughter what she has done in the meeting the day before.

4- How far is it from here to Jahra? **(Reported Speech)**

a- He asked the conductor how far is it from there to Jahra.

b- He asked the conductor how far was it from there to Jahra.

c- He asked the conductor how far it was from there to Jahra.

5. "How long have you been living here?" **(Reported Speech)**

a- He asked me how long had I been living here.

b- He asked me how long I had been living there.

c- He asked me how long I have been living here.

Yes/No- questions (if – whether)

1. Can parrots speak? **(Reported Speech)**

a- She wanted to know if parrots could speak.

b- She wanted to know if parrots can speak.

c- She wanted to know if parrots would speak.

2- Do you live in this house? **(Reported Speech)**

a- He asked me if I live in that house.

b- He asked me if I have lived in that house.

c- He asked me if I lived in that house.

3- "Can I borrow your lawn mower?" **(Reported Speech)**

a- He asked me if he can borrow my lawn mower.

b- He asked me if he shall borrow my lawn mower.

c- He asked me if he could borrow my lawn mower.

4- "Do you speak Spanish?" **(Reported Speech)**

a- He asked Mona if she spoke Spanish.

b- He asked Mona if she speaks Spanish.

c- He asked Mona if she speaking Spanish.

Command (to + inf.)

1. Copy these words into your notebooks. **(Reported Speech)**

a- He told us to copy those words into our notebooks.

b- He told us not to copy those words into our notebooks.

c- He told us to copy these words into his notebooks.

2. Study your lessons. **(Reported Speech)**

a- The teacher advised the students not to study their lessons.

b- The teacher advised the students to study their lessons.

c- The teacher advised the students to study his lessons.

3- She said, "Eat your food now!" **(Reported Speech)**

a- She told the boy to eat his food then.

b- She told the boy not to eat his food then.

c- She told the boy to not eat his food then.

4- The policeman said: "Get out of your car!" **(Reported Speech)**

a- The policeman instructed us to not get out of our car.

b- The policeman instructed us to get out of our car.

a- The policeman instructed us not to get out of our car.

5- She said, "You must make the bed before you go to work!" **(Reported Speech)**

a- She told her husband to not make the bed before he went to work.

b- She told her husband not to make the bed before he went to work.

c- She told her husband to make the bed before he went to work.

6. "You must study hard." **(Report the sentence)**

a. My father ordered me not to study hard.

b. My father ordered me to study hard.

c. My father ordered me to not study hard.

7. Turn up the volume. **(Reported Speech)**

a- He asked his father turn up the volume.

b- He asked his father to turn up the volume.

c- He asked his father not to turn up the volume.

8. Watch this film with me. **(Reported Speech)**

a- He asked Hani to watch this film with me.

b- He asked Hani to watch that film with him.

c- He asked Hani to be watch this film with me.

9. "Tidy up your room and go to bed." **(Report the sentence)**

a. My mother told us not to tidy up our room and go to bed.

b. My mother told us to tidy up our room and go to bed.

c. My mother told us tidy up our room and go to bed.

10. Mohamad said "Would you like me to give you a lift to work?" **(Report the sentence)**

a. Mohammed offered give me a lift to work.

b. Mohammed offered to give me a lift to work.

c. Mohammed offered me to give me a lift to work.

11. "You should come early to school." **(Report the sentence)**

a. The teacher advised me to come early to school.

b. The teacher advised me to not come early to school.

c- The teacher advised me not to come early to school.

12- "Will you come to the party tomorrow?" **(Reported Speech)**

a- He offered to come to the party the day after.

b- He offered not to come to the party the day after.

c- He offered to not come to the party the day after.

Prohibition (not to)

1. Don't make any noise. **(Reported Speech)**
a- Our mother warned us to make any noise.
b- Our mother warned us not to make any noise.
c- Our mother warned us not to made any noise.

2- Never swim in this area. **(Reported Speech)**
a- The captain warned me not to swim in that area.
b- The captain warned me not to swam in that area.
c- The captain warned me to swim in that area.

3- The doctor said: "Don't smoke here!" **(Reported Speech)**
a- The doctor told them to smoke there.
b- The doctor told them not to smoke there.
c- The doctor told them not to smoked there.

4- Never come late again. **(Reported Speech)**
a- The teacher warned the students to never come late again.
b- The teacher warned the students to come late again.
c- The teacher warned the students not to come late again.

5- Don't use the others' things without asking them first. **(Reported Speech)**
a- She warned me to don't use the others' things without asking them first.
b- She warned me not to use the others' things without asking them first.
c- She warned me to use the others' things without asking them first.

6. "You mustn't come late." **(Reported Speech)**
a. He asked me not to come late.
b. He asked me to come late.
c. He asked me to not come late.

7. "You should never tell lies." **(Reported Speech)**
a- He advised me to tell lies.
b- He advised me to never tell lies.
c- He advised me not to tell lies.

EAGLE IN ENGLISH
صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 8

Subject–Verb Inversion

✍ Do as required:

1- I was so tired. I went to bed early. **(Begin with So)**

a- So tired was I that I went to bed early.
b- So tired I was that I went to bed early.
c- So was I tired that I went to bed early.

2- Mona is so clever. All universities have offered her a place. **(Begin with So)**

a- So Mona is clever that all universities have offered her a place.
b- So clever Mona is that all universities have offered her a place.
c- So clever is Mona that all universities have offered her a place.

3- The pizza was so hot. I couldn't eat it. **(Begin with So)**

a- So the pizza was so hot that I couldn't eat it.
b- So hot was the pizza that I couldn't eat it.
c- So hot was the pizza so than I couldn't eat it.

4- We had no sooner left the house than it exploded. **(Complete)**

a- No sooner we had left the house than it exploded.
b- No sooner had we left the house than it exploded.
c- No sooner we had left the house then it exploded.

5- They not only robbed you, they smashed everything. **(Begin with Not only)**

a- Not only did they rob you but also, they smashed everything.
b- Not only do they rob you but also they smashed everything.
c- Not only they robbed you but also they smashed everything.

6- We had hardly started when it began to rain **(Inversion)**

a- Hardly we had started when it began to rain.
b- Hardly had we started when it began to rain.
a- Hardly we start when it began to rain.

7- As soon as we had left the house, it exploded. **(Use No sooner)**

a- No sooner had we left the house than it exploded.
b- No sooner we had left the house than it exploded.
c- No sooner had we leave the house than it explodes.

8- I had scarcely left when I ran right into him. **(Begin with Scarcely)**

a- Scarcely I had left when I ran right into him.
b- Scarcely had I left when I ran right into him.
c- Scarcely I had left when I run right into him.

9- I have never been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone. **(Begin with Never)**

a- Never I have been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.
b- Never have I been as annoyed as when I losing my mobile phone.
c- Never have I been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.

10- As soon as I had finished my dinner, the doorbell rang. (Use: No sooner)

a- No sooner I had finished my dinner, the doorbell rang.
b- No sooner had I finished my dinner than the doorbell rang.
c- No sooner had I finished my dinner that the doorbell rang.

11. He valued his fans and really enjoyed meeting them. (Use: not only…but also)

a- Not only did he value his fans but also enjoyed meeting them.
b- Not only had he valued his fans but also enjoy meeting them.
c- Not only does he value his fans but also enjoyed meeting them.

Choose the best option:

1- …… had I left than I heard them laughing.
a- no sooner **b- only when** **c- not only** **d- only now**

2- Little ……understand about the situation.
a- he did **b- do he** **c-did he** **d- he do**

3- Rarely …….appreciate this musician's talent.
a- people do **b- do people** **c- does people** **d- people does**

4- Scarcely had I finished writing …….... the examiner announced the end of the exam.
a- than **b- then** **c- so** **d- when**

5- No sooner had they eaten dinner …….. the ceiling crashed onto the dining table.
a- than **b- then** **c- that** **d- when**

6- Never ……..been to such a fantastic restaurant.
a- had John **b- John been** **c- John be** **d- be John**

7- ……had the mother seen her son than she started crying in delight.
a- scarcely **b- Not only** **c- No sooner** **d- As soon as**

8- We had no sooner left the house ……. it exploded.
a- than **b- then** **c- that** **d- but**

9- Not only ……..they rob you but also they smashed everything.
a- do **b- does** **c- did** **d- doing**

10- ……. well does Mona play the piano that she has won many prizes.
a- So **b- Then** **c- That** **d- But**

11- Seldom does it …… in summer.
a- rains **b- rain** **c- rained** **d- raining**

12- He is…….. rich but also handsome.
a- not only **b- no sooner** **c- only when** **d- hardly**

13- The movie was so interesting …….. I watched it twice.
b- than **b- then** **c- that** **d- but**

Relative Pronouns

Choose the right option:

1. This is the woman ---------- gave me the money.
a) whom **b) who** **c) whose** **d) which**

2. I met the girl ---------- you told me to help.
a) whom **b) who** **c) whose** **d) which**

3. Do you remember the day ----------we first met?
a) when **b) where** **c) which** **d) who**

4. The student----------has been training well won the grand prize.
a) when **b) whose** **c) who** **d) where**

5. The man ---------- invented the first Television system was John Long.
a) when **b) whose** **c) who** **d) which**

6. That is the house ---------- Hassan lives.
a) who **b) when** **c) where** **d) whose**

7. I talked to Fawaz ---------- father is the manager of KOC.
a) whom **b) who** **c) whose** **d) which**

8. I ate all the cake---------- you gave me.
a) whom **b) who** **c) whose** **d) which**

Do as required:

1. This is the school. I used to study there. **(Join Using Where)**
a- This is the school where I used to study.
b- Where this is the school I used to study there.
c-This is the school where I used to study there.

2. This test is for students. His language is not English. (Use a relative pronoun)
a- This test is for students which language is not English.
b- This test is for students whose language is not English.
c- This test is for students whom language is not English.

3. The students lost their bags. They are waiting in the office. (Use a proper relative pronoun)
a- The students lost their bags, who are waiting in the office.
b- The students, who lost their bags, they are waiting in the office.
c- The students, who lost their bags, are waiting in the office.

4. Look at the horses. They are drinking in the river. (Use a proper relative pronoun)
a- Look at the horses who are drinking in the river.
b- Look at the horses that are drinking in the river.
c- Look at the horses whom are drinking in the river.

5.I sent an email to my lawyer. He lives in Kuwait City. (Join using: who)

a) I sent an email to my lawyer who he lives in Kuwait City.
b) I sent an email to my lawyer. He who lives in Kuwait City.
c) I sent an email to my lawyer who lives in Kuwait City.

6. Tom is the best student. He is expected to be one of the top ten. (Join using: who)

a. Tom is the best student who he is expected to be one of the top ten.
b. Tom is the best student who is expected to be one of the top ten.
c. Tom, who is the best student, is expected to be one of the top ten.

7. Fruits contain many types of vitamins. The human body needs these vitamins. (Join using: which)

a. Fruits contain many types of vitamins which the human body needs for its well-being.
b. Fruits contain many types of vitamins which the human body needs these vitamins for its well-being.
c. Fruits contain many types of vitamins, the human body which needs these vitamins for its well-being.

8. We drove past my old university. It is celebrating its 100th anniversary. (Join using which)

a. We drove past my old university which it is celebrating its 100th anniversary.
b. We drove past my which old university, it is celebrating its 100th anniversary.
c. We drove past my old university which is celebrating its 100th anniversary.

Comparative and contrastive connectors.

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

1- In Kuwait, summer is too hot, …… winter is cool.
(a) in comparison with **(b) instead of**
(c) whereas **(d) on the other hand**

2- …… cooking, let's go out for dinner.
(a) Whereas **(b) In comparison with**
(c) On the other hand **(d) Instead of**

3- City life is exciting. ……, life in the countryside is more peaceful.
(a) In comparison with **(b) Instead of**
(c) Whereas **(d) On the other hand**

4- …… Life nowadays, life a century ago was quite hard.
(a) In comparison with **(b) But**
(c) Whereas **(d) Instead of**

5- ……John likes playing tennis, his brother prefers football.
(a) In comparison with **(b) But**
(c) Whereas **(d) Instead of**

6- …… going by bus, let's go by taxi.
(a) Instead of **(b) But**
(c) Whereas **(d) Instead of**

7- The countryside is picturesque, ……..the city is congested and polluted.
(a) in comparison with **(b) despite**
(c) while **(d) Instead of**

8- Hashem is a poor man, ……..his brother is rich.
(a) in comparison with **(b) despite**
(c) whereas **(d) instead of**

9- ……other countries, Kuwait is more interesting and attractive.
(a) In comparison with **(b) But**
(c) Whereas **(d) Instead o**

Unit 9 The Causative

Correct the underlined mistakes:

1. Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old one ……..?
a- repair **b- repaired** **c- repairs** **d- repairing**
2. She had her hair …… at Quick Cuts for only $25.
a- cut **b- cuts** **c- cutting** **d- being cut**
3. We had our house ……. last year.
a- paint **b- painting** **c- paints** **d- painted**
4. I …….. my car washed yesterday.
a- has **b- have** **c- having** **d- had**
5. I had the oil in my car ……by the mechanic.
a- changed **b- change** **c- changes** **d- had changed**
6. We had our own house…..
a- build **b- builds** **c- built** **d- building**
7. People have their cars……
a- serviced **b- service** **c- servicing** **d- services**
8. She had the dress…….
a- make **b- makes** **c- making** **d- made**
9. He is going to……..his own photo taken.
a- has **b- have** **c- having** **d- had**

Do as required:

1. She repairs her computer herself. **(Causative)**
a- She has her computer repaired.
b- She had her computer repaired.
c- She is having her computer repaired.

2. He prepared his lessons. **(Causative)**
a- He had his lessons prepared.
b- He have his lessons prepared.
c- He has his lessons prepared.

3. She will arrange the files. **(Causative)**
a- She will be arranged the files.
b- She will have arranged the files.
c- She will have the files arranged.

4. He has presented the lectures. **(Causative)**
a- He has the lectures presented.
b- He have the lectures presented.
c- He has had the lectures presented.

5. She runs the firm herself. **(Causative)**
a- She had the firm runs.
b- She has the firm run.
c- She has had the firm herself.

Used to

Choose the right option:

1- When I was a child I ..... go swimming in the lake.
a- used to **b- use to** **c- am used to** **d- get used to**

2. In the army I ..... at six every morning.
a- get up **b- getting up** **c- used to get up** **d- used to getting up**

3. I used to .....a school uniform, but now I don't.
a- wears **b- wearing** **c- wore** **d- wear**

4. I .....like western music, but now I do.
a. used to **b. didn't used to** **c. didn't use to** **d. not used to**

5. She used to .....afraid of the dark when she was young.
a. being **b. will be** **c. was** **d. be**

6. My husband .....drive a big car in the past.
a. used to **b. doesn't use to** **c. uses to** **d. is used to**

7. Mom used to ..... herself when she was younger.
a. cooked **b. cooks** **c. cooking** **d. cook**

Do as required in brackets:

1- She used to wear a school uniform. **(Negative)**
a- She don't used to wear a school uniform.
b- She didn't use to wear a school uniform.
c- She doesn't use to wear a school uniform.

2- Students used to <u>studies</u> in large groups. **(Correct the underlined)**
a- Students used to study in large groups.
b- Students used to studying in large groups.
c- Students used to studyied in large groups.

3- No, I didn't use to study in groups. **(Ask a question)**
a- Do you use to study in groups?
b- Can you use to study in groups?
c- Did you use to study in groups?

4- We used to stay in an old hotel. **(Ask a question)**
a- When did you use to stay?
b- Where did you use to stay?
c- Why did you use to stay?

Unit 10

(Past Perfect Simple & Past Perfect Continuous)

Correct the underlined mistakes:

01. Before they came, the (buy) a present. **(Correct the verb)**

a- Before they came, the bought a present.
b- Before they came, the had bought a present.
c- Before they came, the buy a present.

02. He went to New York after he (grow) up. **(Correct the verb)**

a- He went to New York after he grew up.
b- He went to New York after he grow up.
c- He went to New York after he had grown up.

03. We (go) to bed when my father arrived. **(Correct the verb)**

a- We went to bed when my father arrived.
b- We go to bed when my father arrived.
c- We had gone to bed when my father arrived.

04. I returned home because I (forget) my keys there. **(Correct the verb)**

a- I returned home because I forget my keys there.
b- I returned home because I forgotten my keys there.
c- I returned home because I had forgotten my keys there.

05. The bell (ring) after we had arrived. **(Correct the verb)**

a- The bell rang after we had arrived.
b- The bell ring after we had arrived.
c- The bell had rung after we had arrived.

06. We had already eaten when John came home. **(Use After)**

a- After we had already eaten, John came home.
b- After we already ate, John came home.
c- We had already eaten after John came home.

07. When I got to the airport I discovered that I had forgotten my passport. **(Use After)**

a- After I got to the airport I discovered that I had forgotten my passport.
b- I got to the airport after I discovered that I had forgotten my passport.
c- I got to the airport after I discovered I forget my passport.

09. I opened my handbag to find that I (forget) my credit card. **(Correct the verb)**

a- I opened my handbag to find that I forget my credit card.
b- I opened my handbag to find that I forgets my credit card.
c- I opened my handbag to find that I had forgotten my credit card.

10. They shut down the factory because many people had died out of smoke. **(Use Before)**

a- They shut down the factory before so many people die out of dangerous smoke.
b- They shut down the factory before so many people dying out of dangerous smoke.
c- Before they shut down the factory so many people had died out of dangerous smoke.

11- I went to bed. I brushed my teeth. **(Join using: After)**

a- After I had brushed my teeth, I went to bed.
b- I had brushed my teeth after I went to bed.
c- After I brushed my teeth, I had gone to bed.

12- We arrived at the station. The train left the station. **(Join using: Before)**

a- We arrive the at the station before the train had left.
b- Before we arrive the at the station, the train had left.
c- Before we arrived at the station, the train had left.

13- My mother finished the cake. The guests started to arrive. **(Join Using: before)**

a- My mother finished the cake before the guests started to arrive.
b- My mother had finished the cake before the guests started to arrive.
c- My mother finish the cake before the guests started to arrive.

14- I felt ill. I ate too many cakes. **(Join Using because)**

a- I felt ill because I had eaten too many cakes.
b- I felt ill because I eat too many cakes.
c- Because I felt ill, I had eaten too many cakes.

Choose the right option:

1- I was very tired because I ……. too much.
a- study **b- studied** **c- studying** **d- had studied**

2- The program that was terminated …….. well since 1945.
a- work **b- had been working** **c- worked** **d- works**

3- Cathy …….. the piano for 35 years when she was finally asked to do a solo with the local orchestra.
a- had been playing **b- play** **c- played** **d- playing**

4- Had you ……..long before the taxi arrived?
a- waits **b- wait** **c- been waiting** **d- waiting**

5- We ……..to open the door for five minutes when Jane found her key.
a- had been trying **b- tries** **c- trying** **d- try**

6- She watched a video after the children ……. to bed.
a- went **b- gone** **c- had gone** **d- have gone**

7- It ……..hard for several hours and the streets were very wet.
a- had been raining **b- rains** **c- rained** **d- raining**

8- I ……..all day, so I didn't want to go out.
a- had been working **b- working** **c- worked** **d- works**

9- She…….. for ten hours when I woke her.
a- Sleep **b- had been sleeping** **c- slept** **d- sleeping**

10- Ahmad had called his father before he ……. for his trip.
a- leaves **b- left** **c- leaving** **d- had left**

11- They .....in Beijing for three years when he lost his job.
a- had been living **b- live** **c- lives** **d- living**

12- When we met, you.....at that company for six months.
a- had worked **b- working** **c- had been working** **d- works**

13- Ali was not at the party because he ……. his leg.
a- had broken **b- broke** **c- breaks** **d- breaking**

15- …… I arrived home, my family had already eaten dinner.
a- While **b- After** **c- Because** **d- By the time**

16- Martha ..... three miles a day before she broke her leg.
a- had been walking **b- worked** **c- work** **d- worked**

{So .....that Versus Such .....that}

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

1- It was …… a cloudy night that we couldn't see much.
a- such **b- so** **c- so many** **d- so much**

2- They had …… a bad night that they couldn't sleep.
a- so many **b- so** **c-such** **d- so much**

3- She gave him …… a good advice that he was very grateful to her.
a- such **b- so** **c- so many** **d- so much**

4- The time I'm having in Belem is……wonderful that I don't want to go home.
a- so much **b- so** **c- so many** **d- such**

5- The day was …… hot that everybody went to the beach.
a- so much **b- so** **c- so many** **d- such**

6- It was ……a cold weather that nobody could go outside.
a- such **b- so** **c- so many** **d- much**

7- The jobs in Fortaleza are ……. good that people are not looking for jobs in other states.
a. so many **b. so few** **c. so** **d. such**

8- It was …… dark that I couldn't see his face.
a- such **b- so** **c- so many** **d- much**

9- It is such ……..ugly dress that she won't wear it.
a- a **b- an** **c- the** **d- no article**

10- It was such……crowded class that some pupils didn't find a seat.
a- a **b- an** **c- the** **d- no article**

Do as required:

1. The room was so dark that I couldn't see her face. **(Use: Such.....That)**
a- It was such a dark room that I couldn't see her face.
b- It was such dark that I couldn't see her face.
c- It was such a dark room than I couldn't see her face.

2. The day was so hot that everybody went to the beach. **(Use: Such……That)**
a- It was such hot that everybody went to the beach.
b- It was such a hot day that everybody went to the beach.
c- It was such hot day that everybody went to the beach.

3. Most TV programmes are so boring that nobody watches them. **(Use: Such……That)**
a- They were such boring programmes that nobody watches them.
b- They were such a boring programmes that nobody watches them.
c- They were such boring programmes than nobody watches them.

4. We had such a horrible day that we felt depressed. **(Use: So ……..That)**
a- The day was so a horrible that we felt depressed.
b- The day was so horrible such that we felt depressed.
c- The day was so horrible that we felt depressed.

6. I'm having such a wonderful time in France that I don't want to go home.
(Use: So ……..That)
a- I am having so wonderful time in France such that I don't want to go home.
b- I am having so wonderful time in France that I don't want to go home.
c- I am having so a wonderful time in France that I don't want to go home.

7. This test was so easy that I didn't need to check my answers.
(Use: Such ……..That)
a- It was such an easy test that I didn't need to check my answers.
b- It was such a easy test that I didn't need to check my answers.
c- It was such a test easy that I didn't need to check my answers.

📖Study the following Idioms and phrasal verbs

Come to an end ينتهي	**Come after** يعقب / يأتي خلف	**Come away** ينفصل عن
Come in handy يرجى منه فائدة	**Come out** يصدر(البوم غنائي / جريدة)/يظهر	**Get away** يهرب / يزوغ من
Come up against تعترضه مشكلة ما	**Come forward** يتقدم لعرض مساعدة	**Go hand in hand** يسير جنبا إلى جنب

✍Fill in the spaces with one of these idioms and phrasal verbs:

1-We walked to the next beach to ……from the crowds.
a- get away **b- come away** **c- come out** **d-come forward**

2-When will their album…… ?
a- come after **b- come out** **c- come away** **d-come forward**

3-Which king…… Edward?
a- came after **b- came out** **c- came away** **d-came forward**

4-Keep it, it may…… one day.
a- come after **b- come out** **c- come away** **d- come in handy**

5-I just opened the drawer and the handle…… in my hand.
a- came after **b- came out** **c- came forward** **d- came away**

6-Everyone wishes the war would... …….. soon.
a- come after **b- come out** **c- come forward** **d- come to an end**

7-If you come ……difficulties let me know and I will help out.
a- up against **b- out** **c- forward** **d- to an end**

Unit 11

The passive with Modal Verbs

(can –– will –– shall –– may –- must – have to – has to- had to – ought to) + be + PP
(would- might - should - could) + have been + P

✍Choose the right answer:

1- The news from Kuwait has to……. today.
a- be delivered **b- delivered** **c- delivers** **d- delivering**

2- Your lessons should ……..well before the exam.
a- have study **b- has studied** **c- have been studied** **d- has been studied**

3- The manager……..be told the truth.
a-have to **b- having to** **c- has to** **d- is having**

4- The enemy will ……by our army.
a- conquer **b- be conquered** **c- conquers** **d- conquered**

5- A good piece of advice must have ……to the students.
a- been given **b- be given** **c- given** **d- give**

6- The truth should ……..…to her.
a- tell **b- be tell** **c- should have been** **d- tells**

7- You will ……. a present by your teacher if succeed.
a- give **b- gave** **c- gives** **d- be given**

8- I am going to ……. some books to read by my teacher.
a- be brought **b- brought** **c- brings** **d- bringing**

✍Do as required in brackets:

1- **The government should reward astronauts.** **(Passive)**
a- Astronauts should be awarded by the government.
b- Astronauts should have been awarded by the government.
c- Astronauts should award by the government.

2- **Each astronaut has to wear a space suit.** **(Passive)**
a- A space suit have to be worn by each astronaut.
b- A space suit had to be worn by each astronaut.
c- A space suit has to be worn by each astronaut.

3- **Scientists can transport Space shuttle equipment into space.** **(Passive)**
a- Space shuttle equipment can transport into space by scientists.
b- Space shuttle equipment can be transported into space by scientists.
c- Space shuttle equipment can have been transported into space by scientists.

4- **Scientists might have cured diseases.** **(Passive)**
a- Diseases might have been cured by scientists.
b- Diseases might be cured by scientists.
c- Diseases might have be cured by scientists.

5- Scientists can carry out Experiments on board the ISS (Passive)

a- Experiments can be carried out on board the ISS by scientists.
b- Experiments can have be carried out on board the ISS by scientists.
c- Experiments could be carried out on board the ISS by scientists.

6- Could Jenny lock the door? (Passive)

a- Could the door locked by Jenny?
b- Could the door be locked by Jenny?
c- Could the door lock by Jenny?

7- Do you have to pay the bill before leaving the restaurant? (✍Passive)

a- Is the bill have to be paid before leaving the restaurant?
b- Do the bill have to be paid before leaving the restaurant?
c- Does the bill have to be paid before leaving the restaurant?

8- Juan can give them some information about the job. (✍Change into passive)

a-Some information can be given about the job by Juan.
b-Some information can have been given about the job by Juan.
c-Some information is given about the job by Juan.

9- You must obey the traffic rules. (✍Change into passive)

a- The traffic rules must be obeyed.
b- The traffic rules will be obeyed.
c- The traffic rules might be obeyed.

Unit 12 Prepositions

Choose the right preposition:

1- There's somebody …….. the bus **stop**.
a- on **b- at** **c- throughout** **d- about**

2- We went for a swim ……..…. the **river**.
a- in **b- at** **c- throughout** **d- about**

3- Don't sit ……. the **grass**. It's wet.
a- on **b- at** **c- throughout** **d- by**

4-Who is that man ……..…. the river?
a- on **b- by** **c- throughout** **d- about**

5- I'd like to have a villa ……..…. a big yard.
a- on **b- at** **c- throughout** **d- with**

6- Some people **talk** …… their work all the time.
a- on **b- at** **c- throughout** **d- about**

7- Water **boils** …… 100 degrees Celsius.
a- on **b- at** **c- throughout** **d- about**

8- They arrive ……. Brazil.
a- on **b- in** **c- throughout** **d- about**

9- What time did you arrive ……. the hotel?
a- on **b- at** **c- throughout** **d- about**

10- They arrived ……home too late.
a- on **b- at** **c- throughout** **d- no preposition**

11-A child prodigy is a child who has **talent** ……a very early age.
a- on **b- at** **c- throughout** **d- no preposition**

12-My friend can do some calculations …… his **head**.
a- on **b- in** **c- throughout** **d- about**

13-He shows this skill when he is **dealing** ……..……numbers.
a- on **b- in** **c- with** **d- about**

14-The winning entry will be the first correct answer drawn ……..**random**.
a- at **b- in** **c- throughout** **d- about**

15- He could **play** new pieces of music ……a variety of instruments very quickly.
a- on **b- in** **c- throughout** **d- about**

16-The school has been repainted …….
a- on **b- in** **c- throughout** **d- about**

17- Weren't you **present** …… the Conference of Science Geniuses?
a. in **b. on** **c. of** **d. from**

18- Ahmed was sitting ……the **front row** , so he couldn't see any of his classmates.
a. of **b. from** **c. in** **d. by**

19- Huda was **impressed** …… the big number of geniuses we have in our country!
a. of **b. with** **c. in** **d. on**

20- He can work out the multiplication of complex numbers …… a matter of **seconds**.
a. in **b. with** **c. at** **d. from**

21- The numbers **were chosen** ……..a computer.
a. by **b. of** **c. at** **d. on**

22. One …….. my friends visited me yesterday.
a. over **b.to** **c. with** **d. of**

23. I am really grateful to my sister…… supporting me.
a. in **b. for** **c. on** **d. by**

24. He gained a good reputation for working hard …… his life.
a. at **b. by** **c. with** **d. throughout**

25. You were ……..…. the conference of science yesterday, weren't you?
a. to **b. from** **c. of** **d. at**

26. Modern farming is usually carried out …… advanced machinery.
a. with **b. at** **c. by** **d. for**

27. It is said that …… adulthood, some young prodigies lose their talents.
a. by **b. at** **c. with** **d. for**

28. ……. 2014, I graduated from the faculty of commerce.
a. By **b. At** **c. In** **d. On**

29. Many people are …….. the use of chemicals to increase crops.
a. against **b. to** **c. with** **d. from**

27. He is capable of working ……..…… pressure.
a. over **b. for** **c. from** **d. under**

(Relative & – ing Clauses)

Choose the right answer:

1.My brother rides horses in big competitions ,……..the youngest professional jockey in Kuwait.
a- become **b- becomes** **c- becoming** **d- became**

2.In his first season , he came first in every race , ……the previous record for a new jockey.
a- break **b- breaking** **c- breaks** **d- broke**

3. A newspaper began publishing stories, ……Nawaf of spending money extravagantly on high-living.
a- accusing **b- accuse** **c- accuses** **d- accused**

4. That woman …….. to my wife, is our local Member of Parliament.
a- talks **b- talking** **c- talked** **d- talk**

5. The man …… taken away by the police, is the thief.
a- being **b- be** **c- been** **d- is been**

6. The train now …….. at Platform 3, is the 4.20 to Paddington
a- arrive **b- arrived** **c- arriving** **d- was arriving**

Using as + adjective + as

Choose the right answer:

1- The world's biggest bull is **as …….. as** a small elephant.
a- bigger **b- biggest** **c- big** **d- very big**

2- The weather this summer is **as …… as** last year.
a- bad **b- worse** **c- worst** **d- the worst**

3- You have to unwrap it **……. carefully as** you can. It's quite fragile.
a- so **b- as** **c- so as to** **d- much**

4- It's **not as …….. as** I thought it would be, actually.
a- heavier **b- heavy** **c- heaviest** **d- the heaviest**

5- She's **not** singing **as loudly ……** she can.
a- so **b-much** **c- so as to** **d- as**

6- They did**n't** play **as …… as** they usually do.
a- better **b- well** **c- best** **d- good**

7- Oil, the most important source of energy, is as precious …… gold.
a. such **b. as** **c. so** **d. such as**

✍ Do as required in brackets:

1. My school is big. So is my sister's. **(Join using: as…as)**
a- My school is as big as my sister's.
b- My school is so as big as my sister's.
c- My school is so as big as my sister's.

2. Adel and Ahmad are equally good at English. **(Join using: as…as)**
a- Adel is equally as good as Ahmad at English.
b- Adel equally is as good as Ahmad at English.
c- Adel is as good as Ahmad at English.

3. The blue car is not expensive. The red car is more expensive. **(Join using: not as…as)**
a- The blue car is not as expensive as the red car.
b- The blue car is as not as expensive as the red car.
c- The blue car is not as expensive so the red car.

4- The brown house is 100 years old. The blue house is 100 years old. (Join using: as…as)
a- The brown house is 100 years old as the blue house is 100 years old.
b- The brown house is as old as the blue house.
c- The brown house is as 100 years old as the blue house is 100 years old.

5- John doesn't work very hard. Adel works harder. **(Join using: not as…as)**
a- John doesn't work as very hard as Adel works harder.
b- John doesn't work as very hard as Adel works.
c- John doesn't work as hard as Adel.

6- Mary is not very clever. Aymen is cleverer. **(Join using: not as…as)**
a- Mary is not so clever as Aymen cleverer.
a- Mary is not as clever as Aymen is cleverer.
a- Mary is not so clever as Aymen.

Unless = if not

✍Choose the right answer:

1- I would like to talk **about** …… you are going to California.
a- whether **b- if** **c- unless** **d- if not**

1-…… it **doesn't** rain tomorrow, I'll water my garden.
a- If **b- Unless** **c- Whether** **d- Whether or not**

2-…… he came early, we wouldn't be worried.
a- If **b- Unless** **c- Whether** **d- Whether or not**

3-…… I **hadn't** eaten breakfast, I would have got hungry during the class.
a- If **b- Unless** **c- Whether** **d- Whether or not**

4- ……you work much harder, you won't pass the exam.
a- If **b- Unless** **c- Whether** **d- Whether or not**

5- ……..she **doesn't** apologise to me, I'll never speak to her again.
a- If **b- Unless** **c- Whether** **d- Whether or not**

6- The flight attendant makes the decision **on** …… the passenger stays on the aircraft.
a- if **b- unless** **c- whether** **d- if not**

7- I have been thinking …… **to** grow my own tomatoes this year.
a- if **b- unless** **c- whether** **d- if not**

8- …… you sink **or** swim is not my concern.
a- If **b- Unless** **c- Whether** **d- if not**

9- I don't care ……. you dive **or** swim.
a- if **b- unless** **c- whether** **d- if not**

10- I have been wondering ……..… **to** build my own house.
a- if **b- unless** **c- whether** **d- if not**

11- Go to the party ……you must.
a- if **b- unless** **c- whether** **d- if not**

12- The day will happen …….. you get up.
a- if **b- unless** **c- whether** **d- whether or not**

✍Do as required:

1- **You can't go on vacation unless you save some money.** **(Use: If)**
a- You can't go on vacation if you don't save some money.
b- You can't go on vacation if you save some money.
c- You can't go on vacation if you saved some money.

2- **You will feel cold if you don't wear a coat.** **(Use: Unless)**
a- You will feel cold unless you don't wear a coat.
b- You will feel cold unless you wear a coat.
c- You will feel cold unless you can't wear a coat.

3- **I'll arrive at 10am unless there is traffic.** **(Use: If)**
a- I'll arrive at 10am if there is traffic.
b- I'll arrive at 10am if there isn't traffic.
c- I'll arrive at 10am if there a traffic.

4- **I'll be annoyed if I do not arrive at 10am.** **(Use: Unless)**
a- I'll be annoyed unless I do not arrive at 10am.
b- I'll be annoyed unless I arrive at 10am.
c- I'll be annoyed unless I not arrive at 10am.

5- Unless you had suggested it, I wouldn't have phoned him. **(Use: If)**
a- If you had suggested it, I wouldn't have phoned him.
b- If you didn't suggest it, I wouldn't have phoned him.
c- If you hadn't suggested it, I wouldn't have phoned him.

6- If you do not respect the rules of the school, you will be punished. **(Use: unless)**
a. Unless you respect the rules of the school, you will be punished.
b. Unless you do not respect the rules of the school, you will be punished.
c. Unless if you don't respect the rules of the school, you will be punished.

✍Study the following prefixes

il	illegal / illegible	**dis**	discomfort / displeasure / disembark
un	uncertain / unsure / undo / undress / uncomfortable	**ir**	irrelevant / irregular / irresponsible

✍Do as required in brackets:

1-It is (legal) to drive a car that is not insured. **(✍Correct the underlined)**
a- It is illegal to drive a car that is not insured.
b- It is unlegal to drive a car that is not insured.
c- It is dislegal to drive a car that is not insured.

2-She is (certain) to go to Italy or not. **(✍Correct the underlined)**
a- She is discertain to go to Italy or not.
b- She is incertain to go to Italy or not.
c- She is uncertain to go to Italy or not.

3-These documents are (relevant) to the present investigation. **(✍Correct)**
a- These documents are irrelevant to the present investigation.
b- These documents are ilrelevant to the present investigation.
c- These documents are urelevant to the present investigation.

4-I was very (happy) with the service and the food was disgusting. **(✍Correct)**
a- I was very inhappy with the service and the food was disgusting.
b- I was very dishappy with the service and the food was disgusting.
c- I was very unhappy with the service and the food was disgusting.

5-Your handwriting is (legible). I can't read a single word. **(✍Correct)**
a- Your handwriting is illegible I can't read a single word.
b- Your handwriting is dislegible I can't read a single word.
c- Your handwriting is irlegible I can't read a single word.

6- I am (sure) whether to complete the project or not. **(✍Correct)**
a- I am insure whether to complete the project or not.
b- I am irsure whether to complete the project or not.
c- I am unsure whether to complete the project or not.

7- "Cut" is one of the (regular) verbs. **(✍Correct)**
a- "Cut" is one of the irregular verbs.
b- "Cut" is one of the inregular verbs.
c- "Cut" is one of the disregular verbs.

