

THE TARGET

12

Quiz Answers

Quiz Template

Name:

Class: 12 /

First Period Quiz

I- Vocabulary (4 Marks)

A-Fill in the gaps with words from the list

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15

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-

II- Grammar (3 Marks)

B) Do as shown in brackets :

- 1-
a-
b-
c-
- 2-
a-
b-
c-
- 3-
a-
b-
c-

correct

Make negative

Ask question

Join

Change into passive

Make question tag

III-Writing (8 Marks)

Attempt the following topic:

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The Outline (1 Mark)

Introductory sentence:

Supporting details:

Concluding sentence:

Write Your paragraph Here (7 Marks) 6 sentences

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Vocabulary

Unit 1: The Law

Nouns		Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs / Phrases
adoption – تبني	welfare – رفاهية	define – يعرف	civil – مدني	regardless – بغض النظر عن
code of law – شريعة / عرف	bench – مقعد طويل / مقعد بالبرلمان / مكتب القاضي	enforce – ينفذ بالقوة / يفرض	guilty – مذنب	ultimately – أخيراً / في النهاية
consultation – استشارة	brief – موجز // ملخص دعوى	govern – يحكم	innocent – بريء	in favour of – في صالح / لمصلحة
judiciary – سلطة قضائية	case – قضية / حقيبة / صندوق	impose – يفرض	legal – شرعي / قانوني	
jury – هيئة المحلفين	defence – دفاع / جهة دفاع بالمحكمة	prove – يثبت / يبرهن	tolerant – متسامح	
penalty – عقوبة / جزاء	handcuffs – قيود / أصفاد	prosecute – يحاكم / يقاضي	petty – ثانوي / تافه	
persuasion – قناعة / إقناع	note – ملاحظة / كتاب رسمي / عملة	claim – يدعي		
principle – مبدأ	row – صف	clog up – يؤخر / يمنع		
property – ملكية	spring – نابض / فصل الربيع	contend – يجادل		
violence – عنف	grievance – تظلم / شكوى	intend – ينوي		
speed limit – حد السرعة	litigation – مقاضاة / رفع دعوى للقضاء	sue – يقاضي / يرفع دعوى		
supporter – مناصر / مؤيد	residential area – منطقة سكنية			

A-Fill in the gaps with words from the list

adoption - consultation - enforce - govern - penalty

1. The school held a **consultation** with parents before making important changes.
2. The **adoption** of new laws can help protect people and improve society.
3. Elected leaders are responsible for helping to **govern** the country effectively.
4. The police must **enforce** the law fairly and protect the rights of everyone.

property - claim - principle - violence - prove

1. The police found new evidence that could **prove** that the man was not responsible for the crime.
2. Respecting other people's rights is an important **principle** in a fair society.
3. The government must protect private **property** from damage or theft.
4. The school has strict rules against **violence** and bullying among students.

clog up - intend - welfare - handcuffs - bench

1. The government introduced new programs to improve the **welfare** of poor families.
2. Too many cars can **clog up** the roads during the morning rush hour.
3. The students **intend** to finish their project before the end of the week.
4. The old man sat on a **bench** in the park and watched the children playing.

litigation - guilty - residential area – spring - tolerant

1. Many families enjoy visiting parks and gardens in **spring** when the weather becomes warmer.
2. A lot of people like to buy houses in the new **residential area** because of good services
3. The court found the man **guilty** after considering all the evidence presented.
4. People should be **tolerant** of different opinions and cultures in a diverse society.

innocent - legal - petty - ultimately - regardless

1. Everyone should be treated fairly, **regardless** of their age, background, or social status.
2. The evidence showed that the accused person was **innocent** of the crime.
3. The lawyer explained that the company had taken all the necessary **legal** steps.
4. The two neighbors had an argument over a **petty** issue that could have been easily solved.

grievance - speed limit - supporter - impose - contend

1. The government may **impose** stricter rules to reduce traffic accidents.
2. The employee decided to report his **grievance** to the manager after the problem continued.
3. Drivers must follow the **speed limit** to keep everyone on the road safe.
4. The politician's **supporter** believed that his ideas could improve the local community.

Grammar

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

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1 - I just (finished) may English daily homework. (correct)

a- I am just finishing may English daily homework.

b- I have just finished may English daily homework.

c- I was just finished may English daily homework.

2 – Ali already (invite) his friends for his brother’s wedding. (correct)

a- Ali has already invited his friends for his brother’s wedding.

b- Ali is already inviting his friends for his brother’s wedding.

c- Ali already invited his friends for his brother’s wedding.

3 – Sara just (finish) her science project. (correct)

a- Sara is just finishing her science project.

b- Sara has just finished her science project.

c- Sara was just finished her science project.

4 – Ahmed already (clean) his room before his friends arrived. (correct)

a- Ahmed is already cleaning his room before his friends arrived.

b- Ahmed already cleaned his room before his friends arrived.

c- Ahmed has already cleaned his room before his friends arrived.

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1- I have already seen that movie on TV.

(Make Negative)

a- I haven't already seen that movie on TV.

b- I haven't seen that movie on TV yet.

c- I don't already see that movie on TV.

2- I have just finished the annual report.

(Make negative)

a- I did not finish the annual report.

b- I have not finished the annual report yet.

c- I have not just finished the annual report.

3- She has already completed her English assignment.

(Make Negative)

a- She hasn't completed her English assignment yet.

b- She doesn't already complete her English assignment.

c- She hasn't already completed her English assignment.

4- They have just arrived at the airport.

(Make Negative)

a- They didn't arrive at the airport.

b- They haven't arrived at the airport yet.

c- They haven't just arrived at the airport.

1- I have been studying for three hours.

(Ask a question)

a- How long have you been studying?

b- How long do you study?

c- How long did you study?

2- I have been swimming since I was five years old.

(Ask a question)

a- How long are you swimming?

b- How long have you been swimming?

c- How long do you swim ?

3- She has been working at the hospital for six months.

(Ask a question)

a- How long did she work at the hospital?

b- How long has she been working at the hospital?

c- How long does she work at the hospital?

4- They have been living in Kuwait since 2022.

(Ask a question)

a- How long have they been living in Kuwait?

b- How long do they live in Kuwait?

c- How long did they live in Kuwait?

1-I (prepare) lunch for three hours now.

(Correct the verb)

a- prepared

b- has prepared

c- have been preparing

2 -They (live) in Kuwait since 2012 and still.

(Correct)

a. They have been living in Kuwait since 2012 and still.

b. They lived in Kuwait since 2012 and still.

c. They have lived in Kuwait since 2012 and still.

3- She (study) English for two hours now. (Correct the verb)

a- studied

b- has been studying

c- was studying

4- We (work) on this project since last Monday and still. (Correct)

a- We worked on this project since last Monday and still.

b- We were working on this project since last Monday and still.

c- We have been working on this project since last Monday and still.

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1- Young people are fond of surfing the Internet. They don't read books.

(Join using : instead of)

a- Instead of reading books, young people are fond of surfing the Internet.

b- Instead of young people are fond of surfing the Internet, they don't read books.

c- Instead of young people don't read books, they are fond of surfing the Internet.

2- Food in the past was cheap. Food today is very expensive.

(Join using : In comparison with)

a- In comparison with food in the past was cheap, food today is very expensive.

b- In comparison with food in the past, food today is very expensive.

c- Food in the past was cheap in comparison with food today is very expensive

3- I prefer to drink tea. My brother prefers to drink coffee.

(Join using: whereas)

a- I prefer to drink tea my brother prefers whereas to drink coffee.

b- I prefer to drink tea my brother whereas prefers to drink coffee.

c- I prefer to drink tea , whereas my brother prefers to drink coffee.

4- City life is exciting . Life in the countryside is more peaceful.

(Join using: on the other hand)

a- On the other hand City life, Life in the countryside is more peaceful.

b- City life is exciting . On the other hand , Life in the countryside is more peaceful.

c- City life is exciting on the other hand the countryside is more peaceful.

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1 - You have met Fadi,.....? (add tag question)

a- You have met Fadi, don't you ?

b- You have met Fadi, didn't you ?

c- You have met Fadi, haven't you ?

2- He has not speak English ,.....? (Complete)

a- He has not speak English, does he ?

b- He has not speak English, has he ?

c- He has not speak English, can he ?

3- Sara has finished her homework,.....? (Add tag question)

a- Sara has finished her homework, hasn't she?

b- Sara has finished her homework, doesn't she?

c- Sara has finished her homework, didn't she?

4- They have not visited the museum,.....? (Complete)

a- They have not visited the museum, did they?

b- They have not visited the museum, do they?

c- They have not visited the museum, have they?

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1 - They have 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.

2- The Government has planned trees in Kuwait.

(Change into passive)

a- Trees were being planted in Kuwait by the government.

b- Trees are being planted in Kuwait by the government.

c- Trees have been planted in Kuwait by the government.

3- The workers have cleaned the school windows. (Change into passive)

a- The school windows were cleaned by the workers.

b- The school windows have been cleaned by the workers.

c- The school windows are being cleaned by the workers.

4 - The company has built a new office in Kuwait. (Change into passive)

a- A new office is built in Kuwait by the company.

b- A new office was built in Kuwait by the company.

c- A new office has been built in Kuwait by the company.

1

Composition

Law is very necessary in all people's life. In (6) sentences, plan and write a paragraph **explaining** *why is law important*.

Outline

Introduction :

Supporting details:

- * saving lives
- * protecting rights
- * achieving security
- * preventing murders

Conclusion : law is very important as it saves people's rights.

The Law

Law is very important in our life. ***In fact***, it saves people's lives. ***Also***, it protects people's rights. ***In addition***, it achieves security. ***Moreover***, it prevents murders. ***Finally***, law is very important as it saves people's rights.

2

Life will be unsafe in the absence of laws . In (6) sentences, plan and write a paragraph **explaining** *how the life will be without law.*

Outline

Introduction :

Supporting details:

- * No safety
- * more chaos
- * more crimes
- * fear

Conclusion : Without law life will be unsafe.

Life without laws

Life would be unsafe in the absence of laws. ***In fact***, there will be no safety. ***Also***, chaos will spread. ***In addition***, there will be more crimes. ***Moreover***, people will fear all the time. ***Finally***, without law life will be unsafe.

3

Much litigation for petty cases has become so common . In (6) sentences, plan and write a paragraph **explaining** *the negative results of petty cases*.

Outline

Introduction :

Supporting details:

- * wasting money
- * wasting time
- * clogging up courts
- * increasing hatred

Conclusion : we shouldn't go to the courts for petty cases.

Petty cases

Much litigation for petty cases has become so common. ***In fact,*** petty cases waste money. ***Also,*** they waste time. ***In addition,*** they clog up courts. ***Moreover,*** they increase hatred. ***Finally,*** we shouldn't go to the courts for petty cases.

4

Driving fast in residential areas causes dangerous car accidents. In (6)

sentences, plan and write a paragraph **explaining** *how to overcome driving fast in residential areas* .

Outline

Introduction :

Supporting details:

- * banning driving
- * imposing strict laws
- * imposing high fines
- * fixing speed cameras

Conclusion : people should drive slowly in residential areas.

Car accidents in residential areas

Driving fast causes dangerous accidents. ***In fact***, motorists should be banned from driving. ***Also***,. Imposing strict laws is a must. ***In addition***, large fines must be imposed. ***Moreover***, speed cameras should be fixed everywhere. ***Finally***, people should drive slowly in residential areas.

5

Using work computer may have negative effects. In (6) sentences, plan and write a paragraph **explaining** *the negative effects of using work computer.*

Outline

Introduction :

Supporting details:

- * wasting time
- * damaging computer
- * delaying basic work
- * having viruses

Conclusion : we should not use work computer for personal affairs.

Using work computer

Using work computer may have negative effects. ***In fact***, it wastes work time. ***Also***,. It damages the work computer. ***In addition***, it delays basic work. ***Moreover***, computers may get viruses. ***Finally***, we should not use work computer for personal affairs.