



State of Kuwait
Ministry of Education

The Final Revision

Grade 11 – First Term



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Section 1

VOCABULARY

Unit 1 / Festivals and occasions

Unit: 1 / Lessons : 1&2

Vocabulary	p.s	Definition	Arabic meaning
canopy	n	an ornamental cloth covering, hung or held up oversomething, especially a throne or bed	غطاء
dazzling	adj.	extremely bright, especially so as to blind the eyestemporarily	مبهر
discipline	n	a branch of knowledge, typically one studied in highereducation	فرع من فروع المعرفة
extravaganza	n	an elaborate and spectacular entertainment or production	روعة
gather	v	to come together; to assemble or accumulate	يجمع
launch	v	to start or set in motion	يبدأ
multitude	n	a large number of ...	عدد كبير من
nurture	v	to care for and encourage the growth or development of ...	يرعى
patriotic	adj.	having or expressing devotion to and support for one'scountry	وطني
stream	n	a large number of things that happen or come one after theother	تدفق/سيل من
unrivalled	adj.	better than everyone or everything of the same type	ليس له مثيل

Unit: 1 / Lessons : 4&5

Vocabulary	p.s	Definition	Arabic meaning
bagpipes	n	a musical instrument with reed pipes that are sounded by the pressure of wind emitted from a bag squeezed	مزمار القربة
carnival	n.	a period of public celebration that takes place at a regular timeeach year	مهرجان
celebratory	adj	done in order to celebrate a particular event or occasion	احتفالي
display	v	a performance, show or event intended for public entertainment	عرض
festivity	n	the celebration of sth in a bubbly and exuberant way	احتفال
hire	v	to obtain the temporary use of (something) for an agreedpayment; to rent	يستأجر
preoccupied	adj	be so engrossed or absorbed in (something) that one does notnotice other people or things	مشغول
take part in	v	to participate	يشارك في

Unit: 1 / Lessons : 7&8

Vocabulary	p.s	Definition	Arabic meaning
bubbly	adj	lively, high-spirited	مفعم بالحيوية
chain	n	a group of establishments, such as hotels, stores or restaurantsowned by the same company	سلسلة من
commemorate	v	to mark or celebrate a special occasion	يحيي ذكرى
embark	v	to go on board a ship, aircraft or other vehicle	يصعد على متن
exuberant	adj	filled with or characterized by a lively energy and excitement todepart from an established course	مفعم بالحيوية
fanciful	adj	over imagination and unrealistic	يفوق الخيال
intricate	adj	very complicated or detailed	صعب/معقد
unison	n	simultaneous performance of action	تناغم/انسجام
weaving	n	the act of forming fabric by interlacing long threads in onedirection with other at a right angle to them	نسيج

Unit 2: Family celebrations

Unit: 2 / Lessons : 1&2

Vocabulary	p.s	Definition	Arabic meaning
close-knit	adj	united or bound together by strong relationships and common interests	متراابط
eldest	adj	of a member of a group of people) of the greatest age; the oldest	الأكبر سناً
formal	adj	done according to rules of convention	رسمي
get-together	n	a social meeting or conference	لقاء
hold	v	to arrange and take part in	يقوم/يعقد
milestone	n	an action or event marking a significant change or stage in development	حدث مهم
swap	v	to take part in an exchange of	يتبادل
touching	adj.	arousing strong feelings of sympathy, appreciation or gratitude	مؤثر

Unit: 2 / Lessons : 4&5

Vocabulary	p.s	Definition	Arabic meaning
breathing space	n	an opportunity to pause, relax or decide what to do next	وقت للراحة
well-deserved	adj.	well-earned	مستحق بجدارة
clan	n	a group of close – knit and interrelated families	قبيلة
desert	v	the act of running away or leaving	يغادر
interior	n	the inland part of a country or region	الداخل
wind up	v	to make a clock or other device operate by turning a key or handle	يشغل/يعبأ

Unit: 2 / Lessons : 7&8

Vocabulary	p.s	Definition	Arabic meaning
aborigine	n	a person, animal or plant that is an inhabitant of Australia	سكان أستراليا الأصليين
boomerang	n	a curved flat piece of wood that can be thrown so as to return to the thrower, traditionally used by Australian Aborigines as a hunting weapon	عصا خشب تستخدم للصيد
for good	phr.	forever; definitively	للأبد
nomad	n	a member of a people having no permanent home, and who travel from place to place to find fresh pasture for their livestock	الرحالة
originally	adv.	from or in the beginning; at first	في الأصل
reminisce	v	to indulge in enjoyable recollection of past events	يسترجع/يتذكر
roundabout	n	a road junction at which traffic moves in one direction around a central island	دوار
traditionally	adv.	habitually done, used or found	بشكل تقليدي

Unit 3: Meeting places

Unit: 3 / Lessons : 1&2

Vocabulary	p.s	Definition	Arabic meaning
cardamom	n	the aromatic seeds of a plant of the ginger family , used as aspic and also medically	هيل
cordially	adv.	warmly and friendly	بلطف
decaffeinated	adj.	of coffee or tea) not containing caffeine	خالي من الكافيين
distinctive	adj.	characteristic of one person or thing , and so serving to distinguish it from other	مميز
espresso	n	strong black coffee made by forcing steam through ground coffee beans	القهوة السوداء
fragrance	n	a pleasant , sweet smell	رائحة
hospitality	n	the friendly and generous reception and entertainment of guests , visitors or strangers	كرم الضيافة
immediate	adj.	occurring or done at once ; instant	فوري
import	v	to bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale	يستورد
instant	adj.	happening or done immediately	فوري
log on	ph. v	to do the necessary actions on a computer system that will allow one to begin using it	يسجل دخول
pill	n	a small round mass of solid medicine to be swallowed	حبة
quarrel	n	an angry argument , typically between people who are usually on good terms	شجار/نزاع
refill	v	to fill a container again	يعيد تعبئة
socialise	v	to mix socially with others	يتواصل

Unit: 3 / Lessons : 4&5

Vocabulary	p.s	Definition	Arabic meaning
autograph	n	a signature , especially that of a celebrity, written as a souvenir for an admirer	توقيع
converse	v	to engage in conversation	يتحدث
in charge of	exp.	responsible	مسؤول عن
irritated	adj.	annoyed , angry	منزعج
lonesome	adj.	solitary or lonely	وحيد
plaza	n	a public square , marketplace or similar open space in a built - up area	ساحة
sickly	adj.	often ill ; in poor health	مريض
stadium	n	a sports arena with rows of seats for spectators	ستاد
teapot	n	a pot with a handle , spout and lid ; in which tea is brewed and from which it is poured	ابريق شاي
weary	adj.	feeling or showing tiredness	مرهق

Unit: 3 / Lessons : 7&8

Vocabulary	p.s	Definition	Arabic meaning
beverage	n	a drink, esp. one other than water	مشروب
catch up	n	a meeting among friends who haven't seen one	لقاء
make it	ph. v	to attend	يحضر
meet up	ph. v	to meet someone either by arrangement or by chance	يقابل
reschedule	v	to change the time of a planned event	يعيد جدولة موعدًا
sales	n	an event for the rapid disposal of goods at reduced prices for a period.	تنزيلات
window shopping	n	looking at merchandise in store window or showcases without buying anything	التسوق عبر النظر

Unit 4: Communicating

Unit: 4 / Lessons : 1&2

Vocabulary	p.s	Definition	Arabic meaning
adjustment	n	a change in the way that someone behaves or thinks	تعديل
assumption	n	a thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen	فرضية
block out	v	to prevent light from reaching something from being seen or heard	يحجب
capacity	n	the ability or power to do, experience or understand something	قدرة
defensiveness	n	the state of behaving in a way that shows you feel that other people are criticising you	دفاعية
distraction	n	something that interferes with concentration or takes attention away from something else	تشيت
empathy	n	the ability to understand and share the feelings of another	تعاطف
enhance	v	to intensify, increase or further improve the quality, value or extent of something	يحسن / يعزز
interlocutor	n	a person who takes part in a dialogue or conversation	محاوّر / متحدث
non-verbal	adj.	not involving or using words or speech	غير شفهي

Unit: 4 / Lessons : 4&5

Vocabulary	p.s	Definition	Arabic meaning
accountant	n	a person whose job is to keep or inspect financial accounts	محاسب
annual	adj.	occurring once every year	سنوي
continent	n	any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, America)	قارة
courteous	adj.	polite; respectful	مذهب
deem	v	to regard or consider in a specific way	يعتبر
demand	n	the desire of consumers, clients, employers, etc., for a particular commodity, service, or other item	طلب
diva	n	a famous female opera singer	مغنية أوبرا
flattering	adj.	full of praise and compliments	إطرائي / مدحي
harshly	adv.	cruelly or severely	بقسوة
insult	n	a disrespectful or scornfully abusive remark or action	توبيخ / إهانة
meticulously	adv.	very carefully and precisely	بدقة
mountain range	n	a line of mountains connected by high ground	سلسلة جبلية
owe	v	to be under a moral obligation to give someone (gratitude, respect, etc.)	يدين
pane	n	a single sheet of glass in a window or door	لوح من

Unit: 4 / Lessons : 7&8

Vocabulary	p.s	Definition	Arabic meaning
attestation	n	a legal statement made by someone in which they say that something is definitely true	شهادة
cardiac	adj.	of or relating to the heart	متعلق بالقلب
doctorate	n	the highest degree awarded by a graduate school or other approved educational organisation	الدكتوراه
enclose	v	to place (something) in an envelope together with a letter	يرفق
extensive	adj.	containing or dealing with a lot of information and details	شامل
in advance	phr.	ahead of time	مقدماً
reference	n	a source of information that ascertains something	مرجع

Unit 5: Writing

Unit: 5 / Lessons : 1&2

Vocabulary	p.s	Definition	Arabic meaning
ameliorated	adj.	(of something bad or unsatisfactory) made better	معدل
BCE	abbr.	Before Common Era	عصر ما قبل التاريخ
character	n	a printed or written letter or symbol	رمز / حرف
cuneiform	n	denoting or relating to the wedge-shaped characters used in the ancient writing systems of Mesopotamia, Persia, and Ugarit, surviving mainly impressed on clay tablets	الكتابة المسمارية
empire	n	an extensive group of states or countries under a single supreme authority	إمبراطورية
financial	adj.	economic activity concerned with the processing of or relating to finance	مالي
gradually	adv.	slowly	تدريجياً
hieroglyphics	n	incomprehensible symbols or writing	اللغة المصرية القديمة
inscribe	v	to write or carve (words or symbols) on something, esp. as a formal or permanent record	ينقش / يكتب
pictogram	n	a pictorial symbol for a word or phrase	كتابة صورية
practical	adj.	of or concerned with the actual doing of or use of something rather than with theory and ideas	عملي
precious	adj.	of an object, substance, or resource) of great value; not to be wasted or treated carelessly	قيم / ثمين
quotidian	adj.	of or occurring every day; daily	يومي
reed	n	a tall, slender-leaved plant of the grass family that grows in water or on marshy grounds	عود نبات القصب
scribe	n	a person who copies out documents, esp. one employed to do this before printing was invented	كاتب / ناسخ
throughout	prep.	all the way through	عبر / من خلال

Unit: 5 / Lessons : 4&5

Vocabulary	p.s	Definition	Arabic meaning
acquire	v	to learn or develop (a skill, habit, or quality)	يكتسب
amateur	n	a person who engages in a pursuit, esp. a sport, on an unpaid basis	هاوي
ballpoint	n	a pen with a tiny ball as its writing point. The ball transfers ink from a cartridge to the paper	قلم جاف
call-in	n	a telephone conversation that is broadcast during a radio or television programme	مداخلة تليفونية
falloff	n	a decrease in something	انخفاض
literacy	n	the ability to read and write	التعليم
pride and joy	exp.	the main source of satisfaction and happiness	فخر وسعادة
publish	v	(of an author or company) to prepare and issue (a book, journal, piece of music or other work) for public sale	ينشر
tryout	n	a test of the potential of someone or something, esp. in the context of entertainment or sports	بروفة / محاولة
writer's block	n	the condition of being unable to think of what to write	التوقف عن التفكير

Unit: 5 / Lessons : 7&8

Vocabulary	p.s	Definition	Arabic meaning
contribution	n.	a gift or payment to a common fund or collection	مساهمة
dominate	v.	to have a commanding influence on; to exercise control over	يسيطر
economic	adj.	of or relating to economics or the economy	اقتصادي
honorary Ph D	n.	doctorate given as an honour, without the usual requirements or functions	دكتوراه فخرية
impact	n.	the action of one object coming forcibly into contact with another	تأثير
mainly	adv.	more than anything else	بشكل رئيسي
wordsmith	n.	a skilled user of words	ماهر في اللغة

Unit 6: On the phone

Unit: 6 / Lessons : 1&2

Vocabulary	p.s	Definition	Arabic meaning
agenda	n	a list of items of business to be considered and discussed at a meeting	جدول أعمال
a great deal of	phr.	much or a lot of	الكثير من
browse	v	to survey objects casually, esp. goods for sale	يتصفح
calendar	n	a chart or series of pages showing the days, weeks, and months of a particular year, or giving particular seasonal information	تقويم
cell phone	n	short for cellular phone: a telephone with access to a cellular radio system so it can be used over a wide area	هاتف خلوي
complement	n	a thing that completes or brings to perfection	تكملة
customize	v	to modify something to suit a particular individual or task	يغير/يعدل
dominant	adj.	to have a commanding influence on; to exercise control over	مسيطر
function	v	to work or operate in a proper or particular way	يعمل كـ
lately	adv.	recently; not long ago	مؤخرًا
miscellaneous	adj.	of various types or from different sources	متعدد
necessity	n	the fact of being required	ضرورة
notepad	n	a pad of blank or ruled pages for writing notes on	مفكرة
rely on	ph. v	to depend on	يعتمد على
reminder	n	a thing that causes someone to remember something	تذكير
teleputer	n	a combination of the words 'telephone' and 'computer' used to describe increasingly advanced mobile phones	هاتف يعمل كحاسوب
tend	v	to regularly or frequently behave in a particular way or to have a certain characteristic	يميل إلى
theme	n	a subject of artistic representation	فكرة / تصميم
via	prep.	traveling through (a place) en route to a destination; by way of; by means of	بواسطة / عبر
weblog	n	another term for blog: a Web site on which an individual, or group of users, produces an ongoing narrative	مدونة

Unit: 6 / Lesson : 3

Vocabulary	p.s	Definition	Arabic meaning
bin	v	to place something in a receptacle in which to deposit trash or recyclable material	يرمي في سلة المهملات
disposable	adj.	intended to be used once and then thrown away	معد ليستخدم مرة واحدة
pass on	phr. v	to give something to someone else, after one has had it or finished with it	يمرر / يعطي
reclaim	v	to retrieve or recover something previously lost, given or paid	يسترد
sibling	n	a brother or sister	أخ / أخت

Unit: 6 / Lessons : 4&5

Vocabulary	p.s	Definition	Arabic meaning
hike	v	to walk for along distance, esp. across the country or in the woods	يتسكع / يتجول
mountainous	adj.	(of a region) having many mountains	جبلي
notify	v	to inform someone of something, typically in a formal or official manner	يعلم / ينبه
recognise	v	to identify someone or something from having encountered them before; to know again	يتعرف على
security	n	freedom from risk or danger; safety	أمن / سلامة
usher	n	a person who shows people to their seats, esp. in a theatre	مرشد

Unit: 6/ Lessons : 7&8

Vocabulary	p.s	Definition	Arabic meaning
beforehand	adv.	before an action or event; in advance	مسبقًا
bookmark	n	a record of the address of a file, web page, or other data used to enable quickaccess by a user	علامة لتحديد صفحة
don't tell a soul	exp.	keep it a secret	لا تخبر أحدًا
GPRS	abbr.	General Packet Radio Services; a technology for radio transmission of smallpackets of data, especially between cellular phones and the Internet	نظام إرسال المعلومات لا سلكيًا
modem	n	a combined device for modulation and demodulation, for example, between thedigital data of a computer and the analogue signal of a telephone line	وصلة / موديم
paste	v	to insert (a text) in a document	يلصق
phone book	n	a telephone directory	دليل الهاتف
press	v	to exert continuous physical force on (something), typically in order to operate a machine	يضغط على

إليكُم تدريبات خاصة بالمفردات من نماذج تجريبية واختبارات سابقة
ملحوظة: يجب تفعيل استراتيجية كلمة السر للتعرف على الإجابة الصحيحة

A- From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:(5 X 10= 50 Marks)

1. The royal wedding party was followed by unforgettable three days of..... .
a. canopy b. character c. unison d. festivity
2. Kuwaitis always show.....response to the needs of the poor all over the world.
a. precious b. immediate c. lonesome d. intricate
3. Students need to pass the IELTS test.....to join some universities abroad.
a. mainly b. gradually c. traditionally d. originally
4. To.....wealth is difficult, but to spend it wisely is more difficult.
a. enclose b. acquire c. dominate d. import
5. Computer.....is becoming essential as the ability to drive a car.
a. capacity b. literacy c. assumption d. cuneiform

B) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below : (5 X 10= 50 Marks)

(dazzling / harshly / rescheduled / irritated / meticulously / reminisce)

6. The police officers checked the crime scene looking for any fingerprints.
7. My grandfather was by the loud sound of crying.
8. The principal the field trip to the Scientific Centre due to the bad weather.
9. My grandparents always about how life in the past was difficult but enjoyable.
10. Visitors to the Avenues are amazed by the lights and the design of the new phase.

A- From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:(5 X 10= 50 Marks)

1. The names of the reading competition winners were on the first page of this book.
a. launched b. enhanced c. inscribed d. owed
2. The delightful of the flowers grown in our garden filled the air.
a. fragrance b. boomerang c. contribution d. hospitality
3. It seemed that my friend was so.....that he didn't notice me at the restaurant.
a. unrivalled b. preoccupied c. economic d. financial
4. Treating children.....may force them to leave their homes and cause endless problems.
a. harshly b. traditionally c. mainly d. gradually
5. Arabic and Farsi share the same.....although Farsi has four more letters than Arabic.
a. distractions b. characters c. roundabouts d. carnivals

B) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below : (5 X 10= 50 Marks)

(cordially / courteous / meticulously / enclose / acquire / quotidian)

- 6- It took him a long time to the skills he needed to become a professional artist.
- 7- We spent a whole week planning every detail of our summer trip to Turkey.
- 8- You're invited to attend our graduation party at Hilton Resort.
- 9- Airline staff must always be, even when some passengers are not.
- 10- Mobile phones and television have become part of our life.

A- From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:(5 X 10= 50 Marks)

1. Schools should.....gifted learners and guide them towards a better future.
a. import b. swap c. enclose d. nurture
2. Fasting makes you feel empathy with the poor and enhances your.....for patience.
a. capacity b. beverage c. continent d. amateur
3. Teachers from different stages are currently receiving.....training on teaching methods.
a. decaffeinated b. cardiac c. extensive d. flattering
4. This young writer has his third short story this year. What a good start!
a. published b. hired c. rescheduled d. refilled
5. After the death of my grandfather 's wife, he started feeling depressed and.....
a. annual b. economic c. quotidian d. lonesome

B) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below : (5 X 10= 50 Marks)

(reminisce / fragrance / harshly / enhance / originally / adjustment)

- 6- Pardon me for addressing you..... .last night. I was a bit nervous.
- 7- Videos we take always make us about the good old days.
- 8- The flowers in every corner of the café gave off a sweet..... .
- 9- Our teacher of English recommended some books to.....our listening and reading skills.
- 10- I am.....from London, but my family moved to Australia when I was very young.

Section 2

Grammar

Unit 1: Festivals and occasions

A: Modal verbs:

1- can/can't (are used to talk about general abilities in the present time)

- I can speak English fluently.
- I can't get out. The door is locked.

2- could / couldn't (are used to talk about general abilities in the past)

- I could walk when I was one year old.
- I could swim when I was 4 years old.

3- managed to (is used to talk about a particular occasion in the past)
(is also used when we achieve something that was difficult to do)

- The question was difficult, but I managed to answer it correctly.
- Although Ahmed's leg was broken, he managed to stand up.

4- be able to (is used to talk about a particular occasion in the past)
(is also used when we achieve something that was difficult to do)

Note: This modal verb can be used in all tenses.

- In three months, I will be able to afford this car.
- A boy fell into the river. In the end a young man was able to save him.
- I have been able to speak English since I was five.

A: From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. It was very icy, but I to keep the car on the road.

- a. managed b. can c. am able d. could

2. I was talk to my father before he left home.

- a. can b. could c. able to d. managed to

3. When I was young I swim very well.

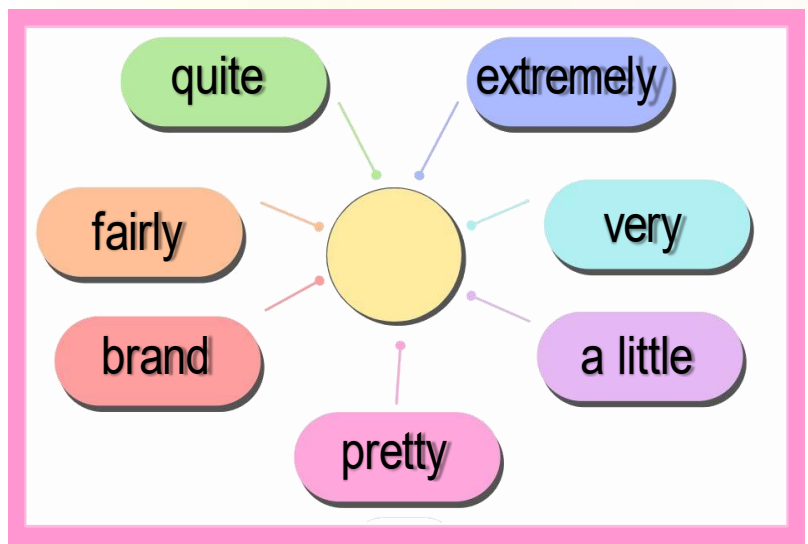
- a. can b. can't c. could d. is able to

4. We spend another moment in this café. It was too noisy.
 a. can not b. could not c. are not able to d. wasn't able
5. Do not worry. I do the calculation. I am good at Math.
 a. could b. was able to c. can d. managed
6. The door was stuck but after some efforts we open it.
 a. is able to b. can c. managed to d. could not
7. Three months ago, I broke my leg and I walk.
 a. am not able to b. could not c. haven't managed to d. can not

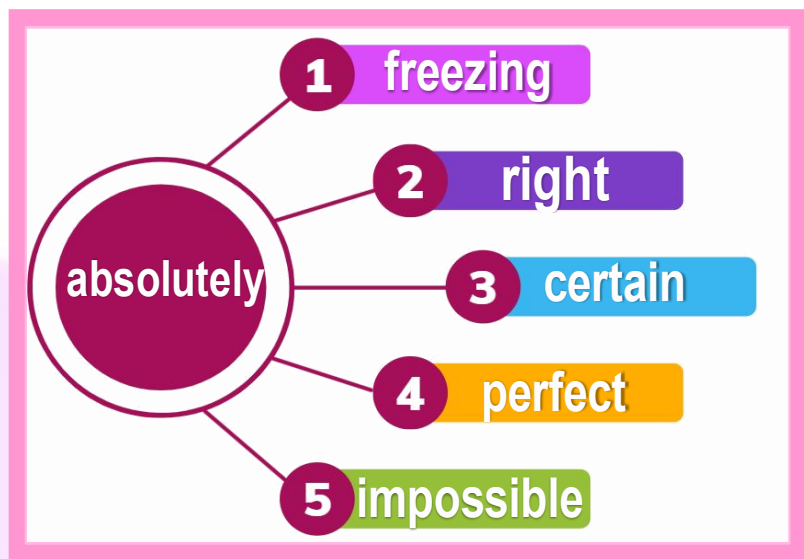
B: Intensifiers :

Note: All intensifiers should be used right before the adjectives.

With gradable
adjectives we use



With non-gradable
adjectives we use



Note: “ brand ” is always used with “ new “.

A: From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

- This new restaurant is good. Its food is delicious.
a. a little b. extremely c. brand d. rather
- How can Fahad afford to buy himself a/an new car?
a. brand b. pretty c. quite d. absolutely
- We are exhausted even though it is still the first period exams.
a. absolutely b. a little c. fairly d. brand
- The weather in most African countries is hot in summer.
a. brand b. a little c. fairly d. extremely
- The players felt tired after the long exhausting match.
a. brand b. fairly c. quite d. a little

C: Phrasal verbs with go :

Phrasal verbs	Meaning	
go away	to leave for another destination	يرحل
go off	to begin to sound	يصدر صوت / يرن
go on	to continue	يستمر
go out	to become extinguished/to recede to low tide	ينطفئ
go up	to increase	يزيد
go down	to decrease	ينخفض
go without	to do without	يستغني عن

1-The prices always go.....because of the economic crisis all over the world.

- 1-The prices always go.....because of the economic crisis all over the world.
a. out b. up c. into d. off
- 2- The electricity went.....and all the home appliances didn't work.
a. under b. down c. out d. off
- 3-I was late for school because my alarm clock didn't go this morning.
a. out b. up c. into d. off
- 4- The professor went speaking for two hours.
a. on b. up c. away d. off
- 5- Lately, mobile phones have become a necessity that we can't go them.
a. under b. without c. away d. off
6. The fire alarm went and everyone had to evacuate the building.
a. out b. up c. into d. off
7. The hikers had to go food and water for days.
a. without b. out c. into d. off
8. The party went until the early hours of the morning.
a. out b. up c. on d. off
9. Salma got up late, so she had to go breakfast this morning.
a. on b. without c. away d. off
10. Last night, the storm went for nearly five hours, and finally stopped at dawn.
a. out b. up c. into d. on

Unit 2: Family celebrations

A: Simple past and past perfect [once /when /before / after/by the time]

Past perfect

had+V3

before

by the time

when

Past simple

V2

Past Simple

V2

after

as soon as

once

Past perfect

had+V3

1- **Past simple** is used to talk about actions that happened in the past .

- The student took part in in the art competition **last** week.
- We met the new manager **yesterday** morning.

2- **Past perfect simple** is used to talk about two actions that happened in the past one of them happened first .

- My friend had joined an online course **before** she started working on her project .
- **After** Ali had graduated, he got a job and bought his dream car.

B: Inversion with (No sooner.....than) / (Hardly/Scarcely.....when)

Step 1 Start with the inversion word :

Step 2 Use the helping verb that is found in the sentence :

Note: If the sentence doesn't include any helping verb, you have to use (do, does or did) according to the main verb.

Step 3 Use the subject :

- **No sooner had Ahmed** woken up **than** the fire started .
- **Hardly had Youssef** arrived at school **when** the bell rang.

A- From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable answer:

1. Once the sun had set, the temperature dramatically.
a) dropped b) had dropped c) drops d) was dropping
2. Before we parked our car, we the ticket.
a) collect b) have collected c) had collected d) are collecting
3. After he his university degree, he was selected to be a lecturer.
a) had got b) is getting c) gets d) has got
4. They got to the beach after they for hours.
a) walked b) have walked c) had been walking d) walk
5. When we reached the cinema, the movie
a) had begun b) begins c) will begin d) has begun

B: From a, b and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1. He had hardly got his university degree when he was selected to be a teacher.
(Begin with: Hardly)
a. Hardly had he got his university degree when he was selected to be a teacher.
b. Hardly he had got his university degree when he was selected to be a teacher.
c. Hardly had got he his university degree when he was selected to be a teacher.
2. The officer checked my passport then he asked me to put my finger on the scanner.
(Use: Before)
a. The officer checked my passport before he asked me to put my finger on the scanner.
b. The officer has checked my passport before he asked me to put my finger on the scanner.
c. The officer had checked my passport before he asked me to put my finger on the scanner.
3. As soon as they had arrived to the ceremony, all the guests left the place.
(Begin with: No sooner)
a. No sooner they had arrived to the ceremony, all the guests have left the place.
b. No sooner did they arrive to the ceremony, all the guests left the place.
c. No sooner had they arrived to the ceremony, all the guests had left the place.

Unit 3: Meeting places

A: Third Conditional :

Conditional Type	If Clause	Main Clause
Zero General truths	<i>if + Simple present,</i> If you touch a flame,	<i>Simple present</i> you burn yourself.
Type I Possible and likely to fulfill (future)	<i>if + Simple present,</i> If I find her address,	<i>Will (Future)</i> I will send her an invitation.
Type II Possible and unlikely to fulfill (present)	<i>if + Simple Past,</i> If you went to bed earlier,	<i>Would, could + Infinitive</i> you would not be so tired.
Type III Impossible to fulfill (past)	<i>if + Past Perfect,</i> If I had studied,	<i>Would, could, might + have + Past Participle</i> I would have passed.

A- From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable answer:

- If I had studied harder, I higher marks.
a. would have got b. get c. got d. would get
- If she more careful, she would not have made the accident.
a. be b. had been c. have been d. was
- If I had arrived early, the teacher angry.
a. wouldn't have been b. would be c. will be d. wouldn't be
- I would have studied medicine if I my exams.
a. had passed b. passed c. have passed d. pass
- If I had not overslept, I on time.
a. would be b. will have c. would have been d. will be
- If he goes to England, he English quickly.
a. would have learnt b. will learn c. learnt d. would learn

B- From, a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1. If they had trained hard enough before the match, ...

(Complete the sentence)

- a. If they had trained hard enough before the match they would have won the match.
- b. If they had trained hard enough before the match they would win the match.
- c. If they had trained hard enough before the match they will win the match.

2. He would have been on time for the interview if he (leave).....

(Complete the sentence)

- a. He would have been on time for the interview if he left the house at nine.
- b. He would have been on time for the interview if he has left the house at nine.
- c. He would have been on time for the interview if he had left the house at nine.

3. If my cousin (follow) a strict regime, she would have lost some weight.

(Correct the verb)

- a. If my cousin followed a strict regime, she would have lost some weight.
- b. If my cousin had followed a strict regime, she would have lost some weight.
- c. If my cousin follows a strict regime, she would have lost some weight.

4. If he hadn't used the map and compass in the forest, ...

(Complete the sentence)

- a. If he hadn't used the map and compass in the forest, he would have been lost.
- b. If he hadn't used the map and compass in the forest, he would be lost.
- c. If he hadn't used the map and compass in the forest, he will be lost.

Unit 4: Communicating

A: Definite and indefinite articles [a, an, the]

1. We use **a** with singular countable nouns and noun phrases which start with a consonant sound:

There's **a** beautiful bird in that tree. / He's wearing **a** uniform.

We use **an** with singular countable noun phrases which start with a vowel sound:

She's **an** optician. / They've got **an** apple tree in their garden.

An	A
<u>vowel sound</u>	<u>consonant sound</u>
an elephant an hour	a man a house

2. We use **the** with singular or plural nouns and noun phrases:

The cakes in **the** bakery look delicious.

DIRECTION REGIONS  The North, the South, the East, and the West	UNIONS OF COUNTRIES, STATES  The United States of America, the United Kingdom, etc.	GROUPS OF ISLANDS  The Philippines, the Caribbean, the Canaries, etc.	SEAS  The Mediterranean, the Black, the Red, the Nile, etc.
GULFS  The Gulf Steam, the Persian Gulf, the Finland Gulf, etc.	GROUPS OF LAKES  The Great lakes, the Shats Lakes, the Vlahini Lakes, etc.	RIVERS  The Danube, the Dniro, the Amazon, etc.	CANALS & CHANNELS  The English channel, the Panama canal, the Suez canal, etc.
POLES  The North Pole and the South Pole	REPUBLICS  The Czech Republic, the Republic of Cuba, the Congo, etc.	POLAR REGIONS  The Arctic and the Antarctic, etc.	GROUPS OF MOUNTAINS  The Rocky Mountains, the Caucasus, the Carpathians, etc.
OCEANS  The Pacific, the Indian, the Atlantic and the Arctic, etc.	REGIONS OF COUNTRIES  "The American Midwest, the Mekong Delta, etc.	DESERT  The Sahara, the Gobi, the Kara Kum, etc.	

B: Correlative conjunctions

1- Both and (The verb is always in the plural form)

(Join the following sentences with Both.....and)

- Ahmed **is** clever . Youssef **is** clever, too .

Both Ahmed and Youssef **are** clever .

- Ahmed **prefers** tea to coffee . Youssef **prefers** tea to coffee .

Both Ahmed and Youssef **prefer** tea to coffee .

- Ahmed **has** got good grades in English . Youssef **has** got good grades in English .

Both Ahmed and Youssef **have** got good grades in English .

- Ahmed **was** happy with the results . Youssef **was** happy with the results .

Both Ahmed and Youssef **were** happy with the results .

2- Neither..... nor (The last subject determines the state of the verb)

(Change into negative)

- Both Amira and Rehab like to eat sushi .

Neither Amira nor Rehab **likes** to eat sushi .

- Both Salma and her sisters are late for the party .

Neither Salma nor her sisters **are** late for the party .

3-Either or (The last subject determines the state of the verb)

Either Ali or Muhammad **is** going to open the door .

Either you or I **am** right .

C: Subordinating conjunctions [but, although, however, in spite of]

A subordinating conjunction introduces a dependent clause and indicates the nature of the relationship among the independent clause(s) and the dependent clause(s). Some subordinating conjunctions like but, although, however and in spite of indicate contrast.

Examples:

- We were given a long holiday, **but** we had to study for the exams.
- **Although** the sun was shining, it wasn't that warm.
- There was a lot of traffic. **However**, he made it on time.
- **In spite of** the bad conditions, they didn't cancel the festival.

Examples with Although vs. In spite of : (Important)

Although it is raining heavily, we will go out for a walk.

In spite of raining heavily, we will go out for a walk.

In spite of the heavy rain, we will go out for a walk.

In spite of the fact that it is raining heavily, we will go out for a walk

d: Quantity words with uncountable nouns:



a bottle
of milk



a glass
of water



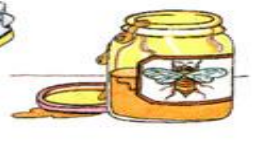
a jug
of water



a cup
of tea



a packet
of tea



a jar
of honey



a loaf
of bread



a slice
of bread



a carton
of milk



a can
of Coke



a bottle
of Coke



a bowl
of sugar



a kilo
of meat



a bar
of soap



a bar
of chocolate



a piece
of chocolate



a piece
of cheese



a piece
of furniture

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

1. What was book that you read? Can you lend it to me?
a) the b) no article c) an d) some
2. This was incredible story! I can't believe it!
a) any b) a c) the d) an
3. New York Times is popular news company.
a) an b) the c) no article d) a
4. What was book that you read? Can you lend it to me?
a) the b) no article c) an d) some
5. Norway nor Switzerland is in the European Union.
a) Both b) And c) Either d) Neither
6. Nasser is intelligent and creative which explains why he is successful.
a) neither b) either c) both d) or
7. you study hard or you will not pass the course.
a) Either b) Both c) Neither d) Nor
8. he had only entered the contest for fun, he won the first prize.
a) Although b) But c) However d) In spite
9. his illness, my brother went to work.
a) Although b) In spite of c) However d) But
10. I like coffee, ... my brother prefers tea.
a) In spite of b) although c) however d) but

B – From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

- 1. English is spoken in Wales. Welsh is spoken in Wales, too. (Join using both...and)**
- a) Both English and Welsh are spoken in Wales.
 - b) Both English and Welsh would be spoken in Wales.
 - c) Both English and Welsh were spoken in Wales.
- 2. It is my final offer. You can take it. You can leave it. (Join using : either... or)**
- a) It is my final offer. You either can take it or you can leave it.
 - b) It is my final offer. You can either take it or leave it.
 - c) It is my final offer. Either you can take it or you leave it.
- 3. James does not play cricket. His brothers do not play cricket, either. (Join using neither.....nor)**
- a) Neither James nor his brothers don't play cricket.
 - b) Neither James nor his brothers play cricket.
 - c) Neither James nor his brothers haven't played cricket.
- 4. There was heavy traffic. She made it on time. (Join using :However)**
- a) There was heavy traffic. However, she made it on time.
 - b) There was heavy traffic however she made it on time.
 - c) However there was heavy traffic she made it on time.
- 5. The coffee is too sweet to drink . The tea is too sweet to drink, too. (Join using both...and)**
- a) Both the coffee and the tea were too sweet to drink. .
 - b) Both the coffee and the tea will be too sweet to drink.
 - c) Both the coffee and the tea are too sweet to drink.

Unit 5: Writing

A: Present perfect simple and continuous; for / since

Present Perfect Simple

➡ Formed by adding "have/has" to the past participle

S + have/has + V3

➡ Used with finished actions

The kids **have played** for 2 hours.



➡ Used for permanent actions

I **have taught** English for 12 years.

➡ Emphasis on the result of the action

He **has repaired** the car.



➡ Indicate How much/How many have been completed

It **has taken** six years to write this book.



Present Perfect Continuous

➡ Formed by adding "have/has been" to the present participle

S + have/has + been + V-ing

➡ Used with unfinished actions

The kids **have been playing** since morning.

➡ Used for temporary actions

I **have been teaching** this class for one hour.



➡ Emphasis on the duration of the action

He **has been repairing** the car for 2 hours.

➡ Indicates How long something has been happening

He **has been studying** English for two months.

Present Perfect with for, since

Time period

for

five years
seven months
three weeks
a night
eight days
two hours
a couple of days
ten seconds

A point in time

since

yesterday
this afternoon
this morning
Monday
five clock
2003
he was in school
I met her

A – From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable answer:

1. Since he began acting, he in two plays and a TV drama.
a. was performing b. has performed c. is performing d. is going to perform
2. I'm so hungry, I anything since breakfast.
a. didn't eat b. don't eat c. won't eat d. haven't eaten
3. The journalist articles on different topics since morning.
a. will write b. was writing c. would write d. has been writing
4. Have you on the school project for two weeks?
a. work b. be worked c. working d. been working
5. It is nice to see you again. What since we last met?
a. do you do b. did you do c. will you do d. have you been doing
6. I have watching the concert for an hour.
a. be b. been c. being d. will be
7. I 'm tired now because I all morning.
a. ran b. have run c. am running d. have been running
8. It all week. I hope it stops by Saturday because I want to go to the beach.
a. is raining b. has rained c. was raining d. has been raining
9. The football team have been playing football morning.
a. for b. just c. since d. already
10. The worker has been helping the co- worker to do the task two days.
a. for b. since c. already d. before
11. Japanese has become a popular course the Asian studies programme was established at the university.
a. for b. since c. after d. before
12. I have had the same car more than ten years. I'm thinking about buying a new one.
a. for b. since c. after d. yet

B) From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1. We've been waiting here since 10 o'clock this morning. (Form a question)

- a. How long have you been waiting here?
- b. How long were you waiting here?
- c. How long will you wait here?

2. People have travelled to Mars. (Change into negative)

- a. People did not travel to Mars.
- b. People have not travelled to Mars yet.
- c. People will not travel to Mars.

3. I (make) cookies all day and I'm still not finished. (Correct the verb)

- a. I made cookies all day and I'm still not finished.
- b. I have made cookies all day and I'm still not finished.
- c. I have been making cookies all day and I'm still not finished.

4. I have sent three emails this morning. (Form a question)

- a. What do you send this morning?
- b. What have you sent this morning?
- c. What are you sending this morning?

5. Since the beginning of this year, ... (Complete the sentence)

- a. Since the beginning of this year, I will read many English books.
- b. Since the beginning of this year, I have read many English books.
- c. Since the beginning of this year, I am reading many English books.

6. He is very tired because he (Complete the sentence)

- a. He is very tired because he works hard all day.
- b. He is very tired because he is working hard all day.
- c. He is very tired because he has been working hard all day.

Unit 6: On the phone

A: Question tags

Question tags are short questions we add to the end of statements.

- ▶ The verb in the question tag relates to the verb in the statement:

Your name is Ahmed, **isn't it?**

- ▶ The pronoun in the question tag relates to the subject of the statement:

You don't live here, **do you?**

Ahmed lives here, **doesn't he?**

- ▶ If the statement is affirmative, the question tag is negative:

We are playing football after school, **aren't we?**

- ▶ If the statement is negative, the question tag is affirmative:

She won't be happy, **will she?**

- ▶ If the verb in the statement is in the present simple or the past simple, we use do / don't / does / doesn't or did / didn't in the tag:

Omar plays football, **doesn't he?**

He played at the weekend, **didn't he?**

- ▶ In other tenses we use the auxiliary verb in the tag:

That man is using his mobile phone, **isn't he?**

You haven't forgotten my book, **have you?**

- ▶ Irregular forms of question tags : (Important)

Open the window, **will you ? / would you ?**

Let's go to the library, **shall we ?**

B: Imperatives

⊕ verb	⊖ don't + verb
Speak English!	Don't speak Arabic.
Drive carefully.	Do not drive fast.
Sleep early.	Don't sleep late.

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

1. They live in London, ...?
a. don't they b. do they c. aren't they d. won't they
2. He had forgotten his wallet, ...?
a. did he b. hadn't he c. would he d. didn't he
3. She does not have any children, ...?
a. does she b. has she c. will she d. must she
4. She has been cooking all day, ...?
a. doesn't she b. hasn't she c. must she d. does she
5. You were not sleeping, ...?
a. weren't you b. aren't you c. were you d. did you
6. He has been travelling for a while, ...?
a. hasn't he b. was he c. wasn't he d. doesn't he
7. Ahmad must stay, ...?
a. does he b. mustn't he c. doesn't he d. should he
8. He will help me, ...?
a. can't he b. won't he c. does he d. doesn't he
9. Close the door, ...?
a. are you b. do you c. would you d. aren't you
10. Let's go out for a walk, ...?
a. are we b. shall we c. do we d. aren't we
11. Please your seats. The class will commence soon.
a. took b. take c. takes d. you take
12. the door because I do not want anybody to come in.
a. Close b. You close c. Don't close d. Close not

B: From a, b and c, Choose the correct answer as required:

1. My aunt can speak five languages, ...? (Add a tag question)
a- My aunt can speak five languages, she can?
b- My aunt can speak five languages, can't my aunt?
c- My aunt can speak five languages, can't she?
2. Please, open the window, ...? (Complete)
a- Please, open the window, would you?
b- Please, open the window, aren't you?
c- Please, open the window, shall we ?

A- From a. b. c and d. choose the most suitable s, oral that best completes each of the following sentences: (4 X 10= 40 Marks)

- 1- We had a room with a big window through which we..... see the lake easily,
a. can b. could c. are able to d. managed to
- 2- had the Italian Circus arrived, than people started to book tickets.
a. No sooner b. By the time c. After d. Hardly
- 3- The little girl draws.....beautiful paintings in spite of her poor eyesight.
a. a b. no article c. an d. any
4. The new model of BMW X6 has been launched..... December 2017.
a. for b. since c. ago d. yet

B- Choose from a, b or c to do as required: (4 X 5= 20 Marks)

- 5- She (browse) the antique shop for an hour before she bought a small vase. (Correct)
a-She has browsed the antique shop for an hour before she bought a small vase.
b-She browses the antique shop for an hour before she bought a small vase.
c- She had browsed the antique shop for an hour before she bought a small vase.
- 6- Although he was tired, he drove a hundred kilometers to the next city. (Use: In spite of)
a-In spite of he was tired, he drove a hundred kilometers to the next city.
b-In spite of being tired, he drove a hundred kilometers to the next city.
c-In spite of he drove a hundred kilometers to the next city, he was tired,.
- 7-If I had received my electronic passport earlier,..... (Complete)
a- If I had received my electronic passport earlier, I will travel to Canada.
b -If I had received my electronic passport earlier, I would travel to Canada.
c - If I had received my electronic passport earlier, I would have travelled to Canada.
- 8- Ahmed is interested in reading. Youssef is interested in reading, too. (Both.....and)
a- Both Ahmed and Youssef are interested in reading.
b-Both Ahmed and Youssef are interested in reading, too.
c- Both Ahmed and Youssef were interested in reading.

A- From a. b. c and d. choose the most suitable s, oral that best completes each of the following sentences: (4 X 10= 40 Marks)

1. We.....spend another moment in that café. It was too noisy.
a. won't be able to b. couldn't c. can't d. didn't manage
2. My elder brother has been studying in the USA 2015.
a. for b. ago c. since d. yet
3. The fire alarm.....because someone was smoking in the toilet.
a. went off b. went out c. went up d. went through
4. You wouldn't have been tired if you.....to bed early.
a. had gone b. gone c. are going d. went

B- Choose from a, b or c to do as required: (4 X 5= 20 Marks)

- 5- **By the time the police arrived, the suspect (disappear). (Correct the verb)**
a- By the time the police arrived, the two suspects had disappeared. Nobody was arrested.
b- By the time the police arrived, the two suspects have disappeared. Nobody was arrested.
c- By the time the police arrived, the two suspects disappear. Nobody was arrested.
- 6- **Although he doesn't speak English, he went to study in Canada. (Use: In spite of)**
a- In spite of he doesn't speak English, he went to study in Canada.
b- In spite of doesn't speak English, he went to study in Canada.
c- In spite of not speaking English, he went to study in Canada.
- 7- **Mr. Ahmad is a teacher of English. Mr. Talal is a teacher of English. (both...and)**
a- Both Mr. Ahmad and Mr. Talal is a teacher of English.
b- Both Mr. Ahmad and Mr. Talal are teachers of English.
c- Both Mr. Ahmad and Mr. Talal are a teacher of English.
- 8- **I had hardly finished reading the story when I fell asleep. (Begin with : Hardly)**
a- Hardly I had finished reading the story when I fell asleep.
b- Hardly had I finished reading the story when I fell asleep.
c- Hardly did I have finished reading the story when I fell asleep.

A- From a. b. c and d. choose the most suitable s, oral that best completes each of the following sentences: (4 X 10= 40 Marks)

1. Both my aunt and my uncle for a big company in Australia.
a. working b. work c. is working d. works
2. Should I popular opinion to do what I believe is right?
a. go off b. go against c. go into d. go out
3. Monaco, situated on.....French Mediterranean Coast, is a popular tourist destination.
a. no article b. the c. a d. an
4. The boy is out of breath. He has been running.....three hours.
a. for b. yet c. since d. ago

B- Choose from a, b or c to do as required: (4 X 5= 20 Marks)

- 5- I have been looking for a job for five months. (Ask a question)
a- How long do you been looking for a job?
b- How long have you been looking for a job?
c- How many have you been looking for a job?
- 6- If we had planned this properly,..... (Complete)
a- If we had planned this properly, we would have fallen in trouble.
b- If we had planned this properly, we would fall in trouble.
c- If we had planned this properly, we wouldn't have fallen in trouble.
- 7- Jassim does not play chess. His brother also does not play chess. (Use: neither ...nor)
a- Neither Jassim nor his brother play chess.
b- Neither Jassim plays chess nor his brother, also.
c- Neither Jassim nor his brother plays chess.
- 8- The train arrived at the station. Soon the passengers rushed towards it. (Begin with: No sooner)
a- No sooner had the train arrived at the station than the passengers rushed towards it.
b- No sooner the train had arrived at the station than the passengers rushed towards it.
c- No sooner did the train arrived at the station than the passengers rushed towards it.

Section 3

Language Functions

Suggestion الإقتراح	I suggest Why don't you? You can How/What about? Let's	Advice النصيحة	I advise you to It's better to If I were you, ... You should / shouldn't
Agreement الموافقة	I agree with you. That's absolutely right.Ok . That's right /true/ correct.	Disagreement عدم الموافقة	I disagree with you. You are wrong. Nonsense. That's wrong. You can't be serious.
Giving opinion إعطاء الرأي	I think I believe In my opinion, ... I feel that As I can see	Asking for opinion طلب الرأي	What's your opinion of?What do you think of? Do you think?
Warning التحذير	Be careful! It's dangerous.Never Don't Watch out / Look out	Polite request طلب مهذب	Can/could you, please? Would / will you....., please? Would you mind doing me afavour?
Apology/ Accepting الاعتذار / قبول الاعتذار	I'm sorry. Forgive me, please.Never mind. No problem. It's ok.	Prohibition المنع	It's not allowed to You mustn't It's illegal
Approval الاستحسان	A good idea . I enjoyed a lot. It's nice/ great/ fantastic/ expensive...	Disapproval عدم الاستحسان	It was awful/ terrible/ bad.What a terrible!

Write what you would say in the following situations :

1. Someone tells you that social media can ruin social relations.

.....

.....

2. A friend says that all issues should be solved at court.

.....

.....

3. Your mother asks you about the match you watched with your friends.

.....

.....

4. Your father is reminding you of the time when you went fishing together last summer.

.....

.....

5. Your friend asks you about the reason why you could not travel last holiday.

.....

.....

6. You were asked to give your opinion about online learning.

.....

.....

7. Your brother wants to know the disadvantage of overusing social media.

.....

.....

8. Your teacher asks you to give an advantage of learning English.

.....

.....

9. One of your friends wants to know which job you think will disappear in 2030.

.....

.....

10- A journalist asks for your opinion about using animals in research and experiments.

.....

.....

11- A friend says that the media reports current events as fairly and truthfully as possible.

.....

.....

12- Your teacher invited you to talk about your plans for the future.

.....

.....

13- You want to persuade a close friend to join a public charity.

.....

.....

14- You were asked why you donate large sums to the less fortunate.

.....

.....

15- You want your friends to join you on a research expedition about marine life.

.....

.....

16. Your car broke down and a stranger gave you a lift.

.....

.....

17. Your brother has started planting some trees in the backyard.

.....

.....

18. You try to persuade your friends to start a campaign to save the environment.

.....

.....

19 Your neighbour wants to know your opinion about a poster he/she has made.

.....

.....

20. Your sister blames you for demolishing and removing the green area in the yard.

.....

.....

21. Your cousin and his friends try to make a small roof garden and need your help.

.....

.....

22. A friend of yours asked to borrow your favourite book.

.....

.....

23. You accidentally spill your drink on a stranger.

.....

.....

Section 4

Set Book

Unit 1 / Festivals and occasions

1- What are the different types of festivals ?

ما هي أنواع الاحتفالات المختلفة؟

- Cultural festivals
- Religious festivals
- Patriotic festivals

2- Why are festivals of great importance for any country ? How can festivals benefit the society ?

ما هي أهمية الاحتفالات ؟

- They attract tourists.
- They are a source of income.
- They bring people together.
- They commemorate important events.
- They make us proud of our culture.

3- In what way do people celebrate a festival ?

كيف يحتفل الناس ؟

- We sing traditional songs.
- We wear special clothes.
- We play fireworks.
- We take photos.
- We go shopping.

4- Why is Hala February considered a patriotic celebration ? لماذا يعد هلا فبراير احتفال وطني ؟

- Because it coincides with the National Day & the Liberation Day.

5- How does the Qurain Cultural Festival reward and honour artists?

كيف يكرم مهرجان القرين الفنانين؟

- It gives them appreciation awards.

6- What do Hala Feb Festival and Qurain cultural festival offer to their visitors?

ماذا يقدم كلاً من مهرجان هلا فبراير ومهرجان القرين الثقافي للزوار؟

- Hala February festival offers shopping discounts & carnivals.
- Qurain Cultural festival offers concerts & film screening.

7- Why do Muslims perform Hajj ?

لماذا يؤدي المسلمون فريضة الحج؟

- It is one of the 5 pillars of Islam.
- They want to seek forgiveness.

8- What preparations should be made before going to Hajj ?

ما هي التجهيزات التي تتم قبل الذهاب للحج؟

- changing money
- buying Hajj clothes

Unit 2 / Family celebrations

1. On which occasions do members of your family get together?

في أي المناسبات يتقابل أفراد الأسرة؟

- birthdays / weddings / anniversaries / graduations

2. Which family celebration do you prefer most? Give your reasons.

أي المناسبات تفضل؟ ولماذا؟

- I prefer graduation parties as they are a milestone in someone's life.

3. What are the most important arrangements for a good family celebration?

ما هي التجهيزات التي تتم قبل أي مناسبة أسرية؟

- decorating the house
- preparing special food

4. What activities should be practised during a family celebration?

ما هي الأنشطة التي تتم أثناء المناسبات الأسرية؟

- chatting with each other
- singing songs

5. Why are family gatherings important?

ما هي أهمية التجمعات الأسرية؟

- to keep close-knit relationships
- to discuss family matters
- to share happiness and sadness
- to enjoy our time
- to solve family problems

6. In what way can family celebrations be made memorable?

كيف يمكن جعل أي مناسبة أسرية ذكرى لا تنسى؟

- by inviting family and friends
- by taking photos

Unit 3 / Meeting places

1. What places in your opinion can people go to and meet?

برأيك أين يتقابل الناس؟

- People can meet in public parks, restaurants, and shopping malls.

2. Why do people usually go to coffee houses nowadays?

لماذا يذهب الناس إلى المقاهي؟

- to meet friends and chat with them freely

3. Why did people go to coffee houses in the past? لماذا كان الناس يذهبون إلى المقاهي في الماضي؟

- to read newspaper
- to do business

4. Why has coffee become popular in Arab countries? لماذا أصبحت القهوة منتشرة في العالم العربي؟

- Because it has an interesting taste and gives energy.

5. Why is Diwaniya important for Kuwaiti people?

ما هي أهمية الديوانية للكويتيين؟

- to keep strong ties between families

6. What is the difference between traditional and modern Diwanis?

ما الفرق بين الديوانية قديماً وحديثاً؟

- It was simple but it is modern.

Unit 4 / Communicating

1. What are the characteristics of a good listener?

ما هي مواصفات المستمع الجيد؟

- being patient
- listening openly

2. Why is it important to be a good listener ?

ما هي أهمية أن تكون مستمِعاً جيداً ؟

- to solve problems
- to see the world through the eyes of others

3-What are the barriers to an effective communication?

ما هي عوائق التواصل الجيد؟

- having poor listening skills
- defensiveness
- non-verbal signals.

4. What factors cause poor listening skills?

ما هي العوامل التي تسبب مهارات تواصل ضعيفة؟

- lack of interest
- distraction
- passive listening
- disagreement with the speaker.

Unit 5 / Writing

1- Why is writing so important for human beings?

ما هي أهمية الكتابة؟

- to communicate with others
- to pass information
- to record history

2. How do you think the development of computers will affect people's use of pens, pencils and paper?

هل سيؤثر تطور أجهزة الحاسوب على استخدامنا للأقلام والأوراق؟

- Pens and paper will not be used anymore

3. Why is the Arabic form of writing so special?

لماذا تعد الكتابة العربية مميزة للغاية؟

- It is the language of the Holy Quran.
- It is a precious art form.
- It is a practical way of communication.

Unit 6 / On the phone

1. What is the main purpose of using mobile phones?

ما هو السبب الأساسي لاستخدام الهاتف؟

- communicating with other people

2. What are the uses of mobile phones for college students?

ما هي استخدامات الهاتف لطلبة الجامعة؟

- to chat with their friends
- to plan days out

3. What are the uses of mobile phones for parents?

ما هي استخدامات الهاتف للوالدين؟

- to check on their kids
- to use them as calendars & watches

4. What are the uses of mobile phones for business people?

ما هي استخدامات الهاتف لرجال الأعمال؟

- to communicate with their staff
- to send & receive emails

5. Using mobile phones has advantages as well as disadvantages . Explain.

لاستخدام الهاتف النقال مميزات وعيوب. وضح

- Advantages: We can use mobiles to make calls, take photos and surf the net.
- Disadvantages: Using mobile phones for a long time wastes time and money.

6. What are the most important features do you look for in a smart phone?

ما هي خصائص ومواصفات التي تبحث عنها في الهاتف النقال؟

- speed
- large screen
- long-lasting battery.

7. What are the different ways of getting rid of old mobile phones?

- giving them to siblings
- recycling them

8. Why is it a good idea to recycle old mobile phones?

- Because it protects the environment.

Section 5

Writing

Unit 1: Festivals

“Festivals are vibrant celebrations that bring people together. They offer unique experiences and unforgettable memories.”

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) describing the preparations people celebrate in festivals and the activities that take place.

Everyone agrees that Festivals are vibrant celebrations that bring people together. In this essay, I'm going to describe the preparations of a festival people celebrate in Kuwait and the activities that take place.

Actually, there are many things that we can prepare before festivals. First of all, most of us decorate our houses with the colours of the Kuwaiti flags. Secondly, we prepare aromatic food that are made specifically for such festivals. Thirdly, we buy fanciful traditional clothes that reflect the beauty of our culture. Last but not least, we shouldn't forget inviting our family and close friends to make our time more enjoyable.

Gladly, there are many activities that we can practice during festivals. We dance and fill our ears with national songs that encourage the sense of patriotism. Also, because there are lots of sales and discounts, we enjoy the shopping extravaganza. Additionally, we take absolutely amazing photos and record unforgettable videos. Furthermore, we march proudly in the streets holding and waving the Kuwaiti flags.

To sum it all up, I believe that festivals are of great importance in our lives. They are the source of happiness and the best time of the year.

Unit 1: Festivals

“Festivals are vibrant celebrations that bring people together. They offer unique experiences and unforgettable memories.”

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) describing your favorite festival and how it benefits the society.

Festivals are vibrant celebrations that bring people together. They offer unique experiences and unforgettable memories. In this essay, I'm going to describe one of the most important festivals in my country .

In fact, Hala February is one of the most famous festivals in Kuwait . During this festival, you will find people dressed in colourful traditional clothes . People start marching in the streets and their children enjoy playing with water . Also, you will smell the aroma of the traditional foods prepared specifically for this festival . National songs will fill your ears wherever you go . Moreover, streets are filled with amazing decorations using the colours of the Kuwaiti flag .

Such festivals are of great importance to the society . First of all, they attract tourists and become a good source of income . Secondly, they bring people together and encourage their sense of patriotism . Thirdly, they commemorate important events and unforgettable moments that happened in our country. Last but not least, they make us proud of our culture and remind us of our heritage ,

To sum it all up, I believe that festivals are the source of happiness and the best part of the year when everyone enjoys the feeling of oneness and togetherness .

Unit 2: Family celebrations

"Families around the world celebrate various occasions together." Plan and write a report of about 14 sentences (160 words) describing a family celebration you have recently attended: what the occasion was, how the preparations were and how you enjoyed it.

Families around the world celebrate various occasions together. In this essay, I'm going to describe a family celebration I have recently attended and why I like it the most .

One of the best family celebrations that took place this year is my sister's birthday party . We had planned a surprise party to make her day extra special. The house was transformed into a magical wonderland with colorful balloons . A delicious cake, adorned with her favorite characters, was made for her . In the evening, she finally stepped through the door, we sang her the birthday song. We played games, danced to lively music, and shared heartfelt laughter.

For so many reasons, this has been the best family celebration so far. First of all, the party was a real success. It was a day filled with joy, laughter, and love. We created unforgettable memories. It was a true chance to strengthen our family bonds. We really had fun and enjoyed our time . It was in deed a great way to get some positive energy and have fun with friends and family .

Overall, my sister's birthday party was a fantastic event and I'm so glad I could be a part of such a special occasion.

Unit 3: Meeting places

“Meeting places have evolved significantly over time, reflecting societal changes and technological advancements. From traditional coffee shops and libraries to online forums and virtual reality spaces.”

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) describing your favourite meeting place and what makes it so special.

All of us know that there are a variety of meeting places in Kuwait . In this essay, I’m going to describe a restaurant at which me and my friends always gather.

Every time I enter that restaurant, I find a wide variety of amazing delicious food . The smell of the hot bread is the first thing you will feel . On the right, you can find a very colourful salad bar . My favourite dish there, is the spicy chicken rolls . Many beverages are being served such as coffee, fresh juice and smoothies . You will never regret if you try their dessert specially their yummy chocolate cupcake covered with delicious creamy mousse .

No matter how many times I enter that restaurant, I always like to observe what is around . The smiles of the employees and the soft music always make me feel relaxed . Add to this the restaurant overlooks the sea which guarantees a wonderful view . Moreover, the place is adorned with fantastic decorations everywhere . Last but not least, the red soft seats are highly comfortable .

In short, I believe that such places serve as hubs for social interaction, learning and community building.

Focus on: Diwaniya

“A Diwaniya is a traditional gathering place which has a significant importance in the Kuwaiti culture.”

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) describing your diwaniya and the various activities you can do there.

A Diwaniya is a traditional gathering place which has a significant importance in the Kuwaiti culture. In this essay, I'm going to describe our Diwaniya and the different activities we can do there .

The Diwaniya is a well-known tradition in Kuwait . like most Diwanis in Kuwait, ours is a spacious room adorned with rich carpets and comfortable green cushions . There are low tables on which we often enjoy strong, aromatic Kuwaiti coffee and dates . The walls are decorated with traditional art and photographs of our family. It is a place of warmth, hospitality, and connection.

Our diwaniya is more than just a room; it's a heart of our home. It's where we gather to share stories . It's a simple pleasure that brings us together. We talk about everything from politics to family matters . These conversations enrich our minds and strengthen our bonds. Moreover, our diwaniya is a place for relaxation and entertainment. We watch football matches together, cheering for our favorite teams. We also play board games, which are always a source of fun and competition.

In conclusion, our diwaniya is a precious space where we create lasting memories and strengthen our relationships. It's a symbol of our Kuwaiti culture and a place where we feel truly at home.

Unit 4: Communicating

" Effective communication is like building a bridge between people." Plan and write a report of 14 sentences (160 words) describing a person's outstanding communication skills and the benefits of effective communication.

It is well-known that effective communication is like building a bridge between people. In this essay, I'm going to describe a person's outstanding communication skills.

There are a set of skills, one should have to communicate well with other people. First of all, he should be patient and understanding. Also, he must show empathy towards other people. Add to this, he should respect other people's opinions even if they are different from his. For better communication, a person should make eye contact and use gestures that emphasize his point. In other words, it is better to avoid using negative body language like crossing your arms and rolling your eyes.

In fact, effective communication has lots of benefits. On top of that, it helps us to solve other people's problems and put an end to them. Moreover, through effective communication, we will be able to see the world through the eyes of others. It, also, helps to build trust in the community. Last but not least, it ensures a society with a better future.

To sum it all up, I believe that effective communication is like a superpower that can change the whole world.

Unit 5: Learning a new language

“Embarking on the journey of learning a new language is a rewarding endeavor.”

Plan and write an essay of not less than 14 sentences (160 words) about a language you have recently learned, describing the difficulties you have faced while learning it and the benefits you gained from learning it.

Embarking on the journey of learning a new language is a rewarding endeavor. In this report, I'm going to describe the difficulties I faced while learning a new language and the benefits I gained from learning it .

The journey to learn a new language is exciting, yet it is not easy as it seems . Firstly, I took much time and effort to learn that language . Secondly, it was a must for me to practice that language daily which was time consuming . A third challenge that I faced was the unfamiliar grammar . Last but not least, I had to learn a substantial amount of vocabulary and idioms .

Despite these hurdles, learning a new language has given me lots of benefits . Actually, it has offered a window into a different culture . It also enhanced my communication with native speakers specially when I travelled abroad . Additionally, it has made me more self-confident . It has become easier for me to start my new business and reach out to other countries .

To sum it all up, I believe that learning a new language can enrich one's life in countless ways .

Unit 6: Smart phones

" In our fast-paced world, smart phones have become an indispensable part of our daily life." Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) describing your dream cellphone and its different uses.

In our fast-paced world, smart phones have become an indispensable part of our daily life. In this essay, I'm going to describe my favourite mobile phone and its different uses.

Among the many options available, the smart phone stands out as my favorite. It's more than just a phone; it's a mini-computer that fits in my pocket. This small device has a big memory that saves photos, videos and documents . It contains more than one camera with high resolution . It has a durable battery that can last for 24 hours . Moreover, it has many social media platforms that connect me with people from all over the world.

Smartphones has a variety of uses. On top of that, I use it to organize my schedule, set reminders, and manage my tasks. Additionally, it provides access to a vast amount of information through the internet. I can research topics, read news articles, and watch videos whenever and wherever I want. Furthermore, my smartphone has transformed the way I entertain myself. I enjoy listening to music, watching movies, and playing games on it. It's a great way to relax and unwind after a long day.

In conclusion, my smartphone is a very important part of my life. It has changed my life to the better .

Section 6

Translation

Translate into English :

أحمد: تلعب المهرجانات دورًا كبيرًا لأي دولة.

يوسف: هذا صحيح لأنها تعتبر مصدرًا هامًا للدخل القومي.

شهد: يعتبر مهرجان هلا فبراير من أكثر الاحتفالات إبهارًا بالكويت.

سلمى: أنت على حق. كما أنه يزيد من روح الوطنية عند الناس.

أحمد: يذهب الناس للحج لأنه ركن من أركان الإسلام الخمسة.

يوسف: وهناك سبب آخر وهو الحصول على مغفرة الله.

شهد: في أي المناسبات يتقابل عادةً أفراد الأسرة ؟

سلمى: يتقابل أفراد الأسرة في أعياد الميلاد وحفلات الزفاف والتخرج.

أحمد: لماذا أصبحت القهوة من المشروبات الأكثر شيوعًا في العالم العربي.

يوسف: لمذاقها الطيب ولأنها تعطينا الطاقة.

شهد: لماذا يذهب الكثير من الشباب إلى المقاهي هذه الأيام؟

سلمى: لشرب القهوة ولقضاء وقت ممتع وللحديث مع بعضهم البعض.

أحمد: تعتبر الديوانية جزءًا هامًا من الثقافة الكويتية.

يوسف: لأنها تقوي الروابط الأسرية كما أنها تلعب دورًا هامًا في المجتمع.

شهد: لا يوجد شيء أفضل من الاستماع لحكمة الآخرين.

سلمى: هذا صحيح. فهو ينمي مهارات التواصل لدينا.

أحمد: ماذا يجب فعله لكي أكون مستمع جيد ؟

يوسف: يجب ألا تقاطع المحاور وأن تحاول فهم ما بين السطور.

شهد: استخدم الناس في الماضي الصور التوضيحية كنوع من أنواع الكتابة.

سلمى: لأنه كان من السهل على الناس فهم معانيها.

أحمد: ما الذي يجمع ما بين الكتابة العربية والصينية؟

يوسف: كلاهما شكل من أشكال الفن الثمين ووسيلة تواصل عملية.

شهد: للهاتف النقال مزايا عديدة مثل التواصل مع الآخرين والحصول على المعلومات.

سلمى: نعم ولكن يجب استخدامها بحرص لأن لها الكثير من السلبيات أيضًا.

Best of Luck

Prepared by
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