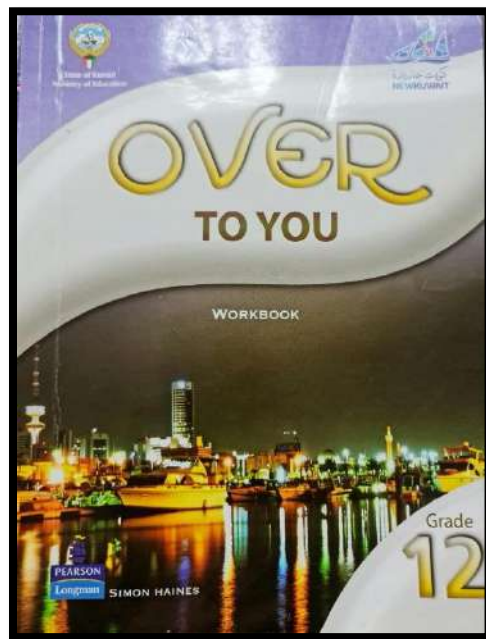


Mini-conclusion

Second Period



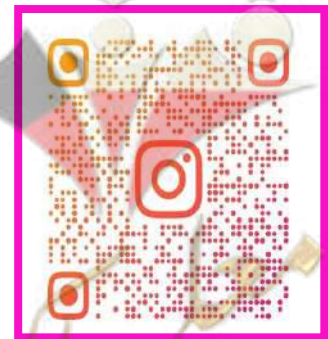
General Revision



You Tube



Telegram



Instagram

Grade 12

صفوة من الصفوة

Answer the following Questions:**1. How can we show respect and gratitude to the elderly?**

كيف نظهر الاحترام والامتنان لكبار السن؟

- a- We should talk to them. b- We should listen to them.
 c- We should open the door for them. d- We should stand when they enter.
 e- We should let kids sit with them.

2. Why are geriatric homes rare in the Arab world?

لماذا بيوت المسنين نادرة في الوطن العربي؟

- a- Because Islam urges Muslims to take care of their parents.
 b- Arabs have their traditions and customs that urge them to respect the elderly.
 c- They have close-knit relations with their families.

3- What are the best ways for ensuring a long life? What are the best things people can do to ensure a long life?

ما هي أفضل الطرق لضمان العمر الطويل؟ ما هي أفضل الأشياء التي يمكن للناس القيام بها لضمان حياة طويلة؟

- a- They should keep doing mental exercises such as reading and solving puzzles.
 b- They should keep doing physical exercises such as walking and doing sports.
 c- They should have a good social life.

4. What are the negative effects of lack of sleep?

ما هي الآثار السلبية لقلة النوم؟

- a- It causes headache. b- It makes people feel tired and drowsy.
 c- It may lead to accidents and medical errors. d- It makes people lose concentration.

5. Why is it important to get enough sleep?

لماذا من المهم الحصول على قسط كافٍ من النوم؟

- a- Enough sleep helps the brain retain new information. b- It helps us lose weight.
 c- Enough sleep increases concentration. d- It helps us do better on tests.

6. What are the factors that affect how much sleep we need?

ما هي العوامل التي تؤثر على مقدار النوم الذي نحتاجه؟

Among these factors are:

- a- age b- quality of sleep c- daily routine d- genetic make-up

7. Why do you think life expectancy has increased in Kuwait in the recent years?

لماذا تعتقد أن متوسط العمر المتوقع قد ارتفع في الكويت في السنوات الأخيرة؟

- a- Due to good healthcare
- b- Due to good social life
- c- Due to doing exercises
- d- Due to modern medicine

8. Why do some people like to settle down in a city? What are the advantages of living in a city? Why do you think some people move from villages to live in cities?

لماذا يحب بعض الناس الاستقرار في المدينة؟ ما هي مزايا العيش في المدينة؟ لماذا تعتقد أن بعض الناس ينتقلون من القرى للعيش في المدن؟

- a- They seek well-paid jobs.
- b- They seek better healthcare.
- c- They enjoy going to the entertainment centers such as cinemas and clubs.
- d- They have a fast transportation network.

9. Why is life in big cities stressful for people living there?

لماذا الحياة في المدن الكبرى مرهقة للأشخاص الذين يعيشون فيها؟

- a- There is much pollution.
- b- There is much noise.
- c- There is much crowd.
- d- People don't know each other.

10. Why do many people prefer village life nowadays?

لماذا كثير من الناس يفضلون حياة القرية هذه الأيام؟

- a- They like nature.
- b- They enjoy breathing fresh and clean air.
- c- They get away from noise, pollution and crowded streets in cities.

11. Why do you think people choose a certain house to live in?

لماذا برأيك يختار الناس منزلاً معيناً يعيشون فيه؟

- a- Because of its location, space, price, design, facilities and neighbors.

12. How did people use to spend their free time in the past?

كيف كان الناس يقضون أوقات فراغهم في الماضي؟

- a- They used to tell stories, play simple games, ride horses and play team sports.
- b- They used to play Khebsah, Dawwama and Amber.

13- Which do you think are better: games of the past or today? Why?

أيهما أفضل: ألعاب الماضي أم ألعاب اليوم؟ لماذا؟

I think games today are much better because they improve thinking and imagination.

14- How is Dr. Massouma Al-Muabarak a walking example to follow?

كيف تكون الدكتورة معصومة المبارك مثالاً يحتذى به؟

- a- She was the first female Kuwaiti minister.
- b- She was amongst the first women to join the parliament.

15. What details may a biography of a person include?

ما هي التفاصيل التي قد تشملها سيرة شخص ما؟

A biography of a person includes:

- a- personal details b- family and early life c- career d- achievements

16. What are the disadvantages of prodigy children?

ما هي عيوب الأطفال النوابغ؟

- a- They suffer from stress. b- They are socially-isolated.
c- Teachers and parents lack the experience of how to deal with them.
d- They don't have friends of their age. e- They are chased by the media.

17. Why do some people push themselves to the extreme?

لماذا يدفع بعض الناس أنفسهم إلى الحدود القصوي؟

- a- They seek fame and money. b- They need to prove their potentials.
c- They need to get control of their fear. d- They seek self-confidence.

18. What preparations should you make before you go on any expedition?

ما الاستعدادات التي يجب عليك القيام بها قبل الذهاب في أي رحلة استكشافية؟

- a- I prepare my bag with special equipment.
b- I tell my family about my destination to track my location.
c- I get enough food and water.
d- I plan to go with a team or friends.

19. What qualities should mountain climbers have?

ما هي الصفات التي يجب أن يتمتع بها متسلقي الجبال؟

- a- A person must be fit and strong. b- He / She must be well-trained.
c- He / She must be resilient and persistent. d- He / She must be aware and cautious.

20- What difficulties do mountain climbers face?

ما هي الصعوبات التي يواجهها متسلقوا الجبال؟

- a- They face extreme cold and heat.
b- They face deadly animals.
c- They may get killed, injured or trapped.
d- They may lack survival supplies.

21. Some people are crazy about extreme sports, Mention four examples.

بعض الناس مجنونون بالرياضات الخطرة، اذكر أربع أمثلة.

Among famous extreme sports are mountaineering, skydiving, surfing, and bungee jumping.

22. How has space technology affected flight / aircraft technology?

كيف أثرت تكنولوجيا الفضاء على تكنولوجيا الطيران أو الطائرات؟

- a- It has made aircrafts lighter, faster and economical.
- b- It has made aero-planes' engines quieter.
- c- It has lowered fuel consumption and emissions.

23. Space technology has a great impact on people's lives. How?

لتكنولوجيا الفضاء تأثير كبير على حياة الناس. كيف؟

- a- It's used in medicine.
- b- It's used for saving lives.
- c- It monitors heart activity.

24. How have Muslims contributed to space exploration technology?

كيف ساهم المسلمون في تكنولوجيا استكشاف الفضاء؟

- a- Early Muslims contributed to inventing some astronomical devices.
- b- KFAS in Kuwait supported space science and research projects.
- c- Islam has urged all mankind to learn about space.

25. What is a prodigy child?

ما هو الطفل النابغة؟

He / She is a person who has an outstanding talent or skill at a very early age.

26. Gifted or prodigy children have certain characteristics. Give TWO examples.

للأطفال الموهوبين خصائص معينة. أعط مثالين.

- a- They learn a whole lot faster than other children.
- b- They reach a higher standard of achievement quickly.
- c- They grow as adult genius of great creative power.
- d- They are creative and talented.

27- How should parents nurture their prodigies?

كيف يجب على الوالدين رعاية نوابغهم؟

- a- Parents should provide well-trained tutors for them.
- b- Prodigies should have special care.
- c- Parents should give them due time for learning.
- d- Parents should provide them with a motivating environment.

28. How can governments encourage people to utilize their talents and creativity?

كيف يمكن للحكومات أن تشجع الناس على الاستفادة من مواهبهم وإبداعهم؟

- a- By building special clubs and schools. b- By organizing competitions for them.
c- By providing highly-qualified teachers to teach them.

29. What can gifted people or prodigies do for the society?

ماذا يستطيع الموهوبين أو النوابغ أن يقدموا للمجتمع؟

- a- They lead innovations and scientific research.
b- They have a unique vision and problem-solving abilities.
c- They can produce exceptional works of music and literature.
d- They can become mentors and great thinkers.
e- They can contribute to medical and technological breakthroughs.

30- Why is Maha Al-Ghunaim considered a good example to Kuwaiti women?

لماذا تعتبر مها الغنيم قدوة حسنة للنساء الكويتيات؟

- a- She is a successful Kuwaiti businesswoman.
b- She is one of the stars of the Arab business world.

ENGLEAZY

سهل



صفوة معلمي الكويت

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

1. My grandparentsfor lunch yesterday. We had a family gathering.
a. put to b. came over c. came round d. bumped into
2. The government has a promising plan to solve the.....problem of unemployment.
a. palatial b. chronic c. dizzying d. astounded
3. Every child is...in a different area; we must support them all to develop their abilities.
a. integral b. substandard c. perilous d. gifted
4. After the mechanic had repaired my car, he advised me to check the engine more
a. frequently b. arbitrarily c. roughly d. densely
5. A lot of people have complained about thecaused by the endless work on the roads.
a. frost-bite b. ailment c. pottery d. overcrowding
6. Hardworking researchers usually receive awards for theirachievements.
a. vacant b. outstanding c. fatigued d. embarrassed
7. The training centre will.....qualified managers with suitable experience.
a. appoint b. narrate c. traverse d. agonise
8. Nurses usually take care of patients and.....doctors during operations.
a. conceal b. engulf c. resign d. assist
9. People in some cities suffer from..... pollution and poor infrastructure.
a. biography b. season c. overcrowding d. portfolio
10. We learn how to prepare delicious recipes by watching.....
a. cookery b. accolade c. bladder d. degree
11. My father feels.....because of the medicine he takes for the flus.
a. abstract b. drowsy c. vacant d. elderly
12. The manager asked the secretary not to..... from the company.
a. resign b. conceal c. tour d. assist
13. The boy has a great.....for his grandfather because he is a very kind man.
a. recipient b. cookery c. affection d. vicinity

14. Sixty years ago, half of the French population lived inareas.
 a. gifted b. embarrassed c. chronic d. rural
15. Some mothers.....stories to help their little children sleep soundly.
 a. narrate b. ascend c. traverse d. appoint
16. Each citizen is a/an.....part in the process of developing our country.
 a. vacant b. integral c. embarrassed d. fatigued
17. I was very embarrassed - little did I expect to.....my hero and not say a word to him!
 a. bump into b. make up c. put to d. come down
18. Sleeping well is essential to recover from whole day.....at work.
 a. bill b. admiration c. depopulation d. exhaustion
19. Some passengers suffer from.....heights that planes reach in the sky.
 a. dizzying b. deserted c. alight d. visible
20. The CEO was forced to.....because of the unprecedented deterioration of the financial performance.
 a. repudiate b. conceal c. resign d. appoint
21. The surgeon had parents' consent to do a/an..... procedure for their kid.
 a. unconscious b. vacant c. non-evasive d. geriatric
22. Governments should encourage farming to prevent rural.....
 a. summit b. reconstruction c. biography d. depopulation
23. My father received congratulation cards as he was.....the manager of the company.
 a. appointed b. craved c. narrated d. resigned
24. The prices of air tickets usually.....during the middle of the week.
 a. do without b. bump into c. cope with d. come down
25. Not all schools or teachers fail to nurture the.....students.
 a. astounded b. non-invasive c. gifted d. leafy
26. Restaurants and terrace cafés are a/an part of the social life of the city.
 a. onerous b. integral c. drowsy d. geriatric
27. The criminal wanted tohis real identity by using a false ID, but he couldn't.
 a. deserve b. conceal c. bestow d. honour

28. Ali was still tired andwhen I woke him up because he didn't get enough sleep.
a. drowsy b. restless c. shallow d. chronic
29. The manager is doing his best to make the tasks lessfor his fellow workers.
a. onerous b. elderly c. centenarian d. cardiovascular
30. My brother intends to set up a/anand import company after graduation.
a. unemployment b. export c. depopulation d. glamour
31. People leave areas to find some better job opportunities in the city.
a. embarrassed b. graduated c. rural d. palatial
32. People who work in a great like London would not prefer to live there.
a. metropolis b. unemployment c. depopulation d. export
33. India is a populated country. Too many people live there.
a. vice versa b. frequently c. densely d. seamlessly
34. It was difficult to find a/anroom in the hotel during the holiday season.
a. leafy b. vacant c. astounded d. embarrassed
35. He feels sorry as the economic growth has been substantially
a. odds and ends b. below par c. call the shots d. toe the line
36. My dad from the company in order to take a more challenging job.
a. appointed b. resigned c. reversed d. fixed
37. Zed Al Refaei was able to the highest peak in the Alps.
a. highlight b. assist c. ascend d. crave
38. He had complained of after his tough schedule over the past week.
a. exhaustion b. feat c. mountaineer d. arson
- 39- NASA studies theeffects which the universe faces due to nuclear explosions.
a. economical b. awe-inspiring c. astronomical d. intrepid
40. The famous actor all the false rumors that spread about him.
a. agonized b. repudiated c. toured d. traversed

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

(conceal /cookery / vice versa /toured /customarily / reconstruction)

1. When we go on holiday, our neighbours take care of our house and
2. The old museum has been reopened after nearly two years of
3. To maintain strong family ties, Kuwaiti people have weekly gatherings.
4. Touristsaround the city and enjoyed sightseeing last holiday.
5. My kittens are afraid of strangers; theythemselves under the bed when we have visitors.

(fix / randomly / rural / deserve / vice versa / grueling)

6. People who take part in voluntary work.....respect and admiration.
7. A competent mechanic should be able to..... cars quickly and efficiently.
8. After three months of..... training, the runner managed to win the marathon.
9. This morning, my mother placed the lovely flowers..... in a big crystal vase.
10. People living in.....areas enjoy the beautiful scenes and the relaxing atmosphere.

(densely /reverence / agonise / randomly / snooker / assisted)

11. Most new parents over leaving their baby for the first time.
12. Mexico City is one of the most populated cities in the world.
13. The winning numbers are selected by computer.
14. After the earthquake, many volunteers people who needed help.
15. All the family members showed their love and for their grandparents.

(densely/ researchers /narrate / frequently / cookery/cycle)

16. People suffer from traffic jams in.....populated cities and areas.
17. Mothers' skills in.are not questionable. Their dishes are delicious.
18. Our grandparents used to.....interesting stories to us before bedtime.
19. Doctors recommend that people should walk or.....as a good cardiovascular exercise.
20.with scientists are working hard to come up with promising results about Corona virus.

(admiration/ assist / resigned / vice versa / infrastructure / arbitrarily)

21. The manager claimed that he hadn't made the last changes in the company.....but for a good reason.
22. Many scientists deserve.....because of their efforts during the pandemic.
23. The manager of the companyafter the shares of the company came down.
24. Doctors are ready topatients by listening to them and answering their questions.
25. Cities usually have the basic services such as schools, clinics and good.....

(admiration / do without / vicinity / make up / make up for / ailment)

26. They cannot Rashid because he is a valuable part of the team.
27. The city council are planning to build the new stadium in the of the town.
28. Doctors recommend that any kind of should be cured in the early stages.
29. We might be behind schedule, but we are confident that we canlost time.
30. My brother gained theof his partners because of his hard work and devotion.

(narrate/ make it your own/ infrastructure/ almond/ pluck up the courage/ reverse)

31. I'd love to do a parachute jump, but I can't to do so.

32. A famous Hollywood actor will the story in an audio book format.

33. Nutrition experts recommend eating raw, not roasted,for its health benefits.

34. It will probably take years tothe damage caused by pollution.

35. The war has damaged the country'srebuilding needs money and efforts.

(biography / substandard / fix / resign / unique / bill)

36. There is a new about labor laws under discussion by the ministers.

37. The of great figures contains lessons for people to learn from.

38. Our graduation party was for all of us and our families as well.

39. The English teacher had toas he became too old to stand for hours in classes.

40. Despite all attempts, no one could the network errors. The engineers had to ask for help from specialized companies.

(come away with / mountaineers / cope with / perilous / alight / feats)

41. Many people find it hard to change: they prefer familiarity.

42. Experienced know that anything can happen on a mountain.

43. The country roads are quite We have to drive carefully.

44. Any kind of open fire needs enough amount of fuel to keep it

45. People who have taken similar tests have varying results.

[Make and Do]

Do: It focuses on the process of acting or performing something

-تركز على عملية الفعل نفسها أو أداء شيئاً ما.

-I **do** the shopping on Fridays usually. -Could you **do** a job for me next week?

-Who **does** the cooking in your house? -I need to **do** my homework before I can go out.

activity	damage	favour	job	task
business	drawing	gardening	laundry	test
cleaning	duty	harm	one's best	washing (up)
cooking	exam(ination)	homework	painting	work
course	exercise	ironing	shopping	karate
housework	hair	dishes	nails	yoga

Make: It emphasizes more the product or outcome of an action:

-تركز على المنتج أو الناتج للفعل (المحصلة).

-They **made** me an interesting offer. -Not many building firms will **make** a profit this year.

-I have to **make** a phone call. I'm going to **make** a party tonight.

-I always **make** my bed after I get up.

apology	coffee	excuse	love	offer	remark
assumption	comment	friends	lunch	phone call	sound
bed	complaint	guess	mess	plan	soup
breakfast	dinner	law	mistake	profit	speech
cake	effort	list	money	progress	statement
change	error	loss	noise	promise	tea

Phrasal Verbs			
Make		Do	
make up	يؤلف قصة - يخلق عذر أو سبب	do up	يربط - يثبت
make up for	يعوض	do without	ينجز شيء مستغنيا عن
make of it	يفهم - يفكر	do with	يحتاج - يريد
		do away with	يتخلص من

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.	

Tenses	تحول الأزمنة في الكلام المنقول إذا كان فعل القول في الماضي إلى الآتي:	
	Present simple (go)	past simple (went)
	past simple (went)	past perfect (had gone)
	Present perfect (has gone)	past perfect (had gone)
	Present continuous (is going)	Past continuous (was going)
	Past continuous (was going)	Past perfect cont. (had been going)
	will-can-may-must (go)	would-could-might-had to (go)

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

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

[Reported speech with Questions]

الجملة الإستفهامية {yes/ no questions}

- إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد نتبع الخطوات الآتية:
- يتغير فعل القول **said / said to** الي **asked**
- نحذف الأقواس ونربط الجملة ب **if / whether** ثم الفاعل ثم الفعل ثم باقي الجملة
- تتغير الأزمنة والضمائر وظروف الزمان والمكان مثل الجملة الخبرية³
- يمكن استخدام أفعال قول اخري مثل

{wondered/ wanted to know/ inquired}

1- He said " Do you like pizza?"
He asked **if / whether** I liked pizza

تم حذف **do** ونحول الفعل الي الماضي البسيط.

2- Ahmed said to Ali " Have you visited the museum?"

Ahmed asked Ali **if / whether** he had visited the museum

تم تحويل زمن المضارع التام في المباشر الي الماضي التام في الغير مباشر.

3- She asked me " Are you going to sleep?"

she asked me **if / whether** I was going to sleep

تم تحويل **are going** الي **was going**

4- She asked me " Did you enjoy the novel?"

She asked me **if** I had enjoyed the novel

تم حذف الفعل المساعد ونحول الفعل الي الماضي التام.

WH Questions

اذا كان السؤال يبدأ بأداة استفهام في جملة المباشر **نربط بنفس الأداة الموجودة** في السؤال و يأتي بعدها الفاعل ثم الفعل ونحول زمن الجملة إلى الماضي.

He said "where are you going?"

He asked **where** he was going.

تم حذف الأقواس ونربط بنفس أداة الاستفهام يتبعها الفاعل ثم الفعل في الماضي المستمر.

He asked me "what is your favourite subject?"

He asked me **what** my favourite subject was.

تم الربط بأداة الاستفهام يتبعها الفاعل ثم الفعل محول الي الماضي البسيط.

Mom said to me "When will you come back home?"

Mom asked me **when** I would come back home.

Paired (Correlative Conjunctions)

الرابط المقتربة

Both and كلاً من و (يستخدم للإضافة)	هذا الرابط يربط فاعلين (الفعل معهما يكون في الجمع) (فعل جمع) Both Ali and Talal are good friends. أيضا من الممكن أن يربط فعلين- مفعولين- صفتين -I saw both Ali and Sara. -Ahmed is both friendly and helpful. -I bought both a laptop and an I-phone.
--	--

Inversion

{التقديم والتأخير}

-تشأ الجملة المعكوسة عند تغير بناء الجملة أو عكس ترتيب عناصر الجملة العادية:

الظرف	فعل مساعد	الفاعل	الفعل الرئيسي	باقي الجملة
Never	does	Ali	wake up	early.

Never إطلاقاً:

- **Normal:** Mona **never** goes to the cinema on Fridays.
- **Inverted:** Never **does** Mona go to the cinema on Fridays.
- **Normal:** I **have** never **been** to Japan before.
- **Inverted:** Never **have** I **been** to Japan before.

Seldom / Scarcely / Rarely نادراً:

- **Normal:** A movie **rarely** makes you feel so warm and so uneasy at the same time.
- **Inverted:** Rarely **does** a movie **make** you feel so warm and so uneasy at the same time.

Hardly بالكاد:

- **Hardly had** I **left** before the trouble started.
- **Hardly had** I **got** into bed when there was a knock at the door.

Little قليلاً:

- **Little did** I **know** that he was a liar.
- **Little does** he **know** what surprises we have for him.

No sooner

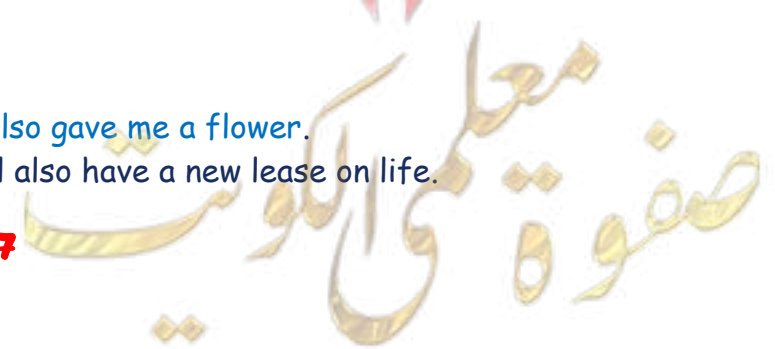
- **No sooner had** I **reached** the door than I realized it was locked.

so / such

- **So scary was** the movie that nobody liked watching it again.
- **Such a brilliant idea is** it that all of us like it.

Not.....only ليس فقط:

- **Not only did** she say "sorry", but she also gave me a flower.
- **Not only will** I have a holiday, but I will also have a new lease on life.



Contrastive Conjunction

رولبط التناقض

But

لكن

-هذا الرباط مكانه يقع فى وسط الجملة دائماً يربط بين الجملتين.

-يربط جملتين متناقضتين فى المعنى ويسبقة فاصلة إذا أتى بعده جملة كاملة

-يوجد فاصله قبلها لوجود جملة كاملة بعدها

-لا يوجد فاصلة قبلها لأنه ليس بعدها جملة كام

(clause)

-Talal is rich, but Ali is poor.

-The toilet paper is soft but strong.

however

مع ذلك / لكن

-هذا الرباط مكانه يقع فى وسط الجملة دائماً يربط بين الجملتين.

-يربط جملتين متناقضتين وله أكثر من شكل فى وسط الجملة حيث تشكل علامات الترقيم محوراً هاماً .

-There was a lot of traffic. However, he made it on time.

-There was a lot of traffic; however, he made it on time.

In comparison with

بالمقارنة ب

-هذه الارباط مكانها يقع فى أول الجملة ويكون بين الجملتين فاصلة ولو وقعت فى نصف الجملة نحذف الفاصلة.

-تربط جملتين وتحمل معنى المقارنة ويأتي بعدها (اسم - إسم فعل)

(noun - gerund)

-In comparison with Cairo, Kuwait City is smaller.

-Traveling by plane is much faster in comparison with travelling by car.

whereas = while

بينما

-هذا الرباط مكانه يقع فى أول الجملة أو وسط الجملة.

-يربط جملتين متناقضتين فى المعنى ويسبقة فاصلة إذا أتى فى منتصف الجملة.

(clause)

-Talal is rich, whereas Ali is poor.

-يوجد فاصله قبلها لوجود جملة كاملة بعدها

-Whereas (While) I live in Kuwait, my younger brother lives in Saudi Arabia.

Instead of

بدلاً من

-هذا الرباط مكانه يقع فى أول الجملة ويكون بين الجملتين فاصلة ولو وقعت فى نصف الجملة نحذف الفاصلة.

-تربط جملتين وتحمل معنى الاختيار من خيارين ويأتي بعدها (اسم - إسم فعل)

(noun - gerund)

-Instead of watching the movie, let's study English lessons.

-We can do charity instead of spending our money on entertainment.

Like/Unlike

مثل /عكس

-هذا الرباط مكانه يقع فى أول الجملة ويكون بين الجملتين فاصلة ولو وقعت فى نصف الجملة نحذف الفاصلة.

-تربط جملتين وتحمل معنى التشبيه ويأتي بعدها (اسم - إسم فعل)

(noun - gerund)

Like/Unlike his dad, he prefers spending his holiday in Kuwait.

Relative Clauses and Pronouns

ضمائر وجمل الوصل

<p>who الذي-التي persons</p>	<p>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>-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>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>-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>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>-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>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>-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>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>-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>-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>

[Causative]

[الأفعال السببية]

مجموعة الأفعال التي تحدث بعد أن يكون هناك مسبب أو فاعل سبباً في جعلها تحدث.
-نستخدمها لنقول أننا ربنا لحدث شيء ما بواسطة شخص ما بدلاً من أن نفعله بأنفسنا.

{have}

-هذا الفعل يقوم بالسببية و سنركز أكثر على الفعل ومشتقاته

{have-has-had-having}

تتكون جملة السببية من:

فاعل	have	مفعول	V3
Omar	had	His car	repaired

-لمعرفة أكثر عن قاعدة السببية، يجب دراسة الجدول التالي للتعرف على القاعدة في مختلف الأزمنة:

Active sentence	Causative sentence
Ali doesn't repair his car.	Ali has his car repaired by a mechanic.
Ali didn't repair his car yesterday.	Ali had his car repaired by a mechanic.
Ali isn't repairing his car now.	Ali is having his car repaired by a mechanic.
Ali wasn't repairing his car at 5 yesterday.	Ali was having his car repaired by a mechanic.
Ali hasn't repaired his car.	Ali has had his car repaired by a mechanic.
Ali hadn't repaired his car.	Ali had had his car repaired by a mechanic.
Ali will repair his car tomorrow.	Ali will have his car repaired by a mechanic.

Used to	Examples
Positive إثبات	إعتاد أن (عادة في الماضي) I used to sleep early.
Negative نفي	I didn't use to sleep early.
Question سؤال	Did you use to sleep early? When did you use to sleep?

P.P	(The Past Perfect) الماضي التام	
Meaning	<p>1-To express the first of two actions in the past.</p> <p>للتعبير عن فعل حدث أولاً من ضمن فعلين حدثا في الماضي.</p> <p>Ex: Before they bought other food, they had sold their products.</p>	
	<p>2-To express a situation / state / feeling or action in the past.</p> <p>للتعبير عن موقف / حالة / شعور أو خلفية لفعل ماضي.</p> <p>Ex: They found the house strange after they had lived in a tent.</p> <p>Ex: Their wives had become good friends at the wedding.</p>	
Form	<p>had/'d + V3 +</p> <p>I had tried /'d tried sushi when I visited Japan.</p>	الإثبات
	<p>had not (hadn't) + V3</p> <p>I had not tried sushi when I visited Japan.</p>	النفي
	<p>Had +subject + V3 ?</p> <p>Had you tried sushi when you visited Japan?</p>	السؤال
Time Connectors (1)	<p>After-as soon as - till=until -because -who -that -which</p> <p>كل تلك الروابط يأتي بعدها الماضي التام وقبلها الماضي البسيط كما هو موضح بالأسفل:</p> <p>Past simple verb + after + had +V3</p> <p>Ahmed slept after he had studied his lessons.</p> <p>Past simple verb2 + as soon as + had +V3</p> <p>Ahmed slept as soon as he had studied his lessons.</p> <p>Past simple verb2 (negative form) + till/until + had +V3</p> <p>Ahmed didn't sleep until he had studied his lessons.</p> <p>past simple verb2 + because + had +V3</p> <p>Ahmed slept because he had studied his lessons.</p> <p>past simple verb2 + who + had +V3</p> <p>I met Ahmed who had won the gold medal.</p>	

Time Connectors (2)

Before - by the time - when

كل تلك الروابط يأتي بعدها الماضي البسيط وقبلها الماضي التام كما هو موضح بالأسفل:

had + V3 **before** + past simple verb2

Ahmed **had studied before** he slept.

had + V3 **by the time** + past simple verb2

Ahmed **had studied by the time** he slept.

had + V3 **when** + past simple verb2

Ahmed **had studied when** he slept.

Time Connectors (3)

No sooner.....than - hardly.....when - scarcely.....when

كل تلك الروابط تتكون من جزئين الجزء الأول معه الماضي التام و الجزء الثاني معه الماضي البسيط كما هو موضح بالأسفل:

Subject +had + no sooner +V3 than + V2

Ahmed **had no sooner studied than** he slept.

Subject +had + hardly +V3 when + V2

Ahmed **had hardly studied when** he slept.

Subject +had + scarcely +V3 when + V2

Ahmed **had scarcely studied when** he slept.

لاحظ أنه يمكن أن نبدأ الجملة بالروابط الثلاثة وتصبح الجملة على شكل سؤال كما هو مبين بالشرح:
قاعدة التقديم والتأخير (Inversion)

No sooner + had + subject + V3 than + V2

No sooner **had Ahmed studied than** he slept.

Hardly + had + subject + V3 when + V2

Hardly **had Ahmed studied when** he slept.

Scarcely + had + subject + V3 when + V2

Scarcely **had Ahmed studied when** he slept.

(The Past Perfect Continuous)

{الماضي التام المستمر}

يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر للتعبير عن فعل كان مستمراً لفترة في الماضي لحين وقوع فعل آخر. ويعبر أيضاً عن أفعال متكررة الحدوث في الماضي.

(had been + verb + ing)

Sara **had been having** sleepless nights and feelings very nervous.

(For - since-whole=all + time of the past)

Ali **had been waiting for 2 hours** before Fahd came.

Hamad had been tired because he **had been working for over 10 hours**.

It **had been raining since** we went out.

They **had been working** on the project **for weeks** before it was due.

They **had been playing** tennis **all afternoon** when it started to rain.

Phrasal Verb (Come)

come out	تظهر- يصبح مرئياً	come away	ينفصل
come across	يقابل صدفة	come to an end	تظهر
come over	يزور	come after	يطارد
come up	يصبح متاحاً	come in handy	يصبح مفيداً
come down	يقل - ينخفض	come up against	يواجه-يعارض
come up	يأتي ذكره بالحديث	come forward	يتطوع-يتقدم إلى
come away with	يخرج ب - يأتي بإنطباع		

So	Such
<p>so.....that جداً لدرجة أن</p> <p>.....so + adjective + that.....</p> <p>Ali was so helpful that he spent 3 hours with us solving math homework.</p> <p>لاحظ كيف سيصبح شكل الجملة إذا بدأنا الجملة بالرباط</p> <p>So + adjective + aux. v + S + that.....</p> <p>لا تنسى تقدم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل</p> <p>So helpful was Ali that he spent 3 hours with us solving math homework.</p>	<p>such.....that جداً لدرجة أن</p> <p>.....such + adjective + noun + that.....</p> <p>It was such an easy exam that all students answered all questions correctly.</p> <p>لاحظ كيف سيصبح شكل الجملة إذا بدأنا الجملة بالرباط</p> <p>Such + adj. + noun + aux. v + S + that.....</p> <p>لا تنسى تقدم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل</p> <p>Such an easy exam was it that all students answered all questions correctly.</p>

Paired (Correlative Conjunctions)

الروابط المقترنة

<p>Either... or</p> <p>إما أو</p> <p>(يستخدم للإختيار)</p>	<p>هذا الرباط يربط فاعلين (الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأخير) -ويربط-فعلين- مفعولين -صفتين أو ظرفين</p> <p>I will choose either pizza or burger.</p> <p>Either we learn from the amazing technology or we let it go to waste.</p> <p>Either Ahmed or I am the winner. (فعل يتبع الفاعل الأخير)</p>
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<p>Neither nor لا ولا (يستخدم للنفي)</p>	<p>-هذا الرابط يربط فاعلين (الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأخير) -ويربط فعلين- مفعولين- صفتين- ظرفين لاحظ أن الجملتين تكونان في حالة النفي دائما عند استخدام الرابط نحذف النفي أي أن الفعل يكون مثبتاً. -I'll choose neither pizza nor burger. -Neither Ahmed nor I am the winner. (فعل يتبع الفاعل الأخير) تذكير هام: عندما نربط فعلين لفاعل واحد ويطلب البدء بالرابط بأول الجملة تكون على شكل سؤال. (نقدم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل) -Ahmed neither studied nor slept. - Neither did Ahmed study nor sleep. (لاحظ تركيب الجملة ووجود الفعل المساعد)</p>
<p>None ليس أحد</p>	<p>الفعل معها يكون مثبتاً ويمكن أن يأتي في صيغة المفرد أو الجمع كما في الأمثلة الآتية: I am always looking for inspiration. None ever comes. She's always looking for ideas. None ever come. None of us was invited to the party. None of us were invited to the party.</p>

Passive with Modal Verbs

المبني للمجهول والأفعال الناقصة

لاتنسى تركيب وشكل الجملة في حالة المبني للمجهول حيث يكون التركيب كالآتي:

Object + modal verb + be/have been + V3 (by + subject)

Present	Past
<p>may/might + be + V3 This disease may be treated.</p>	<p>may/might +have +been + V3 + past word This disease may have been treated old times ago.</p>
<p>must + be + V3 This disease must be treated.</p>	<p>must +have +been + V3 This disease must have been treated a while ago.</p>
<p>should + be + V3 This disease should be treated.</p>	<p>should +have +been + V3 This disease should have been treated last year.</p>
<p>can/could + be + V3 This disease could be treated.</p>	<p>can/could +have +been + V3 This disease could have been treated last month.</p>
<p>has to /have to + be + V3 This disease has to be treated.</p>	<p>had to + be + V3 This disease had to be treated yesterday.</p>

Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر		Future Perfect المستقبل التام
Meanin	يستخدم الزمن المستقبل المستمر لوصف فعل مستمر سيحدث في وقت محدد في المستقبل	يستخدم المستقبل التام لوصف الإجراء الذي سيتم إكماله في وقت معين في المستقبل. يؤكد على الانتهاء من الإجراء قبل حدث آخر أو وقت آخر في المستقبل
Form	will + be + verb + ing	will + have + V3
Keys	At + specific time in the future This time tomorrow By next + week/month/year	By + specific time in the future By the end of the + time By the time
Examples	-At 9pm tonight, I will be watching TV. -This time tomorrow, they will be flying to New York.	-By 6pm, I will have finished my work. -By the end of the month, they will have completed the project. -By the time she arrives, we will have already eaten dinner.

Prepositions of Time حروف جر الزمان		
Prepositions of place are used to identify the time of something in relation to another. تستخدم حروف الجر الخاصة بالزمان لتحديد توقيت شيء ما بالنسبة إلى آخر.		
in	on	at
In the morning In (the) summer In 1980 In the 1900s In the 17th century In the next century In the future /past..... In December In this century	On Monday / On Saturday On June 3rd On 1st October 2013 On Christmas/ Christmas day On my birthday On Tuesday evening / night On time On a winter evening On a warm day On holiday On my wedding day On that day On the 10th of On the first /the last day	At 9 am / at 6 pm At 8 o'clock At night/noon/dawn/dusk At Easter /at Christmas At dinner time At dinner/breakfast/lunch At that moment At the weekend At midday/At bedtime At sunrise/sunset At that time/ At the present At the beginning / At the end At the same time

Prepositions of Place

حروف جر المكان

Prepositions of place are used to locate a position of something in relation to another.

تُستخدم 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	Under the chair
In the sky	On a ship	At college/university	Under your bed
In the newspaper	On a plane	At school	Under a bridge
In a boat	On the train	At work	Under the water
In the cinema	On a motorbike	At home	Under the sea
In a pocket	On a horse	At the door	Under the ground
In a bag	On television	At a concert	
In a magazine	On the second floor	At the bus station	
In a swimming pool	On the wall	At the tailor's	
In the lift	On radio	At the entrance	
In the city	On air	At the exit	
In the beginning	On mobile	At the dentist's	
In the end	On computer	At the traffic lights	

By	by chance	by accident	by luck	by sea	by land
	by car/taxi/plane	by all means	by no means	by mistake	by + V + ing

From	From January to March	From Sunday to Wednesday
to	From one until Five	From Ahmed to Ali

Reason for	Arrive at	Angry with	Soup of	Travelled throughout
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Comparison of Scale

عند تساوي المشبه و المشبه به في نفس الصفة نستخدم **as.....as** أو **so.....as**

ملحوظة هامة:

الصفة بين **as....as** تكون صفة نظيفة بدون إضافات يعني نستخدم أصل الصفة مثل **fast-slow-easy**
Ali is as smart as his dad. **English is as easy as Arabic.**

- في النفي نستخدم **not** قبل **as...as** أي نبدأ بالجملة المنفية لكي نحافظ على المعنى.

Ali is smart. Ahmed isn't smart.

Ahmed isn't as/so smart as Ali.

(Reduced Relative Clauses) Verbs ending with (ing)

-إذا كان ضمير الوصل هو فاعل الجملة الموصولة، فيمكن إختصار الجملة إلى إسم الفعل (verb + ing)

-إذا كان الفعل في المبني للمعلوم ، فسيتم إختصاره إلى عبارة المشاركة الحالية (verb + ing)

-أي فعل في الأزمنة الآتية يمكن أن يحول إلى القاعدة (مضارع بسيط-ماضي بسيط-مضارع مستمر-ماضي مستمر)

-للقيام بذلك ، تقوم بحذف ضمير الوصل وأي أفعال مساعدة إن وجدت ، واستخدام إسم الفعل (النعت) للفعل الرئيسي.

Positive:

She could beat adults in memory games which involved number.

She could beat adults in memory games involving numbers.

He is now a PhD student in India who does high level research.

He is now a PhD student in India doing high level research.

There were many employees who were working very hard.

There were many employees working very hard.

Negative:

The people that did not exercise every day lost the least weight.

The people not exercising every day lost the most weight.

إذا كانت جملة منفية ، فإننا نستخدم "ليس" في بداية عبارة إسم الفعل (النعت)

Unless =If + not (إذا لم)

ملاحظة هامة: أعزائي الطلاب تلك القاعدة تعتبر بدلاً لأداة الشرط فقط في حالة النفي وعند استخدامها نحذف النفي

If I don't sleep early, I won't get up early. (فعل منفي)

Unless I sleep early, I won't get up early. (فعل مثبت)

GRADE 12 - UNIT EIGHT - GRAMMAR**A-) From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer:**

1. The patient asked the doctor he could keep physically fit.
a. how b. what c. who d. which
2. The journalist asked them they were partners with.
a. if b. which c. who d. where
3. The patient asked the doctorthe vaccine would be effective or not.
a. what b. which c. whether d. who
4. My teacher wondered why Ithe research before I presented the project.
a. am doing b. do c. haven't done d. hadn't done
5. My friends wanted to know I had joined the new club the week before.
a. if b. what c. who d. whose
6. He told me that both Ahmedhis brother joined the College of Medicine.
a. or b. whether c. and d. nor
7.Ali and Omar have disappointed me. They didn't come to my birthday party.
a. Nor b. Both c. Neither d. Either
8. Hopefully, the insurance will make the damage from the fire.
a. up b. away with c. up for d. without
9. Many countries are doing their best to illiteracy and poverty.
a. do up b. do away with c. do with d. do without
10. The little boy made a story out of imagination.
a. up b. without c. up for d. away with
11. I have.....time nor money to start my own business.
a. nor b. both c. neither d. either
12. Today we are having.....Chinese or Indian food for dinner.
a. nor b. both c. neither d. either
13. My cousin has neither eaten anything.....slept for two days.
a. nor b. both c. neither d. either
14. The plot of the movie was.....new nor appealing to the audience.
a. nor b. both c. neither d. either
15. The boy asked his friendhis favourite football team was.
a. if b. what c. who d. whose

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

16. "We will test the new medication next month." (Reported speech)

- a. They said they tested the new medication the following month.
- b. They said they test the new medication the following month.
- c. They said they would test the new medication the following month.

17. "Are you doing research on the types of diets?" (Reported Speech)

- a. The journalist asked the experts if they did research on the types of diets.
- b. The journalist asked the experts if they were doing research on the types of diets.
- c. The journalist asked the experts if they had done research on the types of diets.

18. "Did they visit the zoo last year?" (Reported Speech)

- a. My cousin asked me if they have visited the zoo the year before.
- b. My cousin asked me if they had visited the zoo the year before.
- c. My cousin asked me if they will visit the zoo the year before.

19. Fahad is a smart student. Rashid is a smart student, too.

(Join using: Both... and)

- a. Both Fahad and Rashid are smart students.
- b. Both Fahad and Rashid are smart students, too.
- c. Both Fahad and Rashid is a smart student.

20. 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.

21. "Where have you been?"

(Change into reported speech)

- a. My mother asked where had I been.
- b. My mother asked where I had been.
- c. My mother asked where I have been.

22. "Where did you go yesterday?"

(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.

GRADE 12 - UNIT EIGHT - GRAMMAR

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

1. Never so excited about a movie.

- a) I have been b) I was c) have I been d) I had been

2. Never visited such a beautiful beach.

- a) I have b) have I c) do I d) did I

3. Little to be a millionaire.

- a) did she expect b) she expected c) she had expected d) she has expected

4. Scarcely through the door when the phone rang.

- a) he got b) he had got c) got d) had he got

5. Rarely fast food.

- a) I ate b) do I eat c) I had eaten d) I eat

6. No sooner the noise than we rushed to the spot.

- a) we had heard b) we heard c) had we heard d) we have heard

8. The tallest buildings in London are small those in New York City.

- a) instead of b) but c) however d) in comparison with

9. Mary likes horror movies, Sally prefers light comedies.

- a) so b) while c) instead of d) in comparison with

10. The engineers said the bridge was safe. No one,, wanted to risk crossing it.

- a) instead of b) but c) in comparison with d) however

11. The girl went shopping alone waiting for the rest of her friends.

- a) but b) however c) instead of d) whereas

12. I am not going out tonight....., we can meet tomorrow if you like.

- a) Whereas b) However c) Instead of d) In comparison with

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

14. They had no sooner started their walk than it started to rain.

(Begin with: No sooner)

- a) No sooner had they started their walk than it started to rain.
- b) No sooner they had started their walk than it started to rain.
- c) No sooner did they start their walk than it started to rain.

15. She has never been to such a luxurious hotel.

(Begin with: Never)

- a) Never she had been to such a luxurious hotel.
- b) Never she has been to such a luxurious hotel.
- c) Never has she been to such a luxurious hotel.

16. We couldn't go out because it was so cold.

(Begin with: So)

- a) So cold it was that we couldn't go out.
- b) So cold was it that we couldn't go out.
- c) So cold it was so we couldn't go out.

17. I had seldom seen so many people out on the streets.

(Begin with: Seldom)

- a) Seldom had I seen so many people out on the streets.
- b) Seldom I had seen so many people out on the streets.
- c) Seldom did I see so many people out on the streets.

18. We little knew about him when we hired him.

(Begin with: Little)

- a) Little we knew about him when we hired him.
- b) Little do we know about him when we hired him.
- c) Little did we know about him when we hired him.

19. 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.

20. The artist rarely paid attention to his agent's advice.

(Begin with: Rarely)

- a) Rarely the artist paid attention to his agent's advice.
- b) Rarely the artist did pay attention to his agent's advice.
- c) Rarely did the artist pay attention to his agent's advice.

GRADE 12 - UNIT NINE - GRAMMAR

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

1. Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old one?
a) had fixed b) would fix c) fixing d) fixed
2. We need to have our computer out for viruses.
a) checked b) had checked c) been checking d) been checked
3. Imy phone repaired after I had dropped it.
a) have b) had c) will have d) would have
4. Jane will have the curtains at the dry cleaner's tomorrow.
a) cleaned b) had cleaned c) been cleaning d) been cleaned
5. Fatma always has her carby car wash services.
a) washed b) will wash c) would wash d) washing
6. When I was a child, Igo swimming in the lake.
a) am used to b) use to c) used to d) get used to
7. Ilive near my school, but now I can't go on foot.
a) used to b) am used to c) use to d) will use to
8. Did youto play Dawwama when you were a child?
a) use b) use to c) uses to d) used to
9. In the past, people didn'ttravel by plane.
a) use to b) used to c) using to d) get used to
10. I think people used to their time listening to the radio.
a) spent b) spend c) spending d) have spent
11.you use to eat many sweets when you were a child?
a) Do b) Did c) Are d) Will
12. I always have my carat that garage. They provide a really good service.
a) repair b) was repaired c) repaired d) to repair
13. When I was a child, I..... travel abroad with my elder brother.
a) was used to b) use to c) am used to d) used to
14. I had my car.....at the mechanic last week.
a) fixes b) fixed c) been fixing d) was fixed

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

15. Ali will not repair his car himself tomorrow.

(Change into causative)

- a) Ali will have his car repaired tomorrow.
- b) Ali will be repairing his car tomorrow.
- c) Ali will have repaired his car tomorrow.

16. The mechanic checked the brakes of my car.

(Change into causative)

- a) I had checked the brakes of my car.
- b) I had to check the brakes of my car.
- c) I had the brakes of my car checked.

17. She used to make dress patterns when she was young. **(Form a question)**

- a) How did she use to dress when she was young?
- b) When did she use to dress when she was young?
- c) What did she use to make when she was young?

18. She used to have a long hair.

(Make Negative)

- a) He isn't used to having a long hair.
- b) He doesn't use to have a long hair.
- c) He didn't use to have a long hair.

19. He wasabout the details of the drawing. It was amazing!

(Complete)

- a) He was care about the details of the drawing. It was amazing!
- b) He was careless about the details of the drawing. It was amazing!
- c) He was careful about the details of the drawing. It was amazing!

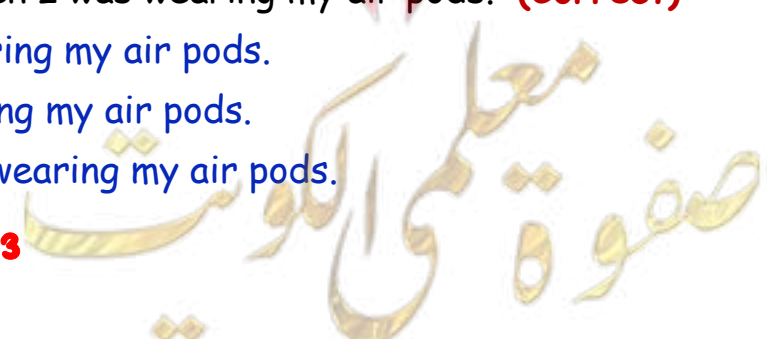
20. The movie was really! I wouldn't blink my eyes!

(Complete)

- a) The movie was really enjoy! I wouldn't blink my eyes!
- b) The movie was really enjoyable! I wouldn't blink my eyes!
- c) The movie was really enjoyment! I wouldn't blink my eyes!

21. I(use) to speak loudly when I was wearing my air pods. **(Correct)**

- a) I used to speak loudly when I was wearing my air pods.
- b) I use to speak loudly when I was wearing my air pods.
- c) I am using to speak loudly when I was wearing my air pods.



GRADE 12 - UNIT TEN - GRAMMAR

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

1. I had to have a break. I for so long.
a) am driving b) have driven c) had been driving d) drive
2. Before we parked our car, we the ticket.
a) collect b) have collected c) had collected d) are collecting
3. The roads were blocked in the morning. It all night.
a) had been raining b) rained c) rains d) is raining
4. They got to the beach after they for hours.
a) walked b) have walked c) had been walking d) walk
5. It was a wonderful expedition that I will never forget it.
a) so b) very c) too d) such
6. When we moved to the new town, our neighborsthere for ages.
a) had been living b) have lived c) live d) lived
7. We the contract before the meeting ended.
a) had signed b) have signed c) sign d) signed
8. My cousin couldn't read the map because he his glasses at home.
a) was leaving b) left c) had been leaving d) had left
9. By the time we got to the theatre, the play had already
a) started b) been starting c) has started d) starting
10. The roads were blocked in the morning. It..... all night.
a) rains b) is raining c) had been raining d) will rain

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

11. The restaurant was expensive. I decided not to go there anymore.
(Use: so.....that)
a. The restaurant so was expensive that I decided not to go there anymore.
b. The restaurant was so expensive that I decided not to go there anymore.
c. So the restaurant was expensive that I decided not to go there anymore.
12. When I arrived at the airport, (Complete the sentence)
a. I realised I have forgot my passport.
b. I realised I forget my passport.
c. I realised I had forgotten my passport.

13. My sister (study) English for three years when she took the exam. **(Correct)**
- My sister is studying English for three years when she took the exam.
 - My sister had been studying English for three years when she took the exam.
 - My sister will be studying English for three years when she took the exam.
14. As soon as the bell had rung, the students stood in lines. **(Begin with: No sooner)**
- No sooner the bell had rung than the students stood in lines.
 - No sooner the bell rang than the students stood in lines.
 - No sooner had the bell rung than the students stood in lines.
15. This young man is very strong. He can lift a car. **(Join using so...that)**
- This young man is very strong so he can lift that car.
 - This young man is so strong that he can lift a car.
 - This young man is very strong so that he could lift a car.
16. My father (work) in the company before he retired. **(Correct the verb)**
- My father is working in the company before he retired.
 - My father had worked in the company before he retired.
 - My father is going to work in the company before he retired.
17. The speaker (talk) for half an hour when we arrived. **(Correct the verb)**
- The speaker has talked for half an hour before we arrived.
 - The speaker will talk for half an hour before we arrived.
 - The speaker had been talking for half an hour before we arrived.
18. My mother was nervous because she had never (travel) before. **(Correct)**
- My mother was nervous because she had never travelled before.
 - My mother was nervous because she had never travels before.
 - My mother was nervous because she had never travelling before.
19. It is great honor. Palestinians fight for their homeland. **(Join using such...)**
- It is such honor great that Palestinians fight for their homeland.
 - It is great such honor that Palestinians fight for their homeland.
 - It is such great honor that Palestinians fight for their homeland.

GRADE 12 - UNIT ELEVEN - GRAMMAR

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

1. Tomorrow, at 3 p.m., Ihousework, so don't call me. please.
a) will be doing b) will have done c) will be done d) will have be done
2. If you have a digital camera, so many picturesduring our family gathering.
a) can take b) should take c) can be taken d) may take
3. My final projectnext week.
a) will submit b) submit c) has to be submitted d) is going to submit
4. The reportin neat handwriting. Especially if you want a high mark.
a) written b) write c) should write d) should be written
5. All the exam instructionsread carefully before starting to answer them.
a) have to be b) has to be c) can't be d) shouldn't be
6. By the end of the week, we will haveour final revision.
a) finished b) finishing c) been finished d) finish
7. If he sets his mind to a goal, heit.
a) would achieve b) achieve c) would have achieved d) will achieve
8. We won't be on time, if weimmediately.
a) didn't leave b) doesn't leave c) don't leave d) hadn't left
9. Fortunately, all the students had their essays.....yesterday.
a) check b) were checked c) are checked d) checked

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

10. You have to pay the bill before leaving the restaurant. **(Make passive)**
a) The bill have to be paid before leaving the restaurant.
b) The bill has to be paid before leaving the restaurant.
c) The bill has paid before leaving the restaurant.
11. The doctor could not save the patient because he bled for a long time.
(Make passive)
a) The patient cannot be saved because he bled for a long time.
b) The patient was not saved because he bled for a long time.
c) The patient could not be saved because he bled for a long time.

12. The audience were not satisfied with the football players' performance.

(Begin with: None)

- a) None of the audience was satisfied with the football players' performance.
- b) None of the audience are satisfied with the football players' performance.
- c) None of the audience has been satisfied with the football players' performance.

13. If I'm not busy tomorrow, I (give) you a hand.

(Correct the verb)

- a) If I'm not busy tomorrow, I would have given you a hand.
- b) If I'm not busy tomorrow, I will give you a hand.
- c) If I'm not busy tomorrow, I would give you a hand.

14. You should save some money for a rainy day.

(Change into passive)

- a. Some money should save for a rainy day.
- b. Some money should be saved for a rainy day.
- c. Some money should have been saved for a rainy day.

15. The secretary could type the reports in one hour.

(Change into passive)

- a. The reports can be typed by the secretary in one hour.
- b. The reports could be typed by the secretary in one hour.
- c. The reports will be typed by the secretary in one hour.

16. Trucks can transport goods all over the country.

(Change into passive)

- a. Goods can transport trucks all over the country.
- b. Goods can be transported all over the country.
- c. Trucks transport goods all over the country.

GRADE 12 - UNIT TWELVE - GRAMMAR

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

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

- a. such
- b. as
- c. so
- d. such as

2. Managers usually expect the besttheir employees.

- a. from
- b. as
- c. so
- d. such as

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

- a. over
- b. to
- c. with
- d. of



4. I am really grateful to all my teacherstheir help and constant follow-up.
a. in b. for c. on d. by
5. The tourists, who are sitting the front row, will enjoy the gorgeous views.
a. under b. throughout c. for d. in
6. The young boy could beat adults in memory games digits.
a. involves b. was involving c. involving d. has involved
7. Many unsolved mysteries have been by dedicated researchers.
a. revealing b. revealed c. reveal d. reveals
8. Many scientists gained a lot of fame because of working hardtheir lives.
a. at b. by c. with d. throughout
9. You were the conference of science yesterday, weren't you?
a. to b. from c. of d. at
10. My brother is now a PhD student in Londonhe is doing high level research.
a. who b. whom c. which d. where
11. It was midnight the first rescue team arrived at the scene.
a. where b. who c. when d. which
12. Modern farming is usually carried out advanced machinery.
a. with b. at c. by d. for
13. It is said that adulthood, some young prodigies lose their talents.
a. by b. at c. with d. for
14. The device, broke down last week, is working again now.
a. who b. where c. when d. which
15. My son can play musicdifferent instruments.
a. from b. for c. on d. in
16. The school provided all the students new books and notes.
a. for b. on c. at d. with
17. We stayed at the hotelmy friends had recommended.
a. where b. who c. which d. when
18. 2014, Kuwait hosted the international forum for humanitarian action.
a. By b. At c. In d. On
19. My doctor has a 17-year-old sonambition is to be a photographer.
a. where b. that c. which d. whose
20. Some good progress by my brother lately.
a. has been made b. will be made c. has made d. had made

21. My classmate gave an excellent presentation which wasclimate change.
 a. over b. around c. under d. about
22. All the farmers werethe use of chemicals as they destroy their crops.
 a. against b. for c. with d. from
23. His promotion in the company is due to his ability to work pressure.
 a. over b. for c. from d. under
24. Doctors and nurses, ...look after COVID-19 patients, deserve our appreciation.
 a. how b. what c. who d. which
25. The coffee shop,we usually meet, serves the best coffee.
 a) whose b) which c) who d) where
26. I really loved the Turkish restaurant we had lunch last Friday.
 a) whose b) which c) who d) where
27. The taxi, will take you to the airport, should be here at 7 a.m.
 a) where b) who c) which d) when
28. Spring is the time of the year the desert turns from yellow to green.
 a) where b) who c) which d) when

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

29. If you do not respect the rules of the school, you will be punished.
 (Join using: 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.
30. If all the students do not come, we will delay the match.
 (Join using: unless)
- a. Unless all the students come, we will delay the match.
 b. Unless if all the students come, we will delay the match.
 c. Unless all the students do not come, we will delay the match.
31. China is an Asian country. Its population has increased dramatically.
 (Join using: whose)
- a. China is an Asian country whose its population has increased dramatically.
 b. China whose is an Asian country its population has increased dramatically.
 c. China, whose population has increased dramatically, is an Asian country.

32. He lent me a book. It was exactly the one I needed.

(Join using a relative pronoun)

a. He lent me a book where was exactly the one I needed.

b. He lent me a book which was exactly the one I needed.

c. He lent me a book who was exactly the one I needed.

33. The drivers were arrested for passing the traffic light. They paid a fine.

(Join using: who)

a. The drivers were arrested for passing the traffic light who paid a fine.

b. The drivers who were arrested for passing the traffic light they paid a fine.

c. The drivers, who were arrested for passing the traffic light, paid a fine.

34. The Wembley Stadium is spacious. So is The Globe Theatre in London.

(Join using: as...as)

a. The Wembley Stadium is as spacious so as is The Globe Theatre in London.

b. The Wembley Stadium is as spacious as The Globe Theatre in London.

c. The Wembley Stadium is as spacious as is The Globe Theatre in London.

35. My brother won the race (beat) all his rivals.

(Correct the verb)

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

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

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

ENGLAEZY

سهل



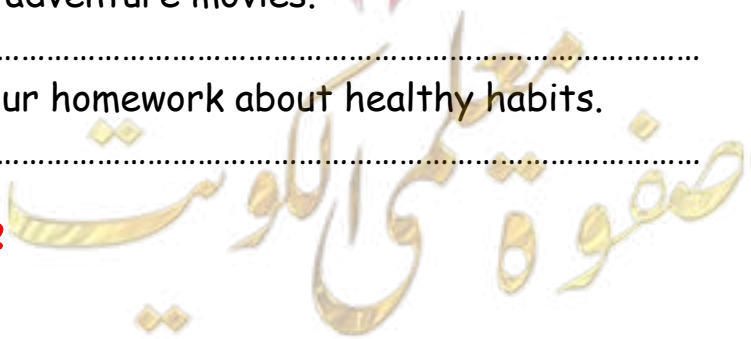
صفوة معلمى الكويت

GRADE 12 - 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 اقتراح	- 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
Expressing Dis/approval التعبير عن الاستحسان و الرفض	- I am in favor of..... - I am against.....	
Expressing likes/dislikes التعبير عن الدهشة	- Wow! That's amazing. - My goodness!	- I can't believe my eyes. - Nobody can believe that.
Persuading الاقناع	- There is no time to waste! - What are you waiting for?	-Just think about.....
Guessing التخمين	- It could be - It's possible	- Maybe - I guess so
Expressing obligation التعبير عن الالزام	- You must..... - You have to.....	
Stating Advantages شرح المزايا	- One of the positive influences of.....is - One of the best advantages of.....is	
Expressing praise التعبير عن المدح	- He's / She's an incredibly gifted..... - Perhaps, he/she is one of the greatest minds.	
Planning التخطيط	- I will..... - We are going to - We are planning to.....	
Giving Examples إعطاء أمثلة	- For example, - For instance	
Expressing gratitude التعبير عن الإمتنان	- I am thankful/grateful to / for/appreciative of - I thankfor.....	

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your brother wants to continue his studies abroad.
.....
2. You couldn't hand over your project because your computer got a virus.
.....
3. Your parents don't allow you to use your mobile phone because you use it too much.
.....
4. Your friend is fully convinced that talented children should be treated in a special way.
.....
5. friend wants to start an extreme sport. You think it's too dangerous.
.....
6. Your father wants to know whether to buy a villa or a flat.
.....
7. Your uncle asks you why you prefer studying at Kuwait University.
.....
8. A classmate of yours says that climbing Mount Everest is an easy task.
.....
9. You are predicting what life would be like 50 years from now.
.....
10. Your teacher wants to know the reasons why you don't take part in school activities.
.....
11. A friend of yours has designed a poster about touristic places in Kuwait.
.....
12. One of the passengers helped you carry your luggage at the airport.
.....
13. Your friend wants to know why you prefer tennis to skating.
.....
14. A friend wants to start an extreme sport.
.....
15. Your sister wants to know why you like adventure movies.
.....
16. One of your friends helped you with your homework about healthy habits.
.....



17. Your father wants you to know what you intend to study in the future.

18. A friend thinks that taxing our brains is not so important to be mentally fit.

19. Your grandfather refuses to exercise and prefers to stay at home.

20. Your teacher wants to know why you chose to live in the suburban area.

21. Someone asks you to compare games in the past with games nowadays.

22. People nowadays prefer the Internet as a form of communication.

23. Your cousin wants to go camping with his friends but his father refuses.

24. Your friend wants to know why you want to study medicine.

25. Your friend says it's very easy to find a good job after graduation.

26. Your friend wants to know why your family have moved to a new area.

27. Your uncle asks about your opinion of the house he's built in the village.

28. You believe that the location of your house has many advantages.

29. A friend argues that living in the country is not advantageous.

30. A friend of yours says that life will change completely in the future.

31. Your teachers would like to know about your father's past career and life.

32. One of your classmates thinks that global warming has no harm to earth.

33. You are describing your brother's graduation party to your friend.

34. A man wants to know how you could fix the defects of your computer.

35. Your classmate asks you which club you intend to join.

36. A friend of yours asks you to describe the new features of the new mobile phone.

37. Your friend asks you about the qualities needed to be a mountaineer.

38. Your brother wants to know one of the difficulties that sportsmen face in sports.

39. Some people think that mountain climbing is a dangerous sport.

40. You discussed with your classmates the preparations for the camping.

41. Your English teacher wants to know the reason behind changing the school.

42. You want to camp in the desert, but your parents refuse the idea.

43. A friend of yours says that life will change completely in the future.

44. Your friend suggests that swimming is the right option in the morning.

45. One of your classmates thinks that global warming has no harm to earth.

46. The teacher asks you why you were late for English class last Monday.

47. You dislike the way your friend talks to you while he is angry.

48. Your cousin plans to start his business at a young age.

49. Your classmate has an amazing talent for taking photographs.

50. Your teacher wants to know why you think prodigies should be supported.

GRADE 12 - SECOND PERIOD - SUGGESTED TRANSLATIONS

GRADE 12 - UNIT SEVEN - SUGGESTED TRANSLATIONS

Translate into good English:

أحمد: إن متوسط العمر المتوقع قد إرتفع كثيراً بفضل تحسن الخدمات الطبية.

سالم: بالتأكيد، فقد أصبحنا قادرين على علاج أمراض كانت تعد مميتة.

يوسف: يجب أن نظهر الإحترام لكبار السن.

نور: نعم ، لأن الدين الإسلامي يعلم الأطفال تقدير الوالدين وإظهار التعاطف معهم عند الكبر.

خالد: يساعد النوم الدماغ على الاحتفاظ بالمعلومات الجديدة.

راشد: نعم، فقد أشارت الدراسات أن الأشخاص الذين ناموا بعد تعلم مادة ما كان أداءهم أفضل أثناء الاختبارات.

GRADE 12 - UNIT EIGHT - SUGGESTED TRANSLATIONS

Translate into good English:

يوسف: تعتبر الهجرة من الريف للمدينة من أكبر التحديات التي تواجه الكثير من الدول حالياً.

نور: هذا حقيقي، حيث يبحث بعض الناس عن فرص عمل مناسبة بالمدينة.

مهند: أحب منزلنا الجديد لموقعه المميز حيث يوجد سوق مركزي ضخم على بعد أمتار قليلة.

عاصم: هذا صحيح، حيث يستمتعون بالمناظر الرائعة والجو الهاديء.

فهد: ماذا يحدث عندما يغادر الناس بيوتهم في المناطق الريفية؟

سالم: في الغالب تصبح القرى والمزارع خالية.

GRADE 12 - UNIT NINE - SUGGESTED TRANSLATIONS

Translate into good English:

زياد: السيدة معصومة المبارك هي أول وزيرة في تاريخ الكويت.

جراح: نعم ، فقد تولت حقيبة وزارة التخطيط والتنمية في سنة ٢٠٠٥ أيضاً وزارة الصحة فيما بعد.

رهف: إعتاد الناس في الماضي على قضاء وقت فراغهم بتصليح الأشياء المكسورة ورواية القصص وزيارة بعضهم البعض.

سامي: بينما يقضي معظم الشباب أوقاتهم في ممارسة ألعاب الكمبيوتر والتحدث عبر الإنترنت.

أحمد: لقد تغيرت أنشطة الفراغ في عالمنا الحديث، فقد أصبحت الأنشطة التقليدية شيء من الماضي.

علي: نعم، فالناس حالياً يقضون وقت الفراغ في لعب الكمبيوتر وتصفح الانترنت.

GRADE 12 - UNIT TEN - SUGGESTED TRANSLATIONS

Translate into good English:

مشعل: أصبح زيد الرفاعي أول رجل عربي يصعد أعلى جبل.

أحمد : نعم، لقد تمكن من الوصول إلى قمة جبل الإيفرست.

أحمد: واجه زيد الرفاعي البرد الشديد عند تسلقه جبل إفرست.

سالم: نعم، ولكنه استطاع الوصول للقمة لقوة عزمته.

سالم : عادة ما يواجه متسلقو الجبال الكثير من المخاطر.

حمد : نعم ، فالبرد القارس والرياح الشديدة بعض من هذه المخاطر.

GRADE 12 - UNIT ELEVEN - SUGGESTED TRANSLATIONS

Translate into good English:

ملك: ما هي الدول أو المنظمات التي ساعدت في إنشاء محطة الفضاء الدولية؟

نور: شارك كل من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية واليابان والبرازيل في المشروع.

فاطمة: لقد لعبت الحضارة الإسلامية دوراً رئيسياً في تطور العلوم.

عبير: نعم لقد ساهم العلماء المسلمون فى الكثير من الإكتشافات.

طلال: هل أنت من مؤيدي السفر و إستكشاف الفضاء؟

حمد: لا، فأنا أراه مضيعة للوقت والمال والموارد.

GRADE 12 - UNIT TWELVE - SUGGESTED TRANSLATIONS

Translate into good English:

على: هل تعلم أن الأطفال العباقرة هم الأطفال الذين تظهر لديهم مواهب فى سن مبكر جداً.

زيد: رائع، فهذا سوف يساعد فى إنقاذ الآلاف من الأرواح كل عام.

أحمد: هناك العديد من سيدات الأعمال الكويتيات الناجحات.

سالم: هذا صحيح. فقد أصبح أعضاء فى العديد من الشركات الكبرى.

جاسم: تدعم الكويت الكثير من المخترعين الصغار.

أحمد: هذا صحيح فالكويت تشجع الشباب على أن يكونوا مبدعين.

A Template for Argumentative Essays

Are you for or against + اسم الموضوع .? Many people are for+
..... اسم الموضوع , **while** others are against. **In this essay**, I am going to expose
both points of view with their reasons why they argue about it.

On the one hand, many people are for + اسم الموضوعfor their
reasons. **On top of that**, they think + الدليل الأولThey also
believe that..... الدليل الثاني **Additionally**, they
say that..... الدليل الثالث **Last but not least**, they claim
that..... الدليل الرابع

On the other hand, others are against the idea of + اسم الموضوع
For certain reasons. **First and foremost**, they believe that + الدليل الأول
..... الدليل الثاني **Besides**, they reckon that.....
To put it simply, they suppose that..... الدليل الثالث
Lastly, they fathom that..... الدليل الرابع

In conclusion, the controversy upon such topics will continue between
both sides. **In my personal point of view**, I am for/against the idea of +...
..... اسم الموضوعfor the same reasons mentioned above. **To share common
ground**, every side must think positively of the اسم الموضوع and try to solve the
downsides of it.

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

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سهل

