

State of Kuwait
Ministry Of Education
Al-Asema Educational Zone



الصف الحادي عشر

Module 3 + 4

Essa Al-Hamad Sec. School



English Department

“Module 3 + 4”

BOOK 11

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Name :

Class :

Unit 7

3.7.1-2 (SB p. 57)

broadcast	n.	بث / برنامج تلفزيوني أو إذاعي
collectively	adv.	بشكل جماعي / تعاوني
digital	adj.	رقمي
dispatch	v.	يرسل أو يبعث
entertainment	n.	تسلية / ترفيه
evolve	v.	ينمو / يتطور
film industry	n.	صناعة السينما
invention	n.	اختراع
set	n.	جهاز
station	n.	محطة إذاعية أو تلفزيونية
transistor	n.	راديو محمول (صغير)
video recorder	n.	مسجل فيديو

3.7.3 (WB p. 48)

adversely	adv.	بشكل ضار
dedication	n.	إتقان / إخلاص لقضية أو أمر معين
deterrent	n.	رادع / عائق / مانع
glorify	v.	يبجل / يمجّد / يعظم
innumerable	adj.	لا يعد / لا يحصى
remote	adj.	بعيد / ناء / منعزل / قاص

3.7.4-5 (SB p. 59)

bring about	v.	يتسبب بحدوث شيء
demonstrate	v.	يبرهن / يثبت
disappointing	adj.	محبط / مخيب للآمال
half	n.	نصف / شوط (مباراة)
potential	n.	إمكانية / احتمالية
prominent	adj.	بارز / مشهور
resident	n.	مقيم
reveal	v.	يكشف / يظهر
telecommunication	n.	اتصالات عن بعد
teleprinter	n.	طابعة تلغرافية
tension	n.	توتر
transatlantic	adj.	عابر للمحيط الأطلسي / عبر الأطلسي
transistor	n.	جهاز راديو محمول
victory	n.	انتصار / ظفر
zealous	adj.	حماسي / متحمس

3.7.7 (p. 61)

consume	v.	يستهلك - يستنفذ - يبدد
electronic device	n.	جهاز - أداة / إلكتروني
electronics	n.	علم الإلكترونيات / أجهزة إلكترونية
portable	adj.	محمول - قابل للنقل
rank	v.	يرتب / يصنف

Vocabulary

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

- 1- Bad weather and rain affected television and radio
- a- deterrent b- empathy c- broadcast d- demand**
- 2- A reporter was..... to France to cover news there.
- a- transcribed b- dispatched c- owed d- enclosed**
- 3- Ali is a very efficient sales manager, he redoubled sales of our company.
- a- potential b- empathy c- way d- demand**
- 4- Computer has many changes in our life.
- a- ended up b- shut down c- opened up d- brought about**
- 5- Kuwait is second in the freedom of press.
- a- considered b- demanded c- insulted d- ranked**
- 6- H.H Emir of Kuwait plays a role in the Arab area.
- a- disappointing b- portable c- prominent d- digital**

B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(Collectively / zealous / Rank / Tension / consume / Resident / half)

- 1- Our players are, they're determined to win.
- 2- People refer to these different medical conditions as heart disease.
- 3-in neck muscles can cause headaches.
- 4- People in Kuwait large amount of water.
- 5- This man is a new of the nearby house.

C) Choose the correct answers from a, b, c, and d:

1. The world economy has been affected by the recession.
- a. collectively b. mainly c. adversely d. meticulously**
2. Only a few teachers are annually awarded for their.....and success.
- a. constitution b. individual c. dedication d. transistor**
3. Heavy sentences are the bestto corrupt officers.
- a. dedication b. deterrent c. hero d. democracy**
4. Some western TV commentators claim that Muslimsviolence and war.
- a. consume b. glorify c. dispatch d. customise**
5. There are essays and articles about climate change on the internet.
- a. reliable b. fundamental c. innumerable d. detrimental**
6. People living in areas are often deprived of the country's infrastructure.
- a. flexible b. political c. remote d. destructive**

GRAMMAR

A) Relative clauses (Who about a person or people / which about a thing or things / whose about person's possession / when about time / where about place)

A) Choose the right relative pronoun from a, b, c, or d

1. I live in an old house near the lake _____ birds fly down when the spring comes.
a- where b- which c- who d- whose
2. Is there anybody here _____ name is Fahed?
a- where b- which c- who d- whose
3. It's the shop _____ I went in yesterday.
a- where b- which c- who d- whose
4. Do you see the cat _____ is lying on the roof?
a- where b- which c- who d- whose
5. Ali couldn't read _____ surprised me.
a- where b- which c- who d- whose
6. Do you know the boy _____ mother is a nurse?
a- where b- which c- who d- whose
7. Do you know the professor _____ gave the first lecture at the conference?
a- where b- which c- who d- whose
8. I don't like the table _____ stands in the kitchen.
a- where b- whom c- that d- whose

B) Correct the underlined Join the sentences using a relative pronoun

1. I was sitting in a chair who suddenly collapsed.

2. The man where was sitting at her desk was my father.

3. The house when I live on is green.

4. This is a child who mother work in my office

5. The exhibition when my friend took me to see were not very interesting.

C) Fill in the blanks with the correct relative pronoun.

1. A cow is a farm animal _____ provides milk.
2. She's the swimmer _____ has won a gold medal.
3. These are the books _____ I use in class.
4. That's the hotel _____ is the most expensive.
5. What's the name of the hotel _____ you stayed at?

Language Functions

Write what would you say in the following situations:

1. While you were walking down the street, you saw an old man trying to cross the street.
.....
2. A friend wants to borrow your English book.
.....
3. Some students are breaking some desks at school.
.....
4. Your little brother spends a long time playing computer games.
.....
5. Your brother doesn't wear the seat-belt while driving.
.....
6. You want to borrow your friend's workbook for a day or two.
.....
7. Some people think that robots will do everything in the future.
.....
8. The final exam is approaching and your brother is still wasting his time.
.....

Set Book Questions

1. The media have different forms. Name some.

- a- newspaper b- television c- Internet d- radio

2. What does broadcasting mean?

It means communicating by radio or by television.

3. Do you think radio has any advantages? Justify your answer.

- It can be enjoyed at home, at work and while driving.
- It is the least expensive of all media.
- It offers advertisers flexibility.

4. How are televisions today different from yesterday's?

- In the past, televisions sets were very expensive and heavy to lift. They had small screens with black and white pictures.
- Today's televisions are cheap and light.
- They have screens of different sizes with coloured pictures.

We also have digital TV, and satellite and cable television systems with a lot of channels.

5. What are the advantages of television?

- One can get a whole look all over the world.
- Many competitions and events can be watched live.
- Television specializes into many channels.

6. Do you know when Kuwait Television (KTV) offered its first transmission?

The first transmission was in 1951, but the first colour broadcast was offered in 1974.

7. The 19th century witnessed a lot of discoveries and inventions. Mention some.

-Heinrich Hertz discovered radio waves in 1888.

-Guglielmo Marconi designed a system which could transmit radio signals to anywhere in the world in less than a second.

8. What is Kuwait's official media policy based on?

It's based on mutual cooperation and respect for the affairs of other countries.

9. How is the policy of Kuwait's Ministry of Information planned?

It's planned collectively with emphasis on intellectual, social, political and economic development.

10. What are the advantages/ merits of the media?

- It acts as a deterrent to corrupt practices.
- It promotes social causes like literacy, health management AIDS awareness, etc.
- It's a channel of communication.
- It's a reliable source of information for forming positive public opinion.

11. What are the disadvantages / demerits of the media ?

- It encourages negative or destructive thinking patterns.
- It can portray an ordinary event so negatively that it may force people to think or act inappropriately.
- It can alter and form public opinions negatively.
- It packages a detrimental message to the public in a positive way.

12. What does the 1991 Kuwaiti constitution have to do with the media?

- a- It is a primary regulator of the media.
- b- It guarantees the freedom of press within the limits of the law.

13. Give a real life example that affirms the freedom of the press in Kuwait.

In 2007, Kuwait was ranked second in the Middle East in the Freedom of Press Index.

14. Why do you think the media has to be as truthful as possible?

How can this be achieved?

In order to play a constructive role in our society. This can be achieved by forming positive public opinion and promoting social causes.

15. Do you think that press should be given ultimate power and freedom? Why?

-No. Freedom of press should be within the limits of the law.

Unit 8

3.8.1-2 (p. 63)

age-appropriate	adj.	مناسب لسن معين
channel-surf	v.	يبحث عن القنوات
comedy	n.	كوميديا / فكاهة
inactivity	n.	كسل / خمول / سكون
mentally	adv.	ذهنيا
miss out on	Phv.	يضيع / يفوت الفرصة
promote	v.	يشجع / يعزز / يرقى
provoke	v.	يحرض / يحث / يحدث / يستفز
tune out	Phv.	يصرف الانتباه / الاهتمام

3.8.3 (WB p.)

accuracy	n.	دقة / صحة
core programming	n.	البرامج الرئيسية
fractional	adj.	جزئي
on average	exp.	في المعدل / عادة
primarily	adv.	بشكل أساسي أو رئيسي
prime time	n.	وقت الذروة
staggering	adj.	صاعق / مذهل / مريبك
teaching aid	n.	وسيلة تعليمية
visualize	v.	يتخيل / يتصور

3.8.4-5 (SB p. 65)

get behind with	Phv.	يتخلف عن مجموعة
get down to	Phv.	يبدأ / يشرع في (عمل ما) بجد
get on	Phv.	ينسجم أو يتفق (مع شخص)
get over	Phv.	يتعافى من مرض / يتغلب على
get through	Phv.	ينجح
occasionally	adv.	أحيانا / بين الفينة و الأخرى
record	v.	يسجل صوتا على أسطوانة / يدون
tune in	Phv.	يضبط (تلفاز - مذياع) على برنامج

3.8.7-8 (SB p. 67)

convict	v.	يجرم / يدين (شخص بجرم معين)
equestrian	adj.	فروسي / خاص بركوب الخيل
evidence	n.	بينة / دليل / حجة
newcomer	n.	قادم أو وافد جديد
news team	n.	فريق أخبار
prosecution	n.	الإدعاء / المدعي و محاموه / / مقاضاة
thriller	n.	رواية أو تمثيلية

Vocabulary

A) Choose the most suitable word from a, b, c, and d:

- 1- TV promotes.....and laziness. It increases the risk of obesity.
a. evidence b. news c. conviction d. inactivity
- 2-Just stay.....The interview with our MP will be broadcast soon.
a. tuned out b. tuned in c. tuned up d. turned on
- 3- There are too many commercials on TV especially at
- a. surf time b. tune time c. prime time d. day time
- 4- A survey shows that about 41% of adults do a.....when a commercial pops up.
a. channel-surf b. meal-time c. day-to-day d. channel-survey
- 5- Although I'm vegetarian, Ihave some meat.
a. simply b. primarily c. mentally d. occasionally

B) Fill in the spaces with suitable words from the list below:

(newcomer / got over / provoke / comedies / record)

- 1- Killing innocent people in the war against terrorism will onlymore violence and turn moderate people into terrorists.
- 2- My classmate had swine flu and been home-tied for a week but thank God he it.
- 3- Shakespeare was a prolific playwright and he excelled in
- 4- A successfulis the one who is adaptable to change.
- 5- Thousands of years ago, people used to carve stone totheir history.

C) Fill in the spaces with suitable words from the list below:

[evidence / got behind / get through / get on / get down to / convicted]

1. Ahmad.....with his work because he was off school for a month.
2. I've got many papers to complete. I should revising them a.s.a.p.
3. Sam looks unhappy with his new marriage! He doesn't well with his wife.
4. I tried to phone you yesterday but I couldn't
5. The thief has been..... of robbery twice. Now he'll have a long stay behind bars.

D) Choose the most suitable word from a, b, c, and d:

1. It's muddy here. This won't suit a horse race! We must look for a new venue for the events in another part of the city.
a. evident b. appropriate c. provoked d. equestrian
2. The.....at KTV 1 is really professional. They have experience for the job.
a. delivery team b. equestrian team c. news team d. record team
3. Doctors guilty of neglect are liable to
- a. prosecution b. evidence c. inactivity d. experience
4. Just stay tuned in. A new is to be shown in a few minutes on TVD. 2.
a. strip b. channel-surf c. prosecution d. thriller

GRAMMAR

Reported Speech (Infinitives with to /not to (advise / tell /warn)

**"Turn the television off and do your homework."

Jassim's father told him to turn the television off and do his homework.

**"Don't touch the DVD player."

Ahmed's mother warned him not to touch the DVD player.

A) Change into reported speech:

1. "If I were you, I'd record the programme."

My friend advised me

2. "Don't go to bed too late."

My mother warned/ advised me

3. She said: "Be careful, Abdullah."

She _____

4. She told Huda "I will get myself a drink."

She said _____

6. She said: "Why haven't you phoned me?"

She asked me _____

7. He wondered: "I cannot drive them home."

He said _____

8. He said "Khaled, do you prefer tea or coffee?"

She wanted to know _____

B) Complete these sentences with a word from the list (Indefinite Pronouns)

(nothing / something / anything / everything)

1-We havein a very good order.

2-Now and then when I want to doelse, I can't because the place is not delightful.

3-I ask forfrom others, but sympathy and consideration.

4-Is thereelse to add to the list?

5- I've got in my bag.

6-seems difficult at the beginning.

C) Complete these sentences with a word from the list:

(somebody / nobody / everybody / anybody)

1-The boy didn't findin the classroom.

2-.....has spilt his coffee on the carpet.

3-Hasseen Ali?

4-.....should respect traffic laws.

5-will attend the meeting because it is not important.

D) Complete these sentences with a word from the list:

(somewhere else / nowhere else / everywhere else / anywhere else)

1-Haven't you hurt yourself?

2-I'd rather gothan stay at home during my holiday.

3-With this special tourist bus ticket, you can goyou like.

4-.....can you find a better job. Our offer is the best.

Language Functions

Write what would you say or do in the following situations:

- 1- Someone told you that your house is burning.
.....
- 2- Your mother asks you to help her in the housework.
.....
- 3- Ask your teacher to let you go out to drink some water.
.....
- 4- You've forgotten about your sister's birthday.
.....
- 5- Your classmate is not convinced of the importance of having an I Pad.
.....
- 6- Your teacher asked you about your opinion of the value of acquiring knowledge.
.....
- 7- Someone asked you about the benefits of watching the educational channels.
.....
- 8- Someone says that smoking is the worst habit.
.....
- 9- Ask your classmate about his opinion of your new I Phone.
.....

Set Book Questions

- 1- What impact does watching television have on the life of teens?**
 - It can encourage good behaviour. It can give unhealthy, or negative messages.
- 2- How can TV have positive (good) effects on young people?**
 - It teaches them how to develop and use their imagination. It teaches them about family values.
- 3- How can TV have negative (bad) effects on young people?**
- 3- TV is not selective in what it teaches. Give some unhealthy negative messages of TV**
 - It helps to tune out or escape from the real world. It promotes inactivity. It causes unhealthy behaviours.
- 4- Age-appropriate TV can encourage good behaviour. Explain!**
 - It stimulates the mind. It allows you to think about life choices.
- 5- We can avoid the negative effects of TV by following some simple rules. Mention two.**
- 5- How can we consume television appropriately?**
- 5- What guidelines can we have to use television appropriately?**
 - Set limits on TV viewing time. Turn TV off during mealtimes.

6- How can television be used as a teaching aid?

- It can be used in revising lessons. Showing a documentary about countries studied in geography. It can help in language learning, specially listening and speaking.

7- Mention two of your favourite TV programs and state why you like each of them.

- Educational programs. They help me with my study. Films (Drama). I enjoy watching them. News. They let me know what is going on in the world.

8- How do revision lessons on TV help students?

- They help them to revise what they have studied at school. They help them to visualize what they have been learning.

9- Why is television described as a teaching aid?

- Because it helps students to learn more. Because it helps students to revise their lessons.

10- From students' point of view, what is wrong with children's TV programmes?

- They don't learn much from them. They give more fun than education.

11- What are the benefits of watching TV?

- It develops imagination. It encourages good behavior.

12- TV teaches you how to develop and use your imagination. How?

- through watching science fiction films. Through meditating some affairs in some programmes.

13- TV can be educational. Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer.

- It can be a valuable teaching aid. It can be used to explain different subjects.

14- Mention some advices that could help you decide how to consume television appropriately?

- Watching T.V with the family for a good discussion. Turning it off in meal times or when doing homework.

15- Why do think the educational programs are important to watchers?

- They can be used as a teaching aid. They can be help me understand my lessons.

16- What are the good and bad effects of watching TV?

Good effects:

- a- It develops our imagination
- b- It encourages good behaviour

Bad effects:

- a- It promotes inactivity
- b- It causes unhealthy behaviour.

Unit 9

3.9.1-2 (SB p. 69)		
capability	n.	قدرة – أو إمكانية
consumer	n.	مستهلك
eng	abb.	اختصار: تجميع الأخبار إلكترونيا
high-end	adj.	الأعلى سعرا
hydraulic	adj.	محرك هيدروليكي / مدار – يحرك بواسطة السوائل
motion picture	n.	شريط أو فيلم سينمائي
nowadays	adv.	في الوقت الحاضر
pedestal	n.	قاعدة (لكاميرا أو تمثال)
period drama	n.	مسرحية تاريخية
stabilising	adj.	مثبت
3.9.3 (WB p. 60)		
anticipation	n.	توقع
cast	n. / v.	مجموعة الممثلون و الممثلات في فلم أو مسرحية / يختار ممثلا لدور
everyone's a critic	exp.	كل منا ناقد
soundtrack	n.	الموسيقى المصاحبة لفلم
up to scratch	exp.	في المستوى المطلوب
3.9. 4-5 (SB p. 71)		
amicably	adv.	وديا – بشكل ودي حبي
audience	n.	جمهور – مستمعون أو مشاهدون
beckon away	phv.	يغري / يشير / يومي
bring up	phv.	يربي
category	n.	صنف / فئة
characterise	v.	يسم بصفة مميزة / يميز
cityscape	n.	منظر أو مشهد من المدينة
commentator	n.	معلق
court	n.	محكمة
feature	n.	الفيلم الرئيسي في حفلة سينمائية
producer	n.	منتج
screen	v.	يعرض (فلم)
spotlight	n.	الأضواء / الشهرة
sprawling	adj.	ممتد – منتشر
3.9.7-8 (SB p. 73)		
basically	adv.	أساسا – بشكل أساسي
catch	v.	يقبض – يمسك
congested	adj.	مزدحم كثيرا / مكتظ
fundamentally	Adv.	أساسا – بشكل أساسي
inexpensive	adj.	رخيص – غير مكلف
voice-over	n.	صوت مصاحب لفلم أو برنامج
whole-heartedly	adv.	باخلاص / بصدق

Vocabulary

A) Fill in the blanks with the right words from the list:

(capability / consumer / ENG / high-end / stabilising)

1. It's not advisable to buygoods if you are not rich.
2. Lots of people have theto do great things. Unfortunately, they don't have the guts and will needed.
3. The government should protect the _____ from greed of traders.
4. The election of well-experienced men has a/an _____ effect on companies' performance.

B) Choose the right answers from a, b, c, and d.

1. Farmers in mountainous areas depend largely onpumps to irrigate their farms.
a. deterrent b. hydraulic c. innumerable d. zealous
2. Adults never forget the firstthey have watched in the cinema.
a. dedication b. station c. motion picture d. transistor
3. There is a large bronze statue of the president on a _____ at the centre of the city.
a. film industry b. pedestal c. resident d. victory
4. The best English were written in the sixteenth century.
a. dramas b. inventions c. sets d. news teams

C) Fill in the blanks with the right words from the list:

(anticipation / cast / everyone's a critic / soundtrack / up to scratch)

1. Last night show was very amusing and the _____ were wonderful.
2. The film was quite good. The pictures were fantastic and the _____ was great.
3. The latest episode of the serial will held the viewers infor another 24 hours.
4. The play was bad. The plot was confusing and the characters didn't know their lines well. _____ now!

D) Choose the right answers from a, b, c, and d.

1. The most important _____ of this new mobile phone is its shock-resistance.
a. feature b. anticipation c. audience d. category
2. Steven Spielberg is a _____. He is famous for directing films such as Jaws and E.T.
a. convict b. producer c. thriller d. teleprinter
3. Abu Dhabi Drama Channel will _____ an exciting film tonight.
a. consume b. evolve c. screen d. promote
4. The British MPs have been in the _____ recently because they have been found guilty of frauds: they were getting illegal expenses.
a. spotlight b. accuracy c. victory d. evidence
5. Capital cities are growing out of control due to the _____ shanty towns in all directions.
a. deterrent b. disappointing c. innumerable d. sprawling

GRAMMAR

Prepositions (Examples: I'll see you on July 17th / The author died in 1971/ I'm going to Dubai next week. / My friend lives in Bahrain.

A) Choose the right preposition from a, b, c, or d

1. I'm tired _____ waiting for you.
a. of b. on c. with d. in
2. Ali hasn't called _____ a week.
a. to b. for c. since d. at
3. Salem is good _____ running.
a. for b. to c. in d. at
4. I'm looking _____ my keys. Has anyone found them?
a. for b. after c. of d. to
5. So many people dream _____ moving to Europe.
a. at b. in c. for d. of
6. This book was written _____ Nelson Mandela.
a. to b. with c. by d. in

The Passive

B) Make Passive:

1. They don't speak English in this shop.

2. Our classmate asked us a difficult question.

3. Somebody built the boats last year.

4. Grandparents give their grandchildren a lot of money.

5. The baby-sitter will look after my little child.

C) Make questions:

- 1- Television transmission began in Kuwait in 1957.
.....
- 2-Heinrich Hertz discovered radio waves.
.....
- 3- Kuwaitis celebrate the National Day on 25th February.
.....
- 4-My father usually turns the TV off during meals.
.....
- 5- TV encourages good behaviour by stimulating the mind.
.....
- 6- I will watch an exciting thriller tonight.
.....
- 7- The mechanic is repairing the car in the garage now.
.....
- 8-My classmates are discussing the lesson in groups.
.....

Language Functions

Write what would you say in the following situations:

1- You promised your brother to go with him to the theatre but you couldn't.

2- Your father asked you about what you intend to do after finishing your school.

3. Your little sister broke your calculator because she was careless.

4- A friend of yours apologized for breaking your pen.

Set-Book Questions

1. What are professional video cameras?

They are high-end electronic devices used for recording moving images.

2. There are two types of professional video cameras. What are they? How are they different?

Camcorders	Studio cameras
-They are high-end portable recording cameras. -They are used for ENG (electronic news gathering). -They have a shoulder stabilising device.	-They lack the recording capability of a camcorder, -They are fixed on studio pedestals or tracks. -They are cable bound.

3. Do you think it's convenient for ordinary people to use professional video cameras.

-No. Because they are very expensive and are commonly used to record live sport and period dramas.

4. Camera operators use cameras for many purposes. Mention some!

- a. to produce images that tell a story.
- b. to inform or entertain an audience.
- c. to record an event

5. If you were in the shoes of a professional cameraman, which range of material would you like to shoot?

-television series / studio programmes / news and sport events / private ceremonies / motion pictures / documentaries

6. In what ways has the rise of internet journalism served film critics? / What is meant by "everyone is a critic".

Internet journalism, online magazines and newspapers, fun forums, and web logs have made it easy for film critics to exchange opinions with the public and even judge others' creativity.

7. What is the function of film reviews?

They are an essential way of advising people which films they should see and which films they should avoid.

8. What are the characteristics of a good film critic?

- a. respectable b. fair c. honest. d. organized. e. punctual

9. If you were a good critic, what should you consider before writing a good film review?

- a. Taking notes while watching the film. b. Don't waste time retelling the story.
c. Honesty is the best quality.

10. What are the elements (main parts) of a good film?

- a. interesting plot. b. appropriate cast c-good soundtrack e-special effects

11. What does the production team include?

-It includes editors, costume designers, composers, etc,

12. What are the differences between a popular film and a critically-acclaimed film?

A critically-acclaimed film	A popular film
-Casting of actors who are well-suited to the roles -witty script -The story is original. -Top cinematographers	-Casting of popular actors -The film has no depth. -It's interesting not artistic. -The scenes are creaky.

13. What is Kuwait Times?

-It's Kuwait's only multilingual newspaper.

14. Why was Kuwait Times founded?

- to provide reliable, reputable and incisive reporting in English for Kuwaiti readers

15. What profits would you make from reading English newspapers?

-Improve my English. / Learn about local and international issues.

16. List the different ways in which Kuwait Times has been 'first'.

-It was the first English-language newspaper in the Gulf.

-It's the largest English-language newspaper in Kuwait.

17. What are the most impressive things about Kuwait Times?

-It provides in-depth coverage of events.

- It innovates and pushes the boundaries of Journalism within Kuwait.

-It enlightens and informs its public about a broad range of issues.

Unit 10

Vocabulary

4.10.1-2 SB p. 79

attached	adj.	موصول – مربوط	automatically	adv.	آلياً – بشكل آلي
cloth	n.	قماش – قطعة قماش	collide	v.	يصطدم
cushion	v.	يلطف الأثر – يوسد	detect	v.	يكتشف
diluted	adj.	مخفف	feasible	adj.	عملي – ممكن
inflate	v.	ينفخ – يملأ بالهواء	plug	n.	المأخذ – القابس
restraint	n.	قيد	safeguard	v.	يقي – يحمي – يصون
strain	n.	سلالة – نوع	strip	n.	شريط
vehicle	n.	مركبة	warning	n.	تحذير

4.10.3 WB p. 70

bias	n.	عدم التوازن	collision	n.	اصطدام – تصادم
considerably	adv.	بشكل كبير – إلى حد بعيد	foolproof	adj.	مضمون – مكفول
retain	v.	يستبقى – يحتجز	skid	v.	ينزلق

4.10. 4-5 SB p. 81

acquainted with	adj.	على معرفة ب	cautious	adj.	حذر
confidential	adj.	سري	daydream	v.	يستغرق في أحلام اليقظة
decelerate	v.	يبطئ – ينقص السرعة	deviate	v.	ينحرف (عن طريق)
disregard	v.	يتجاهل – لا يكثرث – يستخف	drag	v.	يجر
falsehood	n.	كذب – زور	fundamental	adj.	جوهرية – أساسي
inexperienced	adj.	عديم الخبرة	intentional	adj.	متعمد
overcome	v.	يتغلب على – يهزم	perseverance	n.	مثابرة – مواظبة – دأب
securely	adv.	بإحكام	shred	v.	يمزق
slam into	phv	يصدم بعنف	toothy	adj.	بارز الأسنان
unsung	adj.	مجهول – غير محتفى به	venomous	adj.	ملى بالكراهية والغضب
watchful	adj.	يقظ			

4.10. 7-8 SB p. 83

CEO	abbr	رئيس مكتب تنفيذي	emergency services	n.	خدمات الطوارئ
fire drill	n.	تمرين طوارئ الحريق	monkfish	n.	سمكة أبو الشص
object	v.	يعترض	over the moon	Exp.	مبتهج - سعيد
wed	v.	يربط - يرتبط		-	

Vocabulary

A) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(collided – feasible - diluted – warnings – restraint)

1. I can't drink this thick juice. It needs to be
2. A school buswith a truck yesterday, but fortunately nobody was hurt.
3. Most laptops are cheap nowadays. They arefor a lot of people.
4. The bad weather was the main to our progress towards the island.
5. The police had given manyto the runaway thief before they shot him.

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

1. The was so enormous that all the occupants of the two cars were killed.
a- cloth b- plug c- strip d- collision
2. The car because of the slippery condition of the road.
a skidded b-retrained c- inflated d- detected
3. Your ideas are really I admire them so much.
a- diluted b-watchful c- feasible d- attached
4. The seat beltyou in your seat in case of an accident.
a- retains b- skids c- shreds d- collides

C) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(confidential- decelerate - inexperienced- perseverance -shred - venomous)

1. You shouldotherwise, we will collide with this truck.
2. workers will not be able to keep their jobs for a long time.
3. Hard work and.....can lead to success .
4. She is not only, but she is also a liar.
5. This information is top secret and You should deal with it carefully.
6. It is important tothis paper as soon as you read it.

Grammar

Should / shouldn't have + past participle

❖ should + the base form of the verb: (for advice or recommendation):

- *You should always wear a seatbelt.*

❖ should + have + past participle of the verb: (to criticize or give advice about something in the past):

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

Suffixes

A suffix consists of one or more letters attached to the end of the word to change its grammatical status and/or its meaning.

Girl + s = girls (singular becomes plural noun)

Large + r = larger (adjective becomes comparative)

Rain + ed = rained (present tense of verb becomes past)

Direct + or = director (verb becomes noun)

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. You sailing alone in your father's new boat. You are too young to do so.
a. should go b. will go c. shouldn't have gone d. can go
2. Youvery careful when you made the campfire yesterday.
a. should be b. would be c. should have been d. can be
3. Next time, youvery careful when you make a campfire.
a. should be b. would be c. should have been d. can be
4. We should.....to keep our environment clean.
a. helping b. help c. helps d. helped
5. He should have.....more careful with his study.
a. being b. be c. to be d. been
6. They.....on time, but they didn't.
a. should come b. should have come c. came d. come

B. Correct the underlined mistakes in the following sentences:

1. Jassim should have study hard for him exams.
A-B.....
2. People shouldn't using their mobile phones when their drive cars.
A.....B.....
3. You should has told me the true.
4. A.....B.....
5. I have never see such a tragedy film.
A.....B.....
6. That house have a great history interest.
A.B.....
7. I began to studies physicist two years ago.
A.....B.....

C. Do as required between brackets:

1. I was very ill last night.

I should have..... (complete)

2. You aren't supposed to be doing your homework now.

You should have..... (complete)

3. I got low marks in Mathematics. I didn't study well.

I should have..... (complete)

Language Functions

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

1. You can't find your way to the hotel in London. Ask a policeman for help.

.....

2. Some students are about to start a cleanup operation of our beaches.

.....

3. Your friends don't know what to do in the event of an earthquake.

.....

4. Your neighbor's car sends lots of smoke from its exhaust pipe.

.....

5. Your maid broke your cassette.

.....

Set Book Questions

1. There are a lot of everyday items that keep us secure. List some.

a. seat belt b. smoke alarm c. airbags d. thermometer

2. Why do we need airbags and seat belts?

We need them to safeguard car drivers and passengers if they are involved in a car crash.

3. How do airbags in cars function?

They inflate immediately when a car collides with something solid and the cushions prevent the occupants from hitting the steering wheel or the windscreen.

4. How did people die in the past before inventing smoke alarms?

They perished in their homes because they inhaled smoke while they were sleeping.

5. What is a smoke alarm?

It's a fire-protection device that automatically detects and gives a warning of the presence of smoke.

6. Where should we fit a smoke alarm? Why?

At the top of the stairs or in halls and corridors because it's so sensitive that smoke from cooking can activate it.

7. What is vaccination?

It's a medical treatment.

8. Why is vaccination important?

a- It can prevent people from acquiring dangerous diseases.

b- It stops the spread of diseases.

9. Many vaccinations are permanent. Explain.

Vaccinating the patient with a diluted strain of the infection the body assists the body in resisting the disease in the future.

10. New improvements in car safety features have been introduced by vehicle manufacturers in recent years. Give examples.

a- safety belts

b- anti-lock brake system (ABS)

c- airbags

d- crumple zones

11. Why are seat belts designed?

They are designed to retain occupants in their seats, and so prevent or reduce injuries suffered in a crash.

12. What are the advantages of ABS braking system compared to other systems?

a- It makes the car stop more quickly and so avoid accidents.

b- It prevents wheel locking under braking, so the cars don't skid.

c- It controls the front-to-rear brake bias.

13. How have car-makers strengthened the body of the car? Why?

They have weakened the front and back parts of cars so that these crumple zones absorb much of the crash.

14. When will road accidents become a thing of the past?

a- When everyone drives more carefully.

b- When motorists respect traffic laws.

c- When a total ban is put on handheld phones for drivers while driving.

Unit 11

Vocabulary

U. 9 Lessons 1 & 2 SB p 84-85					
appraise	v	يثمن - يقيم -	aquaculture	N	تربية الأسماك أو النباتات المائية
deforestation	N	إزالة الغابات	ecological	Adj	بيئي
fund	V	يمول	joint	Adj	مشترك
marine	Adj	بحري	overall	Adj	إجمالي - عام
partnership	N	شراكة	recreation	N	استجمام
red tide	N	المد الأحمر	sting	V	يقرص - يلسع - يسبب حرقا
sustainable	Adj	مستدام - قابل للاستمرار	unbearable	Adj	لا يطاق
M 4 U 11 lesson 3 WB p 76					
hybrid	N	هجين	kidnap	V	يخطف
latter	Adj	الثاني من شينين	nominal	Adj	صوري - بالاسم فقط
toenail	N	ظفر إصبع القدم	tusk	N	ناب الفيل
M 4 U 11 Lesson 4 & 5 p 86-87					
anticipate	V	يتوقع حدوث أمر - يتربص	consent	V	يوافق - يقبل
contradict	V	يتعارض مع - يناقض -	dread	V	يرهب - يتوقع أمرا مفرعا أو مروعا
dump	V	يتخلص من المهملات بسرعة أو إهمال	exhaust pipe	N	مدخنة - أنبوب العادم
fell	V	يقطع	landfill site	n	موقع لدفن القمامة
smokestack	n	مدخنة	suspect	v	يشتبه ب - يشك في - يرتاب في
M 4 U 11 Lessons 7 & 8					
amend	V	يحسن - يصلح - يعدل -	anxiety	N	قلق - تلهف شديد - توتر شديد
chiefly	adv	خصوصا - في المقام الأول	confront	V	يتحدى - يقابل
international	adj	دولي	plight	N	ورطة - مأزق
symposium	N	ندوة - مؤتمر - اجتماع علمي	tackle	v	يعالج أمرا - يتولى أمرا بعزم وتصميم
worldwide	adj	عالمي الانتشار			

Vocabulary

A) Fill in the blanks with the right words from the list:

(fund - recreation - appraised - sustainable – deforestation)

1. Mr. Ahmed is an accurate teacher. Hethe situation, deciding which students would be most likely to succeed.
2.is destroying large areas of tropical rainforests.
3. The Ministry of Education has agreed tomy trip to London.
4. Kuwaiti government doesefforts to develop the country.

B) Choose the right answers from a, b, c, and d.

1. Throwing rubbish and wastes in the sea threatenslife.

a- marine

b- appraised

c- joint

d- accurate

2. The atmosphere at work at the moment is quite
 a- sustainable b- ecological c- overall d- unbearable
3. Our company is going to implement a greatproject with an American company.
 a- harmful b- unbearable c- joint d- toxic
4. Some insects defend themselves bytheir enemies.
 a- funding b- stinging c- appraising d- maintaining
5. I've got two brothers, one is active and hardworking and the is lazy and careless.
 a- latter b- nominal c- legal d- pointed
6. Elephants sometimes use theiras weapons to defend themselves.
 a- hybrid b- tusks c- suspects d- toenails
7. Burying wastes and rubbish incan destroy the soil.
 a- smokestacks b- exhaust pipes c- plights d- landfill sites

Grammar

Stative vs. dynamic verbs

A) Dynamic verbs:

Verbs which refer to actions are called dynamic verbs. We can use them in simple and continuous tenses:

*I usually **drink** coffee every morning for breakfast.*

*This morning I **am drinking** tea.*

B) Stative verbs:

Verbs which refer to conditions or states are called stative verbs. We do not usually use these verbs in continuous tenses:

*I **believe** traffic pollution is bad for us. (Not I am believing ...)*

*Do you **know** where she lives? (Not Are you knowing ...)*

This is a list of common stative verbs and example sentences:

Thinking verbs

Know - Realise - Suppose - Understand - Agree - Believe - Expect - Suspect – Think - Reckon

Feeling verbs

Fear

Hate

Like

Love

****Note: We can use some thinking / believing verbs in continuous tenses. If we do this their meaning changes:**

- *I **think** we should protect wild animals. (think = believe)*
- *I **am thinking** about getting a bike. (think = consider)*
- *I **expect** things will improve. (expect = believe)*
- *I **am expecting** a letter from my penfriend. (expect = wait for)*

1. He (think) _____ that we are studying now. (Correct the verb)
2. These flowers (smell) _____ terrific. (Correct the verb)
3. This milk tastes very bad. (Negative)
-
4. Please give me that book. It (belong) _____ to me. (Correct the verb)
5. Tom is very ill, he knows what is happening around him. (Use: Although)
6. Of course I (understand) _____ you. (Correct the verb)
7. I (enjoy) _____ myself a lot at the moment. (Correct the verb)

B) Choose the right answers from a, b, c, and d.

1. AhmedFahad for many years.
a- has been knowing b- has known c- know d- have known
2. She told me that shethe theatre.
a- love b- is loving c- had loved d- had been loving
3. Alithat car for over ten years.
a- has owned b- has been owning c- have owned d- own

C) Correct the underlined mistakes in the following sentences:

1. The roses were smelling lovely in you garden last summer.
.....
2. It is looking as if it might rains.
.....
3. I am thinking that I should looking for a new job.
.....
4. The chef tastes a soup right now.
.....

Language Functions

A) Complete the missing parts in the following mini-dialogue:

A: What shall we have for dinner?

1. B:

A: I don't like fish, it smells bad.

2. B:

A: But how can we get them? All restaurants are closed now.

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

1. Your father wants to spend the weekend in a nice place.

.....

2. A friend of yours has bought a bike.

.....

3. Ali suggests that you have some coffee with the sandwich.

.....

4. Your brother is not happy with his computer.

.....

Set Book Questions

1. What types of environmental damage has our planet sustained in the last few hundred years?

Global warming and pollution

2. It is often said that we have the power to decide the fate of our planet and ourselves. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

I agree. Much of the human activities such as industry, wars, farming, etc. may have negative effects on our planet so it is in our hands to protect or destroy our planet.

3. Why is deforestation dangerous to our planet? Why is deforestation a global issue?

If forests disappear, the soil becomes exposed to all forms of erosion, the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere is reduced, and the amount of carbon dioxide is increased.

4. Why is pollution dangerous to our planet?

Pollution endangers all forms of life on earth, causes serious health problems to humans, and all living organisms.

5. What will happen if people do not stop felling the rainforest?

The rainforests will disappear which will lead to soil erosion and the increase of carbon-dioxide in the atmosphere.

6. What do you know about global warming?

Global warming refers to the rise in the temperature of planet earth and the negative effects this phenomenon has on global climate.

7. How can people in Kuwait protect the environment and stop global warming?

- Reduce gas and carbon-dioxide emissions from cars, factories, and domestic use.
- Use environment friendly and recyclable goods and products.

8. What are the causes of pollution?

Waste materials from homes and factories. Carbon dioxide from cars and factories.

9. How can we reduce the effect of pollution in Kuwait?

- Plant more trees / Save water and electricity
- Recycle industrial and domestic waste.

Unit 12

Vocabulary

Lessons 1 & 2			
alongside	على طول	accumulate	يتراكم - يراكم
calamity	مصيبة	costly	مكلف
dam	سد	expert	خبير
flare up	ينفجر - يثور	mullet	سمكة البوري
overflow v.	يتدفق	prohibit	يمنع
polonged	مطول	quake v.	يهتز - يزلزل
remarkable	معتبر / ذو قيمة	remedy	علاج
shortage	نقص		
Lesson 3			
intensity	شدة	lethal	مमित
moist	رطوبة	spinning	دوران
storm cellar	غرفة محصنة تحت الأرض	vortex	دوامة مائية
Lessons 4&6			
announce	يعلن	come in	يفيض
go out	ينحسر	mansion	منزل فخم
perilously	بخطورة	previous	سابق
regularly	بانتظام	turnoff n.	دخلة (شارع)
Lessons 7 & 8			
absolutely	بالضبط - بكل تأكيد	demanding	حاجة ملحة
impractical	غير عملي	lessen	يقلل
map out	يخطط	propose	يقترح
pros and cons	محاسن و مساوئ	standard	مستوى
supply n.	مخزون	wasteful	مسرف / مبذر

Vocabulary

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

(turnoff / overflows / announce / mansion / regularly / shortage)

1. Drive carefully and don't miss the next.....in this road.
2. They wanted tothe news that the volcano was erupting.
3. I greatly admired thein which Mr. Khaled lives.
4. Because of drought many countries have a severeof food and water.
5. Rivers flood when the water level rises too high and the river.....its banks.

B) Choose the most suitable word from a, b, c, and d:

1. Tornadoes can cause damage to nature and property and can sometimes be
a. impractical b. wasteful c. lethal d. previous
2. The Ferrari driver came.....close to getting himself killed in his attempt to break the world record.
a. previously b. regularly c. perilously d. globally
3. If you don't get rid of the rubbish regularly it will..... and you'll soon have a heap!
a. accumulate b. prohibit c. overflow d. move

Grammar

Reported speech:

When we report what people say, we use a reporting verb and make changes to the speaker's actual words:

Other changes

We make other changes when we change direct speech into reported speech:

Reported Speech	
To report what someone said:	
• use <i>say / said</i>	
• change the pronouns:	I → he / she / it we → they
• change other words where necessary:	
this → that here → there next → the following	
• change the verb(s) in relation to the introductory verb	
present simple → past simple:	Youssef: "I <i>want</i> to go camping this summer." Youssef said (that) he wanted to go camping that summer.
present continuous → past continuous:	Laila: "We <i>are having</i> a party next Friday." Laila said (that) they were having a party the following Friday.
present perfect → past perfect:	Sami: "Ali and his friend <i>have been</i> to my party." Sami said that they had been to his party.
past simple → past perfect:	Ahmed: "I <i>finished</i> my assignments yesterday ." Ahmed said (that) he had finished his assignments the other day .
past continuous → past perfect continuous:	Dad: "I <i>was buying</i> some groceries when the accident <i>happened</i> here." Dad said (that) he had been buying some groceries when the accident <i>had happened</i> there.

- this / these >>> that /those*
- here >>> there
- now >>>then, at the time, immediately
- yesterday >>> the day before, the previous day
- today, tonight >>> that day, that night
- two days ago >>> two days before
- last month >>> the month before, the previous month
- this week >>> that week
- tomorrow >>> the next day, the following day
- next month >>> the month after, the following month
- come >>> go
- I >>> he/she
- We >>> they
- Me >>> him/her
- My >>> his/her
- Our >>> their
- Us >>> them

A) Change the following statements into the reported speech.

1. "I have something to show you."

She said

2. "I'm going away tomorrow."

Ahmed told me

3. "I've been in London for a month but I haven't had time to visit the Tower."

My friend said

4. "I'll come with you as soon as I'm ready."

He said

5. "I do my homework every day."

Ali said

6. "I visit my aunt once a week."

Fatima said

7. "We can help our friends with work."

The boys said.....

8. "You will see your pen-friend tomorrow."

He told me.....

9. "I have got two sisters."

Hind told us.....

B) Correct the underlined mistakes in the following sentences:

1. She told I that they had go out the night before.

.....

2. She said that she was come with he the day after.

.....

3. She told me that she had be waiting for the bus when he arrives.

.....

4. He said that him had never been here before.

.....

5. She told me that she won't go to the party tomorrow.

.....

Language Functions

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

1. You expect your favourite team to win the World Cup Final but they didn't.

.....

2. Your friend has lost his job because of his carelessness.

.....

3. Your brother wastes a lot of money. Persuade him to save some for the future.

.....

4. Your little sister apologizes for making noise while you are asleep.

.....

5. Your young brother comes home late at night, which makes you angry.

.....

6. Your little sister says that young people are more experienced than old ones.

.....

7. Your friend has got his first prize in a national competition.

.....

Set Book Questions

1. What natural threats may occur in different parts of the world? Give two examples.

Floods and tornadoes.

2. How can we make use of the power of nature?

- a. We can use the wind to generate electricity
- b. We can use the power of waves to get energy.

3. Scientists cannot stop natural threats, but they can make them less hazardous.

How?

- a. by designing buildings that adjust to earthquakes.
- b. By building away from the rivers banks.

4. Natural disasters can affect people's lives badly. How?

- a. floods can kill thousands and make others homeless
- b. volcanoes, tornadoes, and earthquakes can destroy houses and kill people

5. Engineers design buildings which do not fall down when there is an earthquake.

How do they do so?

- a. By building rollers under the pillars.
- b. By building springs underground.

6. How can we avoid natural calamities?

- We can build dams on rivers to avoid floods.
- Engineers can design buildings which will not fall down when the earthquakes.

7. Why are tornadoes dangerous?

- They can be lethal
- They cause damage to nature and property.

8. Why can't we control tornadoes?

- Meteorologists can't predict their occurrence.
- They can occur at any time.

9. What should governments do to protect people in the event of a tornado?

They can develop a warning system.

They should provide people with aid and shelter during clean up operations

10. What useful tips would you give to someone who is concerned about how much rubbish he discards every week?

Reduce

Reuse

Recycle

Focus on:

Set book questions:

1. In what ways does Kuwait show care and interest in the environment?

Kuwait has shown its commitment to the problems facing our natural world with the establishment of some nature reserves, such as the Doha Peninsula Nature Reserve and the Jahra Pools Nature Reserve.

2. Why is it important to protect rare animals and plants?

To protect and restore the natural beauty and wonder of Kuwait's ecosystems.

Grammar: The passive voice

Simple Present Passive	
is, am, are + past participle	
Active Voice	Passive Voice
He lights the candle.	The candle is lighted by him.
She bakes some cakes for the party.	Some cakes are baked for the party.
Present Continuous Passive	
is, am, are + being + past participle	
Active Voice	Passive Voice
I am driving a car.	A car is being driven by me.
Scientists are developing new medications to treat cancer.	New medications are being developed to treat cancer.
Simple Past Passive	
was, were+ past participle	
Active Voice	Passive Voice
She finished work.	Work was finished by her.
She baked some cakes for the party.	Some cakes are baked for the party.

Change into passive:

1. Many people visit the Kuwait Towers every year.

.....

2. The maid cleans my room every other day.

.....

3. The earthquake destroyed the town.

.....

4. Ronaldo scored the winning goal.

.....

5. The Chinese invented writing paper 5000 years ago.

.....

6. Rashid painted these chairs yesterday.

.....

7. The secretary is typing the letters now.

.....

8. The students are writing the lesson at the moment.

.....

دولة الكويت
وزارة التربية
منطقة العاصمة التعليمية
التوجيه الفني للغة الانجليزية
اختبار الفترة الرابعة التجريبي للصف الحادي عشر العلمي والأدبي
(المفردات- القواعد – الوظائف اللغوية – أسئلة الكتاب المقرر- التعبير – الاستيعاب المقروء والتلخيص- الترجمة)
الزمن : ثلاث ساعات
الأسئلة في (8) صفحات

(560 marks)

I-Vocabulary (100 marks)

A-Choose the most suitable answer from a, b, c and d: (5 x10 = 50)

- 1- Due to , a computer shuts itself after a specified time.
a) comedy b) inactivity c) prosecution d) dedication
- 2- The suspect was released as there was not enough evidence to him.
a) convict b) glorify c) screen d) record
- 3- The main roads are heavily with traffic at weekends.
a) zealous b) fractional c) hydraulic d) congested
- 4- If you can learn computer skills, your chances of finding a job will improve
- a) automatically b) securely c) considerably d) chiefly
- 5- The driver died after thebetween a truck and a sports car on the highway .
a) perseverance b) collision c) strain d) vehicle

B-Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list: (5 x10 = 50)

(promotes - features - detect - anxiety – remote)

- 6-This car has the most comprehensive safety available in the industry.
- 7- It is a fact that regular exercise overall good health.
- 8- We live in a area and it takes us a long time to get to work.
- 9- The students were waiting in for the results of the final exam.
- 10- If doctors can early skin cancer, many lives will be saved.

الصفحة الثانية

تابع/ اختبار الفترة الرابعة التجريبي للصف الحادي عشر العلمي والأدبي

II-Grammar (60 marks)

A-Choose the correct word or phrase from a, b, c and d: (4 x10= 40)

11-An accountant is a person job is to keep accounts.

a-when b- which c- whose d-who

12- The doctor needs to know if you have eaten in the last two hours.

a-something b-anything c-nothing d-everything

13- The first issue of the magazine was first publishedSeptember 24th, 1961.

a-in b-on c-throughout d- from

14-If we don't to studying now we may not pass the final exam.

a- get down to b- get over c- get on d- get through

15- Camerasinstalled by the local authorities since last year.

a- are b- are being c- were d- have been

B-Do as shown between brackets: (4 x5 = 20)

16-My teacher advised me **don't** to stay up late **in** night.

A-..... B-.....

17-The reports **was** sent urgently **at** the main office this morning.

A-..... B-.....

III-Language Functions (40 marks)

Write what you would say in the following situations: (4 x10 = 40)

18-Your friend is not satisfied with his / her appearance.

19- One of your friends wants to know the reason whether you prefer working alone or in a group.

20- Your friend thinks that speed cameras have reduced car accidents.

21-You bought a new smart phone but you don't know how to operate it.

22-You saw somebody throwing garbage on the road.

IV-Set Book Questions (40 marks)

A) Set Book Topics

Answer only THREE (3) of the following questions:

(4 x10 = 40)

23-How can we avoid the negative effects of TV?

24-What are video cameras used for nowadays?

25- What are the positive effects of media on society?

26- Mention one innovation that keeps us secure and how it does so?

V-Writing (120 marks)

Write on the following topic:

Report

Films are the most important form of art in our time, and like all art, they raise a lot of discussion and different opinions and interpretations. Plan and write a report (12 sentences - 140 words) to be published in your school magazine in which you review a film you have recently seen.

The following ideas may help you:

- Basic facts about the movie
- Elements of the film
- The film's message
- Your opinion of the film and advice to readers

(Remember the topic should introduction , body and conclusion)

VI- Reading Comprehension and Summary Making (105 Marks)

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

In certain undeveloped countries like Bangladesh, India and Africa, children have barely enough food to eat, let alone the fancy clothes, toys and other things that children of more developed countries are lucky enough to have. Instead of going to school to gain good education, children in undeveloped countries have to work from a younger age – usually from four to five years old. By the age of twelve, most of them are given the responsibilities of looking after and supporting their families **who** are weak from hunger and ill health.

Lacking any form of education from such a young age, these poor children are forced to take up illegal jobs which are often dangerous and unsuitable for them. Since it is illegal for young children to work, the factories that hire them always hide those children away from the main working areas. The children are trapped for a long time in dark and dirty working places. In India for example, there are children who work in factories which **manufacture** matches that are used for lighting and fire. Not only do these children risk their lives by working, but they are also paid low salaries.

In 1990, the United Nations encouraged countries to prohibit the import of products made by children under age 15. This threat led to great panic in Bangladesh garment industries, which immediately **dismissed** child workers. However, once the attention disappeared after some time, it was back to business for companies, but more secretly this time.

Even though the factories may be exploiting children by paying them low salaries, they don't provide them with more or less safe working environment and suitable jobs. They don't even care for those children's health or nutrition. Dismissing children from work doesn't necessarily mean that they will no longer work. In fact, those children may end up in the hands of drug dealers and lead a life of criminals.

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

- 1) The best title of the passage could be
 - a) A shortage of Food.
 - b) Garment Industries.
 - c) The issue of Working Children.
 - d) Lack of Jobs.
- 2) The underlined pronoun "**who**" in first paragraph refers to.....
 - a) families
 - b) other things
 - c) countries
 - d) children
- 3) The word "**manufacture**" in the second paragraph is close in meaning to
 - a) destroy
 - b) break
 - c) make
 - d) ruin
- 4) The opposite of the word "**dismissed**" in the third paragraph is ...
 - a) fired
 - b) removed
 - c) cancelled
 - d) hired
- 5) The main idea in paragraph 2 is
 - a) Forcing Children to take up illegal jobs.
 - b) Ending the problem of children jobs.
 - c) Working children injuries.
 - d) Types of children jobs.

B) Answer the following questions: (4 x15 = 60)

6) What makes children in undeveloped countries work at young age?

.....
.....

7) Why do factories hide children away from the main working areas?

.....
.....

8) Why was there a great panic in Bangladesh garment industries in 1990?

.....
.....

9) What may happen to working children if they are dismissed from work?

.....
.....

C) Summary Making (40 Marks)

In four sentences of your own , summarise the fourth paragraph answering the following question: How are factories treating children in undeveloped countries?: (4 x 5 = 20)

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

VII- Translation (50 Marks)

A) With reference to the third paragraph in the reading passage, translate the following into good Arabic: (30 marks)

In 1990, The United Nations encouraged countries to prohibit the import of products made by children under age 15. This threat led to great panic in Bangladesh garment industries, which immediately dismissed child workers. However, once the attention disappeared after some time, it was back to business for companies, but more secretly this time.

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B) Translate the following form Arabic into good English: (20 marks)

احمد : تنتهج وسائل الإعلام الرسمية لدولة الكويت سياسة مرنة قائمة على احترام شؤون البلدان الأخرى.

علي : وهذه السياسة يتم التخطيط لها بشكل جماعي مع التركيز على النمو الاجتماعي والاقتصادي.

Ahmed:

Ali: