

تقدم منصة



فجر

الوحدة

3,4

في اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف العاشر

English



رابط المنصة

Unit 3: Exploring Heritage

Word	POS	Example Sentence	Arabic Meaning
artefact	n.	The old museum has an ancient gold <u>artefact</u> .	تحفة أثرية
evidence	n.	The police found <u>evidence</u> in the quiet room.	دليل / إثبات
illustrate	v.	Pictures can <u>illustrate</u> a hard story well.	يوضح / يشرح بالصور
pass down	ph.v.	Grandfathers <u>pass down</u> old stories to children.	ينقل جيلاً بعد جيل
stand for	ph.v.	The letters UN <u>stand for</u> United Nations.	يرمز إلى / يمثل
automatic	adj.	The new glass doors are fully <u>automatic</u> .	أوتوماتيكي / آلي
creativity	n.	Artists show great <u>creativity</u> in their paintings.	إبداع
creator	n.	The <u>creator</u> of this game is very clever.	مبتكر / صانع
detailed	adj.	She gave us a <u>detailed</u> map of the city.	مفصل
devote to	ph.v.	Teachers <u>devote to</u> helping all their students.	يكرس لـ / يخصص لـ
director	n.	The movie <u>director</u> told the actors what to do.	مخرج / مدير
leading	adj.	He is a <u>leading</u> doctor in this big hospital.	قائد / بارز / رئيسي
precisely	adv.	The bus arrived at 8:00 AM <u>precisely</u> .	بالضبط / بدقة
sadly	adv.	<u>Sadly</u> , we lost the final football match yesterday.	للأسف / بآلم
translation	n.	Read the English <u>translation</u> of the Arabic book.	ترجمة
expand	v.	Heat makes metal <u>expand</u> in warm weather.	يتوسع / يتمدد



narrow	adj.	Only one car can go down this <u>narrow</u> street.	ضيق
passage	n.	Walk down the long <u>passage</u> to reach the room.	ممر
surround	v.	Tall trees <u>surround</u> our beautiful small house.	يحيط بـ
watchtower	n.	Guards look for danger from the high <u>watchtower</u> .	برج مراقبة
award	n.	The best student won a special school <u>award</u> .	جائزة
conference	n.	Doctors met at a big medical <u>conference</u> .	مؤتمر
document	v.	Photographers <u>document</u> real life in their pictures.	يوثق
insightful	adj.	She wrote an <u>insightful</u> paper about science.	عميق / ذو رؤية نافذة
mechanical	adj.	The robot works using simple <u>mechanical</u> parts.	ميكانيكي / آلي

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ابدأ رحلتك الآن



Unit 3: vocabulary exercises part

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The small company plans to..... its business across the country.
A document **B** expand **C** illustrate **D** surround
2. The principal presented a silver..... to the winning sports team.
A director **B** evidence **C** award **D** creator
3. The teacher gave an..... answer that helped everyone understand the topic.
A narrow **B** mechanical **C** insightful **D** automatic
4. Old traditions usually..... from parents to their children over time.
A devote to **B** illustrate **C** pass down **D** stand for
5. The broken car stopped working because of a..... problem in the engine.
A detailed **B** mechanical **C** insightful **D** leading
6. The police officer looked for clear to catch the dangerous thief.
A award **B** evidence **C** translation **D** watchtower
7. Follow this long stone..... to find the exit of the building.
A passage **B** creativity **C** award **D** evidence
8. Dr. Salem is a scientist in the field of modern energy.
A insightful **B** detailed **C** mechanical **D** leading
9. Painting colorful pictures requires a lot of personal
A director **B** passage **C** creativity **D** creator
10. Guards watched the..... town carefully from the top of the high .
A translation **B** watchtower **C** conference **D** artefact
11. You must follow the cooking directions..... to make a good cake.
A precisely **B** leading **C** sadly **D** narrow
12. The museum keeper carefully cleaned the ancient..... gold from the past.
A evidence **B** passage **C** conference **D** artefact



13. The modern shop doors are completely..... , so they open easily when you approach.
- A** detailed **B** automatic **C** insightful **D** narrow
14. Writers like to..... history by recording real human experiences.
- A** illustrate **B** expand **C** document **D** surround
15. The famous film..... told the young actors how to perform the scene.
- A** award **B** passage **C** translation **D** director
16. Be careful driving your car through this very..... street.
- A** insightful **B** narrow **C** detailed **D** automatic
17. What do the red letters on the school entrance sign..... ?
- A** pass down **B** devote to **C** stand for **D** illustrate
18. Scientists from many countries attended the annual medical.....
- A** passage **B** translation **C** conference **D** watchtower
19. The guide gave us a very..... plan of the large castle.
- A** narrow **B** automatic **C** detailed **D** mechanical
- 20....., the heavy rain ruined our outdoor picnic last weekend.
- A** Precisely **B** Automatic **C** Sadly **D** Insightful
21. High wooden fences..... the garden to keep animals out.
- A** expand **B** document **C** surround **D** illustrate
22. The clever of this new mobile application won a prize.
- A** translation **B** creator **C** evidence **D** award
23. I read the French of this famous Arabic story.
- A** conference **B** translation **C** artefact **D** watchtower
24. Good teachers use coloured pictures to..... difficult lessons for students.
- A** expand **B** document **C** surround **D** illustrate
25. Good doctors their whole time to helping sick people get better.
- A** pass down **B** devote **C** surround **D** stand for



Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

stand for – evidence – narrow – artefact – illustrate – passed down

1. The museum has an old clay..... pot. It is a rare from ancient Egypt.
2. The police found no..... that the man took the bag.
3. The teacher drew a picture on the board to..... the lesson.
4. These old songs have been from mothers to daughters for many years.
5. What do the letters "UN"?

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

creator – watchtower – detailed – automatic – devoted to – creativity

1. The shop door is It opens by itself when you walk near it.
2. Painting helps children show their.....
3. Walt Disney was the..... of Mickey Mouse.
4. Please give me a answer and explain every step.
5. Mr. Karim is his job. He works very hard every day

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

director – expand – precisely – translation – leading – sadly

1. The film..... told the actors where to stand.
2. Cairo is a..... city in the Arab world. It is very important.
3. The train arrives..... at 8:00 a.m., not one minute later.
4., our team lost the match yesterday.
5. I read the English..... of the Arabic story.



Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

surround – passage – award – expand – watchtower – narrow

1. The company wants to..... and open new shops in other cities.
2. The road is very..... . Only one car can pass at a time.
3. The students read a short..... from the book and answered the questions.
4. Tall mountains..... the village on every side.
5. The guard stood on the..... to look for danger.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

conference – evidence – mechanical – award – insightful – document

1. She won an for the best student in the school.
2. Teachers from many countries came to the..... to talk about education.
3. The scientist uses a camera to..... the life of the animals.
4. The writer's talk was very..... . It helped us understand the topic better.
5. A clock has..... parts, like small wheels, inside it.



UNIT 3: SET BOOK QUESTIONS PART 1

Who was Mohammad Al Sharekh?

من هو محمد الشارخ؟

He was a Kuwaiti businessman who introduced the Arabic language to computers for the first time.

كان رجل أعمال كويتي أدخل اللغة العربية إلى الحاسوب لأول مرة.

1. What company did Mohammad Al Sharekh found in 1982?

ما هي الشركة التي تأسست على يد محمد الشارخ عام 1982؟

He founded Sakhr Company to develop Arabic computer programmes.

أسس شركة "صخر" لتطوير برامج الحاسوب العربية

2. How did Al Sharekh support the Arabic language in technology?

كيف دعم الشارخ اللغة العربية في مجال التكنولوجيا؟

He created Arabic keyboards, translation tools, and a free online Arabic dictionary.

أنشأ لوحات مفاتيح عربية، وأدوات ترجمة، ومعجماً عربياً مجانياً على الإنترنت .

3. Why did Al Sharekh receive local and international awards?

لماذا حصل الشارخ على جوائز محلية ودولية؟

Because of his great work in Arabic computing and education.

بسبب أعماله العظيمة في مجال الحاسوب العربي والتعليم

4. Who was Hamza Al Khayat?

من هو حمزة الخياط؟



He was a famous Kuwaiti teacher and Arabic language expert.

كان معلماً كويتياً شهيراً وخبيراً في اللغة العربية

5. Why did Hamza Al Khayat change traditional teaching methods?

لماذا غير حمزة الخياط طرق التدريس التقليدية

To reduce student nervousness and make learning Arabic fun and easy.

لتقليل توتر الطلاب وجعل تعلم اللغة العربية ممتعاً وسهلاً: إجابة

6. What book did Al Khayat write after 15 years of research?

ما الكتاب الذي ألفه الخياط بعد 15 عاماً من البحث؟

He wrote Learn the Hamza with Hamza.

تعلم الهمزة مع حمزة ألف كتاب.

7. How was Hamza Al Khayat honoured for his work?

كيف تم تكريم حمزة الخياط على أعماله؟

A primary school was named after him in Kuwait.

أطلق اسمه على مدرسة ابتدائية في الكويت



UNIT 3 PART 1 GRAMMAR

Non-Defining Relative Pronouns & Clauses.

1. Meaning & Use | المعنى والاستخدام

Concept	English	العربية
Meaning	Gives extra information that isn't essential. Removing it leaves a full sentence.	تعطي معلومات إضافية غير أساسية. إذا حذفناها، تبقى الجملة كاملة.
Use	Add details, extra description, or background information in speaking and writing.	إضافة تفاصيل، أو وصف إضافي، أو معلومات خلفية في الكلام والكتابة.

2. Form & Structure | الصياغة والتركيب

Part	Formula	Example
Structure	Noun , relative pronoun + clause , main verb...	The boy , whose father is a pilot , wants to travel.
Explanation	Place extra detail between two commas .	نضع المعلومة الإضافية بين فصلتين (, ,)

3. Pronouns & Examples | الضمائر والأمثلة

Pronoun	Used For	Example
who	People (الأشخاص)	My brother, who lives in London, is a doctor.
whose	Possession (الملكية)	The artist, whose work is famous, visited our school.
which	Things / Places (الأشياء والأماكن)	Kuwait, which is in the Gulf, is very hot in summer.
where	Places (الأماكن)	The park, where children play every day, is near my house.
when	Time (الزمن)	Last year, when I travelled to Turkey, was very exciting.

4. Important Rules | قواعد مهمة

Rule	Correct (صحيح) ✓	Incorrect (خاطئ) ✗
1. Always use commas	My car, which is very old, still works.	My car which is very old still works.
2. Never use "that"	My friend, who lives near me, is funny.	My friend, that lives near me, is funny.

Unit 3 grammar exercises

Choose the correct answer:

Level 1: Easy (Questions 1–10)

1. My uncle, ... lives in London, is a doctor.

- A** which **B** who **C** where **D** whose

2. Paris, ... is the capital of France, is beautiful in spring.

- A** who **B** where **C** which **D** whose

3. Sarah, ... car was stolen last night, is very sad.

- A** whose **B** who **C** which **D** where

4. We visited Rome, ... there are many old buildings.

- A** which **B** when **C** where **D** who

5. I love summer, ... we can go to the beach every day.

- A** where **B** when **C** which **D** whose

6. Mr. Smith, ... teaches English, is very helpful.

- A** which **B** where **C** who **D** whose

7. That laptop, ... cost \$1,000, is brand new.

- A** who **B** which **C** whose **D** where

8. December, ... it usually snows, is my favorite month.

- A** when **B** where **C** which **D** whose



9. John, ... dog is always barking, lives next door.

- A** who **B** whose **C** which **D** where

10. The city museum, ... we met yesterday, is closed on Mondays.

- A** which **B** when **C** where **D** whose

Level 2: Intermediate (Questions 11–20)

11. My best friend, ...parents are both teachers, won the competition.

- A** who **B** whose **C** which **D** where

12. Pizza, ...is an Italian dish, is popular all over the world.

- A** where **B** which **C** who **D** when

13. 2020, ...the pandemic started, was a difficult year for many.

- A** which **B** where **C** when **D** whose

14. My brother, ...loves cooking, made dinner tonight.

- A** who **B** whose **C** which **D** where

15. We stayed at the Grand Hotel, ...was near the beach.

- A** where **B** which **C** when **D** who

16. The park, ...children play soccer every afternoon, is very clean.

- A** which **B** whose **C** where **D** when

17. Lucy, ...mother is a famous singer, can play the piano well.

- A** who **B** whose **C** which **D** where

18. Midnight, ...everyone is sleeping, is very quiet.

- A** when **B** where **C** which **D** whose

19. My house, ...has a blue door, was built in 1990.

- A** where **B** who **C** which **D** whose

20. Professor Evans, ... gave the presentation, works at the university

- A** whose **B** which **C** who **D** where



Level 3: Advanced (Questions 21–30)

21. We visited Barcelona, ...we spent three days taking pictures.
A which B where C when D whose
22. We visited Barcelona, ...is famous for its architecture.
A where B which C who D when
23. October,.....the leaves change colour, is my favourite time of year.
A which B when C where D whose
24. October, ...comes right after September, is usually cool.
A when B where C which D whose
25. The library, ...roof was leaking, is now under repair.
A whose B which C where D who
26. The bakery, ...smells like fresh bread, is open early.
A where B which C whose D when
27. The bakery, ...my mother buys bread, is very small.
A which B where C whose D when
28. My manager, ...advice saved the project, praised the team.
A who B whose C which D where
29. 8:00 AM, ... the train usually arrives, is the busiest time.
A which B when C where D whose
30. My new watch, ...was a birthday gift from my sister, works perfectly.
A who B whose C which D where



Do as shown between brackets:

1. My grandfather is eighty years old. He still runs every morning. (Join)

- A** My grandfather, who is eighty years old, still runs every morning.
- B** My grandfather, which is eighty years old still, runs every morning.
- C** My grandfather, whose still runs every morning, is eighty years old,.

2. We visited the old castle. Its walls were made of stone. (Join)

- A** We visited the old castle, whose walls were made of stone.
- B** We visited the old castle when walls were made of stone.
- C** We visited the old castle, which walls were made of stone.

3. Paris is the capital of France. It is very beautiful. (Join)

- A** Paris, which is very beautiful, is the capital of France.
- B** Paris, whose is the capital of France, is very beautiful.
- C** Paris, where is the capital of France, is very beautiful.

4. The school was built in 1990. My mother works there. (Join)

- A** The school, when my mother works, was built in 1990.
- B** The school ,where my mother works, was built in 1990.
- C** The school, which my mother works, was built in 1990.

5. Summer is my favourite season. It is very warm.

(Join using: when)

- A** Summer, where it is very warm, is my favourite season.
- B** Summer, which is very warm, is my favourite season.
- C** Summer, when it is very warm, is my favourite season.



6. This is Mr. Green. His car was stolen yesterday.

(Join using: whose)

- A** This is Mr. Green, who car was stolen yesterday.
- B** This is Mr. Green, when car was stolen yesterday.
- C** This is Mr. Green, whose car was stolen yesterday.

7. My brother lives in London. He is an engineer.

(Join)

- A** My brother, which is an engineer, lives in London.
- B** My brother, who is an engineer, lives in London.
- C** My brother, where lives in London, is an engineer,.

8. We stayed at the Grand Hotel. It had a big swimming pool. *(Join)*

- A** We stayed at the Grand Hotel, which had a big swimming pool.
- B** We stayed at the Grand Hotel whose had a big swimming pool.
- C** We stayed at the Grand Hotel, where had a big swimming pool.

9. December is the month. It usually snows then. *(Join)*

- A** December is the month, when it usually snows.
- B** December is the month, where it usually snows.
- C** December is the month, which it usually snows.

10. Sarah has a cat. Its fur is white and soft. *(Join)*

- A** Sarah has a cat, which fur is white and soft.
- B** Sarah has a cat who fur is white and soft.
- C** Sarah has a cat, whose fur is white and soft.



Unit 3: part 1 writing

Honouring distinguished people is not only a way to thank them, but also a way to inspire others to follow their path.

Plan and write a paragraph of no fewer than 8 sentences (approximately 90 words) suggesting different ways to honour distinguished people and providing examples

Your outline should include: An Introductory Sentence:

.....

.....

(State the importance of honouring distinguished figures) Supporting Idea 1:

.....

.....

(Give one clear way to honour people + why + example) Supporting Idea 2:

.....

.....

(Give one clear way to honour people + why + example)

A Concluding Sentence:

.....

.....

(Restate the introductory sentence)

An Introductory Sentence: Saying thank you to good people is important.

Supporting Idea 1: Putting their names on big schools

- *Why:* So, kids remember them every day
- *Example:* Naming a school after a kind teacher

Supporting Idea 2: Giving them special prizes and gifts

- *Why:* To make them happy and proud
- *Example:* Giving a gold cup to a good worker

Supporting Idea 3: Putting their pictures in museums

- *Why:* So, people can see their old things
- *Example:* Showing an old book in a museum room

Supporting Idea 4: Making a special day for them

- *Why:* To show everyone they did a good job
- *Example:* A fun party in the town park

A Concluding Sentence: In the end, thanking good people makes everyone wants to be nice too.



منصة



شركة رانيا ياسين التعليمية

تميز | نجاح | تفوق

Unit 3: translation

1. Translate the following into English:

محمد الشارخ بدأ برامج الكمبيوتر العربية

صنع محمد الشارخ شركات لوحات المفاتيح العربية.

مشروعات محمد الشارخ ساعدت الناس في استخدام اللغة العربية في التكنولوجيا.

حمزة الخياط كان معلماً عظيماً للغة العربية لسنوات كثيرة

صنع حمزة الخياط كتاب إملاء كبير للطلاب الصغار.

سميت مدرسة باسم حمزة الخياط لقول شكراً له.

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Unit 3 Part 2 Reading 2

Word	POS	Example	Arabic Meaning
alive	adj.	The little fish is still alive .	حيّ / على قيد الحياة
ceremony	n.	They had a big wedding ceremony .	حفل / مراسم
continuous	adj.	We heard a continuous noise all night.	مستمر / متواصل
educate	v.	Teachers educate students at school.	يعلم / يتقن
identify	v.	Can you identify this man in the photo?	يتعرف على
overseas	adv.	My brother works overseas in London.	في الخارج / وراء البحار
patiently	adv.	The boy waited patiently for the bus.	بصبر
publish	v.	The writer will publish a new book.	ينشر
root	n.	The root of the tree is very big.	جذر
view	v.	We can view the sea from our room.	يشاهد / يعاين
bridge	n.	Cars drive across the long bridge .	جسر
classic	adj.	He likes to wear classic clothes.	كلاسيكي / تقليدي
decorative	adj.	She bought decorative lights for her room.	تزييني / ديكوري
dye	v.	She wants to dye her hair red.	يصبغ
identity	n.	Show your ID card to prove your identity .	هوية
amazingly	adv.	Amazingly , the small boy won the race.	بشكل مذهل
customise	v.	You can customise your phone cover.	يخصص / يعدل
hidden	adj.	The cat is hidden under the bed.	مخفي / مختفٍ
tuck away	ph.v.	They tuck away the money in a safe box.	يخفي / يخبئ
walker	n.	The walker enjoys going for long walks.	ماشٍ / ممارس للمشي



Choose the correct answers:

1. A fast passed by our house early in the morning.
A bridge **B** identity **C** root **D** walker
2. The small house is in a beautiful forest near the mountain.
A tucked away **B** published **C** identified **D** customized
3. The ancient plant is still after many days without water.
A continuous **B** decorative **C** classic **D** alive
4. We attended the graduation at the school hall yesterday.
A root **B** identity **C** ceremony **D** bridge
5. My sister decided to her white shoes blue for the party.
A view **B** identify **C** publish **D** dye
6. The sick man sat in the waiting room for the doctor.
A amazingly **B** overseas **C** patiently **D** classic
7. Good schools help to young children for a better future.
A identify **B** customise **C** educate **D** dye
8. She placed bowls on the table to make it look nice.
A alive **B** decorative **C** continuous **D** classic
9. The news company will the new story tomorrow morning.
A dye **B** view **C** customise **D** publish
10. The teacher tried to the students about the importance of reading.
A educate **B** publish **C** view **D** customise
11. There was a stream of rain throughout the entire afternoon.
A continuous **B** hidden **C** alive **D** classic
12. Every citizen must carry a card to prove their real
A walker **B** ceremony **C** identity **D** bridge



13.Scientists use tests to different kinds of plants in the forest.

- A** view **B** educate **C** identify **D** dye

14.Water enters the plant through its deep underground

- A** bridge **B** walker **C** root **D** identity

15.Many young people travel to study at famous universities.

- A** patiently **B** overseas **C** amazingly **D** continuously

16.She likes to wear simple and black dresses for special events.

- A** continuous **B** decorative **C** classic **D** hidden

17.He loves to read stories that were written a long time ago.

- A** classic **B** alive **C** hidden **D** decorative

18.The doctor asked us to wait until the test results arrived.

- A** overseas **B** patiently **C** amazingly **D** continuously

19.Thousands of tourists come to the beautiful lake every year.

- A** educate **B** view **C** identify **D** publish

20.They always their old family photos in a small metal box.

- A** tuck away **B** identify **C** customise **D** educate

21.Can you the correct answer from these four choices?

- A** view **B** publish **C** identify **D** educate

22.The children found a door behind the big wooden cabinet.

- A** continuous **B** classic **C** hidden **D** decorative

23.You can your new shoes by choosing your favorite colors.

- A** educate **B** customise **C** dye **D** publish

24.The heavy truck drove over the stone to cross the river.

- A** ceremony **B** root **C** bridge **D** walker

25..... , the lost dog found its way home after three weeks.

- A** Amazingly **B** Patiently **C** Overseas **D** Continuously



Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

alive, ceremony, continuous, educate, identify, overseas

1. The school held a special to celebrate the students' success at the end of the year.
2. After living for ten years, my aunt finally returned to her home country.
3. The doctor was happy to see that the injured bird was still after the accident.
4. Good schools do more than give information; they also young people to think carefully.
5. The police used the security video to the person who took the bag from the shop.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

patiently, publish, root, view, bridge, classic

1. The engineers built a strong so people could cross the wide river safely.
2. The writer worked for two years before she was able to her first novel.
3. Even when the computer stopped working, Sara waited for the technician to fix it.
4. From the hotel balcony, guests can the sea and the mountains in the distance.
5. Although the film was made many years ago, it is still considered a because people enjoy watching it today.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

decorative, dye, identity, amazingly, customise, hidden

1. The designer added patterns to the walls to make the room look more attractive.
2. Ahmed decided to his old jacket by adding new buttons and a different colour.
3. The police checked the documents carefully to confirm the traveller's
4. She used a special liquid to the white cloth and turn it dark purple.
5. The children were surprised when they found a small gift inside the box.



UNIT 3 SET BOOK QUESTIONS PART 2

1. How do old traditions and modern technology live together in Japan?

كيف تعيش التقاليد القديمة والتكنولوجيا الحديثة معاً في اليابان؟

Japan uses new technology, but it also protects old traditions.

تستخدم اليابان التكنولوجيا الحديثة، لكنها تحمي أيضاً التقاليد القديمة

2. Why is saving heritage important?

لماذا الحفاظ على التراث مهم؟

It helps people know their history and values.

يساعد الناس على معرفة تاريخهم وقيمهم

3. What is one example of Japanese culture?

ما هو أحد أمثلة الثقافة اليابانية؟

The tea ceremony.

حفل الشاي

4. How does Japan use technology for culture?

كيف تستخدم اليابان التكنولوجيا لأجل الثقافة؟

By making polite robots and online videos.

عن طريق صنع روبوتات مؤدبة وفيديوهات على الإنترنت

5. Does saving heritage stop progress?

هل الحفاظ على التراث يوقف التقدم؟

, it uses modern tools to keep the culture alive.

لا، بل يبتكر أدوات حديثة لإبقاء الثقافة حية



UNIT 3: PART 2 GRAMMAR

Tense / Rule (English)	القاعدة باللغة العربية	Examples (English & Arabic)
Past Simple (Form) Subject + Verb 2	الماضي البسيط (التكوين) الفاعل + التصريف الثاني للفعل	• I saw a bird. • She opened the door.
Past Continuous (Form) Subject + was/were + Verb + ing	الماضي المستمر (التكوين) الفاعل + was/were + الفعل + ing	• I was walking. • They were playing football.
Past Simple (Meaning) A finished action (short/sudden) interrupting another.	الماضي البسيط (المعنى) حدث منتهي (قصير أو مفاجئ) يقطع حدثاً آخر.	• I saw a bird.
Past Continuous (Meaning) An action in progress (long).	الماضي المستمر (المعنى) حدث كان مستمراً لفترة (طويل).	• I was walking.
When Short action interrupts a long action. • When (Subj + V2), (Subj + was/were + V-ing) • (Subj + was/were + V-ing) when (Subj + V2)	عندما قاعدة When حدث قصير يقطع حدثاً طويلاً. • عندما (ماضي بسيط)، (ماضي مستمر) • (ماضي مستمر) عندما (ماضي بسيط)	• I was cooking when the lights went out. • When their mother arrived, they were reading.
While / As Two long actions happening at the same time.	قاعدة While / As بينما / مثلما حدثان طويلان يحدثان في نفس الوقت.	• While I was studying, my brother was watching TV.



• **While/As** (Subj + was/were + V-ing), (Subj + V2)

• **While/As** (Subj + was/were + V-ing), (Subj + was/were + V-ing)

• بينما/بينما (ماضي مستمر)،
(ماضي بسيط)

• بينما/بينما (ماضي مستمر)،
(ماضي مستمر)

• As they were walking, they were listening to music.

Choose the correct answers:

- I a loud noise while I was studying in my room.
 (A) hear (B) heard (C) am hearing (D) was hearing
- While she, the phone suddenly rang.
 (A) sleep (B) slept (C) was sleeping (D) is sleeping
- They were playing football when it to rain.
 (A) start (B) started (C) starting (D) was starting
- As I down the street, I met my old friend.
 (A) walk (B) walked (C) was walking (D) am walking
- What you doing at eight o'clock last night?
 (A) are (B) was (C) were (D) did
- The teacher walked into the classroom while the students
 (A) talk (B) talked (C) were talking (D) are talking
- When the bell, the children ran out to the playground.
 (A) ring (B) rang (C) was ringing (D) rings
- He a book when his mother called him for dinner.
 (A) read (B) is reading (C) was reading (D) reads
- While we were having lunch, someone at the door.
 (A) knock (B) knocked (C) was knocking (D) is knocking
- She dropped her cup while she the dishes.
 (A) wash (B) washed (C) was washing (D) is washing



11. I saw an accident I was waiting for the bus.

- A** when **B** while **C** what **D** where

12. The lights went out they were watching a movie.

- A** when **B** while **C** who **D** where

13. Mother was cooking father was cleaning the car.

- A** when **B** while **C** what **D** who

14. We were sleeping someone knocked on the door.

- A** when **B** while **C** as **D** where

15. I was walking home, it started to rain heavily.

- A** When **B** While **C** What **D** Who

16. Ali his leg while he was playing basketball.

- A** break **B** broke **C** was breaking **D** breaking

17. They TV when the electricity went off.

- A** watch **B** watched **C** were watching **D** are watching

18. As the children , they listened to a nice story.

- A** sit **B** sat **C** were sitting **D** sitting

19. She lost her keys she was walking in the park.

- A** when **B** while **C** what **D** who

20. When the teacher, the pupils stopped talking.

- A** arrive **B** arrived **C** was arriving **D** arriving



Part 2: Do as Shown between brackets:

1. While I (clean) my room, I found my old toy (Correct the verb)
A clean B cleaned C was cleaning
2. I was eating lunch. The phone rang. (Join using When)
A When I was eating lunch, the phone rang.
B I was eating lunch when the phone was ringing.
C When I ate lunch, the phone was ringing.
3. He played football. It started to rain. Join using (While):
A While he played football, it started to rain.
B While he was playing football, it started to rain.
C He was playing football while it started to rain.
4. They were watching TV at five o'clock. (Make negative)
A They weren't watching TV at five o'clock.
B They didn't watch TV at five o'clock.
C They weren't watched TV at five o'clock.
5. While she (cook) dinner, the phone rang. (Correct the verb)
A cooks B cooked C was cooking
6. They were playing tennis when it (start) to rain. (Correct the verb)
A start B started C was starting
7. I was watching a movie. My father came home. Join using (When)
A When I was watching a movie, my father came home.
B I was watching a movie when my father was coming home.
C When I watched a movie, my father was coming home.
8. He was reading a book. She was writing a letter. Join using (While)
A While he read a book, she was writing a letter.
B While he was reading a book, she was writing a letter.
C He was reading a book while she wrote a letter.
9. He was sleeping when you called him. (Make negative)
A He wasn't sleeping when you called him.
B He didn't sleep when you called him.
C He wasn't slept when you called him.



UNIT 3 WRITING PART 2

I. Introduction

- **Hook:** Our heritage is our special story, and we must never let it disappear.
- **Thesis Statement:** Cultural heritage is important because it shows our history, and we can protect it by teaching young people and using modern technology.

II. Body Paragraph 1:

- **Topic Sentence:** It is very important to preserve our cultural heritage for many reasons.
- **Supporting Detail 1:** Heritage helps people know their history, values, and who they are.
- **Supporting Detail 2:** Traditional skills, crafts, and old ceremonies keep our culture alive and bring people together.

III. Body Paragraph 2:

- **Topic Sentence:** We can protect our cultural heritage using schools and modern tools.
- **Supporting Detail 1:** Schools can educate students about traditional arts, customs, and old stories.
- **Supporting Detail 2:** Museums and websites can use modern technology to share heritage with everyone.

IV. Conclusion

- **Topic Sentence:** Saving our heritage does not mean stopping progress.



UNIT 3 TRANSLATION PART 2

Translate into English:

1. تحمي اليابان قيمها وتقاليدها القديمة

2. يساعد الحفاظ على التراث الناس على معرفة تاريخه

3. تستخدم اليابان التكنولوجيا الحديثة لحماية تقاليدها

4. تصمم اليابان روبوتات مؤدبة تتبع القواعد الاجتماعية

5. يحافظ احترام الجذور الثقافية على بقاء الثقافة حية

معاً
نصنع مستقبلاً
أفضل

منصة فجر

طريقك للتفوق

- اختبارات ومراجعات شاملة حتى ليلة الاختبار
- حصص بث مباشر يومياً
- حصص مسجلة على المنصة

ابدأ رحلتك الآن

<https://fajr-learning.com/kw>



Unit Four: Citizenship

Word	POS	Example Sentence	Arabic Meaning
citizenship	n.	Good citizenship means helping your neighbours.	مواطنة
continuously	adv.	The rain fell continuously all night.	باستمرار
site	n.	This is the site for the new school.	موقع
tie	v.	Please tie your shoes before you run.	يربط
well-known	adj.	He is a well-known writer in our town.	معروف / مشهور
capacity	n.	The bus has a capacity of forty seats.	سعة / قدرة
collection	n.	She has a big collection of storybooks.	مجموعة / تشكيلة
culturally	adv.	The two cities are culturally different.	ثقافياً
hub	n.	The airport is a busy hub for travel.	مركز / محور
mark	v.	Use a pencil to mark the right answer.	يحدد / يضع علامة
nation	n.	Every nation has its own national flag.	أمة / دولة
new-found	adj.	She enjoys her new-found freedom at college.	مكتشف حديثاً
rapidly	adv.	The small plant grew rapidly in the sun.	بسرعة
sustain	v.	Plants need water to sustain life.	يبقي / يحافظ على
transformation	n.	We saw a total transformation in his grades.	تحول / تغيير جذري
defence	n.	A good fence is a defence for the farm.	دفاع
downplay	v.	Do not downplay the importance of sleep.	يقلل من أهمية
leader	n.	The leader guided the team to victory.	قائد
safeguard	v.	We must safeguard our forest trees.	يحمي / يصون
stable	adj.	The table is solid and stable .	مستقر / ثابت
altruism	n.	His altruism made him share his food.	إيثار / حب الخير للغير
ancestor	n.	My ancestor lived in this house long ago.	جد / سلف
comply	v.	Drivers must comply with traffic laws.	يتمثل / يلتزم
loyal	adj.	The dog is a loyal friend to its owner.	مخلص / وفوي
volunteer	v.	I volunteer to clean the park on Saturdays.	يتطوع



UNIT 4 PART 1 EXERCISES ON VOCABULARY

Choose the correct answers:

1. Parents work hard to their children from danger.
A tie **B** comply **C** sustain **D** safeguard
2. The two societies grew rich through trade and art.
A continuously **B** culturally **C** rapidly **D** easily
3. The clock ticked throughout the night without stopping.
A culturally **B** rapidly **C** continuously **D** loyally
4. Giving your food to someone in need shows great
A altruism **B** transformation **C** collection **D** citizenship
5. Engineers visited the building to inspect the area.
A site **B** nation **C** hub **D** defence
6. My came to this country a hundred years ago.
A leader **B** ancestor **C** hub **D** nation
7. Strong walls were built around the village for
A hub **B** site **C** defence **D** nation
8. The water tank has a of one hundred litres.
A capacity **B** transformation **C** altruism **D** leader
9. People across the celebrated the holiday together.
A citizenship **B** capacity **C** transformation **D** nation
10. A friend always stays by your side in difficult times.
A stable **B** loyal **C** well-known **D** new-found
11. She received full after living in the country for ten years.
A collection **B** citizenship **C** capacity **D** ancestor
12. The teacher is for her kindness and patience.
A loyal **B** well-known **C** stable **D** new-found
13. Please your name on the front page of your test.
A safeguard **B** mark **C** downplay **D** volunteer



14. Technology expanded over the last ten years.

- (A) rapidly (B) continuously (C) culturally (D) slowly

15. Every group needs a good to guide the members.

- (A) ancestor (B) leader (C) capacity (D) citizenship

16. Always your rope tightly so it does not come loose.

- (A) mark (B) sustain (C) tie (D) comply

17. He handled his confidence very well at school.

- (A) stable (B) new-found (C) well-known (D) loyal

18. All students must with the library rules.

- (A) comply (B) downplay (C) mark (D) sustain

19. Healthy habits help to your energy all day long.

- (A) sustain (B) comply (C) tie (D) downplay

20. The old room underwent a complete after painting.

- (A) collection (B) transformation (C) defence (D) altruism

21. He showed us his impressive of rare stamps.

- (A) site (B) defence (C) collection (D) hub

22. You should not your success after working hard.

- (A) downplay (B) mark (C) safeguard (D) volunteer

23. The main square is the main of business in the town.

- (A) leader (B) hub (C) ancestor (D) nation

24. After repair, the old bridge became safe and

- (A) well-known (B) new-found (C) stable (D) loyal

25. Many people to plant trees in the garden.

- (A) safeguard (B) tie (C) volunteer (D) comply



Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

citizenship – continuously – site – tie – well-known – capacity

1. The old castle is a famous tourist in our city.
2. She has the to learn new languages quickly.
3. Good means following the laws and helping your community.
4. My grandfather is a writer in our country.
5. The workers continued building until the project was finished.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

collection – culturally – hub – mark – nation – transformation

1. Kuwait is an important trade in the Gulf region.
2. The museum has a large of old coins and paintings.
3. The city has seen a big over the last twenty years.
4. The students learned about life in a different country.
5. Every country is proud of its and its people.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

defence – downplay – leader – safeguard – stable – altruism

1. A good listens to people and helps them solve problems.
2. We must our environment for future generations.
3. The army protects the country's
4. Helping others without expecting anything is an example of
5. The government wants to keep the economy and strong.



UNIT 4 PART 1 SET BOOK

1- Why was Kuwait's location important?

لماذا كان موقع الكويت مهماً؟

- It connected the East and West for trade.

لقد ربطت بين الشرق والغرب للتجارة

2-What did people do for work before oil?

ماذا كان عمل الناس قبل النفط؟

- They dived for pearls and built ships.

غاصوا بحثاً عن اللؤلؤ وبنوا السفن.

3-What happened when oil was found?

ماذا حدث عند اكتشاف النفط؟

- Kuwait built modern schools and hospitals.

بنت الكويت مدارس ومستشفيات حديثة.

4- What did Kuwait do in 1961?

ماذا فعلت الكويت في عام 1961؟

- Kuwait became fully independent.

استقلت الكويت تماماً.

5- What does Kuwait do today?

ماذا تفعل الكويت اليوم؟

- It helps make peace in the region.

تساعد في صنع السلام بالمنطقة



UNIT 4 PART 1 GRAMMAR

Here is a simplified bilingual version of the reported-speech rules, followed by a 20-question MCQ test and a “Do as shown” report-speech test. Only the tenses in your table are used:

Present Simple → Past Simple, Past Simple → Past Perfect, and Future Simple → Would.

Reported Speech Rules / قواعد الكلام المنقول

Direct Speech / الكلام المباشر	Reported Speech / الكلام المنقول	Example / مثال
Present Simple / المضارع البسيط	Past Simple / الماضي البسيط	“I play football every day.” → He said (that) he played football every day.
Past Simple / الماضي البسيط	Past Perfect / الماضي التام	“I visited Kuwait City yesterday.” → She said (that) she had visited Kuwait City the day before.
Future Simple / المستقبل البسيط	Would / would + الفعل المجرد	“I will help you tomorrow.” → She said (that) she would help me the next day.

Pronouns / الضمائر

Direct Speech / الكلام المباشر	Reported Speech / الكلام المنقول
I / أنا	he / she / هي / هو
you / أنت، أنتم	I / me / they / them / لهم / هم / أنا / لي
we / نحن	they / هم
us / لنا	them / لهم
my / لي	his / her / لها / له
your / لك، لكم	their / my / لي / لهم

Time and Place / الزمان والمكان

Direct Speech / الكلام المباشر	Reported Speech / الكلام المنقول
here / هنا	there / هناك
now / الآن	then / at that moment / في تلك اللحظة
today / اليوم	that day / في ذلك اليوم
tomorrow / غداً	the next day / في اليوم التالي
yesterday / أمس	the day before / في اليوم السابق



Choose the correct answer:

1. He said that he..... tennis every day.
A plays **B** played **C** had played **D** would play
2. She said that she..... Dubai the day before.
A visits **B** visited **C** had visited **D** would visit
3. They said that they..... travel the next day.
A will **B** would **C** had **D** comply
4. Ali said that he..... his mother.
A helps **B** helped **C** had helped **D** would help
5. Sara said that she the film the night before.
A sees **B** saw **C** had seen **D** would see
6. He said that he..... call me the next day.
A will **B** would **C** had **D** is
7. She said that she..... books every week.
A reads **B** read **C** had read **D** would read
8. They said that they..... to the park the day before.
A go **B** went **C** had gone **D** would go
9. He said that he..... buy a new phone.
A will **B** would **C** had **D** bought
10. Mona said that she..... English every day.
A studies **B** studied **C** had studied **D** would study
11. Ahmed said that he..... his friend the day before.
A meets **B** met **C** had met **D** would meet
12. They said that they..... finish the work the next day.
A will **B** would **C** had **D** finished



13. She said that she lived

- A** here **B** there **C** now **D** then

14. He said that he was busy

- A** here **B** there **C** then **D** tomorrow

15. She said that she would see me..... the next day.

- A** here **B** there **C** now **D** yesterday

16. He said that..... played football every day.

- A** I **B** you **C** he **D** they

17. They said that had visited Kuwait the day before.

- A** we **B** they **C** he **D** she

18. She said that she would help..... the next day.

- A** I **B** me **C** my **D** mine

19. She said that..... brother played football.

- A** my **B** his **C** her **D** their

20. He said that friends would come the next day.

- A** your **B** my **C** their **D** our



Do As Shown: Report the Sentences

Rewrite the following in reported speech. Choose the correct answer:

1. He said, "I play football every day."

- A** He said that he will play football every day.
- B** He said that he plays football every day.
- C** He said that he played football every day.

2. She said, "I visited Kuwait City yesterday."

- A** She said that had visited she Kuwait City the day before.
- B** She said that she visits Kuwait City the day before
- C** She said that she would visit Kuwait City the day before

3. They said, "We will help you tomorrow."

- A** They said that they help me the next day.
- B** They said that they would help me the next day
- C** They said that they helped me the next day

4. "I study English every day," Ali said.

- A** Ali said that he studied English every day.
- B** Ali said that he would study English every day.
- C** Ali said that he studies English every day.

5. "I saw my friend yesterday," Sara said.

- A** Sara said that she seen her friend the day before.
- B** Sara said that she would see her friend the day before.
- C** Sara said that she had seen her friend the day before.



6. "I visited my grandmother yesterday," Sara said.

- A Sara said that she had visited her grandmother the day before.
- B Sara said that she visits her grandmother the day before.
- C Sara said that she her would visit grandmother the day before.

7. Sara said, "I like ice cream."

- A Sara said that she likes ice cream.
- B Sara said that she liked ice cream.
- C Sara said that she will like ice cream.

8. Omar said, "We are watching a movie now."

- A Omar said that they were watching a movie then.
- B Omar said that they are watching a movie then.
- C Omar said that they watched a movie then.

9. Lina said, "I will call you tomorrow."

- A Lina said that she will call me the next day.
- B Lina said that she called me the next day.
- C Lina said that she would call me the next day.

10. Tariq said, "I don't understand the lesson."

- A Tariq said that he doesn't understand the lesson.
- B Tariq said that he didn't understand the lesson.
- C Tariq said that he won't understand the lesson.

11. Maya said, "My brother is sleeping at the moment."

- A Maya said that her brother was sleeping at that moment.
- B Maya said that her brother is sleeping at that moment.
- C Maya said that her brother slept at that moment.



12.Hassan said, "I will buy a new phone next week."

- A Hassan said that he bought a new phone the following week.
- B Hassan said that he would buy a new phone the following week.
- C Hassan said that he buys a new phone the following week.

13.Dana said, "I live in Kuwait."

- A Dana said that she is living in Kuwait.
- B Dana said that she lives in Kuwait.
- C Dana said that she lived in Kuwait.

14.Khaled said, "The boys are playing football in the garden."

- A Khaled said that the boys were playing football in the garden.
- B Khaled said that the boys play football in the garden.
- C Khaled said that the boys would play football in the garden.

15.Reem said, "I won't come to the party tonight."

- A Reem said that she wouldn't come to the party that night.
- B Reem said that she didn't come to the party that night.
- C Reem said that she isn't coming to the party that night.

16.Youssef said, "I know the answer."

- A Youssef said that he knows the answer.
- B Youssef said that he knew the answer.
- C Youssef said that he will know the answer.



UNIT 4 PART 1 WRITING

Plan and write a paragraph of no fewer than 8 sentences (approximately 90 words) explaining the importance of having ‘The Digital Diwan’ application and its positive effects on society.

An Introductory Sentence: The Digital Diwan app helps people meet and talk easily.

Supporting Idea 1: This app is important because it lets everyone share ideas and talk together from home.

Supporting Idea 2: It makes friends closer, helps people work as a team, and keeps our culture safe.

A Concluding Sentence: In the end, The Digital Diwan makes our whole society happy and strong.

Write your topic here

UNIT 4 PART 1 TRANSLATION

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. تقع الكويت على الخليج العربي وأصبحت مركزاً للتجارة.

.....

2. اسم الكويت مأخوذ من قلعة صغيرة بنيت قرب البحر.

.....

3. توفر عائلة الصباح الاستقرار للبلاد.

.....

4. تم اكتشاف النفط في ثلاثينيات القرن العشرين وغير الكويت.

.....

5. نالت الكويت استقلالها في عام 1961 وأصبحت دولة حرة.

.....



Unit Four: Citizenship

Vocabulary Part 2

Word	Part of Speech	Example	Arabic Meaning
contract	n.	I signed a new <u>contract</u> .	عقد
equality	n.	<u>Equality</u> is very important.	مساواة
formal	adj.	He wears a <u>formal</u> suit.	رسمي
freedom	n.	We all want <u>freedom</u> .	حرية
impose	v.	Teachers <u>impose</u> rules.	يفرض
informal	adj.	This is <u>informal</u> clothes.	غير رسمي
interestingly	adv.	<u>Interestingly</u> , it is blue.	من المثير للاهتمام
respect	v.	I <u>respect</u> my teacher.	يحترم
sentence	v.	The judge will <u>sentence</u> him.	يحكم (على)
universal	adj.	Water is <u>universal</u> .	عالمي
monument	n.	The tower is a <u>monument</u> .	نصب تذكاري
rare	adj.	This bird is <u>rare</u> .	نادر
showcase	v.	They <u>showcase</u> their art.	يعرض
skyline	n.	Look at the city <u>skyline</u> .	أفق المدينة
symbolise	v.	Red flowers <u>symbolise</u> love.	يرمز إلى
character	n.	He has a good <u>character</u> .	شخصية
lasting	adj.	It was a <u>lasting</u> memory.	دائم
mature	adj.	He is a <u>mature</u> boy.	ناضج
regulation	n.	Follow the school <u>regulation</u> .	قانون / تنظيم
record	n.	He has a world <u>record</u> .	سجل



Choose the correct answer:

1. Men and women should live in

- A** skyline **B** equality **C** contract **D** record

2. White doves peace in the world.

- A** impose **B** respect **C** symbolise **D** sentence

3. We wear clothes when we play outside.

- A** formal **B** universal **C** informal **D** lasting

4. The museum will old cars tomorrow.

- A** respect **B** impose **C** showcase **D** sentence

5. The two companies made a business together.

- A** contract **B** equality **C** monument **D** skyline

6. Every school has a strict for safety.

- A** regulation **B** freedom **C** equality **D** character

7. He wore a suit to the big meeting.

- A** formal **B** informal **C** rare **D** lasting

8. The teacher gave a speech at the party.

- A** formal **B** informal **C** rare **D** lasting

9. Birds have the to fly in the sky.

- A** sentence **B** freedom **C** character **D** regulation

10. Education is a right for all children.

- A** formal **B** informal **C** universal **D** lasting

11. The bad weather will new rules.

- A** respect **B** impose **C** showcase **D** symbolise

12. He has a kind and helps his friends.

- A** record **B** character **C** contract **D** skyline



13. My big brother is smart and very now.

- A** mature **B** formal **C** informal **D** universal

14. We signed a new for the house.

- A** contract **B** equality **C** freedom **D** monument

15. The tall buildings make a pretty at night.

- A** skyline **B** equality **C** freedom **D** monument

16., the little cat liked the water.

- A** Interestingly **B** Respectfully **C** Formally **D** Informally

17. Everyone has the right to live in peace and

- A** record **B** freedom **C** character **D** regulation

18. The judge will the bad man to jail.

- A** record **B** sentence **C** impose **D** respect

19. This blue flower is very and hard to find.

- A** rare **B** formal **C** mature **D** lasting

20. We must always our parents and elders.

- A** impose **B** respect **C** showcase **D** symbolise

21. He broke the world for running fast.

- A** contract **B** record **C** monument **D** skyline

22. Students must their teachers every day.

- A** impose **B** respect **C** showcase **D** symbolise

23. The artist will his new paintings today.

- A** sentence **B** impose **C** showcase **D** respect

24. The old tower is a famous in our city.

- A** contract **B** skyline **C** monument **D** record

25. This good book left a memory in my mind.

- A** lasting **B** formal **C** informal **D** rare



Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

equality- freedom – impose – contract- respect— formal

1. The two companies signed a to work together on a new project for three years.
2. In many countries, people believe that everyone should have equal rights and under the law.
3. Students must wear a uniform when they attend the school's official ceremony.
4. Parents should not their own dreams on their children without listening to what they want.
5. We should older people because they have a lot of experience and knowledge.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

rare-informal – interestingly – sentence – universal – monument

1. The teacher gave him a long because he copied his friend's homework.
2. The party was very so guests wore jeans and comfortable clothes instead of suits.
3., the smallest shop in the street sells the most expensive shoes.
4. The old stone was built hundreds of years ago to remember an important leader.
5. It is to see snow in this hot desert country, so many people take photos when it happens.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

lasting - mature - showcase — symbolise – character — skyline

1. The tall buildings in Dubai create a modern that visitors can see from far away.
2. The school concert will the students' singing, dancing, and acting skills.
3. A white dove is often used to peace and hope around the world.
4. My grandfather is a kind who always helps his neighbours and tells funny stories.
5. Good friends can have a effect on your life, even after many years have passed.



Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

regulation – record – mature – freedom – respect – rare

1. The school has a new that says students must arrive before eight o'clock.
2. She broke the world in swimming after training hard for several years.
3. He is very for his age because he makes careful decisions and does not get angry easily.
4. In a democratic country, citizens should have the to express their opinions safely.
5. This kind of bird is very so scientists travel long distances to study it.

UNIT 4 PART 2 SET BOOK QUESTIONS

1. Why do we need laws in our daily lives?

لماذا نحتاج إلى القوانين في حياتنا اليومية؟

To keep us safe and help us live together peacefully.

لتبقينا آمنين ونتعلم العيش معاً بسلام.

2. What are "folkways"?

ما هي "العادات الشعبية"؟

Simple daily habits, like being polite and waiting in line

عادات يومية بسيطة، مثل الأدب والانتظار في الدور

3. How did people in the South Pacific keep order without written laws?

كيف حافظ الناس في جنوب المحيط الهادئ على النظام بدون قوانين مكتوبة؟

By exchanging gifts and avoiding public embarrassment.

عن طريق تبادل الهدايا وتجنب الإحراج أمام الناس.

4. Why are universal traffic laws important?

لماذا تعتبر قوانين المرور العالمية مهمة؟

They help everyone drive safely anywhere in the world.

تساعد الجميع على القيادة بأمان في أي مكان في العالم

5. How do laws help us become good global citizens?

كيف تساعدنا القوانين لكي نصبح مواطنين عالميين صالحين؟

By teaching us to respect rules and build peaceful societies.

عن طريق تعليمنا احترام القواعد وبناء مجتمعات سلمية.



UNIT 4 PART 2 GRAMMAR

Future & Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Future Form / صيغة المستقبل	will + base form	(be) going to + base form	Present Continuous (be) + verb+ing
Use / الاستخدام	Future predictions without present evidence. التنبؤات المستقبلية بدون دليل الحالي.	Intentions, planned decisions, and predictions based on present evidence. النوايا والقرارات المخططة والتنبؤات القائمة على أدلة حالية.	Fixed arrangements and plans with a specific time/place in the future. الترتيبات المؤكدة والمحددة بوقت أو مكان في المستقبل.
Examples / أمثلة	• He will buy a new car soon. • The new airport will open next year.	• I think it is going to rain tomorrow. • They are going to present their final project next month.	• He is inviting his friends to the Diwaniya tomorrow night. • We are driving to Al-Khafji this weekend.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- Look at those dark clouds! It rain soon.
 (A) will (B) is going to (C) is raining (D) was going to
- I haven't made any plans for the weekend, but I think I stay at home.
 (A) am staying (B) am going to stay (C) will stay (D) stayed
- We have already bought the tickets. We to Dubai tomorrow morning.
 (A) fly (B) will fly (C) are flying (D) flew
- He has decided on his major. He study computer science next semester.
 (A) is going to (B) will (C) is studying (D) studied
- I promise I you with your homework tonight.
 (A) am going to help (B) will help (C) am helping (D) helped
- My father his friends at the cafe at 8:00 PM tonight. Everything is arranged.
 (A) meets (B) is meeting (C) will meet (D) was meeting
- Scientists believe that smart cars the standard in the future.
 (A) are becoming (B) are going to become (C) will become (D) became



8. Watch out! You drop that box!

- A** will **B** are going to **C** drop **D** were going to

9. They a new restaurant in the city center next month; the building contract is signed.

- A** are opening **B** open **C** will open **D** opened

10. I am hungry. I think I a sandwich.

- A** am going to make **B** am making **C** will make **D** made

11. She her doctor tomorrow afternoon; she booked the appointment yesterday.

- A** will see **B** is seeing **C** is going to see **D** saw

12. What are your intentions for the holiday? travel abroad?

- A** Will you **B** Are you going to **C** Do you **D** Are you

13. Perhaps the new highway reduce traffic jams next year.

- A** is going to **B** is reducing **C** will **D** was

14. The school board a meeting this Thursday at 10 AM. It is on the official schedule.

- A** holds **B** will hold **C** is holding **D** held

15. He his car this week because he needs the money. He put up the sale advert today.

- A** is going to sell **B** will sell **C** sells **D** sold

16. I don't think the exam difficult tomorrow.

- A** is going to be **B** will be **C** is being **D** was

17. We the new museum this Friday. Our teacher reserved the group entry passes.

- A** will visit **B** are visiting **C** visit **D** visited

18. Be careful with that hot kettle! You burn your hand!

- A** will **B** are going to **C** burn **D** are burning

19. In fifty years, people on other planets.

- A** are living **B** are going to live **C** will live **D** lived

20. What time your friends for dinner tonight?

- A** do you meet **B** will you meet **C** are you meeting **D** were you meeting



جدول الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة / Countable & Uncountable Nouns Table

Category / التصنيف	Description & Rules / الوصف والقواعد	Examples / الأمثلة
Countable Nouns / الأسماء المعدودة	Nouns we can count. They have singular and plural forms and use How many...? أسماء يمكن عدّها. لها صيغ مفرد وجمع وتستخدم مع How many.	• store / stores • baby / babies • bus / buses • <i>Irregular</i>: child / children, person / people
Uncountable Nouns / الأسماء غير المعدودة	Nouns we cannot count. They have no plural form and use How much...? أسماء لا يمكن عدّها. ليس لها صيغة جمع وتستخدم مع How much.	• Advice, bread, fruit, furniture, hair, homework, information, money, news, paper, rice, work • <i>Plural forms</i>: clothes, jeans
Quantifiers / محددات الكمية	Words used to show quantity for countable and uncountable nouns. كلمات توضح الكمية للأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة.	• Few / A few: أسماء معدودة Countable (small amount) • Little / A little: أسماء لا تعد Uncountable (small amount) • Many: أسماء تعد Countable (large amount) • Much: أسماء لا تعد Uncountable (large amount)



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. How books do you have in your school bag?
A many **B** much **C** little **D** a little
2. I need to buy furniture for my new bedroom.
A a chair **B** some **C** many **D** an
3. Could you give me a piece of? I need guidance on this project. a)
A mature **B** formal **C** informal **D** universal
4. advices b) advice c) an advice d) advices
5. There are too students in the classroom today.
A much **B** little **C** many **D** a few
6. Where my new jeans? I cannot find them anywhere.
A is **B** are **C** has **D** was
7. She gave me very useful about the university admission process.
A informations **B** information **C** an information **D** informations
8. We have very time left before the final exam starts.
A few **B** many **C** little **D** several
9. The teacher gave us a lot of to finish over the weekend.
A homeworks **B** homework **C** an homework **D** homeworks
10. Look at those happy playing football in the yard.
A childs **B** children **C** child **D** childrens
11. How money do we need for the trip to the museum?
A many **B** much **C** few **D** several
12. Your clean clothes neatly folded on the chair.
A is **B** are **C** has **D** was
13. He only has a questions to ask the speaker.
A few **B** little **C** much **D** any



14. I would like to buy a loaf of from the local bakery.

- A** bread **B** breads **C** a bread **D** breades

15. There is too salt in this soup; it tastes a bit strange.

- A** many **B** few **C** much **D** several

16. Many attended the national conference yesterday.

- A** person **B** persons **C** people **D** peoples

17. Can I get a glass of ? I am quite thirsty after the match.

- A** waters **B** water **C** a water **D** waters

18. I have good friends in my class who always help me.

- A** a little **B** much **C** a few **D** little

19. The evening on television was very shocking today.

- A** new **B** news **C** newse **D** new's

20. She has long, beautiful that reaches her shoulders.

- A** hair **B** hairs **C** a hair **D** haire

21. How days are there in the month of February?

- A** much **B** many **C** little **D** a few



UNIT 4 PART 2 WRITING

“National unity cannot exist without the strengthening of identity and citizenship.” - His

Highness the Amir, Sheikh Meshal Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah

Plan and write an expository essay of no fewer than 12 sentences (around 120-140 words) explaining the qualities of a good citizen and providing examples of everyday actions they can take.

I. Introduction

- **Hook:** National unity starts with strong citizenship and loyalty.
- **Thesis:** Good citizens have positive values and show love for their country through daily actions.

II. Body Paragraph 1: Qualities of a Good Citizen

- **Topic Sentence:** A good citizen is honest, kind, and respects the law.
- **Supporting Detail 1:** They follow school rules and traffic laws to stay safe.
- **Supporting Detail 2:** They show respect to teachers, family, and neighbors.

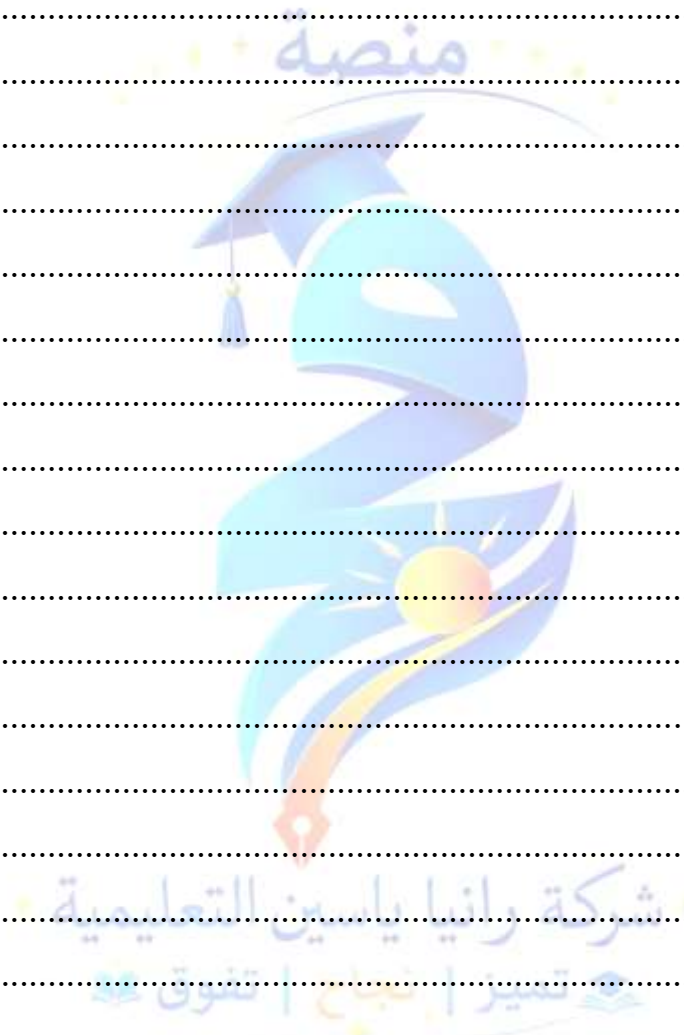
III. Body Paragraph 2: Everyday Actions

- **Topic Sentence:** Simple daily habits help build a strong country.
- **Supporting Detail 1:** People keep public places clean and plant trees.
- **Supporting Detail 2:** They help others and volunteer in the local community.



IV. Conclusion

Being a responsible citizen makes society peaceful.



UNIT 4 PART 2 TRANSLATION

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. نحتاج إلى قواعد لتوجيه أفعالنا

2. أ هم القيم هي العدل والمساواة والحرية

3. اتباع العادات الحسنة يجعلنا مواطنين مسؤولين

4. تبادل الناس الهدايا لبناء صداقات قوية

5. الضوء الأحمر يعني التوقف في كل دولة

6. عندما نحترم القوانين، نعيش في عالم سلمي

منصة فجر

طريقك للتفوق

اختبارات ومراجعات شاملة حتى ليلة الاختبار

حصص بث مباشر يوميا

حصص مسجلة على المنصة

نصنع مستقبلا أفضل

ابدأ رحلتك الآن

<https://fajr-learning.com/kw>



UNIT 4 READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below.

When we think about communication, we usually focus on the spoken word. We carefully select our vocabulary, structure our arguments, and polish our accents to convey complex ideas. However, human interaction relies far more heavily on non-verbal cues than most people realize. Experts estimate that up to 93% of all human communication occurs without speaking a single word. From the subtle movement of an eyebrow to the rigid stance of a presenter, non-verbal signals shape how our messages are received and understood in everyday life.

Body language, facial expressions, and hand gestures form an intricate system of silent communication. For instance, a warm smile can instantly bridge cultural gaps, creating an atmosphere of trust before a conversation even begins. Conversely, crossed arms and avoided eye contact often signal defensiveness or a lack of confidence. These physical actions act as an emotional barometer, revealing a speaker's genuine feelings even when their words attempt to hide them. In high-stakes environments—such as job interviews, diplomatic negotiations, or public speaking—mastering these cues is just as crucial as speaking fluently.

Furthermore, non-verbal communication varies significantly across different global cultures. While a direct, firm handshake is viewed as a sign of honesty and professionalism in many Western nations, it **may** be considered aggressive or disrespectful in certain Asian cultures, where a slight bow is preferred. Similarly, the meaning of proximity—how close people stand to one another during a conversation—changes depending on geographical and cultural norms. Recognizing these subtle differences is essential for maintaining mutual respect in an increasingly interconnected world.

Ultimately, becoming aware of non-verbal signals allows us to become more empathetic listeners and effective communicators. **They** serve as an essential bridge between standard speech and human emotion. By aligning our physical posture with our spoken words, we ensure that our intent matches our impact, allowing us to build stronger, more authentic relationships in both our personal and professional lives.

(320 words)



A) Multiple Choice Questions (Select a, b, c, or d)

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - A The History of Modern Languages
 - B Understanding Non-Verbal Cues in Daily Life
 - C How to Prepare for a Successful Job Interview
 - D Cultural Differences in Public Speaking

2. What does the word "intricate" in paragraph 2 most nearly mean?
 - A Simple and straightforward
 - B Complex and detailed
 - C Loud and noticeable
 - D Unimportant and weak

3. What does the underlined word "They" in paragraph 4 refer to?
 - A Professional lives
 - B Cultural norms
 - C Non-verbal signals
 - D Spoken words

4. According to paragraph 3, how is a firm handshake viewed in certain Asian cultures?
 - A As a symbol of true friendship
 - B As a sign of honesty and strength
 - C As a customary greeting for teachers
 - D As a gesture that may seem aggressive

5. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the text?
 - A Crossing your arms can signal defensiveness.
 - B Up to 93% of communication occurs non-verbally.
 - C Learning a foreign language eliminates non-verbal mistakes.
 - D Proximity norms vary across different geographical areas.



6. What is the writer's primary purpose in writing this article?

- A To encourage readers to stop using spoken language
- B To inform readers about the significance and variety of non-verbal communication
- C To criticize people who do not make direct eye contact
- D To explain why Western greetings are superior to Eastern greetings

B) Productive Questions

7. How do non-verbal signals act as an "emotional barometer" during a conversation?

.....

8. Why might a traveller who ignores local body language face misunderstandings abroad?

.....



UNIT 4 SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following passage about sustainable cities, then answer the summary prompt below.

Modern urbanization presents severe environmental challenges, forcing urban planners to rethink how cities operate. Traditional cities generate enormous amounts of waste and consume vast energy reserves. To combat this, sustainable cities prioritize renewable energy sources, such as solar panels and wind turbines, to power public buildings and residential homes. Additionally, urban designers are expanding green infrastructure by planting rooftop gardens and constructing urban parks, which naturally purify the air and lower ambient temperatures. Transport systems are also undergoing a major transformation; expanding public transit and building dedicated bicycle paths significantly reduce reliance on fossil-fuel vehicles. Finally, advanced water recycling systems are being integrated into modern buildings, allowing wastewater to be treated and reused for irrigation and sanitation. By combining these innovative strategies, cities can drastically reduce their ecological footprint while improving the quality of life for all residents.

In a paragraph of FOUR paraphrased sentences (80 – 100 words), summarize:

How modern cities are becoming more sustainable?

شركة رانيا ياسين التعليمية
تميز | نجاح | تفوق