

Unit (1) The law :

New vocabulary

Words to remember (Student's book):

adoption	the action of taking another's child and bring it up as one's own	تبني (طفل)
bench	a long seat for several people (the office of judge)	مقعد / كرسي طويل
brief	an outline or summary	ملخص / موجز
case	a legal action, esp. one to be decided in court	قضية (يتم تداولها في المحكمة)
civil	relating to private relations between people	مدني
claim	to state or assert that something is the case without evidence	يدعي / يرفع دعوى / يطالب
clog up	to prevent things from being dealt with as quickly as usual	يعطل / يعوق
code of law	a set of rules and standards accepted by a society	القانون / الدستور
consultation	the action of consulting or discussing	استشارة قانونية
contend	to assert something as a position in an argument	يدعي / يفترض / يجادل
defence	the action of defending from or resisting attack	دفاع
define	to state or describe exactly the nature, scope, or meaning of	يصف / يوضح / يعرف شيء
enforce	to put into practice, to carry out	يفرض / يشرع / يسن قانونا
govern	to control	يحكم / يضبط
grievance	an official statement of a complaint over something believed to be wrong or unfair	شكوى / دعوى
guilty	responsible for a crime	مذنب
handcuffs	a pair of linked metal rings for securing a prisoner's wrists	أصفاد / أغلال / كلبشات / قيود
impose	to require	يفرض / يوجب / يلزم
in favour of	to the advantage of	لصالح / لمصلحة / في صف

innocent	not guilty of a crime or offense	بريء / غير مذنب
intend	to have as one's purpose or objective, plan	ينوي / يخطط
judiciary	the judicial authorities of a country, judges collectively	السلطات القضائية
jury	group of people in court who decide whether someone is guilty	هيئة المحلفين (و هي مجموعة من القضاة)
legal	required by the law	شرعي / قانوني / نظامي
litigation	the process of taking claims to a court law	دعوى / قضايا
note	a brief record of facts	ملاحظة
penalty	a punishment imposed for breaking the law	عقوبة
persuasion	a belief or set of beliefs	قناعة / مجموعة من الافكار و المعتقدات
petty	of little importance, trivial	صغير / تافه / لا يذكر
principle	rule, belief	مبدأ / اعتقاد
property	something valuable which belongs to someone	أموال
prosecute	to institute legal proceedings against a person or organization	يقاضي / يحاكم / يرفع دعوى
prove	to show that something is true	يثبت / يبرهن
regardless	without being affected by something	بغض النظر عن
residential area	a part of town that consists of private houses	منطقة سكنية
row (v.)	to propel a boat with oars	يجذف (يحرك ذراع خشبية ليحرك القارب)
speed limit	the fastest speed allowed	حدود السرعة (السرعة المسموح بها)
spring	to move or jump suddenly	يثب / يقفز / ينط
sue	to make a legal claim against someone	يقاضي / يرفع دعوى

supporter	someone who agrees with a particular person	داعم / مؤيد (شخص يدعم موقف شخص آخر)
tolerant	showing willingness to allow the existence of opinions or behavior that one does not necessarily agree with	متسامح
ultimately	finally, after everything else has been done	بشكل مطلق / أقصى حد
violence	the unlawful exercise of physical force	عنف
welfare	the health, happiness, and fortunes of a person or group	مصلحة / خير

Key- words (Workbook):

break into	to enter by force	يقتحم (يكسر و يدخل بالقوة)
fake	not real	مزيف / مقلد
invisible	cannot be seen	غير مرئي / لا يمكن مشاهدته
techno-criminal	a person who has committed a crime using technology	لص يستخدم التكنولوجيا للسرقة / مجرم محترف
worthless	having no value	عديم القيمة / لا قيمة له

Unit (1) The Law Vocabulary Exercises

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

1- The amount ofbrought against everyday people has increased dramatically in recent years.

- a. limits b. supporters c. litigation d. assistance

2- If you break the traffic laws you'd have a ticketof your social rank or your position.

- a. regardless b. worthless c. priceless d. harmless

3- Those vendors who roam the streets ofareas should be prevented by the municipality because they sometimes commit crimes.

- a. presidential b. residential c. national d. international

4- Policemen arrest criminals, whereas lawyers.....criminals.

- a. prosecute b. row c. note d. spring

5-is not allowed in some countries because they think it sometimes leads to complex social problems and sometimes it may be a source of crime.

- a. principle b. consultation c. violence d. adoption

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

(civil / impose / jury / proved / handcuffs / defence)

- 1- Thelaw is different from the military law in most countries around the world.
- 2- She had been taken to the police station in.....before she could prove her innocence something that pushed her to prosecute the police.
- 3- It's sometimes illegal tonew taxes on people without the consultation of the ultimate court.
- 4- The crimes took place in different countries and the criminals were of different nationalities, so thecouldn't reach a verdict easily.
- 5- The pills of breast cancer have..... to be a disaster after ten years of prescribing them millions of women around the world.

C) Match the following words with their suitable definitions :

- 1- Most people sometimes misunderstand the **legal** rights of women and behave violently against them.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. not real | b. cannot be seen |
| c. having no value | d. required by the law |

- 2-A: Kuwait has a well-structured and clearly defined **judiciary**, composed of summary, military, and religious courts.

- | |
|--|
| a. the judicial authorities of a country, |
| b. to the advantage of |
| c. a brief record of facts |
| d. a punishment imposed for breaking the law |

- 3- These old papers **clog up** the shelves, we must get rid of them to get more space

- | |
|---|
| a. to prevent things from being dealt with as quickly as usual |
| b. to state or assert that something is the case without evidence |
| c. relating to private relations between people |
| d. to assert something as a position in an argument |

D) Use Three of the following words in meaningful sentences

Civil – enforce – govern – intend – defence

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-



Unit (2) Migration :
New vocabulary

Words to remember (Student's book):

afford	to provide something or allow it to happen	يستوعب / يتسع / يتحمل
animated	showing a lot of interest and energy	مثار / منفعل / مفعم بالحيوية
arduous	involving a lot of strength and effort	متعب / شاق / مضني
boom	increase in business	طفرة اقتصادية
decimate	to destroy a large part of something	يببّد / يحصد
deteriorate	to become worse	يتراجع / يتدهور
disgruntled	annoyed or disappointed	منزعج / محبط
displace	to make a group of people have to leave their place	يُرحّل (يدفع الانسان لان يترك بلده)
emigrate	to leave your own country in order to live in another country	يهاجر
engage in	to be involved in something	ينخرط في / ينهمك
famine	a situation of little food	مجاعة
foreign	relating to a country that is not yours	أجنبي / غريب
hard-pressed	having a lot of problems and not enough money or time	مضغوط (مثقل بالهموم و المشاكل)
high-tech	using advanced technology	التكنولوجيا المتقدمة
major	very large or important	أساسي / رئيسي / الأكثر أهمية
mass	involving or intended for a very large number of people	جماعي / شامل
meticulous	very careful about small details	دقيق / حريص جداً
migrant	someone who goes to live in another country	مهاجر
minor	small and not very important	ثانوي / فرعي / غير مهم
necessitate	to make it necessary	يلجّ / يجعل شيء ضروري
nervously	anxiously	بقلق / بتوتر

obliterate	to destroy something completely so that nothing remains	يبيد / ينهي / يقضي على
perturbed	worried about something	قلق / خائف
rent	to pay money to live in a house or room	يستأجر
reside	to live in a particular place	يستقر في مكان / يعيش / يسكن
resort	a place where people go for holidays	منتجع / شاليه
rift	a crack or narrow opening in a large mass of rock	شق في الارض يحدث بسبب الزلزال
seek	to try to achieve or get something	يبحث عن / يطلب
strenuous	needing a lot of effort or strength	مُتعب / مضني / شاق
take a breather	take a brief pause for rest	يستريح / يلتقط أنفاسه
unfortunately	used when you are mentioning a fact that you wish were untrue.	لسوء الحظ

Key- words (Workbook):

instead	as an alternative or substitute	بدلاً من
periodic	happening in regular times	مزمّن / متكرر
plenty of	a large quantity that is enough or more than enough	الكثير من
swallow	a migratory swift-flying songbird	طائر السنونو

Unit (2) Migration : vocabulary exercises:

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

1- Migrants arrive in Kuwait from different parts of the world because Kuwaitthem an opportunity for work and good standard of living.

- a. boom b. afford c. decimate d. press

2- A break through work is helpful especially if you wereand wanted a time out.

- a. soft-pressed b. hard-pressed c. necessitated d. periodic

3- The majority of the world's.....move to find a better life or to escape from wars and famine.

- a. rifts b. resorts c. migrants d. booms

4- I found a new perfume at the Avenues, I didn't have my credit card with me or I'd certainly have bought it.

- a. anxiously b. luckily c. unexpectedly d. unfortunately

5- There are a lot of places that you can visit in Kuwait in Summer such as Alkhairan..... and the Marina Hotel.

- a. mass b. rent c. foreign d. resort

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

{ disgruntled / displace / arduous / engage in / major / minor }

1-A: I don't encourage watching bloody movies as they make one feel the desire to practice violence or the desire totroubles.

2-A: It will take so long to rebuild the town after the earthquake and it will be a / antask too.

3-A: I prefer Shakespeare's plays and poems, especially hiswork Hamlet.

4- It is not wise to try to stimulate a lion at the zoo .

5- It's good that the police could reach Mary's murderer so easily! They found evidence in her diary. She used to record all her major and issues.

D) Use Three of the following words in meaningful sentences

Unfortunately – major – resort – seek – emigrate

- 1-
2-
3-

Unit (3) Human Values

New vocabulary

Words to remember (Student's book):

abuse	cruel and violent treatment of a person	اضطهاد / عنف / تحرش
avert	to prevent or ward off	يغطي / يحجب
aggressive	ready or likely to attack or confront	عدواني / شرير
alleviate	to make (suffering) less severe	يواسي / يهون المصاب
anthropologist	a person who studies people, their societies, cultures, etc....	عالم أجناس بشرية
apparent	clearly visible or understood	ظاهر / واضح / جلي

appeal	a serious or urgent request	مطالبة / مناشدة
attribute	a quality or feature regarded as a characteristic or inherent part of someone	خاصية / صفة / خصلة / ميزة
campaign	an organized course of action to achieve a goal	حملة
charitable	relating to the assistance of those in need	خيري
commitment	an engagement or obligation that restricts freedom of action	التزام / تقيد / تكريس
compassion	sympathetic pity and concern for the suffering of others	تعاطف / شفقة
compassionately	sympathetically	بتعاطف
cry over spilt milk	to regret something after it is too late	يبكي على ما فات / يندم بعد فوات الاوان
dire	extremely serious or urgent	شيء ضروري / ملح / شيء كارثي
discrimination	the unjust treatment of different categories of people	التمييز العنصري
diversity	the state of being divers; variety	تنوع / اختلاف / تباين
donate	to give for a good cause	يتبرع / يهب
empathy	the ability to understand and share the feelings of another	تعاطف / مشاركة وجدانية
enfranchisement	the act of giving a group of people the right to vote	التصويت في الانتخابات
ethnographer	a person whose job is to describe the customs of people	عالم سكان / عالم بتقاليد و عادات الناس
extensive	large in size, amount or degree	مكثف / ضخم
extravagant	exceeding what is reasonable	زائد عن الحد / باذخ / مترف
frail	weak and delicate	ضعيف / هزيل / واهن / صحته متدهورة
humanitarian	seeking to promote human welfare	انساني
impulse	a sudden strong and unreflective urge to act	رغبة / شعور بالحاجة
in leaps and bounds	rapidly, swiftly	بسرعة
incapable	not able to do something	غير كفؤ

inevitable	certain to happen, unavoidable	لا يمكن تجنبه
legislation	laws, considered collectively	قوانين / أحكام / هيئة شرعية
liberty	the state of being free	حرية
minority	the smaller number or part	الأقلية
over a barrel	in a helpless position	في موقف صعب
over the hill	old and past one's prime	كبير / طاعن في السن / في آخر أيامه
over the top	to an excessive or exaggerated degree	زائد عن الحد
overview	a general review or summary	مراجعة / ملخص
suffrage	the right to vote in political elections	حق التصويت
tide someone over	help out, assist, aid	يساعد / يدعم / يساند
tolerance	the ability to accept something that does not necessarily agree with	تسامح
underprivileged	deprived of many of the rights and privileges	محروم / لا يتمتع بالخدمات اللازمة
universal	applicable to all cases	عالمي
value	a person's principles or standards of behavior	يقيم / يثمن / قيمة / ثمن

Key- words (Workbook):

aftermath	the consequences of an event, especially a disastrous one	العواقب / النتائج
deploy	to put something to use	يطبق / يرتب / يوظب
ethnicity	ethnic affiliation or distinctiveness	العرقية / العرق / الجنس
hardship	difficulty or suffering	صعوبة / معاناة / مكابدة
voluntary	done or given freely	تطوعي
vulnerable	susceptible to physical or emotional attack or harm	ضعيف / لا يستطيع المقاومة / محتاج

Unit (3) Human Values

Vocabulary Exercises

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

1- Many charity associations will launch a humanitarian..... that will be concerned with hunger, poverty and disease in underprivileged areas.

- a. leaps b. bound c. appeal d. sacrifice

2- A campaign to clean the beach and reduce littering activities was announced yesterday at Marina Beach, Salmiya . “We should act now before we are.....”, the organizing committee announced.

- a. over a hill b. over a barrel c. over the top d. overview

3- We really appreciate thethe government make to national projects, but more effort should be exerted.

- a. commitment b. suffrage c. abuse d. diversity

4- Tolerance, or the acceptance of people different from ourselves, is an important human.....

- a. minority b. majority c. attribute d. value

5- Despite the apparent..... of cultures throughout the world, some ethnographers have set out to establish a set of universal human values.

- a. empathy b. discrimination c. diversity d. liberty

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

{ discrimination / compassion / incapable /cry over spilt milk / over the hill }

1- Until recent years, most countries would not even allow women to vote, but such blatant is now disappearing.

2- He didn't get the results he wanted, but we told him there was no use to.....

3- Showing him a lot ofwas the strength point that made Ahmad able to face his fatal injuries after the terrible accident he had had.

4- Huda loves Rap. She seems.....of going past a music shop without going in and buying a new CD!

5- Although some people thought he was....., he told us he felt as energetic as when he had been a young man.

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

1- Samira always behaves **compassionately**. She needs to be more rational.

- a. seriously
- b. sympathetically
- c. strongly
- d. d. aggressively

2- Women in Britain were first enfranchised in 1918. Women in Kuwait finally got their right of **enfranchisement** in 2000.

- a. the right to speak out and express your ideas
- b. the right to learn
- c. the right to vote
- d. the right to live and work

3- Marlin ordered half of her fortune to go to her sons and daughters and the other half for **charitable** issues.

- a. relating to the assistance of those in need
- b. extremely serious or urgent
- c. to regret something after it is too late
- d. an engagement or obligation that restricts freedom of action

4- Over 3 million people in the most **dire** conditions need urgent help in Haiti.

- a. to give for a good cause
- b. weak and delicate
- c. seeking to promote human welfare
- d. extremely serious or urgent

Use Three of the following words in meaningful sentences.

Aggressive – universal – liberty – compassionately - logger

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-

Unit (1) The Law :
Set-book Questions:

"Kuwait has a well structured and clearly defined judiciary. "

a- What is the main aim of Kuwaiti law?

.....

b- Mention some types of law.

.....

"The amount of litigation brought against everyday people has increased dramatically in recent years."

a- there are arguments for and against minor cases in courts. Give an example for each of them.

.....

b- What is meant by 'culture of blame' ?

.....

"An area of the law that is changing very quickly in the modern world is the law related To computer crimes."

a- Why are computer crimes on increase ?

.....

b- Why is it difficult to prosecute a computer criminal ?

.....

"Increasingly criminals are using computers to commit new crimes and to make it easier to commit old crimes."

a- Mention some examples of old and new crimes.

.....

b- Why do criminals use the internet to communicate with each other?

.....

Set book- Unit 2 (Migration)

"Most animal migrations are regular events which happen at certain times of the year."

a- What are the reasons behind animal migration?

.....

b- Where and when do animals migrate?

.....

"By the end of 1854 a quarter of the population of Ireland had left for the United States."

a- What are the reasons of migration?

.....

b- There are different migration movements in history. Mention some.

.....

"Most of these refugees crossed the border to France and settled there. But others moved more permanently to Britain or the United States."

a- What do you think are the advantages of moving abroad?

.....

b- What are the possible disadvantages of migration?

.....

Set Book – Unit 3 (Human Values)

"Some ethnographers and anthropologists have set out to establish a set of universal human values."

a- Explain the meaning of freedom.

.....

b- Mention some human values other than Freedom.

.....

"Sometimes , the modern world feels like a place without humanity."

a- What does KRCS stand for and what is its aim?

.....

b- Who helps KRCS and how ?

.....

Literature Time – Set Book

"In the royal court many praised the king's knowledge and wisdom and expressed Their amazement at the remarkable transformation."

a- Explain the change in king Henry's character.

.....

b- Why did Henry decide to wage war on France ?

.....

"The Earl of Canterbury , one of the king's advisors , started having concerns."

a- Explain these concerns of the Earl of Canterbury.

.....

b- What plan did the Earl of Canterbury devise?

.....

"King Henry was greatly offended ... he used this insult as a pretext to wage war on France."

a- What was this insult?

b- What was the strategy that the French used to avoid war?

"The French were aware that their opponents were powerful. Yet they were keen on defending their country in every way they could."

a- What was the French Dauphin's attitude towards the war?

b- Did the king of France share his son's opinions?

**"Once more unto the breach , dear friends , once more
On, on , you noblest English."**

a- Who said this? Why ?

b- What does the speech reveal ?

Structures:

Present perfect simple :

S + have / has + pp

e.g. He **has spilt** the milk – he should clean it up.

Present perfect continuous:

S + have / has + been + v-ing

e.g. She **has been crying** for three hours now.

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1- Huda (study) law and history this year.

2- Huda (study) law and history for four years.

3- Sara (write) two poems this morning

4- Sara (write) two poems all morning.

Past perfect :

S + had + pp

e.g. John took a taxi because the bus **had gone**.

Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- The students (leave) by the time the teacher came.
- 2- We (live) in London before we move to Kuwait.
- 3- Jasim (suffer) From headaches throughout his childhood.
- 4- I didn't attend the meeting because the plane (leave) early.

Conditional Sentences (If- sentences)

1- Simple present ===== will

e.g: If you **Study** hard , you **will** succeed

2- Simple past ===== would

e.g : If you **studied** hard , you **would** succeed

3- Past perfect ===== would have + verb (3)

e.g : If you **had studied** hard , you **would have succeeded** .

Now do as shown between brackets:

- 1) If you always turn off lights,.....
..... (complete)
- 2) If we run out of fossil fuel, we (lose)..... our technology.
- 3) If you helped me, I (be)very grateful .
- 4) If she had found a job she (feel) happier .
- 5) If she studied her lessons well,
.....(Complete)
- 6) If I knew his address, I would invite him to my birthday Party.
If I **had known** his address, I.....
.....(Complete)
- 7) What would you do if you (be)in my situation?
.....(Correct)

Do as shown between brackets:

1- We went out for a walk although it was raining heavily. { Use : in spite of }

.....

2-The baby was very sick , but he slept well. { Use : although }

.....

3- Although it was raining , the children went to play a match. { Use: despite }

.....

4- John Baird was a Scottish engineer. He invented the first television. (Join with "who").

.....

5- Johannesburg is our town. we live there. (Join with "which")

.....

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

1) Can you remember the shop----- I bought my computer? .

- a) when b) where c) which d) whose

2) Do you know the man----- helped you

- a) who b) which c) whose d) whom

3) This is the child-----father was murdered .

- a) who b) whose c) whom d)which

4) The National Museum is the proper place ----- we can learn about the history of
our country.

- a) who b) which c) where d) whose

5) We must keep rare animals in a zoo ----- survival is ensured.

- a) when b) why c) where d) whose

Language Functions

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

1- Your brother wants to go diving, although he has never dived before.

.....

2- You want to borrow your friend's English book.

.....

3- You broke your friends recorder.

.....

4- your brother wants to by a new car.

.....

B)Complete the missing exchanges of the following dialogue :

5- A: Let's go to Failaka island.

B:

6- A: Can I use your pen , please?

B:

7- A: You should be more careful. You stepped on my foot.

B:

8- A: I prefer reading to watching TV.

B:

Composition

People have different views about migration. Some consider it advantageous and others consider it a bitter experience and disadvantageous to the hosting country.

Write a report about the advantages and disadvantages of migration to Kuwait.

The following words might help you:

Migration – emigrate – war – natural disasters – better life – problems – support – economy – invest – crowded – traffic jam – pollution – unemployment

Write your plan here :

Advantages	Disadvantages

[illegible]

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Although Grants Oregon is a fairly small city, it offers much fun and entertainment to visitors. Water sports are by far the main attraction. Visitors can go down the river by boat. They can go swimming in the river too. Fishing in the place is also a popular activity. Most people who don't like water sports can go hunting for wild berries that grow along the road sides. Campers will find lovely camp-grounds that are clean. There are several nice hotels.

Tourists can also browse through a number of interesting shops in the city, such as antique stores. One store to visit is the shop that sells little wooden animals and other materials. One fun activity is shopping at the open market where people sell vegetables from their own gardens.

Grants Oregon has a lot of places to eat from, ranging from low-priced to expensive and lovely restaurants. Some of these restaurants offer good food and good views. As you can see, Grants Oregon offers a lot to do in the summer. If you want to give your family a nice holiday, try visiting this city.

A). From a , b ,c and d choose the best answer :

1. The above text talks about.....

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. a big tourist city. | b. a small tourist city. |
| c. water sports. | d. shopping and markets. |

2. The main attraction of Grants Oregon is.....

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. The lovely people. | b. The water sports. |
| c. The sea foods. | d. The good restaurants. |

B). Tick (✓) for the true statement and (X) for the false one:

3. People in Grants Oregon can go down the river for swimming and fishing. ()
4. Grants Oregon doesn't have hotels because it is a small city. ()

C). Answer the following questions:

5. What time of the year do you think is the best to visit Grants Oregon?

.....

6. Why do people love to visit Grants Oregon?

.....

D) In reference to the passage , complete the sentences:

- 7- If you want to enjoy a meal with your family in Grants Oregon,

.....

- 8- Campers can enjoy their time in Grants Oregon because ,

.....

Grade

12

2011 / 2012

New types
of
questions

Word
Definitions

Literature
Time

Word
Meanings

One-theme
Dialogue

Remedial Exercises

Second Period

Module (2) / Unit (4+5+6)

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Grade 12



Unit (4) The Earth At Risk – كوكب الأرض في خطر – الوحدة الرابعة

New vocabulary

Words to remember (Student's book):

arid	having little or no rain	جاف / قاحل / قليل المطر
atmosphere	the mixture of gases that surrounds the Earth	الغلاف الجوي
climate	weather conditions in an area over a period of time	الطقس
curtail	to reduce in extent or quantity	يقلل / يخفف
desertification	the process by which fertile land becomes desert	التصحّر (تحول الارض الزراعية الى صحراء)
equator	an imaginary line drawn around the Earth equally	خط الاستواء
erode	to destroy slowly	يحت / يعري (عوامل الحت و التعرية)
flooding	an overflowing of a large amount of water beyond its normal limits	طوفان
forecasting	a prediction or estimate of future events esp. about weather	التنبؤ الجوي
frigid	very cold in temperature	متجمد
graze	to put animals in a field so that they can eat the grass	يرعى (الاغنام)
harsh	unpleasantly rough	قاسي / جاف / صلب
humid	of high level of water vapour	رطب
hurdle	an obstacle or difficulty	عوائق / عقبات
implement	to put into effect	يبدأ / يسري المفعول
increasingly	increasing over time	بشكل متزايد
intrinsic	belonging naturally, essential	ضروري / لازم
kill off	to destroy something utterly or destroying the remaining members of a group of people or creatures	يبيد / ينهي / يقضي على
misbehave	to fail to conduct oneself in a way that is acceptable to others.	يسيء التصرف / لا يحسن التصرف

over cultivate	to cultivate too much, more than you should	زراعة الارض بشكل مبالغ فيه
paucity	the presence of something only in small quantities, scarcity	قلّة / ندرة / نقص
permanently	lastingly	بشكل دائم
planting	to place a seed in the ground so that it can grow	الزراعة
precipitate	to cause something to happen suddenly, unexpectedly or prematurely.	يعجل / يسرع شيء
preservation	the act of maintaining something in its original state	حفظ / توفير
prevail over	to prove more powerful than opposing forces	يتغلب على / يقهر
prevailing	widespread in a particular area	سائد / منتشر / غالب
productive	able to produce large amounts of goods	منتج / مثمر
proportion	a part, share, or number	جزء / قسم / قطعة
reclaim	to bring land under cultivation	يستصلح الارض
scarcity	insufficiency, shortage	ندرة / قلّة / نقص / شح
soil	the top layer of the earth	تربة
spearhead	an individual or group chosen to lead an attack or movement	القائد / رأس الحربة
treacherous	hazardous because of presenting hidden dangers	مخادع
unproductive	not able to produce	غير منتج / غير مثمر
unwarranted	not justified or authorized	غير مبرر
wash away	if water washes something away, it carries it away	يجرف ما في طريقه
wildfire	a large destructive forest fire that spreads quickly.	حرائق الغابات

Key- words (Workbook):

at the expense of	so as to cause harm to or neglect of	على نفقة / على حساب
devastating	very impressive or effective	مؤثر / قوي / ذو تأثير
logger	a person who fells trees for timber, a lumberjack	حطاب
vital	extremely important and necessary for something	ضروري / أساسي / ملح

Unit (4) The Earth at risk

Vocabulary Exercises

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

1- Overgraze kills off grass and other plants.

a- permanently b- climate c- soil d- wash away

2- occurs in dry areas where there is no rain and the climate is harsh.

a- soil b- overcultivation c- desertification d- graze

3- countries near the equator have tropical climates.

a- atmosphere b- planting c- reclaim d- humid

4- Forecasting helps farmers to know the best time for crops.

a- misbehave b- planting c- hurdle d- unwarranted

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

paucity - frigid - erodes - precipitate - unproductive - wildfires

1- In countries near the polar regions the climate is cool and cold.

2- Overcultivation makes the soil poor and

3- of water is a main problem for people who live in the desert.

4- Desertification can produce strong winds and treacherous

5- The cutting of trees the soil.

D) Use Three of the following words in meaningful sentences

Vital - unproductive - graze - logger - at the expense of

1-

2-

3-

الوحدة الخامسة – مصادر الطبيعة الثمينة : Unit (5) Precious Resources

New vocabulary

Words to remember (Student's book):

administration	the process of running a business, organization	أعمال إدارية / شؤون إدارية
annoyance	the feeling of being annoyed, irritation	ازعاج
bureaucracy	a system of government in which most decisions are made by state officials rather than by the elected members	بيروقراطية (القرارات تصدر عن الحكومة و ليس من قبل النواب)
collection points	spots, places or positions where rubbish is gathered	أماكن تجميع النفايات
come up against	to meet, face	يواجه / يصطدم ب
component	a part or element of a larger whole	مكون / جزء اساسي
compost	to make (vegetable matter or manure) into decayed organic material used as a plant fertilizer	يخمر النفايات لاستخدامها كسماد عضوي
concur	to be of the same opinion	يوافق / يقبل
constant	occurring continuously over a period of time	ثابت / مرتكز / متماسك / مطرد
constituent	being a part of a whole	مكون / جزء
crisis	a time of intense difficulty, trouble or danger	أزمة
criticism	the expression of disapproval of someone based on mistakes	انتقاد / نقد
cut down on	to reduce	يقلل / يخفف

duration	the time during which something continues	فترة / مدة
get rid of	to dispose of , throw away	يتخلص من
go along with	to give one's consent or agreement to a person or their views	يجاري / يماشي / يوافق
heartening	inspiring, elevating	مشجع / ايجابي
household waste	material that is not wanted at home	نفايات منزلية
incineration	the process of destroying by burning	حرق النفايات
incinerator	an apparatus for burning waste	حارق النفايات (جهاز)
irritation	the state of feeling annoyed, impatient or angry	حساسية / انزعاج / تحسس من شيء
keep up with	to know the latest information about	يواكب / يبقى على اطلاع
machinery	machines collectively	مصنع / معمل
material	the matter from which a thing can be made	مواد
offence	an illegal act	عمل عدائي
packaging	materials used to wrap or protect goods	ربط / تحزيم / تغليف
paperwork	routine work involving written documents	أعمال ادارية روتينية
pass a law	to approve or put a law into effect	يسن قانوناً
prohibitively	excessively high	مكلف جداً
put up with	to accept, stand, tolerate	يتعود على / يطوف / يمرر / يقبل
quantity	amount or number of something	كمية / مقدار
red tape	paper work and administration	معاملات ورقية
reprocess	to process again and differently	يعالج النفايات
run out of	to be used up	ينفذ / يخلص / يستنفذ

trend	a general direction in which something is changing	مسار/ اتجاه / طريقة
upsurge	an upward surge in the strength or quantity of something, an increase	زيادة / تسارع / ارتفاع

Key- words (Workbook):

commercially	in commercial terms or from a profit-making point of view	تجارياً (من منظور تجاري)
partnership	a relationship between two people, organizations	شراكة
wood pulp	wood crushed into a soft mass used for making paper	كتل خشبية

Unit (5) Precious Resources : vocabulary exercises:

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

1- We have to objects and materials to be used again.

- a- concur b- reprocess c- crisis d- get rid of

2- Things are moving very fast. It's impossible to the changes.

- a- criticism b- come up against c- red tape d- keep up with

3- all people are optimistic about the in waste recycling.

- a- compost b- upsurge c- avoid d- extinction

4- The company wants to improve the quality and of it's production.

- a- quantity b- heartening c- annoyance d- irritation

5- If you don't go to the gas station quickly, we will fuel.

- a- run out of b- put up with c- component d- go along with

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

reprocess - pass a law – incineration - put up with – criticism – component

1- He couldn't with his new difficult work conditions.

2- To reduce the amount of waste materials, we should Used materials.

- 3- The new law faced a lot of from environmental organizations.
- 4- reduces the amount of waste materials, but damages the environment.
- 5- The parliament agreed to which protects animals.

D) Use Three of the following words in meaningful sentences

Crisis - cut down on - come up against - quantity - pose

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-

الوحدة السادسة - حيوانات مهددة بالانقراض - Unit (6) Under Threat

New vocabulary

Words to remember (Student's book):

acute	acute senses such as hearing, taste, etc are very good and sensitive	حاد (السمع) / مرهف / شديد
avoid	to keep away from or stop oneself from doing something	يتجنب / يتحاشى / يتلافى
aware	having knowledge or perception	واعي / مدرك
bounty	an abundance or plenty	سخاء / كثرة / محصول وفير
burgeoning	growing or expanding rapidly	متزايد / مزدهر
consensus	general agreement	اجماع / موافقة
cultivate	to grow, raise, plant sow	يزرع
damp	slightly wet	رطب
dearth (n)	a scarcity or lack of something	ندرة / قلة / نقص
encroach	to intrude on someone or something	يتعدى / ينتهك

expansive	covering a wide area in terms of space or scope, extensive or wide-ranging	ممتد / واسع / فسيح
extinction	the state of a species being extinct	انقراض
fascinating	extremely interesting	ساحر / مثير / مدهش
graduate	to successfully complete an academic degree	يتخرج
grow	to become larger or greater over a period of time	ينمو
hibernate	to sleep during the winter	يسبت (ينام الحيوان في الشتاء)
housing	houses and apartments considered collectively	الاسكان
illegitimate	not authorized by the law	غير شرعي / غير قانوني
knock on	of a process in which everything that happens causes something else to happen	تأثير ايجابي / أثر مزدوج
nourishment	food or the valuable substances in food that a person, animal or plant requires to live, grow, or remain fit and healthy	غذاء / قوت / طعام
permanent	lasting or intended to last and remain	دائم
pose (v)	to present or constitute	يشكل / يطرح / يمثل
recompense (n)	compensation or reward given for effort made	تعويض / جزاء / مكافأة / أجر
refuge (n)	shelter or protection from something	ملجأ / ملاذ
reservation	the action of reserving something	محمية / مكان لحماية الحيوانات من الصيد
reticent (adj.)	easily frightened, timid	صامت / جبان
reward (n)	a thing given in recognition of service, effort or achievement	جائزة
solitary	done or existing alone	وحيد / منفرد / منعزل
stem	the long thin part of a plant	جذع / ساق
threatened	endangered	مهدد / في خطر
timid	showing a lack of courage or confidence, easily frightened	جبان / رعديد / مخلوع الفؤاد

trespass on	to make unfair claims on or take advantage of something	ينتهك / يتجاوز / يتعدى على أملاك الغير
unsanctioned	illegal, unofficial, unauthorized	غير شرعي
utilize	to make practical and effective use of	يستخدم / يستفيد / يستصلح
vociferously	enthusiastically, loudly	بصخب / بحماس
wealth	an abundance of valuable possessions or money	ثروة
wetland	land consisting of marshes or swamps, saturated land	مسطحات مائية / أرض تغطيها المستنقعات

Key- words (Workbook):

carnivorous	an animal that eats flesh	لاحم (حيوان يأكل اللحم)
enemy	a thing that harms or weakens something else	خصم / عدو
inject	to put liquid into someone's body by using a special needle	يحقن
sting (n)	the sharp needle-shaped part of an insects or animal's body , with which it stings	زبانة / إبرة (في جسم الحشرة)

Unit (6) Under Threat

Vocabulary Exercises

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

1- All people should smoking because it's dangerous for health.

a- utilize b- avoid c- knock on d- grow

2- Hunting leads to the of many species every year.

a- timid b- recompense c- extinction d- damp

3- Many organizations work hard to protect animals.

a- threatened b- wealth c- timid d- damp

4- Every year the UN gives to people who help to save the environment.

a- sting b- solitary c- refuge d- reward

5- All the world should help to protect the Amazon rainforest.

a- expansive b- wealth c- enemy d- reticent

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

refuge – nourishment – wealth – housing – utilize – wetland

- 1- Lack of causes malnutrition to people in many places around the world.
- 2- Governments should provide for newly married people.
- 3- We can't use this area for agriculture because of the water in the large area.
- 4- Closing the factory will cause the owners to lose all their
- 5- The nature reserve is the best for endangered animals.

D) Use Three of the following words in meaningful sentences.

Acute - aware - trespass on - dearth - extinction

- 1-
.....
- 2-
.....
- 3-
.....

B) Choose the correct definition for the words in bold.

- 1- It was a big **crisis** , so they asked other countries for help.
a- A time of intense difficulty, trouble or danger.
b- A big project.
c- Large area of planted land.
d- something that all people need
- 2- law are employed very slowly because there is a lot of **paperwork**.
a- routine work involving written documents.
b- the long thin part of a plant.
c- easily frightened, timid.
d- an animal that eats flesh.

3- Reducing the unwarranted consumption of water is **vital** to saving the environment.

- a- the long thin part of a plant.
- b- extremely interesting.
- c- having knowledge or perception.
- d- extremely important and essential.

4- It's very hard to live in the **frigid** polar area.

- a- a thing that harms or weakens something else.
- b- very cold in temperature.
- c- done or existing alone.
- d- the action of reserving something.

5- Deforestation and strong wind can **wash away** the upper layer the soil.

- a- a prediction or estimate of future events esp. about weather.
- b- To carry something away by force.
- c- compensation or reward given for effort made.
- d- to make unfair claims on or take advantage of something.

Structures

***Subordinate clauses of purpose and result (in order to – because – to + infinitive – so that – to be the cause of – with the result that – to lead to)**

1- Introduce explanations :

-In order to :

e.g. Some people move to greener areas **in order to** survive.

-Because :

e.g. We need to produce more food because there are more people to feed.

- To + infinitive :

e.g. Trees are cut down **to make** more agricultural land.

2- Link actions with results (causes and effects):

- So that :

e.g. The soil is destroyed **so that** the land cannot be used for growing crops.

- To be the cause of:

e.g. The activities of human beings **are the cause of** desertification.

- With the result that :

e.g. Farmers tend to overcultivate their land, **with the result that** the soil becomes unproductive.

- To lead to :

e.g. Wildfires can **lead to** greater pressure on water.

Chose the correct answer a , b , c or d

- 1- Some people move to greener areas survive.
a- with the result that b- because c- in order to d- with
- 2- there are growing numbers to feed, farmers tend to overcultivate there land.
a- with the result that b- because c- in order to d- with
- 3- Trees are usually cut down make more agricultural land.
a- because b- to c- in d- from
- 4- The top layer of soil is destroyed the land can no longer be used.
a- so that b- in order to c- to d- because
- 5- Reclaiming land from deserts can having wider areas to use.
a- so that b- lead to c- in order to d- in order to

***Talking about wishes**

- Wish + past perfect to express :

- 1- Regrets about something happened in the past:
e.g. I wish I hadn't spent all my money.
- 2- Regrets about something which did not happen in the past:
e.g. I wish I had saved some money.

- Wish + past simple talks about dissatisfaction with the present and impossible conditions:

e.g. I wish I had my glasses with me. (I don't have my glasses with me)

Wish + would to make complaints about other people's behavior :

e.g. I wish you wouldn't do that.

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct order:

- 1- I can't sleep at night. I wish I (sleep) at night.
- 2- The shelf is too high to reach. I wish I (be) Ten centimeters taller.
- 3- I wish I (finish) my homework before I went to bed yesterday.
- 4- I wish they (stop) making noise.
- 5- I can't swim. But I wish I (swim)

***Explaining possibilities**

We use modal verbs must , can't **and** might **to explain possible truths.**

Must : things we are almost sure are true :

e.g. He must earn a lot of money to be able to afford that car.

Can't : things we are almost sure are not true.

e.g. It can't be easy designing and building bridges.

Might: When we are unsure whether something is true or not.

e.g. She might be French , she has a strange accent

Chose the correct word from a , b , c or d.

1- The weather is very terrible , it be an interesting place to live.

a- must b- might c- has d- can't

2- I think I know those people. Some of them have come from England.

a- might b- will c- can d- are

3- The weather is very nice. It be an interesting place to work.

a- must b- can't c- might d- mustn't

4- What's the reason desertification ?

a- at b- on c- for d- in

5- I always go shopping Friday.

a- at b- on c- for d- in

***The Passive**

1-We use the passive to focus on the object rather than the subject of a sentence

Form : we use verb **to be** in any tense we need, then add the **past participle**.

e.g. Pandas **are protected** by their thick warm coats.

2- We use the passive to make sentences more formal:

e.g. Pandas **were** originally **found** in several parts of Asia.

3- We don't need to mention who did the action:

e.g. My car has **been stolen**.

Do as shown between brackets:

1- They punish everyone who is caught hunting.

(make passive)

.....

2- People hunted pandas for their skin.

(make passive)

3- They will move the airport to another place.

(make passive)

4- I didn't save any money , but I wish

(complete)

5- People cut trees to make agricultural land.

(make negative)

Set- Books

GRA DE 12

MODULE TWO

UNIT 4

1)" Desertification usually occurs in dry areas where there's no rain and where the climate is harsh."

A- Define Desertification. What is meant by desertification?

It is the process in which productive land changes into desert.

B- Mention the causes of desertification.

a- Natural changes in the climate: Harsh climate; no rain.

b- Human activities: Overcultivation, overgrazing and deforestation.

2- " A proportion of the population may survive by moving but others may die because of shortage of food and water ."

A- What are the bad effects of desertification?

a- The soil becomes poor and unproductive.

- b- People may die because of shortages of food and water.
- c- Desertification can create conditions which produce strong winds and treacherous wildfires.

B- What can the Government (or the Public Authority for Agriculture and Fisheries do to encourage planting in Kuwait?

- a-Distributing free lands for citizens to cultivate them.
- b-Increasing green zones.
- c- Provide farmers with seeds, tools, fertilizers, etc.
- d- Supply farms with modern systems of irrigation.

3- " Recently, large areas of the Amazon rainforest have been cut down. In the last three years, for example, 70,000 square kilometers have been destroyed ."

A- What's the importance of the Amazon rainforest?

- a- It's the home of at least 30 per cent of the world's animals and plants.
- b- It's the home of 220,000 people from about 180 different tribes.
- c- It controls the world's climate by providing us with fresh air.
- d- People depend on the rainforest for their food, tools, medicine, shelter, etc.

B- The rain forests are being destroyed for many reasons. Mention them.

- a- Ranchers use the land for their cattle
- b- Loggers sell the hard wood from the trees they cut down.
- c- Oil companies try to find oil.
- d- Farmers try to make more land for Soya beans.

4- " Farmers use most of the new land to grow Soya beans, which they export to other parts of the world ."

A-What are most Soya beans used for?

- a- They are used as animal food (chicken)
- b- They are also used as food for human consumption.

B- In your opinion, is it good or bad to clear some areas of the rainforests?

In my opinion, it's not good as it helps to improve the economy at the expense of the future of the environment. Rainforests help maintain the soil and provide us with fresh air.

5) " One of the most important issues of the twenty first century is the scarcity of fresh water"

A- What's the importance of water?

- a- Every living creature needs fresh drinking water.
- b- Water plays an intrinsic role in agricultural production and industries.

B- What are the reasons behind water paucity?

- a- The unwarranted consumption of water/Wasteful use of water: Running the tap while brushing the teeth or bathing, washing cars with hose and using hoses and sprinklers for irrigation.
- b- Wells run dry during periods of prolonged droughts.
- c- The overuse of water in agricultural and industrial productions/developments.
- d- The increasing population led to greater demands of water.

6) " Water preservation is a major global challenge"

a- Suggest some ways to conserve/preserve water. How can the problem of water paucity be solved?

a- Use water wisely: Take shorter showers or shallow baths and use buckets to wash cars instead of hoses.

b- Check all water pipes for pin holes leaks.

c- Use modern system of irrigation such drop by drop irrigation.

d- Build dams to accumulate water.

e- Build desalination plants.

b-How did Kuwait try to deal with the problem of water scarcity?

a-Kuwait developed the first desalination plant in the Middle East.

b-Kuwait implemented several studies to improve efficiency in the use of water in agriculture.

GRADE 12

MODULE TWO

UNIT 5 (LESSON 1+2)

1) " The problem is that recycling can be prohibitively expensive. It just isn't worth recycling some things."

A-Define recycling.

Recycling means processing objects and materials so they can be used again.

B-Mention the items that can be recycled .

paper - glass - plastic - car batteries - fridges - wood - clothes and shoes - children's toys – books .

C- What are the major environmental issues that concern people ?

- a- Caring for the environment .
- b- Using the world's resources in moderation .
- c- Protecting endangered species .

2) " There is no doubt about it . The world's got to do something about the crises of waste management."

A- Why is it necessary to recycle our wastes ?

- a- Because the earth is running out of resources .
- b- We're running out of places to bury all our waste.
- c- Burning our rubbish pollutes the atmosphere.

B- What is meant by green waste ?

Anything that has grown in the ground – grass, trees , leaves and plants .

C- How can we recycle green waste?

- a- People have always burned wood for heat or to cook
- b- Other green things are often used to help new plants grow.

D- How can we reduce most household rubbish?

supermarkets shouldn't sell far too many things with several layers of plastic or cardboard packaging.

1)" The modern world uses so much paper that environmentalists have persuaded us that we should recycle old paper as well as making new paper."

A- What is paper made of?

Cloth – cotton fiber – grass – and sugar cane and wood pulp .

B- Kuwait has a great role in the process of recycling papers . Comment

Kuwait is building recycling centers with one partnership between a major private company and a university .

C- What are the benefits of recycling papers ?

a- Saving water , electricity .

b- Reduce pollution .

b- Recycling paper is less harmful to the environment than burying it in landfill sites.

D- It is not entirely true that recycling paper saves trees. Explain

a- Trees are a commercially grown long –term crop, so that when they are cut down new ones are planted .

b- Papermakers use the parts of trees that cannot be used in other industries such as building and furniture making .

E-Where can we get waste to recycle ?

- a-Collection from people's homes
- b-Collection points

1) " Pandas were originally found in several parts of Asia, including Vietnam and Tibet, but now survive only in certain parts of China ."

A- Mention some characteristics of the panda ?

- a- The Panda is one of the most reticent and lives a solitary life.
- b- It Spends about twelve hours everyday feeding and the remaining time sleeping or resting
- c- It lives in cold , damp conditions.
- d-It is very good at climbing.

B- What do pandas feed on ?

- a- leaves . b- stem c- shoots d- roots of bamboo plants
- e- fruit f- eggs g- fish

2) " There are only about 1600 pandas left in the wild until the 1960s pandas were being hunted for their skins."

A-Mention some of the Panda's enemies .

- a- Brown bears .
- b- Leopards .
- c- Humans .

B-How can Pandas avoid their enemies ?

- a- By climbing up the nearest tree for refuge . (They are very good at climbing) .
- b- Their acute hearing also helps them to avoid their enemies .

C- Mention some solutions to save pandas lives?

- a- Banning hunting pandas . Anyone who is caught hunting pandas is severely punished.
- b- Setting up special expansive reservations for pandas .

1) " It may seem very strange , but plants are always in danger so plants have developed ways of protecting themselves "

A-Mention some types of plants and how they protect themselves from animals .

Type of plant	Protects itself with/by
Cactus	Sharp thorns
Nettle	Injecting painful and irritating substances
Acacia	ants
Horse chestnut	A sticky substance
Venus flytrap	Consuming insects

B- What are the plant's enemies ?

a- mammals .

b- insects .

c- birds .

1)" The prophet Mohammed says that any Muslim who cultivates vegetation and eats from it, or allows another man, animal to eat , will receive recompense from Allah."

A- What are the importance of plants ?

- a- Plants provide nourishment .
- b- They enrich the soil .
- c- They protect the soil from erosion .
- d- They produce the oxygen we need to breathe
- e- They provide us with medicine , oil , perfumes , waxes , fibers timbers and fuel .

B- Islam encourages people to cultivate vegetation . How ?

- a- The Prophet Mohammed (peace and blessing of Allah be upon him) said that any Muslim who plants vegetation and eats from it or allow another man , animal or bird to eat from it will receive recompense from Allah .
- b- The Prophet Mohammed (peace and blessing of Allah be upon him) said that anyone who plants a tree under which people can seek shade or shelter from the sun will have his reward with Allah .

C- Our religion is against cutting down the trees, why?

- a- Because it encroaches on the bounty of all .
- b- It disturbs the beauty of the environment which Allah has create

1) " Personally, I do not have strong feelings a bout land reclamation. I believe that such procedures can help to alleviate problems in cities and improve our quality of life."

A- What is meant by reclamation ?

Taking land from the sea or from marshes in order to create farmland , housing , resorts and even shopping centres .

B- Are you for or against land reclamation ? Why ?

For because :

- a- Land reclamation is a vital procedure for continuing human development .
- b- It alleviates issues such as overcrowding and sanitation
- c- It alleviates hunger by draining swamp and marshlands to create agricultural areas .

Against because :

- a- It disrupts local environment .
- b- Damage can occur to coral reefs and other underwater habitats .
- c- It can affect species such as rare migratory bird

1) " Unfortunately, the Arfaj is one of 370 species of plants that are facing potential extinction because of human activity and environmental degradation."

A- Why was the Arfaj chosen as the Kuwaiti national flower ?

- a- Because of its historic significance of Kuwaitis .
- b- It was used as a natural medicine .
- c- It was a source of bedding and firewood .
- d- It was a food source for sheep

B- By Protecting rare plants , we are protecting a part of Kuwait itself . Explain .

- a- Because rare plants such as Arfaj is considered the national flower of Kuwait .
- b- Such plant is considered Kuwait's natural heritage , so we are protecting our heritage .

Language Functions

Complete the missing parts of the dialogue:

A: There will be a very big festival in my country next month .

B : Great ! Are you going to attend it ? .

A : Of course I'll attend all the festival activities .

B : What's your favourite activity during the festival ?

A: I prefer the fireworks / I enjoy the discount

B : I hope I can come and visit you during the festival .

A: Yes , that would be great . / Please try to come / Please do your best to visit me

Complete the missing parts of the dialogue:

A: I've been suffering from deficiency for a long time .

B: You have to see a dietician .

A: I've seen one before ! he gave me a list that doesn't include my favourite food !

B: And what do you prefer to eat ?

A: I prefer eating sweets and chocolates .

B: Be careful ! these types of food can cause many diseases .

A :What do you recommend for me to eat ?

B: I'd say whole grain bread , meat , fruits and vegetables .

1. Complete the missing parts in the following dialogue :

Sara : Have you ever travelled to Japan ?

Noha : No I have never travelled to Japan . What about you ?

Sara :Yes , I travelled there last year .

Noha: How was your journey ?

Sara : Great . I really enjoyed it and my journey coincide with the cherry blossom

Noha : The cherry blossom festival ?! That's fantastic

