



ثانوية احمد البشر الرومي بنين



English Department

Student's Notebook

دفتر الطالب



Grade
12

Student's name:
Class:



هذا الدفتر وأوراق العمل لا تغني عن الكتاب المدرسي وكتاب التدريبات

1st TERM-2025-2026



UNIT (1) Lesson 1+2

Word	Meaning in English	
Adoption (n.)	The action or fact of legally taking another's child and bring it up as one's own	
Civil (adj.)	Relating to private relations between members of a community, non-criminal	
Code of law (n.)	A set of rules and standards adhered to by a society	
Consultation (n.)	The action or process of formally consulting or discussing	
Define (v.)	To state or describe exactly the nature, scope, or meaning of ..	
Enforce (v.)	To put into practice; to carry out	
Govern (v.)	To control	
Guilty (adj.)	Responsible for a crime	
Impose (v.)	To require (a duty, charge, or penalty) to be undertaken or paid	
Innocent (adj.)	Not guilty of a crime or offence	
Judiciary (n.)	The judicial authorities of a country; judges collectively	
Jury (n.)	Group of people in court who decide whether someone is guilty	
Legal (adj.)	Appointed or required by the law	
Penalty (n.)	A punishment imposed for breaking a law	
Persuasion (n.)	A belief or set of beliefs	
Principle (n.)	Rule, belief	
Property (n.)	Something valuable which belongs to someone	
Prove (v.)	To show that something is true by providing facts, information, etc.	
Tolerant (adj.)	Showing willingness to allow the existence of opinions or behavior that one doesn't necessarily agree with	
Violence (n.)	The unlawful exercise of physical force or intimidation by the exhibition of such force	
Welfare (n.)	The health, happiness, and fortunes of a person or	

Vocabulary

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

(enforce / jury / define / guilty / persuasions / penalty)

- 1) It is very difficult to.....the concept of beauty.
- 2) We need a society which welcomes people of all different.....
- 3) He was proved to be.....of the crime therefore he was sent to prison.
- 4) The new law was generally admitted to be difficult to.....
- 5) The company was given a severe..... for violating environmental rules.

B - From a, b, c, and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. He chose to join the course abroad after.....with his parents and teachers.

a- judiciary b- principle c- consultation d- property

2. Television..... can encourage aggression in children.

a- principle b- violence c- penalty d- litigation

3. Our society is.....by customs and values related to Islam.

a- governed b- prosecuted c- intended d - property

Set Book Questions

1- In your opinion, why are laws important in all societies?

.....

.....

.....

2- How do Islamic values influence the system of laws in Kuwait?

.....

.....

.....

3- Where is the Kuwaiti law drawn from?

.....

.....

.....

UNIT: 1 Lesson 4+5

Words	Meanings in English	
Bench (n.)	1 – a long seat for several people, typically made of wood or stone 2 - a seat in Parliament for politicians of a specified party or position 3 - (the bench) the office of judge or magistrate	
Brief (n.)(adj.)	1 - a digest or synopsis of a larger document or group of documents 2 - an outline or summary, for example, of a book 3 - an outline of how a legal case will be argued, together with evidence and supporting statements, submitted by an attorney to a court prior to a trial 4 - a short duration	
Case (n.)	1 - a legal action, esp., one to be decided in a court of law 2 - a flat, rectangular container, typically made of leather, for putting your things in	
Defence (n.)	1 - the action of defending from or resisting attack 2 - (usu. The defence) the counsel for the defendant in a lawsuit	
Handcuffs (n.)	A pair of lockable linked metal rings for securing a prisoner's wrist	
Note (n.)(v.)	1 - a brief record of facts, topics or thoughts, written down as an aid to memory 2 - an official letter sent from the representative of one government to another 3 - Brit. a banknote: a ten-pound note 4 - a single tone of definite pitch made by a musical instrument or the human voice 5 - to notice or pay particular attention to (something) 6 - to record (something) in writing	
Prosecute (v.)	To institute legal proceedings against (a person or an organization)	
Row (n.)	1 - things or people that are arranged in a line that is usually straight, or the line itself 2 - a line of seats in a theatre, lecture hall, or similar public. place	
Spring (n.)	1 - a resilient metal coil used especially for cushioning and in clockwork 2 - the season of the year between winter and summer during which many plants bring forth leaves and flowers	

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

(noted / prosecuted / handcuffs / row / brief)

- 1) The criminal was taken to the police station in.....
- 2) The man was..... for fraud.
- 3) It'll only be a..... visit because we really haven't much time.
- 4) They..... the consumers' growing demand for canned food.
- 5) My friend and I had seats in the front of the theatre.

Grammar

UNIT 1: Lesson 6

Present perfect simple / present perfect continuous

Remember:

Present Perfect Simple

From: Present Perfect Simple \Rightarrow **have / has + past participle**

1- I have just swum in the Red Sea.

2- She hasn't passed her driving test yet.

Present Perfect continuous

From: Present Perfect continuous \Rightarrow **have / has + been + Verb-Ing**

* They've been reading about Kuwait culture since 2006.

* He has been studying English for 5 years.

1. Have you ever (stay) at that hotel?
2. He's always..... (hate) country music.
3. I've finally..... (recognize) my error.
4. My computer has..... (run) on battery power for almost four hours; I'll need to plug it in soon.
5. I'm so tired. I haven't..... (sleep) well these days.

Comparative and Contrastive Connectors

Whereas – but – on the other hand – instead of – in comparison with

- ❖ I like football, **whereas** my brother likes basketball.
- ❖ I read a lot of stories, **but** I don't understand them.
- ❖ Travelling by train is cheap. **On the other hand**, planes are faster.
- ❖ She went shopping **instead of** completing her homework.
- ❖ **In comparison with** Saudi Arabia, Qatar is much smaller

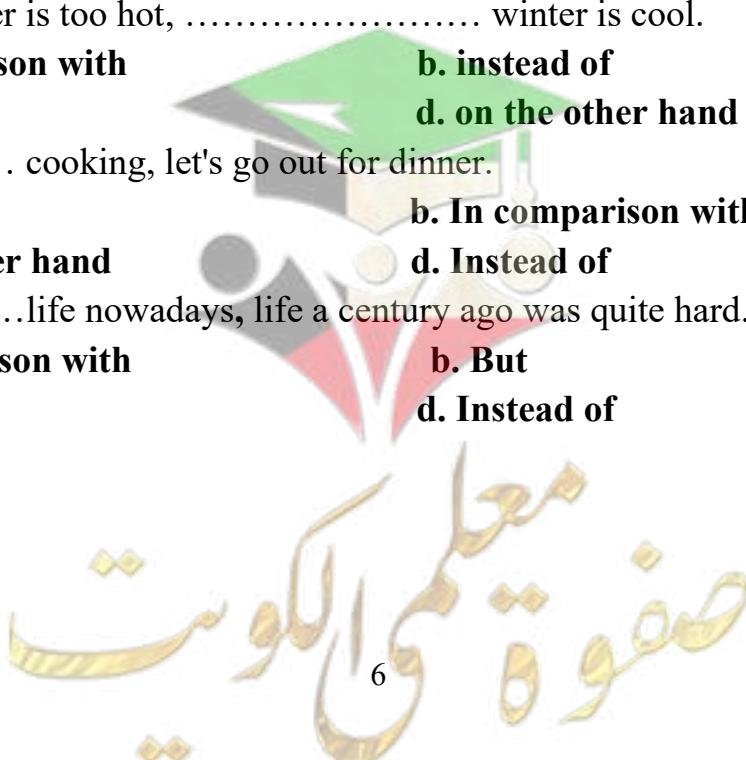
A- From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer:

1. In Kuwait, summer is too hot, winter is cool.

a. in comparison with	b. instead of
c. whereas	d. on the other hand
2. cooking, let's go out for dinner.

a. Whereas	b. In comparison with
c. On the other hand	d. Instead of
3. life nowadays, life a century ago was quite hard.

a. In comparison with	b. But
c. Whereas	d. Instead of



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

4. My friend plays computer games. He doesn't revise his lessons.

(Join using : instead of)

- a. My friend revising his lessons instead of, was playing computer games.
- b. Instead of my friend playing computer games, he was revising his lessons.
- c. My friend plays computer games instead of revising his lessons.

5. I prefer living in big cities. My brother prefers small villages.

(Join using: whereas)

- a. I prefer living in big cities, whereas my brother prefers small villages.
- b. I prefer living in big cities, my brother whereas prefers small villages.
- c. I prefer living whereas in big cities, my brother prefers small villages.

Translate into good English.

فهد: يعتمد القانون الكويتي على تعاليم القرآن الكريم لحماية الفرد و المجتمع.

على: نعم فهو المصدر الرئيسي بالإضافة الي بعض التقاليد الاجتماعية.



UNIT 1: Lessons 7+8

Words	Meanings in English	
Claim (v.)	To state or assert that something is the case, typically without providing evidence or proof	
Clog up (v.)	To prevent things from being dealt with as quickly as usual	
Contend (v.)	To assert something as a position in an argument	
Grievance (n.)	An official statement of a complaint over something believed to be wrong or unfair	
In favour of (Exp.)	To the advantage of	
Intend (v.)	To have (a course of action) as one's purpose or objective; plan	
Litigation (n.)	The process of taking claims to a court law	
Petty (adj.)	Of little importance, trivial	
Regardless (adv.)	Without being affected by something	
Residential area (n.)	A part of a town that consists of private houses, with no offices or factories	
Speed limit (n.)	The fastest speed allowed by law on a particular piece of road	
Sue (v.)	To make a legal claim against someone, esp. for money because they have harmed you in some way	
Supporter (n.)	Someone who agrees with a particular person or group, or plan	
Ultimately (adv.)	Finally, after everything else has been done or considered	

Vocabulary

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

(grievance / residential areas / in favour of /petty /ultimately)

- 1) When we were younger, my brothers and I used to argue over..... things.
- 2), we decided to buy a smaller house at a reasonable price.
- 3) The majority of the students voted..... extending the deadline for the project.
- 4) He has a.....against the store for its poor customer service.
- 5) Drivers shouldn't exceed the speed limit in.....

Set Book Questions

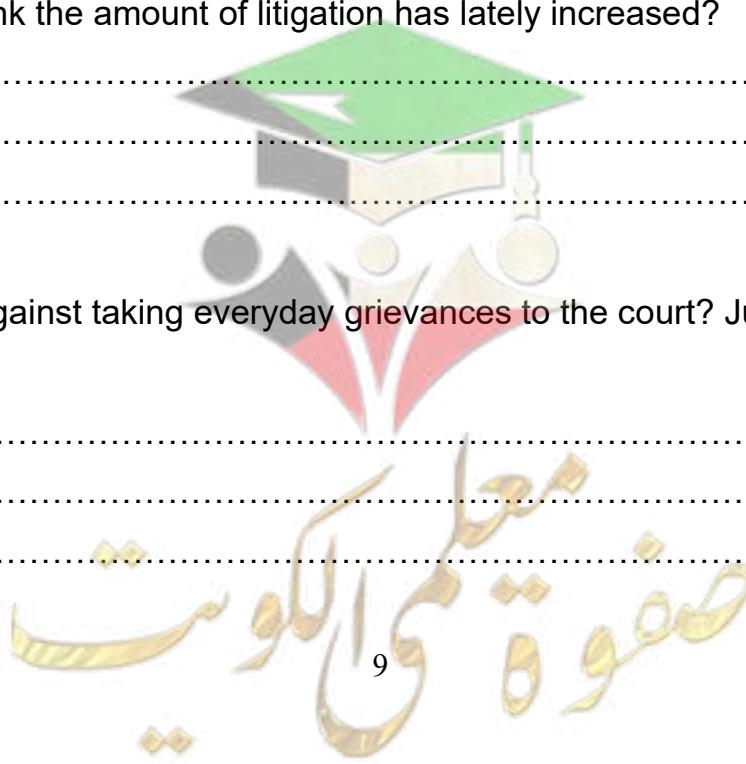
1- What is meant by a “culture of blame”?

.....
.....
.....

2- Why do you think the amount of litigation has lately increased?

.....
.....
.....

3. Are you for or against taking everyday grievances to the court? Justify your answer.



Language Functions

-What would you say in the following situations:

1- Your sister asks you about your opinion of her new dress.

.....

2. Someone says that laws are hard to follow.

.....

3. You want to travel abroad for a vacation, but your parents refuse.

.....

Translate into good English.

على: يجب على قائد المركبات عدم القيادة بسرعة في المناطق السكنية.

.....

محمد: نعم فالقيادة المتهورة سبب رئيسي لحوادث السيارات.

.....



Writing Worksheet

Laws are the rules that govern and control human actions in society.

Plan and write a paragraph about ***the importance of laws in not less than SIX*** sentences.

Outline

Introductory sentence:

Supporting ideas / details

Concluding sentence:

Write Your Paragraph Here



Unit 2 - Lessons 1 / 2

WORD	MEANING	
afford (v)	To provide something or allow something to happen.	
boom (n)	Increase in business.	
decimate (v)	To destroy a large part of something.	
deteriorate (v)	To become worse.	
emigrate (v)	To leave your own country in order to live in another country.	
famine (n)	A situation in which a large number of people have little or no food for a long time and many people die.	
foreign (adj.)	From or relating to a country that is not your own.	
hard-pressed (adj.)	Having a lot of problems and not enough money or time.	
high-tech (adj.)	Using advanced technology.	
necessitate (v)	To make it necessary for you to do something.	
seek (v)	To try to achieve or get something.	
unfortunately (adv)	Used when you are mentioning a fact that you wish were not true.	



Vocabulary

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

(famine / afford / decimate / deteriorate / hard-pressed)

- 1- I always feel pity for those..... people who suffer from financial problems.
- 2- The economy of European countries will..... if they can't find new solutions.
- 3- Farmers should avoid using chemicals so as not to..... their crops.
- 4- Kuwait government will..... some new opportunities for students to study abroad.
- 5- Somalia is still suffering from..... and very bad health conditions.

Set-Book Question

1- Why do people migrate?

.....

.....

.....

2- How do you think Kuwait has provided a good home for skilled workers?

.....

.....

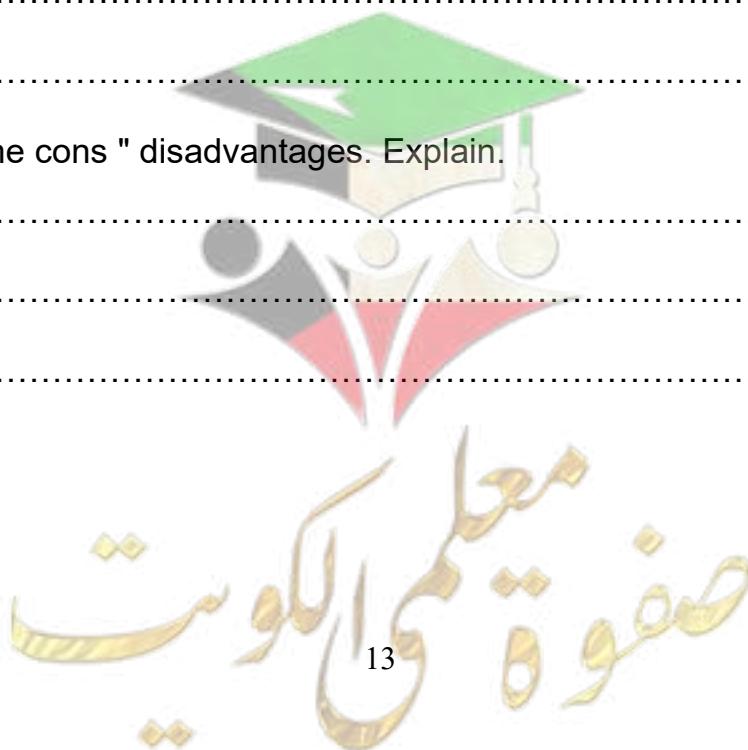
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3- Migration has some cons " disadvantages. Explain.

.....

.....

.....



Unit 2 - Lessons 4 / 5

WORD	MEANING	
disgruntled (adj.)	Annoyed or disappointed, especially because things have not happened in the way that you wanted.	
displace (v)	To make a group of people or animals have to leave the place where they normally live.	
mass (adj.)	Involving or intended for a very large number of people.	
meticulous (adj.)	Very careful about small details and always making sure that everything is done correctly.	
migrant (n)	Someone who goes to live in another area or country, especially in order to find work.	
obliterate (v)	To destroy something completely so that nothing remains.	
perturbed (adj.)	Worried about something that has happened or will happen.	
resort (n)	A place where a lot of people go for holidays.	
rift (n)	A crack or narrow opening in a large mass of rock.	

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

(displaced / mass / rift / meticulous / migrants/ disgruntled)

- 1- Many cities in Europe are full of..... who are looking for work.
- 2- Many people have been..... from their homes because of natural disasters.
- 3- There has been a.....exodus from villages to cities in search of better opportunities.
- 4- The volcano erupted near the southern..... ,far away from the center of town.
- 5- She was rather _____ at the way she had been treated.

❖ **From:** had + the past participle (gone / opened / written, etc...)

❖ **Key words:** after / before / by the time/once

We use the perfect simple past to:

1- clarify which of two past actions happened first:

Irish people emigrated because so many **had died** of starvation.

(People died and as a result others emigrated.)

By 1854, a quarter of the population of Ireland **had emigrated** to America.

(They emigrated before 1854.)

2- talk about a situation, state, feeling or action in the past:

Hussein felt nervous because **he had never flown** before.

(Hussein was nervous at some point in the past. The reason he was nervous was that he had not flown before this point in time.)

When I read the letter, I couldn't stop smiling. **I'd passed** all my exams.

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

1. My friend an online course before she started working on her project.

a. has joined b. join c. had joined d. joins

2. After he had read a lot about animals, the boy to the zoo.

a. goes b. went c. has gone d. had gone

3. The game had already started the boys arrived at the stadium.

a. so b. because c. after d. by the time

4. I felt nervous because I a high mountain before.

a. hadn't climbed b. won't climb c. can't climb d. haven't climbed

5. Ali had graduated, he got a job and bought his dream car.

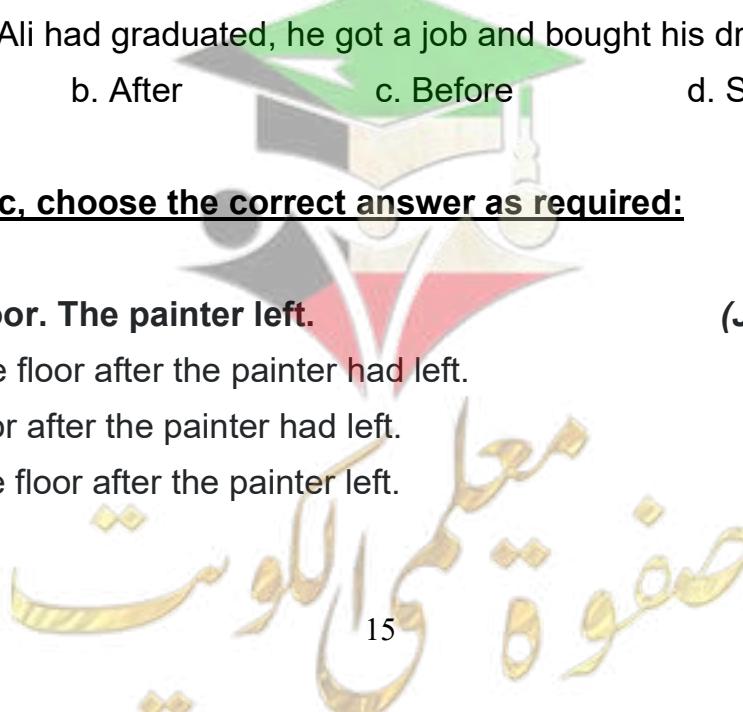
a. By the time b. After c. Before d. So

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

6. I washed the floor. The painter left.

(Join using: after)

a. I had washed the floor after the painter had left.
 b. I washed the floor after the painter had left.
 c. I had washed the floor after the painter left.



Unit 2 - Lessons 7 / 8

WORD	MEANING	
animated (adj.)	Showing a lot of interest and energy.	
arduous (adj.)	Involving a lot of strength and effort.	
engage in (P.V)	To be involved in something, especially something that continues for a long time.	
major (adj)	Very large or important, when compared to other things or people of a similar kind.	
minor (adj)	Small and not very important or serious, especially when compared with other things.	
nervously (adv)	Anxiously.	
rent (v)	To regularly pay money to live in a house or room that belongs to someone else, or to use something that belongs to someone else.	
reside (v)	To live in a particular place.	
strenuous (adj.)	Needing a lot of effort or strength.	
take a breather (expression)	Take a brief pause for rest.	

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

(taking a breather / engage in / strenuous / minor / rented)

- 1- The two governments have agreed to a comprehensive dialogue to resolve the problem.
- 2- Most of these youths are in prison for offences.
- 3- It is highly recommended to avoid exercise immediately after a meal.
- 4- How far can you swim without ?
- 5- The old lady me her spare bedroom for £200 a week.

Functions

A- What would you say in the following situations:

1- Your close friend has bought a new jacket.

.....

2- Your mother wants to cook for you an Indian food.

.....

3- Women shouldn't have been given any political rights.

.....

- Translate the following sentences in good English:

أحمد : لماذا يترك بعض الناس منازلهم للعيش في بلد اجنبي؟

.....

فهد : يهاجر بعض الناس بسبب الحروب وللبحث عن فرص عمل افضل.

.....



Writing (120 Marks)

Write on the following topic:

For a lot of people around the world, migration has become the solution to many of their problems. ***Plan and write an essay of not less than 14 sentences (160 words) discussing the reasons why people migrate and the benefits of migration for people and countries.***

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

.....
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.....

Body paragraph 1:

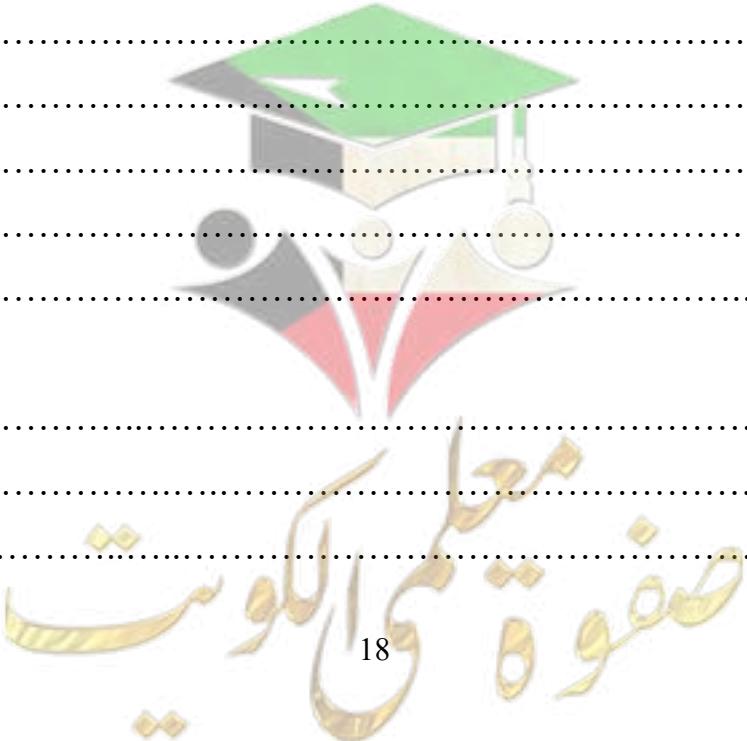
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Body paragraph 2:

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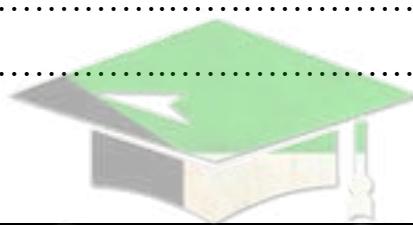
Conclusion:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



18

Write your essay here (100 Marks)



- 20 marks to be deducted from the total mark for changing the format.
- Off point topics / outlines receive ZERO.
- 5 marks to be deducted from the outline if the ideas are not used in the topic.

Module One - Unit 3 - Lessons 1 / 2

WORD	DEFINITION	
abuse (n)	Cruel and violent treatment of a person.	
anthropologist (n)	A person who studies people, their societies, cultures, etc.	
apparent (adj.)	Clearly visible or understood.	
attribute (n)	A quality or feature regarded as a characteristic or inherent part of someone or something.	
charitable (adj.)	Of or relating to the assistance of those in need.	
compassion (n)	Sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings or misfortunes of others.	
discrimination (n)	The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people esp. on the grounds of race,	
diversity (n)	The state of being diverse; variety; a range of different things.	
empathy (n)	The ability to understand and share the feelings of another.	
ethnographer (n)	A person whose job is to describe the customs of individual people and cultures.	
impulse (n)	A sudden strong and unreflective urge to act.	
incapable (adj)	Not able to do something.	
inevitable (adj)	Certain to happen; unavoidable.	
Legislation (n)	Laws considered collectively.	
liberty (n)	The state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authorities on	
minority (n)	The smaller number or part, especially a number that is less than half the whole number.	
overview (n)	A general review or summary of a subject.	
tolerance (n)	The ability or willingness to accept something, in particular the existence of opinions or behavior that	
universal (adj)	Applicable to all cases.	
value (v)	Consider (someone or something) to be important or beneficial; have a high opinion of.	
Value (n)	A person's principles or standards of behaviour	

A- Choose the correct answer of the following sentences:

1- The accident was due to his careless driving at extremely high speed.

a- inevitable b- incapable c- charitable d- frail

2- Jassim met his relatives with a stream of He shouldn't have done that.

a- legislation b- attribute c- liberty d- abuse

3- I think I can't buy that car. I find myself of paying all the money in cash.

a- aggressive b- apparent c- incapable d- universal

4- It was From her face that she was really upset.

a- charitable b- inevitable c- incapable d- apparent



Set-Book Questions

1- How can human values be positive in all societies?

.....

.....

2- In your opinion, what does freedom really mean? In what way is freedom important for both individuals and societies?

.....

.....

3 – Which human values are especially important in Islam?

.....

.....

4- How do governments protect basic human values?

.....

.....

5- Why is it important to accept and tolerate other people even though they are different from us?

.....

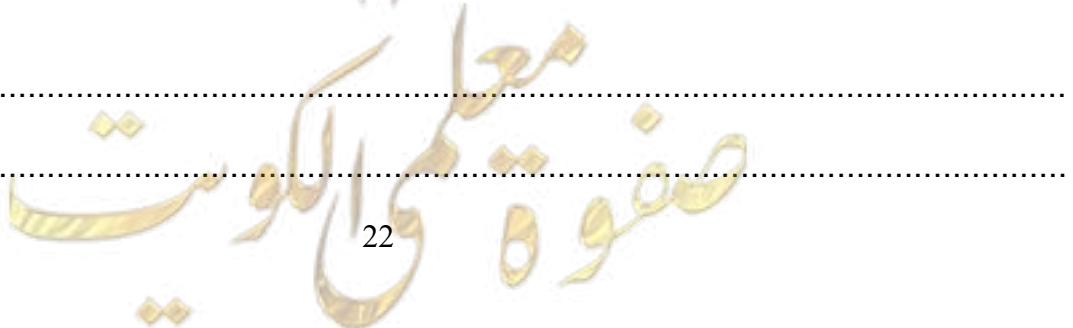
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- Translate the following sentences in good English:

أحمد : الحرية قيمة انسانية تقدرها معظم المجتمعات.



فهد : صحيح, ولكن الحرية ان لا تعني ببساطة ان يتصرف المرء كما يحلو له.

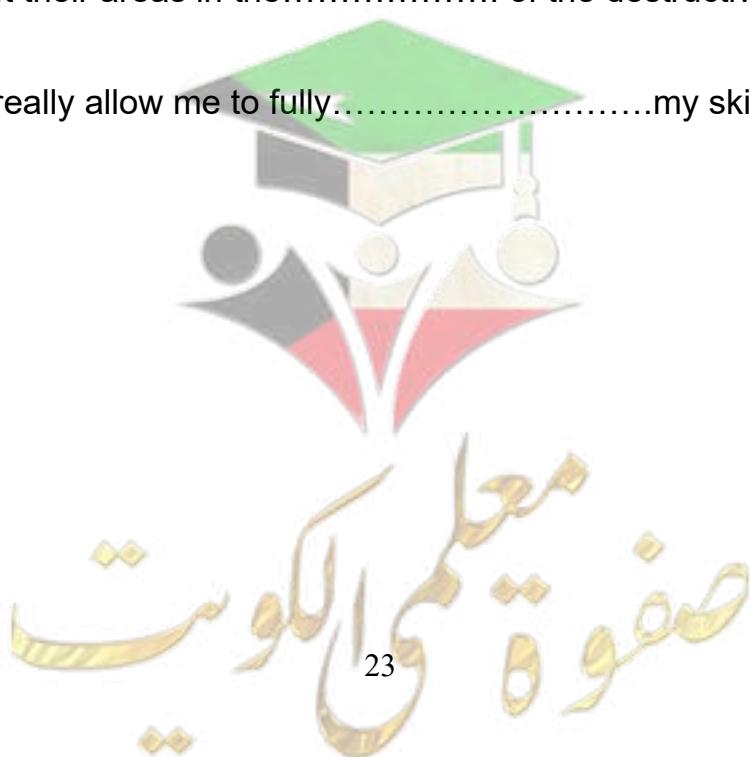


Module One - Unit 3 - Lesson 3

WORD	DEFINITION	
aftermath (n)	The consequence of an event, especially a disastrous one, or the period of time during which these consequences are felt.	
deploy (v)	To put something to use.	
ethnicity (n)	Ethnic affiliation or distinctiveness	
hardship (n)	Difficulty or suffering caused by a lack of something, especially money.	
voluntary (adj.)	Done or given freely with no promise of money or other recompense strongly.	
vulnerable (adj.)	Susceptible to physical or emotional attack or harm.	

(aftermath / ethnicity / voluntary / vulnerable / deploy)

- 1- We should protect the most..... people of our society.
- 2- We shouldn't treat people according to their..... It is unfair at all.
- 3- Many residents left their areas in the..... of the destructive volcano.
- 3- My job doesn't really allow me to fully.....my skills.



Set-Book Questions

1- What are the aims of KRCS?

.....

.....

.....

2- What do you think of the volunteers of KRCS? Explain.

.....

.....

.....

- Translate the following sentences in good English:

أحمد : جمعية الهلال الاحمر الكويتي هي جمعية انسانية تطوعية.

.....

.....

فهد : هذا صحيح فهي تقدم المساعدة للأشخاص المستضعفين, دون تمييز على أساس الجنس أو العرق.

.....

.....



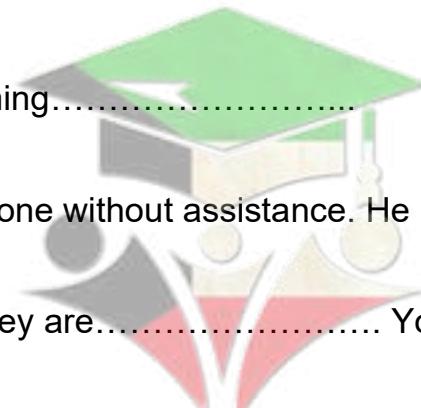
Unit 3 - Lessons 4 / 5

WORD	Definition	Arabic Meaning
aggressive (adj)	Ready or likely to attack or confront; characterized by or resulting from hostile or	
compassionately	Sympathetically	
cry over spilt milk	To regret something after it is too late.	
enfranchisement (n)	The act of giving a group of people the right to	
extravagant (adj.)	Exceeding what is reasonable or appropriate;	
frail (adj.)	Weak and delicate.	
over a barrel (idiom)	In a helpless position.	
over the hill (idiom))	Old and past one's prime.	
over the top (idiom)	To an excessive or exaggerated degree, in particular, so as to go beyond reasonable or	
suffrage (n)	The right to vote in political election.	
tide someone over (idiom)	Help out, assist, aid.	

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

(crying over spilt milk / over the hill / over the top / suffrage)

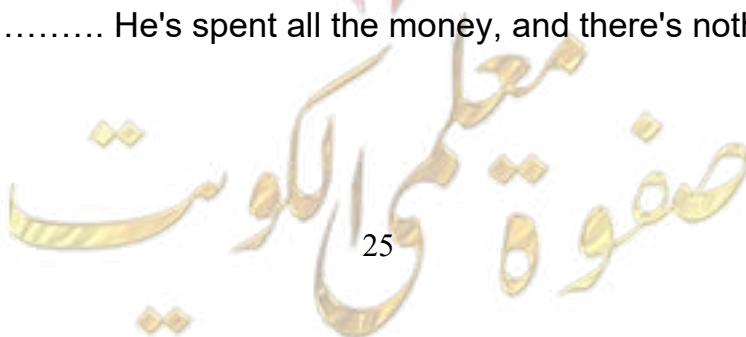
1- I won't participate in the coming.....



2- My grandfather can't walk alone without assistance. He is.....

3- I can't accept your ideas. They are You have gone so far.

4- It's no use He's spent all the money, and there's nothing you can do about it.



Rule: Adverbs of manner tell us **how** something happens. They are usually placed **after the main verb or after the object.**

Examples:

- He swims ***well***, (after the main verb)
- He ran... ***rapidly, slowly, quickly***.
- She spoke... ***softly, loudly, aggressively***.
- He plays the flute ***beautifully***. (after the object)
- He ate the chocolate cake ***greedily***.

BE CAREFUL!

The adverb should **not** be put **between** the verb and the object:

- Complete the sentence with either an adverb or an adjective.

1) You have to write more (careful). _____

2) You work so (good) at school. _____

3) I slept (bad) last night. _____

4) I worked (hard). _____



If Conditionals

Zero conditional: *If + present simple* \Rightarrow *present simple*

- If you heat ice, it melts.
- If I feel hungry, I usually eat something.

First conditional: *If + present simple* \Rightarrow *will / may / can + inf.*

- If he studies hard, he will pass the exam.
- If they help me, I may give them money.

Second conditional: *If + Past simple* \Rightarrow *would / could / might + inf.*

- If he studied hard, he would pass the exam.
- If I had a lot of money, I'd buy a car.

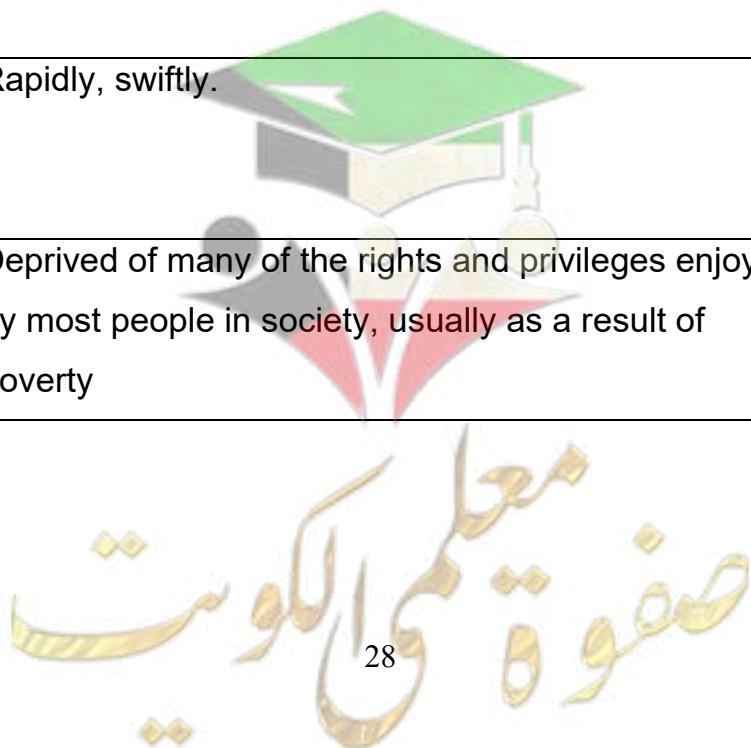
Third conditional: *If + past perfect* \Rightarrow *would / could / might + have + P.P.*

- If he **had studied** hard, he **would have passed** the exam.
- **I would have caught** the bus **if I had come** earlier.

1. I would have read the letter if I _____ (know) it was from you.
2. If Tony doesn't help in the garden I _____ (not finish) my work in time.
3. If you _____ (not tell) me about Maxwell's birthday I would forget it.
4. We _____ (catch) the train earlier if Mary had found her purse.
5. If Susan _____ (learn) the poem she would have known the answer.
6. If it _____ (be) too hot we will stop and get a cold drink.
7. If it _____ (not rain) today I would stay it home.

Unit 3 - Lessons 7 / 8

WORD	Definition	Arabic Meaning
alleviate (v)	To make (suffering, deficiency, or a problem) less sever	
appeal (n)	A serious or urgent request, typically one made to the public.	
avert (v)	To prevent or ward off (an undesirable occurrence)	
campaign (n)	An organized course of action to achieve a particular goal.	
commitment (n)	An engagement or obligation that restricts freedom of action	
dire (adj.)	(of a situation or event) extremely serious or urgent.	
donate (v)	To give (money or goods) for a good cause, for example to a charity.	
extensive (adj.)	Large in size, amount or degree.	
humanitarian (adj.)	Concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare.	
In leaps and bounds (expression)	Rapidly, swiftly.	
underprivileged (adj.)	Deprived of many of the rights and privileges enjoyed by most people in society, usually as a result of poverty	



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

(alleviate / humanitarian / appeal / donate/ underprivileged)

- 1- Some students raised an urgent.....to the principal to enjoy extra amenities like swimming pool in their school.
- 2- My brother has..... interests. He contributes to many charitable works.
- 3- Helping the poor can certainly..... their pains.
- 4- Most of the poor are really..... They have nothing to enjoy.
- 5- It was found that 35% of people dislike being asked to.....to charities.

Set-Book Questions

- 1- What may happen if drinking water is not clean.

.....
.....

Focus on

- 1- what are the personal qualities needed for job of a diplomat? Explain.

.....
.....

Functions

- What would you say in the following situations:

- 1- You want your friend to help you buy something you need urgently.

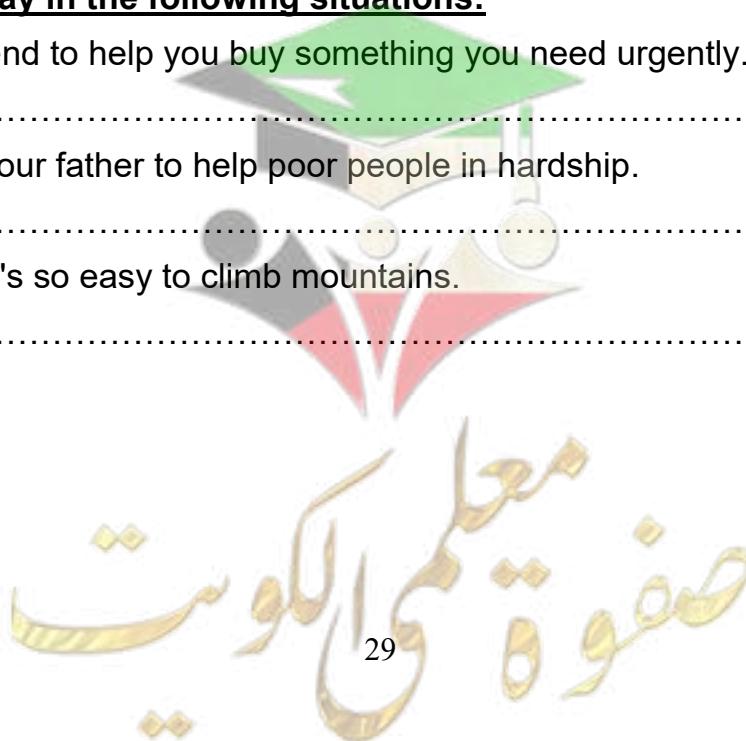
.....

- 2- You want to ask your father to help poor people in hardship.

.....

- 3- Your friend says it's so easy to climb mountains.

.....



Writing (120 Marks)

Write on the following topic:

Oxford dictionary defines human values as: "Beliefs about what is right and wrong and what is important in life."

Plan and write an essay of not less than **14** sentences (**160** words) about **the human values that Islam encourages us to have and how these values can help to have a peaceful society.**

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

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Body paragraph 1:

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Body paragraph 2:

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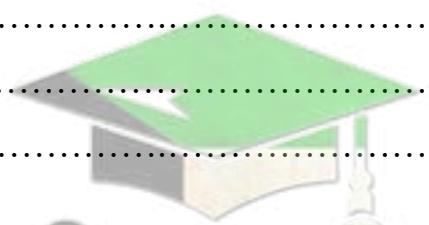
Conclusion:

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30

Write your essay here (100 Marks)



VI- Reading Comprehension (110 Marks)

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

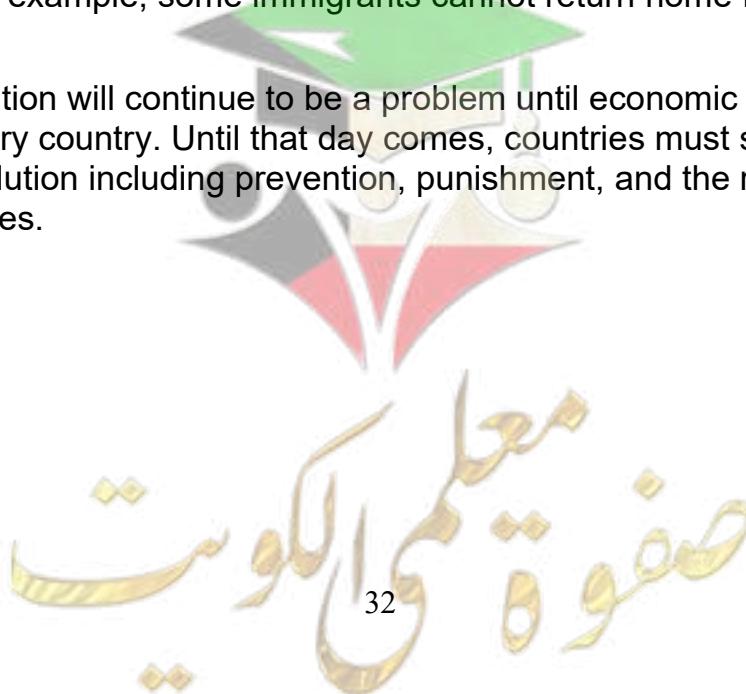
Moving to a foreign country is a scary idea for some people. This is especially true if they must leave their possessions, friends, and even families behind. However, millions of people do every year. Moreover, many are breaking laws in order to migrate.

The World Migration Report, published by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), says as many as 3 million unauthorized migrants were living in Europe in 1998. This is a large increase from 1991, when there were less than 2 million. The steady decrease in legal immigration is one reason for the increase in illegal movement. However, the **demand** for foreign labour has not decreased in many areas. The foreigners who want those jobs must immigrate illegally to work.

One way to prevent immigration is to create more jobs in the immigrants' home countries. If they can find good jobs at home, **they** will have no reason to immigrate. A truly global economy would mean that each country has enough jobs. Second people need to be warned against illegal immigration before they leave their home countries. If more people are educated about the risks, maybe fewer will break the law.

Measures to penalize illegal immigration are also important. The immigrants, though, are not only ones who need to be punished. Smugglers are people who transport immigrants into a country illegally. The immigrants must pay the smugglers a high fee, so smuggling immigrants is a very profitable business. Punishment needs to focus on the smugglers. Moreover, countries need to make laws together so there is a clear message to smugglers and immigrants. Finally, the laws need to be enforced. The last part of the solution needs to provide ways to return immigrants to their home countries. It is best if immigrants leave by choice. The foreign government might even provide assistance to help them return home. To fulfill this solution, governments should establish phone numbers where immigrants can call for help in returning to their countries. Additionally, governments need to consider each case. Sometimes, it might be better to let some people remain in the new country. For example, some immigrants cannot return home for political reasons.

Illegal immigration will continue to be a problem until economic prosperity and equality reaches every country. Until that day comes, countries must start to cooperate to establish a global solution including prevention, punishment, and the return of immigrants to their home countries.



A) From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer: (5x10= 50 Marks)

1. The best title for this passage would be:.....

- a. Laws to Prevent Crimes
- b. Poor and Rich Countries
- c. Illegal Immigration
- d. The Work of the "IOM"

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

- a. jobs
- b. Friends
- c. Countries
- d. Immigrants

3. The underlined word "demand" in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to:

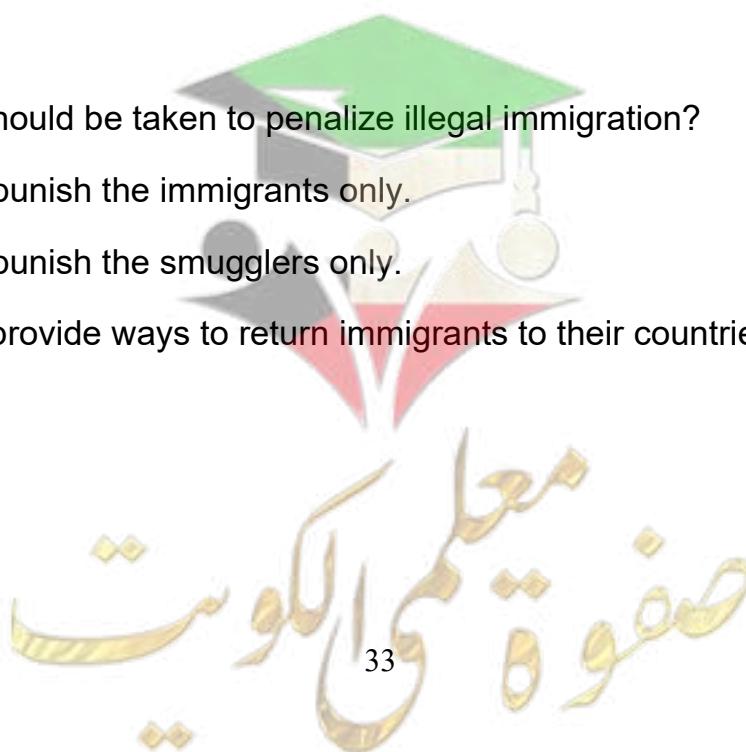
- a. money paid for a service
- b. need for
- c. a way to fix a problem
- d. a thing owned

4. According to the passage, all of the following sentences are TRUE except:

- a. Millions of people migrate illegally every year.
- b. One million unauthorized migrants were living in Europe in 1998.
- c. People should be educated about the risks of illegal immigration.
- d. Countries should cooperate to find a solution to the problem of migration.

5. What measures should be taken to penalize illegal immigration?

- a. Countries should punish the immigrants only.
- b. Countries should punish the smugglers only.
- c. Countries should provide ways to return immigrants to their countries.
- d. All of the above.



B) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (4x15=60 Marks)

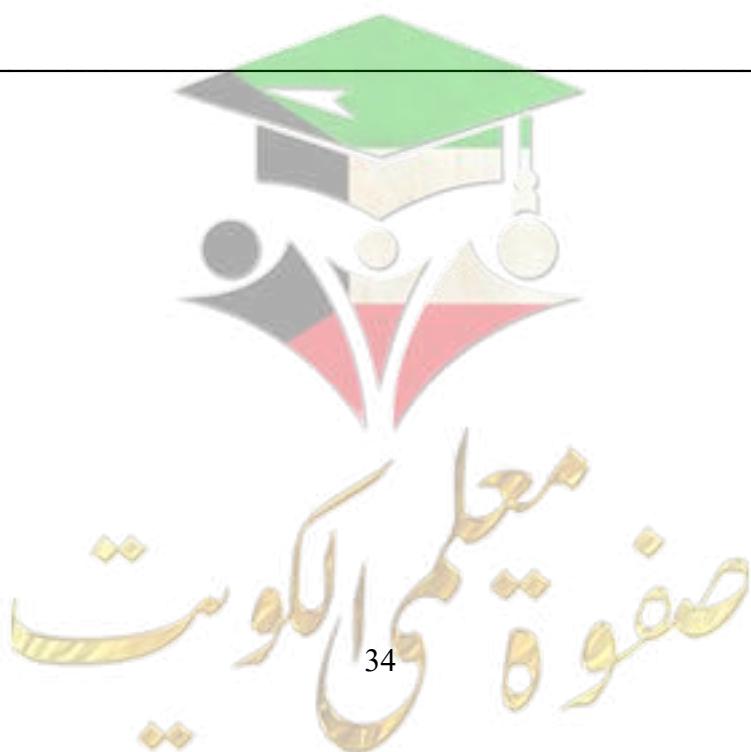
6- How can creating more jobs help solve the problem of illegal immigration?

7- Why should people be warned against the risks of illegal migration?

8- The idea of moving to another country could be a scaring one for some people.

Illustrate.

9- In what way is smuggling immigrants a profitable job?



GRADE 12
UNIT 4: THE Earth at risk
Lessons 1 & 2: Student's Book p. 34-35

Word	Meaning	Translation
climate (n.)	Weather conditions in an area over a period of time.	
desertification(n.)	The process by which fertile land becomes desert.	
erode (v.)	To destroy slowly.	
graze (v.)	To put animals in a field to eat the grass.	
harsh (adj.)	Unpleasantly rough.	
increasingly(adv.)	Increase over time.	
Kill off (ph.v.)	To destroy something utterly.	
Overcultivate (v.)	To cultivate too much.	
permanently (adv.)	Lastingly	
precipitate (V)	To cause a bad situation to happen suddenly	
productive (Adj.)	Producing large amounts of goods, crops, etc.	
proportion (n.)	A part, share or number compared to a whole	
soil (n.)	The top layer of the earth in which plants grow.	
treacherous (adj.)	Hazardous because of presenting hidden dangers	
Wildfires (n.)	Large, destructive forest fires that spread quickly	
Wash away (ph.v.)	Carrying something away with great force	
unproductive (adj.N)	Not producing large amounts of crops, goods, etc.	

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

(soil / overcultivate / unproductive / kill off / proportion)

- 1- Rapid population growth pushes farmers to _____ their land to get more crops.
- 2- Cutting down forest trees can lead to serious _____ erosion.
- 3- What _____ of your income do you spend on clothes?
- 4- We wasted three days in _____ discussions.
- 5- We can _____ pests by their natural enemies.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

- 1- How does Man affect the environment negatively?
.....
.....

- 2- 1- Desertification happens for many reasons. Explain.
.....
.....

- 3- Overgrazing and over cultivating can harm the environment. Explain.
.....
.....

- 3- Do you agree that human beings are the real cause of desertification? Why?
.....
.....

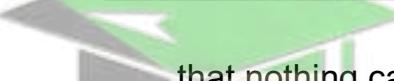
UNIT 4 The Earth at risk

Lessons 4 & 5: Student's Book p. 36/37

Word	Meaning	Translation
arid (adj.)	(of land or climate) having little or no rain; too dry to support vegetation	
atmosphere (n.)	The mixture of gases that surround the Earth	
equator (n.)	An imaginary line drawn round the earth, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres	
flooding (N.)	An overflowing of a large amount of water	
forecasting(n.)	A prediction or estimate of future events, esp. coming Weather	
frigid (Adj.)	Very cold in temperature	
humid (Adj.)	Marked by high level of water vapor in the atmosphere	
misbehave (v.)	To behave badly	
planting (v.)	To place a seed in the ground to grow	
prevailing(adj.)	Widespread in a particular area at a particular time	
reclaim (v.)	To bring waste land under cultivation	

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

(arid/ atmosphere /humid/ prevailing / reclaim)



- 1) The government spares no effort to _____ the desert land.
- 2) The desert is so _____ that nothing can grow there.
- 3) In most Gulf countries, the weather is _____ in summer.
- 4) I can't work in such a/an _____. It's not encouraging at all.
- 5) The _____ weather conditions on the equator are humidity and high temperatures.

Subordinate clauses of purpose

- He goes **to** school to learn.
- Trees are cut down **to** make agricultural land.
- Some people move to greener areas **in order to** survive.
- I always keep fruit in the fridge **so as to** keep insects off it.
- We need to produce more food **because** there are more people to feed.

Subordinate clauses of result

- I got my hair cut **so that** I'd be smart for the party.
- The soil is destroyed **so that** the land cannot be used for growing crops.
- The activities of human beings are often **the real cause** of desertification.
- Farmers tend to overcultivate their land **with the result that** the oil becomes unproductive.
- Smoking can **lead to** cancer.

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

1 – The heavy rain can serious floods.

a. **lead to** b. **in order to** c. **so that** d. **to**

2 – I'll give you a map..... You can find the way.

a. **leads to** b. **so that** c. **to** d. **in order to**

3 – A diver needs a knife..... protect himself.

a. **to** b. **lead to** c. **so that** d. **because**

4 – We need to produce more food there are more people to feed.

a. **lead to** b. **in order to** c. **because** d. **to**

5 – Trees are cut down make more agricultural land.

a. **lead to** b. **in order to** c. **with the result that** d. **because**

6 – Farmers tend to over cultivate their land, the soil becomes unproductive.

a. **lead to** b. **to** c. **with the result that** d. **so that**

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

1. He joined the sports centre. He wanted to be fit and healthy.

(Join using: so that)

- a. He joined the sports centre so that he is fit and healthy.
- b. He joined the sports centre so that he can be fit and healthy.
- c. He joined the sports centre so that he could be fit and healthy.

2. He felt very tired. He couldn't go out for a walk. *(Join using: because)*

- a. He couldn't go out for a walk because he felt tired.
- b. He felt very tired because he couldn't go out for a walk.
- c. Because his tiredness, he couldn't go out for a walk.

3. We need to hurry up. We want to attend the meeting on time.

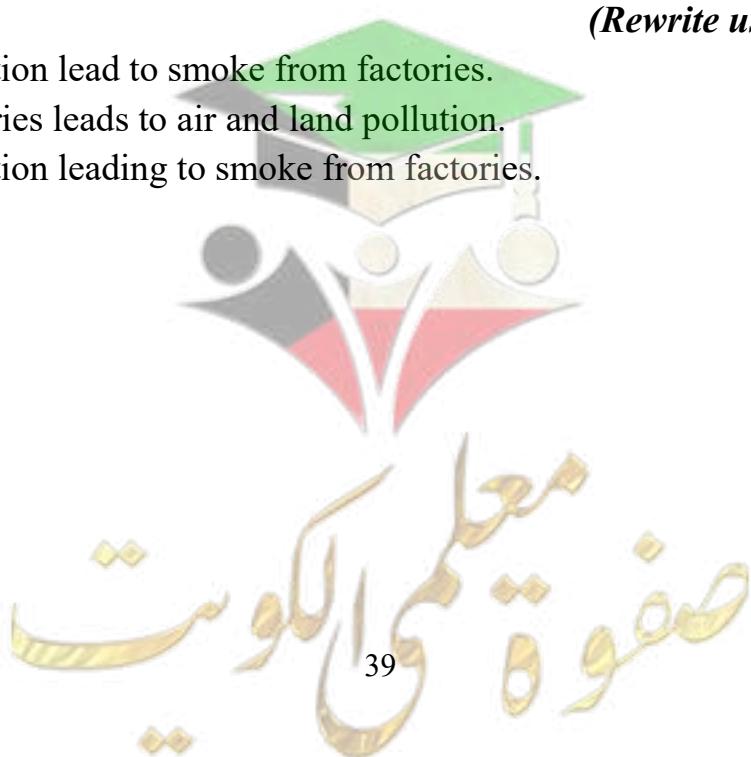
(Join using: in order to)

- a. We need to hurry up in order to we want to attend the meeting on time.
- b. We need to hurry up in order to want to attend the meeting on time.
- c. We need to hurry up in order to attend the meeting on time.

4. Air and land pollution are the result of smoke from factories.

(Rewrite using: lead to)

- a. Air and land pollution lead to smoke from factories.
- b. Smoke from factories leads to air and land pollution.
- c. Air and land pollution leading to smoke from factories.



UNIT 4: The Earth at risk
Lessons 7+8: Student's Book p. 38-39

Word	Meaning	Translation
curtail (v.)	To reduce in extent or quantity	
hurdle (n.)	An obstacle or difficulty	
implement (v.)	To put into effect	
intrinsic (adj.)	Belonging naturally; essential	
paucity (n.)	The presence of something in small quantities	
preservation (n.)	Maintaining something in its original state	
Prevail over (phv.)	To prove more powerful than opposing forces	
scarcity (n.)	Insufficiency; shortage	
spearhead (n.)	An individual or group chosen to lead a movement or attack	
unwarranted (Adj.)	Not justified or authorized	

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

(unwarranted / implement / spearhead / intrinsic / scarcity)

- 1- I hope the next manager will _____ new policies.
- 2- _____ use of medicine may cause some health problems.
- 3- Young people are the _____ of any nation or country.
- 4- Mobile phones have become a/an _____ part of people's life.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1- Why is the world facing a problem of water shortage?

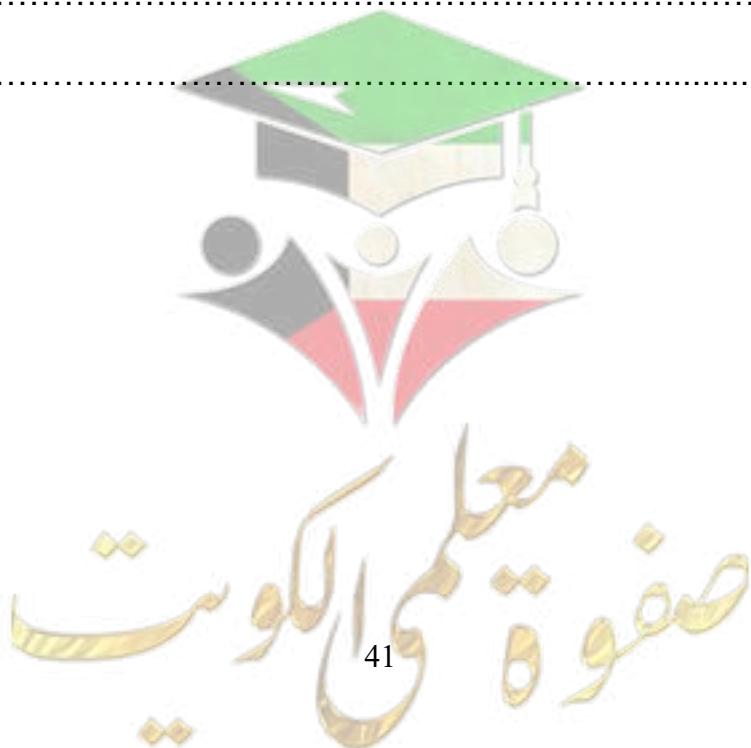
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2- How can the world solve the problem of water shortage?

.....

.....



Language functions

Write down what you would say in the following situations:

1- One of your friends has been chosen for a scholarship to America.

.....

2- Your sister always jumps to conclusions without enough evidence.

.....

3- Your brother says that crime doesn't pay.

.....

- Translate the following sentences in good English:

أحمد: إن أفعال البشر هي السبب الوحيد للتصرّر.

.....

فهد: كما أن التغييرات الطبيعية في المناخ غالباً ما تسرع هذه العملية أيضاً.

.....

سالم: لقد أدى التطور والنمو السكاني إلى نقص المياه، لهذا فمن المهم أن نخفض استهلاك المياه غير المبرر.

.....



Writing (120 Marks)

Write on the following topic:

“Water scarcity means insufficient freshwater resources to meet the human and environmental demands of a given area.”. Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences showing **the various uses of water** and **the different ways to reduce water usage/consumption**.

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

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Body paragraph 1:

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Body paragraph 2:

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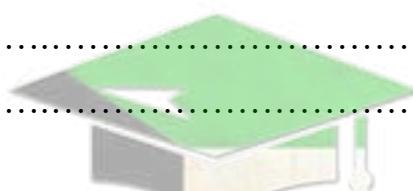
Conclusion:

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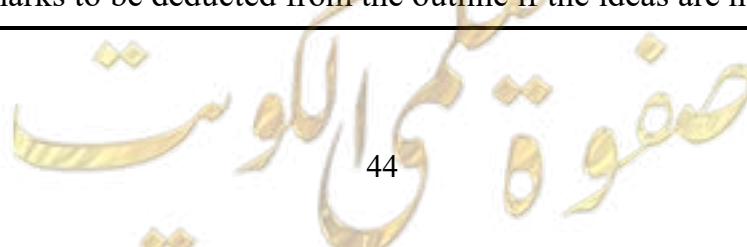
43

Write your email here (100 Marks)



Rubrics	Outlining	Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paragraphing and number of sentences	Spelling	Grammar	Handwriting, spacing and punctuation	Total
	20	60	10	10	10	10	120

- 20 marks to be deducted from the total mark for changing the format.
- Off point topics / outlines receive ZERO.
- 5 marks to be deducted from the outline if the ideas are not used in the topic.



Read the following passage, then do as required:

Rainforests are tropical trees in areas with high rainfall. There is a large number of different kinds of plants and animals there. However, people have started cutting down trees to get more space for their cattle and more land for building houses. So, governments should set their plans to protect rainforests and keep them as natural resources which Man needs badly. Rainforests are a vital source of medicine, not to mention fruits and crops. What is more important is that the trees are the major suppliers of oxygen. Therefore, they lead to the environmental balance by giving out oxygen and breathing in carbon dioxide. Moreover, they are natural habitats for a lot of animals and birds. So, by cutting them down, animals are deprived of their homes.

In a paragraph of **FOUR** sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the passage above in answer to the following question:

What are the benefits of rainforests?



UNIT: 5 PRECIOUS RESOURCES

Lessons 1&2 SB 40: 41

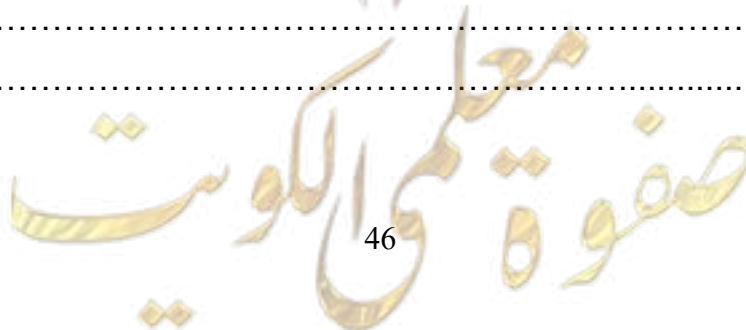
Words	Meanings in English	Arabic Meanings
Collection points (n)	Particular spots, place, or positions in an area where rubbish or litter is gathered	
Concur (V)	To be of the same opinion; to agree	
Crisis (N)	A time of tense difficulty, trouble or danger	
Machinery (N)	Machines collectively	
Offence (N)	A breach of law or rule; an illegal act	
Pass a law (Exp)	To approve or put into effect (a proposal or law) by voting on it	
Prohibitively (Adv)	(of a price or charge) excessively high	
Reprocess (V)	To process (something, esp. spent nuclear fuel) again or differently, typically in order to reuse it	

(crisis - machinery -collection points- concurs - prohibitively)

1. New _____ are being built to collect huge amounts of rubbish.
2. The problem of recycling waste is that it can be _____ expensive.
3. The world is in a bad need to do something to solve the financial _____.
4. The new report _____ with previous findings.
5. Farm _____ can help in increasing the country's agricultural products.

Set-book questions

- 1- What should we do to keep our resources?



UNIT: 5

Lessons 4 & 5 42&43

Words	Meanings in English	Meanings
administration (N)	The process or activity of running a business, organization	
annoyance (N)	The feeling or state of being annoyed; irritation	
bureaucracy (N)	A system of government in which most of the important decisions are made by state officials rather than by elected representatives	
come up against (Phv.)	To meet; to face	
criticism (N)	The expression of disapproval of someone or something based on perceived faults or mistakes	
cut down on (Phv.)	To reduce	
get rid of (Phv.)	To dispose of, throw away	
go along with (Phv.)	To give one's consent or agreement to a person or their views	
incinerator (N)	An apparatus for burning waste material esp. industrial waste, at high temperatures until it's reduced to ash	
irritation (N)	The state of feeling annoyed, impatient, or angry	
keep up with (Phv.)	To know the latest information about	
packaging (N)	Materials used to wrap or protect goods	
paperwork (N)	Routine work involves written documents such as forms, records, or letters	
put up with (Phv)	To accept, stand, tolerate (something unpleasant)	
red tape (Idiom)	Paperwork and administration	
run out of (Phv.)	(of a supply of something) to be used up	

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

1- Plans may take longer and involve more _____ than you expect.

a-irritation b-red tape c-packaging d-machinery

2-Noise during exams may cause some _____ for students.

a-packaging b-administration c-irritation d-bureaucracy

3.Anything that could not be recycled was sent to an _____ where it was burned.

a-irritation b-paperwork c-incinerator d-packaging

Fill in the space with the correct answer:

(put up with / keep up with / come up against / run out / getting rid of)

1- She likes to _____ the latest fashions.

2- I will not _____ your bad behaviour any longer!

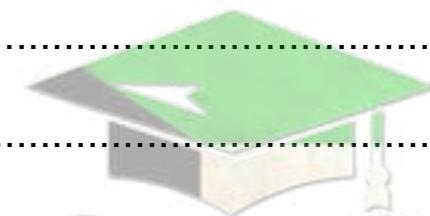
3- My patience is beginning to _____. I must take some action.

4- We are thinking of _____ all the old furniture and buy a new one.

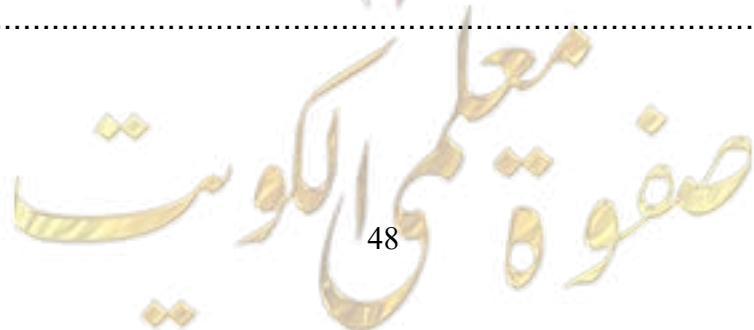
5- We expect to _____ a big opposition to the plan.

6- - Translate the following sentences in good English:

أحمد : لماذا يعتبر موضوع إعادة التدوير من أهم القضايا لكثر من الناس في الوقت الحالي؟



فهد : أعتقد أنه بسبب الاهتمام الكبير بالمحافظة على الموارد الطبيعية.



We also use the past for a present situation after *wish*. We use *wish* to say that we regret something, that something is not as we would like it to be:



I wish I knew Sue's telephone number. (I don't know it.)
Do you ever wish you could fly? (You can't fly.)
I wish it didn't rain so much in this city. (It rains a lot.)
It's crowded here. I wish there weren't so many people. (There are a lot of people.)
I wish I didn't have to work. (I have to work.)

Use the *past perfect* (*I had done*) after *wish* when you say that you regret something that happened or didn't happen in the past:

- **I wish I had known** that Ann was sick. I would have gone to see her. (I didn't know that she was sick.)
- **I feel sick. I wish I hadn't eaten** so much. (I ate too much.)

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

1. I'm sorry, I don't know where he lives. I wish I that.
 a. **will know** b. **knew** c. **know** d. **would know**
2. Our neighbours are always noisy. I wish they the noise down.
 a. **keep** b. **will keep** c. **had kept** d. **would keep**
3. I wish I at home. The weather was too humid.
 a. **stay** b. **staying** c. **had stayed** d. **will stay**

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

1. Alice didn't get a good grade. She wishes she (study) harder. **(Correct the verb)**

- a. Alice didn't get a good grade. She wishes she had studied harder.
- b. Alice didn't get a good grade. She wishes she studies harder.
- c. Alice didn't get a good grade. She wishes she is studying harder.

2. I wish they (stop) littering everywhere. It is very annoying. **(Correct the verb)**

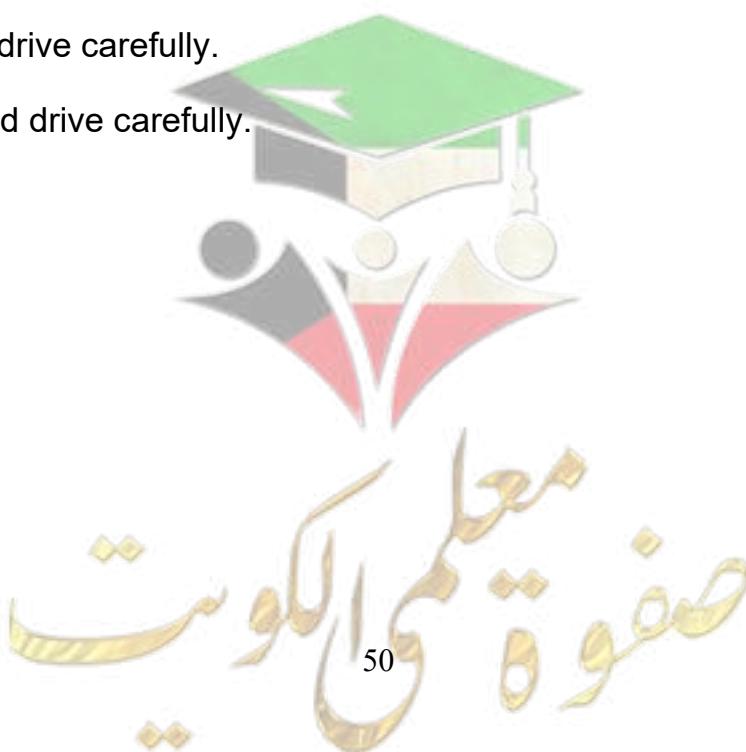
- a. I wish they can stop littering everywhere. It is very annoying.
- b. I wish they would stop littering everywhere. It is very annoying.
- c. I wish they will stop littering everywhere. It is very annoying.

3. I'm sorry, I don't know how to use the computer. I wish I (do). **(Correct the verb)**

- a. I'm sorry, I don't know how to use the computer. I wish I did.
- b. I'm sorry, I don't know how to use the computer. I wish I could do.
- c. I'm sorry, I don't know how to use the computer. I wish I have done.

4. People drive too fast in residential areas. I wish **(Complete)**

- a. I wish people will drive carefully.
- b. I wish people can drive carefully.
- c. I wish people would drive carefully.



UNIT (5) Lessons 7 & 8 SB 44&45

Words	Meanings in English	Arabic Meanings
component (N)	A part of element of a larger whole	
compost (V)	To make (vegetable matter or manure) into decayed organic material used as a plant fertilizer	
constant (Adj)	Occurring continuously over a period of time	
constituent (N)	Being a part of a whole	
duration (N)	The time during which something continuous	
heartening (Adj)	Inspiring, elevating	
household waste (N)	Materials that are not wanted at home	
incineration (N)	The process of destroying (something esp. waste material) by burning	
material (N)	The matter from which a thing is or can be made	
quantity (N)	Amount or number of something	
trend (N)	A general direction in which something is developing or changing	
upsurge (N)	An upward surge in the strength or quantity of something; an increase	

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

(household waste / constant / heartening / components / compost / trend)

1. People use _____ in their gardens to make the soil better.
2. The operated people need _____ care to avoid any side effects.
- 3-Data indicates that there is a growing _____ towards exercising these days.
4. Hydrogen and oxygen are the main _____ of water.
- 5-It's recommended to recycle _____ rather than burning it.

Set-book questions

1- Why do you think recycling is important? Mention some waste products that can be recycled?

.....

.....

.....

2- Why shouldn't we burn all household waste?

.....

.....

.....

Language Functions

C- Write what you would say in the following situations:

1) Your younger brother asks you which book you recommend.

.....

2) We are running out of places to use as landfill sites.

.....

3) You missed an important appointment because you got up late yesterday evening.

.....

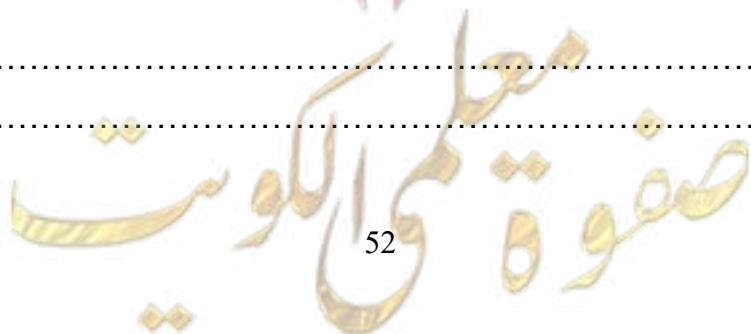
B-Translate the following in English:

1- أَحْمَد: أَتَمْنِي أَنْ يَأْخُذُ النَّاسُ الْمُشَاكِلَ الْبَيْئِيَّةَ بِجَدِيَّةٍ أَكْثَرُ فَنَحْنُ مَسْؤُلُونَ عَنِ الضررِ الَّذِي لَحِقَ بِكُوكِنَا.
حَسْنٌ : أَنْفَقْتُ مَعَكُوكَنَا فَلَا أَهْتَمُ بِالْبَيْئَةِ وَالْمَحَافَظَةِ عَلَى الْمَوَارِدِ مِنَ الْإِهْتِمَامَاتِ الرَّئِيْسِيَّةِ.

.....

.....

كلنا مسؤولون عن الدمار الذي يصيب كوكبنا. ولهذا علينا تحمل المسؤولية في حل مشاكل البيئة.



UNIT: SIX UNDER THREAT

Lessons 1&2 The Bamboo Bear: PBP: 47

Words	Meanings in English	
acute (adj.)	Acute senses such as hearing, taste, etc. are very good and sensitive	
avoid (v.)	To keep away from or stop oneself from doing something)	
damp (adj.)	Slightly wet	
expansive (adj.)	Covering a wide area in terms of space or scope; extensive or wide-ranging	
extinction (n.)	The state or process of a species being or becoming extinct	
fascinating (adj.)	Extremely interesting	
hibernate (v.)	To sleep during the winter	
permanent (adj.)	Lasting or intended to last or remain unchanged	
pose (v.)	To present or constitute	
refuge (n.)	Shelter or protection from someone or something	
reservation (n.)	The action of preserving something	
reticent (adj.)	Easily frightened \ timid	
solitary (adj.)	Done or existing alone	
stem (n.)	The long thing part of a plant, from which leaves, flowers or fruit grow	
threatened (adj.)	Endangered	
Timid (adj.)	Showing a lack of courage and confidence	

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

(acute / avoid / damp /solitary / refuge / permanent)

- 1- Some fatal diseases can cause _____ damage to the brain.
- 2- The tables aren't clean. Wipe them with a _____ cloth, please.
- 3- During the war, people usually take _____ in the underground cellars.
- 4- Dogs are well known for their _____ sense of smell.
- 5- It is generally known that cats are _____ animals.

Set Book

- 1- Why have some animal species become threatened?

.....

.....

- 2- How can we save and protect endangered animal species?

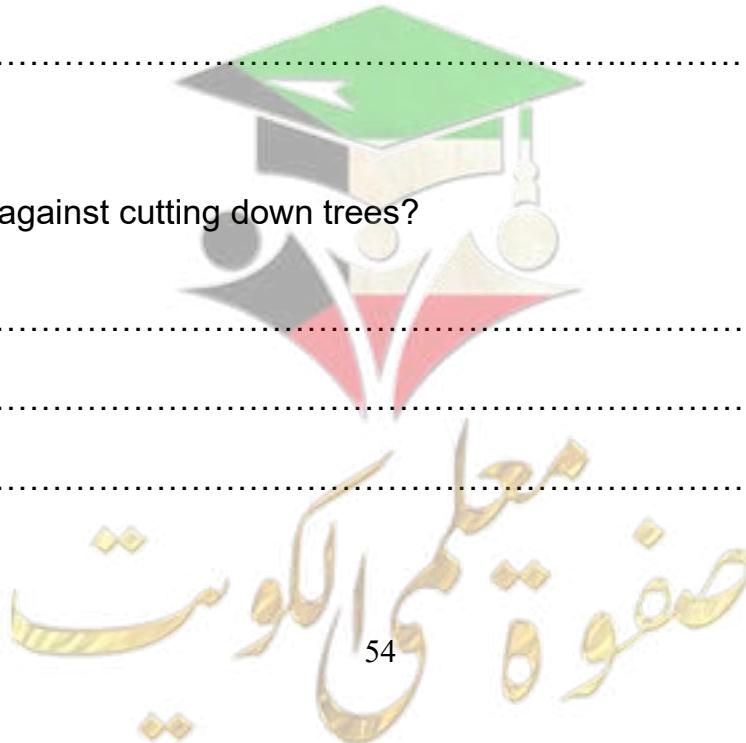
.....

.....

- 3- Are you for or against cutting down trees?

.....

.....



UNIT 6 UNDER THREAT

Lessons 4&5: PBP: 49

Words	Meanings in English	Meanings
aware (adj.)	Having knowledge or perception of a situation or fact	
bounty (n.)	An abundance or plenty	
cultivate (v.)	To grow, raise, plant, sow	
encroach (v.)	To intrude on (a person's territory or a thing considered to be a right)	
grow (v.)	To become larger or greater over a period of time	
illegitimate (adj.)	Not authorised by the law; not in accordance with accepted standards or rules	
nourishment (n.)	Food, or the valuable substances in food that a person, animal, or plant requires to live, grow, or remain fit and healthy	
recompense (n.)	Compensation or reward given for effort made	
reward (n.)	A thing given in recognition of service, effort or achievement	
trespass on (v.)	To make unfair claims on or take advantage of something	
unsanctioned (adj.)	Illegal, unofficial, unauthorised	
wealth (n.)	An abundance of valuable possessions or money	

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

(illegitimate / encroaching / aware / nourishment / wealth)

- 1- The rebels see the official parliament as _____ because the elections were unfair.
- 2- Young babies obtain all the _____ they need from their mother's milk.
- 3- After years of successful business, he accumulated a great amount of_____.
- 4- Are you _____ of the risks you may face because of this decision?
- 5- Skype tries to protect the users' privacy from _____ their accounts.

Grammar

Explaining possibilities

must be
must have + v3

can't be
can't have + v3

Might be
might have + v3

Talking about things we
are almost sure are true.

Talking about things we
are almost sure are not
true

We are unsure whether
something is true or not.

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

1- They be very rich – look at their luxurious house!

a- might **b- can't** **c- must** **d- would**

2- I'm not really sure where Ali is. He be sitting in the garden.

a- might **b- must** **c- would** **d- can't**

3- The boy looks tense. He faced some troubles at work lately.

a- must **b- can't** **c- might be** **d- can**

4- The student was very lazy; he passed the exam with high marks.

a- must **b- must have** **c- can't** **d- can't have**

The Passive

The passive forms are made up of the verb **be** with a **past participle**:

	be	past participle	
English	is	spoken	all over the world
The windows	have been	cleaned	carefully
Lunch	was	served	yesterday
The work	will be	finished	soon
They	might have been	invited	to the party

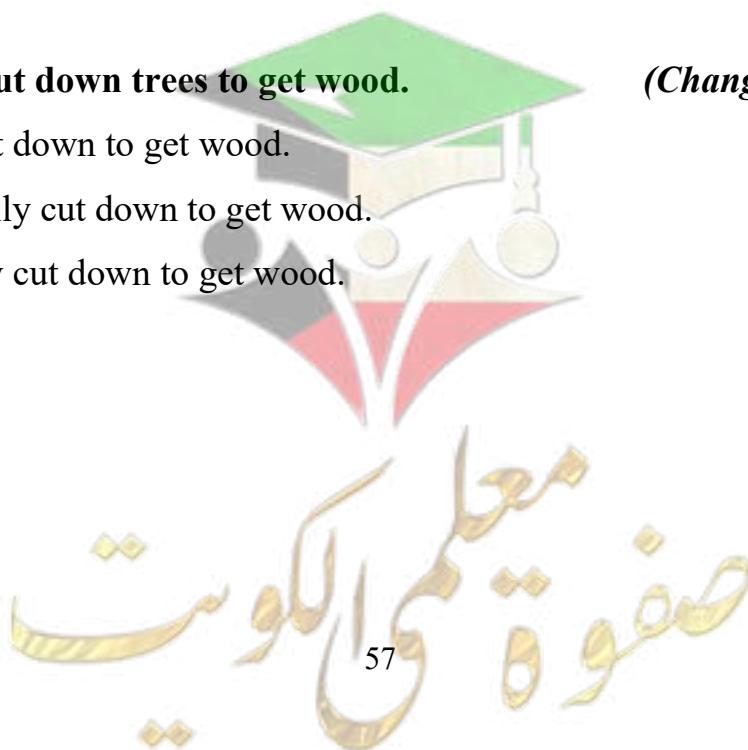
Examples:

Active		passive
The hunter killed the lion.	>>	The lion was killed by the hunter.
Someone has cleaned the windows.	>>	The windows have been cleaned .
I gave him a book for his birthday	>>	He was given a book for his birthday.
They will send him away to school.	>>	He will be sent away to school.

- People generally cut down trees to get wood.

(Change into passive)

- Trees generally cut down to get wood.
- Trees have generally cut down to get wood.
- Trees are generally cut down to get wood.



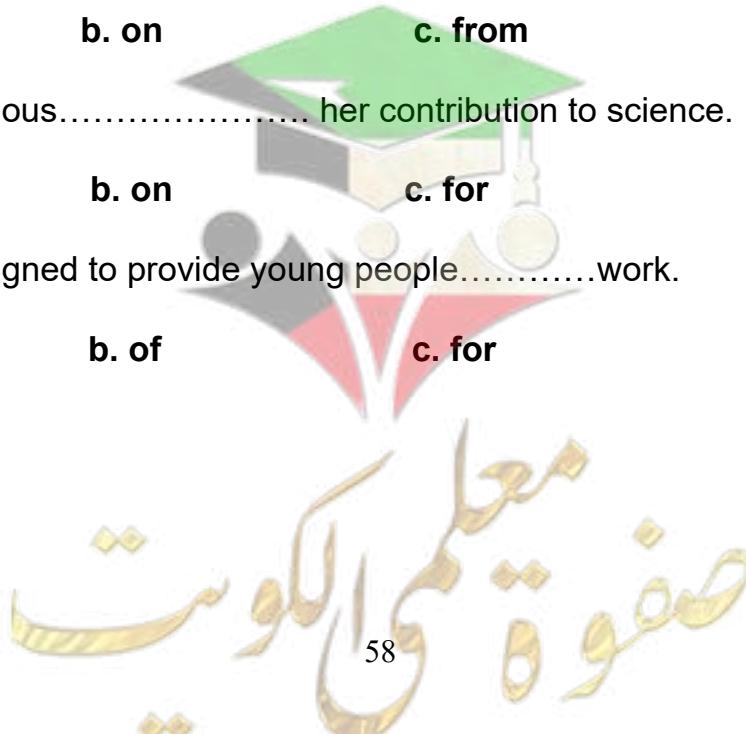
Prepositions

On Monday/ in the morning/ at night/ reason for...

/ Angry with somebody/ arrive at.../ on a bus / famous for

Depend on/ interested in / full of / keen on

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

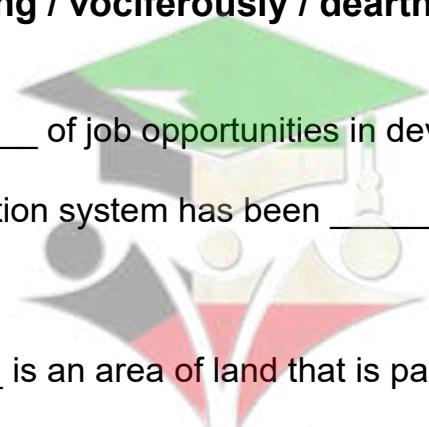


UNIT 6 Lessons 7&8: PBP: 51

Words	Meanings in English	Arabic Meanings
burgeoning (adj.)	<i>Growing or expanding rapidly</i>	
consensus (n.)	<i>General agreement</i>	
dearth (n.)	<i>A scarcity or lack of something</i>	
graduate (v.)	<i>To successfully complete an academic degree, course of training, or high school</i>	
housing (n.)	<i>Houses and apartments considered collectively</i>	
knock-on (adj.)	<i>Of a process in which everything that happens causes something else happens</i>	
utilise (v.)	To make practical and effective use of	
vociferously (adv.)	Enthusiastically, loudly	
wetland (n.)	Land consisting of marshes or swamps; saturated land	

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

(utilize / housing / vociferously / dearth / wetland)



1- There is a _____ of job opportunities in developing countries.

2- The proposed new examination system has been _____ opposed by students and their parents.

3- A _____ is an area of land that is partly covered with water or is wet most of the time.

4- Digestive process changes the food in a form that the body can easily _____.

5- My main concern about moving to London is the cost of _____.

Language Functions

C) Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- You meet a friend for the first time.

.....

2- Your little brother usually makes trouble with your neighbours.

.....

3- Your father told you that he would buy you a car if you succeeded.

.....

Translation:

علي : هل تعلم أن العرج هو النبات الوطني لدولة الكويت؟

عمر : نعم. ولكن لأسف هو معرض للاختفاء بسبب الأنشطة البشرية المدمرة.



Writing (120 Marks)

Write on the following topic:

“Animals are such agreeable friends, they ask no questions, they pass no criticism.”

Plan and write an expository essay of not less than 14 sentences explaining **the reason for animal extinction** and **suggesting solutions to save these creatures from the threats they face.**

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

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Body paragraph 1:

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Body paragraph 2:

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Conclusion:

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.....



Write your essay here (100 Marks)



Rubrics	Outlining	Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paragraphing and number of sentences	Spelling	Grammar	Handwriting, spacing and punctuation	Total
	20	60	10	10	10	10	120

- 20 marks to be deducted from the total mark for changing the format.
- Off point topics / outlines receive ZERO.
- 5 marks to be deducted from the outline if the ideas are not used in the topic.

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- Off point topics / outlines receive ZERO.
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Best of luck!