



Salman Alfarisi Sec. School
English Department: 2018-2019

Grade. 12. 2nd Term

Vocabulary

Set Book

OVER TO YOU
12

Grammar

Composition

Module Three/ Lifestyles

Unit Seven/ Long Lives

Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	قلبيّ	cardiovascular	adj.	of or relating to the heart and blood vessels
2	المئويّ	centenarian	n.	a person who is one hundred or more years old
3	تعليق/ تعقيب/ شرح/ تفسير/ نقد	commentary	n.	the expression of opinions or explanations about an event or situation
4	يقود دراجة	cycle	v.	to ride a bicycle
5	مُسن	elderly	adj.	of a person, old or aging
6	توقع	expectation	n.	a strong belief that something will happen or be the case in the future
7	شيخوخي	geriatric	adj.	of or relating to old people, esp. with regard to their health care
8	يحترم/ يوقّر	honour	v.	to treat someone with special respect
9	أساسي	integral	adj.	essential or fundamental
10	مُرهِق/ مُتعب	onerous	adj.	involving an amount of effort and difficulty that is oppressively burdensome
11	ليّن/ مرّن	supple	adj.	bending and moving easily and gracefully, flexible
12	مفعم بالحيوية/ نشط	vigorous	adj.	of a person, strong, healthy and full of energy

Lesson 3

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	مزمن	chronic	adj.	something that continues for a long time and cannot easily be solved
2	يحرّم من	deprive of	ph. v.	to prevent someone or something from having something that they need or want

3	نعسان	drowsy	adj.	tired and almost asleep
4	البنية الوراثية	genetic make-up	n.	chemical structure that defines individuality
5	مريح / هادئ	restful	adj.	peaceful and quiet, making you feel relaxed
6	ضحل / قليل العمق	shallow	adj.	not deep

Lesson 4 + 5

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	عاصفة ثلجية	blizzard	n.	a severe snowstorm with high winds and low visibility
2	يُخفي	conceal	v.	to keep from sight, to hide
3	نزاع / خلاف	dispute	n.	a disagreement, argument or a debate
4	يتخلص من	do away with	ph. v.	to get rid of
5	يُثبَّت / يربط	do up	ph. v.	to fasten, to tie
6	يستغني عن	do without	ph. v.	to not have something and manage in spite
7	عُذر / تبرير	excuse	n.	a reason or explanation put forward to defend or justify a fault or offence
8	كثيراً / مراراً	frequently	adv.	on many occasions with little time between them
9	على الرغم من	in spite of	prep.	regardless of
10	يلفُق / يخلق	make up	ph. v.	to invent (a story)
11	يعوِّض	make up for	ph. v.	to take the place of something lost or missing
12	قُرْب / جوار	vicinity	n.	the area near or surrounding a particular place

Lesson 7 + 8

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	تقدير / احترام	admiration	n.	respect and warm approval
2	عاطفة	affection	n.	a gentle feeling of fondness or liking
3	مرض	ailment	n.	an illness, typically a minor one

4	يمنح/ يهب	bestow	v.	to give something to somebody
5	يستحق	deserve	v.	to do something or have or show qualities worthy of reward or punishment
6	واجب/ لازم مطلوب	due	adj.	expected at or planned for at a certain time
7	مهلك/ مميت	fatal	adj.	causing death
8	متوسط العمر	life expectancy	n.	the average period that a person may expect to live
9	احترام/ تبجيل	reverence	n.	deep respect for someone or something

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

cardiovascular/ centenarians/ commentary/ cycled/ elderly/ honoured

- 1 Major or respiratory problems work against operating.
- 2 Most are creatures of habits and maintain strong routines.
- 3 Our reporters will give a running on the election results as they are announced.
- 4 Britain could save £4.6 billion a year in road transport costs if more people
- 5 John stood up and offered his seat to an gentleman on the bus.

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

honour/ expectations/ deprive of/ geriatric/ supple/ dispute

- 1 The court heard that he had been stabbed during a domestic
- 2 Half an hour of stretching in the morning will help to keep your muscles
- 3 The 14 hospitals included 18 buildings that housed 36 nursing departments.
- 4 When they got married, they promised to love and each other.
- 5 Their new car has been the most visible success story, with sales far exceeding

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

made up/ blizzards/ excuses/ integral/ onerous/ concealed

- 1 Music, games and sport are parts of the school's curriculum.
- 2 More than a million lambs died in the worst to hit New Zealand in 30 years.
- 3 The new secretary seems to be ready for the more necessities of the job.
- 4 When I got home my parents didn't believe me and said that I had the whole story.
- 5 The police found that the criminal had several kilos of drugs in the tyres of the car.

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

admiration/ deserve/ excuse/ vigorous/ bestow/ chronic

- 1 Patients can live a healthy life after having a cardiac event.
- 2 Studies show that hypnosis can treat everything from pain to poor study habits.
- 3 The political crisis is being used as an to reduce people's pay.
- 4 We have nothing but for the way you handled the problem.
- 5 The car was very good, and the team did a fantastic job and really a win.

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

fatal/ do up/ do without/ ailments/ drowsy/ affection

- 1 You shouldn't drive after taking these pills - they can make you
- 2 If we cannot get any bread for lunch, we'll just have to
- 3 He has not driven since his nearly accident earlier this year.
- 4 Respiratory infections, eye disease and bronchial are common.
- 5 Juliana's mother always helps her to her hair in the early morning.

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

life expectancy/ shallow/ make up for/ do away with/ restful/ affection

- 1 Most people fail to observe some simple and healthy habits that help get a sleep.
- 2 The members of the city council have decided to all the overhead wires in the city.
- 3 sleepers awake still feeling tired, while deep sleepers wake up refreshed.
- 4 John was ill last week, so he had to work all weekend to lost time.
- 5 Mutual respect and are very important in a marriage.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

- 1 The park located in the of New York City is considered a top destination for families.
a) admiration b) ailment c) vicinity d) affection
- 2 When I got home my parents didn't believe me and said that I had the whole story.
a) do up b) do without c) made up d) made up for
- 3 I stood there, gazing down, and feeling a for these spectacles of the natural world.
a) dispute b) reverence c) commentary d) centenarian
- 4 for both men and women has improved greatly in the past 20 years.
a) Life expectancy b) Ailment c) Commentary d) Affection

5	I would first like to thank the University for the honour it has upon me today.
	a) honoured b) concealed c) cycled d) bestowed
6	The amount of sleep we need depends on several factors, including our age and our
	a) commentary b) expectations c) blizzard d) genetic make-up
7	They announced that the next meeting is due to be held in three months' time.
	a) onerous b) chronic c) due d) integral

Set Book/ Unit Seven

1	How can we stay physically and mentally active? We should exercise regularly. We should train our brains by reading and doing puzzles, etc.
2	Why do you think keeping active is essential for a long life? Keeping active keeps our muscles supple and improves our cardiovascular fitness.
3	What should you do to keep your brain fit? We should read books, solve crosswords and play chess.
4	Why are geriatric homes rare in the Arab world? Islam teaches children to honour their parents in their old age.
5	How can we show gratitude and respect to the elderly? We should show them affection, socialise with them and listen to them carefully.
6	How can we ensure a long life? We should practise daily, eat healthily and sleep well.
7	Why do you think sleep is important? I think sleep helps to build our muscles, reduce stress and lose weight.
8	What are the factors that affect the amount of sleep we need? The factors are age, daily routine and the genetic make-up.
9	How do you know that people don't have enough sleep? When they can't concentrate at school or at work.
10	How can lack of sleep affect us? Lack of sleep might cause accidents and mistakes at work. Lack of sleep might cause overweight and affect the immune system.
11	What do you suggest for people who have difficulties in sleeping? They should practise more sport during the day. They should cut down on coffee and smoking before bedtime.
12	What troubles do shallow sleepers suffer from? Shallow sleepers feel tired and drowsy during the day. They suffer from lack of concentration and memory problems.

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|-----------|--|
| 13 | How does sleep affect your everyday performance?
When I sleep well, I am physically active, and my concentration is extremely high.
When I have insufficient sleep, I feel extremely tired, depressed and stressed. |
| 14 | Why has life expectancy reached a high average?
This happened because of medical development. |
| 15 | What does an aging population mean?
It means that there are more elderly people than before. |
| 16 | How can we show our respect for the elderly?
We should respect their opinions and preferences. We should consult with them about important issues and make them feel their importance in our life. |
| 17 | Why do you think we should take care of the elderly people?
They didn't leave us when we were young, so we mustn't leave them when they are old. |



Module Three/ Lifestyles

Unit Eight/ Town and Country

Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	اللوز	almond	n.	the tree that produces a flat pale nut with brown skin that tastes sweet
2	نقص السكان	depopulation	n.	a reduction in the number of people living in a place
3	مهجور	deserted	adj.	abandoned, neglected
4	يصدر	export	n.	the selling and sending out of goods or services to other countries
5	مدرج	graduated	adj.	divided into different levels
6	البنية التحتية	infrastructure	n.	the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities needed for the society
7	ازدحام	overcrowding	adj.	the process of filling an area beyond what is usual or comfortable
8	خدمات عامة	public services	n.	a service that is run for the benefit of the general public
9	يُبطّل / يعكس / يقلب	reverse	v.	to make something the opposite of what it was
10	ريفي / قروي	rural	adj.	in, relating to characteristic of the countryside
11	اجتماعي اقتصادي	socioeconomic	adj.	relating to or concerned with the interaction of social and economic factors
12	بطالة	unemployment	n.	the state of being jobless
13	شاغر / خالي	vacant	adj.	(of a place) not occupied; empty
14	العكس بالعكس	vice versa	adv.	used to state that what you have just said is also true in the opposite order

Lesson 3

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	رضا/ قناعة	contentment	n.	the state of being happy and satisfied
2	واسطة العقد/ الشيء الأميز	crown jewel	n.	the best or most valuable thing that a person or place has
3	حد/ فاصل	demarcation	n.	a border or line that separates two things, such as types of work, groups of people or areas of land
4	أفق	skyline	n.	the shape made by hills or buildings against the sky
5	القرية العمودية	vertical village	exp.	high-rise building which could house the same amount of people occupying a village

Lesson 4 + 5

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	مذهول/ مندهبش	astounded	adj.	shocked or greatly surprised
2	يلتقي صدفةً	bump into	ph. v.	to meet by chance
3	بكتافة	densely	adv.	in a way that contains a lot of people, things, plants, etc. with little space between them; thickly
4	إزعاج	disturbance	n.	something that stops you from working, sleeping, etc.
5	مرتبك/ خجول	embarrassed	adj.	feeling or showing shame
6	في كل مكان	far and wide	idiom.	over a large area
7	روعة/ سحر	glamour	n.	an attractive and exciting quality
8	مركز	hub	n.	the effective centre of an activity, region, or network
9	نشاط صاخب	hustle and bustle	idiom.	busy noisy activity of a lot of people in one place
10	مدينة كبيرة	metropolis	n.	a very large city that is the most important city in a country or area
11	يروى	narrate	v.	give a spoken or written account of

12	أشياء مختلفة	odds and ends	idiom.	different kinds of things that are usually small and unimportant
13	يتشجع	pluck up the courage	exp.	to force yourself to be brave enough to do something
14	هادئ	tranquil	adj.	calm, free from disturbance

Lesson 7 + 8

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	مفيد	advantageous	adj.	giving benefits or helping to make you more successful; beneficial
2	كثير النباتات	leafy	adj.	having a lot of trees and plants
3	يضيف لمسة شخصية على الشيء	make it your own	exp.	change something in your possession so that you reflect your personality and character
4	فخم	palatial	adj.	(of a room or building) very large and impressive, like a palace
5	جذاب/ رائع	picturesque	adj.	visually attractive, esp. in a quaint or pretty style
6	موقف سيارات	residents' parking	n.	parking space reserved specifically for residents of a particular area

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

reversed/ depopulation/ exported/ almond/ graduated/ deserted

- 1 The present trend of of English cities could be reversed in the next 20 years.
- 2 The sick woman was then allowed to take possession of the dwelling.
- 3 The ostrich meat is mainly to the European Union countries.
- 4 There is hilly and flat terrain with plenty of peach and tree plantations.
- 5 The books that the children are using to learn to read are on a scale of difficulty.

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

socio-economic/ overcrowding/ bump into/ rural/ infrastructure/ narrate

- 1 India is also emerging as a huge coal consumer as it works to upgrade its
- 2 There can be no denying the correlation between factors and academic success.
- 3 It was great fun and a chance to a few names and faces from the past.
- 4 Many people are against creating new buildings or services in areas.
- 5 Investment in the railway network would reduce on the roads.

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

public services/ reverse/ bump into/ vacant/ embarrassed/ unemployment

- 1 I felt by my own lack of knowledge about the subject.
- 2 The youth want to leave the country as has become a serious problem.
- 3 If you're looking for somewhere to rent, I think there's a apartment in my building.
- 4 The members of the new government make efforts to improve quality in
- 5 The new mayor wants to the effects of many years of neglect in the city.

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

astounded/ bumped into/ picturesque/ demarcation/ narrated/ disturbance

- 1 The river serves as the line of between the two counties.
- 2 There's a shop in the village that attracts visitors from all over the country.
- 3 There were tears of gratitude in her eyes as she her experience.
- 4 Try to find a quiet place that has no possibility of or interruption.
- 5 When the assistant worked out the overall cost I was

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

hub/ tranquil/ frequently/ palatial/ glamour/ densely

- 1 Hong Kong is one of the most populated cities in the world.
- 2 They decided to buy a house in a wonderful leafy superb.
- 3 Many young people leave the countryside, attracted to the of the big city.
- 4 The countryside is a haven for the tourist who wants sun and fresh air in a setting.
- 5 He said Thailand attracted a lot of tourists because of its position as a of the region.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

- 1 Her faith was a part of her long life and through it she found peace and
a) contentment b) ailment c) vicinity d) disturbance
- 2 Our research centres are our, and we have to invest in them in a serious way.
a) Vertical villages b) demarcations c) public services d) crown jewels
- 3 You can get a good view of the New York from the Statue of Liberty.
a) dispute b) hub c) skyline d) glamour
- 4 are the best solution to save lands and provide housing for people.
a) Demarcations b) Ailments c) Crown jewels d) Vertical villages

5	Barcelona has all the amenities you would expect to find in a great
	a) unemployment b) metropolis c) glamour d) hub
6	Acquiring a second language as English is if you want to study abroad.
	a) tranquil b) graduated c) socio-economic d) advantageous
7	His two-storey brick home was graced with a courtyard and surrounded by tall, trees.
	a) deserted b) leafy c) palatial d) rural

Set Book/ Unit Eight

1	Why do people move from villages to cities? I think they move to find jobs and to live closer to good public services.
2	Why do you think farming has become less profitable in recent years? Cheap imports from other countries might threaten local farmers.
3	What are the effects of rural depopulation? Rural depopulation leads to deserted countryside and overcrowded cities.
4	What are the advantages of living in big cities? Big cities provide employment, good services, good health care and good education.
5	What are the advantages of living in big cities? Living in big cities provides employment, good services, good health care and good
6	What are the advantages of living in big cities? People in big cities suffer from of pollution, noise, traffic and lack of social life.
7	Why do some people move to the countryside? They like to escape from the overcrowding, pollution and tension.
8	How could city life be made less stressful for the people who live there? This can be achieved by providing vacant, clean areas with water and trees. The noise should be reduced to make people more comfortable.
9	What would you miss most about city life if you moved to a country area, or vice versa? In the city, people will miss the beauty, calmness and fresh air. In the countryside, people will miss good services and shopping malls.
10	Why is Silk City being built? To establish Kuwait as a commercial hub and to provide housing and jobs.

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|----|--|
| 11 | How will the population of Madinat Al-Hareer be kept happy?
To ensure their happiness, people will always be near water or greenery. |
| 12 | What is exceptional about Burj Mubarak Al-Kabir?
It will be 1001 meters tall with 200 storeys. It will house seven 'vertical villages'. |
| 13 | What things should be considered if you want to choose a place to live in?
The area should be green, quiet and calm. There should be residents' parking. |
| 14 | How do you think cities like Silk City will change the way we live?
I think they will solve the problems of housing, traffic and pollution. They will guarantee residents' happiness and health. |



Module Three/ Lifestyles

Unit Nine/ New Ways and Old

Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	كفاء/ مؤهل	competent	adj.	having the necessary ability, knowledge or skill to do something successfully
2	فن الطبخ	cookery	n.	the practice or skill of preparing and cooking food
3	مُصنَّع حسب الطلب	custom-made	adj.	made to a particular customer's order
4	يصلح	fix	v.	to repair something that is broken or not working properly
5	طلب وإرسال البضائع بريدياً	mail order	n.	the selling of goods to customers by mail
6	مُصنَّع بأعداد كبيرة	mass-produced	adj.	produced in large quantities, using machinery
7	فريد/ لا مثيل له	unique	adj.	being the only one of its kind, unlike anything else
8	غير عادي/ استثنائي	unusual	adj.	different from what is usual or normal
9	ورشة عمل	workshop	n.	a room or building in which goods are manufactured or repaired

Lesson 3

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	معاصر	contemporary	adj.	belonging to the present time
2	حرفي	craftsman	n.	Someone who is very skilled at a particular craft
3	بالتوازي مع	in parallel	exp.	occurring at the same time and having some connection
4	منصة/ منبر	platform	n.	a raised level surface on which people or things can stand

5	صناعة الفخار	pottery	n.	clay that has been shaped and baked in order to make pots, dishes
6	يشجّع/ يدعم	promote	v.	support or actively encourage
7	بسلاسة/ بسهولة	seamlessly	adv.	smoothly, so that you do not notice any change between one part and the next
8	يخالط الناس	socialise	v.	to meet and spend time with people in a friendly way

Lesson 4 + 5

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	دون المستوى	below par	expr.	worse than usual, or below the expected standard
2	يسيطر/ يتحكم به	call the shots	exp.	to be the person who controls a situation
3	ساكن/ جامد	immobile	adj.	not moving or not able to move especially because of fear or tiredness
4	مساوٍ لـ/ متقارب	neck and neck	exp.	equal or nearly equal in a race or contest
5	يُخضع للاختبار	put to the test	ph. v.	to test how good someone or something is, esp. in difficult conditions
6	نوع من البليارد	snooker	n.	a game played with cues on a billiard table
7	دون المستوى	substandard	adj.	not as good as normal; not acceptable
8	يمتثل للأوامر	toe the line	exp.	accept the authority, policies, or principles of a particular group, especially unwillingly
9	غير لبق/ مشين	ungentlemanly	adj	not polite or pleasant; not acceptable

Lesson 7 + 8

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	يعيّن	appoint	v.	to choose somebody for a job or position of responsibility
2	مشروع قانون	bill	n.	a draft of a proposed law presented to parliament for discussion
3	سيرة ذاتية	biography	n.	the story of a person's life written by somebody else

4	عادةً	customarily	adv.	usually, habitually
5	درجة علمية	degree	n.	a course of study at a university or the qualification that is given to you
6	دكتوراه	doctorate	n.	the highest university degree
7	ماجستير	master's degree	n.	a further university degree that you study for after a first degree
8	وزير	minister	n.	a politician who is in charge of a government department
9	برلمان	parliament	n.	the group of people who are elected to make a country's laws
10	حقيبة وزارية	portfolio	n.	the particular area of responsibility of a government minister
11	يستقيل	resign	v.	to officially announce that you have decided to leave your job
12	بينما/ لكن	whereas	conj.	compared with the fact that; but:

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

custom-made/ minister/ export/ parliament/ competent/ fix

- 1 The prime minister unexpectedly dissolved and called a general election.
- 2 Most adults do not feel to deal with a medical emergency involving a child.
- 3 Sending astronauts up to the Hubble Space Telescope in Earth orbit was so difficult.
- 4 The interior has been strongly criticized for his handling of the riots.
- 5 At age 32, he bought a Mercedes Benz that cost him a fortune.

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

unique/ cookery/ resign / promote/ mass-produced/ mail order

- 1 If you don't have a chance to go to a store, you can make a purchase by
- 2 There is a rapid decline of custom-made products in favor of ones.
- 3 The aim of the culture festival is to friendship between the two countries.
- 4 Every human being has a fingerprint that does not change over time.
- 5 She has completed courses in dressmaking,, flower arranging and painting.

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

seamlessly/ contemporary/ unusual/ workshops/ pottery/ densely

- 1 The painter reveals skill in representing three-dimensional objects.
- 2 Classical Greece and Islamic cultures are known for their artistic innovations in
- 3 The speaker moved from one subject to the next
- 4 The prize is awarded for the best piece of fiction published in that year.
- 5 Home contain a workbench, hand tools, power tools and other hardware.

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

immobile/ platform/ substandard/ socialize/ craftsmen/ promote

- 1 The church is rich in marble and murals carved and constructed by Italian
- 2 People don't with their neighbours as much as they used to.
- 3 They stood with the flames racing around them in a fury of sparks.
- 4 The cracks in the structure were due to the materials and poor workmanship.
- 5 The site provides a for artists and craftsmen to exhibit and promote their designs.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

- 1 A cue is a long thin wooden pole, which is used in games such as billiards or
a) contentment b) platform c) snooker d) craftsman
- 2 The parliament will approve a containing controls on both legal and illegal immigration.
a) platform b) pottery c) bill d) workshop
- 3 A new board of directors was to oversee the financially-troubled project.
a) appointed b) exported c) socialized d) resigned
- 4 I thought it was of my friend to suggest that we split the bill for dinner.
a) unique b) deserted c) ungentlemanly d) mass-produced
- 5 can be seen as a branch of history, because it depends on a selective ordering.
a) Minister b) Biography c) Parliament d) Portfolio
- 6 Companies look for more than certificates from people whom they interview for jobs.
a) mail order b) degree c) cookery d) portfolio
- 7 He would like an economic or even the position of minister for education.
a) workshop b) biography c) parliament d) portfolio
- 8 He had to abruptly from the government when he became involved in a scandal.
a) promote b) resign c) export d) socialize
- 9 He received a in microbiology and immunology from West Virginia University.
a) doctorate b) platform c) craftsman d) pottery

Set Book/ Unit Nine

- 1 How have traditional pastimes changed in the modern world?**
Now, people watch TV, play computer games or surf the Internet instead of playing traditional games. In the past, people used to invent ways to amuse themselves or to pay visits to friends, neighbours or relatives.
- 2 What skills were commonplace in the past but are unusual now?**
People were accustomed to make their clothes and furniture by themselves.
- 3 What are the reasons that made traditional skills disappear?**
Traditional skills have disappeared because large factories emerged. Many items that would take days to make are now made quickly by machinery.
- 4 Is it better to reuse old buildings, or build entirely new ones that perfectly suit a community's needs?**
For me, it is better to reuse old buildings to remind people of their culture, history and traditions.
- 5 How do young people spend their free time nowadays?**
They play computer games, talk on the Internet or watch television.
- 6 How did young people use to pass their free time in the past?**
They played traditional games using items such as rocks, shells and sand.
- 7 Why did children in the past prefer not to play individually?**
The reason is that traditional games involved group socialising.
- 8 Why is Dr. Massouma Al-Mubarak a distinguished Kuwaiti woman?**
She is the first female minister in Kuwait. She is the first woman to enter the Parliament.
- 9 In your opinion, how can women serve their country?**
I think women can serve their country when they educate themselves to be successful in any field in the society.

Module Four/ Achievements

Unit Ten/ Pushing the Limits

Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	يتسلق	ascend	v.	to climb to the summit of a mountain
2	محاولة	attempt	n.	an effort to surpass a record or conquer a mountain
3	مُسبّب للدوار	dizzying	adj.	making you feel dizzy or confused, as of great speed or height
4	نخبة	elite	n.	a group of people considered the best in a particular society
5	تعب/ إرهاق	exhaustion	n.	the state of being very tired
6	شديد/ قارس	extreme	adj.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ very large in amount or degree➤ very severe, unusual or serious
7	تقرح الجلد من شدة البرد	frost-bite	n.	injury to body tissues caused by exposure to extreme cold
8	يبرز/ يلقى الضوء على	highlight	v.	to emphasize something, especially so that people give it more attention
9	خطير	perilous	adj.	full of danger or risk
10	إعادة إعمار	reconstruction	n.	the activity of building again something that has been damaged or destroyed
11	يتسلق/ يصعد	scale	n.	to climb up or over
12	قمة/ ذروة	summit	n.	the highest point of something, especially the top of a mountain

Lesson 3

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	يتسلق	clamber	v.	to climb up, across or into somewhere with difficulty, using hands and feet
2	مؤنسن	manned	adj.	run or operated by human control
3	يسجل رقم قياسي	set a record	exp.	to reach a new limit
4	مغمور	submerged	adj.	under the surface of water

Lesson 4 + 5

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	مصاب به	afflicted	adj.	affected in an unpleasant, painful way
2	مشتعل / مضطرم	alight	adj.	on fire; burning
3	حريق متعمد	arson	n.	the crime of deliberately setting fire to something, especially a building
4	قارس / قاس / شديد	austere	adj.	without comfort; harsh and severe
5	يلتقي صدفة	come across	ph. v.	to meet or find somebody/something by chance
6	يحرز / ينجز	come away with	ph. v.	to succeed in winning something, or in getting something that you want
7	ينخفض / يهبط	come down	ph. v.	if a price, a temperature, a rate, etc. comes down, it gets lower
8	يزور	come over	ph. v.	to come to a place to visit for a short time
9	يتعافى	come round	ph. v.	to become conscious again
10	يظهر / يرد في نقاش	come up	ph. v.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to become available unexpectedly • to be mentioned in a conversation
11	مُبتهج	exhilarated	adj.	very excited and happy
12	مرهق / متعب	fatigued	adj.	extremely tired; SYN exhausted
13	يعبر / يجتاز	traverse	v.	to move or travel through an area
14	فاقد للوعي	unconscious	adj.	unable to see, move, feel etc. because of an injury, drug or illness
15	مرأي	visible	adj.	something that is visible can be seen; OPP invisible

Lesson 7 + 8

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	يساعد	assist	v.	to help somebody to do something
2	منظار	binoculars	n.	an optical instrument with a lens for each eye, used for viewing distant objects
3	يتغلب على	cope with	v.	to deal successfully with something difficult

4	يتوق إلى/ يرغب	crave	v.	feel a powerful desire for (something)
5	يغطي/ يبتلع	engulf	v.	to surround or to cover somebody/something completely
6	يتطلب/ يستلزم	entail	v.	to involve something that cannot be avoided
7	عمل فذّ/ إنجاز	feat	n.	an achievement that requires great courage, skill, or strength.
8	مجهد/ منهك	grueling	adj.	very difficult and tiring
9	متسلق جبال	mountaineer	n.	a person who climbs mountains as a sport
10	قوي الإرادة/ عنيد	strong-willed	adj.	very determined to do something even if other people say it should not be done

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

elite/ ascend/ extreme/ dizzying/ attempts/ highlight

- 1 The whole world is ruled by an where money talks louder than morals and ethics.
- 2 We began to the hill and we had to concentrate on the slippery climb.
- 3 The rushing flood made communication difficult, and rescue failed repeatedly.
- 4 The article emphasizes the importance of good family relationships.
- 5 He rose to heights while still a teenager and his movies are still popular.

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

reconstruction/ clambered/ perilous/ manned/ exhaustion/ highlight

- 1 Indonesian children make journey to school over a collapsed bridge.
- 2 They over the side of the last truck and crouched down out of sight.
- 3 After war, the city began to embark on a large-scale process of urban
- 4 In thirty years from now the United States should have a spacecraft on Mars.
- 5 The soldiers were suffering from after long days and nights of marching.

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

submerged/ summit/ highlight/ binoculars/ scale/ austere

- 1 She was taken to hospital after being in an icy river for 45 minutes.
- 2 The weather improved, so the climbers decided to make their attempt.
- 3 Rescuers had to a one-thousand-foot cliff before they could reach the injured climber.
- 4 We want to focus on our campaign and the issues we see very important.
- 5 We spent a lot of time in the nature reserve looking at the birds through

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

traverse/ exhilarated/ arson/ afflicted/ frostbite/ set record

- 1 Prolonged application of cold at very low temperatures can cause or nerve injuries.
- 2 Although he was with many injuries, he could defend himself against the attackers.
- 3 The first time I flew a plane alone, I felt both and scared.
- 4 A lot of people who the Sahara Desert on their way to Europe die of thirst in Niger.
- 5 No injuries were reported in the fire, which police say could have been caused by

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

frostbite/ fatigued/ mountaineers/ assist/ engulfed/ austere

- 1 If you get, you are exponentially raising your chances of being in a car accident.
- 2 He said by the time he arrived home, his entire house was in flames.
- 3 To climb Everest, must work within a very strictly enforced time frame.
- 4 We are looking for people who would be willing to in the group's voluntary work.
- 5 The conditions are: few books for children, a tiny board and a roof with holes.

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

cope with/ gruelling/ arson/ alight/ entails/ feats

- 1 The Great Wall of China is one of the most impressive architectural in history.
- 2 Many houses were and the fire was now enormous when the firemen arrived.
- 3 Success in life actually ambition, perseverance and patience.
- 4 Learning to stress help prevent or reduce the effects of some illnesses.
- 5 Only 14 of the 40 horses finished the four-and-a-half-mile course in Liverpool.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

- 1 The smoke filled the room, and in a few minutes his labored body fell
a) alight b) gruelling c) fatigued d) unconscious
- 2 You have to be to stand up for what you believe in during difficult situations.
a) alight b) submerged c) fatigued d) strong-willed
- 3 The tide went out, leaving the top of the rocks above the water.
a) dizzying b) submerged c) visible d) extreme
- 4 All the children were French fries, so I pulled into the nearest fast-food restaurant.
a) craving b) entailing c) engulfing d) coping with

5	I George at a party last week; it was the first time I had seen him in months. a) came round b) came across c) came over d) came away with
6	Why don't you to my house after work today? a) come round b) come over c) come across d) come away with
7	The injured man had lost consciousness but had again when police arrived. a) come up b) come across c) come round d) come over
8	The negotiations should be fair and open, so that all sides something. a) come up b) come across c) come over d) come away with
9	I was surprised when his name as a possible candidate for the job. a) came across b) came round c) came up d) came over
10	Jim had a terrible fever at night, but by the next morning his temperature was a) coming over b) coming across c) coming up d) coming down

Set Book/ Unit Ten

1	What kind of preparations do people have to make before they go on dangerous expeditions? In addition to mental and physical training, people must prepare the suitable clothes, climbing equipment, first aid kit and food.
2	What qualities would a person need to survive in climbing mountains? Qualities needed are fitness, determination and the ability to endure solitude.
3	What difficulties might climbers face in their expeditions? Difficulties might include exhaustion, sickness, injury, getting lost, extreme cold.
4	In your opinion, what makes people push themselves to extreme limits? People who push themselves to extreme limits have extraordinary abilities they want to prove.
5	What are the pros and cons of record-breaking attempts? * The pros are many such as receiving a lot of money and achieving fame. * The cons are hard training, spending time away from home and lack of social life.
6	What type of personality and skills do you think are important for challenges? Challenge requires people who have a high degree of composure and confidence. Skills needed are physical strength and knowledge to use the necessary equipment right.
7	What do you think you would learn from dangerous expeditions? We learn that courage is necessary to conquer things that frighten us.
8	What piece of advice would you give people performing extreme sports? I would advise them to prepare and check their equipment. They should always be careful and take a medical kit with them.

Module Four/ Achievements

Unit Eleven/ The final frontier

Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	كراهه/ بغيض/ مقبته	abhorrent	adj.	causing hatred, especially for moral reasons
2	مهيب/ جليل/ رهيب	awe-inspiring	adj.	making you feel respect and admiration; impressive
3		concept	n.	an idea or a principle that is connected with something abstract
4	أذى/ ضرر	detriment	n.	harm or damage
5	يُنْفذ/ يُجري	execute	v.	to put a plan into action, to carry out
6	حد/ نهاية	frontier	n.	the limit of something, especially the limit of what is known about a particular subject or activity
7	شجاع	intrepid	adj.	very brave; not afraid of danger
8	مهمة فضاء	mission	n.	a flight into space
9	يدور	orbit	v.	to follow a curved path around a planet or star
10	يحترم/ يبجل	revere	v.	to feel great respect or admiration for
11	يدور حول	revolve around	v.	move in a circular orbit around
12	ذو حس	sentient	adj.	able to see or feel things through the senses
13	الكون	universe	n.	the whole of space and everything in it,

Lesson 3

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	تقريباً	approximately	adv.	more or less than a number or amount; almost
2	يرسل/ يبعث	dispatch	v.	to send off someone or something somewhere for a particular purpose

3	يُحجَّب/ يخفي	obscure	v.	to make it difficult to see, hear or understand something
4	ممكِن إدراكه	perceivable	adj.	capable of being seen, noticed or understood
5	يتفحصّ/ يمعن النظر في	scrutinise	v.	to look at or examine somebody/ something carefully

Lesson 4 + 5

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	فلكيّ	astronomical	adj.	relating to the scientific study of the sun, moon, stars, planets, etc.
2	مساعد على	conducive	adj.	making it easy, possible or likely for something to happen
3	على نحو استثنائي	exceptionally	adv.	unusually, remarkably
4	سكن/ معيشة	habitation	n.	the act of living in a place
5	قمر تابع طبيعي	natural satellite	n.	a natural object moving round a planet
6	على متن	on board	adj.	carried or happening on a ship, aircraft or vehicle
7	فرصة/ مناسبة	opportunity	n.	a time or set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something
8	تقريباً	roughly	adv.	more or less than a number or amount; not exactly; about
9	النظام الشمسي	solar system	n.	the collection of nine planets and their moons in orbit around the sun
10	رائع/ فاتن/ ممتاز	superb	adj.	impressively splendid
11	يضعف/ يخفت	wane	v.	to weaken in strength or influence

Lesson 7 + 8

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	غير عادي/ غير طبيعي	abnormal	adj.	different from what is usual, especially in a way that is worrying or harmful
2	يحذّر/ ينبّه	alert	v.	to warn of a danger or a threat
3	بيانات/ معلومات	data	n.	information, facts or numbers used to find out things or to make decisions

4	ثنائي / مزدوج	dual	adj.	having two parts or aspects
5	معمّر / متين	durable	adj.	staying in good condition for a long time, even if used a lot
6	اقتصادي / غير مكلف	economical	adj.	providing good value in relation to the amount of time or money spent
7	انبعاث / إصدار	emission	n.	the production or sending out of light, heat, gas, etc.
8	نظام الملاحة العالمي	GPS	n.	Global Positioning System
9	يراقب / يرصد	monitor	v.	observe and check the progress of something over a period of time
10	يحدث تغييراً جذرياً	revolutionise	v.	to change radically
11	حصرياً / خصيصاً	specifically	adv.	in a specific manner; in a limited manner; particularly
12	منتج لاحق لتقنية معينة	spin-off	n.	a product that develops from another more important product
13	يبخس قدر الشيء / يعتمد على	take for granted	exp.	fail to appreciate someone or something that is very familiar or obvious/ rely on
14	حذاء رياضي	trainers	n.	a soft shoe suitable for sports or casual wear

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

reverses/ abhorrent/ detriment/ execute/ awe-inspiring/ concept

- 1 The practice of killing animals for food is utterly to many people.
- 2 The tax cannot be introduced without to people's living standards.
- 3 He has demonstrated vision and can effectively communicate and strategic plans.
- 4 This restaurant reportedly has top-notch seafood, slick service and decor.
- 5 'Mental handicap' should be replaced with the broader of 'learning difficulties'.

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

frontier/ reverses/ intrepid/ missions/ orbit/ sentient

- 1 Within the solar system, planets and comets the sun and satellites orbit the planets.
- 2 China's plans for space exploration include unmanned to the moon and Mars.
- 3 The team of four men will be swimming 20 km walking and camping in between.
- 4 As the final of science, the brain and its functions are still largely unknown.
- 5 It's rare to find a celebrity who his fans almost as much as they worship him.

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

revolved around/ sentient/ dispatched/ mission/ perceivable/ universe

- 1 Big Bang is a large explosion which some scientists think was the beginning of the
- 2 Religions taught us that one should practice loving kindness to all beings.
- 3 There has been a increase in temperatures around the world.
- 4 The church excommunicated people who said that the earth the sun.
- 5 The telephonist contacted the Police and a police car was to the address.

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

scrutinise/ exceptionally/ conducive/ obscured/ astronomical/ approximately

- 1 Chairs in rows are not as to discussion as chairs arranged in a circle.
- 2 The clouds billowed up out of nowhere and the sun within seconds.
- 3 Of all of the objects, the Sun is the most important to human beings.
- 4 The walk will cover a distance of four miles taking two hours to complete.
- 5 The detective, leaning elegantly on his walking-cane, continued to the shop.

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

habitation/ exceptionally/ wane/ alerted/ natural satellite/ approximately

- 1 The most familiar is the earth's moon.
- 2 An anonymous letter police to the possibility of a terrorist attack at the airport.
- 3 The car is roomy in every direction, with real lounging space in the rear.
- 4 His popularity in the state began to almost immediately after the election.
- 5 The survey found that 20 % of private-rented dwellings are unfit for human

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

economical/ revolutionise/ trainers/ durable/ spin-offs/ take for granted

- 1 Some important technological advances we use are from space technology.
- 2 Products for hiking and camping should be comfortable and made from materials.
- 3 Pastures are often the most way to provide forage for ruminant animals.
- 4 Intensive irrigation would reshape arid lands and rural life.
- 5 I always see him wearing a tracksuit, and carries a plastic bag that holds a football.

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

data/ abnormal/ opportunity/ roughly/ superb/ specifically

- 1 behaviour in zoo animals is often due to the stress of captivity.
- 2 These show that most cancers are detected as a result of clinical follow-up.
- 3 For many athletes, the Olympic Games are a once-in-a-lifetime
- 4 If all questions carry the same marks, your answers should be given equal time.
- 5 The waters are crystal clear and offer a opportunity for swimming.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Jupiter is the largest planet in the and is easily visible in the night sky.
a) habitation b) frontier c) solar system d) universe |
| 2 | This room has a purpose, serving as both a study and a dining room.
a) alight b) submerged c) fatigued d) dual |
| 3 | Many of the things we now were originally used in space.
a) orbit b) revere c) dispatch d) take for granted |
| 4 | The air is a toxic cocktail of exhaust fumes and noxious from nearby factories.
a) frontiers b) revere c) emissions d) natural satellites |
| 5 | We were warned by a friend in the government that our phone calls were being
a) alerted b) dispatched c) waned d) monitored |
| 6 | Advances in technology designed for space have revolutionised our lives on Earth.
a) specifically b) approximately c) roughly d) exceptionally |

Set Book/ Unit Eleven

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Why is the space station important?
It conducts experiment not possible on earth. |
| 2 | Why do you think space exploration is extremely important?
Space exploration has led to the development of technologies and medical research. |
| 3 | What is unique about the relationship between Kuwait and the International Space Station?
Kuwait was the first country in the Arab World to contact the ISS. |
| 4 | Do you think that someday human beings will be able to live on the planet Venus? Why or why not?
I don't think that because Venus has an extremely high surface temperature. |
| 5 | Are you for or against space tourism?
For me, I'm against space tourism because it's very expensive and dangerous. |
| 6 | Why are not the planets of the solar system conducive to human habitation?
These planets' atmospheres lack oxygen. |
| 7 | What factors make Earth conducive to human habitation?
These factors are the suitable temperature, gravity and the availability of water. |
| 8 | What are the most important results of space technology on Earth?
Space technology has developed aviation, wireless communication and thousands of other things. |

- | | |
|----|--|
| 9 | How has Space technology contributed to the process of flight?
Space technology has helped to make aircraft lighter, faster and more economical. |
| 10 | How can wireless technology be used to save lives?
Wireless technology can monitor heart activity and alert medical staff. |
| 11 | How has space technology enabled people to revolutionise their life on Earth?
Space technology has introduced numerous advancements in the fields of aviation, communication and medicine. |



Module Four/ Achievements

Unit Twelve/ Geniuses

Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	مجرد/ نظري	abstract	adj.	existing as an idea, feeling or quality, not as a material object
2	بشكل عشوائي	arbitrarily	adv.	in a way that does not seem to be based on a reason or system and sometimes seems unfair
3	جمهور	audience	n.	the group of people who have gathered to watch or listen to something
4	ليسانس علوم	BSc	abbr.	'Bachelor of Science' (a first university degree in science)
5	رقم	digit	n.	any of the numbers from 0 to 9
6	عبقريّة	genius	n.	exceptional intellectual or creative power or other natural ability
7	ماجستير علوم	MSc	abbr.	the abbreviation for 'Master of Science' (a second university degree in science)
8	رائع/ ممتاز	outstanding	adj.	extremely good; excellent
9	دكتوراه	PhD	adj.	(Doctor of Philosophy) a university degree of a very high level, which involves doing advanced research
10	مبكر النضوج	precocious	adj.	(of children) showing unusually early mental development or achievement
11	طفل عبقرى/ معجزة	prodigy	n.	a young person who is unusually intelligent or skilful for their age
12	بشكل عشوائي	randomly	adv.	without method or conscious decision; indiscriminately
13	موهبة/ ملكة	talent	n.	a natural ability to do something well
14	يجول/ يطوف	tour	v.	to travel around a place, for example on holiday, or to perform, to advertise something, etc.
15	فنان مبدع	virtuoso	n.	a person highly skilled in music or another artistic activity

Lesson 3

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	يكتسب/ ينال/ يحصل على	acquire	v.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to gain something by your own efforts or ability to obtain something by buying or being given it
2	ملابس	attire	n.	clothes, especially fine or formal ones
3	وكيل/ نائب/ مندوب	deputy	n	a person who is the next most important person below a business manager or a head of a school, etc.
4	كهر وكيميائي	electrochemical	n.	pertaining to the branch of chemistry that studies the connection between electricity and chemical changes
5	منتدى/ مؤتمر/ اجتماع	forum	n.	a place or situation in which an open discussion takes place so people can exchange opinions and ideas
6	موسم/ حائز على وسام	medallist	n.	someone who has won a medal in a competition
7	مفاعل (ذري/ كيميائي)	reactor	n.	a device within which chemical processes are carried out for experimental or manufacturing purposes
8	مياه المجاري	sewage	n.	used water and waste substances that are produced by human bodies, that are carried away from houses and factories through special pipes
9	راعي رسمي	sponsor	n.	a person or company that pays for a radio or TV programme, or for a concert or sporting event, usually in return for advertising
10	غير مسبوق/ لا مثيل له	unprecedented	adj.	that has never happened, been done or been known before

Lesson 4 + 5

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	اتهام	accusation	n.	a charge or claim that someone has done something illegal or wrong

2	يتعذب/ يتألم/ يقلق	agonise	v.	to spend a long time thinking and worrying about a difficult situation
3	بتبذير/ بإسراف	extravagantly	adv.	with a lack of restraint in spending money or using resources
4	بذخ/ ترف	high-living	n.	an extravagant social life as enjoyed by the wealthy
5	فارس/ خيال	jockey	n.	a person who rides horses in races, especially as a job
6	يرفض/ ينكر	repudiate	v.	to refuse to accept something
7	موسم/ فترة/ فصل	season	n.	a period of time during a year when a particular activity happens or is done

Lesson 7 + 8

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	وسام/ تقدير	accolade	n.	praise or an award for an achievement that people admire
2	مرتّب/ منظم/ مصفوف	aligned	adj.	arranged or organised in parallel to something else
3	المثانة	bladder	n.	the organ in your body that holds urine until it is passed out of your body
4	خلود/ أبدية/ سرمدية	eternity	n.	time without end, especially life continuing without end after death
5	علم الوراثة	genetics	n.	the study of how different characteristics are passed from each generation of living things to the next
6	موهوب/ ذو موهبة	gifted	adj.	having a lot of natural ability or intelligence
7	جزيئي	molecular	adj.	relating to or consisting of molecules
8	تسمية/ تعيين/ ترشيح	nomination	n.	the act of choosing somebody as a candidate in an election, or for a job etc.
9	غير جراحي	non-invasive	adj.	done without cutting the body or putting something into the body
10	متلقٍ/ مستقبل/ مستلم	recipient	n.	a person who receives something
11	باحث/ دارس/ مُحقق/ مُدقق	researcher	n.	a person who studies something carefully and tries to discover new facts about it

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

acquire/ tour/ audiences/ genius/ precocious/ abstract

- 1 It is difficult for children to grasp concepts such as freedom, honesty and patience.
- 2 This is the first time an accordion player has been invited to entertain at the event.
- 3 The player is valued by his ability to play with skill,, and legitimate aggression.
- 4 As a child, he read voraciously and revealed an unusual aptitude for languages.
- 5 The journalists have been invited to the farms, to inspect the land reform programme.

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

prodigy/ outstanding/ arbitrarily/ extravagantly/ electrochemical/ talent

- 1 They attribute their success to their parents' unflinching and constant support.
- 2 Jamie has poor writing and maths skills, but has a for working with his hands.
- 3 In reactions, electrons flow between two substances, solid and liquid.
- 4 Mozart was an infant, composing music at the age of four.
- 5 Records showed that politicians spent on restaurant meals and hotels.

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

deputy/ attire/ arbitrarily/ extravagantly/ repudiate/ tour

- 1 The journalists have been invited to the farms, to inspect the land reform programme.
- 2 Some wore clothes like hers, while others were dressed in expensive
- 3 Eleven years later he joined the board and was appointed chairman in May 2000.
- 4 The buyer is entitled to the contract within a reasonable period of time.
- 5 They didn't think much about the names – they have chosen them

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

unprecedented/ virtuoso/ randomly/ extravagantly/ gifted/ unprecedented

- 1 Famous mainly for his wonderful voice, he was also a on the violin and the piano.
- 2 Throughout the session his report was subjected to criticism from delegates.
- 3 The soldiers had fired into the crowds, killing at least thirty people.
- 4 The school annual day was also used as a for parents to voice their views on teaching.
- 5 In addition to their academic abilities, brother and sister are both musicians.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

- 1 In spite of being a billionaire, he has no interest in or luxury cars.
a) jockey b) high-living c) sewage d) medallist
- 2 Not only do I love horse races sport, I think the are the world's greatest athletes.
a) jockeys b) talents c) prodigies d) medallists
- 3 His brain was still surging with the awful thoughts which had him the night before.
a) acquired b) repudiated c) toured d) agonized
- 4 Make sure the shelf is with the top of the window before fastening it.
a) non-invasive b) precocious c) abstract d) aligned
- 5 Some cities in the world do not have proper facilities for the disposal of
a) jockey b) high-living c) sewage d) medallist
- 6 The Olympic 's time in the 200 metres final was 2 minutes 11.56 seconds.
a) prodigy b) high-living c) sewage d) medallist
- 7 When you have a basic range of computing skills, you will be ready to start the job.
a) acquired b) repudiated c) toured d) agonized
- 8 In the future, many chemicals may be produced in about the size of a computer.
a) audiences b) geniuses c) prodigies d) reactors
- 9 All the major theatres now have, especially for high-cost productions.
a) audiences b) geniuses c) sponsors d) reactors
- 10 The main levelled against him was that he tried to avoid military service.
a) audience b) accusation c) sponsor d) researcher
- 11 The team trained hard for the British football, beginning in August and ends in May.
a) season b) accusation c) sponsor d) recipient
- 12 They believed that their souls would be condemned to burn in hell for
a) season b) eternity c) sponsor d) recipient
- 13 He became one of the biggest names in boxing, winning numerous for his country.
a) audiences b) accolades c) sponsors d) researchers
- 14 The urine is stored in the, which can expand to accommodate the increasing volume.
a) researcher b) reactor c) sponsor d) bladder

- 15 I advise this book to students who wish to pursue a career in human molecular
- a) reactor b) genetics c) nomination d) recipient
- 16 The secret of life lies in the immense complexity of itsorganisation.
- a) non-invasive b) gifted c) unprecedented d) molecular
- 17 It may seem rather strange to see such an unknown company receive an award
- a) researcher b) reactor c) nomination d) bladder
- 18 Researchers try to find cure which permanently eliminates chronic joint pain.
- a) gifted b) non-invasive c) unprecedented d) molecular
- 19 Former Nobel Peace Prize include Jimmy Carter and Barack Obama.
- a) accolades b) reactors c) recipients d) jockeys
- 20 Clean energy try to discover alternative and renewable energy sources.
- a) bladders b) reactors c) accolades d) researchers

Set Book/ Unit Twelve

- 1 **What are the advantages of being a child prodigy?**
Child prodigy learns faster than others. They reach a higher standard of achievement much more quickly.
- 2 **What are the disadvantages of being a child prodigy?**
Teachers fail to understand them. A child prodigy doesn't live normal childhood.
- 3 **Do you think child prodigies should be treated as special cases by their parents and teachers?**
Child prodigies should be treated normally to grow intellectually, emotionally and physically.
- 4 **In which discipline would you wish to be a genius?**
I wish I were an inventor in the field of computer software to introduce new educational programmes and applications.
- 5 **In your opinion, how can we encourage and appreciate young talents?**
We should give them awards. We should support and care for them.
- 6 **What do people need to fulfill their dream?**
The should have clear vision, hard work, determination, and dedication.
- 7 **What qualities should a businessman have to be successful?**
A successful business is always strong and competitive. He is always focused, highly energetic and motivated.

Grammar/ Unit 7/ [Reported Speech (Statements)]

How do we report statements?

- Use a reporting verb (**said**).
- Change **pronouns** & move the **tense** back.
- Change **time/ place** expressions and **demonstrative pronouns**.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Simple Present He said, "I am happy."	Simple Past He said that he was happy.
Present Continuous He said, "I'm looking for my keys."	Past Continuous He said that he was looking for his keys.
Simple Past He said, "I visited New York last year."	Past Perfect Simple He said that he had visited New York the previous year.
Present Perfect He said, "I've lived here for a long time."	Past Perfect He said that he had lived there for a long time.
Past Perfect He said, "They had finished the work when I arrived ."	Past Perfect He said that they had finished the work when he had arrived .
Past Continuous He said, "I was playing football when the accident occurred ."	Past Perfect Continuous He said that he had been playing football when the accident had occurred .
Present Perfect Continuous He said, "I have been playing football for two hours."	Past Perfect Continuous He said that he had been playing football for two hours.
Past Perfect Continuous He said, "I had been reading a newspaper when the light went off ."	Past Perfect Continuous He said that he had been reading a newspaper when the light had gone off .
Future Simple (will + infinitive) He said, "I will open the door."	(would + infinitive) He said that he would open the door.
Future with (be going to) He said, "I am going to buy Mercedes next month."	(was/ were + going to + infinitive) He said that he was going to buy Mercedes the following month.

Changes when reporting statements

Place/ time expressions and demonstrative pronouns		Pronouns		Modals	
Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported
today	that day	I	he/ she	can	could
now	then	my	his/ her	may	might
yesterday	the day before	you	I/ he/ she/ we/ they	must	had to
... days ago	... days before	your	my/ his/ her/ our/ their	will	would
last week	the week before	we	they		
next year	the following year	our	their		
tomorrow	the next day / the following day	this	that		
here	there	these	those		

Report the following statements.

- 1 "They didn't like the food in the restaurant yesterday."
He told me that.....
- 2 "We went to Paris for the weekend last summer."
They said that
- 3 "I was waiting for the bus when he arrived."
He told me
- 4 "I haven't eaten my breakfast."
He said that
- 5 "She's living in Paris now."
She said that
- 6 "We hadn't travelled by underground before I came to London."
She said that
- 7 Susan said, "The food is very delicious here."
.....

8	Mark said, "I am going to ride my bike to work today."
9	Janice said, "I have been to Dubai several times."
10	Hani said, "I forgot to call my mother."
11	Karine said, "I can teach you how to edit video."
12	Michael said, "I want to visit Tokyo next Summer."
13	Bob's boss said, "The meeting starts at 2:00."
14	The mechanic said, "I'm sorry, but I won't be able to fix your car today."
15	Sue said, "I've already seen these movies."

Grammar/ Unit 7/ [Reported Questions (Information Questions & Yes-no Questions)]

	Direct Question	Reported Question
Information Questions	1. "Where do you live?" 2. "Where is the Post Office, please?" 3. "What are you doing?" 4. "Who was that fantastic man?"	1. He asked me where I <u>lived</u> . 2. He asked me where the Post Office <u>was</u> . 3. She asked me what I <u>was doing</u> . 4. She asked me who that fantastic man <u>had been</u> .
Yes-no Questions	1. "Do you love me?" 2. "Have you visited Mexico?" 3. "Are you living here?" 4. "Did you meet the manager?"	1. He asked me if I <u>loved</u> him. 2. She asked me if I <u>had visited</u> Mexico. 3. She asked me if I <u>was living</u> there. 4. He asked me if I <u>had met</u> the manager.

How do we make the reported speech with **(Questions)**?

- Use a reporting verb (**asked**).
- For information questions, repeat the **question word**.
- Use **statement** word order, **change pronouns** & move the **tense** back etc.
- For yes/ no questions, use **if** or **whether** after the reporting verb.
- When a question has the auxiliary (do-does-did) **drop** the auxiliary.

Report the following questions.

1 Talal asked Leo, "Do you want to begin the new project?"

Talal asked Leo

2 Maria asked us, "Have you seen my notes?"

Maria asked us

3 Oscar asked me, "What are you talking about?"

Oscar asked me

4 "Does the decision need to be made today?" asked David.

David asked

5 Lillian asked, "Who are you going to invite to the party?"

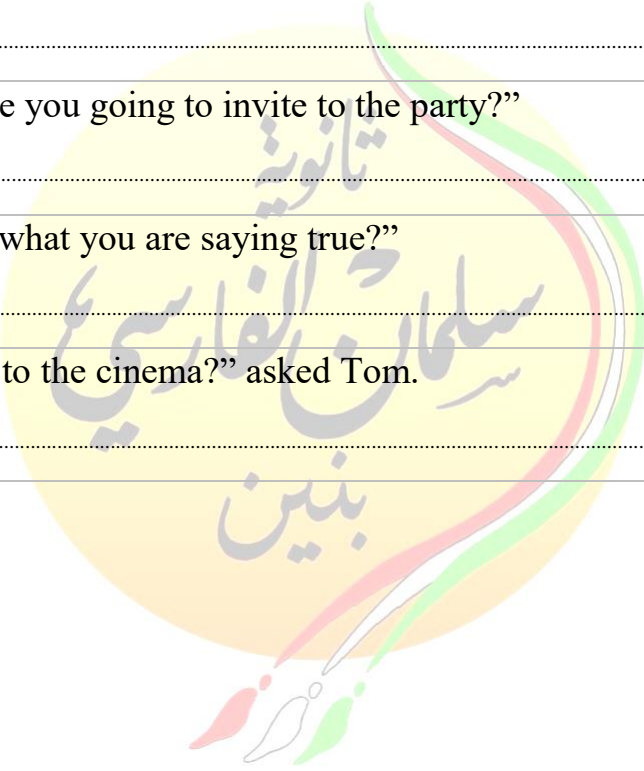
Lillian asked

6 Ricardo asked me, "Is what you are saying true?"

Ricardo asked me

7 "How often do you go to the cinema?" asked Tom.

Tom asked



Grammar/ Unit 8/ [Inverted Sentences]

- Inversion happens in English for emphasis, dramatic purpose or formality. This type of inversion uses negative and limiting adverbs. These are a group of adverbs which limit the meaning of a verb or make it negative.
[no sooner, not only, seldom, hardly, scarcely, never, little, etc.]
- To invert a sentence, move the adverbial to the beginning of the sentence and invert the subject and auxiliary verb.

Negative' adverbs and adverbial phrases which can use subject-verb inversion.

adverb	adverb in mid-sentence	adverb at beginning
not only	It was not only cold, it rained every day as well.	Not only was it cold, but it rained every day.
no sooner	We had no sooner arrived than it started raining.	No sooner had we arrived than it started raining.
hardly	I had hardly got into bed when the telephone rang.	Hardly had I got into bed when the telephone rang.
Scarcely	I had scarcely got off the bus when it crashed into the back of a car.	Scarcely had I got off the bus when it crashed into the back of a car.
little	She little understood what she was doing.	Little did she understand what she was doing.
seldom	There has seldom been so much rain in this part of the country.	Seldom has there been so much rain in this part of the country.
never	We had never seen so many people in one place.	Never had we seen so many people in one place.
not often	He will not often go to work.	Not often will he go to work.
so ... that..	The wind was so strong, that we couldn't open the window.	So strong was the wind, that we couldn't open the window.

Hardly/ Scarcely + inverted past perfect ... when + past simple.

No sooner + inverted past perfect ... than + past simple.

- 1** **Hardly** had I got into bed **when** the telephone rang.
- 2** **Scarcely** had I got off the bus **when** it crashed into the back of a car.
- 3** **No sooner** had we arrived home **than** the police rang the doorbell.

Seldom / Rarely + Auxiliary verb + Subject + main verb
Not only/ Never/ Little

- 1 **Seldom do** we see such an amazing display of dance.
- 2 **Rarely will** you hear such beautiful music.
- 3 **Not only does** he love chocolate and sweets, **but** he also smokes.
- 4 **Never had** she seen such a beautiful sight before.
- 5 **Never have** I felt so n in my life.
- 6 **Never will** I do that again!
- 7 **Little did** she understand what she was doing.

So + Adjective/ Adverb + Auxiliary, that clause

- 1 **So difficult is** the test, **that** students need three months to prepare.
- 2 **So strong was** the wind, **that** we couldn't open the window.
- 3 **So quickly did** she leave **that** we did not even realize she was gone.

Grammar/ Unit 8/ [Inverted Sentences]

Rewrite the following sentences inverting them using the cues given.

- 1 I haven't ever felt so lonely. (invert using: **never**)

- 2 I have never heard such utter nonsense. (**invert**)

- 3 She didn't play a lot of basketball. (invert using: **little**)

- 4 They didn't know he had stolen all of their money. (invert using: **little**)

- 5 The story hasn't been told correctly. (invert using: **rarely**)

- 6 I don't eat fish very often. (invert using: **seldom**)

- 7 One seldom hears a politician say 'sorry'. (**invert**)

- 8 She left quickly, we did not even realize she was gone. (invert using: **so that**)

- 9 I couldn't work because of the loud noise. (invert using: **so that**)

10 Peter didn't grasp the situation. If he had, he would have quit. (invert using: **had**)

11 I rarely go outside these days. (**invert**)

12 They don't ever know what to do. (invert using: **never**)

13 I would have bought a new house if I had had enough money. (invert using: **had**)

14 I have seldom heard such a beautiful voice. (**invert**)

15 He had hardly sat down for dinner when someone knocked at the door. (**invert**)

16 They not only looted the shop, but also set fire to it. (**invert**)

17 We haven't witnessed such cruel behaviour. (invert using: **never**)

18 I had hardly reached the station when the train departed. (**invert**)

19 I had scarcely stepped out when the telephone rang. (**invert**)

20 Most TV programmes are so boring that nobody watches them. (**invert**)

Grammar/ Unit 8 [Connecting Words (Contrast Words)]

* These words and expressions are used to link two ideas that contrast with each other: (*whereas, but, on the other hand, instead of, in comparison with*):

1) *whereas / while*: **Whereas** + clause, clause or Clause + , **whereas** + clause

- **Whereas** I like all types of fish, my friend always chooses meat dishes. or
- My friend always chooses meat dishes, **whereas** I like all types of fish.

2) *but*: clause, + **but** + clause

- My brother passed his exam, **but** he looks unhappy.

3) *on the other hand*: (It can't be used to join clauses. It starts another sentence.):

- Mr. Sultan is 100 years old. **On the other hand**, he looks like a young man.

4) *instead of*:

Clause + **instead of** + noun phrase. or **Instead of** + noun phrase, + clause.

- I stayed in bed all day **instead of** going to work. or
- **Instead of** going to work, I stayed in bed all day.

5) *in comparison with*:

In comparison with + noun phrase, clause. or Clause + **in comparison with** + noun phrase.

- **In comparison with** the French, the British eat far less fish. or
- The British eat far less fish **in comparison with** the French.

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Chinese grammar is not difficult, the pronunciation will be hard for me.
a) Although b) However c) But d) Instead of |
| 2 | I like football, my friend likes tennis.
a) in comparison with b) however c) but d) instead of |
| 3 | You should recycle as many things as possible throwing them away.
a) in comparison with b) however c) but d) instead of |
| 4 | If it were up to me, I'd take a holiday staying at home all this time.
a) in comparison with b) however c) but d) instead of |
| 5 | Seoul has a population of 10 million people, Warsaw has only 2 million.
a) In comparison with b) While c) But d) Instead of |
| 6 | I've decided to learn Chinese French at university.
a) in comparison with b) however c) but d) instead of |

Do as shown between brackets: (Join using:)

1 Florida has a warm climate. Alaska has a cold climate. (**whereas**)
.....

2 The dress was expensive. She bought it. (**but**)
.....

3 I want chocolate ice-cream. I don't want chocolate. (**instead of**)
.....

4 Chinese grammar is not difficult. The pronunciation will be very hard for me. **(although)**

.....

5 Some people visit their doctor once every few weeks. Others may not visit a doctor for several years. **(on the other hand)**

.....

6 Seoul in South Korea is a very big city. Warsaw, the capital of Poland, is a small city. **(in comparison with)**

.....

7 You eat a massive plate of food for lunch. I have just a sandwich. **(whereas)**

.....



Grammar/ Unit 9/ [Causative Verbs]

The causative is used when someone else does something for you. For example, we can say: **I cleaned my house.** (*This means I cleaned it myself*).

If I paid someone to clean it, of course I can say: A cleaner cleaned my house.

But, another way is to use a causative construction. So we can also say:

I had my house cleaned.

The structure is: **to have + object + past participle**

- The causative verbs can be used in negatives and questions and you can use it in any tense as long as you change the 'have' verb.

	Tense	Example
1	Present Simple	I have my car washed at the station every week.
2	Present Continuous	I am having my car washed at the station now.
3	Present Perfect	I have just had my car washed .
4	Past Simple	I had my car washed at the station last week.
5	Past Perfect	I had had my car washed before I went to my office.
6	Simple Future	I will have my car washed at the station tomorrow. I am going to have my car washed this evening.
7	Modal	I must have my car washed today.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d.

1	I'm going to a wedding next week so I'm going to my suit dry-cleaned. a) am having b) had c) has d) have
2	When are you going to have the roof? a) repair b) repaired c) repairs d) repairing
3	I think you should your hair cut really short. a) has b) have c) had d) having
4	I going to have the carpets cleaned tomorrow. a) was b) were c) am d) is
5	They had the roof two years ago. a) replace b) replaced c) replaces d) is replaced
6	Sara didn't repair the watch herself. She had repaired last summer. a) them b) its c) it d) us
7	I'm going to a wedding next week so I'm going to my suit dry-cleaned. a) am having b) had c) have d) has

8	Gary had his nose in a fight. a) breaks b) broke c) broken d) break
9	The windows were broken in the storm. - We had fixed straight away. a) them b) us c) it d) our
10	I'll have the boiler before the weather turns colder. a) is fixing b) fix c) fixes d) fixed
11	Your car is filthy! Are you going to have cleaned or will you do it yourself? a) them b) us c) it d) our
12	My mobile phone has been working beautifully since I it upgraded. a) having b) had c) has d) am having
13	What's happening in your garden? - Oh, we a garage built. a) is having b) was having c) has d) are having
14	John his hair cut when his mobile phone rang. a) has b) had c) is having d) was having
15	We didn't clean the carpets ourselves. We had them cleaned. a) them b) it c) their d) us

Do as shown between brackets. (*change into causative form*)

1	Kate is painting the gate now.
2	He painted the house three weeks ago.
3	Ben didn't build that wall himself. He
4	Sarah didn't repair her shoes herself.
5	I didn't cut my hair myself.
6	The washing machine is broken. I

Grammar/ Unit 9/ [used to]

'Used + to-infinitive' means that something happened regularly or went on for a time in the past. '*I used to travel.*' means that in the past I regularly travelled, but I no longer do so.

- ❖ I **used to** play tennis a lot, but I don't play very much now.
- ❖ David **used to** spend a lot of money on clothes. These days he can't afford it.
- ❖ I **didn't use to** like broccoli when I was younger, but I love it now.
- ❖ **Did you use to** eat a lot of sweets when you were a child?

* 'I used to do something' is past. There is no present. You cannot say 'I use to do'.

To talk about the present, use the present simple (I do).

With positive sentences	used to + infinitive
With negative sentences	didn't use to + infinitive
With questions	Did + Subject + use to + infinitive

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d.

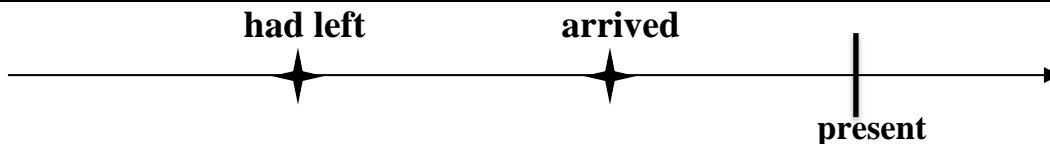
- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | Jack ride a motorbike, but last year he sold it and bought a car.
a) didn't use to b) is used to c) used to d) use to |
| 2 | David spend a lot of money on clothes. These days he can't afford it.
a) didn't use to b) is used to c) used to d) use to |
| 3 | I love ice-cream now, but I eat it when I was a child.
a) didn't use to b) am used to c) used to d) use to |
| 4 | Jackie didn't be my friend, but he's my best friend now.
a) didn't use to b) is used to c) used to d) use to |
| 5 | It only takes me about 40 minutes to get to work now that the new road is open.
It take more than an hour.
a) didn't use to b) is used to c) used to d) use to |
| 6 | There be a hotel near the airport, but it closed a long time ago.
a) didn't use to b) is used to c) used to d) use to |
| 7 | When you lived in New York, Did you go to the theatre very often?
a) didn't use to b) are used to c) used to d) use to |
| 8 | I read a lot, but I do now.
a) didn't use to b) am used to c) used to d) use to |
| 9 | I stand on my head, but I can't do it anymore.
a) didn't use to b) is used to c) used to d) use to |
| 10 | Nicola doesn't travel much these days. But she travel a lot.
a) didn't use to b) is used to c) used to d) use to |

Do as shown between brackets.

- 1 Lisa used to have very long hair when she was a child. (*Make negative*)
.....
- 2 I used to eat a lot of sweets when I was a child. (*Make negative*)
.....
- 3 When I was a child, I used to have a lot of bad dreams. (*Make negative*)
.....
- 4 We used to live in a small apartment when we were young. (*Make a question*)
.....
- 5 People used to buy their food form farms. (*Make a question*)
.....
- 6 When I was a child, I used to play in the street with the other children.
(*Make a question*)
.....
- 7 I used to visit my grandparents every weekend. (*Make a question*)
.....



Grammar/ Unit 10/ [Past Perfect Simple]



When we **arrived** home last night, we found that somebody **had broken** into the flat.

second action

first action

The **past perfect simple** is used to show that one action or event happened before another past action, event, or time.

- Use the **past perfect** for the action that happened **first**.
- Use the **simple past** for the one that happened **second**.

The form: **had + past participle** (gone/seen/finished etc.).

The past perfect is not necessary when the context is clear. Words like “**before**” and “**after**” make the order of events clear.

Other common words used with past perfect simple:
already, never, ever, by the time, when, because

Grammar/ Unit 10/ [Past Perfect Continuous]

He **had been climbing** for half an hour when he suddenly **got** a pain in his leg.



The form: **had + been + V(ing)**

Use the **past perfect continuous**:

a. when an action or event was happening for a period of time until (or just before) another action, event, or time.

EX.

She **had been climbing** for half an hour when she suddenly **got** a pain in her leg.

b. to talk about how long something happened.

EX.

We **had been trying** to win the contest for five years.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d.

1	I such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauai. a) see b) was seeing c) hadn't seen d) am seeing
2	I did not have any money because I my wallet. a) had lost b) has been losing c) loose d) has lost
3	Tony Istanbul so well because he had visited the city several times. a) know b) have known c) knew d) is knowing
4	Tony knew Istanbul so well because he the city several times. a) is visiting b) have visited c) had visited d) visits
5	Had Susan ever studied Thai before she to Thailand? a) is moving b) have moved c) moved d) move
6	They for several hours when they got a flat tire. a) was driving b) had been driving c) have been driving d) drive
7	Tom tired when he got home. He'd been working hard all day. a) is b) is being c) was d) were
8	We tennis for about half an hour when it started to rain heavily. a) was playing b) had been playing c) have been playing d) play
9	Before 1850, Europeans to find a quick way to travel to Asia. a) tries b) had been trying c) have tried d) try
10	She only understood the movie because she the book. a) had read b) is reading c) had been reading d) reads
11	We were not able to get a hotel room because we in advance. a) have booked b) booked c) hadn't booked d) had booked
12	By the time I was 15, my father me how to drive a car. a) has taught b) had been teaching c) had taught d) teaches
13	Jane the Internet for an hour when she noticed it was dark. a) has browsed b) browse c) had been browsing d) browses
14	They all the evening before Tony arrived. a) has talked b) have been talking c) had been talking d) talked
15	Before we got home last night, somebody into the flat. a) had broken b) was breaking c) had been breaking d) break
16	She was exhausted because she since eight o'clock that morning. a) works b) was working c) had been working d) worked
17	The children were wet because they football in the rain all the morning. a) was playing b) have been playing c) had been playing d) are playing
17	I was delighted when I found my keys. I for them for hours. a) were looking b) had been looking c) has looked d) am looking

Grammar/ Unit 10 [so that / such that]

- The ground is **so dry that** the plants are dying.
- The weather was **so nice that** we spent the whole day on the beach.
- She spoke **so quickly that** I couldn't understand her.
- ❖ He is **such an idiot that** nobody would hire him.
- ❖ It was **such an amazing sight that** we'll never forget it.
- ❖ They have **so little food that** they are starving to death.

“so” and “such” make the meaning stronger. These structures are used in exclamations to: express cause and effect/ express degree/ express a remarkable situation.

so + adjective + that clause

such + noun + that clause

so + adverb + that clause

such + adjective + noun + that clause

so + many/ few + plural noun

so + much/ little + uncountable noun

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | They are boring people that we hate to visit them.
a) so b) such c) such a d) such an |
| 2 | The movie was good that I decided to see it five again.
a) so b) such c) such a d) such an |
| 3 | She has few friends that she rarely gets out of the house.
a) so b) such c) such a d) such an |
| 4 | The movie was good that I decided to see it five again.
a) so b) such c) such a d) such an |
| 5 | James has much money that he could actually buy that Ferrari.
a) so b) such c) such a d) such an |
| 6 | Jim is strong young man that no one could beat him in wrestling.
a) so b) such c) such a d) such an |
| 7 | My brother has interesting stories that you will never get bored listening.
a) so b) such c) such a d) such an |
| 8 | The movie was good that I decided to see it five again.
a) so b) such c) such a d) such an |
| 9 | Don has big house that I actually got lost on the way to the bathroom.
a) so b) such c) such a d) such an |

10	Emma was angry with Matthew that she threw a plate at him. a) so b) such c) such a d) such an
11	It was good book that I couldn't put it down. a) so b) such c) such a d) such an
12	Shelly has excellent skills in commuter that she got a job as a secretary. a) so b) such c) such a d) such an
14	They were hungry that they ate as if they hadn't eaten anything for days. a) so b) such c) such a d) such an
15	His handwriting is illegible that I can't figure out what this sentence says. a) so b) such c) such a d) such an
16	Don drive so that no one wants to go with him again. a) so b) such c) such a d) such an
17	Micheal snores loudly that we don't want to sleep with him. a) so b) such c) such a d) such an
18	This book explains grammar clearly that I can understand them easily. a) so b) such c) such a d) such an

Do as shown between brackets. (join using so that / such that)

- 1 Mike hadn't cooked for a long time. He'd almost forgotten how to.
.....
- 2 He was worried about his exam. He couldn't go to sleep.
.....
- 3 He is extravagant. All his money is spent long before his next pay check.
.....
- 4 The teacher was tired. She had to dismiss the class.
.....
- 5 They were hungry. They ate as if they hadn't eaten anything for days.
.....
- 6 The place was crowded. We could barely hear each other.
.....
- 7 Terry speaks Japanese fluently. I thought he was a Japanese.
.....
- 8 He has an interesting hair style. He gets a lot of attention while being in the street.
.....
- 9 It's a great movie. I've watched it several times.
.....

Grammar/ Unit 11 [Modal verbs (Passive)]

The basic (simple) Modal Verbs:

will – would can - could should = ought to may - might must = have to - had to	} + Infinitive
--	-----------------------

active: Modal + infinitive

passive: Modal + be + PP.

She should finish the report by 5.
Global warming might destroy the rainforests.

The report should be finished by 5.
The rainforests might be destroyed.

The Perfect Modal Verbs:

may have might have could have must have should have can't have	} + Past Participle
--	----------------------------

active: Modal + have + PP.

passive: Modal + have + been + PP.

The students must have paid more attention to understand last exercises.

More attention must have been paid to understand the last exercises.

The government must have tested the water.

The water must have been tested.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | The problem could sooner if everyone had worked together.
a) had solved b) be solved c) has been solved d) have been solved |
| 2 | The turkey should have been in the oven a little longer because it's still raw.
a) leave b) left c) leaves d) had left |
| 3 | The road over the mountains if this rain turns to snow.
a) be closed b) is closed c) might be closed d) had been closed |
| 4 | Why should he been given more time to finish his test than the others?
a) having b) have c) has d) had |
| 5 | Pesticides used for the crops last year.
a) was b) are c) should had been d) should have been |
| 6 | That old building demolished years ago.
a) is being b) were c) should have been d) is |

7	The engine of your car may have been by bad fuel. a) affect b) affects c) affected d) be affected
8	Painting the villa can't have They started work three hours ago a) be finished b) been finished c) finish d) finished

Change the following into passive.

1	I will do the washing before going to the market.
2	Bad fuel could affect the engine of your car.
3	She should consult a good real estate agent.
4	Children shouldn't eat too much chocolate.
5	We might receive the goods by the end of this year.
6	They could have made the pancakes in the oven.
7	Scientists should do something about global warming.
8	She must do her work by tomorrow or she'll get in trouble with her boss.
9	You must be more careful next time! That man with the gun could have killed you.
10	Should we have notified the tenants earlier that they needed to leave by next month?
11	The security officers can't have questioned them before they entered the country.
12	You must be more careful next time! That man with the gun could have killed you.

Grammar/ Unit 11 [Correlative Conjunctions]

[*both ... and/ not only but also/ either ... or/ neither ...nor*] require parallel structures.

I liked both <u>the movie</u> and <u>the play</u> .	(both + N and + N)
The actors were not only <u>pleasant</u> but also <u>skillful</u> .	(not only + Adj. but also + Adj.)
I advise you neither <u>to read</u> the novel nor <u>to watch</u> the movie.	(neither + Inf. nor + Inf.)
Jim will be either <u>accepted</u> or <u>rejected</u> by Oxford University.	(either + V or + V)
We can travel either <u>by car</u> or <u>by train</u> .	(either + prepositional phrase or + prepositional phrase)

Do as shown in brackets.

1	The movie was good. The play was good. (Join using: both and)
2	The movie was good. The play was good. (not only ... but also ...)
3	The movie wasn't good. The play wasn't good. (neither ... nor ...)
4	I advise you to read the novel. I advise you to watch the movie. (both ... and ...)
5	I won't accept George's excuses. I won't accept Jill's excuses. (neither ... nor ...)
6	He wanted to win the prize. He wanted to be famous. (not only ... but also ...)
7	It will be shown today. It will be shown tomorrow. (either ... or ...)
8	The plot moved swiftly during the movie. It also moved artfully. (both ... and ...)

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

1	Either my brother or my mum after our cat when we're away on holiday. a) look b) looks c) were looking d) are looking
2	Either my brother or my parents after our cat when we're away on holiday. a) look b) looks c) is looking d) was looking
3	Neither the manager nor his assistant here today. a) is b) were c) are d) be
4	Neither the manager nor his assistants here today. a) is b) was c) are d) be

Grammar/ Unit 12 [Verbs ending in (-ing)]

1. (-ing) verbs are used to explain a reason:

Because they lost all their money, they had to travel on foot. =
They had to travel on foot, losing all their money.

2. (-ing) verbs are used to show that one action happened after another:

John dropped a glass of juice in the living room, and he completely ruined the carpet. =
John dropped a glass of juice in the living room, completely ruining the carpet.

3. (-ing) verbs are used to reduce a relative clause:

People that have thrown rubbish will have to pay a fine. =
People throwing rubbish will have to pay a fine.

How can we reduce a relative clause?

- Remove the relative pronoun (that, who, which, etc.).
- Omit "be"/ "have" form.
- change the verb tense to (-ing) form (present participle).

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | He couldn't hear the doorbell, to the news.
a) listening b) listened c) were listening d) are listening |
| 2 | He spent the summer travelling in Europe, graduated from university.
a) look b) have c) having d) has |
| 3 | A healthful diet fruit and fiber will decrease one's risk of cancer.
a) is including b) including c) included d) included |
| 4 | The team on the project consists of both staff and students.
a) works b) has worked c) are working d) working |

Do as shown in brackets. (rewrite using: -ing form)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Children will do well in school when we give them the freedom to experiment.
..... |
| 2 | They were punished because they had been smoking in the bus.
..... |
| 3 | Any student who wish to join the competition should consult with the advisor first.
..... |
| 4 | People who come late will not be allowed to enter.
..... |
| 5 | He forgot their wedding anniversary which made her very upset.
..... |
| 6 | The car was as dirtiness as a pig. It had been moving in muddy streets.
..... |

Grammar/ Unit 12 [Comparison with (as ... as ...)]

We use ['as' 'as'] to make comparisons when the (people/ things/ situations) we are comparing are equal/ not equal in some way:

'as' + adjective + 'as'	The weather this summer is as hot as last year.
not 'as' + adjective + 'as'	Oliver is not always as optimistic as Peter.
'as' + adverb + 'as'	We played as well as the other team, but we lost.
not 'as' + adverb + 'as'	They didn't behave as politely as our kids.

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

- John came home as as a wolf, working hard in the farm.
a) hungriness b) hunger c) hungrily d) hungry
- Helen was as as a king, hearing that she had got the job.
a) happiness b) happy c) happier d) happily
- I was as as a night, knowing about your accident.
a) sadder b) sadness c) saddest d) sad
- I didn't want to wake anybody, so I came in as as I could.
a) quiet b) quieter c) quietly d) quietness
- I'm sorry I'm late. I drove here as as I could.
a) fastness b) fastest c) fast d) faster
- I need the information early, so let me know as as possible.
a) quickly b) quick c) quickness d) quicker
- You always say how tiring your job is, but I work just as as you.
a) hardest b) harder c) hard d) hardly
- The car was as as a pig, moving in muddy streets.
a) dirtier b) dirtiest c) dirty d) dirtiness
- The criminal usually kept a knife as as a razor in his pocket.
a) sharpen b) sharp c) sharpness d) sharper
- My room is bigger than yours. Your room is mine.
a) bigger b) as big c) not as big as d) as big as
- He always keeps his tools clean as a new pin.
a) so as b) as well c) like d) as
- She is not as fat her brother. She is slimmer.
a) so as b) as well c) like d) as
- I'm quite tall, but you are taller. I'm tall as you.
a) so as b) as well c) not as d) as
- I never went through a final exam that was difficult as that one.
a) so as b) as well c) like d) as

- 15 Rome is Athens. It was built earlier.
a) as old b) as old as c) older d) not as old as

Do as shown in brackets. (*Join using: as as*) (*not as as*)

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | Grapefruit juice is not sweeter than orange juice.
..... |
| 2 | The tomato soup was delicious. The mushroom soup was delicious.
..... |
| 3 | My salary is high, but yours is higher.
..... |
| 4 | You know a bit about cars, but I know more.
..... |
| 5 | We are busy today, but we were busier yesterday.
..... |
| 6 | Our neighbours have lived here for quite a long time, but we've lived here longer.
..... |
| 7 | I still feel bad, but I felt a lot worse earlier.
..... |
| 8 | I was a little nervous before the interview, but usually I'm a lot more nervous.
..... |
| 9 | You spent more money than me.
..... |
| 10 | Karen used to have longer hair.
..... |
| 11 | The station was nearer than I thought.
..... |
| 12 | The meal cost less than I expected.
..... |

Expository Writing

What Is the Purpose of Expository Writing?

The purpose of an expository writing is to ensure that a topic is explained in a detailed, logical, and straight manner. The writer is neutral and does not take positions as opposed to argumentative writing wherein there is a need take a stand, stick to it, and defend it all throughout the essay. In short, everything is based on facts instead of opinions.

For example, your teacher might ask you to write about how to live a healthy lifestyle. There is no need for you to come up with an argument or an opinion. All you need to do is to explain.

A typical expository prompt will use the words "how", "why", "what", "describe" "explain" or "define," such as in, "Write an essay explaining how the computer has changed the lives of students." Notice there is no instruction to form an opinion or argument on whether or not computers have changed students' lives. The prompt asks the writer to "explain" clearly.

ما الغرض من الكتابة الإيضاحية؟
الغرض من الكتابة الإيضاحية (التفسيرية/الشرحية) هو أن تضمن شرح المواضيع شرحا مفصلا ومنطقيا ومباشرا، حيث يكون الكاتب حياديا ولا يتخذ موقفا مثل ما يفعل في حالة الكتابة الجدلية، فلا داعي لاتخاذ موقف والتمسك به والدفاع عنه في المقالة، وباختصار فإن كل شيء مبني على أساس الحقائق بدلا من الآراء.

على سبيل المثال، قد يطلب منك المعلم أن تكتب عن كيفية العيش بأسلوب حياة صحي، ففي هذه الحالة لا ضرورة بأن تتخذ موقفا أو تعرب عن الآراء الشخصية، كل ما عليك فعله هو الشرح فحسب.

سيكون في صيغة السؤال الخاص بالكتابة الإيضاحية كلمات مثل: "كيف" "لماذا" "ماذا" "صف" "اشرح" "عرّف". كما هو الحال في هذه الصيغة: "اكتب مقالا يوضح كيفية تغيير الكمبيوتر حياة الطلاب". لاحظ أنه لا يوجد أي تعليمات لتكوين رأي أو اتخاذ موقف حول ما إذا كانت أجهزة الكمبيوتر قد غيرت حياة الطلاب، فالصيغة تطلب من الكاتب أن يشرح بوضوح.

What Are the Different Kinds of Expository Writing?

Some of the most common forms of expository writing includes:

- 1. Cause-and-Effect Expository Essays:** show and describe the relationship between a certain cause and the underlying effects that it may have.
- 2. Descriptive Expository Essays:** aim to describe a certain topic such as a person, an idea, an event, and just about anything under the sun.
- 3. How-To Expository Essays:** give you an explanation about how you should tackle certain tasks in a step-by-step guide that makes use of simple language that is easy to follow.
- 4. Compare and Contrast Expository Essays:** aim to explore the attributes of two specific aspects or topics. Since it is a compare and contrast essay, similarities and differences of the two elements should be the main part of your essay.

Expository Essay Template

*Tell me what
you're going
to tell me.*

Introduction:

Create interest.
Background information
Thesis

Tell me

Body:

Paragraph 1:
Topic sentence
supporting idea 1
supporting idea 2
supporting idea 3

Paragraph 2:
Topic sentence
supporting idea 1
supporting idea 2
supporting idea 3

*Tell me what
you told me.*

Conclusion:

Restate thesis
Final thoughts
Lessons you learned

Composition Unit 7: Long lives

“Feeling gratitude and not expressing it is like wrapping a present and not giving it.”

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences) **explaining how we can show respect and why we should respect them.**

Plan

I. Introduction	1. General background about the topic 2. Thesis: The elderly people must receive the appreciation, reverence and compassion they are worthy of. How? Why? What are the consequences?	
II. Body	P.1: There are many ways to show respect to the elderly.	
	• respecting their opinions • consulting with them	• treating them as friends • immersing them in nature
	P.2: There are reasons for showing respect to the elderly.	
	• they deserve respect for their past efforts	• with happiness they present more wisdom that we need
III. Conclusion	a summary of the main ideas in the article & moral message	

“Feeling gratitude and not expressing it is like wrapping a present and not giving it.” Our elderly people must receive the appreciation, reverence and compassion they are worthy of. How? Why? What are the consequences?

The first golden rule to show gratitude and respect for the elderly is to take their opinions into consideration. In addition to trusting their wisdom, we should make the elderly feel their importance in our life. We should consult with them about essential issues in our life. The second golden rule is not to neglect. Always remember that neglecting is painful to the elderly. Instead, make them happy all the time. We should treat them as close friends. Also, try to immerse them in nature because they consider it as their last friend at the end of their lives.

Why to show respect to the elderly? There are reasons for showing respect to the elderly. The elderly were once young and strong. They worked hard to make a living and gave the best years of their lives to raise their children, by caring, protecting, and nurturing them. They did not leave us when we were young, so we mustn't leave them when they get old. They deserve to live happily. As a result, happiness will increase their wisdom.

In the end, just notice the way how their faces brighten up when you respect them, listen to them, and express your love and kindness towards them. When you respect the elderly, your children, grandchildren and great grandchildren will definitely treat you the same.

Composition Unit 7: Long lives

Public health has been always one of the sophisticated issues in each society and over last several years, there have been done lots of efforts by governments to improve public health in some countries.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences) explaining the ways in which we can stay healthy.

Plan

I. Introduction	1. General background about the topic 2. Thesis: People must go for a healthy diet, exercise and health awareness to live a healthy lifestyle.	
II. Body	P.1: A healthy diet is important to stay healthy.	
	• the dangers of obesity	• the necessity of a balanced diet
	P.2: Exercise & health awareness are other important factors.	
III. Conclusion	• the benefits of exercise	• examples about health awareness
	a summary of the main ideas in the article	

'Health is wealth' is very much true. One must try hard to remain healthy. If we are healthy, we can easily fight with other problems of life. But if we are unhealthy our most of life will go in fighting with health problems. It eventually leads us to failure. People must go for a healthy diet, exercise and health awareness to live a healthy lifestyle.

A healthy diet is very important for one to remain healthy. People must take care of their diet. Diet should be balanced. Nowadays people are facing a very big problem of obesity. This is due to their unhealthy diet. Obesity leads to many health problems like heart attack, blood pressure, cholesterol problem. Fat people can work less and with less efficiency. People must stick to a balanced diet which contain fruits, green vegetable, and juices.

Exercise is also important. Nowadays people make lots of excuses for not to do exercise. Everybody nowadays is busy but taking few minutes out of this busy schedule make lots of difference. Exercise helps people in concentrating in their work. Exercise is also helpful to reduce stress and improve mood. Few minutes of exercise can make lot difference. Health awareness is also a factor that helps people to live a healthy lifestyle. For example, regular medical checkup, clean lifestyle, nutritious foods are essential for good health. Read ingredients of food product as well as how many vitamins it contains is a must.

For good health, people must stick to a healthy lifestyle by taking healthy food, exercise and regular medical checkup.

Composition Unit 7: Long lives

It is a common phenomenon and an indisputable fact that people are living longer now.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences) answering the following question: What are the main causes that make people live longer.

Plan

I. Introduction	1. General background about the topic 2. Thesis: There are various reasons that have made life expectancy longer	
II. Body	P.1: Scientists have introduced numerous advancements in medicine.	
	• the role of drugs in reducing the mortality rate	
	P.2: Nowadays, people have higher education than before.	
	• realizing the importance of exercise	• routine visits to doctors
III. Conclusion	a summary of the main ideas in the article	

It is believed that the average life expectancy of people is longer these days, compared to the past. There are various reasons that have made life expectancy longer and the following essay will discuss them in detail.

Firstly, there are various types of medicines that have been found by medical scientists nowadays which have saved many lives. These medicines have been proven that they could cure serious diseases which have killed millions of people in the past. For instances, with the invention of penicillin in the 20th century, it was proven that it could heal the infected injuries. Consequently, the mortality rate due to infection had decreased significantly in the last century.

Secondly, people are living longer due to their better education. Nowadays, people care more for their own health. For example, every morning you could see people doing sports outside. More and more people have realised the saying "life is in motion." Regular sports build up a strong body. Naturally, people with stronger body could resist more diseases. Women are also more educated. They understand the process of delivering a baby. They have routine visits to their doctors and understand the types of food that they should consume. As a result, the mortality rate of women has been declining drastically in the past few decades.

In conclusion, it is a fact that people are living longer these days. There are many factors that affect to the phenomenon. The top two main factors are advanced medical research and better education.

Composition Unit 7: Long lives

It is expected that there will be a higher proportion of old people than young people in the future in some countries.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences) about the main challenges that aging population presents to countries.

Plan

I. Introduction	1. General background about the topic 2. Thesis: The aging population brings social and economic challenges for the nations.
------------------------	---

II. Body	P.1: There will be lack of workforce.	
	• providing skilled workers	• openness to migration
	P.2: The elderly will need doubled costs for health care.	
	• the vulnerability of the elderly	• care of the elderly costs a lot

III. Conclusion	a summary of the main ideas in the article
------------------------	--

It is the inescapable truth that we are heading towards an old population, which means that the population of the elderly is increasing. Scientists predict that there would be fewer youth in the near future. It might be believed that ageing population should be seen as a success story. However, the aging population brings social and economic challenges for the nations.

First, there will not be enough workforces to keep the economy running. Lesser number of youths would mean lesser people working. To increase the workforce, the government will need to spend a lot to invite foreign skilled workers to fill the job vacancies. This is exactly what is happening in developed countries like Canada and Australia, which have opened doors for skilled workers to immigrate and settle there permanently.

Second, health care costs are four to five times higher with the elderly because of their deteriorating wellbeing. Their immune system is more susceptible to disease. It will be a necessity to allocate a considerable budget from the government to improve the quality of their life.

In summary, aging is inevitable. An old-aged society is certainly a great issue that needs considering. The countries will have to spend a lot to improve the quality of life for the senior citizens.

Composition**Unit 7: Long lives**

In many countries insufficient respect is shown to older people.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences) about the reasons for insufficient respect shown to older people and the negative effects of that on societies.

Plan

I. Introduction	1. General background about the topic 2. Thesis: There are many reasons behind lack of respect for the elderly people.	
II. Body	P.1: Lack of proper teaching at home and a radical change towards a materialistic life are the reason for this trend.	
	• Parents don't teach their children about morals.	• The young are not interested in traditions and culture.
	P.2: The negative consequences of this trend.	
III. Conclusion	• the moral degradation of the youth	• detrimental effects on social harmony
	a summary of the main ideas in the article	

Respect shown to senior citizens is often considered by many as an important indicator of a civilised society and yet this is on the decline in many countries. There are many reasons behind lack of respect for the elderly people. This trend has negative effects on societies.

First, lack of proper teaching at home and a radical change towards a materialistic life are the reason for this trend. The family value and bond are no longer important to the young generation these days. Parents nowadays are too busy to teach their children morality. The young are also more occupied with materialistic possessions than learning about their traditions and cultures. As a result, they fail to understand how important it is to show respect to other members of the society, especially senior citizens.

Among the negative consequences of this trend, the most severe one is the moral degradation of youth. Since they find it unnecessary to show proper respect to elder people, they will soon forget to respect other human beings. Moreover, they will fail to teach their next generation anything about mutual respect and family value. They will suffer even more when they become old. Finally, the society would have selfish members who would not be able to maintain a social harmony.

To conclude, the society we live in is the contribution of the senior citizens and that is why the young generation should show their respect and gratitude to them. The lack of respect towards the elderly is a great concern and to mitigate this problem, parents should teach their children morality and importance of family bonds.

Composition Unit 8: Town and country

People are always wondering whether the countryside or the city is the ideal place to live. Some people think that cities are the best places to live. Others prefer to live in a rural area.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences) comparing the advantages and disadvantages of living in the city to living in the countryside.

Plan

I. Introduction	1. General background about the topic 2. Thesis: Both places (the city and the countryside) have advantages and disadvantages.	
II. Body	P.1: The city has a lot of advantages.	
	• good public services	• developed (transportation/ education/ health) systems
	P.2: The countryside has a lot of advantages.	
	• cleanliness of the atmosphere	• healthy (food resources/ social relationships)
III. Conclusion	a summary of the main ideas in the article	

Where shall we live? Some may choose to live in big cities, while other like the natural and quiet surroundings in the countryside. There are a lot of differences between living in the countryside and living in the city. Both places have advantages and disadvantages.

It is true that a city offers so many opportunities and advantages. Those are absent in a countryside. For instance, the modern transportation and communication systems are better in any city compared to a village. In a city people have access to many different transportation systems and have latest technologies to communicate. Moreover, cities generally have better infrastructure, education system and advanced health care. In many cases, those facilities are absent or rare in a village.

On the other hand, villages offer many invaluable advantages. First, someone living in a village can get fresh air and water. There is no intense pollution with smoke, and people living in a village are less vulnerable to suffer diseases like asthma. Secondly, people of villages eat fresh vegetables and fruits collected directly from the garden. On the contrary, foods in the cities are mixed with preservatives and can cause serious harms to the health. The density of population in a village is much less than a city and village people are naturally grow up their personal relationship among all people and take care of each other. While in the city people do not know even who live in the next door.

Whether cities are better than rural area or vice-versa is an argumentative question. It depends on one's choice. Both cities and rural areas have their pros and cons. Rural areas have quiet environments whereas there is always something fascinating about big cities.

Composition Unit 9: New ways and old

The activities that young people used to do in the past are very different from the leisure ones in the present, although some of them haven't changed.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences), comparing between pastimes activities in the past and nowadays.

Plan

I. Introduction	1. General background about the topic 2. Thesis: There are extreme differences between pastimes in the present compared to those in the past.	
II. Body	P.1: In the past, people used to spend more time out of their homes.	Now, people don't spend a lot of time out of their homes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a lot of time with friends• going to the cinema	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• staying at home• using electronic devices
	P.2: There are things that haven't changed at all.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• practicing sports• listening to music	
III. Conclusion	a summary of the main ideas in the article & moral message	

In recent years, the ways in which people spend their free time has changed dramatically. Nowadays, children are changed by the differences between today and the past. As a result, there are extreme differences between pastimes in the present compared to those in the past.

In the past, people used to spend more time out of their homes as they didn't have computers, televisions and video games as we have now. They spent a lot of time with their friends, and when they had money they used to go to the cinema on weekends. Nowadays, we hardly ever go to the cinema because we are used to downloading the new films we want to see from the Internet. Today, we spend more time inside our houses, because we don't need to go out to communicate with our friends. We just need to turn on our computers, our mobile phones or TVs.

However, there are things that haven't changed at all. Young people in the past liked to practice sport together, and so do young people in the present. In general, all generations of young people like music. Music is very popular although the styles and music preferences have changed throughout the years.

In conclusion, the coming of the Internet has changed the current generation drastically. The Internet has a great influence on them. Today's generation has been flooded with information. Past generations had never carried phones in their pockets, constantly attached to the world.

Composition**Unit 9: New ways and old**

Modernization has resulted in the rapid expansion of cities, which has left its heritage and culture behind. Day by day new commercial buildings are coming up in the place of older ones. Sometimes historically significant buildings have been demolished to build new structures.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences) explaining why it is important to protect old buildings.

Plan

I. Introduction	1. General background about the topic 2. Thesis: Buildings of historical value should definitely be protected rather than destroyed for many reasons.	
II. Body	P.1: Historical building represents history and has educational functions.	
	• visiting old building gives information	• visiting old building educates
	P.2: Preserving old buildings is profitable.	
III. Conclusion	• It is an encouragement for tourism.	• It brings money and provides jobs.
	a summary of the main ideas in the article	

“Modernization eats culture.” Day by day new commercial buildings are coming up in the place of older ones. “Should a city preserve or destroy its historic buildings?” Buildings of historical value should definitely be protected rather than destroyed for many reasons.

Firstly, a historical building always represents history and has educational functions. Each one of them can tell us a story. For example, some buildings are evidences of foreign invasion, others are signs of various religions existed in past decades. People nowadays can always obtain historic or cultural information through visiting these old buildings and sites. Actual historical buildings can bring vivid educational material to us.

Secondly, preserving old buildings is profitable. Old buildings attract more tourists. Therefore, the tourism industry will grow. As a result, businessmen will be willing to build new recreational centres, hotels and shopping centres to make a city more attractive to travellers. This brings more money, provides jobs and improves the lives of people over there. This money can be spent on preserving historical buildings as well as on improving roads and facilities.

In conclusion, preserving such buildings would greatly benefit the economy and teaches future generations about their history, culture and traditions.

Composition**Unit 10: Pushing the limits**

Some activities and sports are harmless and do not involve risks but some others involve risks and dangers and yet people are attracted to these activities.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences) about why some people are attracted to dangerous sports or other dangerous activities.

Plan

I. Introduction	1. General background about the topic 2. Thesis: "Why are people attracted to a dangerous sport?"	
II. Body	P.1: There are many reasons for being attracted to dangerous sports.	
	•recreational purposes	•having fun
	P.2: There are other reasons for being attracted to dangerous sports.	
III. Conclusion	•getting money	•seeking fame
	a summary of the main ideas in the article	

Just imagine at old times men had to hunt for food, fight, face many challenges and obstacles. Now our days are quite ordinary with a cup of coffee, doughnuts, computers and TV. All improvements created for the past centuries made our life easier. However, nowadays many people are attracted to dangerous sports and other dangerous activities. The question is: "**Why are people attracted to dangerous sports?**"

Some people get attracted to dangerous sports or other dangerous activities for diverse reasons. First, some people engage in dangerous sports/activities for recreational purposes. Often, they derive pleasure from such activities, and they believe it's fun. For example, horse racing is dangerous, accidental fall from the horse back during the race could lead to death or serious injury. Nevertheless, the fun and excitement of horse riding cannot be replaced by other sports/activities.

Second, some people get attracted to dangerous sports/activities for economic reason. Some earn their living through their participation in dangerous sports/activities. For example, there are some famous mountain climbers that earn a lot of money through this dangerous activity 'mountain climbing'. Lastly, some people are attracted to dangerous sports to get attention from the people or to prove that they are brave. Such people seek fame.

In conclusion, people have different reasons for engaging in dangerous sports/activities. Some people engage in them for recreational purposes. Others seek fame and money.

Composition**Unit 11: The final frontier**

Some people believe that exploring outer space is important because it expands human knowledge and might lead to discoveries that will benefit humanity in the future.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 14 sentences) about how exploring the space has benefited human race.

Plan

I. Introduction	1. General background about the topic 2. Thesis: Space exploration has brought numerous benefits to humanity.
------------------------	--

II. Body	P.1: Space exploration has increased our understanding about the universe.	
-----------------	---	--

• understanding the Earth	• predicting natural disasters
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P.2: Space exploration has brought numerous benefits to humanity.	
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• developed technologies	• advanced ways of communication
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III. Conclusion	a summary of the main ideas in the article
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“The Earth is the cradle of humanity, but mankind cannot stay in the cradle forever.”

It has been a long discussion that money spent on space exploration could be applied to solve more important issues like poverty or unemployment. However, space exploration has brought numerous benefits to humanity.

How has space exploration benefited mankind? First, space exploration has increased our knowledge and understanding about the space and the universe. Without knowing the universe, human will never be able to fully understand the Earth. Through space exploration we have learned how to address global challenges. Space researches help scientists to predict tornadoes, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

Second, 50 years of human activity in outer space has improved the life on Earth. For example, solar cells, water purifiers and GPS technology have been improved by technology originally used in space. The first satellite, which was designed to study the space environment, has opened the door of many possibilities like satellite communication, and advancement in weather forecasting. Solar cells, water purifiers and GPS technology have been improved by technology originally used in space.

The future space exploration will surely bring many benefits towards the development of nations and even settling on a different planet.

١ أعتقد أن المداومة على النشاط ضروري لحياة طويلة.

٢ ذلك صحيح، لأنه يعمل على تحسن اللياقة القلبية.

1.

2.

١ كيف ستتحقق سعادة الناس في مدينة الحرير؟

٢ لضمان سعادتهم سيكونون دائما بالقرب من الماء أو المساحات الخضراء.

1.

2.

١ لماذا تعتبر الدكتورة معصومة المبارك امرأة كويتية متميزة؟

٢ لأنها أول وزيرة في الكويت وهي كذلك أول امرأة تدخل البرلمان.

1.

2.

١ ما ذا كان هدف زيد الرفاعي لتسلقه القمم السبعة؟

٢ كان أحد أهداف زيد الرفاعي لتسلقه القمم السبعة هو إبراز أهمية حماية البيئة في منطقة الخليج.

1.

2.

١ ما الفريد بشأن العلاقة ما بين الكويت والمحطة الفضائية الدولية؟

٢ كانت الكويت أول دولة عربية تتصل بمحطة الفضاء الدولية.

1.

2.