

الصف الحادي عشر

اللغة الإنجليزية

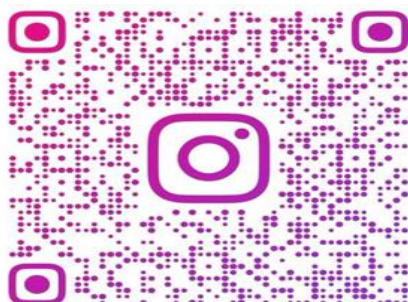
مراجعة ليلة الاختبار

الفصل الدراسي الأول

اسم الطالب:

المذكرة خدمة تطوعية لمن يحتاجها وليست للبيع

إعداد:
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جزئيات الاختبار

1-Vocabulary	كلمات (10 درجات)	
2-Grammar	قواعد (6 درجات)	
3-Language Functions	وظائف لغوية (مواقف) (4 درجات)	
4-Set-Book	أسئلة الكتاب (4 درجات)	
5-Writing	تعبير (12 درجات)	
6-Reading comprehension	استيعاب (11 درجات)	
7-Summary making	تلخيص (6 درجات)	
8-Translation	ترجمة (3 درجتان)	
درجة الأعمال 24	درجة الاختبار 56	الدرجة الكلية 80

مواضيع المنهج

Unit: 1	- Festivals and occasions	- المهرجانات والمناسبات
Unit: 2	-Family celebrations	- الاحتفالات العائلية
Unit: 3	-Meeting places	-أماكن اللقاء
Focus On	- The Diwaniya	- الديوانية
Unit: 4	- Communicating - Effective Listening	- التواصل -الاستماع الفعال
Unit: 5	-Writing	-الكتابة
Unit: 6	-On the phone	-على الهاتف
Focus On	-Sheikha Suad Mohammed A--Sabah	-الشيخة سعاد محمد الصباح

كلمات مهمة يجب حفظها

1-	-advantages-pros-merits- positive effects-good aspects	-إيجابيات- آثار إيجابية -جوانب جيدة
2-	benefits-importance-important	-فوائد- أهمية
3-	-disadvantages-cons-negative effects-bad aspects	-سلبيات-آثار سلبية-جوانب سيئة
4-	-reasons-causes-factors	-أسباب-عوامل
5-	-results-effects-consequences	-نتائج-آثار-تبعات
6-	-aims-goals-purposes-objectives	-أهداف
7-	-types-kinds	-أنواع
8-	ways-methods	-طرق
9-	-preparations-measures	-استعدادات -إجراءات
10-	-activities	-أنشطة
11-	-challenges-dangers-difficulties-problems	-تحديات-مخاطر-صعوبات-مشاكل
12-	suggestions-solutions	-اقتراحات -حلول
13-	-characteristics-features-qualities	-صفات-مميزات
14-	-comparison-compare	-مقارنة
15-	-similarities and differences	-أوجه التشابه والاختلافات

Vocabulary

Unit 1

Lesson: 1+2

1-	canopy (n)	مظلة- غطاء	7-	multitude (n)	عدد كبير- حشد
2-	dazzling (adj)	ساطع- باهر	8-	nurture (v)	يرعى- يهتم ب
3-	discipline (n)	مجال- فرع من المعرفة- انضباط	9-	patriotic (adj)	وطني
4-	extravaganza (n)	روعة- جمالية- حدث مهبر	10-	stream (n)	تدفق- جدول- سيل
5-	gather (v)	يتجمع	11-	unrivalled (adj)	لا مثيل له- متميز
6-	launch (v)	يبدأ- يطلق- ينطلق			

Lesson: 4+5

12-	bagpipes (n)	مزمارة القربة (آلة موسيقية)	16-	festivity (n)	احتفال- مهرجان
13-	carnival (n)	كرنفال- حفل كبير	17-	hire (v)	يستأجر- يؤجر
14-	celebratory (adj)	احتفالي (مرتبط بالاحتفال)	18-	preoccupied (adj)	مشغول البال- شارد الذهن
15-	display (n)	عرض- استعراض	19-	take part in (v)	يشترك ب

Lesson: 7+8

20-	bubbly (adj)	حيوي	25-	fanciful (adj)	خيالي
21-	chain (n)	سلسلة	26-	intricate (adj)	صعب- معقد
22-	commemorate (v)	يحيي ذكرى- يحتفل ب	27-	unison (n)	انسجام
23-	embark (v)	يصعد- يركب	28-	weaving (n)	حياكة- نسيج
24-	exuberant (adj)	مفعم بالحيوية- مليء بالحماس			

Unit 2

Lesson: 1+2

1-	close-knit (adj)	متماسك-مترابط	5-	hold (v)	ينظم-يقيم- يعقد
2-	eldest (adj)	الأكبر سناً	6-	milestone (n)	حدث بارز
3-	formal (adj)	رسمي	7-	swap (v)	يبادل-يتبادل
4-	get-together (n)	لقاء-اجتماع	8-	touching (adj)	مؤثر

Lesson: 4+5

9-	breathing space (n)	فترة استراحة	12-	interior (n)	الجزء الداخلي-داخل
10-	clan (n)	قبيلة-عشيرة	13-	well-deserved (adj)	مستحق جيداً
11-	desert (v)	يترك-يهجر	14-	wind up (v)	يشغل يدويا

Lesson: 7+8

15-	aborigine (n)	السكان في استراليا	19-	originally (adj)	في الأصل-في الأساس
16-	boomerang (n)	قوس الرماية	20-	reminisce (v)	يسترجع الذكريات
17-	for good (adv)	للأبد-بشكل نهائي	21-	roundabout (n)	دوار
18-	nomad (n)	بدو رحالة	22-	traditionally (adv)	بشكل تقليدي

Unit 3

Lesson: 1+2

1-	cardamom (n)	هيل	9-	import (v)	يستورد-واردات
2-	cordially (adv)	بشكل ودي-بمودة	10-	instant (adj)	فوري-عاجل
3-	decaffeinated (adj)	خالي من الكافيين	11-	log on (v)	يسجل دخول على الكمبيوتر
4-	distinctive (adj)	مميز	12-	pill (n)	حبة دواء
5-	espresso (n)	قهوة اسبريسو	13-	quarrel (n)	يتشاجر-مشاجرة
6-	fragrance (n)	رائحة عطرة	14-	refill (v)	يملا مرة أخرى
7-	hospitality (n)	كرم الضيافة	15-	socialize (v)	يخالط-يتواصل اجتماعيا
8-	immediate (adj)	فوري-عاجل			

Lesson: 4+5

16-	autograph (n)	توقيع شخص مشهور	21-	plaza (n)	ساحة عامة
17-	converse (v)	يتحدث مع-يحادث	22-	sickly (adj)	مريض-متو عك-شاحب
18-	in charge of (expr.)	مسؤول عن-مشرف على	23-	stadium (n)	ملعب
19-	irritated (adj)	منزعج-غاضب-منفعل	24-	teapot (n)	إبريق شاي
20-	lonesome (adj)	وحيد-منعزل	25-	weary (adj)	متعب-مرهق

Lesson: 7+8

26-	beverage (n)	مشروب-شراب (ماعداء الماء)	30-	reschedule (v)	يعيد جدولة
27-	catch up (n)	لقاء بين الأصدقاء بعد وقت طويل	31-	sales (n)	تنزيلات-تخفيضات
28-	make it (v)	يحضر	32-	window shopping (n)	التجول في الأسواق ومشاهدة للبضائع المعروضة
29-	meet up (v)	يقابل-يلتقي			

Unit 4

Lesson: 1+2

1-	adjustment (n)	ضبط-تعديل	6-	distraction (n)	لهو-انشغال-تششتت الذهن
2-	assumption (n)	افتراض-ظن	7-	empathy (n)	تعاطف
3-	block out (ph.v)	يمنع-يحجب	8-	enhance (v)	يعزز-ينمي
4-	capacity (n)	قدرة-استطاعة-سعة	9-	interlocutor (n)	مُحاور-طرف في الحديث
5-	defensiveness (n)	دفاع	10-	non-verbal (adj)	غير لفظي

Lesson: 4+5

11-	accountant (n.)	محاسب	18-	flattering (adj)	مجامل-مديح-اطراء
12-	annual (adj.)	سنوي	19-	harshly (adv)	بقسوة-بخشونة-بعنف
13-	continent (n.)	قارة	20-	insult (n)	إهانة-يهين
14-	courteous (adj.)	مؤدب-لبق-لطيف	21-	meticulously (adv)	بدقة-بحرص شديد
15-	deem (v.)	يعتبر-يعتقد	22-	mountain range (n)	سلسلة جبلية
16-	demand (n.)	طلب-مطلب-حاجة	23-	owe (v.)	يدين ب
17-	diva (n.)	مغنية أوبرا مشهورة		pane (n.)	لوح زجاجي

Lesson: 7+8

24-	attestation (n)	شهادة-تصديق-توثيق	28-	extensive (adj)	واسع-شامل-ممتد-مكثف
25-	cardiac (adj)	قلبي-متعلق بالقلب	29-	in advance (phrase)	مقدما-مسبقا
26-	doctorate (n)	دكتوراة	30-	reference (n)	مرجع
27-	enclose (v)	يرفق			

Unit 5

Lesson: 1+2

1-	ameliorated (adj)	معدّل-مطوّر-محسّن	9-	inscribe (v)	يكتب-ينقش-يحفر
2-	BCE (abbr.)	ما قبل الميلاد	10-	pictogram (n)	رمز كتابي- صورة رمزية
3-	character (n)	حرف-رمز	11-	practical (adj)	عملي
4-	cuneiform (n)	الكتابة المسمارية	12-	precious (adj)	ثمين
5-	empire (n)	امبراطورية	13-	quotidian (adj)	يومي
6-	financial (adj)	مالي	14-	reed (n)	قصب
7-	gradually (adv)	بشكل تدريجي	15-	scribe (n)	كاتب-خطاط
8-	hieroglyphics (n)	الكتابة الفرعونية	16-	throughout (prep)	في كل أنحاء-طوال- على مدى

Lesson: 4+5

17-	acquire (v)	يكتسب-يتعلم	22-	literacy (n)	معرفة القراءة والكتابة
18-	amateur (n)	هاوي-غير محترف	23-	pride and joy (expr)	مصدر الفخر والرضا والسرور
19-	ballpoint (n)	قلم حبر جاف	24-	publish (v)	ينشر
20-	call-in (n)	برنامج اتصال هاتفي على الهواء	25-	tryout (n)	تجربة-اختبار قدرات
21-	falloff (n)	تناقص-هبوط-انحدار	26-	writer's block (n)	توقف تفكير الكاتب

Lesson: 7+8

27-	contribution (n)	مساهمة-مشاركة	31-	impact (n)	تأثير-أثر
28-	dominate (v)	يسيطر-يهيمن على	32-	mainly (adv)	على الغالب- بشكل رئيسي
29-	economic (adj)	اقتصادي	33-	wordsmith (n)	متمكن أو بارع في استخدام الكلمات
30-	honorary PhD (n)	دكتوراة فخرية			

Unit 6

Lesson: 1+2

1-	agenda (n)	جدول أعمال-برنامج	11-	miscellaneous (adj)	متنوع-مختلف
2-	a great deal of (phrase)	مقدار كبير من-الكثير من	12-	necessity (n)	ضرورة-أهمية
3-	browse (v)	يستعرض-يتصفح	13-	notepad (n)	دفتر ملاحظات-مفكرة
4-	calendar (n)	تقويم - رزنامة	14-	rely on (ph.v)	يعتمد على
5-	cell phone (n)	هاتف نقال-هاتف جوال	15-	reminder (n)	تذكير
6-	complement (n)	متمم-مكمل-تكملة	16-	teleputer (n)	تلفون مع كمبيوتر
7-	customise (v)	يعدل-يغير-يخصص	17-	tend (v)	يميل ل
8-	dominant (adj)	هام-مسيطر-مهيمن	18-	theme (n)	موضوع أدبي
9-	function (v)	يعمل-يؤدي وظيفة	19-	via (prep)	بواسطة-عبر
10-	lately (adv)	مؤخرا-حديثا	20-	weblog (n)	مدونة على الانترنت

Lesson: 3

21-	bin (v)	يضع في حاوية	24-	reclaim (v)	يصلح-يسترد-يستصلح
22-	disposable (adj)	مستخدم لمرة واحدة	25-	sibling (n)	شقيق (أخ أو أخت)
23-	pass on (ph.v)	ينقل-يمرر			

Lesson: 4+5

26-	hike (v)	يتجول-يتنزه (سيراً على الأقدام)	29-	recognise (v)	يدرك-يميز-يتعرف على
27-	mountainous (adj)	جبلية	30-	security (n)	أمن-سلامة
28-	notify (v)	يُبلغ-يُعلم-ينذر	31-	usher (n)	مرشد - دليل

Lesson: 7+8

32-	beforehand (adv)	مسبقا-مقدما	36-	modem (n)	جهاز إيصال الكمبيوتر بالهاتف
33-	bookmark (n)	إشارة مرجعية- علامة مرجعية	37-	paste (v)	يلصق
34-	don't tell a soul (exp.)	لا تخبر أحدا- احفظ السر	38-	Phone book (n)	دليل الهاتف
35-	GPRS (abbr)	نظام تحديد الموقع	39-	press (v)	يضغط-يكبس

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Set Book

أهم أسئلة الكتاب

1-Why are festivals important (benefits of festivals)?

-Festivals are fun

-They make us happy

1- ماهي أهمية وفوائد المهرجانات؟

-تجعلنا سعداء

- المهرجانات ممتعة

2-What activities can people enjoy during festivals (Hala February festival)?

-People go shopping

-They sing and dance.

2- ماهي الأنشطة التي يستمتع بها الناس في المهرجانات (مهرجان هلا فبراير) ؟

-الغناء والرقص

- التسوق

3-Why is Hala February considered a patriotic occasion?

-It celebrates Kuwait

- It coincides with the National Day

3- لماذا يعتبر مهرجان هلا فبراير مناسبة وطنية؟

- يتصادف مع العيد الوطني

-يحتفل بالكويت

4-Why is al-Hajj important?

-It is the 5th pillar in Islam.

-It brings Muslims together.

4- ما أهمية الحج؟

- يجمع المسلمين

-الركن الخامس في الإسلام

5-Why is it important for family members to meet on different occasions?

-Why are family occasions important?

-They bring families together

-They make people happy

5- لماذا من المهم أن يجتمع أفراد العائلة في المناسبات المختلفة؟

-تجعل الناس سعداء

- تجمع العائلات مع بعضها

6-There are a lot of family celebrations. Mention some

-On what occasions do family members meet(celebrate)?

-Birthdays

-Weddings

-Graduation

6- اذكر بعض الاحتفالات العائلية؟

-التخرج

-حفلات الزفاف

-أعياد الميلاد

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7-How do family members usually celebrate their occasions?

-What are the activities of family celebrations?

- They offer food
- They sing and dance

7-كيف يحتفل أفراد الأسرة بالمناسبات المختلفة؟

-تقديم الطعام - الغناء والرقص

8-Mention some places where people usually meet?

- Coffee houses
- Restaurants
- Diwanis

8-اذكر بعض الأماكن التي يلتقي بها الناس.

-المقاهي -المطاعم -الديوانية

9-Why do people usually go to coffee houses?

- To talk
- To relax

9 -لماذا يذهب الناس إلى المقاهي؟

- لكي يتحدثوا -لكي يرتاحوا

10-Coffee has always been one of the most important drinks. Give reasons.

- It has an interesting taste
- It gives us energy

10-تعتبر القهوة أحد أهم المشروبات: اذكر الأسباب

-لها طعم لذيذ -تعطينا طاقة

11- What kind of people used to go to coffee houses in the past?

- Writers
- Businessmen
- Politicians

11-من هم الناس الذي كانوا معتادين على الذهاب للمقاهي في الماضي؟

-الكُتّاب -رجال الأعمال -السياسيون

12-Diwanis serve different purposes. Comment.

- People meet and talk
- People have fun

12-ماهي الأهداف التي تخدمها الديوانية؟

- الناس يلتقون ويتحدثون -الناس يستمتعون

13-What are the benefits of effective communication?

- We will have better relationships
- It helps us solve problems

13- ماهي فوائد التواصل الفعال.

-علاقات أفضل -حل المشاكل

14-What are the characteristics of a good listener?

- What factors make communication effective?

- Pays attention
- Doesn't interrupt

14 - ماهي صفات المستمع الجيد؟

ماهي العوامل التي تجعل التواصل فعال

- ينتبه -لايقاطع

15—What information should be included in a letter of application?

- Personal information
- Education and experience

15- ماهي المعلومات التي يجب أن تتضمنها رسالة تقديم طلب اشتراك (وظيفة)؟

-معلومات شخصية -التعليم والخبرة

16- There are many factors that cause poor listening skills. Mention some.

- Lack of interest
- Distraction
- Interrupting the speaker

16- ماهي العوامل التي تسبب ضعف مهارات التواصل؟

-قلة الاهتمام -تششت الذهن -مقاطعة المتحدث

17. Writing is important. Why?

-Throughout history, people used writing for many purposes. Explain

- To pass information
- To record history

17- الكتابة مهمة. لماذا؟

-لتوصيل المعلومات -لتسجيل التاريخ

18. The Arabic alphabet is different from the Roman alphabet. Explain.

-It is written from right to left - It has 28 letters

18-الأبجدية العربية مختلفة عن الأبجدية الرومانية. اشرح
- تكتب من اليمين لليسار - تتكون من 28 حرف

19. There are many forms of writing. Mention some of them.

- Roman alphabet -Arabic alphabet -Pictogram

19-هناك عدة اشكال للكتابة. اذكرها.
-الأبجدية الرومانية -الأبجدية العربية - الكتابة التصويرية

20. In the past, people didn't have paper or pens to write. What did they use to write?

-They used leather -They used stones

20-لم يكن هناك ورق واقلام للكتابة في الماضي. ماذا استخدم الناس للكتابة؟
-كانوا يستخدمون الجلود -كانوا يستخدمون الأحجار

21. What are the common uses (advantages) of mobile phone?

- Making calls - Sending messages

21-ما هي الاستخدامات الشائعة (إيجابيات) الهاتف النقال؟
-اجراء مكالمات -ارسال رسائل

22. What are disadvantages of having a mobile phone?

-They are costly -They are noisy

22-ما هي سلبيات الهاتف النقال؟

- غالية -مزعجة

23. How do you think mobile phones will be in the future ?

- They will be smaller -They will be smarter

23-كيف سيكون الهاتف النقال مستقبلا؟

-ستكون أصغر -ستكون أكثر ذكاء

Festival- Hala February-Your favourite Festival

الاحتفالات-هالا فبراير- مهرجانك المفضل

Outline

Introduction:

What is your idea about festivals? Festival are special days. In this essay, I will describe festivals.

Body:

Paragraph 1

Description of preparations:

- National flags
- Special clothes

Paragraph2:

Description of activities and feelings:

- National songs
- Amazing fireworks

Conclusion:

Finally, we can say that festivals are great events. They make people happy and have fun.

The Topic

What is your idea about festivals? Festivals are special days. In this essay, I will describe festivals.

People prepare many things for festivals. First, they prepare national flags. Second, they buy special clothes. Third, they decorate the streets with colourful lights. In addition, they decorate their cars with national symbols. Moreover, they prepare nice fireworks.

In festivals, people do many activities. First, they sing national songs. Second, they watch amazing fireworks. Third, they wear national clothes. Moreover, they offer tasty food. People feel happy. They have much fun.

Finally, we can say that festivals are great events. They make people happy and have fun.

Family celebrations - A birthday Party-Your favourite occasion

الاحتفالات العائلية-حفلة عيد ميلاد-المناسبة العائلية المفضلة لديك

Outline

Introduction:

What is your idea about family celebrations? Family celebrations are special days. In this essay, I will describe family celebrations.

Body:

Paragraph 1

Description of preparations:

- Tasty food
- New clothes

Paragraph2:

Description of activities and feelings:

- Nice songs
- Simple games

Conclusion:

Finally, we can say that family celebrations are great events. They make people happy and have fun.

The Topic

What is your idea about family celebrations? Family celebrations are special days. In this essay, I will describe family celebrations.

People prepare many things for family celebrations. First, they prepare tasty food. Second, they buy new clothes. Third, they decorate their houses with colourful lights. In addition, they prepare hot and cold drinks. Moreover, they prepare tasty sweets.

In family celebrations, people do many activities. First, they sing nice songs. Second, they play simple games. Third, they wear new clothes. Moreover, they eat tasty food. People feel happy. They have much fun.

Finally, we can say that family celebrations are great events. They make people happy and have fun.

Meeting places – The Diwaniya-Your favourite meeting place

-أماكن اللقاء-الديوانية-مكان اللقاء المفضل لديك

Outline

Introduction:

What is your idea about اسم الموضوع? My favourite meeting place is the اسم الموضوع. In this essay, I will describe اسم الموضوع.

Body:

Paragraph 1

Description of the place:

- Clean and tidy
- Quiet and relaxing

Paragraph2:

Description of the activities we do there:

- Friendly talks
- Much fun

Conclusion:

Finally, we can say that the اسم الموضوع is a great place. There we feel happy and have fun.

The Topic

What is your idea about اسم الموضوع? My favourite meeting place is the اسم الموضوع. In this essay, I will describe اسم الموضوع.

The اسم الموضوع has many features. First, it is clean and tidy. Second, it is quiet and relaxing. Third, there is modern furniture. In addition, the chairs are comfortable. Moreover, they offer tasty sweets.

In the اسم الموضوع we do many activities. First, we have friendly talks. Second, we eat delicious food. Third, we have fresh drinks. Moreover, we listen to nice music. It makes us feel happy. We have much fun there.

Finally, we can say that the اسم الموضوع is a great place. There we feel happy and have fun.

Good Communication Skills- Effective Listening

مهارات التواصل الجيدة — الاستماع الفعال

Outline

Introduction:

What is your idea about good communication? Good communication needs special skills. In this essay, I will describe good communication skills.

Body:

Paragraph 1

Description of good communication skills:

- Clear words
- Suitable responses

Paragraph2:

Description of ensuring effective communication:

- Showing real interest
- Being gentle and friendly

Conclusion:

Finally, we can say that good communication is very important. It ensures good relationships.

The Topic

What is your idea about good communication? Good communication needs special skills. In this essay, I will describe good communication skills.

Good communication needs special skills. First, we should be clear in what we tell. Second, we should give suitable responses. Third, we should be persuasive. In addition, we should be respectful. Moreover, we should be careful about what we tell.

We can ensure effective communication by many ways. First, we should show real interest. Second, we should express ourselves in a direct way. Third, we should tell our ideas in a simple way. Moreover, we need to ask clear questions. Moreover, we should be gentle and friendly.

Finally, we can say that good communication is very important. It ensures good relationships.

أ. ناشد الحاج

Learning a new language

تعلم لغة جديدة

Outline

Introduction:

What is your idea about learning a new language? Learning a new language has many benefits. In this essay, I will describe learning a new language.

Body:

Paragraph 1

Description of difficulties:

- Too many words
- Difficult grammar

Paragraph2:

Description of benefits:

- Get good jobs
- Learn about different cultures

Conclusion:

Finally, we can say that learning a new language is very important. We should learn new languages.

The Topic

What is your idea about learning a new language? Learning a new language has many benefits. In this essay, I will describe learning a new language.

Learning a new language has some difficulties. First, there are too many new words. Second, we learn difficult grammar. Third, it takes a long time to learn. In addition, we feel shy to speak. Moreover, people speak too fast. In addition, we can't master it.

Learning a new language has many benefits. First, we can get good jobs. Second, we can learn about different cultures. Third, we can make more friends. Moreover, we can travel easily. Moreover, it helps us understand the world.

Finally, we can say that learning a new language is very important. We should learn new languages.

Mobile phones-An Electronic Device

الهاتف النقال-جهاز الكتروني

Outline

Introduction:

What is your idea about mobile phones? Mobile phones are so popular nowadays. In this essay, I will describe mobile phones.

Body:

Paragraph 1

Description of its parts and features:

- A smooth touchscreen
- A long battery life

Paragraph2:

Description of benefits and functions:

- Instant calls
- Immediate messages

Conclusion:

Finally, we can say that mobile phones are very important. We should use them in a good way.

The Topic

What is your idea about mobile phones? Mobile phones are so popular nowadays. In this essay, I will describe mobile phones.

A mobile phone has different features. First, it has a smooth touchscreen. Second, it has a long battery life. Third, it is small and easy to carry. In addition, it can be connected to the internet. Moreover, it is fast and smart. In addition, it can save much data

A mobile phone has different benefits and functions. First, you can make instant calls. Second, you can send immediate messages. Third, you can use it as a professional camera. Moreover, it makes communication easy and fast. Moreover, it is useful for studying.

Finally, we can say that mobile phones are very important. We should use them in a good way.

VOCABULARY

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

- 1-The government has.....a website containing information on environmental issues.
a-gathered b- launched c- embarked d- commemorated
- 2-All of us have a.....duty towards our country in times of war.
a-fanciful b- dazzling c- preoccupied d- patriotic
- 3-My uncle is going to.....a celebration for his son's graduation from UK.
a-hold b- swap c- desert d- reminisce
- 4-Inventing the internet has been a.....in the history of communication.
a-nomad b- boomerang c- milestone d- roundabout
- 5-Some friends of mine like to drink coffee with
- a-pill b-cardamom c- hospitality d- autograph
- 6-She was proud that the newspaper had agreed to.....her story.
a-publish b- acquire c- dominate d- import
- 7-The industry has.....grown since the end of the American Civil War.
a- cordially b- meticulously c- harshly d-gradually
- 8- My uncle has been feeling unwell.....so he will travel for medical treatment.
a- mainly b- originally c - lately d- traditionally

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

(gathered – unrivalled – discipline – launched – bubbly - canopy)

- 1-In spring time my garden is always covered with a beautiful green of grass.
- 2-All the students to listen to an important announcement yesterday.
- 3-Have you decided on the you will study at the university in Europe?
- 4-Kuwait International Book Fair is usually in February every year.
- 5-The museum in Paris boasts an/a collection of French porcelain.

GRAMMAR

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

1-After great efforts, we.....climb the mountain.

- a-managed to b- can c- able to d- could not

2-In ancient times, people.....move from place to place using animals.

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

3-If the price of gas goes.....I will have to use my electric cooker.

- a-out b- into c- off d- up

4-The lights went.....and everything was completely dark.

- a-up b-down c- out d- off

5- I went shopping **after** I my work.

- a- finished b- had finished c- have finished d- finishing

6- She the room **before** her mother arrived.

- a- has cleaned b- cleaned c- have cleaned d- had cleaned

7-If I had studied harder, I.....higher marks.

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

8-If she.....more careful, she would not have made the accident.

- a-be b- had been c- have been d-was

9-If my friend invited me to her birthday party, I her invitation.

- a-would accept b- will accept c- would have accepted d- can accept

10-What was.....book that you read about? Can you lend it to me?

- a- an b- a c-the d- some

11-This was.....incredible story. I can't believe it.

- a - an b- a c- the d-any

12- his illness, my brother went to work.

- a- Although b- But c- However d- In spite of

13-.....you study hard or you will not pass the course.

- a- Either b- Both c- Neither d- Nor

أ. ناشد الحاج

- 14-.....Norway nor Switzerland is in the European Union.
 a- Both b- And c- Either d- Neither
- 15-Nasser is intelligent and creative which explains why he is successful.
 a- neither b-either c- both d- or
- 16-I like coffee, ...my brother prefers tea.
 a- but b-although c- however d- in spite of
- 17-My uncle.....in Germany since my childhood.
 a-works b- worked c- has worked d- have worked
- 18-The football team have been playing football.....morning.
 a-for b- since c- just d. already
- 19- Let's go out for a walk, ...?
 a- are we b- aren't we c- do we d- shall we
- 20- here, I need you to carry this with me.
 a- Come b- You come c- We come d- Coming
- 21- They live in London, ...?
 a- didn't they b- don't they c- aren't they d- won't they
- 22- He had forgotten his wallet, ...?
 a- did he b- didn't he c- would he d- hadn't he
- 23-The journalist.....articles on different topics since morning.
 a- has been writing b- was writing c- would write d-will write

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

- 1-After her uncle went away, he..... see his family often. **(Complete)**
a. After her uncle went away, he wasn't able to see his family often.
b. After her uncle went away, he won't be able to see his family often.
c. After her uncle went away, he not able to see his family often.
- 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 had checked my passport before he asked me to put my finger on the scanner.
c. The officer has checked my passport before he asked me to put my finger on the scanner.
- 3-When they arrived to the ceremony, all the guests left the place. **(Begin with: By the time)**
a. By the time they arrived to the ceremony, all the guests have left the place.
b. By the time they arrived to the ceremony, all the guests left the place.
c. By the time they arrived to the ceremony, all the guests had left the place.
- 4-She (call) her father before she arrived. **(Correct)**
a. She had called her father before she arrived.
b. She called her father before she arrived.
c. She has called her father before she arrived.
- 5-If they had trained well before the match, ... **(Complete the sentence)**
a. If they had trained well before the match they would have won the match.
b. If they had trained well before the match they would win the match.
c. If they had trained well before the match they will win the match.
- 6-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
- 7-English is spoken in Wales. Welsh is spoken in Wales, too. **(Join using both...and)**
a. Both English and Welsh was spoken in Wales, too.
b. Both English and Welsh are spoken in Wales.
c. Both English and Welsh is spoken in Wales.

8-They completed the basketball match although it was raining. (Join using: in spite of)

- a. They completed the basketball match in spite of the rain.
- b. They completed the basketball match in spite of it was raining.
- c. In spite of it was raining, they completed the basketball match.

9-They did not support us. They did not tell us anything, either.(Join using neither...nor)

- a. They neither supported us nor told us anything.
- b. They neither support us or tell us anything.
- c. Neither they will support nor will tell us anything.

10-In spite of his old age, he still leads an active life.

(Join using :Although)

- a. Although his old age, he still leads an active life.
- b. Although being old aged , he still leads an active life.
- c. Although he is old, he still leads an active life.

11-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.

12-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?

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

Language Functions

Write down what would you say in the following situations:

1- A friend of yours (**believes-thinks- argues -says-said-told-tells-claims-**)
that celebrations make us happy.

I agree with you.

2- Your father **suggested** spending the next holiday in London.

That is a good idea.

3- Someone (**helped you- gave you**) to get to your destination.

Thank you.

4- Your father **smokes** and uses his mobile phone while **driving**.

That is dangerous.

5- Someone asks you about (your **opinion- what you think of**) of his new car.

I think it is nice.

6- Your mother asks you **the reason- why you** want to study abroad.

Because it is good.

7- Your teacher asks you **the reason- why you didn't (haven't)** do your homework.

Because I was sick.

8- Your mother asks you whether you want to eat chicken **or** meat.

I like meat.

9- Your teacher asks you about your **plans** after graduation.

I plan to go to London.

10- You want **persuade** your father to go out with your friends, but he **refuses**.

Please, please. I want it.

Set-Book

1-Why are **festivals important** for countries?

-They make us happy

-They bring people together

2-What **activities** do people enjoy during **festivals**?

-People go shopping

-They sing and dance

3-Why is **Hala February** considered a **patriotic** occasion?

-It celebrates Kuwait

-It coincides with the National Day

4-Why is it **important** for **family members** to meet on **different occasions**?

-People meet and talk there

-People have fun

5-How do **family members** usually celebrate their occasions-**activities**?

-They play simple games

-They sing and dance

6- On which **occasions** do members of your **family get together**?

- On birthdays

- On weddings

7-Why do **people** usually **go to coffee houses**?

-To talk

-To relax

8-Diwaniyas serve different purposes. Comment.

-People meet and talk there

-People have fun

9- There are many **factors** that cause **poor listening skills**. Mention some.

-Lack of interest

-Distraction

10-What are the **characteristics** of a **good listener**?

- Pays attention.

- Doesn't interrupt.

11-Throughout history, people used **writing** for many **purposes-important**. Explain

-To pass information

-To record history

12 - What are the common **uses-benefits** of **mobile phone**?

-Making calls

-Sending messages

WRITING

Write on the following topic: (Descriptive)

"Family gatherings are a vital part in the Kuwaiti society."

Plan and write an essay of about 14 sentences (160 words) **describing the preparations people do before family celebrations and the activities they enjoy in such celebrations.**

Outline

Introduction:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body:

Paragraph 1

.....

.....

.....

.....

Paragraph2:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion:

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.....

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

One of the biggest and most expensive transportation projects in the world is bridge building. Bridges are important links that carry cars, trucks and trains across bodies of water, mountains or other roads. As a result, they have to be strong that they won't fall or, collapse.

Bridge collapses can be tragic events, leading to loss of life and serious property damage. That's why bridge engineers, designers and builders must always take their jobs very seriously. The best way for them to prevent these accidents is to understand why bridges collapse in the first place. Understanding bridge collapses can lead to major changes in the design, construction and safety of future building projects.

There are many main reasons why bridges fall. Historically, more bridges were made of wood and were much more sensitive to fire. This was particularly true of old train bridges that would sometimes catch fire and burn to the ground. Besides, a large number of bridge accidents occur during the construction of the bridge itself. These accidents are often due to an error made by the engineers, such as a miscalculation. The bridge collapses under its own weight, and this can be deadly for the workers on it at the time. Additionally, Earthquakes damage all structures, including bridges. Luckily, this kind of collapse is relatively infrequent, especially with modern bridges. Engineers have learned to design bridges in earthquake zones on areas that are much more resistant to movement. Moreover, some bridge collapses are mysteries, and engineers only realise the reasons after they do a complete research. In some cases, this could happen because low-quality material was used in the construction, or because of a problem in an important part of the bridge. In other cases, the bridge was designed only to support a certain amount of weight and no more.

The last reason for bridge collapses is boat or train crash. Both of these kinds of accidents are extremely rare, but boats and trains can cause a bridge to collapse for different reasons. With trains, it's the high speed that can bring a bridge down. With boats, it's the very large weight they have that can cause the collapse, even if they are moving very slowly when it happens.

The best way to avoid bridge failures is to plan for them. Modern technologies that can detect structural weakness, safer working environments and better designs can all help to reduce these terrible accidents.

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

1- What is the best title for the passage?

- a- Civil Engineers
- b- Means of Transportation
- c- Devastating Earthquakes
- d- Reasons for Bridge Collapse

2- The underlined word “**infrequent**” in the **3rd paragraph** is closest in meaning to:

- a- unreal
- b- invisible
- c- uncommon
- d- incorrect

3- The underlined pronoun “**they**” in the **1st paragraph** refers to:

- a- bridges
- b- mountains
- c- other roads
- d- trucks and trains

4- According to the passage, when engineers understand why bridges fall down, they can:

- a- stop using boats and trains.
- b- stop designing bridges in earthquake zones.
- c- build bridges that only support a certain amount of weight.
- d- make changes in the designs, construction and safety of future bridges.

5- According to the passage, all the following sentences are **NOT TRUE EXCEPT**:

- a- Earthquakes always damage bridges only.
- b- Boats crashes never cause bridge collapses.
- c- Low-quality material is one of the unknown reasons for bridge collapses.
- d- Engineers can’t realise why bridges collapse after doing complete research.

B. With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6- In what way are bridges important?

.....

.....

7- Why must bridge engineers, designers and builders take their job seriously?

.....

.....

8- How could engineers avoid a bridge collapse due to earthquakes?

.....

.....

9- How can modern technology help reduce bridge accidents?

.....

.....

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Summary Making

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Whales are the largest animals in the world, even larger than some species of dinosaurs. Ironically, whales are among the gentlest creatures we know. There are people who go through great length to help them. Whales live in the ocean but in terms of behaviour, they are more similar to humans than fish. First, they live in family groups and they even travel in groups when they have to migrate from cooler to warmer waters. Second, the young stay with their parents for as long as fifteen years. Third, whales are known not to desert the ill or injured members; instead, they cradle them. Finally, female whales have very strong maternal instincts.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the passage above in answer to the following question:

How do whales behave like humans?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

TRANSLATION

فهد: تعتبر الديوانية جزءاً مهماً في التقاليد الكويتية لأنها تقوي الروابط الأسرية.
جابر : كما أنها تلعب دوراً اجتماعياً وسياسياً هاماً في المجتمع

Fahed: The diwaniya is considered an important part in the Kuwaiti traditions because it strengthens family ties.

Jaber: It also plays an important social and political role in society.

=====

فاطمة: لماذا يعد مهرجان هلا فبراير حدثاً اقتصادياً هاماً؟
سارة: أثناء ذلك المهرجان تقوم محلات كثيرة بتقديم تنزيلات ضخمة لعملائها

Fatema: Why is Hala February considered an important economic event?

Sara: During that festival many shops offer big sales to their customers.

=====

هيا: لماذا من المهم أن يجتمع أفراد الأسرة من حين لآخر؟
ملاك: لتقوية الروابط الأسرية ومناقشة الأمور العائلية

Haya: Why is it important for family members to meet from time to time?

Malak: To strengthen family ties and talk about family matters.

=====

- شهد: تعتبر الكتابة مهمة جداً عبر التاريخ
- مريم: هذا صحيح، فهي تستخدم لتدوين التاريخ وتوصيل المعلومات

Shahed: Writing is considered very important throughout history.

Mariam: That's right. It is used to record history and pass information.