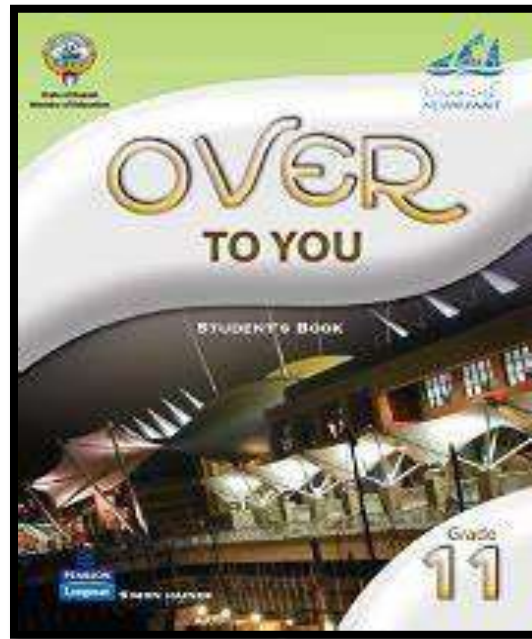


Mini-Conclusion

Second Period



General Revision



You Tube



Telegram



Instagram

Answer the following Questions:

1. The media has some negative influences on our lives. Explain.

لوسائل الإعلام بعض التأثيرات السلبية على حياتنا. اشرح.

- a- It can spread false information or propaganda.
- b- It sometimes glorifies detrimental issues.
- c- It can encourage negative thinking patterns.

2. What is Kuwait's official media based on? What is the policy of the Ministry of Information in Kuwait based on? What policy does Kuwait's official media follow? How is the media of Kuwait a flexible one?

على ماذا تستند وسائل الإعلام الرسمية في الكويت؟ على ماذا تستند سياسة وزارة الإعلام في الكويت؟ ما هي السياسة التي تتبعها وسائل الإعلام الرسمية في الكويت؟ كيف يكون إعلام الكويت مرناً؟

- a- It is based on mutual cooperation.
- b- It is based on transparency and respecting others.

3. How has the Internet affected the way people consume radio and TV?

كيف أثر الإنترنت على طريقة استهلاك الناس للراديو والتلفزيون؟

- a- The internet offers more and wider options than TV and radio.
- b- People can choose when and where to listen or watch.
- c- Easy access to content on mobile devices.
- d- The internet apps can suggest content based on preferences.

4. How can TV be a valuable teaching aid?

كيف يكون التلفزيون وسيلة تعليمية قيمة؟

- a- TV can present educational programs for learners.
- b- It can show historical events and scientific experiments.
- c- It gives visual content that boosts understanding.
- d- It can capture students' attention and make learning more enjoyable.
- e- It can reach a large audience which is good for distance learning.

5. What are the advantages of watching TV (social media)?

ما هي مزايا مشاهدة التلفزيون (وسائل التواصل)؟

- a- It develops imagination.
- b- It is a good means of entertainment.
- c- It is a good means of communication.
- d- It can help form public opinion.
- e- It can support social causes such as literacy and health.

6. Mention some tips to help teens consume television wisely.

اذكر بعض النصائح لمساعدة المراهقين في استخدام التلفزيون بحكمة.

- a- They should watch TV with their families.
- b- They should limit the time of watching.
- c- They shouldn't watch TV while they are eating or studying.

7. Why is it advisable to use smoke alarms in our homes? Why are smoke alarms important devices in all buildings?

لماذا من المستحسن استخدام أجهزة إنذار الدخان في منازلنا؟ لماذا تعتبر أجهزة إنذار الدخان من الأجهزة المهمة في جميع المباني؟

- a- They detect smoke and fire.
- b- They save people's lives.
- c- Smoke alarms detect smoke and wake sleepers up.
- d- They give people enough time to run away and save their lives.

8. What are the types of cameras?

ما هي أنواع الكاميرات؟

a- **Professional video cameras** (camcorders) are used for recording moving pictures on TV studios and electronic news gathering (ENG), TV series, programs, sporting events, private ceremonies, and documentaries.

b- **Consumer cameras** are used for private and personal uses.

9. Give an example of using cameras for other purposes than taking photos. What are the different uses of modern cameras? What are some of the major uses of cameras nowadays?

أعط مثلاً على استخدام الكاميرات لأغراض أخرى غير التقاط الصور. ما هي الاستخدامات المختلفة للكاميرات الحديثة؟ ما هي بعض الاستخدامات الرئيسية للكاميرات في الوقت الحاضر؟

They are used for several purposes such as:

- a- photography for personal or professional use.
- b- film-making for movies or documentaries.
- c- security and surveillance purposes.
- d- scientific research or exploration.
- e- social media content creation

10. Car accidents happen daily all over the world. Give reasons.

تقع حوادث السيارات يومياً في جميع أنحاء العالم. اعط الأسباب.

- a- over speeding
- b- careless driving
- c- bad weather
- d- mechanical failure (breakdown)

11. Car makers improve safety for drivers and passengers through some measures such as:/ How can modern technology help reduce car accidents?

يعمل صانعو السيارات على تحسين السلامة للسائقين والركاب من خلال بعض الإجراءات مثل: كيف يمكن أن تساعد التكنولوجيا الحديثة في تقليل حوادث السيارات؟

- a- By improving safety for drivers by using anti-brake system (ABS).
- b- By using airbags to keep drivers and front-seaters safe.
- c- By using navigation technology.
- d- By using seat belts to prevent people from being injured.

12. Speed cameras help reduce car accidents on roads, how?

تساعد كاميرات السرعة في تقليل حوادث السيارات على الطرق، كيف؟

- a-They help organize traffic.
- b-They protect drivers from accidents.
- c-They are used for surveillance and security.
- d-They save people's lives.

13. How can we avoid having car accidents?

كيف يمكننا تجنب حوادث السيارات؟

- a- We must follow the traffic rules.
- b- Governments must install speed cameras.
- c- People must drive carefully.
- d- People must check cars' safety regularly.

14. Why is it necessary for parents to vaccinate their children? Why are vaccinations important for people?

لماذا من الضروري أن يقوم الآباء بتطعيم أطفالهم؟ لماذا التطعيمات مهمة للناس؟

- a- To protect their children from serious or deadly diseases.
- b- To prevent the spread of infectious diseases to others.

15. How do airbags in cars protect people in accidents?

كيف تعمل الوسائد الهوائية في السيارات على حماية الأشخاص في الحوادث؟

When the car collides with something solid, airbags immediately inflate and cushion the driver/passenger and protect him/her from injuries.

16. What are the contributions that Yousuf Saleh Alyan made?

ما هي المساهمات التي قَدَمها يوسف صالح عليان؟

- a- He founded The Kuwait Times newspaper.
- b- He helped to present a positive image about Kuwait abroad.
- c- He was one of the founding members of KJA.

17. Why did Yousuf Saleh Alyan found Kuwait Times?

لماذا أسس يوسف صالح عليان جريدة الكويت تايمز؟

- a- To provide reliable, reputable and incisive reports in English.
- b- To present a positive image about Kuwait abroad.

18. Why is Kuwait Bay an important marine source?

لماذا يُعتبر خليج الكويت مصدرًا بحرًا مهمًا؟

- a- It enhances water quality.
- b- It protects human health.
- c- It provides employment, recreation, food and wildlife habitats.

19. What are the natural threats the earth faces these days?

ما هي التهديدات الطبيعية التي تواجهها الأرض هذه الأيام؟

There are many threats such as:

- a- global warming b- deforestation c- forest fires
d- earthquakes e- drought f- pollution

20. Why are dams built?

لماذا تُبنى السدود؟

- a- They are built to generate electricity.
b- They protect cities and plants from being overflowed.
c- They keep water behind for planting and drinking usage.

21. Suggest possible ways of saving water supply.

اقترح الطرق الممكنة لتوفير إمدادات المياه

- a- I suggest building dams.
b- I suggest building desalination plants.
c- I suggest improving ways of storing water.
d- I suggest drilling new wells.
e- I suggest reducing daily use of water.

22. Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Nature Reserve is an important place where wildlife is protected. Explain.

تُعتبر محمية الشيخ صباح الأحمد الطبيعية مكاناً مهماً حيث يتم حماية الحياة البرية. اشرح.

- a-It protects the natural beauty of Kuwait's ecosystems.
b-It provides a safe shelter for many rare species of flora and fauna.
c-It protects one of the most important plants of Kuwait, the Arfaj.
d-It provides a site for researchers and students to do research.

23. The planet is in danger, explain.

الكوكب في خطر. اشرح.

- a- Global warming threatens life. b- Natural disasters threaten life.
c- Pollution threatens people's health. d- Forest fires increase rapidly.

24. In what way can governments protect endangered species of animals?

بأي طريقة يمكن للحكومات حماية الأنواع المهددة بالانقراض من الحيوانات؟

a- Governments must make laws to stop hunting them.

b- They must build nature reserves for these animals.

25. Why have some animals become endangered or at the risk of becoming extinct?

لماذا أصبحت بعض الحيوانات مهددة بالانقراض أو معرضة لخطر الانقراض؟

a- Some animals are at risk because of global warming.

b- Pollution has increased.

c- Poachers hunt them.

d- Their habitats are destroyed.

26. Why is global warming very dangerous? How is global warming threatening our planet?

لماذا الاحترار العالمي خطير جدا؟ كيف يهدد الاحترار العالمي كوكبنا؟

a- It can cause extreme weather threats such as fires, famines and drought.

b- It can lead to sea level rise and coastal flooding.

c- It can disrupt ecosystems and lead to dying out of living things.

d- It can threaten food security and access to clean water.

e- It can cause social and economic problems.

27. Why are smoke alarms not installed inside or near the kitchen?

لماذا أجهزة إنذار الدخان لا تتركب بداخل أو بالقرب من المطبخ؟

a- Smoke can activate them.

b- They don't work effectively.

28. Where do you suggest smoke alarms being installed inside the house?

أين تقترح أن تُثبت أجهزة إنذار الدخان داخل المنزل؟

I suggest installing them at the top of the stairs, in halls, and in corridors.

29. How can we make buildings resistant to earthquakes?

كيف يمكن أن نجعل المباني مقاومة للزلازل؟

We can build them on springs and rollers; we can use special materials.

30. Why is red tide dangerous to sea life?

لماذا يُعتبر المد الأحمر خطر على الحياة البحرية؟

- a- It kills fish and other sea creatures.
- b- It also threatens tourism.
- c- It is bad for economy.
- d- It causes environmental damage due to the lack of oxygen.



ENGLEAZY



صفوة معلم الكويت

Vocab Exercises Grade 11 Second Period

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

1. The airbagdirectly when the driver lost control and hit the tree strongly
a. consumed b. convicted c. characterized d. inflated
2. The flood of the river has made life almost.....for the people living in this village.
a. inexperienced b. inexpensive c. unbearable d. innumerable
3. Before leaving our house, we usually make sure that all the doors arefastened.
a. securely b. amicably c. mentally d. adversely
4. Thecheered when the famous singer stood up to speak about his songs.
a. resident b. audience c. aquaculture d. warning
5. In some countries, peopletheir rulers by printing their pictures on the notes.
a. sting b. drag c. glorify d. provoke
6. It's crucial to use language when talking to young children.
a. inexpensive b. ecological c. digital d. age-appropriate
7. The car which was going too fast.....a huge tree and was destroyed completely.
a. tuned out b. slammed into c. tuned in d. brought up
8. The disabled should be nurtured as they have special..... and needs.
a. vehicles b. capabilities c. evidence d. comedies
9. With courage, patience and,my brother could achieve all his dreams.
a. symposium b. deforestation c. perseverance d. consumer
10. Finally, the couple could solve their disagreement.....after several meetings.
a. amicably b. automatically c. occasionally d. adversely
11. It's unfair to someone based on a single mistake they made.
a. dispatch b. amend c. deviate d. characterise

12. People in Kuwait are waiting anxiously for the live.....of H.H. the Amir's speech.
a. invention b. broadcast c. pedestal d. partnership
13. The two pictures are.....the same, I have to look carefully to see the differences.
a. securely b. automatically c. basically d. mentally
14. Some scientists think that it is...to produce electricity without causing pollution.
a. congested b. feasible c. diluted d. international
15. The coach has trained the National Team toany problem during the match.
a. tackle b. promote c. drag d. glorify
16. Kuwait always does its best to.....good relations among all countries.
a. detect b. promote c. collide d. dread
17. The children's show was very..... as it lacked excitement and enjoyment.
a. sprawling b. congested c. diluted d. disappointing
18. You don't have to turn the lights on, they will be lit.....when it gets dark.
a. mentally b. automatically c. occasionally d. securely
19. The Ministry tries to develop.....between scientific societies and schools.
a. symposium b. partnership c. perseverance d. category
20. The fans waited with..... to find out the result of the final football match.
a. cityscape b. anxiety c. falsehood d. strain
21. The gates of the mall are.....locked when visitors leave.
a. mentally b. securely c. wholeheartedly d. adversely
22. Cats can.....snakes effectively, but no one could tell the winner.
a. consent b. demonstrate c. confront d. fund
23. Cranes use.....power to lift things from the ground to great heights.
a. hydraulic b. marine c. prominent d. diluted
24. The educational office studied all documents to find any.....in them.
a. falsehood b. invention c. plug d. producer

25. Players tried to.....the audience to cheer for them in the match.
a. object b. provoke c. rank d. tackle
26. A healthy diet can the risk of heart and stomach disease, can't it?
a. accumulate b. propose c. announce d. lessen
27. She is good at painting. That's why she won the competition.
a. absolutely b. regularly c. perilously d. collectively
28. Drinking plenty of fluids and getting lots of rest is often the bestfor a cold.
a. shortage b. remedy c. calamity d. expert
29. The fire began toagain, despite the efforts of the firefighters to contain it.
a. come in b. map out c. go out d. flare up
30. My grandfather was the manager of a large company.
a. international b. ecological c. unbearable d. sustainable
31. The industry provides almost half the fish eaten worldwide.
a. recreation b. partnership c. symposium d. aquaculture
32. The upcoming exam is causing me a lot of
a. aquaculture b. anxiety c. partnership d. recreation
33. Most bees but they do not cause serious injuries.
a. fund b. sting c. anticipate d. amend
34. That car was going at about 100 kilometres an hour when itwith the tree.
a. objected b. collided c. cushioned d. daydreamed
35. If this life jacket doesn't work automatically, you canit by mouth.
a. shred b. object c. inflate d. safeguard
36. Cameramen managed tofour interviews about elections in one night.
a- provoke b- screen c- convict d- characterize
37. Most participants in the meeting supported the new economic plan.
a- wholeheartedly b- adversely c- nowadays d- mentally
38. Before a presentation, the presenter has to be prepared.
a. mentally b. occasionally c. adversely d. collectively
39. Watching comedy movies is the best for my little brother.
a. invention b. deterrent c. potential d. entertainment
40. It was a/an situation when I failed the driving test for the third time.
a. disappointing b. innumerable c. zealous d. transatlantic

B-) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(confronted / screened / thriller / partnership / cautious / prominent)

1. One of the most effects of global warming is the rising sea level.
2. The first issue that has to be strictly is violence in all its forms.
3. Many parents ask their children to be very about talking to strangers.
4. I think we shouldn't go to that crowded stadium; the match will belive on TV.
5. This film won the award for the best foreignin the recent festival in France.

(confidential / wholeheartedly / anxiety / zealous / mentally / features)

6. I agree with the idea of looking for a new job that suits one's skills.
7. The secretary was fired from work because she revealed someinformation.
8. The ...support from the fans encouraged our national team to win the game easily.
9. There is growing publicover the levels of air pollution in some world cities.
10. My cousin bought a new laptop at a good price and outstanding

(sprawling / evidence / collectively / confidential / adversely / dedication)

11. We will not give reasons for our decision because it is very.....
12. The police released the suspect because there was no.....to prove him guilty.
13. All the members of the National Assembly are.....responsible for decisions taken.
14. They left their homes after the flood and moved to the.....city seeking shelter.
15. Doctors have to reach a high level of skill, and this requires.....and hard work.

(confront/recorded/wholeheartedly/adversely/acquainted with/unbearable)

16. Wars cause a lot of pain and make life almost.....for most people.
17. My youngest son has got easily.....his classmates in his new school.
18. The school principalsupported our campaign to clean the beaches.
19. Firemen.....a lot of dangers in their job for the sake of saving others.
20. I remember how the accident happened that night because I.....all the details.

(slam into /court /digital /electronics /joint /tune out)

21. My father asked me to.....from work during the day to refresh myself.
22. The police arrested the thief yesterday and sent him to the.....for trial.
23. Japan is full of famous companies for producing excellent.....
24. The driver was about to.....a tree when the car stopped suddenly.
25. The.....efforts of the whole team led to the great success of the project.

(brought about/ electronic devices / dispatched / invention / zealous/ prominent)

26. The warthe industry's sudden fall and the negative impact on economy.
27. Theof wireless technology has revolutionized the way we communicate.
28. The private sector plays a/anrole in the economy development.
29. Allshould be supplied with an adapter to maintain a regular power supply.
30. After scoring the first goal, our team were much moreand added hat-trick.

(inactivity / news team / mentally / age-appropriate / equestrian / occasionally)

31. Taking regular breaks can help you stayrefreshed and focused.
32. The bond between the rider and the horse is very important in.....sports.
33. Thewas on the scene within minutes of the accident reporting it.
34. Peter doesn't come here often, but.....he drops in to visit his aunt.
35. It's important to avoid long periods of.....and to take regular breaks throughout the day.

(beckon away / congested / producers / bring up / pedestal / hydraulic)

36. I used a jack to lift the car up and changed the flat tire.
37. It's not easy tochildren and teach them how to behave.
38. All the streets are heavilywith cars, so we will be late for work.
39. I placed a beautiful big vase on ain the left corner of the reception.
- 40.....earn money making films. But they need to produce high quality works.

Grammar Exercises Grade 11 Second Period

Relative Clauses and Pronouns ضمائر وجمل الوصل	
<p>who الذي-التي persons</p>	<p style="text-align: right; color: blue;">يحل ضمير الوصل محل العاقل الفاعل والمفعول</p> <p>-My father is a teacher. My father really enjoys his job. -My father, who really enjoys his job, is a teacher.</p> <p style="color: purple;">-لاحظ أن الرابط يربط حقائق عن شخص ما أو شيء ما هنا في الجملتين . (لاحظ مكان الفاصلة قبل وبعد الجملة غير المحددة) نستخدمها هنا لإعطاء معلومات زائدة وليست ضرورية.</p>
<p>which الذي-التي things</p>	<p style="text-align: right; color: blue;">يحل ضمير الوصل محل غير العاقل الفاعل والمفعول</p> <p>-His car is a Rolls Royce. It is very expensive. -His car is a Rolls Royce, which is very expensive.</p> <p style="color: purple;">-لاحظ أن جملة الوصل تتبع الإسم التي تشير إليه مباشرة. (لاحظ مكان الفاصلة قبل الجملة غير المحددة) نستخدمها هنا لإعطاء معلومات زائدة وليست ضرورية.</p>
<p>whose الذي-التي my-our-his-her- their-its-your</p>	<p style="text-align: right; color: blue;">يحل ضمير الوصل محل الملكية عاقل وغير عاقل</p> <p>-My sister is 17 years old. Her name is Salma. -My sister, whose name is Salma, is 17 years old.</p> <p style="color: purple;">-لاحظ أن جملة الوصل تتبع الإسم التي تشير إليه مباشرة. (لاحظ مكان الفاصلة قبل وبعد الجملة غير محددة) نستخدمها هنا لإعطاء معلومات زائدة وليست ضرورية.</p>
<p>where حيث here - there-in + places</p>	<p style="text-align: right; color: blue;">يحل ضمير الوصل محل المكان</p> <p>-Sara was born in Abu Dhabi. She has become famous there. -Sara was born in Abu Dhabi where she has become famous.</p> <p style="color: purple;">-يمكن إستخدام which..... in بدلاً من where الدالة على المكان</p> <p>-Sara was born in Abu Dhabi in which she has become famous. -Sara was born in Abu Dhabi which she has become famous in.</p>
<p>when عندما during – in/on + time</p>	<p style="text-align: right; color: blue;">يحل ضمير الوصل محل الزمان</p> <p>-February is a special month for Kuwaiti people. Liberation day is celebrated in February. -February, when liberation day is celebrated, is a special month for Kuwaiti people.</p> <p style="color: purple;">-لاحظ أن جملة الوصل تتبع المكان التي تشير إليه مباشرة. (لاحظ مكان الفاصلة قبل وبعد الجملة غير المحددة) نستخدمها هنا لإعطاء معلومات زائدة وليست ضرورية.</p> <p style="color: purple;">-يمكن إستخدام which..... in بدلاً من when الدالة على الزمان</p> <p>-February, which liberation day is celebrated in, is a special month for Kuwaiti people. -February, in which liberation day is celebrated, is a special month for Kuwaiti people.</p>

Get (Phrasal verb)	Examples
get in يدخل	My dad got in while we were having dinner.
get out of يهرب من أو يخرج من	Let's get out of his critical situation.
get away with يفر من	The criminal got away with his money that he stole.
get up يستيقظ أو ينهض	I get up early at 6 regularly.
get on ينسجم أو تتحسن علاقته مع	We get on very well day by day.
get over يتغلب على أو يتعافى	I got over my illness last week.
get down to يشرع فى أو يهتم ب	Let's get down to work.
get through ينجح فى الإتصال	I called you, but I couldn't get through .
get behind with يخلف عن	Ahmed always gets behind with work.

Indefinite pronouns	Examples
every كل الإثبات (one-thing-where)	Everyone is invited to the party. Everything is ok. We searched everywhere for the lost keys.
some بعض الإثبات	Someone stole my wallet. I keep something in my bag.

(one-thing-where)		We went somewhere last night.
no	لا	No one attended the meeting last Friday.
نفي		I saw nothing strange in the park.
(one-thing-where)		I went nowhere last night.
any	أي	I didn't see anyone in the house.
نفي + سؤال		Did you see anyone in the house?
(one-thing-where)		Ali can't eat anything today.
		Can Ali eat anything today?
		Mohamed didn't go anywhere yesterday.
		Did Mohamed go anywhere yesterday?

Reported Speech (infinitive)

الكلام المنقول مع الجملة الأمرية

عندما نريد تحويل طلب أو أمر من صيغة الكلام المباشر إلى صيغة الكلام غير المباشر فإننا نستخدم فعلاً كـ 'tell' يتبعه جملة تبدأ بـ **to** كما في المثال التالي. (He told me to go away.) ويكون التركيب المُستخدَم في تحويل الطلبات والأوامر إلى صيغة الكلام غير المباشر على النحو التالي **فَعْلٌ + مفعول غير مباشر + عبارة** تبدأ بـ **to**. المقصود بالمفعول المباشر هنا هو الشخص المُتحدَث إليه. من أمثلة الأفعال التي تُستخدَم لتحويل الطلبات والأوامر من مباشر إلى غير مباشر.

هناك قائمة من الأفعال التي تأتي دائماً مع **(to - not to)** في حالة الإيجاب والنفي

لاحظوا أن هذه الأفعال يأتي بعدها إما اسم أو ضمير.

advise

tell

want

order

like

ask

+to / not to (infinitive)

warn

Prefer

promise

command

invite

teach

-Dad **said to** me, "Study well at exams."

-Dad **told** me **to study** well at exams.

-The teacher **said to** me, "Don't be late."

-The teacher **warned** me **not to be** late.

Passive Voice

المبني للمجهول

Ali writes homework every day.

- 1- لاحظ أن الجملة فى اللغة الإنجليزية تبدأ بالفاعل ثم الفعل ثم المفعول
- 2- لكي نحول الجملة للمجهول لابد أن نبدأ بالمفعول (لاحظ اللون الأزرق)
- 3- نقوم بمطابقة الفاعل الجديد (المفعول) مع الفعل (اللون الأحمر) الفاعل مفرد إذن الفعل يكون مفرداً معه فى نفس الزمن.
- 4- نأتي بالفاعل (لاحظ اللون الأخضر) ونضعه قبل حرف الجر (By) فى آخر الجملة.

Homework is written by Ali every day.

عندما نبدأ الجملة بالمفعول نريد أن نعرف السبب وهو إما غياب دور الفاعل أو أهمية المفعول

Tense الزمن	Passive Rule قاعدة المبني للمجهول	Example الأمثلة
Present Simple المضارع البسيط	is/are+ V3	Ali writes homework everyday Homework is written by Ali every day.
Past Simple الماضي البسيط	was/were+ V3	Ali wrote homework everyday Homework was written by Ali every day.
Present Continuous المضارع المستمر	is/are being+ V3	Ali is writing homework now Homework is being written by Ali now.
Past Continuous الماضي المستمر	was/were being V3	Ali was writing homework at 5 yesterday. Homework was being written by Ali yesterday.
Present Perfect المضارع التام	have/has-been+ V3	Ali has written homework. Homework has been written by Ali.
Past Perfect الماضي التام	had been+ V3	Ali had written homework. Homework had been written by Ali.
Modal Verbs الأفعال الناقصة	will/can/have to/has to+ be+ V3	-Ali will write homework tomorrow. Homework will be written by Ali tomorrow -I have to write homework tomorrow. Homework has to be written by me.
Future Perfect المستقبل التام	will+ have+ been+ V3	Ali will have written homework by tomorrow Homework will have been written by Ali by tomorrow morning.

Collective Nouns

الأسماء الجامعة أو الجمعية

-الأسماء الجامعة (الجمعية) تشير إلى مجموعة من الناس أو الأشياء

-لاحظ أن الأسماء الجامعة تكون مفرد ولكنها من الممكن أن تعامل معاملة الجمع أيضاً.

Our team **is playing** really well at the moment.

Our team **are playing** really well at the moment.

family	team	cast	police	class	army
audience	crew	government	staff	crowd	band

Prepositions of Place

حروف جر المكان

تستخدم حروف الجر الخاصة بالمكان لتحديد موضع شيء ما بالنسبة إلى آخر.

in	on	at	under
In a car	On a bus	At reception	Under a tree
In a taxi	On the way	At the bottom	Under the table
In a row	On the right	At the top	throughout
In the sky	On a ship	At college/university	throughout the gulf
In the newspaper	On a plane	At school	throughout Kuwait
In a boat	On the train	At work	throughout the world
In a helicopter	On a motorbike	At home	

Prepositions of Time

حروف جر الزمان

تستخدم حروف الجر الخاصة بالزمان لتحديد توقيت شيء ما بالنسبة إلى آخر.

in	on	at
In the morning	On Monday / On Saturday	At 9 am / at 6 pm
In (the) summer	On June 3rd	At night/noon/dawn/dusk
In 1980	On 1st October 2013	At dinner time
In the 1900s	On my birthday	At dinner/breakfast/lunch
In the 17th century	On Tuesday evening / night	At that moment
In the future /past.....	On time	At the weekend
In the 10 years' time	On holiday	At midday/At bedtime
	On my wedding day	At sunrise/sunset

Advice النصيحة

تستخدم للنصيحة أو التزكية فى المضارع أو الماضي

Present:

نستخدم هذه الصيغة عندما يكون سياق الجملة فى المضارع.

Should/shouldn't + infinitive

You **should** always **wear** a seatbelt.

You **shouldn't** **use** your mobile phone while driving.

Past:

نستخدم هذه الصيغة عندما يكون سياق الجملة فى الماضي. (تستخدم للوم (النقد) أو الندم)

Should/shouldn't + have + V3

You **should** **have driven** more carefully. (That means he didn't drive carefully.)

You **shouldn't** **have driven** so fast. It was so dangerous.

لاحظ أن الصيغ من الممكن أن تختلف فى حالة المبني للمجهول كما فى الأمثلة الآتية:

A seatbelt **should** **be worn**.

The car **should** **have been driven** more carefully.

Dynamic Verbs & Stative Verbs

الأفعال الحركية (الديناميكية) والأفعال الساكنة

يجب أن تحتوي كل جملة إنجليزية على فعل. يمكن تصنيف الفعل على أنه ديناميكي أو ثابت أو كليهما. يصف الفعل الديناميكي إجراءً؛ يصف الفعل الثابت حالة. هذا التصنيف مهم لأنه يحدد كيف يمكن للفعل ولا يمكن استخدامه. ستساعدك معرفة الفرق بين الأفعال الثابتة والديناميكية على التحدث والكتابة بشكل صحيح وتجنب الأخطاء الأساسية فى الامتحانات.

Dynamic Verbs

تستخدم الأفعال الديناميكية مع مختلف الأزمنة.

Ali **studies** English every day.

Ali **is studying** English now.

Ali **was studying** English at 5 last evening. Ali **has been studying** math for hours.

What **does** Ali **study** every day?

What **is** Ali **doing** now?

Stative Verbs

تستخدم الأفعال الثابتة مع الأزمنة البسيطة. (مضارع بسيط - مضارع تام - ماضي بسيط - ماضي تام)
يوجد أنواع من الأفعال الساكنة المحددة التي لا يمكن أن نستخدمها في صيغة الإستمرار (أزمنة الإستمرار)
تعبر هذه الأفعال عن حالة أو شعور أو طريقة تفكير أو ممتلكات.

(أفعال الحواس - أفعال التفكير - أفعال المشاعر - أفعال الإمتلاك)

I **believe** pollution is the cause of all lung diseases.

Do you **know** where I live?

I **don't like** much coffee.

Ali **owns** a luxurious villa by the sea.

لاحظ أن هناك لكل قاعدة حالات شاذة وستتطرق لذلك بالتفصيل

لاحظ معي في الأمثلة الآتية كيف يمكن أن تكسر القاعدة

I **am thinking of** a solution to the problem **now**. (**consider**) يفكر

Ali **has been expecting** a guest to come and visit him. (**wait for**) ينتظر

I **am feeling** very well. (**health**) للرد عن الصحة بشكل غير رسمي

I **am seeing** you tonight. (**meet**) يقبل

لاحظ أن هذه الأفعال تأخذ صيغة الإستمرار إذا كانت تحمل المعاني ما بين الأقواس.

لكن لو الأفعال نفسها تحمل معناها الأساسي (التي تعبر عن حالة أو شعور) لا يمكن أن نضيف لها صيغة الإستمرار.

I **think** Kuwait is a lovely country.

I **expect** the weather will be nice **tomorrow**.

Sense Verbs

hear- taste- feel-smell-
see-sound-look

Feeling Verbs

like-dislike-admire-love-enjoy-fear-want-prefer-
need

Possessive Verbs

own-possess-have-belong-
include-contain-involve

Mental Verbs

Know-realise-suppose-reckon-understand-agree-
believe-remember-expect-suspect-think-doubt

Reported Speech (Statement)

الكلام المنقول مع الجملة الخبرية

Ali said, "I am a teacher."

Ali said that he was a teacher.

Ahmed said, "I will call you back."

Ahmed said that he would call me back.

Ali said to me, "I have been to Egypt."

Ali told me that he had been to Egypt.

Ali said, "I go to school every day."

Ali said that he went to school every day.

Ali said to me, "I went to school yesterday."

Ali told me that he had gone to school the day before.

تتحول الكثير من الأدوات وظروف الزمان فى الكلام المنقول إلى الآتي:

Articles & Adverbs	this	that
	these	those
	here	there
	today	that day
	tonight	that night
	tomorrow	the next day/ the day after
	next	the following
	yesterday	the day before
	last night	the night before
	ago	before
	now	then

تتحول الكثير من الضمائر على حسب المتحدث فى الكلام المنقول إلى الآتي:

Pronouns	Ali (I-my-me)	He-his-him
	Sara (I-my-me)	she-her-her
	boys (we-our-us)	they-their-them
	you-your-you	I-my-me

Grammar Revision

If + present simple, will/can/may+ infinitive

إذا

If you **keep** quiet, you **can/will hear** what I'm saying.

Future + Until + simple present

تبي

I **won't invite** my classmates to a party **until** I **know** them well.

By the time+ past simple (V2), past perfect (had + V3)

قبل

By the time he **arrived**, I **had** already **cleaned** the house.

Whereas+ Subject + verb, Subject + verb

بينما

Whereas the first quiz **was** easy, this one **is** extremely difficult.

I live in Kuwait, **whereas** my brother lives in Saudi Arabia.

clause +, yet = but + clause

لكن

She is snobbish, **yet** people like her.

clause (effect) + Since = because + clause (cause)

لأن

We can't buy anything **since** we are broke.



GRADE 11 - UNIT SEVEN - GRAMMAR

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

1. The man helped you replace the flat tire of your car is my brother.
a. where b. who c. when d. whose
2. My father,English is excellent, used to write interesting short stories.
a. whose b. who c. when d. where
3. There are nice cruises in riversstream along many countries in Europe.
a. which b. whose c. when d. where
4. India,the best types of spices are grown, is one of the leading exporters of spices worldwide.
a. which b. whose c. when d. where
5. It seems that I have bought the same novelsyou bought yesterday.
a. who b. whose c. which d. when
6. I can't forget the day ...my son was born. It was the date of my graduation.
a. who b. when c. where d. which
7. Can you remember the place we parked the car? I can't find it!
a. which b. when c. whose d. where
8. The boat,we took to Failaka, didn't return the same day to collect us.
a. where b. which c. when d. whose
9. Respecting old people is a great aspect.....children should acquire.
a. who b. whose c. which d. when
10. I've read an article about the famous writer.....novels were turned into films.
a. whose b. that c. which d. who
11. Do you want to see the graduation pictures..... the photographer took?
a. whose b. which c. when d. who
12. Bill Gates,.....is a wealthy man, is a co-founder of Microsoft.
a. which b. where c. whose d. who

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

13. Tom is the best student in my class. He is expected to be one of the top ten.
(Join using: who)
a. Tom is the best student in my class who he is expected to be one of the top ten.
b. Tom is the best student in my class who is expected to be one of the top ten.
c. Tom, who is the best student in my class, is expected to be one of the top ten.

14. 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.
 - b. Fruits contain many types of vitamins which the human body needs these vitamins.
 - c. Fruits contain many types of vitamins, the human body which needs these vitamins
15. The doctor examined me. He couldn't find anything wrong. (Join using: who)

- a- The doctor who examined me he couldn't find anything wrong.
- b- The doctor, who examined me, couldn't find anything wrong.
- c- The doctor examined me who he couldn't find anything wrong.

GRADE 11 - UNIT EIGHT - GRAMMAR

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

1. It is better to sleep early and get.....early. It is healthier.
a. down to b. up c. over d. through
2. Salim and I are very good friends. We getvery well together.
a. on b. behind with c. up d. over
3. I had fun during my last holiday. Now, it's time to getbusiness.
a. down to b. behind with c. up d. over
4. It's high time we finish our homework. We don't want to getit.
a. down to b. on c. behind with d. up
5. My parents asked me.....the amount of black coffee I drink every day.
a. diminishing b. to diminish c. diminish d. diminished
6. We missed Maryam yesterday. She's gettingthe flu by the way.
a. down to b. on c. over d. through
7. I couldn't find.....in the theatre. Thus, I went back home.
a. somebody b. anybody c. nobody d. everybody
8. Would you mind opening the door?.....is knocking at it.
a. Everybody b. Nobody c. Somebody d. Anybody
9. My friend, immigrated, and now she livesin England.
a. somewhere b. everywhere c. everything d. somebody
10. I was very hungry, but I didn't findto eat, not even leftovers.
a. anything b. nobody c. nothing d. nowhere

11. It's a big green island, but.....lives there anymore.
a. somebody b. everybody c. nobody d. anybody
12.has the right to disturb other people in public.
a. Somebody b. Anything c. Nobody d. Something
13. As a doctor, I promise I'll dopossible to save people's lives.
a. somewhere b. nowhere c. everything d. something
14. I lookedfor my keys; would you, please, help me find them?
a. anything b. anybody c. everywhere d. anywhere
15. Some species exist only in small areas in the forests andelse on Earth.
a. everything b. anybody c. somebody d. nowhere
16. My parents advised mevideo games for a long time.
a. have not play b. will not play c. not to play d. do not play

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

17. "Take the pills before breakfast." **(Change into reported speech)**
a. The doctor advised me take the pills before breakfast.
b. The doctor advised me taking the pills before breakfast.
c. The doctor advised me to take the pills before breakfast.
18. The airhostess asked me (not leave) the luggage unattended. **(Correct)**
a. The airhostess asked me not to leave the luggage unattended.
b. The airhostess asked me don't to leave the luggage unattended.
c. The airhostess asked me didn't to leave the luggage unattended.
19. "Don't waste your time." **(Change into reported speech)**
a. The teacher warned me not to wasted my time.
b. The teacher warned me to not waste my time.
c. The teacher warned me not to waste my time.
20. "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.
21. "Do your homework in time". **(Change into reported speech)**
a. My teacher asked me do your homework in time.
b. My teacher asked me to do my homework in time.
c. My teacher asked me to do his homework in time.

GRADE 11 - UNIT NINE - GRAMMAR

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

- 1- That difficult problem with my car..... successfully yesterday.
a- was solved b- will solve c- had solved d- is solved
- 2- Was the windowpane of the room by the children?
a- broke b- broken c- breaks d- breaking
- 3- Vitamin Cby the human body. It gets into the bloodstream very quickly.
a- easily absorbs b- is easily absorbing c- is easily absorbed d- easily absorb
- 4- Most of the e-mail accounts at our company by a virus for a week.
a- affected b- are affecting c- have affected d- have been affected
- 5- Many issuesat the meeting by the time you arrived.
a- are discussing b- have been discussing c- had been discussed d- have discussed
- 6- Further details of the accident as soon as they are available.
a- releasing b- will be released c- have released d- will release
- 7- My old car by a mechanic when my father came.
a- repaired b- repairs c- is repairing d- was being repaired
- 8- Now, the chess clubtheir strategies so as to win the tournament.
a- discussing b- discusses c -were discussing d- are discussing
- 9-The team memberstogether every evening.
a- train b- trains c- training d- is training
- 10- Our governmenteverything it can to look after the people.
a- did b- does c- doing d- was done
- 11- Every morning, the football teamits coach out to the field for practice.
a- follows b- following c- is being followed d- are followed
- 12-The music showon the stage at the moment.
a- performs b- performed c- is being performed d- will be performed
- 13- Sometimes, I visit my relativesthe evening.
a- in b- on c- at d- from
- 14- Our summer holiday beginsAugust.
a- at b- on c- in d- throughout
- 15- Our first team will depart17th May to play against the Saudi team.
a- in b- on c- at d- by
- 16- My grandmother wakes updawn every single day.
a- in b- on c- at d- from

17- I graduated from the faculty of engineering1995.

a- in b- on c- at d- by

18- Nowadays, the Internet is usedthe whole world.

a- on b- at c- from d- throughout

19- The holiday lastedSunday to Wednesday.

a- on b- at c- from d- throughout

20. When we went to Egypt last summer, we spent a few days.....Cairo.

a. on b. to c. of d. in

21. If you go straight on, the bank will bethe right.

a. in b. on c. at d. of

22. The capital liesthe southern part of the country.

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

23. There are many species that live the bottom of the sea.

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

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

24. Now, the plane (*examine*) by the mechanics before the long flight.

(Correct the verb)

a. Now, the plane has examined by the mechanics before the long flight.

b. Now, the plane was examining by the mechanics before the long flight.

c. Now, the plane is being examined by the mechanics before the long flight.

25. Some technological gadgets are directing people into criminal activities.

(Change into passive)

a. People are directed into criminal activities by some technological gadgets.

b. People are being directed into criminal activities by some technological gadgets.

c. People were being directed into criminal activities by some technological gadgets.

26. The ancient Egyptians made ink from natural materials. **(passive voice)**

a. Ink is made from natural materials by the ancient Egyptians.

b. Natural materials were made from ink by the ancient Egyptians.

c. Ink was made from natural materials by the ancient Egyptians.

27. My mother has invited the whole family members to my graduation party.

(Change into passive voice)

a- The whole family members have invited to my graduation party.

b- The whole family members had been invited to my graduation party.

c- The whole family members have been invited to my graduation party.

28. Expert surgeons save the lives of many patients daily. (Make passive)

a. The lives of many patients are saved by expert surgeons daily.

b. The lives of many patients were saved by expert surgeons daily.

c. The lives of many patients have been saved by expert surgeons daily.

29. I will present my ideas at the conference tonight. (Change into passive)

a- My ideas are presented by me at the conference tonight.

b- My ideas will be presented by me at the conference tonight.

c. My ideas were presented by me at the conference tonight.

30. My passport (steal) last year while I was on vacation. (Correct the verb)

a- My passport stole last year while I was on vacation.

b- My passport was stolen last year while I was on vacation.

c- My passport was stealing last year while I was on vacation.

GRADE 11 - UNIT TEN - GRAMMAR

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

1. The policeman fined the careless driver whothe speed limit.

a. should exceed

b. shouldn't exceed

c. should have exceeded

d. shouldn't have exceeded

2. I had felt exhausted by the end of the day yesterday. Isome rest.

a. should take

b. shouldn't take

c. should have taken

d. shouldn't have taken

3. I didn't like my stay at the hotel; it was very terrible. Iin another one.

a. should stay

b. shouldn't stay

c. should have stayed

d. shouldn't have stayed

4. The exams will start soon. Youready for them.

a. should be

b. shouldn't be

c. should have been

d. shouldn't have been

5. To keep healthy, yousome fruit or vegetables every day.

a. should eat

b. shouldn't eat

c. should have eaten

d. shouldn't have eaten

6. The kitchen is a mess. Mom should have..... it.

a. clean

b. cleans

b. cleaned

d. been cleaned

7. It was too late. You shouldn'thim at that time of the day.

a. call

b. called

c. be calling

d. have called

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

8.He's always tired in the morning. He (not stay) up so late. **(Correct)**

a. He's always tired in the morning. He shouldn't have staying up so late.

b. He's always tired in the morning. He shouldn't have stay up so late.

c. He's always tired in the morning. He shouldn't stay up so late.

9. The car ran out of petrol. I should have (refuel) it before going out

(Correct the verb)

a. The car ran out of petrol. I should have refuelled it before going out.

b. The car ran out of petrol. I should have been refuelled it before going out.

c. The car ran out of petrol. I should have be refuelling it before going out.

10. Ali should (leave) earlier. He missed her flight.

(Correct the verb)

a. Ali should left earlier. He missed her flight.

b. Ali should have left earlier. He missed her flight.

c. Ali should have been left earlier. He missed her flight.

11. I should have eaten meat instead of fish.

(Make negative)

a. I shouldn't eat meat instead of fish.

b. I should haven't eaten meat instead of fish.

c. I shouldn't have eaten meat instead of fish.

12. You look very tired and exhausted. You**(Complete)**

a. You look very tired and exhausted. You shouldn't take some rest.

b. You look very tired and exhausted. You should be take some rest.

c. You look very tired and exhausted. You should take some rest.

13. You shouldn't have (speak) to him in such a harsh way. **(Correct the verb)**

a. You shouldn't have speaking to him in such a harsh way.

b. You shouldn't have spoken to him in such a harsh way.

c. You shouldn't have spoke to him in such a harsh way.

GRADE 11 - UNIT ELEVEN - GRAMMAR

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

1. A lot of people to raise pet animals at home.
a. love b. loving c. are loving d. have been loving
2. Ithe future holds the best for all of us in the end.
a. am believing b. was believing c. believing d. believe
- 3- Wea guest to come over right now.
a. is expecting b. was expecting c. are expecting d. were expecting
- 4- Ithat Palestinians fight for a fair and just cause.
a. thought b. was thinking c. am thinking d. think
5. Weour parents that will come from Egypt tonight.
a. are seeing b. seen c. see d. saw
6. If you take your medicine regularly, you will getthis illness quickly.
a- through b- over c- up d- on
7. Right now, I..... of joining a health club to be fit.
a. am thinking b. thought c. had thought d. was thinking

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

8. I won't present my class project. I want to be ready first. (Use: until)
a. I won't present my class project until I am ready.
b. I won't present my class project until I want to be ready first.
c. I won't be ready first until I present my class project.
9. My little brother enjoys reading. He (think) that television is boring.
(Correct the verb)
a. My little brother enjoys reading. He is thinking that television is boring.
b. My little brother enjoys reading. He thought that television is boring.
c. My little brother enjoys reading. He thinks that television is boring.
10. The first movie was successful. The second one was not popular.
(Join using: whereas)
a. The first movie was successful, whereas the second one was not popular.
b. The first movie whereas was successful, the second one was not popular.
c. The first movie was successful. The second one was not popular whereas.

11. He wakes up early every morning. He is always late. (Join using: yet)

- a. Yet he wakes up early every morning. He is always late.
- b. He wakes up early every morning, yet he is always late.
- c. He wakes up early every morning. He is always late yet.

12. We arrived at the party. The other guests had already been there.

(Join using: By the time)

- a. By the time we arrive at the party, the other guests had already been there.
- b. By the time we arrived at the party, the other guests had already been there.
- c. The other guests were already there, by the time we had arrived at the party.

13. You can't catch my words. You keep quiet.

(Join)

- a. You can't catch my words but you keep quiet.
- b. You can't catch my words whereas you keep quiet.
- c. You can't catch my words until you keep quiet.

14. My father works as a teacher. My brother works as a dentist. (Join)

- a. My father works as a teacher whereas, my brother works as a dentist.
- b. My father works as a teacher, whereas my brother works as a dentist.
- c. My father works as a teacher and my brother, whereas, works as a dentist.

GRADE 11 - UNIT TWELVE - GRAMMAR

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

1. Mary told me that sheher room the day before.

- a. clean
- b. had cleaned
- c. is cleaning
- d. will clean

2. Adel said that hehis uncle the next day.

- a. met
- b. had met
- c. would meet
- d. will meet

3. The reporter announced that the weathersunny that day.

- a. is
- b. was
- c. will be
- d. can be

4. The teacher confirmed that her studentsthe test then.

- a. are answering
- b. answer
- c. were answering
- d. will answer

5. My friends told me theyto Canada the day after.

- a. travel
- b. will travel
- c. would travel
- d. travelled

6. Sara told her father that she the golden medal.

- a. had won
- b. will win
- c. is winning
- d. wins

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

7. "I'm glad to meet you." (Change into 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.
8. "We lost our way to the park yesterday." (Change into 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 will lose their way to the park the day after.
9. "I'll be here in the café tomorrow." (Change into reported speech)
a. Sara said that she will be there in the café the day before.
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 following day.
10. "We visited many interesting places last week." (Report the sentence)
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.
11. "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.
12. "I enjoyed the food and the service in this restaurant?" (Report)
a. My brother said that he had enjoyed the food and the service in that restaurant.
b. My brother said that he enjoys the food and the service in that restaurant.
c. My brother said that he has enjoyed the food and the service in that restaurant.
13. "We are offering discounts to satisfy the customers." (Reported speech)
a- The salesman said that they were offered discounts to satisfy the customers.
b- The salesman said that they were offering discounts to satisfy the customers.
c- The salesman said that he was offering discounts to satisfy the customers.
14. "My father records all the expenses to manage the family budget. " (Report)
a. Sara said that her father recorded all the expenses to manage the family budget.
b. Sara said that his father recorded all the expenses to managed the family budget.
c. Sara said that her father records all the expenses to manage the family budget.

GRADE 11 - SECOND PERIOD - TRANSLATIONS

GRADE 11 - UNIT SEVEN - TRANSLATIONS

Translate into good English:

أحمد: كيف تصف الإعلام الرسمي الكويتي؟

سالم: إنه يركز على التعاون المشترك و إحترام شؤون الدول الأخرى.

فاطمة: ما رأيك فى حرية الصحافة الكويتية؟

نوره: أعتقد أن الكويت لديها واحدة من أفضل وسائل الإعلام و أكثرها شفافية فى العالم العربي.

يوسف: هل تعلم متي بدأ البث فى تليفزيون الكويت؟

جابر: نعم، بدأ البث فى تليفزيون الكويت سنة ١٩٥٧.

GRADE 11 - UNIT EIGHT - TRANSLATION

Translate into good English:

يوسف: من الأفضل عدم مشاهدة التلفاز أثناء الطعام و تناول الوجبات .

نور: أتفق معك تماماً. تستطيع أن تركز بشكل أفضل عندما تغلق التلفاز .

مهنا: تساعد البرامج التلفزيونية المعدة جيداً على إكتساب عادات جيدة.

عاصم: هذا صحيح. وتساعد فى بناء القيم الأسرية أيضا.

طلال: برأيك، كيف يجب إستغلال التلفاز بشكل صحيح؟

محمد: يجب وضع مجموعة ضوابط لكي تساعدك على ذلك منها أن تضع قواعد للأسرة وأن تقيد وقت المشاهدة.

GRADE 11 - UNIT NINE - TRANSLATION

Translate into good English:

زياد: ما هي أنواع الكاميرات الاحترافية؟

جراح: هناك نوعان من الكاميرات: كاميرات التسجيل المحمولة وكاميرات الاستوديوهات.

رهف: ينتج مشغلو كاميرات الفيديو صوراً تحكي قصة أو تسجل حدثاً.

سلمي: كما أنهم يستخدمون كاميراتهم فى تصوير المسلسلات والبرامج و الأفلام الوثائقية.

خالد: أسس يوسف صالح العليان اول جريدة باللغة الإنجليزية في منطقة الخليج عام ١٩٦١.

فهد: نعم، فهذه الجريدة كونت صورة إيجابية عن الكويت في الخارج.

GRADE 11 - UNIT TEN - TRANSLATION

Translate into good English:

مشعل: معظم السيارات الحديثة بها وسادة هوائية للسائق فى عجلة القيادة و أخرى للراكب الأمامي.

فهد: نعم، فالوسائد الهوائية تحمي السائقين والركاب إذا تعرضوا لحادث تصادم.

أحمد: أين تفضل وضع أجهزة إنذار الحريق؟

سالم: إن أفضل موقع لها هو أعلى السلالم أو بالصالات والممرات.

أحمد: يمكننا تجنب حوادث السيارات عن طريق القيادة بحرص.

بدر: هذا صحيح وعلينا أيضاً عدم استخدام الهاتف النقال أثناء القيادة.

هدى: إن حوادث السيارات تقتل وتجرح الآلاف من البشر سنويا.

مها: لذلك يحاول صناع السيارات تطوير وسائل الأمن والسلامة فيها.

GRADE 11 - UNIT ELEVEN - TRANSLATION

Translate into good English:

ملك: الإحتباس الحراري هو قضية خطيرة نواجهها فى الوقت الحالى.

نور: لذا يجب علينا أن نقلل من التلوث فى العالم بالإعتماد على الطاقة النظيفة.

فاطمة: إن تدمير بيئة الحيوانات يؤدي إلى تزايد الحيوانات المهددة بالإنقراض.

عبير: بالتأكيد، فقطع الأشجار وحرائق الغابات من أهم الأسباب.

سارة : حاول الناس دائما أن يتجنبوا التهديدات الطبيعية.

فرح: إنك على حق. والعلماء لا يستطيعوا أن يوقفوا هذه التهديدات بالكامل.

علي: لماذا تمول الحكومة مشروع تطوير خليج الكويت؟

خالد: لأن خليج الكويت مورد بحري مهم ولحماية صحة الناس.

GRADE 11 - UNIT TWELVE - TRANSLATION

Translate into good English:

علي: يقضي العلماء الوقت الكثير لدراسة الزلازل و آثارها.

زيد: هذا صحيح. فهم يحاولون إستكشاف الزلازل وكيفية وقفها أو تجنب آثارها المدمرة.

أحمد: للكويت مكانة مميزة فيما يخص حماية الحياة البرية؟

سالم: حيث أن الكويت تهتم بحماية أنواع الحيوانات المهددة بالإنقراض و إنشاء المحميات لتعيش فيها.

أسامه: تحتوي محمية الشيخ صباح الأحمد على تشكيلة مثيرة للإهتمام من الحياة البرية.

كرم: نعم فهي تحتوي على الصقور، الغزال، السحالي، النسور الذهبية وطيور الفلامنجو.

GRADE 11 - SECOND PERIOD - LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Language Function الوظائف اللغوية	Examples الأمثلة	
Expressing Opinion التعبير عن الرأي	- I think - I believe	-As I think - In my opinion
Agreeing to Opinion قبول رأي	- I agree with you. - I couldn't agree more.	- that's what I think. - I totally agree.
Disagreeing to Opinion رفض رأي	- I disagree with you. - I don't agree.	- I don't think so. - You are wrong.
Prediction التنبؤ	- It could be - It's possible	-It's probable - It's going to
Giving Warnings إعطاء تحذير	- If you don't - Be careful	, you will/won't - Watch out
Making Suggestion عمل إقتراح	- Let's - Shall we	-Why don't we - How/What about
Giving Advice إعطاء نصيحة	- You should -you had better	-You shouldn't - If I were you, I would
Asking for help طلب المساعدة	- Can you help me, please? -Could you do me a favor?	-I need your help! - Would you give me a hand?
Expressing likes/dislikes التعبير عن الحب أو الكراهية	- I like that. -I am into it. -I am crazy about that. -I dislike it. - I can't stand that. -It's not my cup of tea.	
Persuading الاقناع	- There is no time to waste! - What are you waiting for?	
Guessing التخمين	- It could be - It's possible	- Maybe - I guess so
Expressing Blame التعبير عن اللوم	- You should have done that. - You shouldn't have done that.	
Stating Advantages شرح المزايا	- One of the positive influences of.....is - One of the best advantages of.....is	
Expressing worry التعبير عن القلق	- I'm really worried about that. - What worries me about.....	
Making request عمل طلب	- Can I? - Could you ,please?	- May I - Would you mind?
Giving Examples إعطاء أمثلة	- For example,	- For instance
Expressing criticism التعبير عن النقد	- I think you waste your time too much. - I think you watch TV too much.	

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your brother thinks that polluting the environment cannot be avoided or stopped.

2. Your friend wants to know why you think visiting other countries is necessary.

3. Your cousin stays up late and gets up late.

4. Your teacher asks you about your future plans after finishing school.

5. You want to go on a camping trip with your friends, but your parents refuse.

6. One of the customers wants to step in front of you at the cashier.

7. A policeman asked you to stop aside as you have exceeded the speed limit.

8. Your grandfather looks terribly sick and pale these days.

9. Your brother insists on installing a smoke alarm near the kitchen.

10. Your cousin always listens to Kuwait FM. It is his favorite channel.

11. Someone thinks that global warming is the most serious problem nowadays.

12. Your brother asks you about the documentary program you watched yesterday.

13. Your friend says that it is a must to respect and help the elderly.

14. Someone says that the land turned into green after the heavy rain in Kuwait.

15. Some young people risk their lives by going camping alone in the desert.

16. Your uncle asked you about your reasons for joining a university abroad.

17. Your mother wants you to guess the gift she has bought on your graduation.

18. The salesman asks why you want to return the camera you bought yesterday.
.....
19. One of your friends drives his car without wearing the seatbelt.
.....
20. As a witness, the policeman wants you to tell how the accident took place.
.....
21. Your grandfather asked you where to go with the family this weekend.
.....
22. Your mother bought you a present on your graduation. Guess what it is!
.....
23. One of your friends wants to know why you chose to study engineering.
.....
24. A tourist wants to know what's unique about the 360 Mall.
.....
- 25- A friend asked you how the world will be different after the pandemic.
.....
- 26- You went on a sea trip and enjoyed your time with your family.
.....
- 27- Your parents decided to buy you a new pet. They asked you which pet you want.
.....
- 28- A friend of yours asked you to plan a trip to the Himalayas with her/him.
.....
29. Your mum believes that children should always be rewarded for good behavior.
.....
30. One of your friends says that the computer is not important at home.
.....
31. A person asked you about the causes of car accidents.
.....
32. Your neighbor suggests that the only coffee shop in the area should be closed.
.....
33. Your sister asks why drivers should use hands-free devices while driving.
.....
- 34- Your older sister was late for the exam because she was asleep.
.....
- 35- You see your friend driving a car with the steering wheel on the right.
.....
- 36- You bought much stuff from the supermarket, and they are too heavy to carry.
.....

37. Your friend has lost his job because of his carelessness.

38. One of your neighbors needs help repairing his house's fence.

39. A policeman asks you to pull over your car because you exceeded the speed limit.

40. You are asked about how life would be different without trees.

41. Your teacher asks you about the effects of pollution on the environment.

42. I am sure it will rain heavily today.

43. People in Bangladesh suffered a lot because of floods and hurricanes.

44. People have to stay home during tornados.

45. A friend says earthquakes cannot be disastrous.

46. Your friend invites you to dine out in a Chinese restaurant.

47. We can never do anything that may reduce the impact of a sandstorm.

48. Your father asks about what the governments can do to face natural disasters.

49. Water is in short supply in your area. Can we do anything?

50. It's truly said that water is life. Persuade people to make the best use of it.

51. Your teacher asks about how students can help protect wildlife.

52. Your friend suggest going to Al-Jahra Natural Reserve to play there.

53. The lava burnt down some cities and killed a lot of people.

GRADE 11 - SECOND PERIOD - COMPREHENSIONS

1-) Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

After returning to Europe, a Swiss scientist was reported to be suffering from Ebola disease. This was the first case reported in 15 years. Further investigations revealed that the scientist might have been exposed to the virus while studying unexplained deaths among the chimpanzees in the west coast of Africa in November 1994. In April 1995, a medical worker died in a hospital and so did his doctor. The nurse **who** cared for them died too. Now, the population of Kikwit, a town in Zaire, Africa, is threatened with the killer disease - the Ebola virus.

The Ebola virus and its related strains were first seen in 1976 in Sudan. In that year, 280 people died in a village near the Ebola River from which the virus got its name. The Ebola virus is one of the most mysterious and deadliest killers. It kills 90 per cent of the victims who are infected. It is spread through direct contact with infected blood and other body fluids. Symptoms of the disease are fever, headache, violent diarrhea, vomiting and weakness. Death finally occurs in the second week when blood pours out from the eyes, ears and nose occurs.

There is still no vaccine for the virus, but the symptoms can be kept under control. People can avoid catching the disease by not travelling to areas where the virus is found. Health care workers can prevent infection by wearing masks, gloves, and goggles whenever they come into contact with people who may have Ebola. The government in Zaire put spot checks and roadblocks to stop the spread of the virus. Air and seaports around the world like the US, Thailand, Turkey, Taiwan, Egypt, United Arab Emirates and Yemen have also taken steps to reduce the spread of the Ebola virus. The bodies of people who have died of Ebola are still contagious. Specially organized and trained teams should bury the remains, using **appropriate** safety equipment. People who suspect that they have been exposed to the Ebola virus are likely to seek immediate medical attention and should be taken care of immediately if they develop any symptoms in order to prevent any further spread of the disease.

Fortunately, the Ebola virus is now stable with no new cases reported. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the deadly Ebola virus does not pose a serious international risk.

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

1. What is **the best title** for the passage?
a. Animal Diseases. b. A Sick Swiss Scientist
c. A Deadly Virus d. The Ebola River
2. The underlined word "**appropriate**" in the **3rd** paragraph is closest in **meaning** to:
a. trained b. organized
c. immediate d. suitable
3. The underlined word "**who**" in the **1st** paragraph refers to:
a. the nurse b. a medical worker
c. the scientist d. his doctor
4. According to the WHO, the Ebola virus now isn't considered.
a. a stable virus b. a killer virus
c. a mysterious virus d. an international risk
5. According to the passage, **ONE** of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**:
a. The scientist was studying the cause of death among the chimpanzees.
b. The Swiss scientist was returning to Europe from Asia.
c. Kikwit is a town in Zaire, Africa.
d. The Ebola virus and its related strains were first seen in 1976 in Sudan.

B-) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6. How was the Swiss scientist infected with the Ebola virus?
.....
7. What are the symptoms of the Ebola disease? Mention two.
.....
8. Why do scientists consider the Ebola virus a deadly killer?
.....
9. In what way can health care workers prevent infection when contacting people who may have Ebola?
.....

2-) Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

Some teachers started new schools in the United States because they want their children to learn from life. Children in the United States like to ask questions at home, at school and every place they go to. This is because they want to know why and how things happen.

Children in the US often ask why they have to do things the way they are taught. Grown-ups ask them questions all the time, so discussion is important. American teachers feel their children are learning when they talk and write about things they study.

In many American Indian cultures, learning is a quieter thing. At home, children often learn that it is bad manners to ask questions to grown-ups, or to look at **them** in the face, instead of looking down. Therefore, at schools, many Indians do not ask questions or give answers on their own.

There is an Indian story about an animal who asks an oil tree too many questions. The tree cannot see as well as the animal, but he keeps asking about the things around him. Then he tries to cross a river. Every time he moves, he asks the tree how deep the river is. At last, he falls under the water. The animal asks no more questions, and the tree can rest again. With all his questions, the animal never learned what he needed to know.

The Indian parents also have a different style of teaching. Indian parents who want their children to be good weavers give them lots of time to weave so they can learn to do it well. If the girl can't do the weaving in a good way, her parents **punish** her because they think that weaving is a way of life for them. Parents send their daughters to some local schools to learn weaving. When they weave successfully, they are rewarded by the parents.

For all these differences, however, parents still want many of the same things for their children. They want them to know how to be part of their family and their culture. They want them to know how to work. Children, in school or out, have the same rights all over the world, to learn, grow up, and pass their culture on.

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

1. The passage is mainly about:

- a) Learning at home
- b) The teaching style of Indian parents
- c) Children learning at schools
- d) Educating children in different cultures

2. The underlined word "them" in the 3rd paragraph refers to:

- a) cultures
- b) children
- c) grown-ups
- d) questions

3. The underlined word "punish" in the 5th paragraph is opposite in meaning to:

- a) notify
- b) reward
- c) overcome
- d) socialize

4. According to the last paragraph, ONE of the following statements is NOT mentioned:

- a) Parents want their children to know how to be part of their family,
- b) Parents are concerned about their children's abilities to work.
- c) Children in the United Kingdom like to ask questions at home.
- d) Children all over the world have the same rights to pass their culture on.

5. American teachers think that their children can learn when they.....

- a) talk only about their culture.
- b) read books about animals.
- c) write about parents and daughters.
- d) talk and write about things they study.

B-) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6- Why do American Indian parents teach their daughters weaving?

.....

7- What do all parents want their children to know?

.....

8- American children like to ask many questions. Give a reason.

.....

9- How do American Indian children learn differently at home?

.....

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"احضروا معنا البث المباشر على قناتنا على انستجرام انجليزي سهل
الأحد الساعة 7 مساءً"

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صفوة معلم الكويت