

Grade 12

2nd
term

اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف الثاني عشر (علمي - أدبي)

اعزائي الطلبة والطالبات
هذه نسخة مجانية من ابو محمد مصرح بالدراسة
منها و تشمل 0.0% من المذكرة الأصلية .
لشراء المذكرة بشكل كامل برجاء التواصل مع ابو
محمد عبر الواتساب وشراء المذكرة الاصلية من
رقمهم الوحيد
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مذكرات أبو محمد الاصلية

عدد صفحات المذكرة الأصلية (70) صفحة

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

العام الدراسي 2023 - 2024



واتساب	انستغرام	تليغرام



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هيسطة - سهلة - شاملة
مع نماذج اختبارات مطولة
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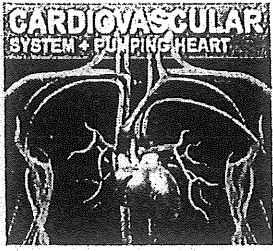
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احذروا التقليد



صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit Seven : Long Lives



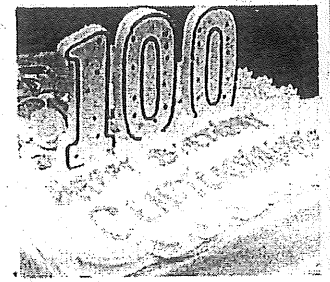
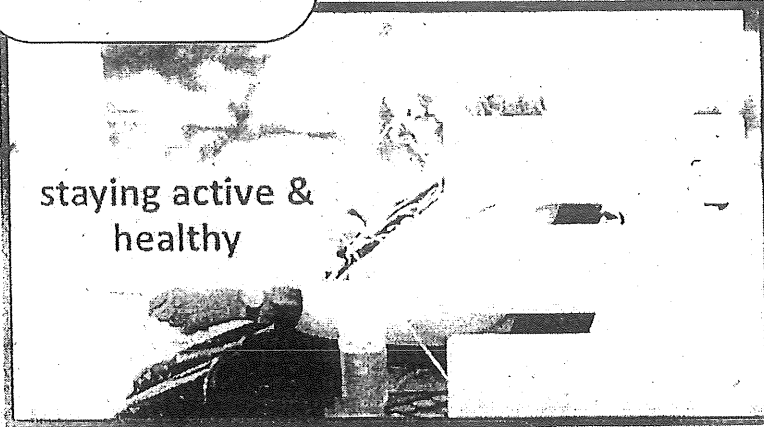
Think Positive

Feel Good

Healthy Living

Exercise Often

Eat Better



Sleep

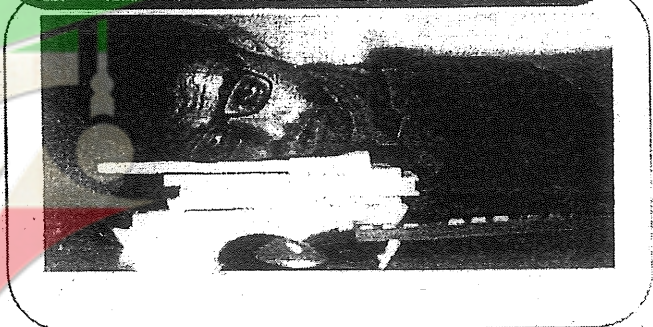
Its importance

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

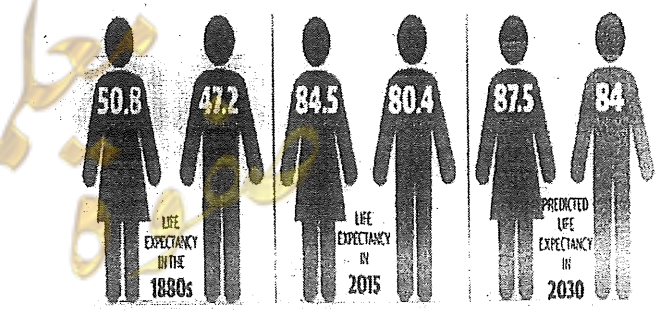


علامات قلة النوم Signs of lack of sleep

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



Sleep depends on many factors



MODULE 3: Lifestyles

2

Unit Seven :

Long Lives

Vocabulary:

Lesson 1+2

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
• cardiovascular (adj.)	الأوعية الدموية	• geriatric (adj.)	مسن
• centenarian (n.)	مُعمّر	• honour (v.)	يحتفي ب/ يكرم
• commentary (n.)	الوصف التعليلي	• integral (adj.)	مكمل/ متمم
• cycle (v.)	يستقل الدراجة	• onerous (adj.)	مجهّد و شاق
• elderly (n.)	المسنون	• supple (adj.)	طري و مرن
• expectation (n.)	تطلع/ توقع	• vigorous (adj.)	قوي/ شديد

Lesson 3

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

Lessons 4 & 5

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

Lessons 7 & 8

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

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

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

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

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

1. You deleted all files and folders from my documents. It is definitely a error.
2. Japan has more than 4,000 whose age passed 90.
3. Customs and traditions form an..... part of every human society.
4. The sports channel hosts football experts to give on football matches.
5. The famous author Charles Dickens was various rewards after his death.

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

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

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

11. There is a question mark over the future of..... care.
12. It is a /antask to find a solution to the difficulties that face the company.
13. My for that hard-working man grows every day.
14. You can't always treat a/an yourself. You must consult a doctor.
15. Old people our respect, reverence and care.

Answers: A – 1-a / 2- b / 3-a / 4- a / 5- c / 6- a / 7-d / 8- c / 9- d / 10-d
 B-1- fatal / 2- centenarians / 3- integral / 4- commentary / 5- bestowed
 6- excuse / 7- make up / 8- vigorous / 9- genetic make-up / 10- cardiovascular
 11- geriatric / 12- onerous / 13- admiration / 14- ailment / 15- deserve

عند تحول جملة خبرية لغير المباشر تتبع الاتي:

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

1. The tense of the verb

Direct مباشر

الأزمنة

Indirect غير مباشر

• simple present المضارع البسيط → simple past الماضي البسيط

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

• present continuous المضارع المستمر → past continuous الماضي المستمر

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

• present perfect المضارع التام → past perfect الماضي التام

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

• simple past الماضي البسيط → past perfect الماضي التام

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

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

Time and place references تغير ظرف المكان والزمن

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

تغير الضمائر Changing pronouns

5

مذكرات أبو محمد

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

Questions in reported speech There are two kinds of reported questions:

Yes/No Questions

أولاً : السؤال ب هل

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

١- نربط ب if أو whether

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

٣- نحذف do / does / did إن وجدت

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

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

Wh- questions

ثانياً : السؤال بأداة استفهام

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

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

٢- نحذف do / does / did إن وجدت

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

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

معلمي الكويت
صفوة الكويت

١- نحذف الأقواس ونربط بـ to بعدها مصدر الفعل

٢- نغير الضمائر بالشكل المعتاد حسب الجداول السابقة.

"Copy these words into your notebooks"

He told us to copy those words into their notebooks.

"Do your best at school."

The teacher told the students to do their best at school

Prohibition

ثانياً: الأمر المنفي

not to ونربط بـ never أو don't وحذف الأقواس وكلمة

- "Don't make any noise." → He told us not to make any noise
- 'Never play with matches at your home'

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

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

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

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

Make & Do

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

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

Make : للتعبير عن النشاط الذي ينتج عنه شيء ملموس .

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

Phrasal Verbs with DO and MAKE

❖ Phrasal verbs with "do":

- Do up = *fasten / tie* يربط
 - I've hurt my back, which means I have to get someone to do my shoes up for me.
- Do away with = *get rid of* يتخلص من / يستغنى عن
 - We can't do away with our cell phones. They have become a daily necessity.
- Do without = *not have something and manage in spite of this* ينجز مستغنيا عن
 - The doctor told me I'd have to learn to do without coffee.
- Do with = *need or want something* يود أن / يحتاج إلى

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

❖ Phrasal verbs with "make":

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

- The salesman promised he would make up for the time he had lost.
- Make up = *invent (a story)* يخترق قصة : I don't want you to make up more excuses.
 - Make of it = *think about / understand* يفهم
 - My boss didn't know what to make of it when I was an hour late one morning.

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

- If you can't get it to us in time , we will be forced toit
a- make up for b- do without c- do away with d- do up
- We have tothe traditional way of voting in elections.
a- make up for b- do without c- do away with d- do up
- Her enthusiasm mayher lack of experience.
a- make up for b- do without c- do away with d- do up
- What you know is totally false. The fact is that the workerthe whole story.
a-made up for b- did without c- did away with d- made up

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

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

Both..... and كلا من و

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Join using Both ... and)

a) *Ali and Ahmed is both interested in English literature.*

b) *Both Ali and Ahmed are interested in English literature.*

c) *Both Ali and Ahmed are interested in English literature, too.*

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

(Join using Both ... and)

a) *Sami practises both tennis and football, too.*

b) *Sami both practises tennis and football.*

c) *Sami practises both tennis and football.*

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

(Join using Both ... and)

a) *Hassan both speaks and writes Spanish, too.*

b) *Hassan both speaks or writes Spanish.*

c) *Hassan both speaks and writes Spanish.*

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

(Join using Both ... and)

a) *Both the hotel and the service was terrible.*

b) *Both the hotel and the service were terrible.*

c) *Both the hotel nor the service were terrible*

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



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

لماذا يكون الحفاظ على النشاط مهم لحياة أطول ؟

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

نستطيع أن نتجنب السمنة -نظل أصحاء ونستمتع بالحياة

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

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

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

اتباع حمية غذائية -القيام ببعض التمارين والنوم الكافي

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

كيف نحافظ على عقولنا نشطة ؟

- We can read books and solve crosswords and puzzles

يمكن أن نقوم بحل الكلمات المتقاطعة و الألغاز يمكننا قراءة الكتب

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

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

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

علمنا الاسلام أن نحترم ونوقر الكبار ونظهر لهم التعاطف -

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

كمية النوم التي نحتاجها تعتمد على عوامل عديدة. اذكر

-They are age and daily routine

السن والروتين اليومي

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

نوعية النوم والتركيب الوراثي-

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

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

ماذا سيحدث لو لم نحصل على مقدار النوم الكافي ؟

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

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

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

It helps the brain retain new information-

يساعد الدماغ على الاحتفاظ بالمعلومات

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

كيف يمكن أن نظهر الاحترام و الامتنان لكبار السن ؟ / للوالدين؟

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

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

9- Why has life expectancy reached a high average?

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

العديد من الأمراض القاتلة صار علاجها ممكنا بسهولة

Translation: ترجمة

10

١- كمية النوم التي نحتاجها تعتمد على عوامل عديدة.

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

2- من المهم أن نحصل على قدر كاف من النوم.

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

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

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

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

- في الحقيقة هناك عوامل كثيرة مثل - التغذية الجيدة و العناية بالصحة

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

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

2- It's very important to get enough sleep

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

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

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

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

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

صفوة معلمى الكويت

Writing

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

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

Outline:

Introduction:

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

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

Body:

Paragraph 1: Arguments in favour of geriatric homes:

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

Paragraph 2: Arguments against of geriatric homes:

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

Conclusion:

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

صفوة معلم الكويت

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

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

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

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

صفوة معلمي الكويت