

Mini Dazzling



Grade11

HOD

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صفوة المعلمين الكويت

Vocabulary Unit 7			
Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
broadcast (N)	إذاعة	adversely (Adv)	بعداوة - ضار
collectively (Adv.)	بجماعية - بشكل تعاوني	dedication (N)	تكريس - تخصيص
digital (Adj.)	رقمي	deterrent (N)	رادع - مانع
dispatch (V)	يرسل تقرير	glorify (V)	يمجد - يعظم
entertainment (N)	تسلية - ترفيه	innumerable (Adj.)	لا يحصي - لا يعد
evolve (V)	ينمو - يتطور	remote (Adj.)	بعيد
film industry (N)	صناعة الأفلام	bring about (Ph. V)	يتسبب في حدوث
invention (N)	إختراع	demonstrate (V)	يعرض \ يوضح
set (N)	جهاز	disappointing (Adj)	محبط \ مخيب للأمال
station (N)	محطة إذاعة و إرسال	half (N)	النصف \ شوط في مباراة
transistor (N)	راديو ترانزستور	potential (N)	قدرات كامنة
video recorder (N)	مسجل فيديو	prominent (Adj)	بارز \ شهير
victory (N)	نصر	resident (N)	مقيم
zealous (Adj)	متحمس	reveal (V)	يكشف - يفشي سرا
consume (V)	يستهلك	telecommunication	الاتصال عن بعد
electronic device (n.)	جهاز إلكتروني	teleprinter (N)	طابعة تعمل عن بعد
electronics (N)	إلكترونيات	tension (N)	توتر
portable (Adj)	محمول / يمكن حمله	transatlantic (Adj)	عابر المحيط الأطلسي
rank (V)	يصنف		

Vocabulary Unit 8

age-appropriate (adj.)	مناسب للسن	Get behind with Ph.V.	يتخلف عن
channel-surf (V)	يستعرض القنوات	Get down to (Phr. V.)	يبدأ بعمل شيء
comedy (N)	كوميدي \ مضحك	Get on (Phr. V.)	يكون على علاقة جيدة بـ
inactivity (N)	خمول	Get over (Phr. V.)	يشفى \ يتعافى
mentally (Adv.)	ذهنيا/عقليا	Get through (Phr. V.)	يتواصل مع
miss out on (Phr. V.)	يفوت فرصة	Occasionally (adv.)	احيانا \ من وقت لآخر
promote (V)	يشجع/ يحفز	Record (verb)	يسجل \ يكتب
Provoke (V)	يثير/يغضب	Tune in (Phr. V.)	يشاهد/يستمتع لبرنامج
Tune out (V) (Phr. V.)	يتجاهل	convict (v)	يدين
prosecution (n.)	مقاضاة	equestrian (adj.)	فروسية
thriller (n.)	فيلم ذو قصة مثيرة	evidence (n.)	دليل
news team (n.)	فريق بث الأخبار	newcomer (n.)	قادم \ وافد جديد

Vocabulary unit 9

-Capability (N)	قدرة	Hydraulic (Adj.)	يدار بضغط الماء
Consumer (N)	مستهلك	Motion picture (N)	صور متحركة
ENG (Abbr.)	جمع الأخبار الكترونيا	Nowadays (Adv.)	هذه الايام
High-end (Adj.)	عالي الجودة -الأعلى سعراً	Pedestal (N)	قاعدة تمثال
Period drama (N)	مسرحية درامية قديمة	spotlight (N)	ضوء مسلط/مركز
Stabilizing (N)	مثبت	amicably (Adv.)	بشكل ودي
Basically (Adv.)	بشكل أساسي	audience (N)	جمهور - مشاهدين
catch (V)	يتابع	beckon away (Ph.v.)	يترك - ينجذب الى
congested (Adj.)	مزدحم	bring up (ph.v)	يربي - ينشيء

fundamentally (Adv)	أساسا / أصلا	category (N)	فئة/طبقة \ تصنيف
inexpensive (Adj)	رخيص	characterize (V)	يميز/يصف
voice-over (N)	أصوات مسجلة	cityscape (N)	منظر طبيعي للمدينة
Wholeheartedly(Adv.)	بصدق/بإخلاص	Commentator (N)	معلق
Sprawling (adj.)	منتشر/ ممتد	court (N)	محكمة
producer (N)	منتج	feature (N)	صفة/معلم
		screen (V)	يعرض على شاشة

Unit 10

attached (Adj.)	مرفق \ ملحق ب	cautious (Adj.)	حذر
automatically Adv.	أوتوماتيكي \ آليا	confidential (Adj.)	سري
cloth (N)	قماش	daydream (v)	يلحم أحلام اليقظة
collide (V)	يصطدم \ يرتطم	decelerate (V)	يخفف السرعة
cushion (V)	يحمي	Deviate (V)	ينحرف
detect (V)	يكشف	disregard (V)	يتجاهل
diluted (Adj.)	مخفف (محلول)	drag (V)	يسحب - يجر
feasible (Adj.)	لائم \ مناسب	Shred (V)	يمزق
inflate (V)	ينفخ	falsehood (n.)	باطل \ بهتان
safeguard (V)	يقي - يصون	fundamental (adj.)	أساسي
plug (N)	قابس كهرباء	inexperienced (adj.)	عديم الخبرة
strain (N)	سلالة \ فصيلة	intentional (adj.)	عمدا
strip (N)	سلك كهربائي	overcome (V)	يتغلب علي
restraint (N)	كايح (حزام أمان)	perseverance (N)	المثابرة

vehicle (N)	مركبة	securely (Adv.)	بأمان – بإحكام
warning (N)	تحذير	slam into (ph. v)	يرتطم ب
Wed (v.)	يرتبط – يدمج	Toothy (Adj.)	ظاهر الأسنان
Over the moon (Expr.)	في منتهى السعادة	unsung (Adj.)	غير محتفى به
Emergency services(N)	خدمات الطوارئ	venomous (Adj.)	حقوق
Fire drill (N)	تدريب علي الإطفاء	watchful (Adj.)	مراقب – متيقظ
Monkfish (N)	نوع من أنواع السمك	CEO (Abbr.)	المسئول التنفيذي
Object (V)	يعترض – يحتج على	acquainted with (Adj.)	مطلع علي - ملم ب

Unit 11

appraise (v.)	يقدر – يقيم	anticipate (v.)	يتوقع
aquaculture (n.)	تربية الأحياء المائية	Consent (v.)	يوافق
deforestation (n.)	قطع الأشجار	contradict (v.)	يناقض
ecological (adj.)	بيئي	dread (v.)	يفزع \ يفلق
fund (v.)	يمول	dump (v.)	يرمي النفاية
marine (adj.)	بحري	exhaust pipe (n.)	أنبوب العادم
overall (adj.)	إجمالاً - عموماً	fell (v.)	يقطع شجرة
partnership (n.)	شراكة	landfill site (n.)	موقع دفن نفايات
recreation (n.)	الاستجمام \ تسلية	smokestack (n.)	المدخنة
red tide (n.)	المد الأحمر	Suspect (v.)	يشتبّه \ يشك في
Sting (v.)	يلدغ - يلسع	chiefly (adv.)	بصورة رئيسية
sustainable (adj.)	ثابت \ مستقر	Confront (n.)	يتحدى \ يواجه
unbearable (adj.)	لا يطاق \ لا يمكن تحمله	worldwide (adj.)	حول العالم

joint	(adj.)	مشارك	International (adj.)	دولي
amend	(v.)	يعدّل	plight (n.)	المحنة
anxiety	(n.)	القلق	symposium (n.)	ندوة
tackle	(v.)	يعالج أمرا		

Unit 12

accumulate	(V)	يجمع - يكدس	shortage (N)	نقص عجز
alongside	(Prep)	بجانب	pros and cons (exp.)	الفوائد والمضار
Calamity	(N)	كارثة - مصيبة	standard (Adj.)	معيار
costly	(Adj.)	غالي	supply (N)	التجهيز مؤن
dam	(N)	السدّ	wasteful (Adj.)	مبذر
expert	(N)	الخبير	announce (V)	يعلن - يذيع
flare up	(ph. V.)	يندلع يشتعل	come in (ph.v.)	يأتي المد
mullet	(N)	سمك البوري	go out (ph.v)	يتراجع المد
overflow	(V)	يفيض	mansion (N)	بيت كبير كالفصر
prohibit	(V)	يمنع	perilously (Adv.)	بخطورة بالغة
prolonged	(Adj.)	مطول	previous (Adj.)	سابق
quake	(V)	يهتز - ينزلزل	regularly (Adv.)	بانتظام
remarkable	(Adj.)	رائع مميز	turnoff (N)	طريق جانبي
remedy	(N)	علاج	absolutely (Adv)	بالتأكيد
lessen	(V)	يقلل	demanding (Adj.)	مجد
map out	(ph. v.)	يخطط بالتفصيل	impractical (Adj.)	غير عملي
propose	(V)	يقترح		

Student's Book & Workbook Argumentative Writing

Mass Media

Some people think that Mass media is a good tool with many advantages; while others believe it has a bad effect on people. Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) discussing the two points of view and stating your own position on this issue.

Outline

Introduction:

Hook: Mass media is a good servant, but a bad master.

Thesis: In my essay, I am going to write about the different views concerning Mass Media.

Body1: The arguments for:

- ✿ Getting the latest news
- ✿ Showing the country's achievements
- ✿ A deterrent to corrupt practices
- ✿ Learning new skills and life lessons

Body2: The arguments against:

- ✿ Wasting time
- ✿ Health problems
- ✿ Encouraging negative thinking
- ✿ Glorifying certain issues

Conclusion: I am personally for using Mass Media wisely to avoid its negative effects.



The topic

Mass media is a good servant, but a bad master. It has two faces, one good and one bad. In my essay, I am going to argue about the different views For or Against Mass Media.

Those who are for state that media brings the latest news. It brings the latest achievements. **Moreover**, it works as a deterrent to corrupt practices in society. **Also**, people learn new skills and life lessons.

On the other hand, media wastes our time. **In addition**, using Mass Media for a long time causes health problems. **Furthermore**, it might encourage negative thinking. It also changes people's opinions negatively. **Likewise**, it glorifies certain issues and makes heroes out of ordinary people.

All in all, it is now clear that Mass Media is a double-edged weapon. **I am personally for** using Mass Media wisely to avoid its negative effects.

Smartphones

Smartphones are almost available in every hand. Plan and write an argumentative essay of 14 sentences (160 words) describing the pros and cons of using cell phone too much.

Outline

Introduction:

Hook: A smartphone is the device that keeps the world in your pocket.

Thesis: In my essay, I am going to argue about the pros and cons of using cell phones for a long time.

Body 1: The Pros of using cell phones:

- ❖ seeing the world from the eyes of smart phones.
- ❖ part and parcel of our daily life
- ❖ a portable minicomputer



Body 2: The Cons of using cell phones:

- ❖ Wasting time and money.
- ❖ Health problems (Obesity)
- ❖ Tuning out of the real world

Conclusion: I am for Using cell phones wisely. Smartphones have become an inseparable part of our daily lives.

The Topic

A **smartphone** is the device that keeps the world in your pocket. In my essay, I am going to argue about the pros and cons of using cell phones for a long time.

There are many advantages of having cell phones. **First of all**, we can see the world from the eyes of smart phones. **In addition**, it has become part and parcel of our daily life. **Moreover**, it is handy and a portable minicomputer. The options it has are amazing and can allow us to find wherever we need at the touch of a button.

On the other hand, it has some cons. **First**, using it for a long time wastes our time and money. **Furthermore**, it leads to many health problems like Obesity, eye pain, headache and back pain. Many kids tune out of the real world because of the overuse of smartphones.

To sum up, I am for Using cell phones wisely. Smartphones have become an inseparable part of our daily lives.

Spending free time watching too much TV

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), stating whether you are for or against spending free time watching too much TV.

Outline

Introduction:

Hook: Unlike other devices, the TV is here to stay.

Thesis: In this essay, I am going to argue about the different opinions concerning spending free time watching too much TV.

Body1: The arguments For:

- ❖ Learning life choices
- ❖ Visualizing our lessons
- ❖ Developing good habits
- ❖ Learning the adults' roles



Body2: The arguments Against :

- ❖ Giving negative messages
- ❖ Promoting inactivity
- ❖ Causing health problems
- ❖ Being socially isolated

Conclusion: I am personally against using TV sets for a long time.

The topic

Unlike other devices, the TV is here to stay. TV has its own good and bad effects on children. **In this essay**, I am going to write about the different opinions concerning spending free time watching too much TV.

One major advantage of watching TV is encouraging good behavior as it allows a person to think about life choices and develop good habits. **Besides**, TV helps to develop imagination. It **also** teaches young people about family values. **Moreover**, TV enables them to become aware of the positive adult roles. Television can be a valuable teaching aid. TV sets can be used as a revision tool. It can visualize our lessons especially geography and science lessons.

On the other hand, TV can give false and negative messages. It can also be used to escape the real world. **Furthermore**, it can promote inactivity. **In addition to this**, TV causes unhealthy behavior. It might cause health problems like headache, eye and back aches. It leads to social isolation as kids spend too much time alone.

Finally, we should monitor what our Children watch on TV. We can turn The TV off during mealtime and while doing homework. **I am personally against** using TV sets for a long time.

Surveillance cameras

“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:

Hook: Surveillance cameras, a blessing, or a curse!

Thesis: In my essay, I am going to write about whether for or against using Surveillance cameras.

Body 1: The arguments for:

- ❖ helping the police catch criminals
- ❖ reducing crime rates
- ❖ improving public safety

Body 2: The arguments against:

- ❖ breaking privacy
- ❖ easily abused
- ❖ very expensive



Conclusion: I am personally for using surveillance cameras.

The topic

Surveillance cameras, a blessing, or a curse! Surveillance cameras are installed everywhere nowadays. **In my essay**, I am going to write about whether for or against using Surveillance cameras.

Those who are for using surveillance cameras state that using them helps the police catch criminals. **In addition**, using these types of cameras reduces the crime rates. **Moreover**, they improve public safety and let people feel safe.

On the other hand, those who are against state that using such cameras break our privacy. **Furthermore**, these cameras might be abused. **Also**, they are expensive.

To sum up, I am personally for using surveillance cameras. Since public safety is guaranteed, people’s fear of crime can also be reduced, while their sense of security is created. **For these reasons** using these cameras has become a must.

“Speeding cameras on roads”**Outline****Introduction:****Hook:** Are you for or against fixing speed cameras?**Thesis:** Some people are for fixing speed cameras on roads while others are against.**Body 1:** Arguments for setting speed cameras on roads.

- Being safe.
- Following the traffic rules.
- Reducing car accidents.

Body 2: Arguments against setting speed cameras on roads.

- saving time.
- Not paying fines.
- Paving and widening roads.

Conclusion: I’m for fixing speed cameras on roads and streets to save many lives.**The topic**

Are you for or against fixing speed cameras? Speeding has become one of the major reasons for traffic accidents. Some people are for fixing speed cameras on roads while others are against. **In my coming few lines, I’d like to show the claim and the counterclaim about these opposing different ideas.**

On one hand, some people argue that there are some people for setting speed cameras on roads. **They believe that** people will feel safe. **Moreover, they contend that drivers will follow the traffic rules. Besides, they assume that** this can help to reduce car accidents. **In addition, those people opine that** drivers won’t be able to drive fast.

On the other hand, others are against setting them in streets and roads. **People believe that** drivers want to drive fast to save time. **Besides, they debate that** they don’t want to pay fines or have any punishment. **Moreover, those people argue that** cars are new and modern with all safety measures. **In addition, they opine that** streets are paved and wide.

To sum up, speeding is one of the major causes for accidents. So, using speed cameras can reduce them. I’m for fixing speed cameras on roads and streets to save many lives.

“Reducing accidents by reducing the number of private cars”**Outline****Introduction:****Hook:** Is reducing the number of private cars lessen accidents?**Thesis:** Some people claim that reducing cars on roads help reduce car accidents, while others don't think so.**Body 1:** Arguments for reducing the number of private cars.

- Causing many accidents.
- Using public means instead.
- Damaging roads.

Body 2: Arguments against reducing the number of private cars.

- Driving carefully.
- Following the traffic rules.
- Private cars are a must.

Conclusion: Traffic jam and the increasing number of private cars is always debatable.**The topic**

Is reducing the number of private cars lessen accidents? Some people claim that having a few private cars on roads help reduce car accidents, while others don't think it's a feasible solution for many reasons. **In my coming few lines, I'd like to show the claim and the counterclaim about these opposing different ideas.**

On one hand, some people argue that they should reduce the number of private cars on roads to reduce accidents. **They believe that** too many cars on roads cause many accidents. **Moreover, they contend that** using public means instead can reduce accidents. **Besides, they assume that** too many cars can damage roads. **In addition, those people opine that** too many cars endanger people's lives.

On the other hand, others think reducing the number of private cars isn't a practical solution for reducing accidents. **They believe that** driving carefully can reduce accidents even the roads are crowded. **Besides, they debate that** every motorist should follow the traffic rules to avoid accidents. **Moreover, those people argue that** having too many private cars on paved wide roads is not a problem. **In addition, they opine that** they can't go without their private cars.

In short, traffic jam and the increasing number of private cars is always debatable. **I don't think that** restricting the number of private cars help reduce the number of car accidents. We should find other ways to avoid accidents.

Keeping the environment clean

Some people think that keeping the environment clean is the responsibility of the government while others say 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.

Outline

Introduction:

Hook: We owe apology to ecology.

Thesis: In my essay, I am going to write about the different views concerning the environment's responsibilities.

Body 1: Those who think it is the role of the government.

- ❖ having higher authority
- ❖ making rules
- ❖ encouraging industries
- ❖ using new sources of energy

Body 2: Those who think it is the responsibility of all people.

- ❖ using public transport
- ❖ planting trees
- ❖ recycling our waste

Conclusion: In my opinion, it is the responsibility of both the individuals and the government.

The topic

We owe apology to ecology. **In my essay**, I am going to write about the different views concerning the environment's responsibilities. According to some people, the government is responsible for saving the environment while others insist that environmental protection is the duty of every individual.



The government has more authority and power, and it can play a greater role in protecting the environment. At the same time, authorities should encourage industries to produce green energy from renewable sources such as solar and wind energy. **In addition**, they can set rules to make people stop cutting trees. The government **also** has the authority to build game parks to protect rare animals, birds and plants.

It is undeniable that we are responsible for polluting our environment because of our unawareness. **For this reason**, we all are responsible to protect our environment and not just the government. It can be saved by making minor changes to our lifestyle such as using public transport, recycling of waste and planting trees. These are some of the ways for individuals to protect the environment.

In my opinion, the environment can be protected only through the combined efforts of both individuals and governments.

Spending a lot of money on saving endangered species.

WB – p.81 Some people agree that a lot of money should be spent on saving endangered species. On the other hand, many people are against this idea because they think we should help poor people instead. Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words), stating whether you are for or against spending a lot of money on saving endangered species.

Outline

Introduction:

Hook: Which is better, spending money on endangered animals or poor people?

Thesis: In my essay, I am going to discuss the different views about spending money on endangered species or the poor.

Body1: Those who are for spending money on animals' welfare:

- animals share our life
- losing them means losing life
- animals complete our life circle

Body2: Those who think that poor people deserve our money and attention:

- Humanity deserves the money
- some animals don't benefit us
- many people die of starvation

Conclusion: I am for spending money on saving endangered animals.

The topic



Which is better spending money on endangered animals or poor people? Some people are for while many others are against. Let's discuss their arguments.

Those who are for state that animals share our life, they complete our life circle. **In addition**, they make balance on earth. **So**, losing them means losing life itself. **Therefore**, endangered species should be protected at all costs.

On the other hand, those who are against natural conservation state that humanity might do better without certain species. Many people across the world are dying of diseases and starvation. Then why do the governments of the developed countries spend huge amounts of money on animal conservation instead of helping poor nations?

To sum up, I am for spending money on saving endangered animals. Animals are part and parcel of our life. We depend greatly on some animals as the main source of our food. Keeping them means keeping life itself. They are Allah's Creations, and they have the right to live like people.

Controlling the power of nature

“Man masters nature not by force but by understanding.” Jacob Bronowski 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.

Outline

Introduction:

Hook: Technology can help us save the planet. But more than anything, we must learn to value nature.

Thesis: In my essay, I am going to write about the different opinions concerning controlling the power of nature.

Body 1: The arguments for

- ❖ using modern technology
- ❖ building dams to stop flooding
- ❖ building buildings on rollers and springs



Body 2: The arguments against

- ❖ uncontrollable disasters
- ❖ costing a fortune
- ❖ difficult to be detected

Conclusion: Personally, I find it possible to control the power of nature.

The topic

Technology can help us save the planet. But more than anything, we must learn to value nature. **In my essay**, I am going to write about the different opinions concerning controlling the power of nature.

Those who state that natural disasters are controllable find it possible to benefit from the power of nature. **For example**, we can use modern technology to end our fears concerning natural disasters. We can build dams to stop flooding. Dams are useful as they accumulate water and generate electric power. **Moreover**, we can construct buildings on rollers and springs to soften the impact of earthquakes.

On the other hand, those who are against state that it is impossible to control natural disasters. They add that using modern technology can only lessen the impact of these disasters but cannot entirely end their bad effects. **Moreover**, we cannot detect these disasters because of climate changes. **Also**, whatever we do, still some secrets in nature that man cannot discover.

To sum up, Personally, I find it possible to control the power of nature. We have a critical window of opportunity to control the natural threats. We should act together to ensure the health of people and our planet.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Unit 7 Broadcasting

1- Do you think that broadcasting educational programmes is important for students?

Yes, they can learn useful information. They can learn life lessons, life skills and family values.

2- Early TV sets and Radios were different from nowadays. How?

Early radios were large, heavy and in wooden cases, but they are smaller and digital nowadays. Early TVs were very expensive in black and white pictures and with small screens, but now they are coloured and digital.

3- " Kuwait's official media follows a flexible policy. "Discuss.

(What do you think Kuwait's official media is based on?)

Kuwait follows flexible policy based on mutual co-operation and respect for the affairs of other countries. Kuwait Media Emphasizes on intellectual, social, political, and economic development.

4- Media has two faces, one good and one bad.(Media is a double-edged weapon. Explain.)

Advantages (Pros)	Disadvantages (Cons)
- Media brings the latest news. -It shows the country's achievements. -We learn life skills life lessons and family values.	-It is not always true. -It sometimes misleads people. -It glorifies certain issues. - It makes heroes out of ordinary people.

5- Do you agree that Kuwait has one of the most vocal and transparent media in the Arab World? Why? What makes Media in Kuwait transparent and free?

(Give a real example that affirms the freedom of the press in Kuwait.)

Yes, I agree. There is a freedom of press and speech in Kuwait. In 2007, Kuwait was ranked second in the Middle East in the Freedom of Press.

6- Media can be used to promote social issues such as

marriage, divorce, health care, family problems and the problem of unemployment.

7- How has the Internet affected the way we consume radio and TV?

The internet works as a TV and a Radio.

Unit 8 Television Watching Habits.

1- " Day-to-day television watching has a considerable social impact on the life of teens ". Explain. (What does age-appropriate TV teach us?)

They learn life skills, life lessons, life choices and family values. We learn other cultures and new languages.

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

If you were the head of a family, what rules would you put for the members to consume TV appropriately?

We should make family rules and stick to them. We must set limits on TV viewing time. We can turn the TV off during mealtimes and while doing your homework.

3- TV is not selective in what it teaches. Give some unhealthy negative messages of TV.

It promotes inactivity. It promotes eating junk food. It wastes our time.

4- Why do you think people prefer a certain TV channel?

It offers useful programmes. It offers educational programmes. It gives true information and doesn't mislead people.

Unit 9 Uses of Cameras**1- Discuss the use of cameras in the modern world.**

They can be used in hospitals to help doctors, in the television and film making , to start video chat on the internet, for traffic purposes, as security in banks, schools, malls, hospitals

2- Cameras are part of most occasions in one's life. Why do you think it is important to record such occasions?

We need to remember our happy moments. They keep our memories alive.

3- How can governments reduce road accidents? How can the government prevent motorists from oversteering?

They can use speed cameras. They can increase fines for dangerous driving. They can build wider streets.

4- Why is Video Conferencing becoming so popular?

People can see and hear each other at the same time. It allows people to share ideas and change experiences globally.

5- Explain how Video- Conferencing can benefit schools (Education).

Students can see and hear each other at the same time. Students and teachers can share ideas.

6- What does launching a new TV channel require?

Money, modern equipment, good staff, news team and studios.

Focus on Kuwait Times**1- "Kuwait Times" is an institution every Kuwaiti can be proud of. Why?**

It is the first English newspaper in Kuwait. It helps non-speakers of Arabic to get information about Kuwait. It gives good image about Kuwait outside the country.

2- Why is it important for Arab countries to issue newspapers in foreign languages?

It helps non-speakers of Arabic get information about us. It gives good image about Arabs all over the world.

3- Can a democracy be without free press? Why?

No, because free press is the fourth pillar of democracy. They are two faces to the same coin.

4- Yousef Saleh Al Alyan is a man of achievements. Discuss.

He founded Kuwait Times. He Founded KJA.(Kuwait Journalism Association).

He called for the freedom of press and speech.

Unit 10 Accidents

1-A lot of devices can secure Man's Safety. Discuss.

There are many devices that keep us secure like, airbags, smoke alarms, vaccinations, anti-lock brakes and seat belts. They save people's lives.

2- What are vaccinations? Why are they important for people?

They are medical treatments, the weakest form of a disease, they are important because they can prevent people from dangerous diseases. Also, they can stop diseases from spreading and improve the immune system.

3- How can Airbags safeguard car drivers and passengers? (When do airbag inflate?)

They inflate when a car collides then they save people in the car and prevent them from hitting dangerous things.

4- Smoke alarm is an important device in all buildings. Why?

They can detect fires and smoke in their early stages and alarm people. They can save people's lives.

5- Where is the best position in a house or a flat for smoke alarms?

They can be put at the top of the stairs, in halls and corridors.

6- Why shouldn't smoke alarms be kept in kitchens?

Because smoke from cooking can activate them.

7- Car accidents occur daily worldwide. What are the reasons and the solutions?

Speed, careless drivers, old cars, traffic jam and bad weather are the main reasons of car accidents. We can follow traffic rules, fine careless drivers and build wider streets, tunnels, bridges and flyovers.

8- What safety measures should drivers take to avoid accidents?

If you were a traffic officer, what would be your advice to car drivers?

You should drive carefully, wear your seatbelts and follow traffic rules.

9- Home designers are doing their best to improve safety at homes. How?

Mention some invention that keeps us secure and how they do so?

They invented smoke alarms that can detect fires and smoke and save people's lives.

Security cameras can protect us from thieves.

Unit 11 The planet in danger

1- Mention some types of environmental damage that endanger our existence?

Pollution, deforestation, global warming, extinction of animals, earthquakes and Red Tide endanger our existence and cause health problems.

2- Do you think the joint project between CEFAS and EPA is beneficial? Why?

They are working together to improve Kuwait Bay. Both aim at protecting our health. This project will let people enjoy Kuwait's waters.

3- What are the characteristics of Kuwait Bay?

It is an important marine resource. It provides jobs, recreation, food and wildlife habitats.

4- Red Tides have become a global disaster recently. What are the dangers of this event?
Fish are killed. Fish lose their natural habitats. It affects people's health badly.

5- Global warming is very dangerous and can lead to catastrophic consequences. Discuss.
It leads to dangerous diseases. It affects the environment badly. It leads to lack of oxygen.

6- How do you think people can protect the environment and stop global warming?
They can grow more trees and plants, stop cutting trees and keep seas, oceans and rivers clean.

7- What is the result of the bad behavior of man towards nature?
The air we breathe becomes polluted. Animals lose their homes. This leads to global warming and health problems.

Unit 12 Natural Disasters

1- There are some natural disasters that threaten humanity and the environment. Explain.
Earthquakes, volcanoes, floods, red tides, tornados and hurricanes are some natural disasters that threaten humanity and the environment.

2- Natural disasters cause a lot of damage. Discuss.
They kill and injure people. They damage nature and properties. They lead to illness and health problems. Many people become homeless.

3- How can we make use of the power of nature?
We can build dams to generate electricity and save water. Water from floods can be kept for the future. Wind can be used to generate electricity.

4- There are many advantages of building river dams. Suggest some of them.
They save water, stop flooding and generate electricity.

5- How can we reduce the costs of earthquakes?
We can build buildings on rollers and springs. We can warn people before they happen.

6- In your opinion, how can the problem of water shortage be solved?
We can build water wells, change sea water into fresh water and use water wisely.

7- Suggest ways in which people can save energy and money at home.
They can have short showers, use sprinklers, fix water leaks, turn off lights when no need for them.

8- Why do you think the Sheikh Sabah AL-Ahmed Natural Reserve was established?
It was built to restore the natural beauty and protect animals and plants from extinction.

9- In your view, what should be done to preserve and protect wildlife?
We can build game parks, stop cutting trees and stop hunting rare animals.

Grammar Unit 7

Relative Pronouns

Choose the right option:

1. He is the man-----car was stolen.
a) who b) **whose** c) which d) when
2. She is the new doctor-----is coming to the hospital next week.
a) **who** b) whose c) which d) when
3. She is the journalist-----article was on the front page.
a) who b) **whose** c) which d) when
4. This is the chair-----my parents gave to me.
a) who b) whose c) **which** d) when
5. We visited the school-----my father taught.
a) who b) whose c) **where** d) when
6. I met her last month-----she came to our school.
a) who b) whose c) where d) **when**
7. This is the woman ----- gave me the money.
a) whom b) **who** c) whose d) which
8. I met the girl ----- you told me to help.
a) **whom** b) who c) whose d) which
9. Do you remember the day -----we first met?
a) **when** b) where c) which d) who
10. The student-----has been training well won the grand prize.
a) when b) whose c) **who** d) where
11. The man ----- invented the first Television system was John Long.
a) when b) whose c) **who** d) which
12. An inventor -----inventions benefit people shouldn't be forgotten.
a) who b) which c) **whose** d) where
13. Did they tell you the reason----- they were late?
a) who b) **why** c) where d) when
14. That is the house ----- Hassan lives.
a) who b) when c) **where** d) whose
15. I talked to Fawaz ----- father is the manager of KOC.
a) whom b) who c) **whose** d) which
16. I ate all the cake.....you gave me.
a) whom b) who c) whose d) **which**
17. I still remember the day.....we first met.
a) **when** b) who c) whose d) which

Do as required:

1. This is the school. I used to study there.

(Join Using Where)

a- This is the school where I used to study.

b- This is the school Where I used to study there.

c- This is the school, I used to study where.

2. This test is for students. His native language is not English. (Use a relative pronoun)

a- This test is for students which native language is not English.

b- This test is for students whose native language is not English.

c- This test is for students whom native language is not English.

3. The student lost his bag. He is waiting in the office.

(Use a relative pronoun)

a- The student lost his bag who is waiting in the office.

b- The student, who lost his bag, he is waiting in the office.

c- The student, who lost his bag, is waiting in the office.

4. Look at the horses. They are drinking in the river.

(Use a relative pronoun)

a- Look at the horses who are drinking in the river.

b- Look at the horses that are drinking in the river.

c- Look at the horses whom are drinking in the river.

5. Tom is the best student. He is expected to be one of the top ten. (Join using: who)

a. Tom is the best student who he is expected to be one of the top ten.

b. Tom is the best student who is expected to be one of the top ten.

c. Tom, who is the best student, is expected to be one of the top ten.

6. We drove past my old university. The university is celebrating its 100th anniversary.

(Join using: which)

a. We drove past my old university which the university is celebrating its 100th anniversary.

b. We drove past my which old university, the university is celebrating its 100th anniversary.

c. We drove past my old university which is celebrating its 100th anniversary.

Unit 8 Grammar**Grammar Phrasal verbs with get**

Get behind with	يتخلف عن	Get over	يتحسن صحيا
Get down to	يبدأ بعمل شيء	Get through	يحاول الاتصال بـ
Get on	على علاقة جيدة مع	Get up	يستيقظ

Choose the right option:

1- I have to _____ early to go to school.

a- get down to

b- get over

c- get through

d- get up

2- We have an exam this week, I should _____ revising.

a- get down to

b- get over

c- get through

d- get up

3- My father and his colleagues _____ very well.

a- get down to

b- get on

c- get through

d- get up

4- I've had a bad cold, but I'm _____ it now.

- a- getting down to **b- getting over** c- getting through d- getting up

5- I tried to phone you yesterday, but I couldn't _____

- a- get down to b- get on **c- get through** d- get up

6- Nasser _____ his work because he was off school for a month.

- a- got behind with** b- got over c- got through d- got up

7- They _____ really well with most of their colleagues.

- a- get down to b- get over **c- get on** d- get up

Indefinite pronouns

Complete these sentences with a word from the list :

1. I'm not enjoying this programme. Can we watch _____ else?

- a- something** b- everything c- nothing d- anywhere

2. I'm still hungry. Can I have _____ else to eat?

- a- something** b- everything c- nothing d- anywhere

3. We're the last ones to leave _____ else has already gone home.

- a- something **b- everybody** c- nothing d- anywhere

4. We can't stay here tonight. We'll have to go _____ else.

- a- something b- everything c- nothing **d- somewhere**

5. I can't understand why _____ else watches the news on TV. I find it very interesting.

- a- nobody** b- everything c- nothing d- somewhere

6- We need to change and go _____ else to enjoy fresh air.

- a. anything b. something **c. somewhere** d. someone

7- Has _____ seen the remote control of the Television?

- a. anywhere b. anything c. somebody **d. anybody**

Reported Speech : infinitives with to { advice , like , prefer , tell , want }

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

1- I advised him to bed earlier.

- a- to go** b- to goes c- to going d- to be gone

2- He prefers me my homework before I watch TV.

- a- to doing **b- to do** c- to does d- to did

3- I warned him..... waste his time.

- a- to **b- not to** c- to not d- not too

UNIT 9 Grammar The passive Voice**Do as required in brackets:****1- The boys play chess weekly.****(Change into passive)**

a- Chess is played weekly by the boys.

b- Chess was played weekly by the boys.

c- Chess is being played weekly by the boys.

2- They collect shells by the seashore.**(Change into passive)**

a- Shells were collected by the seashore.

b- Shells are collected by the seashore.

c- Shells was collected by the seashore.

3- I changed my address last year.**(Change into passive)**

a- My address was changed last year.

b- My address is changed last year.

c- My address has changed last year.

4- They arranged the files properly.**(Change into passive)**

a- The files have been arranged properly.

b- The files are arranged properly.

c- The files were arranged properly.

5- The students are writing Arabic in class now.**(Change into passive)**

a- Arabic is being written in class now by the students.

b- Arabic was being written in class now by the students.

c- Arabic has been written in class now by the students.

6- 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.

7-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.

8- She was cleaning the carpets when we entered the house.**(passive)**

a- The carpets have been cleaned when we entered the house.

b- The carpets were cleaned when we entered the house.

c- The carpets were being cleaned when we entered the house.

9- 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.

10- Thomas has written many books.**(Change into passive)**

a- Many books have been written by Thomas.

b- Many books are written by Thomas.

c- Many books were written by Thomas.

11- Have the police caught the man?

(Change into passive)

a- Has the man been caught by the police?

b- Have the man been caught by the police?

c- Had the man been caught by the police?

12- The brave men had defended the city.

(Change into passive)

a- The city had been defended by the brave men.

b- The city has been defended by the brave men.

c- The city have been defended by the brave men.

13- The little girl had broken the windows.

(Change into passive)

a- The windows have been broken by the little girl.

b- The windows has been broken by the little girl.

c- The windows had been broken by the little girl.

14- Had Dorothy solved the problems?

(Change into passive)

a- has the problems been solved by Dorothy?

b- Had the problems been solved by Dorothy?

c- have the problems been solved by Dorothy?

15- Our English teacher may give an exam today.

(Change into passive)

a- An exam may be given by our English teacher today.

b- An exam is given by our English teacher today.

c- An exam has been given by our English teacher today.

16- Do you have to pay the bill before leaving the restaurant? (Passive)

a- Is the bill have to be paid before leaving the restaurant?

b- Do the bill have to be paid before leaving the restaurant?

c- Does the bill have to be paid before leaving the restaurant?

17- Juan can give them some information about the job. (Change into passive)

a-Some information can be given about the job by Juan.

b-Some information about the job can have been given by Juan.

c-Some information is given about the job by Juan.

18- You must obey the traffic rules.

(Change into passive)

a- The traffic rules must be obeyed.

b- The traffic rules will be obeyed.

c- The traffic rules might be obeyed.

Choose the best options:

1- A good piece of adviceto the students **yesterday**.

a- has been given

b- will be given

c- is given

d- was given

2- The truth **should**.....to her.

a- be told

b- tell

c- telling

d- tells

3- The flowersby the gardener **now**.

a- are being watered

b- was watered

c- is watered

d- is being watered

4- the car**just** repaired by the mechanic.

a- has - been

b- is - been

c- was - been

d- have - been

5- The mealprepared for us **before** we reached the restaurant by the cook.

a- is being

b- had been

c- has been

d- is

6- You **will** a present if you succeed.

a- give

b- gave

c- gives

d- be given

7- I am **going to** some books to read by my teacher.

a- **be brought**

b- brought

c- brings

d- bringing

Prepositions

Choose the right answer:

1-Sometimes, I visit my friends _____ **the evening.**

a- in

b- on

c-at

d- by

2- I always have rest _____ **the afternoon.**

a- in

b- on

c-at

d- by

3-Our summer holiday begins _____ **August.**

a- in

b- on

c-at

d- by

4- Our first team will depart **17th May** to play against the Saudi team.

a- in

b- on

c- at

d- by

5- My grandmother wakes up dawn every single day.

a- in

b- on

c- at

d- from

6- I graduated from the faculty of engineering **1995.**

a- in

b- on

c-at

d- by

7-Nowadays, the Internet is usedthe **whole world.**

a- on

b- at

c- from

d- **throughout**

8- The holiday lastedSunday **to** Wednesday.

a- on

b- at

c- **from**

d- throughout

9- It is hot _____ **summer** in Kuwait.

a- **in**

b- on

c-at

d- by

Unit 10 Grammar

(Late Advice) Should + have + past participle

Choose the right option:

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

a. shouldn't had

b. should've has

c. should've had

d. shouldn't have had

2. I went to work yesterday, even though I felt ill. Today I feel even worse. I _____
 a. shouldn't have stayed at home. b. shouldn't have went to work.
 c. should have stayed at home. d. should have gone to work.
3. My kids are so spoilt. I should have _____ with them.
 a. been stricter b. were strict c. being stricter d. be strict
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
- 6- We _____ rubbish out of our cars.
 a. shouldn't throw b. should've thrown
 c. should throw d. should have thrown
- 7- He _____ the diet the doctor gave him. His weight has increased dramatically.
 a. ca follow b. should've followed
 c. should follow d. shouldn't have follow
- 8- The cleaner should have _____ the floor today.
 a. cleaned b. cleans c. cleaning d. clean

Do as required in brackets:

- 1- He's always tired in the morning. He (not stay) up so late. (Correct)
 a. He's always tired in the morning. He shouldn't have staying up so late.
 b. He's always tired in the morning. He shouldn't have stay up so late.
 c. He's always tired in the morning. He shouldn't stayed up so late.
- 2- The car ran out of petrol. I should have (refuel) it before going out. (Correct)
 a. The car ran out of petrol. I should have refueled it before going out.
 b. The car ran out of petrol. I should have been refuel it before going out.
 c. The car ran out of petrol. I should have be refueling it before going out.
- 3- Haidi should (leave) earlier. She missed her flight. (Correct)
 a. Haidi should left earlier. She missed her flight.
 b. Haidi should have left earlier. She missed her flight.
 c. Haidi should have been left earlier. She missed her flight.
- 4- Adnan should have eaten meat instead of fish. (Make negative)
 a. Adnan shouldn't eat meat instead of fish.
 b. Adnan should haven't eaten meat instead of fish.
 c. Adnan shouldn't have eaten meat instead of fish.

Study the following phrasal Verbs WB P. 73

Get over	يتعافى	Check up on	يفحص	Break down	يتعطل
Fill up	يملا	Give away	يهدي	Call on	يسأل

Add a preposition for each of the following:

- I **got**.....the flu, but it took nearly two weeks.
a- **over** b- up c- away d- on
- She **filled**.....the shopping trolley with free food.
a- over b- **up** c- away d- on
- My old car never **broke**..... I will never sell it.
a- over b- up c- away d- **down**
- My dad promised to **check up**.....his condition periodically.
a- over b- up c- away d- **on**
- The supermarket was **giving**.....certain types of canned food.
a- over b- up c- **away** d- on
- The teacher called.....the students at the back row.
a- over b- up c- away d- **on**

Suffixes & Prefixes

Opposite meaning	dis	Mis	Un	im
	ir	Ill	De	less

“Adverb”	Ly
-----------------	----

Nouns					
er	play er	ance	Finance	dom	freed om
ice	Justice ce	ment	Government	cy	hesitanc cy
ness	happi ness	hood	neighbor hood	ity	chari ty
sion	divi sion	Ist	Florist	ship	friendsh ip

Adjectives					
ful	wonder ful	ous	Gorge ous	Y	funny
ish	child ish	ble	Work able	ial	dictatori al
ent	differ ent	less	Use less	ly	friendl ly
ing	excit ing	ar	Famili ar	ive	abras ive

Do as required in brackets:

- He gave me a (tooth) smile. (Correct)
a- He gave me a toothful smile.
b- He gave me a toothy smile.
c- He gave me a tooothing smile.

2- He was brought up under the (watch) eyes of his parents. (Correct)

a- He was brought up under the watcher eyes of his parents.

b- He was brought up under the watchful eyes of his parents.

c- He was brought up under the watching eyes of his parents.

3- Be (caution) when you remove the plug. (Correct)

a- Be caution when you remove the plug.

b- Be cautioning when you remove the plug.

c- Be cautious when you remove the plug.

4- Our company needs a good (manage) team. (Correct)

a- Our company needs a good manage team.

b- Our company needs a good manageful team.

c- Our company needs a good management team.

Unit 11 Grammar

Dynamic & Stative verbs

1. Ihe is a nice person.

a- **think** b- am thinking c- thinks d- thinking

2. Itgood.

a- **tasting** b- is tasting c- **tastes** d- taste

3. Yougreat.

a- **are looking** b- is looking d- looking d- **look**

4. He's beensince this morning.

a- **working** b- work d- worked d- works

5. He.....a huge house.

a- **is having** b- **has** d- have d- having

6. Theyfor the car keys now.

a- **are looking** b- looks d- looking d- is looking

7. Theya robot.

a- **designing** b- **are designing** d- designs d- am designing

8. Ihim very much.

a- **likes** b- liking d- am liking d- **like**

9. Do you that we will win the match tomorrow?

a. **will expect** b. **expect** c. **expected** d. **expecting**

10. A lot of people to raise pet animals at home.

a. **love** b. **loving** c. **are loving** d. **have loved**

11. I the future holds the best for all of us in the end.

a. **am believing** b. **was believing** c. **believing** d. **believe**

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

1. I won't present my class project. I want to be ready first. (Join using: until)

a. I won't present my class project until I am ready.

b. I won't present my class project until I want to be ready first.

c. I won't be ready first until I present my class project.

2. My little brother enjoys reading. He (think) that television is boring. (Correct)

a. My little brother enjoys reading. He is thinking that television is boring.

b. My little brother enjoys reading. He was thinking that television is boring.

c. My little brother enjoys reading. He thinks that television is boring.

3. The first movie was successful. The second one was not popular. (Join: whereas)

a. The first movie was successful, whereas the second one was not popular.

b. The first movie whereas was successful, the second one was not popular.

c. The first movie was successful. The second one was not popular whereas.

4. You should have taken the books from the library.

(Make negative)

a. You should not take the books from the library.

b. You should have not taken the books from the library.

c. You should not have taken the books from the library.

5. He wakes up early every morning. He is always late.

(Join using: yet)

a. Yet he wakes up early every morning. He is always late.

b. He wakes up early every morning, yet he is always late.

c. He wakes up early every morning. He is always late yet.

Choose the correct option:

1. You can hear what I am saying.....you keep quite.

a- if

b- until

c- by the time

d- whereas

2. I won't invite my classmate to a party.....I know them well.

a- if

b- until

c- by the time

d- whereas

3.he arrived home, I had already cleaned the house.

a- If

b- Until

c- By the time

d- Whereas

4. The first prize was easy.....this one is extremely difficult.

a- if

b- until

c- by the time

d- whereas

5. She is snobbish.....people like her.

a- yet

b- until

c- by the time

d- if

6.we're broke, we can't buy anything.

a- If

b- Until

c- Since

d- Whereas

UNIT 12 Grammar

Grammar

Reported Speech

1.Pronouns & possessive adjectives



Direct	Indirect
I	he - she
Me	him - her
My	his - her
You	I- He - She- They
We	They
Us	Them
Our	Their
Myself	himself - herself
ourselves	themselves

2.The tense of the verb



Direct	Indirect
am - is	was ⇒ had been
Are	were ⇒ had been
have - has	had ⇒ had had
Will	Would
Can	Could
Shall	Should
May	Might
Must	Must - Had to
simple present play- plays	simple past played
simple past played	simple past / past perfect played / had played

3.Time & place references



Direct	Indirect
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Yesterday	The day before (The previous day)
Tomorrow	The day after (The following day)
Today	that day
Tonight	That night
Now	Then
Ago	Before
Last	The previous
next	the following
Thus	So

Reported Speech / Statements (that)**Do as required in brackets:****1- I 'm 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 they losing 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- "We visited many interesting places last week."**(Reported Speech)**

a- My friend said that they have visited many interesting places the week before.

b- My friend said that they had visited many interesting places the week before.

c- My friend said that they would visit many interesting places the week before.

5- . My aunt said, "I am staying here."**(Reported Speech)**

a. My aunt said that she is staying there.

b. My aunt said that she will be staying there.

c. My aunt said that she was staying there.

6- I have been playing football for two hours.**(Reported Speech)**

a- My brother said that he has been playing football for two hours.

b- My brother said that he was playing football for two hours.

c- My brother said that he had been playing football for two hours.

7- I will see you tomorrow.**(Reported Speech)**

a. My friend Nasser told me that he will see me the next day.

b. My friend Nasser told me that he will be seeing me tomorrow.

c. My friend Nasser told me that he would see me the next day.

Wh- questions (Wh)**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- What did you do in the meeting yesterday? (Reported Speech)

- a- The mother asked her daughter what she do in the meeting the day before.
b- The mother asked her daughter what she had done in the meeting the day before.
 c- The mother asked her daughter what she has done in the meeting the day before.

4- How far is it from here to Jahra? (Reported Speech)

- a- He asked the conductor how far is it from there to Jahra.
 b- He asked the conductor how far was it from there to Jahra.
c- He asked the conductor how far it was from there to Jahra.

5. "How long have you been living here?" (Reported Speech)

- a- He asked me how long had I been living here.
b- He asked me how long I had been living there.
 c- He asked me how long I have been living here.

Yes/No- questions

(if – whether)

1. Can parrots speak? (Reported Speech)

- a- She wanted to know if parrots could speak.**
 b- She wanted to know if parrots can speak.
 c- She wanted to know if parrots would speak.

2- Do you live in this house? (Reported Speech)

- a- He asked me if I live in that house.
 b- He asked me if I have lived in that house.
c- He asked me if I lived in that house.

3- "Can I borrow your lawn mower?" (Reported Speech)

- a- He asked me if he can borrow my lawn mower.
 b- He asked me if he shall borrow my lawn mower.
c- He asked me if he could borrow my lawn mower.

4- "Do you speak Spanish?" (Reported Speech)

- a- He asked Mona if she spoke Spanish.**
 b- He asked Mona if she speaks Spanish.
 c- He asked Mona if she speaking Spanish.

Command (to + inf.)

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.

2. Study your lessons. (Reported Speech)

- a- The teacher advised the students not to study their lessons.
b- The teacher advised the students to study their lessons.
 c- The teacher advised the students to study his lessons.

3- She said, "Eat your food now!"

(Reported Speech)

a- She told the boy to eat his food then.

b- She told the boy not to eat his food then.

c- She told the boy to not eat his food then.

4- The policeman said: "Get out of your car!"

(Reported Speech)

a- The policeman instructed us to not get out of our car.

b- The policeman instructed us to get out of our car.

a- The policeman instructed us not to get out of our car.

5- She said, "You must make the bed before you go to work!" (Reported Speech)

a- She told her husband to not make the bed before he went to work.

b- She told her husband not to make the bed before he went to work.

c- She told her husband to make the bed before he went to work.

6. "You must study hard."

(Report the sentence)

a. My father ordered me not to study hard.

b. My father ordered me to study hard.

c. My father ordered me to not study hard.

7. Turn up the volume.

(Reported Speech)

a- He asked his father turn up the volume.

b- He asked his father to turn up the volume.

c- He asked his father not to turn up the volume.

8. Watch this film with me.

(Reported Speech)

a- He asked Hani to watch this film with me.

b- He asked Hani to watch that film with him.

c- He asked Hani to be watch this film with me.

9. "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.

10. 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.

11. "You should come early to school."

(Report the sentence)

a. The teacher advised me to come early to school.

b. The teacher advised me to not come early to school.

c- The teacher advised me not to come early to school.

12- "Will you come to the party tomorrow?"

(Reported Speech)

a- He offered to come to the party the day after.

b- He offered not to come to the party the day after.

c- He offered to not come to the party the day after.

