



Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
Unit 1 lessons 1.2		
Adoption (n)	The action or fact of legally taking another's child and bringing it up as one's own.	
Civil (adj)	Relating to private relations between members of a community	
code of law (phrase)	A set of rules and standards adhered to by a society.	
Consultation (n)	The action of consulting or meaning discussing	
Define (v)	Describe exactly the nature ,scope or	
Enforce (V)	To put into practice	
Govern (v)	To control	
Guilty (adj)	Responsible for a crime	
Impose (v)	To require (a duty, charge or penalty) to be paid	
Innocent (adj)	Not guilty	
Judiciary (n)	The judicial authority of a country	
Jury (n)	A group of people in a court who decide that Someone is guilty`	
Legal (adj)	Appointed or required by law.	
Penalty (n)	A punishment imposed for breaking the law	
Persuasion (n)	A belief or set of beliefs	
Principle (n)	Rule or belief	
Property (n)	Something valuable which belongs to someone	
Prove (v)	To show that something is true	
Tolerant (adj)	Showing willingness to allow the existence of opinions or behavior that one doesn't agree with	
Violence (n)	The unlawful exercise of force	
Welfare (n)	Health , happiness and fortunes of a person	

Fill in the spaces the following sentences :-

(tolerant / prove / adoption / enforce / guilty / penalty)

- 1- The jury has to decide whether a person isor not
- 2- It's not always easy for the police to.....speed limits.
- 3- Islam urges all Muslims to be
- 4- This law carries aof up to 3 years in prison to those who violate it.
- 5-is totally forbidden in Islam.

From a,b,c, and d, choose the right answer:-

- 1-The judge set him free because he found out that he was
a- invisible b- innocent c- tolerant d- guilty
- 2- Very high taxes have recently beenon cigarettes.
a- defined b- noted c- imposed d- prosecuted
- 3-These organizations have fought very hard for the rights andof poor people in this society.
a- litigation b- violence c- welfare d- penalty

Set-books

Lessons 1&2

1-How could life be like without law?

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2- What are the benefits of law?

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

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Unit 1 lessons 4/5

Bench (n)	1- along seat 2- a seat in the parliament 3- the office of judge	
Brief (n)	1- a digest of a larger document 2- an outline or a summary 3- an outline of how a legal case will be argued	
Brief (adj)	A short duration	
Case (n)	A legal action to be decided at a court of law	
Defense (n)	The action of defending or resisting an attack	
Handcuffs (n)	A pair of lockable linked metal rings for securing a prisoner's wrists	
Note (n)	1- A brief record of facts 2- an official letter 3- a banknote 4- a single tone made by a musical instrument	
Prosecute (V)	To institute legal proceedings against a person	
Row (v)	To propel a boat with oars	
Spring (n)	1- a resilient metal coil 2- a season of the year	
Spring (v)	1- to move or jump suddenly 2- to originate or arise from	

Fill in the spaces the following sentences :-

(prosecute / brief / handcuffs / case / defense)

- 1- The thief was taken to the police station in
- 2- Those two old forts were once an important part in the city's.....
- 3- She accused him of stealing but she lost the
- 4- His speech about that case was absolutely

Structures

From a, b, c and d, choose the right answer:-

- 1- You can go to the partyme, if you want.
a- But b- in comparison c- Instead of d- whereas
- 2- Ahmed preferred to study abroad.....his brother Adel studied at a local college.
a- Instead of b- whereas c- despite d- in spite of
- 3-all other countries, Kuwait is the best country for me.
a- But b- in comparison with c- Instead of d- whereas
- 4-becoming a lawyer, like his father, he chose to become a policeman.
a- But b- in comparison c- Instead of d- whereas
- 5-with other careers, teaching seems to be the most difficult.
a- But b- in comparison c- Instead of d- whereas

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences :-

1- The present perfect

1- I has just write two letters.

2- He haven't make up his mind yet.

3- She have already leave for work.

2- The present perfect continuous

1- We learn English since several years now.

2- She wait here since many hours.

3- It rain heavy since the morning.

C. Summary-Making

Read the following passage, then do as required:

The pineapple fruit varies in size and colour. It is found in most of the tropical countries. A pineapple is neither a pine nor an apple, but a fruit consisting of many berries that have grown together. In Taiwan and the Philippines, the peels removed during the canning process are pressed to make vinegar for cooking purposes. The shells, shredded and dried, make nutritious cattle food. The tough, sword-like leaves produce a fiber that is woven into a delicate, semi-transparent cloth in the Philippines. Mixed with straw and bamboo, the leaf fibers are also used to make paper for Chinese painting. A cup of pineapple has 70-85 calories. To make your pineapple softer and juicier, keep it at room temperature for 1-2 days before cutting.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in an answer to the following question: (4X15=60 Marks)

What are the uses of the pineapple fruit?

. Translation

Translate into good English: (4 marks)

- احمد :- هل تعلم ما هي فوائد القانون؟
 - فهد:- انه يحمي حقوق الناس ويؤكد علي امن المجتمع.
-
-

Translate into good English: (4 marks)

- مني :- للقوانين أهمية كبيرة في حياة الناس والمجتمعات
 - فهد:- معك حق. انها تسن لحماية حقوق الأفراد ولضمان مجتمع امن وعادل
-
-

Date :-/...../2021

Unit 2 lessons 1/2

afford (v)	To provide something, allow something to happen	
boom (n)	Increase in business	
decimate (v)	To destroy a large part of something	
deteriorate (v)	To become worse	
emigrate (v)	To leave your own country to live in another country	
famine (n)	A situation in which a large number of people have little or no food	
foreign (adj)	From or related to another country	
hard-pressed (adj)	Having a lot of problems and not enough money or time.	
high-tech (adj)	Using advanced technology	
necessitate (V)	To make it necessary	
seek (v)	To try to achieve or get something	
Unfortunately(adv)	Used when mentioning a fact that you wish weren't true	

A- VOCABULARY

Fill in the spaces the following sentences :-

(boom / seeking / emigrate / afford / famine / unfortunately)

1- A lot of peoplefrom Africa to Europe seeking a high standard of living.

2-, many people were killed in the plane crash.

3-This year has witnessed a..... in the sales rate. We achieved a lot of profits.

4- He is activelya job at a multinational corporation.

5- Thousands of poor children die every year in Africa because of drought and

6- This car is very expensive. I can'tit.

B- Set book questions :-

Lessons 1&2

1- Why do people migrate to other countries?

.....
.....

2- What are the advantages and the disadvantages of migration ?

.....
.....

3. How has Kuwait offered a good home for skilled workers?

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

Unit 2 lessons 4/5

disgruntled (adj)	Annoyed or disappointed	
displace (V)	To make a group of people or animals leave the place	
mass (adj)	Involving or intended for a very large number of people	
meticulous (adj)	Very careful about small details.	
migrant (n)	Someone who goes to live in another area	
obliterate (v)	To destroy something completely	
perturbed (adj)	Worried about something that has happened	
resort (n)	A place where a lot of people go for holidays	
rift (n)	A crack or a narrow opening in a large mass of rock	

Fill in the spaces the following sentences :-

(resort / seeking / high-tech / nervously / major / obliterated)

- 1- The earthquake had left a deepin this huge rock.
- 2- He spent the last summer holiday in a splendid
- 3- The missile strike was devastating. Itthe target completely.

From a,b,c, and d, choose the right answer:-

- 1- Building a new dam here will a lot of people who live in this area.
a- rent b- displace c- decimate d- afford
- 2- The cities are full oflooking for work.
a- migrants b- resorts c- rifts d- swallows
- 3- Everyone agreed that it was a piece ofresearch.
a- perturbed b- disgruntled c- meticulous d- periodic

Structures

The past perfect

1- After I finish my work , I go to bed.

.....

2- She call her father before she arrive .

.....

3- When we arrive at the cinema , the film start .

.....

B– Do as shown between brackets :

1- After he had got his university degree, he was selected to be a lecturer. (Use: **Hardly**)

-

2- The officer checked my passport then he asked me to put my finger on the scanner.

.....(use **Before**)

3- After he had got his university degree, he was selected to be a lecturer. (Use: **No sooner**)

.....

4- The thieves spent the money then the police caught them. (use : **by the time**)

.....

VII- Translation

Translate into good English

1- يهاجر كثير من الناس الى دول اخري بحثا عن حياة افضل ولرفع مستوي معيشتهم .

2- اتفق معك تماما لكن بعض منهم يهاجر بسبب الحروب والكوارث في بلادهم.

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

VI- Reading Comprehension (110 Marks)**Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:**

110

You take it for granted that you are a unique person, different from everybody else on Earth, and you understand that everybody else is also unique. Identical twins are fascinating because they challenge this idea: they are unique people, of course, but they are also similar to each other – and not only in terms of appearance. They often share opinions, habits and personality traits or characteristics.

Identical twins are rare, happening in about 3 out of every 1,000 births. They seem to happen randomly, regardless of the age or cultural background of the mother, unlike non-identical twins who are remarkably common in Central Africa. Although there may be tiny differences in physical appearances between two identical twins, which allow family and close friends to tell them apart, **they** do have exactly the same DNA.

For most scientists, it is the nonphysical similarities between identical twins that are the most interesting. By studying identical twins who have been raised by different families, researchers wanted to determine which certain personality traits are inherited and which are learned from the environment. The Minnesota Twin Study is probably the best-known twin study to date. The study provides information about how our environment and genes work together to influence everything from attitudes and abilities, to job selection and health.

Identical twins Jim Lewis and Jim Springer were only four weeks old when they were taken in by different adoptive families. From there, their lives **diverged** as they were raised apart by different parents until they finally met again at the age of 39. The similarities the twins shared not only amazed them, but also amazed researchers at the University of Minnesota. The very fact that both twins were given the same name was a big coincidence. But there's more. As youngsters, each Jim had a dog named 'Toy'. Both Jims had at one time held part-time jobs as officers. They drove the same type of car and even took vacations at the same beach in Florida. Both were fingernail biters and suffered from constant headaches.

It is obvious from the twins' story that genetics are a major factor in shaping who we are. In fact, research so far indicates that there are some genetic influences on personality. This means that our personality traits as adults are largely determined before we are born, and there is very little that we can do to change them.

5



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A) From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer: (5x 10=50 Marks)

28- What best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- a. All twins live identical lives.
- b. Some women give birth to identical twins.
- c. Genetics play a major role in shaping personality.
- d. Personality is largely determined by physical appearance.

29- The underlined word 'diverged' in the 4th paragraph is closest in meaning to:

- a. returned
- b. increased
- c. completed
- d. separated

30- What does the underlined word 'they' in the 2nd paragraph refer to?

- a. tiny differences
- b. physical appearances
- c. two identical twins
- d. close friends

31- As adults, the Jim twins:

- a. served as part-time officers
- b. had pets with different names
- c. suffered from fatal diseases
- d. drove different types of cars

32- According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE about identical twins?

- a. They are unique but similar to each other.
- b. They share habits and personality traits.
- c. They have totally different DNA.
- d. They are less common than non-identical twins.

B) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (4 x 15=60 Marks)

33- Where are non-identical twins mainly common?

.....
.....

34- Why were researchers interested in identical twins raised by different families?

35- What information does the Minnesota Twin Study provide?

36- According to the passage, why is it difficult to change our personality?

Date :-/...../2021

Unit 2 lessons 7/8

animated (adj)	Showing a lot of interest and energy	
arduous (adj)	Involving a lot of strength and effort	
engage in (phrasal verb)	To be involved in something	
major (adj)	Very large or important	
minor (adj)	Small and not important	
nervously (adv)	Anxiously	
rent (v)	To regularly pay money to live in a house	
reside (v)	To live in a particular place	
strenuous (adj)	Needing a lot of effort and strength	
take a breather (exp)	Take a brief pause for rest	

From a,b,c, and d, choose the right answer:-

1- Sugar is acause of tooth decay.

a- strenuous b- arduous c- animated d- major

2-He lookedover his shoulder making sure nobody else was listening.

a- nervously b- instead c- unfortunately d- meticulously

3-The doctor advised him not to take anyexercise.

a- strenuous b- foreign c- high-tech d- minor

4-They must have had an interesting conversation. They both looked very

a- perturbed b- periodic c- high-tech d- animated

Unit 3 lessons 1/2

Abuse (n)	Cruel and violent treatment of a person	
Anthropology (n)	The Study of people , their societies and culture	
Apparent (adj)	Clearly visible and understood	
Attribute (n)	A quality regarded as a characteristic	
Charitable (adj)	Relating to the assistance of those in need	
Compassion (n)	Sympathetic pity and concern for the suffering of others	
Discrimination (n)	The unjust treatment of different categories of people	
Diversity (n)	The state of being diverse / a range of different things	
Empathy (n)	The ability to understand and share the feelings of others	
Ethnographer (n)	A person whose job is to describe the customs of individuals , peoples and their cultures.	
Impulse (n)	A sudden and strong urge to act	
Incapable (adj)	Not able to do something	
Inevitable (adj)	Certain to happen / unavoidable	
Legislation (n)	Laws considered collectively	
Liberty (n)	The state of being free within society	
Minority (n)	The smaller number or part especially a number that is less than a half	
Overview (n)	A general review or summary of a subject	
Tolerance (n)	The ability or willingness to accept something	
universal (adj)	Applicable to all cases	
Value (v)	Consider something to be important	

A- VOCABULARY

Fill in the spaces the following sentences :-

(apparent / valued /impulse /charitable /compassion /liberty)

- 1- This huge hospital was mainly funded bydonations.
- 2- For most people,.....means the freedom to practice their religious and political beliefs
- 3- The children's poor health wasfrom their physical appearance.
- 4- He always shows muchto the poor people in his area.
- 5- I had this old necklacethen put in the auction.

From a,b,c, and d, choose the right answer:-

1-The Arabs who live in The United States are a

- a- impulse b- attribute c- minority d- legislation

2-The government promised to introduce a newto limit car accidents.

- a- suffrage b- aftermath c- empathy d- legislation

3- My grandfather spent most of his life in thework.

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

B- Set book questions :-

1- Mention some of the human values and talk about some of its benefits.

.....

.....

2- How do governments protect basic human rights?

.....

.....

3- Which human values are especially important in Islam?

.....

.....

Date :-/...../2021

Unit 3 lessons 4/5

Aggressive (adj)	Ready or likely to attack / violent behaviour	
Compassionately (adv)	Sympathetically	
cry over spilt milk(idiom)	To regret something after it's too late	
Enfranchisement (n)	The act of giving a group of people the right to vote	
Extravagant (adj)	Exceeding what is reasonable	
Frail (adj)	Weak and delicate	
over a barrel (idiom)	In a helpless position	
over the hill (idiom)	Old and past ones prime	
over the top (idiom)	To an excessive or exaggerated degree	
Suffrage (n)	The right to vote in political elections	
tide someone over(idiom)	Help out / assist / aid	

Fill in the spaces the following sentences :-

(Compassionately / Extravagant / Suffrage / aggressive / over a barrel)

- 1- He spends much money on his personal needs. That is an/ alifestyle.
- 2- She knows I need the work so she got me
- 3- Mothers always deal with their kids.....
- 4- She was a strong advocate of women's

From a,b,c, and d, choose the right answer:-

3-Recent surveys show that men tend to be morethan women.

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

5- You are 40years old, that means you have reached the climax of your life time and you begin to go

a- over the top b- over the hill c- over a barrel d- tide someone over

3- He is, but still manages to walk with a stick.

a- Frail b- compassionate c- aggressive d- extravagant

Structures

Adverbs of manner

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

Examples

He swims well, (after the main verb)

He ran rapidly, slowly, quickly

She spoke softly, loudly, aggressively

James coughed loudly to attract her attention

He plays the flute beautifully (after the object)

He ate the chocolate cake greedily

IF CLAUSE

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1- If you come late , you (find) the door closed. | 1-..... |
| 2- He won't catch the train if he (not leave) early. | 2- |
| 3- If I (be) in your shoes, I would study hard. | 3-..... |
| 4- If you apologized , he (forgive) you. | 4- |
| 5- If he had revised well, he (answer) all the questions. | 5-..... |
| 6- If I (know) your address, I would have written to you. | 6-..... |
| 7- Had they trained hard , they (win) the match. | 7-..... |
| 8- Unless you had hurried , you (miss) the bus. | 8-..... |
| 9- If I have a lot of money,..... | |

- 10- If they had invited us to the party,.....
- 11- If you arrived late at school,
- 12- Had we studied hard,.....

Correct the underlined words:-

- 1- I simply can't afford support you any longer. You have to depend on himself.
.....
- 2- People in this area collect signatures since several days .
.....
- 3- When I arrived in home, my father already sleep.
.....
- 4- Had I know your address, I will write to you.
.....

VII- Summary Making (60 Marks)

Read the following passage, then do as required:

60

The pineapple fruit varies in size and colour. It is found in most of the tropical countries. A pineapple is neither a pine nor an apple, but a fruit consisting of many berries that have grown together. In Taiwan and the Philippines, the peels removed during the canning process are pressed to make vinegar for cooking purposes. The shells, shredded and dried, make nutritious cattle food. The tough, sword-like leaves produce a fiber that is woven into a delicate, semi-transparent cloth in the Philippines. Mixed with straw and bamboo, the leaf fibers are also used to make paper for Chinese painting. A cup of pineapple has 70-85 calories. To make your pineapple softer and juicier, keep it at room temperature for 1-2 days before cutting.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in an answer to the following question: (4X15=60 Marks)

What are the uses of the pineapple fruit?

.....

.....

.....

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Translation

أحمد: إن الحرية لا تعني أن يتصرف الشخص كما يشاء طوال الوقت.
فهد: معك حق. فمعظم الثقافات تعرف الحرية علي أنها توازن بين حريات الشخص واحتياجات المجتمع ككل.

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Date :-/...../2021

Unit 3 lessons 7/8		
Alleviate (v)	To make suffering less severe	
Appeal (n)	A serious or urgent request typically one made to the public	
Avert (v)	To prevent or ward off (undesirable occurrence)	
Campaign (n)	An organized course of action to achieve a goal	
Commitment (n)	An obligation that restricts freedom of action	
Dire (adj)	Extremely serious or urgent	
Donate (v)	To give money or food for good cause	
Extensive (adj)	Large in size, amount or degree	
Humanitarian (adj)	Concerned with or seeking to promote the human welfare	
in leaps and bounds (expression)	Rapidly / swiftly	
Underprivileged (n)	Deprived of many rights enjoyed by most people	

From a,b,c, and d, choose the right answer:-

1- The government is taking all the possible precautions tothe economic crisis.

a- avert b- donate c- alleviate d- value

2- The United Nations is sendingaids to the areas affected by the conflict.

a- dire b- extensive c- frail d- humanitarian

3- An anonymous benefactorone million dinar to the charity.

a- averted b- donated c- alleviated d- valued

4- The government has just launched a / anto stop drug addiction.

a- suffrage b- overview c- campaign d- ethnicity

Unit 4 lessons 1/2

Climate (n)	Weather condition in an area	
Desertification (n)	The process by which fertile land becomes desert	
Erode (v)	To destroy slowly	
Graze (v.)	To put animals in a field so that they can eat the grass	
Harsh (adj.)	Unpleasantly rough	
Increasingly (adv.)	Increasing over time	
Kill off (phrasal verb)	To destroy something utterly,	
Overcultivate (v.)	To cultivate too much, more than you should	
Permanently (adv.)	Lastingly	
Precipitate (v.)	To cause an event or situation, typically one that	
Productive (adj.)	Producing or able to produce large amounts of goods,	
Proportion (n.)	A part, share, or number	
Soil (n.)	The top layer of the earth in which plants grow	
Treacherous (adj.)	Hazardous because of presenting hidden dangers	
Unproductive (adj.)	Not producing	
Wash away	If water washes something away, it carries it away,	
Wild fire (n.)	A large, destructive forest, or brush, fire that spread quickly	

Fill in the spaces the following sentences :-

(climate / equator / productive /eroded /permanently)

- 1- His bad behavior over the last few months hasmy confidence that he can be better
- 2- Deserts need much efforts to turn into green andlands.
- 3- Theof many Asian countries is suitable for growing citrus and fruits.
- 4- Hamad and his family have settledin The United States of America.

B: From a , b , c and d choose the right word:

1- The overuse of pesticides isbirds, fish and wildlife.

a- implementing b- killing off c- planting d- grazing

2 – Sometimes parents' punishment of their children seems very

a : harsh b- humid c : intrinsic d : treacherous

3- Farmers can nowtheir cattle on the mountain.

a- graze b- misbehave c- reclaim d- erode

4- Children make up a large of the world's population.

a- spearhead

b- paucity

c- equator

d- proportion



1- What are the causes of desertification ?

.....

.....

.....

.....

2-Desertification is sometimes caused by Human Beings, How?

.....

.....

.....

.....

3- What are the bad effects of desertification ?

.....

.....

.....

.....

4- What can the Government do to encourage planting in Kuwait ?

.....

.....

.....

C- Language Functions

What would you say in the following situations:-

1- How can I make up for the damage I have done to your garden?

.....

2- Your friend refused to lend you the money you want.

.....

3- Your friends weren't very much amused when they heard your joke.

.....

4- Your mother said that your mistakes are always due to your carelessness.

.....

5- Your brother left home and didn't come back yet.

.....

Date :-/...../2021

Unit 4 lessons 4/5

Arid (adj.)	(of land or a climate) having little or no rain,	
Atmosphere (n.)	The mixture of gases that surrounds the Earth	
Equator n.)	An imaginary line drawn around the earth equally distant from both poles,	
Flooding (n.)	An over flowing of a large amount of water	
Forecasting (n.)	A prediction or estimate of future events, esp.	
Frigid(adj.)	Very cold in temperature	
Humid (adj.)	Marked by a relatively high level water vapor in the atmosphere	
Misbehave (v.)	To fail to conduct oneself in away that is acceptable to others,	
Planting (v.)	To place (a seed, bulb, or plant) in the ground so that it can grow	
Prevailing (adj.)	Widespread in a particular area at a particular time, current	
Reclaim (v.)	To bring(waste land or land formerly under water) under cultivation	

Fill in the spaces the following sentences :-

(flooding / atmosphere / frigid / arid / prevailing)

- 1- The burning of the fossil fuel results in the pollution of the
- 2- Man's greed has turned the green areas into lands.
- 3- Few plants can grow in such aenvironment.
- 4- Some roads have been closed because of

From a,b,c, and d, choose the right answer:-

- 1- He usually gets in trouble at school because he always
a- implements b- misbehaves c- reclaims ` d- erodes
- 2- The climate of Singapore is hot and wet because it lies on the
a- preservation b- forecasting c- equator d- flooding
- 3- Themarket conditions aren't favorable to small investors.
a- humid b- prevailing c- frigid d- arid
- 4- Encouraging people tothe desert is a vital way to solve many economic problems.
a- implement b- misbehave c- reclaim ` d- erode

Structures

So that.....

1- We travel to London to complete our studies there.

2- They trained hard so as to win the final match.

3- Hamad will do his best in order to achieve all his goals.

4- Supermarkets make shopping festivals so as to increase their sales.

To..... / in order to/ so as to.....

1- They trained very hard so that they could win the final match.

2- Ahmed traveled to Egypt so that he could visit his relatives.

3- Mona wanted to climb the Everest so she went to Nepal.

4- The manager gives rewards to the workers because he wants to increase the sales.

Because / because of

1- I didn't go to school because of my illness.

2- She didn't get high marks because she is careless.

3- He doesn't have a car because he is poor.

4- They didn't meet Ali because of their absence.

Correct the mistakes in the underlined words:-

1- Kuwait gets the first Arab medal on Sydney Olympic games.

2- I just send our friend Maha any flowers.

3- I use my mobile when I hits another car from the back.

4- I wish I be to yesterday's party, so my father was very ill.

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

Traffic accidents are considered modern problems, which are causing enormous human and material losses to many people. They lead to various temporary and permanent injuries. It is not an exaggeration to say that victims of road accidents are more than victims of wars and terrorist operations in the world.

There is no denying that car accidents cause needless injury and death, and devastation every year. Driving at a high speed is one of the most prevalent causes of car accidents. It contributes to about a third of all accidents in many places of the world. Distracted driving continues to be the first cause of car accidents. Talking on the phone, reading messages and eating are just some of the ways that make drivers get distracted behind the wheel. **Reckless** drivers cause accidents through their aggressive driving. This may come as a result of improper or excessive lane changing. A car accident may occur because of a defect in a driver's car. Also, disobeying traffic signs may cause accidents.

It is unfortunate that the bad effects of car accidents are linked to the minds of many as material loss, pain and suffering physical disabilities only, but the psychological effects perhaps because of its disappearance of the human eye wasn't paid attention to and was ignored by many other people even by those who linked to researchers in the third world. Scientific researches confirm that some of the road accidents or those who witnessed them could show that they subsequently cause psychological disorders **which** may develop into severe symptoms.

All governments make efforts to lessen the number of car accidents such as planning and designing roads for safety. In almost all countries, road networks are designed from the perspective of the motor vehicle user. Most important method to bring down accidents is strict enforcement of speed limits. Heavy **penalty** should be imposed on all those who exceed these limits. Although many measures are taken, road accidents still remain a problem which we all need to fight against

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

01. The best title for the passage would be.....

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Difficult situations | b. Aggressive Driving |
| c. Traffic Rules | d. Road Accidents |

02. The pronoun "**which**" in the 3rd paragraph refers to

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. physical disabilities | b. psychological disorders |
| c. scientific researches | d. traffic signs |

03. The underlined word "**reckless**" in the 2nd paragraph is **opposite** in meaning to.....

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a. worried | b. handsome |
| c. responsible | d. confident |

04. The underlined word "**penalty**" in the 4th paragraph is **closest** in meaning to

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a. reward | b. punishment |
| c. recognition | d. recommendation |

05. The main idea of the 4th paragraph is.....

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. The negative outcomes of car accidents | b. Reasons for car accidents |
| c. Traffic rules and safety measures | d. Efforts exerted to lessen the number of car accidents |

B- With reference to the passage answer the following questions: (4X15=60Marks)

06. What do road accidents lead to?

.....

07. How do reckless drivers cause accidents?

.....

08. Why are car accidents so hazardous ?

.....

09. How can traffic accidents be reduced ?

.....

Date :-/...../2021

Unit 4 lessons 7/8

Curtail (v.)	To reduce in extent or quantity, to impose a restriction on	
Hurdle (n.)	An obstacle or difficulty	
Implement (v.)	To put into effect	
Intrinsic (adj.)	Belonging naturally, essential	
Paucity (n.)	The presence of something only in a small or insufficient quantities	
Preservation (n.)	The action of maintaining something in its original	
Prevail over (phrasal verb)	To prove more powerful than opposing forces,	
Scarcity (n.)	Insufficiency, shortage	
Spearhead (n.)	An individual or group chosen to lead an attack or.	
Unwarranted (adj.)	Not justified or authorized	

From a,b,c, and d, choose the right answer:-

1-The troops of our army formed theof the attack.

a- spearhead

b- paucity

c- equator

d- proportion

2-English is a /anpart of the school curriculum.

a- humid

b- unproductive

c- frigid

d- intrinsic

3- Unemployment is a very big problem . Many countries suffer from a of jobs .

a : hurdle

b : scarcity

c : flooding

d : climate

4- Getting a trade license was the first In his way to have his own business .

a : hurdle

b : scarcity

c : flooding

d : climate

set-books

1- water means life. Discuss.

.....

.....

.....

2-Suggest some ways to conserve water .

.....

.....

.....

Date :-/...../2021

Unit 5 lessons 1/2

Collection points(n)	Particular spots where rubbish or litter is gathered	
concur (v)	To be of the same opinion; to agree	
crisis (n)	A time of intense difficulty, trouble or danger	
machinery (n)	Machines collectively	
offence (n)	A breach of a law or rule; an illegal act	
Pass a law (exp.)	To approve or put into effect (a proposal or law) by voting on it	
prohibitively (adv)	(of a price or charge) excessively high	
reprocess (v)	To process (something, esp. spent nuclear fuel) again	

Fill in the spaces the following sentences :-

(crisis / offence /reprocess /concur /constant /prohibitively)

1- I think you are absolutely right. My friend Hamad.....

2- Many companies have been badly affected by the world economic

3- Driving without a license is a serious in Kuwait.

4- Houses in this area tends to beexpensive.

5- This factory was built tothe nuclear wastes.

Set book questions :-

1-Explain what recycling is and talk about the major environmental issues that may concern people.

.....
.....

2- Why is it necessary to recycle our wastes ?

.....
.....

Unit 5 lessons 4/5

administration (n)	The process or activity of running a business,	
annoyance (n)	The feeling or state of being annoyed; irritation	
bureaucracy (n)	A system of government	
come up against (ph.v)	To meet; to face	
criticism (n)	The expression of disapproval of someone	
cut down on (ph v)	To reduce	
get rid of(ph v)	To dispose of, throw away	
go along with(ph v)	To give one's consent or agreement to a person	
Incinerator (n)	An apparatus for burning waste material	
irritation(n)	The state of feeling annoyed, impatient, or angry	
keep up with(ph v)	To know the latest information about	
Packaging (n)	Materials used to wrap or protect goods	
Paperwork (n)	Routine work involving written documents	
put up with (ph v)	To accept, stand, tolerate (something unpleasant)	
red tape (idiom)	Paperwork and administration	
run out of (ph v)	(of a supply of something) to be used up	

Fill in the spaces the following sentences :-

(red tape / irritation / run out / get rid of / criticism)

- 1- This bad kind of behavior is sure to cause
- 2- My patience is beginning to
- 3- We must cut through theit has become very boring.
- 4- If you have got any constructive I'd be glad to hear it.
- 5- We must try to the bad thoughts of revenge from your mind.

Structures

I wish

The verb to wish

The verb **to wish** is followed by an 'unreal' past tense when we want to talk about situations in the present that we are not happy about but cannot change:

- I wish I **had** more money (=but I haven't)
- She wishes she **was** beautiful (= but she's not)

wish we **could** come to your party (but we can't)

When we want to talk about situations in the past that we are not happy about or actions that we regret, we use the verb **to wish** followed by the past perfect:

- I wish I **hadn't said** that (= but I did)
- He wishes he **hadn't bought** the car (= but he did buy it.)
- I wish I **had taken** that job in New York (= but I didn't,)

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:-

1- Sorry. I've burned the spaghetti again. I wish I **be** a better cook soon.

3- Simon has **go** on holiday and I really need to speak to him. I wish I **be** with him.

4- I **watch** that boring film yesterday at the cinema. I wish I **don't go**

5- That **were** a secret. I wish you **don't tell** her.

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

1- I wish I ten years younger.

- a. am b. is c. are d. were

2- I wish I help all poor people.

- a. can b. could c. could have d. can' t

3- I wish I the invitation of last night's party.

- a. decline b. have declined c. don't decline d. hadn't declined

4- I wish my brother getting at me.

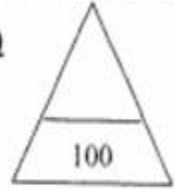
- a. stops b. will stop c. would stop d. hadn't stopped

5- I wish Iall my money when I was young.

- a. spend b. will stop c. would stop d. hadn't spent

6- I couldn't read the newspaper. I wished Imy glasses with me.

- a. have b. will have c. would have d. had had

VI- Reading Comprehension and Summary Making (100 Marks)**Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:**

To be obese means to have too much fat on the body. Obese people are not just overweight. Such people are likely to suffer health problems because of their weight. The **precise** cause of obesity is not clear. However, it is clear that obesity is a problem in most developed countries. One study estimated that about 55% of people in the United States are obese. People need to understand what obesity is and how to tell if they themselves are obese, so that they can change their body condition.

Obese persons do not have to look extremely fat. Even people who seem only slightly overweight can actually be considered obese. If a person has a certain amount of fat on their body, then their health might be in danger. This amount of fat is usually thought to be 40% of the body's total **composition**. Finding a person's exact fat percentage is troublesome. Most people still rely on their weight measurement to tell them if they are overweight or obese. There are problems with this method, however. Weight alone says nothing about a person's percentage of body fat. For instance, athletes usually have more muscle mass than other people. Muscle weighs more than fat. Therefore, athletes may weigh more than their recommended weight, but this does not mean **they** are not healthy. A more accurate measurement of body fat is needed.

Probably the most popular method of determining body fat today is the Body Mass Index (BMI). BMI is a person's weight (in kilograms) divided by the square of his or her height (in meters). For men, a BMI of 24 to 27 is normal. For women, it is 23 to 26. A BMI of 30 or more means a person is obese. Many experts feel that BMI is a reliable way to determine if a person's weight is unhealthy. However, others feel that BMI is too general to be really useful. The numbers come from comparisons of large groups of people. There are many different ways that BMI can be affected by body shape and size. Muscular people may show a high BMI, even though they are perfectly healthy. Some people have higher bone density than others, which increases their weight. BMI can be inaccurate for such people, also. In some cases, those who have very low body fat and are also muscular can have a BMI that is too high.

Despite these criticisms, there are strong positive aspects of BMI. The main one is that it is very simple. The measurement can be performed easily. It doesn't take special knowledge or equipment. Though BMI is a general measurement, it still gives useful information. At least, it can suggest that there might be a problem. Further, some studies have shown that people with higher BMI numbers have a higher risk of health problems. It takes only a minute to get a BMI number, but the results can be very important to a person's life.

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

29. The best title for the passage would be.....
- Body Mass and Weight
 - Muscles and Bones
 - Health Problems
 - Causes of Obesity
30. The main idea of the 2nd paragraph is.....
- Recommended weights for different ages
 - Different types of body fat measurement
 - Weight as a popular way of determining body fat
 - Unhealthy signs of obese people
31. The underlined word "**precise**" in the 1st paragraph is **opposite** in meaning to.....
- suggested
 - inexact
 - unimportant
 - correct
32. The underlined pronoun "**they**" in the 2nd paragraph refers to.....
- other people
 - obese persons
 - athletes
 - problems
33. The underlined word "**composition**" in the 2nd paragraph is **closest** in meaning to.....
- a positive aspect
 - a problem stated by others
 - a final result
 - a mix of different parts

B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (4X7½=30Marks)

34. How can people be able to change their body condition?

.....
.....

35. Why isn't body weight a reliable way to measure the body fat of athletes ?

.....
.....

36. What is "Body Mass Index" (BMI)?

.....
.....

37. In what way can body shape and size affect BMI?

.....
.....

Date :-/...../2021

Unit 5 lessons 7/8

component (n)	A part or element of a larger whole of a larger whole	
compost(v)	To make (vegetable matter or manure) into decayed organic material used as a plant fertilizer	
constant (adj)	Occurring continuously over a period of time	
constituent (n)	Being a part of whole	
duration (n)	The time during which something continues	
heartening (adj)	Inspiring, elevating	
Household waste (n)	Material that is not wanted at home	
Incineration (n)	The process of destroying (something, esp. waste material) by burning	
Material (n)	The matter from which a thing is or can be made	
Quantity(n)	Amount or number of something	
Trend(n)	A general direction in which something is developing or changing	
Upsurge (n)	An upward surge in the strength or quantity of something; an increase	

Fill in the spaces the following sentences :-

(heartening / constant /quantities/ incineration / upsurge)

1- Theof hazardous wastes should be done in remote areas in the desert.

2- It wasto see a lot of people in the rally.

3- The fridge keeps the food in atemperature.

4-The.....of violence in this country has been linked to the increased rate of unemployment.

5-2- We consumed very large of food and soft drinks in yesterday's party.

Language Functions

What would you say in the following situations

1- You heard that your uncle has had an accident.

.....

2- A thousand of innocent people were killed in a shipwreck in the red sea.

.....

3- Your brother misuses the internet services.

.....

4 – Your friend apologized as he can't come to your brother wedding party.

.....

5- Your younger brother said he wants to leave school and find a job.

.....

SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following passage, then answer the question below:-

There is no denying that car accidents cause needless injury and death, and devastation every year. Driving at a high speed is one of the most prevalent causes of car accidents. It contributes to about a third of all accidents in many places of the world .Distracted driving continues to be the first cause of car accidents .Talking on the phone , reading messages and eating are just some of the ways that make drivers get distracted behind the wheel . Reckless drivers cause accidents through their aggressive driving. This may come as a result of improper or excessive lane changing. A car accident may occur because of a defect in a driver's car. Also, disobeying traffic signs may cause accidents.

What are the main causes of car accidents :-

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

[illegible]