

Date: ..... / ..... / .....



English Department

# Student Note



Student name: .....

Class: .....

2026-2025

صُفُوٰة الْكُوُسْت

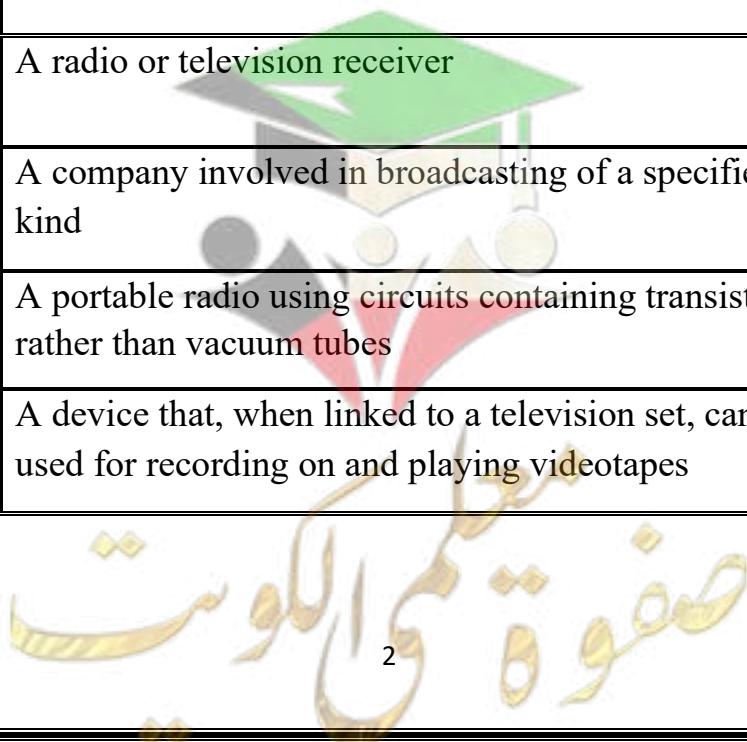
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## Unit 7: Broadcasting

**Lessons: 1 & 2**

**Student's Book P: 56 & 57**

Word	Meaning	Translation
<b>broadcast (N)</b>	A radio or television programme or transmission	
<b>collectively (Adv.)</b>	Cooperatively	
<b>digital (Adj.)</b>	Relating to or using signals or information represented by discrete values (digits) of a physical quantity to represent arithmetic numbers	
<b>dispatch (V)</b>	To send off to a destination or for a purpose	
<b>entertainment (N)</b>	The action of providing amusement or enjoyment	
<b>evolve (V)</b>	To develop gradually, esp. from a simple to a more complex form	
<b>Film industry (N)</b>	Motion picture business	
<b>invention (N)</b>	The discovery of something new	
<b>set (N)</b>	A radio or television receiver	
<b>station (N)</b>	A company involved in broadcasting of a specified kind	
<b>Transistor (N)</b>	A portable radio using circuits containing transistors rather than vacuum tubes	
<b>Video recorder (N)</b>	A device that, when linked to a television set, can be used for recording on and playing videotapes	



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

**I- Fill in the space with the correct words:**

(collectively / dispatched / evolving / invention / broadcast / digital)

- 1- The government ..... 150 soldiers to the city to restore order.
- 2- All the members of the parliament are ..... responsible for decisions taken.
- 3- ..... technology allowed a rapid expansion in the number of TV channels.
- 4- The rocket is one of the destructive ..... of the last century.
- 5- Most languages are constantly ..... and changing which keeps them alive.

**II- SET BOOK QUESTIONS**

- 1- How were early TV sets and radios different from nowadays?

.....  
.....

- 2- What is Kuwait's official media based on?

.....  
.....

**III- Translate the following sentences into English:**

1- فهد: يرتكز الإعلام الرسمي الكويتي على الاحترام والتعاون المتبادل مع شؤون الدول الأخرى.

.....  
.....

2- محمد: الإعلام له القدرة على تشكيل وتغيير آراء الناس حيث أنها تجبر الناس على التفكير بطريقة غير مناسبة.

.....  
.....



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## Unit 7: Broadcasting

**Lesson: 3**

**Workbook P: 48-49**

Word	Meaning	Translation
<b>adversely (Adv)</b>	harmfully	
<b>dedication (N)</b>	The quality of being dedicated or committed to a task or purpose	
<b>deterrent (N)</b>	A thing that discourages or is intended to discourage someone from doing something	
<b>glorify (V)</b>	To describe or represent as admirable, esp. unjustifiably undeservedly	
<b>innumerable (Adj.)</b>	Too many to be counted	
<b>remote (Adj.)</b>	Far away	

### **I- Fill in the space with the correct words:**

**(deterrents / adversely / remote / glorifying / innumerable / dedication)**

1. The movie has been criticized for ..... violence and war.
2. He has invented ..... excuses and told endless lies.
3. Price changes must not ..... affect the living standards of the people.
4. Death penalty and long prison sentence are effective ..... to murder.
5. Diseases continue to cause death for lots of people, especially in ..... areas.

### **II- SET BOOK QUESTIONS**

1- What are the advantages of media?

.....  
.....

2- What are the disadvantages of media?

.....  
.....

3- Why do you think that media must be as truthful as possible?

.....  
.....

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## Unit 7: Broadcasting

Lessons: 4 & 5

Student's Book P: 58-59

Word	Meaning	Translation
<b>bring about</b> (Ph. V)	To cause something to happen	
<b>demonstrate</b> (V)	To clearly show the existence or truth of	
<b>disappointing</b> (Adj)	Failing to fulfill someone's hopes or expectations	
<b>half</b> (N)	Either of two equal periods of time into which a sports game or a performance is divided	
<b>potential</b> (N)	Natural qualities or abilities that may be developed and lead to future success or usefulness	
<b>prominent</b> (Adj)	Important or famous	
<b>resident</b> (N)	A person who lives somewhere permanently or on a long-term basis	
<b>reveal</b> (V)	To make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others	
<b>telecommunication</b> (N)	Communication over a distance by cable, telegraph, telephone or broadcasting	
<b>teleprinter</b> (N)	A device for transmitting and receiving Telegraph messages	
<b>tension</b> (N)	The state of being stretched tight	
<b>transatlantic</b> (Adj)	Of, relating to, or situated on the other side of The Atlantic	
<b>victory</b> (N)	An act of defeating an enemy in a battle, game or competition	
<b>zealous</b> (Adj)	Having or showing passionate	

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

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

1- I do not feel that I am achieving my full ..... in my present job.  
a. teleprinter      b. tension      c. resident      d. potential

2- Recent studies have ..... that drinking green tea may help to prevent cancer.  
a. demonstrated      b. evolved      c. dispatched      d. brought about

3- Doctors are not allowed to ..... confidential information about their patients.  
a. glorify      b. evolve      c. reveal      d. bring about

4- The gifted footballer played a/an ..... role in getting the championship.  
a. prominent      b. digital      c. disappointing      d. transatlantic

5- The runner raised his hands in ..... as he crossed the finish line.  
a. tension      b. victory      c. resident      d. teleprinter



### Grammar

#### Relative Clauses & Pronouns

# Relative Pronouns

## Relative pronouns

**Who**

## Usage

Used for people

**Which**

Used for things and animals

**Whose**

Used for possessions of people, animals

**Whom**

Used for people when the person is the object of the verb

**That**

Used for people, things, and animals

**Why**

Refers to reason

**When**

Refers to time

**Where**

Refers to places

## Examples

Someone      Ver

- The woman **who** called yesterday wants to buy the house.

Somethin

- Did you see the letter **which** came today?
- I love the puppy **which** is jumping at the kitchen.

Someone      Nou

- He's a man **whose** opinion I respect.
- She's the student **whose** handwriting is the best in my class.

Ver      Subj

- The author **whom** you criticized in your review has written a letter in reply.

- The girl **that** we met in France has sent us a card.

- We live in a ground floor flat **that** backs onto a busy street.
- Do you like the cat **that** is sleeping underneath the table?

Do you know the reason **why** the market is closed today?

The day **when** the concert takes place is Saturday.

This is the house **where** my son was born.

# DEFINING VS NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

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## DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

### NO COMMAS

INFORMATION that is NECESSARY to distinguish which thing/person we talk about.

*I called my brother **who lives in Ontario.***

(=I have more than one brother, and I called the one that lives in Ontario)

### THAT can replace WHO/WHICH

*That's the mug **which/that she likes best.***

*I didn't know the man **who/that was there.***

We can omit WHO/WHICH/THAT when followed by Subject + Verb

*Do you like the song **(which/that) I wrote?***

*That's the man **(who/that) I like.***

## NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

### BETWEEN COMMAS

EXTRA INFORMATION that is NOT NECESSARY to distinguish which thing/person we talk about.

*My brother, **who lives in Ontario,** is older.*

(=I have only one brother and I'm just mentioning that he lives in Ontario)

### We cannot use THAT

*These bikes, **which cost a fortune,** are made in Japan. (NOT **that cost a fortune**)*

WHO/WHICH can not be omitted

*They introduced me to John, **who I liked immediately.** (NOT **to John, I liked...**)*

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**Date:** ..... /...../.....

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

1. Tom is the best student in my class. He is expected to be one of the top ten. **(Join using: who)**

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

2. Fruits contain many vitamins. The human body needs these vitamins for its well-being.

**(Join using: which)**

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

3. We drove past my old university. The university is celebrating its 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

**(Join using: which)**

- a. We drove past my old university which the university is celebrating its 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary.
- b. We drove past my which old university, the university is celebrating its 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary.
- c. We drove past my old university which is celebrating its 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary.



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## Unit 7: Broadcasting

Lessons: 7 & 8

Student's Book P: 58-59

Word	Meaning	Translation
<b>consume (V)</b>	To use up (a source)	
<b>electronic device (n.)</b>	Having or operating with the aid of many small components.	
<b>electronics (N)</b>	The branch of physics and technology concerned with the design of circuits	
<b>portable (Adj)</b>	Able to be carried or moved easily, esp. by hand	
<b>rank (V)</b>	To give a place within a grading system based on quality	

### I- Fill in the space with the correct words:

(electronics / consume / electronic devices / ranked / portable)

- 1- Unplug all appliances and ..... from the outlet while you are out.
- 2- I take a ..... radio and generator when I go camping.
- 3- A magazine recently ..... the school as one of the best in the country.
- 4- A new study showed that insects ..... 10% of the world's food supply every year.
- 5- She studied ..... at Manchester University.

### FUNCTIONS

### II- What would you say in the following situations:

1. You want to go camping with your friends, but your father doesn't allow you to go.  
.....
2. Your friend has just bought a new digital camera.  
.....
3. Your friend says that TV sets have no advantages at all.  
.....

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

### **Writing Skill**

**Write a short paragraph of (6 - 8 sentences) on the following idea:**

**What are the advantages of media?**

**Introductory sentence:**

.....  
.....

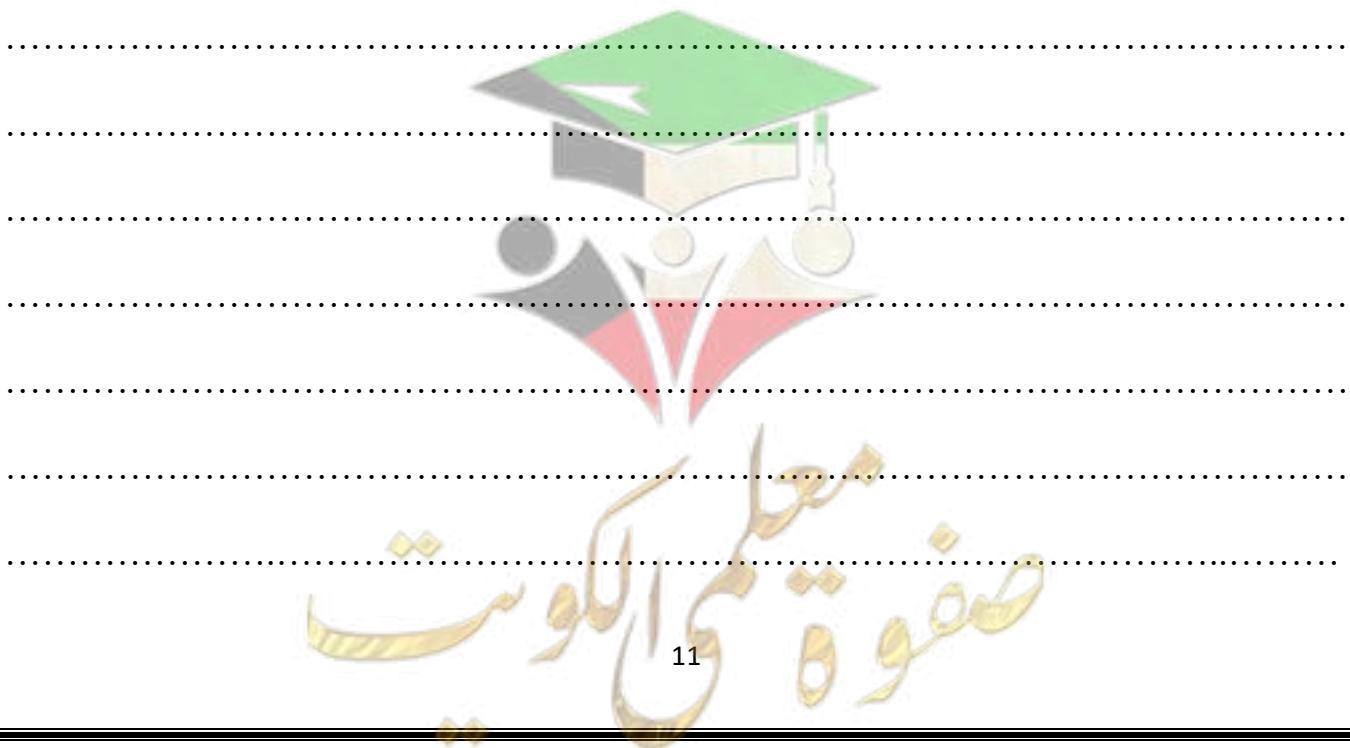
**Supporting ideas:**

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

**Concluding sentence:**

.....  
.....

**Write your topic here**



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## UNIT 8: Television Watching Habits

**Lesson: 1 & 2**

**Student's Book P: 68 - 69**

Word	Meaning	Translation
<b>Age-appropriate (adj)</b>	Suitable for a particular age	
<b>Channel-surf (V)</b>	To change frequently from one television channel to another using a remote-control device	
<b>Comedy (N)</b>	A film that makes one laugh	
<b>Inactivity (N)</b>	Immobility	
<b>Mentally (Adv.)</b>	In one's mind	
<b>Miss out on (phrasal verb)</b>	To not get the chance to do something that one would enjoy.	
<b>Promote (V)</b>	To support or actively encourage	
<b>Provoke (V)</b>	Give rise to a reaction or emotion in someone	
<b>Tune out (phrasal V.)</b>	To stop paying attention to something	

### I- From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer:

- 1- Activities, books, and games should be ..... for kids to develop their talents.  
a. portable      b. transatlantic      c. disappointing      d. Age-appropriate
- 2- All players are ..... and physically prepared to play a tough game.  
a. adversely      b. mentally      c. disappointingly      d. portably
- 3- Most computer games promote ..... and make children out of shape.  
a. teleprinter      b. comedy      c. inactivity      d. station
- 4- It is my habit to ..... the TV till I find a good programme to watch  
a. channel- surf      b. miss out on      c. tune out      d. bring about
- 5- The dog would not have attacked if it had not been ..... by someone.  
a. brought about      b. missed out on      c. provoked      d. channel- surfed

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

### **II-SET BOOK QUESTIONS**

1- What are the good effects of watching TV?

.....  
.....

2- What are the bad effects of watching TV?

.....  
.....

3- How can we use TV appropriately and avoid its negative effects?

.....  
.....

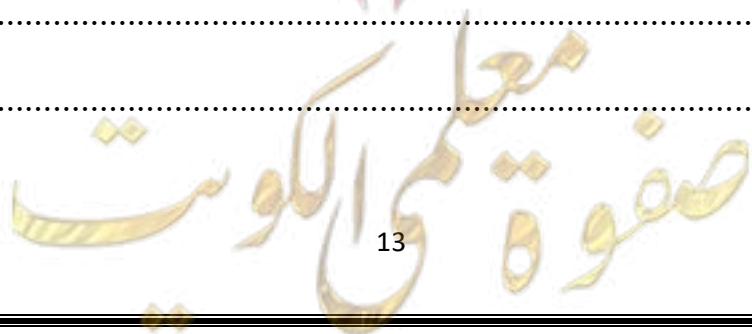
### **III- Translate the following sentences into English:**

1- عامر: من الأفضل إغلاق التلفاز أثناء تناول الطعام وعمل الواجبات أيضاً.

.....  
.....

2- احمد: تساعد البرامج التلفزيونية المناسبة عمرياً على اكتساب العادات جيدة والقيم الأسرية.

.....  
.....



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## UNIT 8: Watching Television Habits

**Lesson: 4 & 5**

**Student's Book p.70-71**

Word	Meaning	Translation
<b>Get behind with</b> (Ph. V)	To not make as much progress as others	
<b>Get down to</b> (Ph.V)	To start doing something seriously	
<b>Get on</b> ( Ph.V)	To have a good relationship with someone	
<b>Get over</b> (Ph.V)	To recover	
<b>Get through</b> (Ph.V)	To manage to contact someone	
<b>Occasionally</b> (adv.)	Sometimes, from time to time	
<b>Record</b> (V.)	To set down on writing or some other permanent form for later reference, esp. officially	
<b>Tune in</b> (Ph.V)	To listen to a particular programme on radio or television	

### **I- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

1- After years of suffering, he had succeeded to ..... cancer.

a. **get down to**      b. **get over**      c. **get through**      d. **get on**

2- I called her on the telephone time after time, but I couldn't ..... to her.

a. **get down to**      b. **get over**      c. **get through**      d. **get on**

3- We need to ..... some serious talking instead of this nonsense.

a. **get down to**      b. **get over**      c. **get through**      d. **tune in**

4- Millions of fans will be ..... to watch the match on television.

a. **getting down to**      b. **getting over**      c. **getting through**      d. **tuning in**

5- He received a warning because he ..... the payments for his car.

a. **got down to**      b. **got behind with**      c. **got through**      d. **tuned in**

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## GRAMMAR

### INDEFINITE PRONOUNS PEOPLE PLACES THINGS



	People	Things	Places	
some-	someone somebody	something	somewhere	→
any-	anyone anybody	anything	anywhere	→
no-	no one nobody	nothing	nowhere	→
every-	everyone everybody	everything	everywhere	→

- Positive
- Offer / request
- Negative
- question
- Negative meaning
- Singular affirmative

### Reported speech - imperatives

### Reported speech – imperatives

#### Direct speech (imperative)

'Give me the money.'

'Don't answer the door while I'm away.'

#### Indirect speech (asked me/told me + to infinitive)

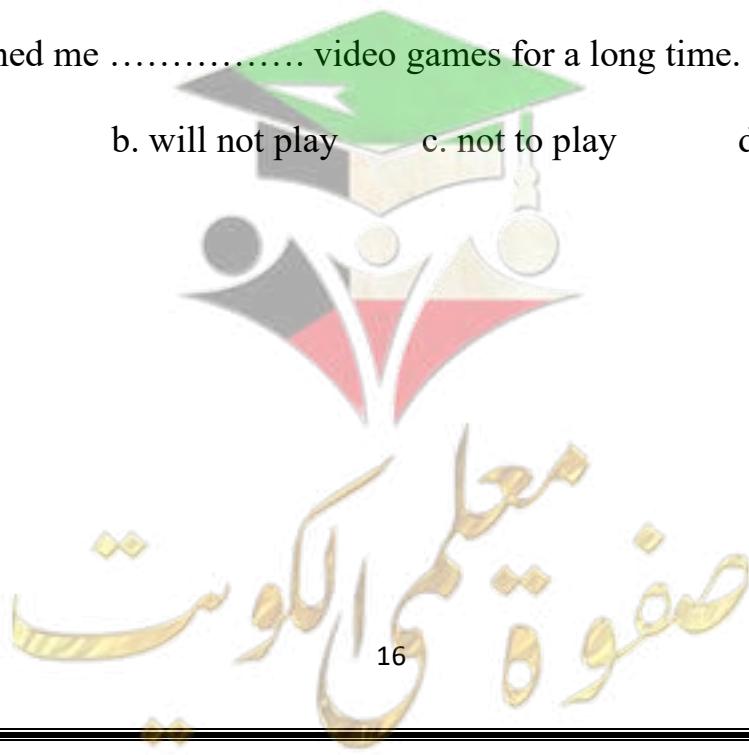
He **told me to give** him the money.

He **asked me not to answer** the door while he was away.

**Date:** ..... / ..... / .....

**II- From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:**

1. My friend, immigrated, and now she lives ..... in England.  
a. somewhere      b. everywhere      c. everything      d. somebody
  
2. I was searching for a birthday present for my mum; I couldn't find ..... nice.  
a. everything      b. anything      c. something      d. nothing
  
3. ..... has the right to disturb other people in public.  
a. Somebody      b. Anything      c. Nobody      d. Something
  
4. As a doctor, I promise I will do ..... possible to save people's lives.  
a. somewhere      b. everything      c. nowhere      d. something
  
5. My friend asked me ..... her presentation next week; I'm so excited.  
a. attend      b. to attend      c. attending      d. will attend
  
6. My parents warned me ..... video games for a long time.  
a. have not play      b. will not play      c. not to play      d. do not play



Date: ..... /...../.....

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

1- "Take the pills before breakfast." **(Report the sentence)**

- a. The doctor advised me take the pills before breakfast.
- b. The doctor advised me taking the pills before breakfast.
- c. The doctor advised me to take the pills before breakfast.

2- The airhostess asked me (not leave) the luggage unattended. **(Correct the verb)**

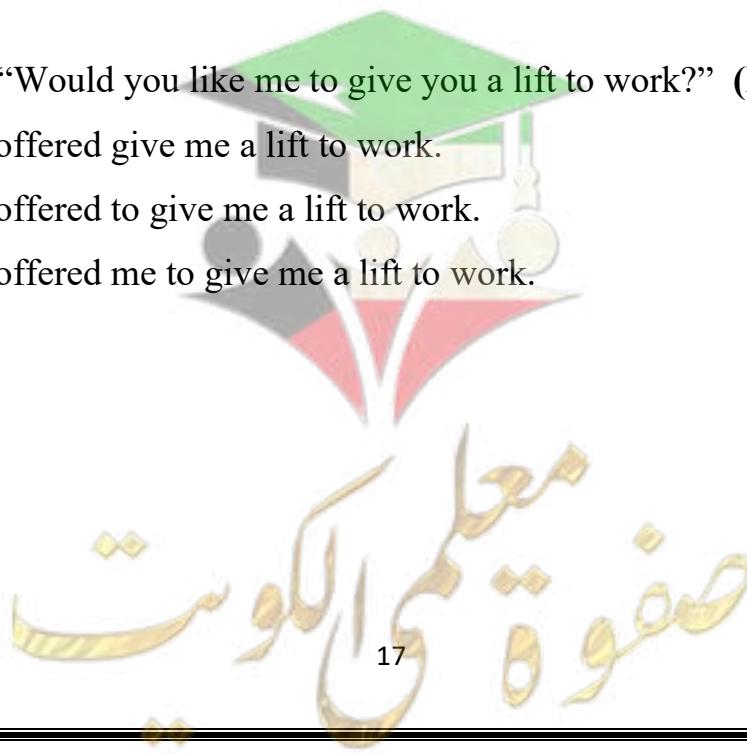
- a. The airhostess asked me not to leave the luggage unattended.
- b. The airhostess asked me don't to leave the luggage unattended
- c. The airhostess asked me didn't to leave the luggage unattended

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

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

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

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



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## UNIT 8: Watching Television

Lesson: 7 & 8

Student's Book P: 72 - 73

Word	Meaning	Translation
<b>convict (v)</b>	To prove that someone is guilty of a crime	
<b>Equestrian (adj.)</b>	Of or relating to horse riding	
<b>evidence (n.)</b>	The available body of facts indicating whether a Belief or proposition is true	
<b>newcomer (n.)</b>	A person that has recently arrived in a place	
<b>news team (n.)</b>	Two or more people working together on broadcast	
<b>prosecution (n.)</b>	The institution of legal proceedings against someone in respect of a criminal charge	
<b>thriller (n.)</b>	A movie with an existing plot	

### I- Fill in the space with the correct words:

(news team / thriller/ evidence/ prosecution/ equestrian/ convicted)

1. His ..... skills helped him to win the gold medal in the competition.
2. The criminal was.....of the murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.
3. He could face ..... for his role in the robbery.
4. "Brave Heart" was described in newspapers and magazine as a historical.....
5. The police failed to find enough ..... to convict him of the murder.

### II- Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your friend says that money is the most important thing in life.

.....

2. The teacher asked for more information about how people communicated in the past.

.....

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

### Writing Skill

**Write a short paragraph of (6-8 sentences) on the following idea:**

What are the advantages of TV?

**Introductory sentence:**

.....  
.....

**Supporting ideas:**

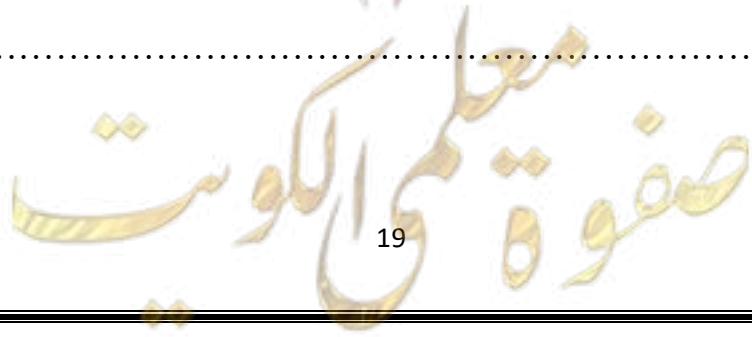
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**Concluding sentence:**

.....  
.....

**Write your topic here**

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Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## UNIT 9: Uses of Cameras

**Lesson: 1 & 2**

**Student's Book P:68-69**

Word	Meaning	Translation
<b>capability (N)</b>	Power or ability	
<b>consumer (N)</b>	The person purchasing goods and services for personal use	
<b>ENG (Abbr.)</b>	Electronic News Gathering	
<b>High-end (Adj.)</b>	Denoting the most expensive of a range of products	
<b>hydraulic (Adj.)</b>	Denoting, relating to or operated by a liquid moving in a confined space under pressure	
<b>motion picture (N)</b>	A story or event recorded by a camera as a set of moving images and shown in a theatre or on television	
<b>nowadays (Adv.)</b>	At the present time; in contrast with the past	
<b>pedestal (N)</b>	The base or support on which a statue or column is mounted	
<b>period drama (N)</b>	A play belonging to or characteristic of a past historical time	
<b>stabilizing (N)</b>	Causing to become stable	

### I-From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

- 1- Animals in the zoo have lost the ..... of catching food for themselves.  
a. consumer      b. pedestal      c. capability      d. motion picture
- 2- The family is considered one of the great ..... elements in society.  
a. stabilizing      b. hydraulic      c. equestrian      d. portable
- 3- By using ..... jacks, the entire building will be raised in two months.  
a. stabilizing      b. portable      c. equestrian      d. hydraulic
- 4- The ancient marble statue fell off its ..... while she was cleaning it.  
a. consumer      b. pedestal      c. capability      d. motion picture

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## **II- Set Book Questions**

1- What are cameras mainly used for? / What are the major uses of cameras?

.....  
.....

2- How can governments reduce road accidents?

.....  
.....

3- What are the benefits of video cameras?

.....  
.....

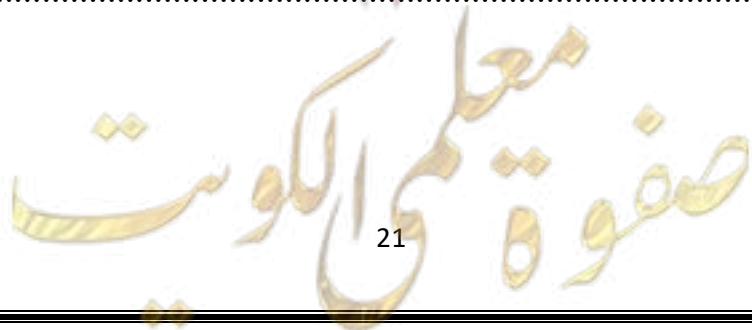
## **III- Translate the following sentences into English:**

1- سالم: يستخدم المصورون كاميراتهم في تصوير المسلسلات والبرامج والأفلام الوثائقية.

.....  
.....

2- علي: يفضل بعض المستهلكين استخدام كاميرا الفيديو الاحترافية التي لديها القدرة على تسجيل الصور المتحركة.

.....  
.....



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## UNIT 9: Uses of Cameras

Lesson: 4 & 5

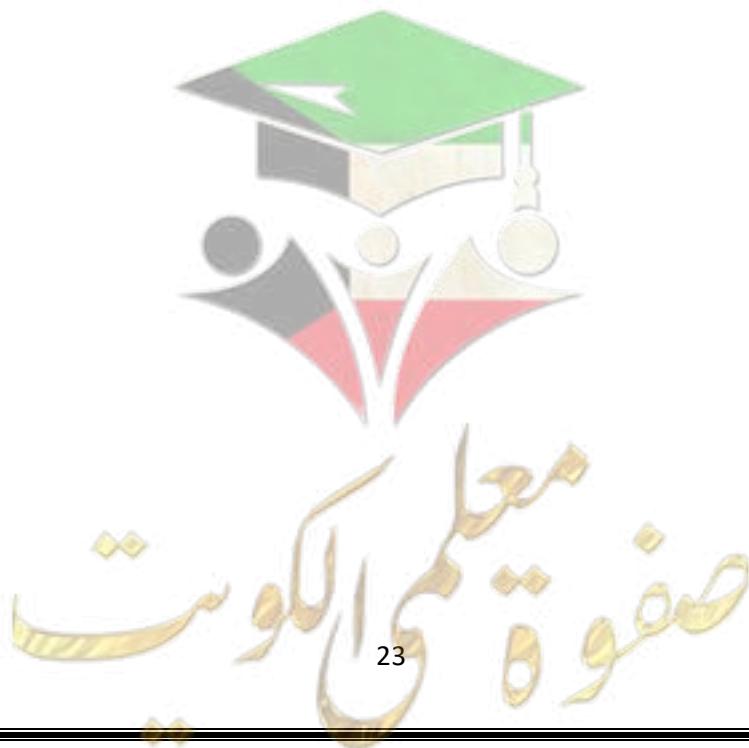
Student's Book P:70 -71

Word	Meaning	Translation
<b>amicably (Adv)</b>	Friendly	
<b>audience (N)</b>	All the people who listen to a speech or a concert	
<b>beckon away (Ph.v)</b>	To leave a place because you are drawn to another	
<b>bring up (ph.v)</b>	To raise children	
<b>category (N)</b>	A class or division of people or things regarded as having particular shared characteristics	
<b>characterize (V)</b>	To describe the qualities of someone or something in a particular way	
<b>cityscape (N)</b>	The visual appearance of a city or urban area; a city landscape	
<b>commentator(N)</b>	A person who comments on events, especially on TV or radio	
<b>court (N)</b>	The judge and the jury who examine evidence and decide whether someone is guilty or not	
<b>feature (N)</b>	A distinctive attribute or aspect of something	
<b>producer (N)</b>	A person responsible for the financial and managerial Aspects of making of a movie or broadcast or for staging a play, opera, etc.	
<b>screen (V)</b>	To show (a movie or video) or broadcast a TV programme	
<b>spotlight (N)</b>	A lamp projecting a narrow, intense beam of light directly onto a place or person, esp. a performer on stage	
<b>sprawling (adj.)</b>	Spreading out in different directions	

**Date:** ..... /...../.....

**I- From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:**

1. Comedians should have the ability to make their ..... Laugh.  
a- cityscape      b- category      c- audience      d- feature
  
2. She ..... her children in just the same way her mother did.  
a- brought up      b- sprawled      c- screened      d- beckoned away
  
3. A professional sport ..... could make watching football matches more interesting.  
a- court      b- feature      c- producer      d- commentator
  
4. The stage will be lit for the performance by a series of ..... suspended from the ceiling.  
a- categories      b- courts      c- spotlights      d- cityscapes
  
5. One of the distinguishing ..... of modern banking is its dependence on computers.  
a- features      b- courts      c- spotlights      d- cityscapes



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

Tense	Active	Passive
Simple Present	The maid <b>cleans</b> the house. The maid <b>cleans</b> the houses.	The house <b>is cleaned</b> by the maid. The houses <b>are cleaned</b> by the maid.
Present Continuous	Sarah <b>is writing</b> the letter. Sara <b>is writing</b> some letters.	The letter <b>is being written</b> by Sarah. Some letters <b>are being written</b> by Sara
Simple Past	Sam <b>repaired</b> the car. Sam <b>repaired</b> the cars.	The car <b>was repaired</b> by Sam. The cars <b>were repaired</b> by Sam.
Past Continuous	She <b>was using</b> a computer. She <b>was using</b> some computers.	A customer <b>was being used</b> . Some computers <b>were being</b> used.
Present Perfect	Ali <b>has visited</b> the castle. Ali <b>has visited</b> the castles.	The castle <b>has been visited</b> by Ali. The castles <b>have been visited</b> by Ali.
Past Perfect	Haidi <b>had received</b> a gift. Haidi <b>had received</b> some gifts.	A gift <b>had been received</b> by Haidi. Some gifts <b>had been received</b> by Haidi
Modals <i>will- would- can- could- may- might- must- have to – has to – had to</i>	He <b>will finish</b> the work. She <b>would bring</b> the papers. She <b>has to</b> prepare the lessons. We <b>must bring</b> the ladders.	The work <b>will be finished</b> . The papers <b>would be brought</b> . The lessons <b>have to be prepared</b> . The ladders <b>must be brought</b> .
<i>be going to</i>	He <b>is going to make</b> a party. He is going to make parties.	A party <b>is going to be made</b> . Parties are going to be made.
Used to	Jerry <b>used to pay</b> the bills.	The bills <b>used to be paid</b> by Jerry.

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

### Grammar Active and passive voice

#### **II- Do as required in brackets:**

**1- The Government is planting trees all over Kuwait** (Change into passive)

- a- Trees have been planted all over Kuwait by the government.
- b- Trees are being planted all over Kuwait by the government.
- c- Trees were being planted all over Kuwait by the government.

**2- My mom was making a big cake.** (Change into passive)

- a- A big cake was being made by my mom.
- b- A big cake is being made by my mom.
- c- A big cake has been made by my mom.

**3- She has already bought a new film.** (Change into passive)

- a- A new film has already been bought.
- b- A new film was already bought.
- c- A new film is already bought.

**4- The students had finished the exam by 11 am.** (Change into passive)

- a- The exam had been finished by 11 am. By the students.
- b- The exam has been finished by 11 am. By the students.
- c- The exam was finished by 11 am. By the students.

**5- They transport oranges from Valencia to Germany.** (Change into passive)

- a- Oranges were transported from Valencia to Germany.
- b- Oranges are transported from Valencia to Germany.
- c- Oranges were being transported from Valencia to Germany.

**6- The university will award Ahmed a scholarship.** (Change into passive)

- a- Ahmed will be awarded a scholarship by the university.
- b- Ahmed is awarded a scholarship by the university.
- c- The university will be awarded a scholarship by Ahmed.

**7- He should tell her the truth.** (Change into passive)

- a- The truth was telling to her.
- b- She should be told the truth.
- c- The truth has been told to her.

**8- The mechanic repaired the car.** (Change into passive)

- a- The car is repaired by the mechanic.
- b- The car was repaired by the mechanic.
- c- The car was being repaired by the mechanic.

**9- The restaurant prepared the meal for five people.** (Change into passive)

- a- The meal was prepared for five people by the restaurant.
- b- The meal was being prepared for five people by the restaurant.
- c- The meal is prepared for five people by the restaurant.

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## UNIT 9: Uses of Cameras

**Lesson: 7 & 8**

**Student's Book P:72 -73**

Word	Meaning	Translation
<b>Basically (Adv)</b>	Fundamentally, essentially	
<b>Catch (V)</b>	To capture or seize	
<b>congested (Adj)</b>	So crowded with traffic	
<b>Fundamentally (Adv)</b>	In central or primary respects	
<b>Inexpensive (Adj)</b>	Cheap; low-priced	
<b>Voice-over (N)</b>	A piece of narration in a movie or broadcast, not accompanied by an image of the speaker	
<b>Wholeheartedly (Adv)</b>	Sincerely	

### **I- Fill in the space with the correct words:**

**(basically / catch / congested / voice-over / wholeheartedly / inexpensive)**

1. The prime minister has ..... given his approval to the plans.
2. The subway entrance was so ..... that no one could move.
3. She earns a lot of money doing ..... for TV commercials.
4. Children ..... learn to speak by listening to their parents.
5. If you want to go for a sea trip, ..... the weather forecast first.

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

**II- Write what you would say in the following situations:**

1- A friend of yours asks you why the iPad is your favourite electronic device.

.....

2- A new park will be opened to serve the whole community in your area.

.....

3- Your grandpa believes that books are still the best source of knowledge.

.....

**FOCUS ON**

**Student's Book**

**P: 72/73**

1. Why did Yousef Saleh Al Alyan launch Kuwait Times?

.....

**I- Translation:**

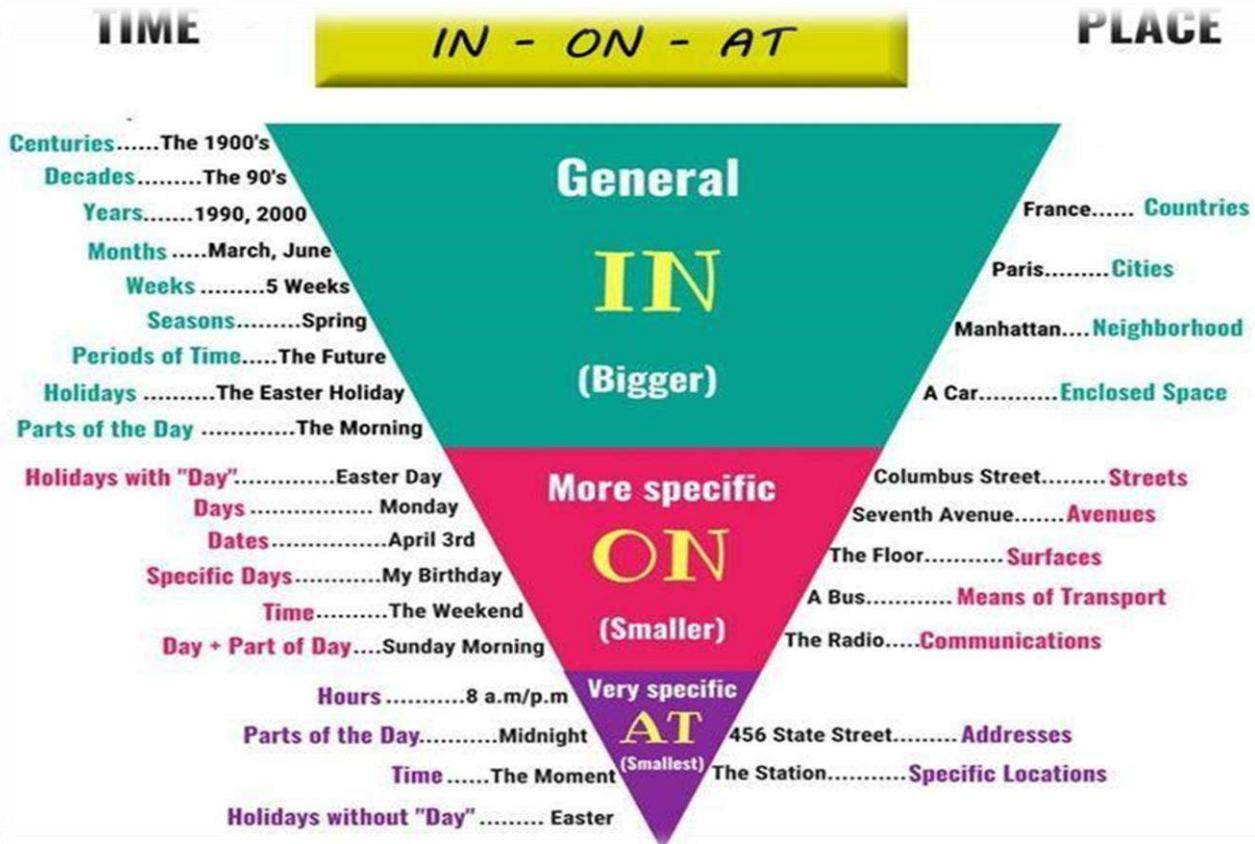
1. أحمد: أسس يوسف العليان جريدة بعدة لغات ليقدم صورة إيجابية عن الكويت بالخارج.

.....



**Date:** ..... / ..... / .....

## **Preposition of time and place**



**II- From a, b, c and d choose the right word:**



1. The Internet is now used ..... the whole world.  
a- on                    b- in                    c- from                    d- throughout

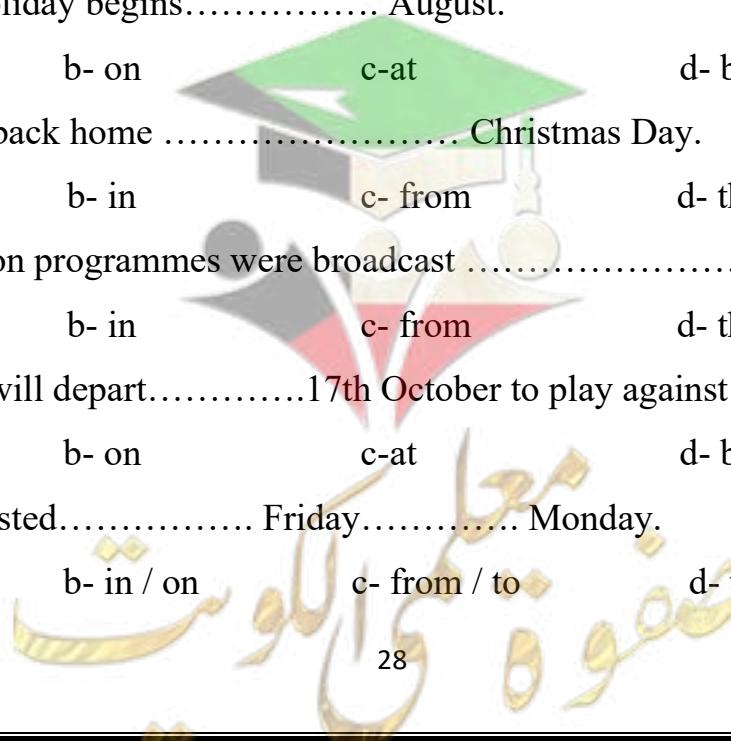
2. Our summer holiday begins ..... August.  
a- in                    b- on                    c- at                    d- by

3. She will come back home ..... Christmas Day.  
a- on                    b- in                    c- from                    d- throughout

4. Colour television programmes were broadcast ..... the 1950s.  
a- on                    b- in                    c- from                    d- throughout

5. Our first team will depart ..... 17<sup>th</sup> October to play against Saudi team.  
a- in                    b- on                    c- at                    d- by

6. Our holidays lasted ..... Friday ..... Monday.  
a- on / in                    b- in / on                    c- from / to                    d- throughout / to



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## Writing Skill

**Write on the following topic: (Argumentative)**

**Surveillance cameras have become very common in almost every place people visit.**

Some people believe that surveillance cameras placed in public places violates people's privacy. Others find them essential to help protect people in many ways.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (**160 words**) presenting both views and stating your own position on the issue.

### outline

**Introduction:**

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

**Body 1:** .....

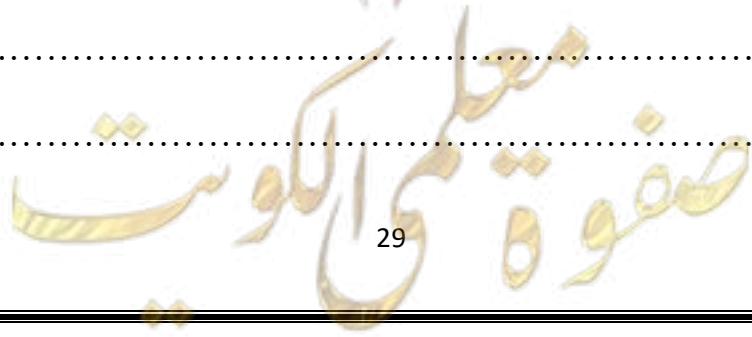
.....  
.....  
.....

**Body 2:** .....

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

**Conclusion:**

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



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

**Write your topic here**



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

### **Summary Making Worksheet**

#### **Read the following passage, then do as require:**

It can be extremely intimidating to go to a foreign country on your own or even with friends. It is natural to be nervous. That is why it is important to do your research ahead of time. Without research, you could land in a foreign country and suddenly realize that you have no idea how to catch a taxi, find a public bathroom or rent a hotel room. Buy a guidebook or check one out of the library on your destination. Read it thoroughly and get to know the areas that you want to explore. Learn some useful phrases in the native language. Also, make sure you understand the country's culture a bit, enough to know what clothing is appropriate and which Western customs are frowned upon. Check out what forms of transportation are most widely used in the area you are heading for. Guidebooks will tell you how reliable each mode of transportation is.

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

**What should you know before travelling to another country?**



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

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

Fires can destroy property and kill its victims. When a fire starts somewhere, you need to act fast to keep the fire from getting out of control. Fires are to blame for the loss of countless lives and billions of dollars every year. Firefighters help protect people and their property from injury and damage. They put their life on the line every time they respond to a call. To put out electrical fires, first call the fire department and even if you think the fire is small and you can contain it yourself, it's better to be safe and have the professionals on their way.

To put out a fire, firefighters recommend several methods to use. They say, "If the fire is a grease fire in the kitchen, baking soda is good for putting it out, but never water! Fire extinguishers are the best!"

While on duty, firefighters must be ready to respond in a matter of minutes to just about any disaster that may occur. At every fire scene, a superior fire officer takes command and directs the jobs of all the personnel at the scene. Some firefighters operate hose lines to hydrants while others manually operate the pumps to send water to the hoses. Teams of firefighters also operate ladders used to reach distances high in the air.

As quite known to all, firefighters provide emergency medical services as well. The majority of calls that firefighters respond to involve emergency medical situations. Firefighters receive a great deal of emergency medical training. Many fire departments require that all employees be certified emergency medical technicians.

In the line of duty, firefighters **encounter** a variety of harmful substances. They are highly trained to deal with these substances. They are often **exposed** to high temperatures, smoke, and a variety of harmful gases. Firefighters use firefighting equipment like dry carbon dioxide gas, foam, etc. In some cases, they are exposed to radioactive materials. Most of their work involves risk and danger. They may suffer a long-term negative **effect on their health**.

To help firefighters do their job in such extreme conditions, they use the latest fire prevention technology available. They wear fire-proof coats and pants that can withstand very high temperatures. They also usually wear helmets **that** are equipped with oxygen masks to help them breathe in smoke-filled areas.

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

**A- From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer for following questions:**

1- The main idea of paragraph 3 is:

- a- Firefighters wear a special uniform while on duty.
- b- Firefighters have different jobs at fire scenes.
- c- Firefighters cannot withstand harmful substances.
- d- Firefighters can provide emergency medical services.

2- The underlined word “**encounter**” in paragraph 5 means:

- a- bring up
- b- show off
- c- break down
- d- come across

3- The underlined word “**that**” in the last paragraph refers to:

- a- helmets
- b- temperatures
- c- firefighters
- d- conditions

4- What do fire departments require all their employees to be?

- a- To withstand living in extreme conditions.
- b- To be able to control any radioactive materials.
- c- To be certified emergency medical technicians.
- d- To be ready to respond to any disaster that may occur.

5- According to the text, all the following statements about firefighters are **TRUE EXCEPT:**

- a- They may suffer serious health problems.
- b- They can efficiently deal with harmful substances.
- c- They use outdated fire prevention technology.
- d- They use special equipment to overcome smoke-filled areas.

**Date:** ..... /...../.....

**B- Answer the following questions with reference to the text:**

6- What roles do firemen have at fire scenes?

.....  
.....

7- How can a normal person control grease fire in the kitchen?

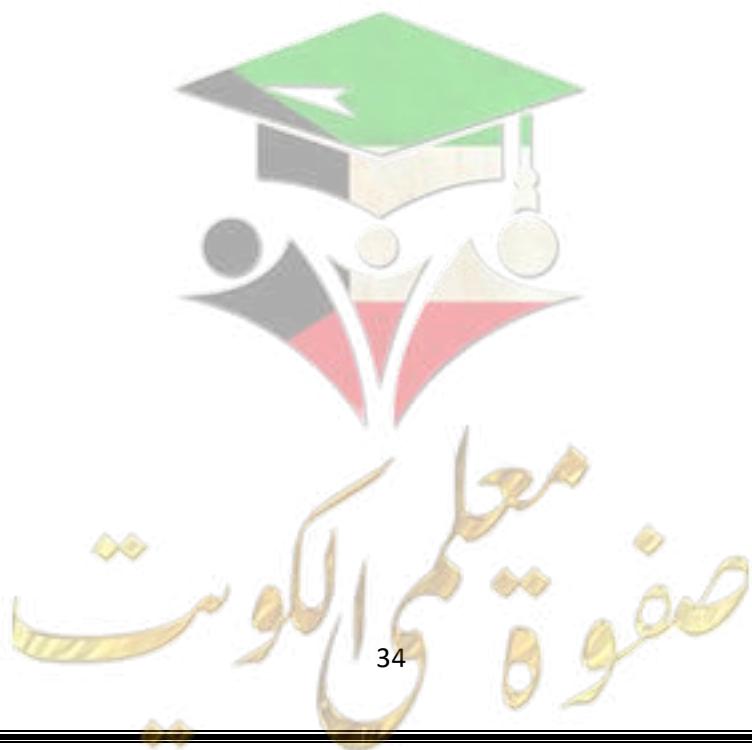
.....  
.....

8- For what purpose do firefighters wear fire-proof coats and pants?

.....  
.....

9- Why is firefighters' work full of risk and danger?

.....  
.....



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## Unit 10: Accidents

Lesson: 1&2

Student's Book P:78 -79

Word	Meaning	Translation
<b>attached (Adj.)</b>	Joined to something	
<b>Automatically (Adv.)</b>	Spontaneously, without conscious thought or intention	
<b>cloth (N)</b>	Woven or felted fabric made from wool, cotton, etc.	
<b>collide (V)</b>	To hit with force when moving	
<b>cushion (V)</b>	To soften the effect of an impact of something	
<b>detect (V)</b>	Discover something that's difficult to see or feel	
<b>diluted (Adj.)</b>	Made thinner or weaker by adding water to it	
<b>feasible (Adj.)</b>	Possible to do easily or conveniently	
<b>inflate (V)</b>	To fill with air or gas so that it becomes enlarged	
<b>safeguard (V)</b>	To protect against something	
<b>plug (N)</b>	A device for making an electrical connection	
<b>strain (N)</b>	A specific type of an animal, plant, etc.	
<b>strip (N)</b>	A long, narrow piece of cloth, paper, plastic, etc.	
<b>restraint (N)</b>	A measure or condition that keeps someone or something under control or within limits	
<b>vehicle (N)</b>	A car or a bus	
<b>warning (N)</b>	A statement or event that indicates a possible danger	



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

**I- Fill in the space with the correct words:**

(cushions / diluted / automatically / feasible / attached / inflate)

- 1- The clock ..... readjusts when you enter a new time zone.
- 2- The ball was ..... to a length of thin chain.
- 3- It is perfectly ..... to produce electricity without creating pollution.
- 4- The paint can be ..... with water to make a lighter shade.
- 5- The helmet ..... the head against violent collisions.

**II/ Set Book Questions**

1. There are many inventions which help to keep us secure. Mention three.

.....  
.....

2. Why are vaccinations important for people?

.....  
.....

3. How can Airbags safeguard car drivers and passengers?

.....  
.....

4. Why is the smoke alarm an important device in all buildings?

.....  
.....

**III- Translate the following sentences into English:**

1- سالم: تحتوي معظم المركبات الحديثة على وسادة هوائية للسائق في عجلة القيادة وأخرى للراكب الأمامي.

.....  
.....

2- محمد: هذا صحيح، فالوسيط الهوائية تحمي السائقين والراكب إذا تعرضوا لحادث تصادم.

.....  
.....

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## Unit 10: Accidents

**Lesson: 4 & 5**

**Student's Book P: 78-79**

Word	Meaning	Translation
<b>acquainted with</b> (Adj.)	Knowing about / familiar with something	
<b>cautious</b> (Adj.)	Attentive to potential problems or dangers	
<b>confidential</b> (Adj.)	Intended to be kept secret	
<b>daydream</b> (v)	To indulge in a series of pleasant thoughts that distract one's attention from the present	
<b>decelerate</b> (v)	To reduce speed; to slow down X accelerate	
<b>deviate</b> (V)	To deviate from an established course.	
<b>disregard</b> (V)	To pay no attention; to ignore	
<b>drag</b> (V)	To pull along forcefully, or with difficulty	
<b>shred</b> (V)	To tear or cut into shreds	
<b>falsehood</b> (n.)	The state of being untrue	
<b>fundamental</b> (adj.)	Forming a necessary base or core; of central importance	
<b>inexperienced</b> (Adj.)	Unpracticed; untrained.	
<b>Intentional</b> (Adj.)	Deliberate; done with purpose	
<b>overcome</b> (V)	To succeed in dealing with a problem or difficulty	
<b>perseverance</b> (n)	Persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success.	
<b>securely</b> (Adv.)	firmly	
<b>slam into</b> (ph.v)	To crash into something with a lot of force.	
<b>toothy</b> (Adj.)	Showing large numerous or prominent teeth.	
<b>unsung</b> (Adj.)	Not celebrated,	
<b>venomous</b> (Adj.)	Full of hatred or anger.	
<b>watchful</b> (Adj.)	Observing someone closely.	

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

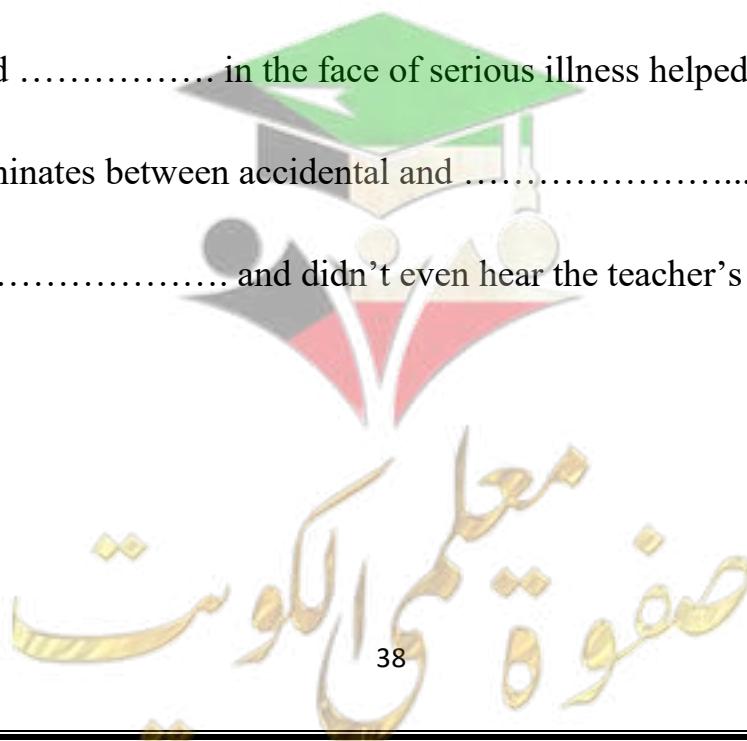
**I- From a, b, c and d choose the right option:**

1. In order to prevent fraud, it is best to ..... your bank statements.  
a- deviate      b- decelerate      c- shred      d- disregard
2. Employees should be fully ..... with emergency procedures.  
a- acquainted      b- unsung      c- venomous      d- inexperienced
3. He told us to ..... everything we had learned so far and start again.  
a- disregard      b- shred      c- drag      d- daydream
4. Children swam at the pool under the ..... eye of the lifeguards.  
a- confidential      b- intentional      c- watchful      d- inexperienced
5. Actors are sometimes given permission to ..... slightly from the provided script.  
a- deviate      b- drag      c- overcome      d- slam into

**II- Fill in the space with the correct words:**

(inexperienced\cautious\intentional \daydream \perseverance\securely)

1. A Child of his age is too young and ..... to recognize danger.
2. Make sure the ropes are ..... fastened before you go climbing.
3. His courage and ..... in the face of serious illness helped him to recover quickly
4. The law discriminates between accidental and ..... killing.
5. She began to ..... and didn't even hear the teacher's question.



## Grammar

### **Unit 10 *should / shouldn't have***

#### **A Form**

- **should** + the base form of the verb:

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

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

- **should** + **have** + past participle of the verb:

*The motorist **should have driven** more carefully.*

#### **B Use / Meaning**

- We use **should** for advice or recommendation:

*You **should wear** a seatbelt. (I think it is important.)*

- We use **should have** to criticise or give advice about something in the past:

*He **should have driven** more carefully. (But he didn't drive carefully.)*

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

*You **should have locked** the door.*

### III- Choose the right option:

1- I've got a terrible stomachache. I..... all that food.

a. **shouldn't had**

b. **should have has**

c. **should have had**

d. **shouldn't have had**

2- He..... the diet the doctor gave him. His weight has increased dramatically.

a. **shouldn't follow**

b. **should have followed**

c. **should follow**

d. **shouldn't have followed**

3- We .....rubbish out of our cars.

a. **shouldn't throw**

b. **shouldn't have thrown**

c. **should throw**

d. **should have thrown**

4- You didn't believe me, but I was telling the truth. You should.....me.

a- **believed**

b. **have believed**

c. **have believe**

d. **have believing**

5- He wasn't wearing his seatbelt, so he was injured in the crash. He should have .....it.

a. **wore**

b. **wearing**

c. **worn**

d. **wears**

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

**IV- Do as required in brackets:**

**1. You should (arrive) at the airport earlier. You missed your plane. (Correct)**

- a- You should arrived at the airport earlier. You missed your plane.
- b- You should have arrived at the airport earlier. You missed your plane.
- c- You should have arrive at the airport earlier. You missed your plane.

**2. He should have quit exercising. (Negative)**

- a- He shouldn't have quit exercising.
- b- He should hadn't quit exercising.
- c- He should have not quit exercising.

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

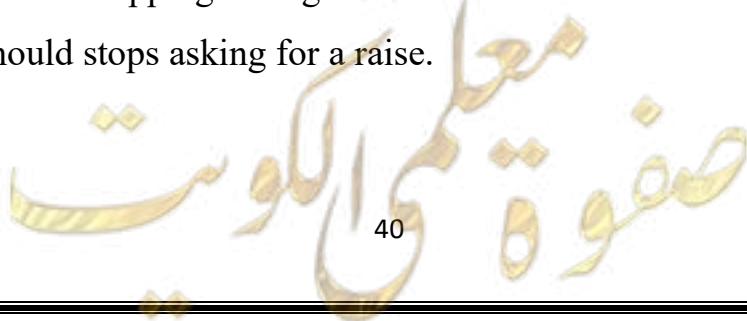
- a. You look very tired and exhausted. You shouldn't take some rest.
- b. You look very tired and exhausted. You should be take some rest.
- c. You look very tired and exhausted. You should have taken some rest.

**4. I should have bought a new car last year. (Ask a question)**

- a. When should you buy a new car?
- b. When should have you bought a new car?
- c. When should you have bought a new car?

**5. I think he should (stopped) asking for a raise. (Correct)**

- a- I think he should stop asking for a raise.
- b- I think he should stopping asking for a raise.
- c- I think he should stops asking for a raise.



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## Unit 10: Accidents

**Lesson: 7 & 8**

**Student's Book P: 80 -81**

Word	Meaning	Translation
<b>CEO</b> (Abbr.)	Chief Executive Officer	
<b>emergency services</b> (N)	A serious event that needs an immediate action	
<b>fire drill</b> (N)	A practice or training in case of fire	
<b>monkfish</b> (N)	A kind of fish.	
<b>object</b> (V)	To be against; oppose	
<b>wed</b> (V)	To link or combine closely	
<b>over the moon</b> (Exp.)	Very happy and pleased; joyful	

### I- Fill in the space with the correct words:

(emergency services / objected / over the moon /monkfish / wedded / CEO)

1. His latest film ..... stunning visual effects and first-class actors.
2. The student was ..... when he got the full mark.
3. He has dreamt of becoming a ..... of a major corporation one day.
4. The ..... team were rewarded for their great efforts to save people.
5. He ..... that the police had arrested him without sufficient evidence.

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## **Writing**

**Write on the following topic: (Descriptive)**

**“Driving a car may be the most dangerous activity in which human beings are involved.”**

**Plan and write an essay of about 14 sentences (160 words) about a car accident you have recently witnessed, mentioning the causes of accidents and the dangerous consequences that followed accidents.**

### **outline**

**Introduction:**

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

**Body 1:** .....

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

**Body 2:** .....

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

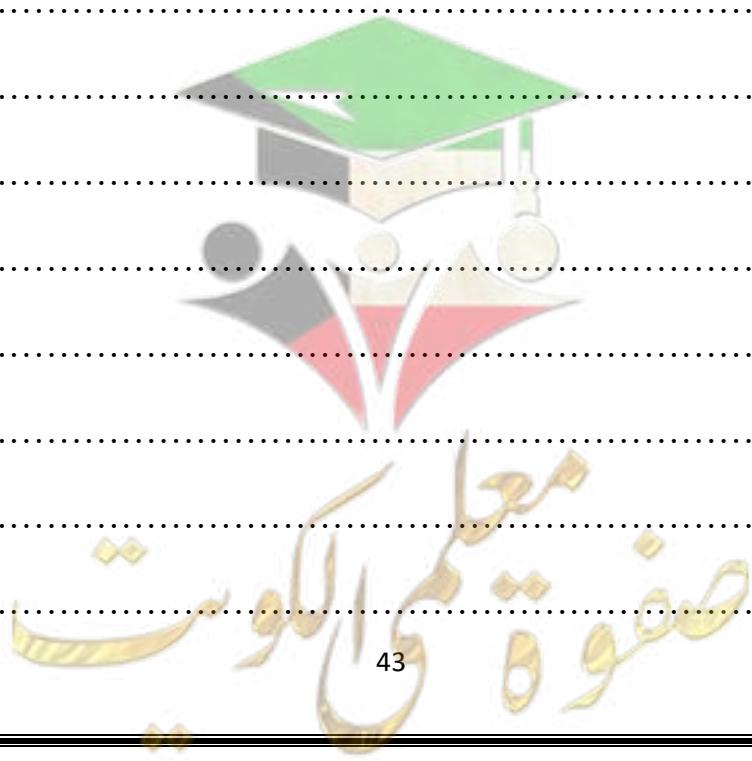
**Conclusion:**

.....  
.....



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

**Write your topic here**



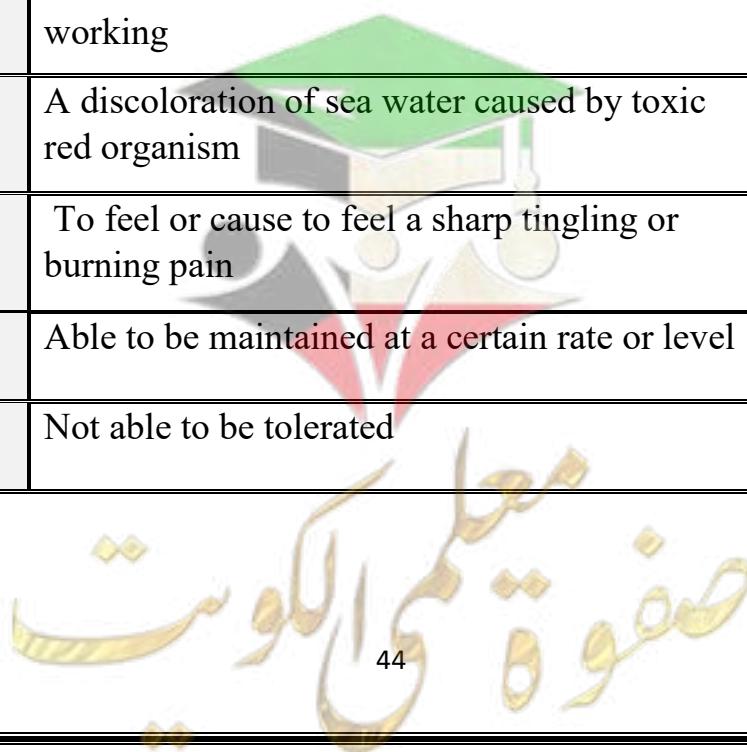
Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## Unit 11: The planet in danger

Lesson: 1&2

Student's Book P: 84-85

Word	Meaning	Translation
<b>appraise (v.)</b>	To judge the value or quality of	
<b>aquaculture (n.)</b>	The rearing of aquatic animals or cultivation of aquatic plants for food.	
<b>deforestation (n.)</b>	The cutting or burning down of all trees in an area	
<b>ecological (adj.)</b>	Biological-environmental	
<b>fund (v.)</b>	To provide wit money for a particular purpose	
<b>joint (adj.)</b>	Shared, held or made by two or more people or organizations together	
<b>marine (adj.)</b>	Found in or produced by the sea	
<b>overall (adj.)</b>	Total	
<b>partnership (n.)</b>	Association / collaboration	
<b>recreation (n.)</b>	Activity done for enjoyment when one is not working	
<b>red tide (n.)</b>	A discoloration of sea water caused by toxic red organism	
<b>sting (v.)</b>	To feel or cause to feel a sharp tingling or burning pain	
<b>sustainable (adj.)</b>	Able to be maintained at a certain rate or level	
<b>unbearable (adj.)</b>	Not able to be tolerated	



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

**I-From a, b, c and d choose the right option:**

1. Pollution is posing a serious threat to the ..... balance of the oceans.  
a- ecological      b- joint      c- sustainable      d- nominal
2. The divorced parents were given ..... custody of the child.  
a- marine      b- joint      c- ecological      d- unbearable
3. The principal has ..... responsibility for managing the school.  
a- overall      b- sustainable      c- joint      d- unbearable
4. ..... can solve the problem of the shortage of food.  
a- aquaculture      b- recreation      c- joint      d- partnership
5. The government is working on a project which will help preventing ..... in the gulf.  
a- red tide      b- recreation      c- joint      d- partnership

**II- SET BOOK QUESTIONS**

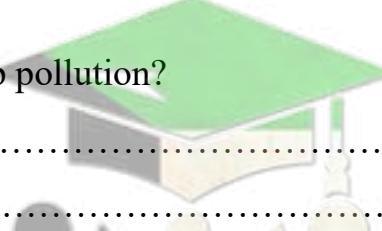
1- What are the dangers which confront the world?

.....  
.....

2- What are the dangers of red tides?

.....  
.....

3- What should be done to stop pollution?



.....  
.....

**III- Translate the following sentences into English:**

علي: ان الاحتباس الحراري قضية خطيرة نواجهها في الوقت الحاضر عن طريق تقليل كمية التلوث.



.....  
.....

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## Unit 11: The planet in danger

Lesson4 & 5

Student's Book P: 86-87

Word	Meaning	Translation
<b>anticipate (v.)</b>	To regard as predicting as probable; to expect or predict	
<b>consent (v.)</b>	To give permission for something to happen	
<b>contradict (v.)</b>	To deny the truth of (a statement) esp. by asserting the opposite	
<b>dread (v.)</b>	To anticipate with great apprehension or fear	
<b>dump (v.)</b>	To deposit or dispose of (garbage, waste, or unwanted material), typically, in a careless or hurried way.	
<b>exhaust pipe (n.)</b>	A pipe on a car or machine through which waste gases pass	
<b>fell (v.)</b>	To cut down a tree	
<b>landfill site (n.)</b>	A place to dispose of refuse and other waste material by burying it and covering it over with soil, esp. as a method of filling in or extending usable land	
<b>smokestack (n.)</b>	A chimney or pipe for discharging smoke from a locomotive, ship, factory, etc.	
<b>suspect (v.)</b>	To doubt the genuineness or truth of	

### I- From a, b, c and d choose the right option:

1-The witness statements ..... each other and the facts remain unclear.

a- anticipate      b- dread      c- contradict      d- suspect

2- The construction company ..... to do the repairs at no additional charge.

a- dumped      b- felled      c- consented      d- contradicted

3- If you ..... a gas leak does not strike a match or even turn on an electric light.

a- suspect      b- dread      c- contradict      d- fell

### II- Set Book Questions

1- What can we do protect the environment and stop global warming?

.....  
.....

## GRAMMAR

### Stative and Dynamic / Action Verbs

## DYNAMIC VERBS vs STATIVE

**DYNAMIC VERBS** describe things that happen within a limited time, things which have a definite beginning and end. They can be used in the simple and perfect as well as the continuous or progressive forms.

**STATIVE VERBS** usually refer to a state or condition which is quite static or unchanging. They can be divided into verbs of perception or cognition (which refer to things in the mind), or verbs of relation (which describe the relationships between things).

### STATIVE VERB

Some English verbs, which we call stative, non-continuous or stative verbs, aren't used in continuous tenses.

These verbs often describe states that last for some time.

**1. Possession:** Have      Own      Possess      Lack      Consist      Involve      Include      Contain

Example: Bread consists of flour, water and yeast.

~~Bread is consisting of flour, water and yeast.~~

**2. Emotion:** Love      Like      Dislike      Hate      Adore      Prefer      Care for      Mind  
Want      Need      Desire      Wish      Hope      Appreciate      Value

Example: Julie's always hated dogs.

~~Julie's always been hating dogs.~~

**3. Sense:** Sound      Hear      Smell      See      Taste      Touch      Feel      Look

Example: Do you hear music?

~~Are you hearing music?~~

**4. Mental state:** Know      Believe      Understand      Doubt      Suppose      Recognise      Forget      Remember  
Imagine      Mean      Agree      Disagree      Deny      Promise      Satisfy      Realise  
Appear      Astonish      Please      Surprise      Concern      Think (have an opinion)

Example: I know this story.

~~I am knowing this story.~~

**5. Others:** Cost      Measure      Weigh      Owe      Seem      Fit      Depend      Matter

Example: This cake weighs 400g.

~~This cake is weighing 400g.~~

Date: ..... / ..... / .....



**STATIC IMPRESSIONS THROUGH OUR FIVE SENSES**

**CONTINUOUS FORMS NOT POSSIBLE**

**SENSORY IMPRESSIONS**

You **smell** nice. (X) **are smelling**

This soup **tastes** fantastic. (X) **are tasting**

She **looks** old. (X) **are looking**

You **sound** happy. (X) **are sounding**

**USE CAN/CAN'T TO TALK ABOUT 'NOW'**

I **can't hear** you. (X) **'m not hearing**

I **can see** someone in the distance. (X) **'m seeing**

I **can smell** petrol. (X) **'m smelling**

I **can feel** your heartbeat. (X) **'m feeling**

**DYNAMIC VOLUNTARY ACTIONS AND DIFFERENT MEANINGS**

**CONTINUOUS FORMS POSSIBLE**

**VOLUNTARY ACTIONS**

**=putting your nose**

Why **are** you **smelling** the milk?  
He **is tasting** the food to see if it's OK.  
Why **are** you **looking** in that direction?  
I **am feeling** the fabric to see if it's soft.

**DIFFERENT MEANINGS**

**=physically/emotionally**

I **am not feeling** OK? **=meet someone**  
I **am seeing** Jerry for lunch. **=date someone**  
We **have been seeing** each other.  
I **have been hearing** bad things about him. **=get information**

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

1. I ..... you are a nice person.  
a- think      b- am thinking      c- thinks      d- thinking
2. It ..... good.  
a- tasting      b- is tasting      c- tastes      d- taste
3. You ..... great.  
a- are looking      b- is looking      c- looking      d- look
4. He's been ..... since this morning.  
a- working      b- work      c- worked      d- works
5. He ..... a huge house.  
a- is having      b- has      c- have      d- having
6. They ..... at the photo album now.  
a- are looking      b- looks      c- looking      d- is looking
7. They ..... a robot.  
a- designing      b- are designing      c- designs      d- am designing
8. I ..... him very much.  
a- likes      b- liking      c- am liking      d- like

**Date:** ..... / ..... / .....

## Unit 11: The planet in danger

## Lesson 7 & 8

## Student's Book P:88-89

Word	Meaning	Translation
<b>amend (v.)</b>	To make better; to improve	
<b>anxiety (n.)</b>	A feeling of worry, nervousness, or unease, typically	
<b>chiefly (adv.)</b>	Above all; mainly	
<b>confront (V.)</b>	To threaten	
<b>international (adj.)</b>	Existing, occurring or carried on between two or more nations	
<b>plight (n.)</b>	A dangerous, difficult, or otherwise unfortunate situation	
<b>symposium</b>	A conference or meeting to discuss a particular topic	
<b>tackle (v.)</b>	To make determined efforts to deal with a problem or difficult task	
<b>worldwide (adj.)</b>	extending or reaching throughout the world.	

**I- From a, b, c and d choose the right option:**

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## **II- SET BOOK QUESTIONS**

1- How is cutting down trees an environmental problem?

.....  
.....

## **IV- Translate into good English.**

1- تمويل الحكومة الكويتية مشروع مشترك لتحسين جودة المياه والصحة البشرية في جون الكويت.

.....  
.....

2- ان جون الكويت مصدر مائي مهم يوفر الوظائف والاستجمام وموطن للحياة البرية.

.....  
.....

## **Functions**

### **III- Write what you would say in the following situations:**

1. You broke your classmate's glasses.

.....

2. Your friend says that watching TV for long hours is bad for health.

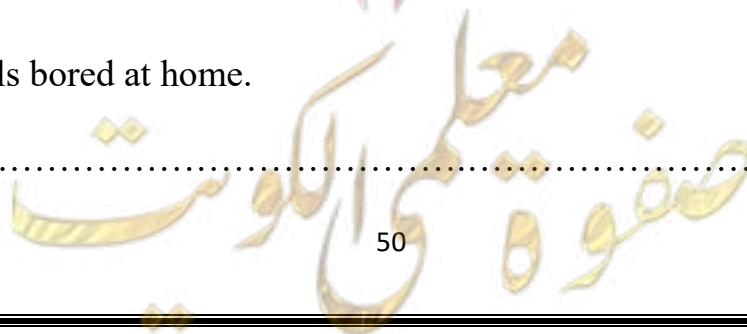
.....

3- Your sister offered to arrange your room.

.....

4. Your brother feels bored at home.

.....



**Date:** ..... /...../.....

## **WRITING**

Protecting the environment is an important issue, but whose responsibility? Some people think it is the responsibility of the government. Others think it is the responsibility of all people.

**Plan and write an essay of not less than 14 sentences (160 words) discussing both views and stating your own.**

**NB:** (Your writing should include an introduction, two-body paragraphs and a conclusion)

### **outline**

#### **Introduction:**

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

#### **Body 1:** .....

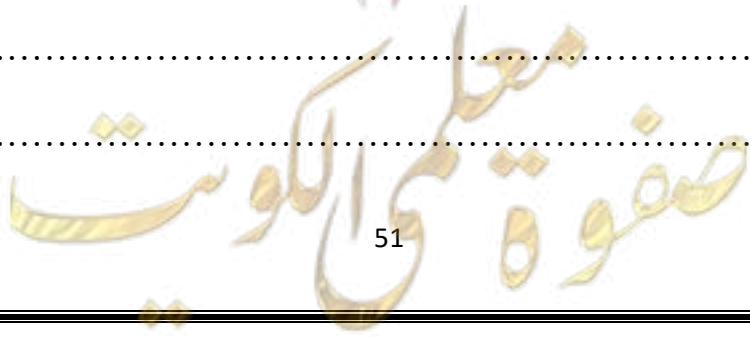
.....  
.....  
.....

#### **Body 2:** .....

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

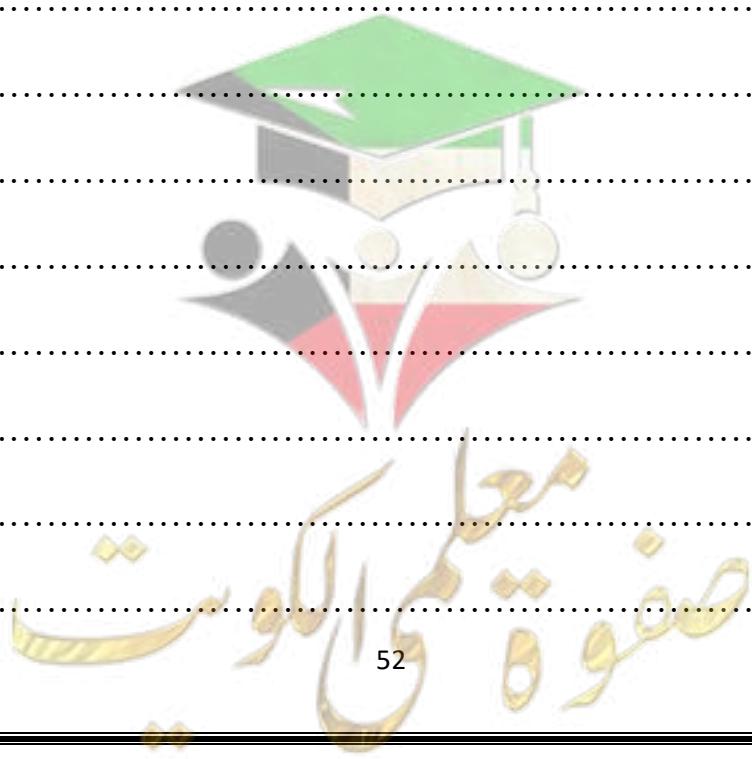
#### **Conclusion:**

.....  
.....



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

**Write your topic here**



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

Grade 11 - Unit 12 The power of nature

Lesson: 1&2

Student's Book P:88-89

Word	Meaning	Translation
accumulate (V)	To gather together or acquire an increasing number or quantity of	
alongside (Prep)	Close to the side of; next to	
calamity (N)	An event causing great and often sudden damage or distress; a disaster	
costly (Adj.)	Costing a lot; expensive	
dam (N)	A barrier, typically of concrete, constructed to hold back water and raise its level	
expert (N)	A person who has a comprehensive and authoritative skill in a particular area	
flare up (ph.v)	To burn with a sudden intensity	
mullet (N)	A chiefly marine fish that is widely caught for food	
overflow (V)	To flood or flow over a surface or area	
prohibit (V)	To prevent; to make impossible	
prolonged (Adj.)	Continuing for a long time or longer than usual; lengthy	
quake (V)	To shake or tremble	
remarkable (Adj.)	Worthy of attention; striking	
remedy (N)	A means of counteracting or eliminating something Undesirable	
shortage (N)	A state or situation in which something needed cannot be obtained in sufficient amounts	



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

**I- Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:**

(calamity /experts / accumulate /remedies / shortage)

1. They were suffering because of an acute ..... of doctors and nurses.
2. There are many kinds of natural ..... to help overcome winter infections.
3. Most financial ..... recommend that you don't borrow money on credit cards.
4. Children gradually ..... knowledge as they grow up.

**II- Set Book questions**

1- Mention some natural threats to mankind.

.....  
.....

2- How can natural disasters (threats) affect people badly?

.....  
.....

3- What can scientists do to make nature threats less hazardous?

.....  
.....

**III- Translate into good English.**

1- تمنع السدود الفيضانات وتجمع المياه في الموسم المطير لتسخدم خلال فترة ندرة المياه.

.....  
.....

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## Unit 12: The planet in danger

**Lesson: 4&5**

**Student's Book P: 88-89**

Word	Meaning	Translation
<b>announce (V)</b>	To make a public and typically formal declaration about a fact, occurrence, or intention	
<b>come in (ph.v.)</b>	When the tide comes in, the sea moves towards the land	
<b>go out (ph.v.)</b>	To recede to low tide	
<b>mansion (N)</b>	A large, impressive house	
<b>Perilously (Adv.)</b>	Dangerously, hazardously	
<b>Previous (Adj.)</b>	Existing or occurring before in time or order	
<b>regularly (Adv.)</b>	Often, frequently	
<b>turnoff (N)</b>	A junction at which a road branches off from a main road	

### I- Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:

**(perilously / turnoff / announced / comes in / previous / regularly / mansion)**

1. He took the wrong ..... and it took him 15 minutes to get back to the village.
2. She ..... the winner of the competition to an excited audience.
3. She came ..... close to getting herself killed in her attempt to break the world record.
4. When the tide ....., all fishermen prepare themselves to throw their nets.
5. The experience I gained in my ..... job has really helped me in this position.

## GRAMMAR



# TENSE CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH

## Direct Speech

## Reported Speech



<b>Present Simple</b> She always wears a coat.	→	<b>Past Simple</b> He said (that) she always wore a coat.
<b>Present Continuous</b> I'm looking for my keys.	→	<b>Past Continuous</b> She said (that) she was looking for her keys.
<b>Present Perfect</b> She has written three letters for her friend.	→	<b>Past Perfect</b> He said (that) she had written three letters for her friend.
<b>Past Simple</b> My friend gave me a bar of chocolate.	→	<b>Past Perfect</b> He said (that) his friend had given him a bar of chocolate.
<b>WILL</b> I will finish my report in two days.	→	<b>WOULD</b> He said (that) he would finish his report in two days.
<b>CAN</b> I can speak English.	→	<b>COULD</b> She said (that) she could speak English.
<b>MAY</b> I may invite them to dinner.	→	<b>MIGHT</b> She said (that) she might invite them to the dinner.
<b>MUST</b> I must go to the bank and get some money.	→	<b>HAD TO</b> She said (that) she had to go to the bank and get some money.
<b>HAVE TO</b> I have to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.	→	<b>HAD TO</b> She said (that) she had to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.

## Reported speech – questions

Questions	Direct speech	Indirect speech
question word yes/no question	<p>'When' did they arrive? 'Did they call?'</p>	<p>asked me ... question word + subject + verb if/whether ...</p> <p>He asked me <b>when</b> they had arrived. He asked me <b>if/whether</b> they had called.</p>

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

PRONOUNS (It depends on the person who the message is referred to)

Direct Speech	Reported Speech	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
I	He, she	Me	Him, her
We	They	Us	Them
You	He, she, they	You	Him, Her, them
My	His, her	Mine	His, hers
Our	Their	Ours	Theirs
Your	His, her, their	Yours	His, hers, theirs

## TIME AND PLACE EXPRESSIONS

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
today	that day
now	then / at the moment
yesterday	the day before
... days ago	... days before
last week	the week before
next year	the following year
tomorrow	the next day the following day
here	there
this	that
these	those
ago	previously / before
tonight	that night

### II- Do as required in brackets:

#### Affirmative sentence

##### 1- I am glad to meet you.

(Reported Speech)

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

##### 2- We lost our way to the park yesterday.

(Reported Speech)

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

##### 3- I'll be here in the café tomorrow.

(Reported Speech)

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

##### 4 - Our teacher asks too many questions in the class.

(Reported Speech)

- a- Our colleagues told us that their teacher asks too many questions in the class.
- b- Our colleagues told us that their teacher has asked too many questions in the class.
- c- Our colleagues told us that their teacher asked too many questions in the class.

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

### Wh-questions

#### 1- Where have you been?

(Reported Speech)

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

#### 2- Where will you spend this weekend?

(Reported Speech)

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

#### 3- Where did you go yesterday?

(Reported Speech)

- a- The mother asked her daughter where she went the day before.
- b- The mother asked her daughter where she had gone the day before.
- c- The mother asked her daughter where she had gone the day after.

### Yes/No-question (if / whether)

#### 1- Can I go out with my friends?

(Reported Speech)

- a- Jane asked her mother if she can go out with her friends.
- b- Jane asked her mother if she went out with her friends.
- c- Jane asked her mother if she could go out with her friends.

#### 2- Have you already been on holiday?

(Reported Speech)

- a- Omar asked us if we have already been on holiday.
- b- Omar asked us if we had already been on holiday.
- c- Omar asked us if we are already been on holiday.

#### 3- Are you hungry now?

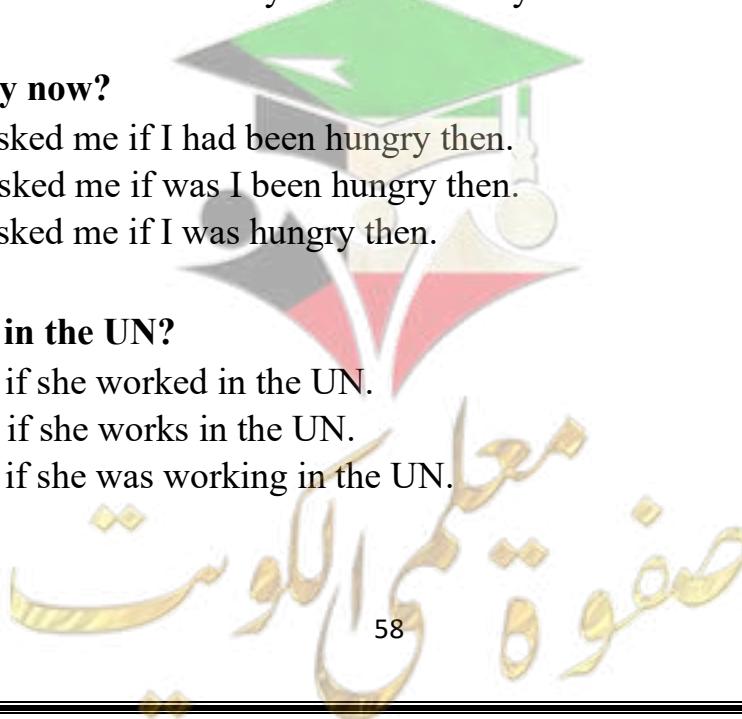
(Reported Speech)

- a- My mother asked me if I had been hungry then.
- b- My mother asked me if was I been hungry then.
- c- My mother asked me if I was hungry then.

#### 4- Does she work in the UN?

(Reported Speech)

- a- He asked me if she worked in the UN.
- b- He asked me if she works in the UN.
- c- He asked me if she was working in the UN.



**Date:** ..... / ..... / .....

## Commands (to) / Prohibition (not to)

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

- a- He told us to copy those words into our notebooks.
- b- He told us not to copy those words into our notebooks.
- c- He told us to copy these words into his notebooks.

## **(Reported Speech)**

## 2. Tell me the way to the hospital, please. (Reported Speech)

- a- The man asked me to tell him the way to the hospital.
- b- The man asked me to tell him the way to the hospital.
- c- The man asked me not to tell him the way to the hospital.

## **(Reported Speech)**

### 3. Don't forget to bring your bag today. (Reported Speech)

- a- Mona told me not to bring my bag the day after.
- b- Mona told me not to bring my bag today.
- c- Mona told me not to bring my bag that day.

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

1- Mary said she ..... chocolate.

**a- loved**                    **b- love**                    **c- loves**                    **d- loving**

2- She asked us if we .....Angela.

**a- meet**                    **b- meets**                    **c- meeting**                    **d- had met**

3- He warned me ..... tell lies.

**a- to**      **b- not to**      **c- so as to**      **d- that**

4- He said that he ..... buy Mercedes if he had been rich.

5- She asked me what I..... doing.

**a- am**      **b- will be**      **c- has been**      **d- had been**

6- He asked me if I ..... help him.

Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## Unit 12: The planet in danger

**Lesson: 7&8**

**Student's Book P: 90-91**

Word	Meaning	Translation
<b>absolutely</b> (Adv)	With no qualification, restriction or limitation; totally	
<b>Demanding</b> (Adj.)	Requiring much skill or effort	
<b>impractical</b> (Adj.)	Not sensible or realistic	
<b>lessen</b> (V)	To make or become less; to diminish	
<b>map out</b> (phv)	To plan or explain something carefully	
<b>propose</b> (V)	To put forward for consideration or discussion by others	
<b>pros and cons</b>	Advantages and disadvantages	
<b>standard</b> (Adj.)	Serving as or conforming to a standard of measurement or value	
<b>supply</b> (N)	An amount available or sufficient for a given use;	
<b>wasteful</b> (Adj.)	Using or expending something of value	

**I- Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:**

**(demanding / lessen / impractical / map out / pros and cons / standard/ supplies)**

1. Due to the .....use of resources, we are almost running of our natural supplies.
2. Warming up would.....the possibility of having muscle injury.
3. You must weigh up all the..... of the matter before you make a decision.
4. Their efforts to ..... safe buildings against earthquakes look like a dream.
5. Raising children is a ..... task; it requires energy and attention round the clock.
6. Metre is the ..... unit for measuring length in the International System of Units.

**Date:** ..... / ..... / .....

## **II- Set Book Questions**

1- How can we solve the problem of water shortages?

.....  
.....

2- What are the advantages of building dams or barriers on river?

.....  
.....

3- List safety measures that man has created to prevent natural disasters.

.....  
.....

4- What are the advantages and disadvantages of drilling wells?

➤ Advantages:

.....  
.....

➤ Disadvantages:

.....  
.....

5- What are the pros and cons of desalinating sea water?

➤ **Pros:** .....

➤ **Cons:** .....



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

**Focus on**

**(Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Nature Reserve)**

**SET BOOK QUESTIONS**

1- What was the aim of establishing Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Nature Reserve?

.....  
.....

2- In your view, what should be done to preserve and protect wildlife?

.....  
.....

**TRANSLATION**

**II- Translate into good English.**

1- تضم محمية الشيخ صباح الأحمد تنوع رائع من الحيوانات البرية وعدة فصائل من النباتات المهددة بالانقراض.

.....  
.....

**Language Functions**

**III- Write what you would say in the following situations:**

1. Some people think that holding festivals annually is a waste of time.

.....

2. Your brother wants to join a blood donation campaign.

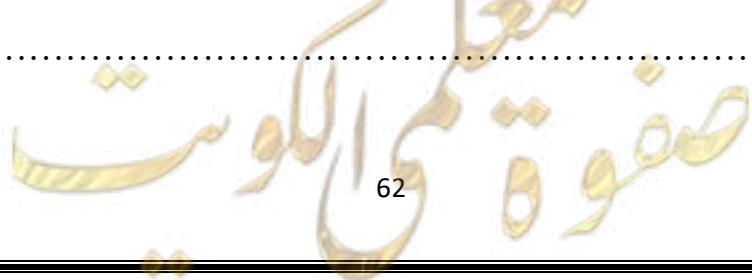
.....

3. Your teacher said that the discovering of oil was a milestone in the history of Kuwait.

.....

4. Some people say that diwaniyas do not have any significance.

.....



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

## WRITING

**Man tries to control nature, but nature will have the final say.**

Many people think it is possible to control the power of nature while other people don't agree with that at all, and they have their reasons.

Plan and write an essay of **14** sentences (**160 words**) presenting both arguments and stating your own opinion on the issue.

**NB:** (Your writing should include an introduction, two-body paragraphs and a conclusion) **expressing your opinion and giving reasons for your answers.**

### outline

**Introduction:**

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

**Body 1:** .....

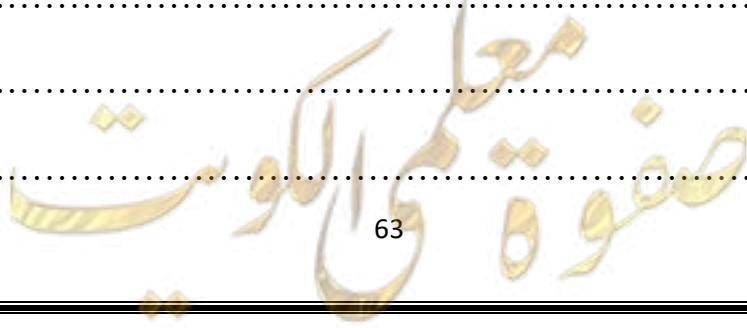
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Body 2:** .....

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

**Conclusion:**

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



Date: ..... / ..... / .....

**Write your topic here**

