

Remedial Exercises**1.VOC.****A) From a, b, c, and d choose the correct answer:****Ex(1)**

1- How nice! These trees on the two sides of the streets are forming a naturaland shade for the walkers.

- a) carnival b)canopy c)chain d)stream

2- Schools ought todistinguished students by providing special course books.

- a) nurture b)gaze c)facilitate d)claim

3- Do you think there will be a/anobjection to our plans?

- a)economic b)separate c)close-knit d)expectant

4- For all human beings.....is an enjoyable phase.

- a) roundabout b)replica c)parenthood d)transition

5- The lack of water is the main cause of poor.....in the Gulf region.

- a) plaza b)stadium c)milestone d)cultivation

EX (2)

1- How sad! It was a verystory, it moved all of us to tears.

- a) traditional b)touching c)economic d)close-knit

2- The discovery of oil is considered ain the history of Kuwait.

- a) milestone b)replica c)roundabout d)boomerang

3- I will send acomplaint to the manager of the hospital because of the bad way I was treated.

- a) subsequent b) separate c)formal d)well-deserved

4-My sister and I sometimesclothes together.

a) wind-up b)swap c)hold d)reminisce

5- Thefrom childhood to adulthood needs special care from parents.

a) clan b)crib c)pram d)transition

EX (3)

1- The boys asked the famous footballer for his.....

a) autograph b)beverage c)gratitude d)circumstances

2- In spite of the intensive medical treatment, she still looks.....

a) instant b)weary c)irritated d)sickly

3- He isn't that easy man towith because he always protests.

a) wind up b)catch up c)converse d)quarrel

4- Thousands of the tennis fans packed into theto watch the match.

a)teapot b)stadium c)sales d)gratitude

5- To be successful ,you have to.....your goals according to their priority.

a) meet up b)make it c) reschedule d)log on

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

Ex(1)

multitude - vendors - preoccupied - hire - launch - originally

1- She can't concentrate because she iswith the preparation for her wedding party.

2- The municipality is going to a cleanup campaign in our area.

3- The manager will..... a new qualified secretary for the company.

4- Don't allow your kids to buy food from.....to avoid any health problems.

5- We prefer shopping in malls as there is aof fashionable shops.

3- I'm surprised you haven't heard of her. She's famous

- a) pretty b) a little c) fairly d) very

4- We can't go sailing, the weather isn't good; it's.....foggy.

- a) rather b) fairly c) extremely d) a little

5- Don't argue with him, he is so stubborn. He likes to goany different view.

- a) off b) on c) away d) against

Ex(2)

1-When Manal reached the cinema, the film.....

- a) started b) starts c) had started d) will start

2-Once the studentthe question correctly, the teacher gave her full marks.

- a) had answered b) answers c) answering d) answered

3-Hardly the house when the bell rang.

- a) I enter b) I entered c) will enter d) had I entered

4-.....had the judge listened to the defence than he declared the verdict.

- a) Hardly b) No sooner c) Not only d) As soon as

5-.....I had booked the ticket, I went to the cinema.

- a) After b) before c) hardly d) no sooner

Ex(3)

1-If she leaves on time, sheon time.

- a) would arrive b) arrive c) will arrive d) arrived

2-If they closed all the coffee shops, we.....anywhere to socialize.

- a) had b) won't have c) would have d) wouldn't have

3-If wehard, we perform well.

- a) practised b)practise c)would practise d)practices

4-If wehim, he wouldn't have come.

- a)don't invite b)hadn't invited c)invited d)didn't invite

5-If you had arrived ten minutes earlier, youa seat.

- a)would get b)would have got c)will get d)get

B) Do as shown between brackets

Ex(1)

1-If he had begun practicing sport earlier, he (lose) a lot of weight. (Correct the verb)

.....

2-They hold a regular meeting to discuss all the issues. (Ask a question)

.....

3- He didn't tell the truth . He was punished. (Complete)

If.....

4-I was in a hurry so I (not have) time to phone you. (Correct the verb)

.....

5- They managed to get the full mark in the exam. (Make Negative)

.....

Ex(2)

1-The referee whistled for the two teams to stop playing. (Complete)

Hardly.....

2-She drove fast .She had an accident. (Complete)

If.....

3-By the time he got the job, two interviewers (meet) him. (Correct)

.....

4-We went to Lebanon during the summer vacation. (Ask a question)
.....

5-Adel received a telegram of condolences last week. (Change into Passive)
.....

Ex (3)

1-Ali bought his mother a bunch of flowers on Mother's Day. (Ask a question)
.....

2-If Ahmad (not eat) so much food at the party, he wouldn't have become so ill.
(Correct the verb)
.....

3-In spite of the bad weather, Omar went sailing with his friends. (Use although)
.....

4-I.....(not see) my uncle since last year. (Make Negative)
.....

5-Mohammed got up late because his alarm clock didn't go off. (Use If)
.....

Language Functions

Ex (1)

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- Your sister wanted to know the meaning of some difficult words.

.....

2- Your friend suggests listening to music to relax after a busy day of work.

.....

3- You read an advertisement about a flat for rent. You phoned the owner to ask about it.

.....

4- Children need to be nurtured by their parents.

.....

5- Your friend asks you about your favorite family celebration in Kuwait.

.....

Ex(2)

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1-Your friend feels lonesome.

.....

2- While waiting for turn in the school canteen, a student jumps in front of you.

.....

3- Your cousin says that festivals are an important way of reminding the individuals of their heritage and culture.

.....

4-Your brother suggests going on a picnic next Thursday instead of visiting your grandparents.

.....

5-You are returning a faulty DVD to the shop where you purchased it.

.....

6-Your friend wants to improve her English.

.....

Set-book

Answer the following questions:

1-Mention some activities that people enjoy during festivals.

.....

2-Why do countries organize festivals?

.....

3-Generally, how are artists honored and rewarded for their work?

.....

4-List occasions that family members usually gather for.

.....

5-Why is it important for family members to meet with each other?

.....

6- Mention some places where people in Kuwait can meet?

.....

7-Which is your favourite meeting place? Why?

.....

8-How do diwanias keep families united?

.....

9-Why has coffee been a popular drink in the Arab world?

.....

10- Diwanias serve an important political and social role. Explain.

.....

Literature time

Answer the following questions:

1-Why do some children run away from their families?

.....

2- Running away isn't the best way for solving our problems. Explain.

.....

3-Mention some problems that orphans may face in life.

.....

4- How should we treat orphans?

.....

5- Why do some people conceal their reality?

.....

Writing

1- “ Festivals benefit the society and they are good ways to remind people of their shared heritage and culture.”

In a report of two paragraphs, describe a festival that you took part in. Discuss the following points.

- The event you have taken part in
- The importance of festivals

2-“ **Islam is built on five pillars. Pilgrimage is one of these pillars.**”

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs discussing the following points:

- The importance of performing Haj.
- The moral values that we can acquire from Hajj.

3-“ **In Kuwait we have different meeting places where people can spend a nice time and socialize.**

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs discussing the following points:

- your favourite meeting places and why you like them.
- Why people like to meet.

Reading comprehension and summary making

Read the following text and then answer the questions below;

Malnutrition is a dietary condition caused by a deficiency or excess of one or more essential nutrients in the diet. Malnutrition is characterized by a wide array of health problems. They include extreme weight loss, stunted growth, weakened resistance to infection, and impairment of intellect. Severe cases of malnutrition can lead to death .

For one thing, deficiency diseases result from inadequate intake of the major nutrients. These deficiencies can result from eating foods that lack critical vitamins and minerals, from a lack of variety of foods, or from simply not having enough food. When the body is not given enough of any one of the essential nutrients over a period of time, it becomes weak and less able to fight infection. The brain may become sluggish and react slowly. The body taps its stored fat for energy, and muscle is broken down to use for energy. Eventually the body withers away, the heart ceases to pump properly, and death occurs.

Although malnutrition is more commonly associated with dietary deficiencies, it also can develop in cases where people have enough food to eat, but they choose foods low in essential nutrients. This is the more common form of malnutrition in most developed countries. When poor food choices are made, a person may be getting an adequate amount of calories each day, yet still be undernourished. For example, low intake of calcium is directly related to poor quality bones and increased fracture risk, especially in the elderly.

A diet of excesses may also lead to other nutritional problems. Obesity is the condition of having too much body fat. **It** has been linked to life-threatening diseases including diabetes, heart problems, and some forms of cancer. Eating too many salty foods may contribute to high blood pressure, an often undiagnosed condition that causes the heart to work too hard and puts strain on the arteries.

High blood pressure can lead to strokes, heart attacks, and kidney failure. A diet high in cholesterol and fat, particularly saturated fat, is the primary cause of atherosclerosis, which results when fat and cholesterol deposits build up in the arteries, causing a reduction in blood flow .

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

1. The main idea of paragraph five is -----

- a. Fat and cholesterol deposits

- b. The results of high blood pressure.
 - c. Blood flow reduction.
 - d. The effects of saturated fat.
2. The word " deficiency " in paragraph one means-----
- a. abundance b. advantage c. danger d. shortage
3. The underlined word " *it* " in paragraph 4 refers to-----
- a .diet b .obesity c. body d. fat
4. The best title for this article is -----
- a. Healthy eating b Causes of malnutrition
 - c. Major nutrients d. Malnutrition

B . Answer the following questions :

5. What causes malnutrition?

.....

.....

6. How can malnutrition cause health problems in developed countries?

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.....

7.Low intake of calcium can affect health , Explain.

.....

.....

C. Summary Making)

With reference to paragraph two, show in four sentences **the consequences of lack of essential nutrients:**

.....

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Translation

A. Translate the following sentences into good Arabic

Obesity is the condition of having too much body fat. It has been linked to life-threatening diseases including diabetes, heart problems, and some forms of cancer. Eating too many salty foods may contribute to high blood pressure, an often undiagnosed condition that causes the heart to work too hard.

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Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

The amount of accidents has dramatically increased. Traffic accidents happen because of some important factors. **They** happen because drivers are careless and negligent, sometimes the roads are unsafe and the weather conditions are threatening, which may lead to accidents. Many accidents of young drivers result from their mistakes. When emotionally excited many teenagers drive fast. Some people are so addicted to mobile phone which may risk their lives too.

The most talked about and a serious cause of accidents nowadays is the use of cell phone while driving, it distracts the attention of the driver from the road to elsewhere and that can cause car accidents. While using a cell phone, many people tend to miss the traffic signals and not really concentrate on driving. Although the driver may be looking on the road, he can easily get distracted by the conversation. This can result in fatal accidents on the road. The process of dialing or answering the phone can make an accident. Most people will be involved in an automobile accident at some point in their life.

Luckily, a lot of accidents aren't **fatal**, but what most people don't think about are the mental effects that often cause more harm than the physical, and can take much longer to recover from. Even the most minor incident has the ability to cause long term anxiety, fears, and phobias about driving. How it happens but it's not the fact that determines whether an event is traumatic or not. What matters is your own emotional experience of the event. It was one assumed that people who have more severe physical injuries from car accidents are more likely to have psychological issues as well. Sometimes, it happens quickly a doctor can usually diagnose how long it will take to recover from physical injuries but the problem with psychological damage is there is no way to tell how long it will last. In typical cases

it takes about three months to a year. Sometimes , it doesn't all too often, victims are stuck with persistent issues and anxiety disorders which don't develop until after the accidents.

What is a Mental Injury? Emotional and physical trauma is the result of an extraordinarily stressful event that shatters your sense of security, making you feel helpless and **vulnerable**. It is usually life threatening, but any situation that makes you feel overwhelmed and alone can be traumatic, even if it doesn't cause physical harm. People should control themselves and their vehicle not to risk their lives then. Sometimes petty mistakes may lead to horrible situations.

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

1. The main idea of the first paragraph could be
 - a. The effects of accidents.
 - b. What is an accident?
 - c. The dangers of accidents.
 - d. The causes of accidents.
2. The underlined word "**fatal**" in the third paragraph means:
 - a. dangerous
 - b. important
 - c. deadly
 - d. harmless
3. The underlined pronoun "**they**" in paragraph 1 refers to:
 - a. the amount of accidents.
 - b. traffic accidents.
 - c. many factors.
 - d. people.
4. The opposite of the underlined word "**vulnerable**" in paragraph 4 is:
 - a. strong
 - b. unsafe
 - c. protected

d. hard

B) Answer the following questions:

5. How can using cell phones cause accidents?

.....

6. What are the effects of traffic accidents?

.....

C) Summary Making

With reference to paragraph (1) show, in four sentences of your own, the main causes of accidents.

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.....
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.....
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Translation)

With reference to the reading passage, translate the following into good Arabic (6 marks):

Any situation that makes you feel overwhelmed or alone can be traumatic even if it doesn't cause physical harm. People should control themselves and their vehicle not to risk their lives then. Sometimes petty mistakes may lead to horrible situations.

.....

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Reading comprehension and summary making)

Read the following passage and then answer the questions below:

There are two types of diabetes, insulin-dependent and non-insulin-dependent. Between 90–95% of the estimated 13–14 million people in the United States with diabetes have non-insulin-dependent, or Type II, diabetes. Because this form of diabetes usually begins in adults over the age of 40 and is most common after the age of 55, it used to be called adult-onset diabetes. Its symptoms often develop gradually and are hard to identify at first; therefore, nearly half of all people with diabetes do not know they have it. For instance, someone who has developed Type II diabetes may feel tired or ill without knowing why. This can be particularly dangerous because untreated diabetes can cause damage to the heart, blood vessels, eyes, kidneys, and nerves. While the causes, short-term effects, and treatments of the two types of diabetes differ, both types can cause the same long-term health problems.

Most importantly, both types affect the body's ability to use digested food for energy. Diabetes does not interfere with digestion, but it does prevent the body from using an important product of digestion, glucose (commonly known as sugar), for

energy. After a meal, the normal digestive system breaks some food down into glucose. The blood carries the glucose or sugar throughout the body, causing blood glucose levels to rise. In response to this rise, the hormone insulin is released into the bloodstream and signals the body tissues to metabolize or burn the glucose for fuel, which causes blood glucose levels to return to normal. The glucose that the body does not use right away is stored in the liver, muscle, or fat.

In both types of diabetes, however, this normal process malfunctions. A gland called the pancreas, found just behind the stomach, makes insulin. In people with insulin-dependent diabetes, the pancreas does not produce insulin at all. This condition usually begins in childhood and is known as Type I (formerly called juvenile-onset) diabetes. These patients must have daily insulin injections to survive. People with non-insulin-dependent diabetes usually produce some insulin in their pancreas, but their bodies' tissues do not respond well to the insulin signal and, therefore, do not metabolize the glucose properly, a condition known as insulin resistance.

A-Choose the correct answer form a, b ,c and d:

1- According to the passage, what may be the most dangerous aspect of Type II diabetes?

- a- Insulin shots are needed daily for treatment of Type II diabetes.
- b- Type II diabetes may go undetected and, therefore, untreated.
- c- In Type II diabetes, the pancreas does not produce insulin.
- d- Type II diabetes interferes with digestion.

2-According to the passage, one place in which excess glucose is stored is the

- a-stomach.
- b-insulin receptors.
- c-pancreas.
- d-liver.

3- Treatment of the two types are.....

- a-the same
- b- different

c- nearly the same

d- almost different

4-Which of the following is the main function of insulin?

a-It signals tissues to metabolize sugar.

b-It breaks down food into glucose.

c-It carries glucose throughout the body.

d-It binds to receptors.

B-Answer the following questions:

5- What is common between type I and type II diabetes?

.....
.....

6- What may happen if we don't treat diabetes?

.....
.....

7- What is meant by adult-onset diabetes?

.....
.....

C- Summary making

-With reference to paragraph **three**, in four sentences of your own, compare insulin dependent patients with nondependent ones.

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.....

VII- Translation

A-Translate the following into Arabic:

Most importantly, both types affect the body's ability to use digested food for energy. Diabetes does not interfere with digestion, but it does prevent the body from using an important product of digestion, *glucose* (commonly known as sugar)

.....

.....

.....

Translation

Translate the following sentences into English:

1- أثناء مهرجان القرين الثقافي، تقام العديد من الحفلات الموسيقية والمعارض وعروض أفلام فنية .

.....

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2- عادة ما يجتمع افراد الاسرة للاحتفال بمناسبات مختلفة مثل التخرج و اعياد الميلاد و حفلات الزواج .

.....

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3- تلعب الديوانية دورا هاما في المجتمع الكويتي فهي ليست مكان للتجمع وتناول القهوة فقط ولكنها أيضا مكان لمناقشة القضايا السياسية والاجتماعية.

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Good Luck
