



AHMAD BISHR AL-ROUMI SEC. SCHOOL
G11 NOTEBOOK 2015-2016- 2ND TERM

PREPARED BY : DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Date : / /

Unit 7: Broadcasting
Lessons 1 & 2: SB 56-57

Word	Meaning	Translation
broadcast (N)	A radio or television programme or transmission	
collectively (Adv.)	Cooperatively	
digital (Adj.)	Relating to or using signals or information represented by discrete values (digits) of a physical quantity to	
dispatch (V)	To send off to a destination or for a purpose	
entertainment (N)	The action of providing amusement or enjoyment	
evolve (V)	To develop gradually, esp. from a simple to a more	
Film industry (N)	Motion picture business	
invention (N)	The discovery of something new	
set (N)	A radio or television receiver	
station (N)	A company involved in broadcasting of a specified kind	
Transistor (N)	A portable radio using circuits containing transistors rather than vacuum tubes	
Video recorder (N)	A device that, when linked to a television set, can be used for recording on and playing videotapes	

Use the following word(s) in a sentence of your own:

9) **Entertainment (n.)**:

10) **Broadcast (n.)**:

II- SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1) Early TV sets were different from nowadays. How?

.....
.....

2) How were messages delivered before the invention of radio waves?

.....
.....

3) What is Kuwait's official media based on?

.....
.....

4) The Ministry of Information follows a flexible policy. How is it planned?

.....
.....

Date : / /

Unit 7 : Broadcasting
Lesson 3 : WB 48-49

Word	Meaning	Translation
adversely (Adv)	harmfully	
dedication (N)	The quality of being dedicated or committed to a task or purpose	
deterrent (N)	A thing that discourages or is intended to discourage someone from doing something	
glorify (V)	To describe or represent as admirable, esp. unjustifiably or undeservedly	
innumerable (Adj.)	Too many to be counted	
remote (Adj.)	Far away or distant	

II- SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1) Mention two different advantages (pros)of the media.

.....
.....

2) Mention two different disadvantages (cons)of the media.

.....
.....

3) Give a real example that affirms the freedom of the press in Kuwait.

.....
.....

4) The media has the power to form and alter opinions. How?

.....
.....

5) In terms of the press, what is the media known as?

.....
.....

6) How does the media affect people's lives?

.....
.....

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. You broke your classmate's glasses.

.....

2. Your uncle smokes too much.

.....

Date : / /

Unit 7 : Broadcasting
Lessons 4 & 5 : SB 58-59

Word	Meaning	Translation
bring about (Ph. V)	To cause something to happen	
demonstrate (V)	To clearly show the existence or truth of	
disappointing (Adj.)	Failing to fulfill someone's hopes or expectations	
half (N)	Either of two equal periods of time into which a sports game or a performance is divided	
potential (N)	Natural qualities or abilities that may be developed and lead to future success or usefulness	
prominent (Adj.)	Important or famous	
resident (N)	A person who lives somewhere permanently or on a long-term basis	
reveal (V)	To make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others	
Telecommunication (N)	Communication over a distance by cable, telegraph, telephone or broadcasting	
teleprinter (N)	A device for transmitting and receiving telegraph messages	
tension (N)	The state of being stretched tight	
transatlantic (Adj)	Of, relating to, or situated on the other side of the Atlantic	
victory (N)	An act of defeating an enemy in a battle, game or competition	
zealous (Adj)	Having or showing passionate	

(**zealous / demonstrate / transatlantic / resident / tension / potential**)

- 1) We must support our manager to increase our chances of success, which may help him to reveal his real.....
- 2) Mr. Ibrahim is a hard-working and smart teacher. I like his lessons very much. He always tries to his lessons in an attractive way.
- 3) I don't know that man. Is he a new in the area?
- 4) Unfortunately, the players didn't win the match yesterday.
- 5) These two neighbouring countries have no good relationships. There is a great between them.

Date : / /

III- Grammar SB 58-59

B- Do as shown in brackets:

1. Shakespeare wrote Hamlet. He was an English playwright. **(Join using "who")**

.....

2. That man is my brother. He wears a red shirt. **(Join using "who")**

.....

3-The first transatlantic radio transmission originated in the United States.

It took place on 18 January 1903. **(Join using "which")**

.....

Date : / /

Unit 7 : Broadcasting
Lessons 7 & 8 : SB 58-59

Word	Meaning	Translation
consume (V)	To use up (a source)	
electronic device (n.)	Having or operating with the aid of many small components. especially microchips and transistor that control and direct an Electric current	
electronics (N)	The branch of physics and technology concerned with the design of circuits	
portable (Adj)	Able to be carried or moved easily, esp. by hand	
rank (V)	To give a place within a grading system base on quality	

(electronics / consume / electronic device / rank / portable)

- 1) My father would like to set up a new small business. He's thinking of importing and selling
- 2) It's not an easy job to people in their right places.
- 3) I will buy a new laptop. I think I need it everywhere. It'sso I can take it with me anywhere I go.
- 4) Our countries depend mainly on imports. We produce almost nothing. We more than we produce.
- 5) My father bought me a nice calculator. I like it very much. It's a smart

II- SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1) What are the advantages of radio?

.....
.....

2) Radio is the theatre of the mind. Explain.

.....
.....

3) How has the Internet affected the way we consume radio and TV?

.....
.....

Date : / /

Translate the following into English:

تعتبر الكاميرا الرقمية اختراعا متطورا يساعدنا على الاحتفاظ بذكرياتنا و لحظاتنا الممتعة في صور و أفلام متحركة.

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

Date : / /

Literature Time David Copperfield

Episode one

1. What characteristics should we have to make other people like us?

.....

2. What are the qualities of a true friend?

.....
.....

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your friend says that watching TV for long hours is bad for health.

.....

2- Your science teacher asks your opinion about Global Warming.

.....

3- Your sister offered to arrange your room.

.....

Date : / /

UNIT 8: Television Watching Habits

Lesson 1 & 2: Student's Book p. 68-69

Word	Meaning	Translation
Age-appropriate (adj.)	Suitable for a certain age	
Channel-surf (V)	To change frequently from one television channel to another using a remote control device	
Comedy (N)	A film or play that makes one laugh	
Inactivity (N)	Immobility , illness	
Mentally (Adv.)	In one's mind	
Miss out on (ph.v)	To not get the chance to do something that one would enjoy	
Promote (V)	To support or actively encourage	
Provoke (V)	Give rise to a reaction or emotion in someone	
Tune out (ph.V)	To stop paying attention to something because one is tired or board	

C- Use the given word(s) in sentences of your own:

5. **tune out** (ph.v.):.....

6. **comedy**☺ (n.) :

II/ SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1). TV is a double-edged weapon. Explain.

.....

2). How can we avoid the negative effects TV ?

.....

3). How can TV be educational?

.....

4) In what way can TV help developing the imagination ?

.....

Word	Meaning	Translation
Accuracy (N)	The quality or state of being correct or precise	
Core programming	The most important programme	
Fractional (Adj.)	Relating to the separation of components of a mixture	
On average (expression)	Normally ; usually	
Primarily (Adv.)	For the most part, mainly	
Prime time (N)	The regularly occurring time at which a television	
Staggering (Adj.)	Astonishing	
Teaching aid (N)	Materials used in teaching.	
Visualise (v)	To imagine	

(visualize / primarily / accuracy / on average / staggering)

1. Cotton needs hot climate to grow well. It is a summer crop.
2. It was hard to how it could have been done. I still don't understand it.
3. The results have been quite They have spared no effort to do it.
4., American firms remain the most productive in the world thanks to the US strong economy.

Use the given word(s) in sentences of your own:

1. **Fractional (adj.)**:
2. **Core programming (n.)**:

II/ SET BOOK QUESTIONS

- 1). How can TV be a valuable teaching aid?
.....
.....
- 2). What's wrong with children's TV programmes?
.....
.....
- 3) . Why are educational programmes used as a revision tool in math and science lessons?
.....
.....

Date : / /

UNIT 8: Watching Television Habits
Lesson 4 & 5: Student's Book p. 70/71

Word	Meaning	Translation
Get behind with (Ph. v)	To not make as much progress as others	
Get down to (Ph. v)	To start doing something seriously	
Get on (Ph. v)	To have a good relationship with someone	
Get over (Ph. v)	To recover	
Get through (Ph. v)	To manage to contact someone	
Occasionally (adv.)	Sometimes; from time to time	
Record (v.)	To set down on writing or some other permanent form for later reference	
Tune in (Ph. v)	To listen to or watch a particular programme on radio or television	

GRAMMAR

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

- I looked for my mobile phone, but I couldn't find it.
a. everywhere b. anywhere c. somewhere d. nowhere
- helped you with your homework?
a. What b. Which c. Whose d. Who
- It's been six hours.....Ali left.
a. yet b. since c. for d. ago

B) Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- "Can you please turn down the volume for me?" (Reported speech.)
Grandma asked me.....
- "Can you watch this film with me?" (Reported Speech)
My brother asked me

Translate the following into English:

يمكن للتفاز المناسب عمريا أن يشجع على السلوك الحسن بتحفيز العقل فهو يساعدك على التفكير في اختياراتك الحياتية و اكتساب عادات حسنة للمستقبل.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Date : / /

UNIT 8: Watching Television Habits
Lesson 7 & 8: Student's Book p. 72/73

Word	Meaning	Translation
Convict (v)	To prove that someone is guilty of a crime	
Equestrian (adj.)	Of or relating to horse riding	
Evidence (n.)	The available body of facts indicating whether a belief or proposition is true	
Newcomer (n.)	A person that has recently arrived in a place	
News team (n.)	Two or more people working together on broadcast	
Prosecution (n.)	The institution of legal proceedings against someone in respect of a criminal charge	
Thriller (n.)	A novel, play or movie with an exciting plot, typically involving crime.	

II/ SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1-People prefer a certain TV channel for many reasons. Mention 2 of those reasons.

.....
.....

2) What should a good TV schedule be like?

.....

Date : / /

Literature Time David Copperfield
By Charles Dickens Episode Two

1- How can the death of a mother affect a person's life ?

.....
.....

2-) Why do some children have to go to work ?

.....
.....

3. How should we treat our close relatives?

.....
.....

4. How should orphans be treated?

.....
.....

5. What do you think of sending children to work at an early ages?

.....
.....

VI. Reading Comprehension & Summary Making

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

The Great White Shark is the largest predatory shark, and is probably the most well-known and feared shark. The Great White Shark is gray or bluish above and white below. The largest Great Whites can reach lengths of 22 feet and weigh up to 5,000 pounds. Most are between 13 and 16 feet and weigh 1,500-2,400 pounds.

The Great White has massive teeth, which are positioned in rows and serrated. When the Great White attacks, it bites its prey and shakes its head back and forth. The serrated teeth act as a saw and literally tear the victim apart. The Great White Shark often swallows many of its own teeth in an attack. The Great White Shark normally feeds on fish, dolphins, and turtles. It is thought to locate its prey by electro sense and by smell. Like all sharks, Great Whites have special pores called Ampullae of Lorenzini, which enable them to detect the electromagnetic fields radiated by moving organisms. Great Whites can detect voltage as small as one half billionth of a volt.

Great Whites employ several hunting techniques depending on the prey. Most of the time, the shark will remain still underwater before ambushing its prey from underneath. In the case of hunting some kinds of seals, the impact of the shark is so powerful that it knocks both the shark and the seal clear out of the water. With larger prey such as elephant seals, the shark will simply take a huge bite out of it and wait for it to bleed to death. When hunting dolphins, the shark will attack from above, presumably to avoid detection from the dolphin's echolocation.

Great White Sharks are most commonly observed throughout the world's sub-arctic coastal waters, though they likely spend most of their time in the open ocean. Highest concentrations are found in the waters off the coast of South Africa, Australia, California, and Mexico. The Great White Shark is also found in the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas. Great White Sharks do not target humans as prey.

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

1. The best title for the above passage could be:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| a. Hunting techniques | b. Great White attacks |
| c. The Great White Shark | d. The Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas |

2. In which of the following places would you have the best chance to see a Great White Shark?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Mississippi River. | b. Coastal South Africa |
| c. Mediterranean Sea | d. Antarctica |

3. The underlined pronoun 'which' in the 2nd paragraph refers to.....

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a. Great whites | b. pores |
| c. fields | d. organisms |

4. The maximum weight of most Great White Sharks is
- a. 5000 pounds
 - b. 2400 pounds
 - c. 4200 pounds
 - d. 24 000 pound

B) Answer the following questions:

5. What do the hunting techniques of the white shark depend on?

.....

6. Explain how the Great White attacks.

.....

7- How does the Great white locate its prey?

.....

C. Summary-Making

In **four sentences** of your own, summarize **paragraph (3)** in answer to the following question:

How does the white shark hunt?

.....

.....

.....

VII. Translation

A) With reference to paragraph (1), translate the following into good Arabic:

The Great White Shark is the largest predatory shark, and is probably the most well-known and feared shark. The Great White Shark is gray or bluish above and white below. The largest Great Whites can reach lengths of 22 feet and weigh up to 5,000 pounds. Most are between 13 and 16 feet and weigh 1,500-2,400 pounds.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Date : / /

UNIT 9: Uses of Cameras
Lesson 1 & 2: Student's Book p. 68-69

Word	Meaning	Translation
Capability (N)	Power or ability	
Consumer (N)	The person purchasing goods and services for personal use	
ENG (Abbr.)	Electronic News Gathering	
High-end (Adj.)	Denoting the most expensive of a range of products	
Hydraulic (Adj.)	Denoting, relating to or operated by a liquid moving in a confined space under pressure	
Motion picture (N)	A story or event recorded by a camera as a set of moving images and shown in a theatre or on television	
Nowadays (Adv.)	At the present time; in contrast with the past	
Pedestal (N)	The base or support on which a statue or column	
Period drama (N)	A play belonging to or characteristic of a past historical time	
Stabilizing (adj.)	Causing to become stable	

(consumer / nowadays / stabilizing / pedestal / capabilities)

- 1) That statue, which is mounted on the grey, stands for William Shakespeare.
- 2) We live in a society. People here buy goods and use services. They almost produce nothing.
- 3) He has great as a writer. His writings show an artist with great talent and skill.
- 4), many children prefer watching TV to reading.

Set Book Questions

2) What are cameras mainly used for? / What are the major uses of cameras?

.....

.....

Date : / /

MODULE 3: THE MEDIA
UNIT 9: Uses of Cameras
Lesson 3: Workbook p. 60/61

Word	Meaning	Translation
Anticipation (n.)	The act of predicting and expecting something	
Cast (n.)	The actors in a play or film	
Everyone's a critic (Exp)	Everyone has a right to express an opinion	
Soundtrack (n.)	A recording of the musical accompaniment to a movie	
Up to scratch (Exp.)	Up to standard	

(cast / up to scratch / anticipation / critics / soundtrack)

- 1) Ali's schoolwork is..... . He has done a good job so far, and the teacher is very satisfied with his work.
- 2) What a wonderful piece of art! It is in fact a play much praised by the
- 3) James was coloured black. He was the..... of Othello, the hero of the play .
- 4) I want you to listen to this and to identify which film it is.
- 5) In of bad weather , we took plenty of warm clothes. But the weather turned to be nice, contrary to what we expected.

II/ SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1) In what ways are film reviews helpful?

.....
.....

2) What qualities do you think make a good film critic?

.....
.....

5) What type of film would you recommend to your friends? State your reasons.

.....

Date : / /

MODULE 3: THE MEDIA
UNIT 9: Uses of Cameras
Lesson 4 & 5: Student's Book p. 70/71

Word	Meaning	Translation
Amicably (Adv)	Friendly	
Audience (N)	All the people who listen to a speech or a concert	
Beckon away (Ph.v.)	To leave a place because you are drawn to another	
Bring up (ph.v)	To raise children	
Category (N)	A class or division of people or things regarded as having particular shared characteristics	
Characterize (V)	To describe the qualities of someone or something in a particular way	
Cityscape (N)	The visual appearance of a city or urban area; a city landscape	
Commentator (N)	A person who comments on events, especially on TV or radio	
Court (N)	The judge and the jury who examine evidence and decide whether someone is guilty or not	
Feature (N)	A distinctive attribute or aspect of something	
Producer (N)	A person responsible for the financial and managerial aspects of making of a movie or broadcast or for staging a play, opera, etc.	
Screen (V)	To show (a movie or video) or broadcast a TV programme	
Spotlight (N)	A lamp projecting a narrow, intense beam of light directly onto a place or person, esp. a performer on stage	
Sprawling (adj.)	Spreading out in different directions	

(screened / categories / characterize / amicably / sprawling / producer)

- 1) How would you the mood of the 2010s?
- 2) Bob More is a very rich independent film He is in charge of well-known movies.
- 3) They lived together for several years, but recently their relationship broke down.
- 4) The competition divided into two The first for the 10-15 age group, and the second for 15-20-year-olds.
- 5) I missed my favourite TV programme last night. Hopefully, I hope it could be again on National Geographic Channel .

Date : / /

GRAMMAR

The Passive Voice:

Examples:

1) Active: We usually keep the butter in the fridge.

Passive: The butter **is** usually **kept** in the fridge.

A/ Change the following active sentences into the passive form:

1) He wants someone to take photographs.

.....

2) They collected the rubbish.

.....

3) They are sweeping the streets.

.....

4) She has told me a different version of the story.

.....

B/ Now change these passive sentences into active ones:

1) This advertisement is seen everywhere.

.....

2) The house next door has been sought.

.....

3) The children were looked after by neighbours.

.....

4) This picture was painted by Jane.

.....

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your friend drives fast.

.....

2. Your friend says that safety equipment are important in our lives.

.....

Date : / /

MODULE 3: THE MEDIA

UNIT 9: Uses of Cameras

Lesson 7 & 8: Student's Book p. 72/73

Word	Meaning	Translation
Basically (Adv.)	Fundamentally; essentially	
Catch (V.)	To capture or seize	
congested (Adj.)	So crowded with traffic	
Fundamentally (Adv.)	In central or primary respects	
Inexpensive (Adj.)	Cheap; low-priced	
Voice-over (N)	A piece of narration in a movie or broadcast, not	
Wholeheartedly(Adv)	Sincerely	

(basically / catch / congested / fundamentally / inexpensive / voice-over / wholeheartedly)

- 1) His ideas are important. However, he sometimes says silly things.
- 2) It is always crowded here. The streets are often heavily with traffic.
- 3) I want you to be in favour of the plan. You should support it with all your heart and soul.
- 4) Hannah earns a lot of money doing for TV commercials.
- 5) This book isabout human relationships. The plot of the story is essentially centered around how people should live together.
- 6) Let's eat now and maybe we could a movie later.
- 7) This restaurant offers delicious and relatively..... meals.

II/ SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1) TV has a positive and negative influence on people's lives ?

Positive influence	Negative influence

2) What makes a good TV channel?

.....
.....

Date : / /

MODULE 3: THE MEDIA
UNIT 9: Uses of Cameras
FOCUS ON: Student's Book p. 72/73
I/ FOCUS ON

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

- 1-The Internet is now used the whole world.
a- on b- in c- from d- throughout
- 2-When are you coming back Kuwait?
a- on b- in c- to d- throughout
- 3-They travelled the desert.
a- on b- in c- from d- throughout
- 4-Our holidays lasted Friday Monday.
a- to b- in c- from d- throughout
- 5-We usually have breakfast the morning.
a- on b- in c- from d- throughout
- 6-She will come back home Christmas Day.
a- on b- in c- from d- throughout
- 7-Colour television programmes were broadcast the 1950s.
a- on b- in c- from d- throughout

II/ SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1) What are your favourite TV programmes? Why?

.....
.....

2) What kinds of TV programmes you never watch. Give your reasons.

.....
.....

Date : / /

Literature Time
David Copperfield
By Charles Dickens
Episode three

1 – What are the characteristics of a good school ?

.....
.....

2- How can relatives set a good example in supporting their family members ?

.....
.....

Date : / /

Writing **A Report**

The media, known as the fourth pillar of democracy, has a huge impact on society''

In not less than 12 sentences, **plan and write a report** about **the advantages and the disadvantages of the power of media and its effect on society. :**

The following ideas may help you :

- The different means of media.
- The advantages of modern media.
- The disadvantages of modern media
- The role of media as you see it.

Outline

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Date : / /

Remedial Work / Grade 11
Module 4: Being Prepared
Unit 10: Accidents
Lesson 1&2: PB 78-79

Word	Meaning	Translation
Attached (Adj.)	Joined to something	
Automatically (Adv.)	Spontaneously; without conscious thought or intention	
Cloth (N)	Woven or felted fabric made from wool, cotton, etc.	
Collide (V)	To hit with force when moving	
Cushion (V)	To soften the effect of an impact of something	
Detect (V)	Discover something that's difficult to see or feel	
Diluted (Adj.)	Made thinner or weaker by adding water to it	
Feasible (Adj.)	Possible to do easily or conveniently	
Inflate (V)	To fill with air or gas so that it becomes enlarged	
Safeguard (V)	To protect against something	
Plug (N)	A device for making an electrical connection	
Strain (N)	A specific type of an animal, plant, etc.	
Strip (N)	A long, narrow piece of cloth, paper, plastic, etc.	
Restraint (N)	A measure or condition that keeps someone or something under control or within limits	
Vehicle (N)	A thing used for transporting people or goods like a car Truck or cart.	
Warning (N)	A statement or event that indicates a possible danger	

(cushioned / diluted / strip / automatically/ feasible / cloth / attached / inflate)

- 1) The power goes off in case of emergency.
- 2) The application form is to the envelope.
- 3) It's a idea to help young entrepreneurs to start their business.
- 4) You should these balloons with air for the party.
- 5) This concentrated orange juice can be by adding some water.
- 6) The soft grass his fall.
- 7) She used a piece of to remove the dust from the table.
- 8) The young boy draw a nice picture on a of paper.

C/ Use the following words in sentences of your own

1) **warning** :

2) **Cloth** :

3) **detect** :

II/ Set Book Questions

1. What safety equipment can be found in modern cars? Mention Two.

.....
.....

2. What safety equipment can we use at home?

.....
.....

3. Why is a smoke alarm important in all buildings? What are the best places to it ?

.....
.....

2. When do airbags inflate?

.....
.....

5. Car accidents occur daily all over the world. Give reasons.

.....
.....

6. Seat belts help reduce injuries. How?

.....
.....

7- How have vaccinations helped humans' health?

.....
.....

Date : / /

Module 4: Being Prepared

Unit 10: Accidents

Lesson 3: WB 70-71

Word	Meaning	Translation
Bias (n.)	Unequal distribution of force; imbalance	
Collision (n.)	A crash of an object into something	
Considerably (adv.)	Greatly in amount or size; significantly	
Foolproof (adj.)	Not capable of going wrong or being misused	
Retain (v.)	To keep possession of something	
Skid (v.)	To slide on slippery ground	

(retain / bias / foolproof / considerably / collision / skid)

1-Be careful, don't let the car It is raining heavily.

2-Two drivers were killed in a directbetween a car and a taxi last night.

3-Vegetables and fruits should be eaten

4-Seat belts are designed to people in their seats.

5-The government has accused the media of

6-You should usemethods in dealing with math exercises.

V. Set Book Questions

1-Do you think car makers can prevent danger in all accidents? How?

.....
.....

2- When will road accidents become a thing of the past?

.....
.....

3) What are the benefits of having airbags in vehicles?

.....
.....

4) How have car makers tried to improve safety for drivers and passengers?

.....
.....

Date : / /

Module 4: Being Prepared

Unit 10: Accidents

Lesson 4 & 5: PB 78-79

Word	Meaning	Translation
Acquainted with (Adj.)	Knowing about / familiar with something	
Cautious (Adj.)	Attentive to potential problems or dangers	
Confidential (Adj.)	Intended to be kept secret	
Daydream (v)	To indulge in a series of pleasant thoughts that distract One's attention from the present	
Decelerate (V)	To reduce speed ; to slow down X accelerate	
Deviate (V)	To depart from an established course .	
Disregard (V)	To pay no attention ; to ignore	
Drag (V)	To pull along forcefully, roughly or with difficulty	
Shred(V)	To tear or cut into shreds	
Falsehood (n.)	The state of being untrue	
Fundamental (adj.)	Forming a necessary base or core; of central importance	
Inexperienced (Adj.)	Unpracticed ; untrained.	
Intentional (Adj.)	Deliberate; done with purpose	
Overcome (V)	To succeed in dealing with a problem or difficulty	
Perseverance (N)	Persistence in in doing something despite difficulty or Delay in achieving success.	
Securely (Adv.)	firmly	
Slam into (ph. v)	To crash into something with a lot of force.	
Toothy (Adj.)	Showing large numerous or prominent teeth.	
Unsung (Adj.)	Not celebrated ,	
Venomous (Adj.)	Full of hatred or anger .	
Watchful (Adj.)	Observing someone closely or watching .	

Date : / /

Grammar
Module 4: Being Prepared
Unit 10: Accidents
Lesson 6: WB 72-73

STRUCTURES

A/ Rewrite the following sentences using should have or shouldn't have:

1) My brother rode his bike on the road fast and had an accident.

.....

2) One of my friends failed the exam because he didn't study well.

.....

3) I went to the stadium and was beaten. I regretted it ever since.

.....

4) We went to the mountains on vacation. We all caught terrible colds and fever.

.....

5) Last week my friend overslept and missed an important exam.

.....

Suffixes

B/ CORRECT THE UNDERLINED . (You have to use suffixes) :

1. He was sitting comfort in his seat on the train. (.....)

2-He was acting in a very child way. (.....)

3-I couldn't find any weak in his theory. (.....)

4-My young brother wants to be a physics when he grows up. (.....)

Word	Meaning	Translation
CEO (Abbr.)	Chief Executive Officer	
Emergency services(N)	A serious event that needs an immediate action	
Fire drill (N)	A practice of the emergency procedures to be used in case of fire	
Monkfish (N)	A kind of fish.	
Object (V)	To be against; oppose	
Wed (V)	To link or combine closely	
Over the moon (exp.)	Very happy and pleased; joyful	

Fill in the spaces with the correct answer :

(fire drill / emergency services / objected / over the moon / monkfish / wedded / CEO)

- 1) Success is usually to hard work.
- 2) Mona is, her wedding is next week.
- 3) He is a in a big import export company.
- 4) No one when the boss said it was time to go home.
- 5) When you see a road accident, you should immediately callto send the an ambulance.
- 6) is a kind of fish found in the European waters.
- 7) A is the set of actions that should be performed in order to leave a building safely when it is on fire.

B- Translate into good English.

أحمد: إن وضع حزام الأمان ضروري أثناء القيادة .
 فهد: انك على حق، فهو يحمي السائق و مرافقيه من أي خطر في حالة وقوع حادث.

.....

Literature Time
David Copperfield
Episode Four

1-How should people behave in public places ?

.....

Date : / /

Module 4 : Being Prepared
Unit 11 : The planet in danger
Lesson 1 & 2

Word	Meaning	Translation
Appraise (v.)	To judge the value or quality of	
Aquaculture (n.)	The rearing of aquatic animals or cultivation of aquatic Plants for food.	
Deforestation (n.)	The cutting or burning down of all trees in an area	
Ecological (adj.)	Biological-environmental	
Fund (v.)	To provide with money for a particular purpose	
Joint (adj.)	Shared , held or made by two or more people or organization together	
Marine (adj.)	Found in or produced by the sea	
Overall (adj.)	Total	
Partnership (n.)	Association / collaboration	
Recreation (n.)	Activity done for enjoyment when one is not working	
red tide (n.)	A discoloration of sea water caused by toxic red organism	
Sting (v.)	To feel or cause to feel a sharp tingling or burning pain	
Sustainable (adj.)	Able to be maintained at a certain rate or level	
Unbearable (adj.)	Not able to be tolerated	

II- SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1-There are some damages that threaten the planet we live on. Explain.

.....
.....

2) Global warming is the most dangerous damage because it causes dangers like:

.....
.....

3) Red Tides have become a global disaster recently. What are the dangers of this event?

.....
.....

Date : / /

Module 4 : Being Prepared
Unit 11 : The planet in danger

Lesson 3

Word	Meaning	Translation
Hybrid (n.)	The offspring of two plants or animals of different species	
Kidnap (v.)	To take away illegally or by force	
Latter (adj.)	The second mentioned of two people or things	
Nominal (adj.)	Existing in name only	
Toenail (n.)	The nail at the top of each toe	
Tusk (n.)	A pointed tooth of an elephant	

(**nominal / tusk / kidnaps / hybrid / latter / toenails**)

- 1) The policemen are looking for the gang which children to train them to commit crimes.
- 2) She's only theboss of our college , the real work is done by her deputy.
- 3) Look at this flower! It has a strange color and shape. I think it is a one.
- 4) Poachers hunt elephants to sell their which is made of ivory.
- 5) The young girl was so happy after she had herpainted.
- 6) She told me either having more money or a brand car , but I chose the

II- SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1) How are some animals endangered?

.....
.....

2) Why do people cut down thousands of trees every year?

.....
.....

4) Why is it common for people to kill orangutans?

.....
.....

5) How can the government protect the endangered species of animals from extinction?

.....
.....

Date : / /

Module 4 : Being Prepared
Unit 11 : The planet in danger
Lesson4 & 5

Word	Meaning	Translation
anticipate (v.)	To regard as predicting as probable ; to expect or predict	
consent (v.)	To give permission for something to happen	
contradict (v.)	To deny the truth of (a statement) esp. by asserting the opposite	
dread (v.)	To anticipate with great apprehension or fear	
dump (v.)	To deposit or dispose of (garbage, waste or unwanted material), typically in a careless or hurried way.	
exhaust pipe (n.)	A pipe on a car or machine through which waste gases pass	
fell (v.)	To cut down a tree	
landfill site (n.)	A place to dispose of refuse and other waste material by burying and covering it over with soil, esp. as a method of filling in or extending usable land	
smokestack (n.)	A chimney or pipe for discharging smoke from a locomotive, ship, factory, etc.	
suspect (v.)	To doubt the genuineness or truth of	

(suspect / anticipate / consent / smokestack / dread / landfill site)

- 1) Look at that factory. There is a black smoke coming from the
- 2) The town's garbage is usually thrown in the
- 3) We all to think what will happen if the factory closes.
- 4) We had a reason tothat he killed himself, because he was depressed the last three month.
- 5) Climbers usually read about weather forecast to what might happen during their trips.
- 6) My uncle has never been married because his father wouldn'thim to marry .

Date : / /

Module 4 : Being Prepared
Unit 11 : The planet in danger
Lesson 6
GRAMMAR

Remedial Exercise on Using Prepositions

Complete the following sentences with the right preposition:

[in - on - at]

1. my way to work, I usually have a cup of coffee.
2. Our class will begin 9 o'clock and will end 11 a.m.
3. In Kuwait, people drive the right.
4. I live Salwa, but my grandfather's house is Kiefan.
5. My son was born the 15th of July 1988.
6. My sister is good Math.
7. You have to come to the meetingtime..
- 8- She telephoned her husband her return from New York.
9. I've never seen him a suit before.
10. This lady got married the age of 18. She had twins when she was 19.

B- Translate into good English.

علي: إن تلوث المحيط يسبب العديد من الأمراض و يهدد الحياة النباتية و الحيوانية.

صالح: انك على حق. يجب علينا جميعا أن نحافظ على بيئتنا.

.....

.....

.....

Date : / /

Module 4 : Being Prepared
Unit 11 : The planet in danger
Lesson 7 & 8

Word	Meaning	Translation
Amend (v.)	To make better; to improve	
Anxiety (n.)	A feeling of worry, nervousness, or unease, typically about an	
Chiefly (adv.)	Above all; mainly	
Confront (n.)	To threaten	
International (adj.)	Existing, occurring or carried on between two or more nations	
Plight (n.)	A dangerous, difficult or otherwise unfortunate situation	
symposium	A conference or meeting to discuss a particular subject	
Tackle (v.)	To make determined efforts to deal with a problem or difficult	
Worldwide (adj.)	extending or reaching throughout the world.	

(**worldwide / anxiety / amend / symposium / chiefly**)

- 1) I think my father's success was due to his integrity and hard work.
- 2) He is a pianist with an reputation.
- 3) The main subject of thewas the global warming.
- 4) Children normally feel a lot of about their first day at school.
- 5) The laws in our country are out-dated. The government should them all.

II- SET BOOK QUESTIONS

- 1) How can we face the problem of deforestation environment ?
.....
.....
- 2) How is cutting down trees an environmental problem?
.....
.....

Date : / /

Literature Time
David Copperfield / Episode Five

- 1 -How does poverty affect people negatively ?
.....
.....
- 2 - What are our duties toward our relatives ?
.....
.....

Date : / /

VI. Reading Comprehension & Summary Making

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

For many people who live in cities, parks are an important part of the landscape. They provide a place for people to relax and play sports, as well as a refuge from the often harsh environment of a city. What people often overlook is that parks also provide considerable environmental benefits.

One benefit of parks is that plants absorb carbon dioxide—a key pollutant—and emit oxygen, which humans need to breathe. According to one study, an acre of trees can absorb the same amount of carbon dioxide that a typical car emits in 11,000 miles of driving. Parks also make cities cooler. Scientists have long noted what is called the Urban Heat Island Effect: building materials such as metal, concrete, and asphalt absorb much more of the sun’s heat and release it much more quickly than organic surfaces like trees and grass. Because city landscapes contain so much of these building materials, cities are usually warmer than surrounding rural areas. Parks and other green spaces help to **mitigate** the Urban Heat Island Effect.

Unfortunately, many cities cannot easily create more parks because most land is already being used for buildings, roads, parking lots, and other essential parts of the urban environment. However, cities could benefit from many of the positive effects of parks by encouraging citizens to create another type of green space: rooftop gardens. While most people would not think of starting a garden on their roof, human beings have been planting gardens on rooftops for thousands of years. Some rooftop gardens are very complex and require complicated engineering, but **others** are simple container gardens that anyone can create with the investment of a few hundred dollars and a few hours of work.

Rooftop gardens provide many of the same benefits as other urban park and garden spaces, but without taking up the much-needed land. Like parks, rooftop gardens help to replace carbon dioxide in the air with nourishing oxygen. They also help to lessen the Urban Heat Island Effect, which can save people money. In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can significantly reduce cooling bills. In the winter, gardens help hold in the heat that materials like brick and concrete radiate so quickly, leading to savings on heating bills. Rooftop vegetable and herb gardens can also provide fresh food for city dwellers, saving them money and making their diets healthier. Rooftop gardens are not only something everyone can enjoy, they are also a smart environmental investment.

A)Choose the best completion from a, b, c and d :

1- Parks are described in the first paragraph as being

- a. Vital b. unimportant c. unrewarding d. expensive**

2- In paragraph two the word "**mitigate** " is closest in meaning to.....

- a. intensify b. destroy c. reduce d. consume**

3- The underlined word (**others**) in paragraph 3 refers to

- a. roads b. parks c. rooftop gardens d. human beings**

4- The main idea of the 4th paragraph is

- a. The urban parks b. The effects of carbon dioxide**
c. Investing in rooftop gardens d. The benefits of rooftop gardens

B)Answer the following questions

5- What are the facts that caused the Urban Heat Island Effect?

.....

6-Why can't many cities easily create more parks?

.....

7- How can we create another type of green space in cities?

.....

C)Summary Making

In four sentences of your own, summarize the 4th paragraph in an answer to the following question: **What are the benefits of rooftop gardens?**

.....

VII- Translation

A)With reference to the reading passage, translate the following Paragraph into good Arabic. (6 Marks)

For many people who live in cities, parks are an important part of the landscape. They provide a place for people to relax and play sports, as well as a refuge from the often harsh environment of a city. What people often overlook is that parks also provide considerable environmental benefits.

.....

Date : / /

Grade 11 - Unit 12 : The power of nature

Lesson 1&2

Word	Meaning	Translation
Accumulate (V)	To gather together or acquire an increasing number or quantity of	
Alongside (Prep)	Close to the side of; next to	
Calamity (N)	An event causing great and often sudden damage or distress; a disaster	
Costly (Adj.)	Costing a lot; expensive	
Dam (N)	A barrier, typically of concrete, constructed to hold back water and raise its level	
Expert (N)	A person who has a comprehensive and authoritative skill in a particular area	
Flare up (ph.V.)	To burn with a sudden intensity	
Mullet (N)	A chiefly marine fish that is widely caught for food	
Overflow (V)	To flood or flow over a surface or area	
Prohibit (V)	To prevent; to make impossible	
Prolonged (Adj.)	Continuing for a long time or longer than usual; lengthy	
Quake (V)	To shake or tremble	
Remarkable (Adj.)	Worthy of attention; striking	
Remedy (N)	A means of counteracting or eliminating something Undesirable	
Shortage (N)	A state or situation in which something needed cannot be obtained in sufficient amounts	

(alongside / accumulate / remedy/ remarkable / dam / prolonged /mullet /overflow)

- 1) The police have to enough evidence to ensure his conviction.
- 2) To avoid the power of nature, people shouldn't liverivers or near volcanoes.
- 3) I do believe that the best for grief is hard work.
- 4) Because of heavy rain, the river may its banks.
- 5) The River Nile had flooded several times before thewas built.
- 6)use of the drug is known to have harmful side-effects.
- 7) One of the small sea fish that can be cooked and eaten is red

II/ SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1) What damage can natural disasters cause? Mention two threats.

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

3) How have people attempted to avoid natural threats?

.....
.....

4) How can dams be useful? / What are the benefits of building dams?

.....
.....

Date : / /

Unit 12 : The planet in danger Lesson 3

Word	Meaning	Translation
Intensity (N)	Strength; power	
Lethal (Adj.)	Sufficient to cause death	
Moist (N)	Slightly wet; damp or humid	
Spinning (Adj.)	Rotating; revolving; turning around	
Storm cellar (N)	A room below ground level, typically used for hiding in during storms such as tornadoes	
Vortex (Adj.)	Spinning rapidly and pulling things into the centre	

I/ SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1) What can governments do to help protect citizens from tornadoes?

.....
.....

Date : / /

Unit 12 : The planet in danger

Lesson 4&5

Word	Meaning	Translation
Announce (V)	To make a public and typically formal declaration about a fact, occurrence or intention	
Come in (ph.v.)	When the tide comes in, the sea moves towards the land	
Go out (ph.v)	To recede to low tide	
Mansion (N)	A large, impressive house	
Perilously (Adv.)	Dangerously; hazardously	
previous (Adj.)	Existing or occurring before in time or order	
regularly (Adv.)	Often; frequently	
Turnoff (N)	A junction at which a road branches off from a main road	

(comes in/ perilously / previous / announces / mansions / turn-off / regularly / turn-off)

- 1) The street is lined with enormous where the rich and famous live.
- 2) Accidents occur on this bend.
- 3) She came close to getting herself killed in her attempt to break the world record.
- 5) The owner of the house had built an extension on the back.
- 6) When the tide, the sea water moves backwards.
- 7) The spokesman to the press that no agreement had yet been reached.

Date : / /

GRAMMAR

Make reported :

- 1- John: "Mandy is at home."
John said that
- 2) Max: "Frank often reads a book."
Max told me that
- 3) Susan: "I'm watching TV."
Susan said to me that
- 4) Simon: "David was ill."
Simon said that

Date : / /

Unit 12 : The planet in danger

Lesson 7&8

Word	Meaning	Translation
Absolutely (Adv)	With no qualification, restriction or limitation; totally	
Demanding (Adj.)	Requiring much skill or effort	
Impractical (Adj.)	Not sensible or realistic	
Lessen (V)	To make or become less; to diminish	
Map out (phv)	To plan or explain something carefully	
Propose (V)	To put forward for consideration or discussion by others	
Pros and cons (exp.)	Advantages and disadvantages	
Standard (Adj.)	Serving as or conforming to a standard of measurement or value	
Supply (N)	An amount available or sufficient for a given use; stock	
Wasteful (Adj.)	Using or expending something of value carelessly	

II/ SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1) Why is it a demanding task for engineers to build a barrier in a river?

.....
.....

2) What kinds of building materials would lessen the impact of an earthquake?

.....
.....

3) List safety measures that man has created to prevent natural disasters.

.....
.....

4) How can we solve the problem of water shortage?

.....
.....

5) What are the advantages of drilling wells?

.....
.....

6) What are the pros and cons of desalinating sea water?

Pros :

Cons :

Date : / /

Unit 12 : The planet in danger

Focus on

A/ Change the following sentences into the passive form:

1) They are building a new bridge in this area.

.....

2) He published several books last year.

.....

3) The mechanic was still repairing my car when I arrived.

.....

II/ SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1) What has Kuwait done to preserve and protect wildlife?

.....

.....

2) Why was the Sheikh Sabah AL-Ahmed Natural Reserve established?

.....

.....

5) What should/shouldn't you do as a visitor to a nature reserve?

.....

.....

6) What does the Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Nature Reserve contain?

.....

.....

B- Translate into good English.

لا يستطيع العلماء إيقاف الكوارث الطبيعية نهائيا و لكن بإمكانهم القيام بأشياء تجعلها أقل خطورة.

.....

.....

.....

Date : / /

Literature Time

David Copperfield

/

Episode Six

3- In your opinion, what is the main reason that makes someone leave a dear place with memories?

.....

.....

4 -What is the moral lesson we can learn from the story of David Copperfield ?

.....
.....
Date : / /

Writing

Email

"People are usually exposed to natural threats and calamities. They always cause damage and serious harm to people." Write an **email** of 14 sentences to your friend Ali/ who lives in a dangerous place **about the most common natural threats, and how he can avoid them.** Your name is Ahmed/ Maha.

The following ideas can help you:

- The most common natural threats and calamities.
- How people can avoid their harms.
- Advice about living in dangerous places which have these kinds of threats.

Outline

Introduction:

Body :

Conclusion:

