

English Notebook
Grade 11
First Term



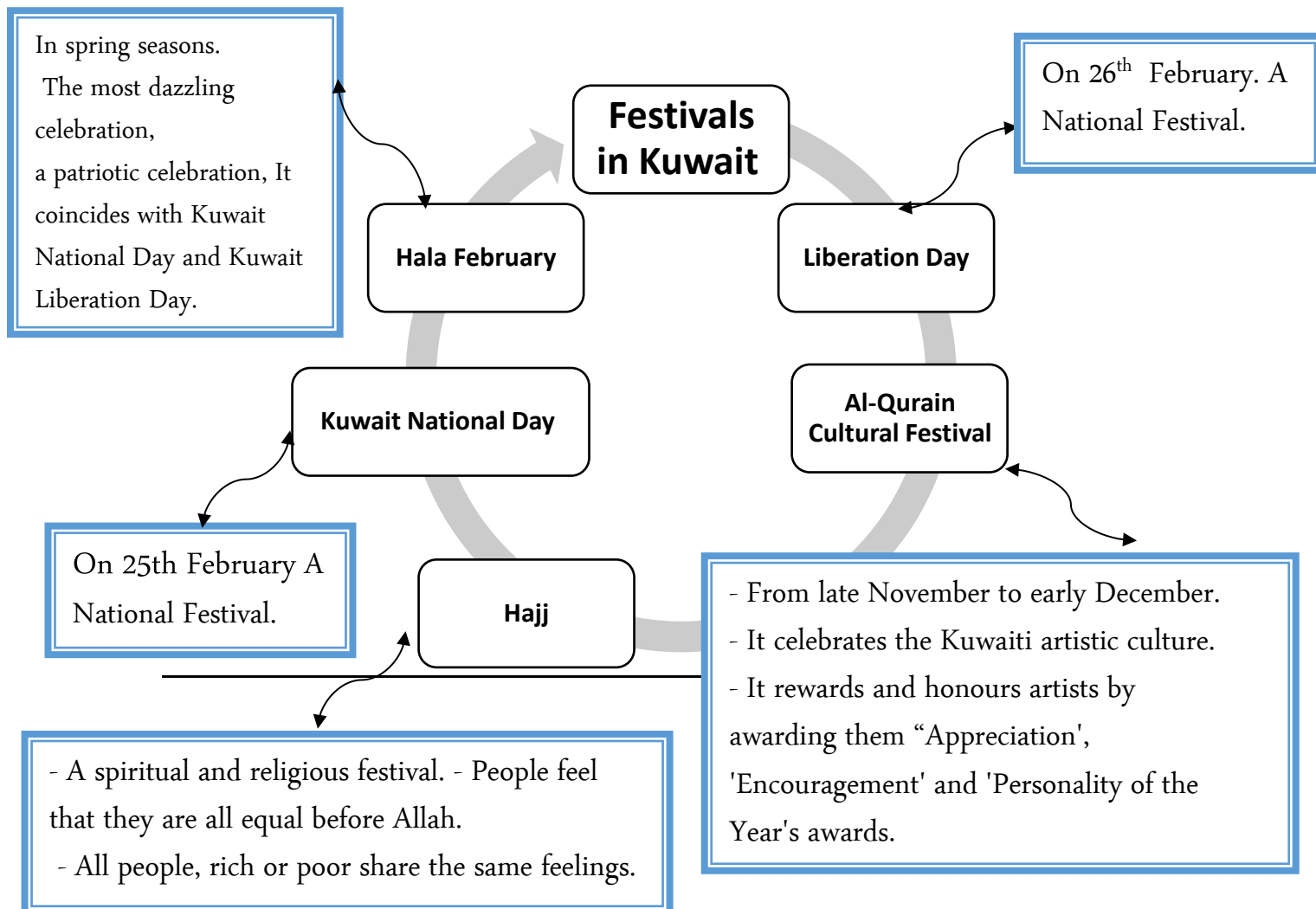
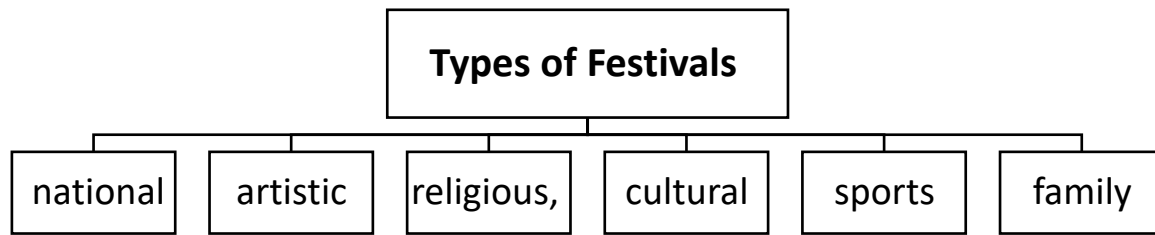
Grade11

Name:.....

Class:.....

2024- 2025

Unit 1



Cherry Blossom in Japan

- ✿ It takes place during spring.
- ✿ It marks the start of the academic year and the financial year.
- ✿ People meet, socialize, and eat special foods, such as dango.

Module 1 Festivals and Occasions/ Unit 1 lessons 1 & 2 (SB.p.12-13)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Canopy n.	مظلة \ غطاء	multitude n.	عدد كبير من
Dazzling adj.	باهر \ ساطع	nurture v.	يربي \ يدرّب \ ينشئ
Discipline n.	فرع من فروع المعرفة	Patriotic adj.	وطني
Extravaganza n.	عرض ترفيهي كبير	Stream n.	سيل من \ تدفق
gather v.	يجتمع \ يجمع	Unrivalled adj.	لا يبارى \ منقطع النظير
launch v.	يبدأ \ ينطلق		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

extravaganza \ nurture \ launch \ patriotic \ multitude

- 1- Al-Jazeera airline will its new transatlantic service next month.
- 2- All teacher staffs in our school always.....pupils and give them a hand.
- 3- All singers sang songs in the party of the national day.
- 4- During Hala February, there is a magnificent firework
- 5- Addiction to drugs can bring a of other problems.

Set Book Questions**Answer the following questions**

1. Can you assess how the Kuwaitis celebrate the Hala February every year?
(Show some activities this festival offers to its visitors.)

.....

.....

.....

2. Explain, why has Hala February become a patriotic celebration?

.....

.....

3. How can festivals benefit a society?

.....

.....

.....

4. What are the aims of holding Al- Qurain culture festival?

.....

.....

Module (1)/Unit (1)/Lesson (4+5+6) /(SB.p.14-15+WB.p.6-7)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
bagpipes (n.)	مزمارة القربة	festivity (n.)	عيد / مهرجان
carnival (n.)	برنامج ترفيهي في الشارع	hire (v.)	يستخدم / يستأجر
celebratory (adj.)	احتفالي	Preoccupied (adj.)	مشغول البال
display (n.)	عرض	take part in (ph. v.)	يشارك

From a, b, c or d choose the correct the answer:

- 1- You seem that you're so.....you must be doing something very important.
a. bubbly b. exuberant c. preoccupied d. intricate
- 2- We joined all the of the wedding ceremony and they were unforgettable.
a. festivities b. bagpipes c. chains d. disciplines
3. The..... event will mark the 75th anniversary of the university.
a. bubbly b. exuberant c. celebratory d. intricate
4. I was attracted by the spectacular..... of fireworks.
a. display b. bagpipe c. chain d. discipline

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

{carnival \ hire \ bagpipes \ take part in }

- 1- Six theatre companies have been selected to this year's festival.
- 2- There's a real..... atmosphere in the streets.
- 4- I need to a flat to live in.
- 2- When you visit Scotland or Ireland, you will really enjoy listening to.....music.

Unit 1 Grammar Modal Verbs**Modal Verbs****✍ From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:**

1. When Tom was 16, he was a fast runner. He _____ run 200 meters in 22 seconds.
a- can b- could c- can't d- couldn't
2. I'm afraid I _____ come to your party next Saturday.
a- can b- could c- can't d- couldn't
3. I'm not in a hurry. I've got plenty of time. I _____ wait.
a- can b- could c- can't d- couldn't
4. I was feeling terribly sick yesterday. I _____ eat anything.
a- can b- could c- can't d- couldn't
5. Can you speak loudly, please? I _____ hear you very well.
a- can b- could c- can't d- couldn't
6. "You look exhausted." "Yes, I _____ sleep last night.
a- can b- could c- can't d- couldn't

Do as shown between brackets:**1- Yes, I can fly a plane.****(Ask a question)**

a- Can you fly a plane?

b- Did you fly a plane?

c- Would you fly a plane?

2- I have been able to visit many countries in my life.**(Make Negative)**

a- I will not be able to visit many countries in my life.

b- I haven't been able to visit many countries in my life.

c- I haven't abled to visit many countries in my life.

3- I managed to finish my homework on time.**(Make Negative)**

a- I couldn't finish my homework on time.

b- I don't manage to finish my homework on time.

c- I can't finish my homework on time.

4- No, I'm afraid I can't come to your graduation party. Sorry.**(Ask a question)**

a- Do you come to my graduation party?

b- Would you come to my graduation party?

c- Have come to my graduation party?

Phrasal Verbs With Go

Go away	يغادر - يرحل	Go up	يزداد	Go down	يقل
Go off	يدق - يرن	Go without	يستغنى عن	Go under	يغوص - يغرق
Go on	يستمر	Go into	يدخل	Go to	يذهب إلى
Go against	يعارض	Go out	ينقطع التيار		

Choose the correct answer :

1. I will go _____ for three weeks this summer.

a- away

b- up

c- without

d- off

2. The Titanic went because it hit an iceberg.

a- away

b- up

c- without

d- under

3. The prices of petrol are going.....day after day.

a- away

b- up

c- without

d- off

4- I think people can't go smart phones right now.

a- away

b- up

c- without

d- down

5- Can you quickly go the shop and buy some milk ?

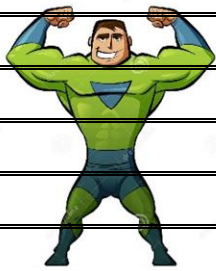
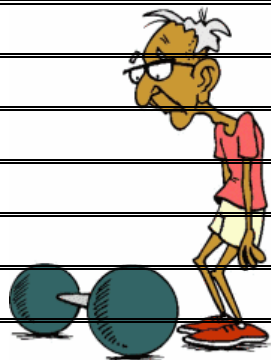
a- away

b- into

c- without

d- down

Intensifiers

Strong Adjectives	Weak Adjectives
enormous – huge – giant	big
Tiny	Small
Brilliant	clever
awful – terrible – horrible – dreadful – disgusting	Bad
Certain	Sure
excellent – perfect – ideal – wonderful – splendid	Good
delicious	tasty
Impossible	Difficult
Terrified	frightened
Astonished	Surprised
exhausted	Tired
Delighted	Pleased
	
Intensifiers with strong Adjectives	Intensifiers with weak Adjectives
absolutely – completely – totally – utterly – exceptionally – particularly – quite	Very – extremely
Intensifiers with strong Adjectives & Weak Adjectives really	

Choose the correct answer

- I'm tired today. I've been working all day.
a. extremely b. absolutely c. totally d. quite
- The weather is good this weekend.
a. very b. completely c. totally d. quite
- Mr. Hesham is delighted with the results of his students.
a. extremely b. very c. absolutely d. so
- The standard of our team was awful this season
a. very b. extremely c. quite d. so

Do as required in brackets :

- The film was good. (Use very)
a- The film was very good.
b- The film was good very.
c- The very film was good.

2. You did that well. (Use Pretty)

- a- You did that well pretty.
- b- You did that pretty well.
- c- You pretty did that well pretty.

3. I was certain about that. (Use fairly)

- a- I was certain fairly about that.
- b- I was fairly certain about that.
- c- I was certain about that fairly.

VII- Summary Making (60 Marks)

Read the following passage, then do as required :

Some people consider money the most important aim of their living. "The love of money is a root of evil", because some people love money more than they love God. The wage earner must earn money to stay alive. We call it "earning a living." In earlier societies, if a man had no wages he faced literal starvation and death. A supply of food insulated him from the fear of death by starvation. Later, money became the substitute for supplies of food and clothing. The rich begin to feel superior to those who have to earn a living. They can enjoy a life of luxury that is not available to the average person. They are also given tremendous power and can use his money to control and dominate other people. In addition, they are safe from starvation. They think that they can buy health, a family, friends and love just because they have a lot of money. Money has become so important that men. People lie, cheat, bribe, defame, and kill to get it. The love of money becomes the ultimate idolatry. This is why Paul said, "The love of money is a root of all kinds of evil."

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in an answer to the following question: (4X15 = 60 Marks)

Why do the rich begin to feel superior to those who have to earn a living?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Module (1)/Unit (1) /Lesson (7&8) /(SB.p.16-17)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Bubbly (adj.)	نشيط - حيوي	fanciful (adj.)	وهمي / خيالي
Chain (n.)	سلسلة من المحلات أو المطاعم	intricate (adj.)	معقد / صعب تحليله
Commemorate (v.)	يحتفل بذكرى / يحيي ذكرى	unison (n.)	انسجام / اتفاق
embark (v.)	يصعد/يركب متن سفينة ؛ طائرة	weaving (n.)	نسيج / حياكة
Exuberant (adj.)	نشيط - حيوي		

From a, b, c or d choose the correct the answer:

1- He is energetic and.....

- a- fanciful b- intricate c- exuberant d- celebratory

2- Sara's playing of the piano was really in wonderful and unrivalled

- a. blossom b. chain c. weaving d. unison

3- MacDonald is a of restaurants known worldwide.

- a. display b. unison c. chain d. vendor

4- The Liberation Day is by holding ceremonies and carnivals everywhere.

- a. embarked b. hired c. claimed d. commemorated

Set Book Questions

1- Hajj is one of Muslims main aim. Discuss.

.....

.....

2- There are some preparations that should be made before going for Hajj.

What are they?

.....

.....

Translation** Translate the following sentences into English**

1. يعتبر مهرجان هلا فبراير من أكثر الاحتفالات ابهارة بالكويت.

.....

.....

2. يقام مهرجان القرين الثقافي سنويا من نهاية نوفمبر إلى بداية ديسمبر.

.....

.....

3. إذا ذهب إلى اليابان في مارس أو إبريل فسوف ترى مهرجانات تفتح أزهار الكرز.

.....

.....

Descriptive Writing.**What is a Descriptive Essay?**

The descriptive essay asks the writer to describe something—an object, person, place, experience, emotion, or situation. This essay attempts to convey how that subject looked, felt, tasted, sounded, smelled, and so on, and express the emotion or sensation so clearly and vividly that the reader can feel it, too.

Writing

In addition to their artistic and cultural importance, **Festivals** have considerable economic value. Write an essay of 4 paragraphs (**14 sentences**) describing your favourite "**Festival** that takes place in Kuwait"

Writing outline***Introduction:***

.....

.....

.....

Body Paragraph 1 :

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body Paragraph 2 : :

.....

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.....

.....

Conclusion:

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.....

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[illegible]

Reading Comprehension (110 marks)**A. Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:**

1- Football (or soccer as the game is called in some parts of the world) has a long history. Football in its current form arose in England in the middle of the 19th century. However, **alternative** versions of the game existed much earlier and are a part of the football history.

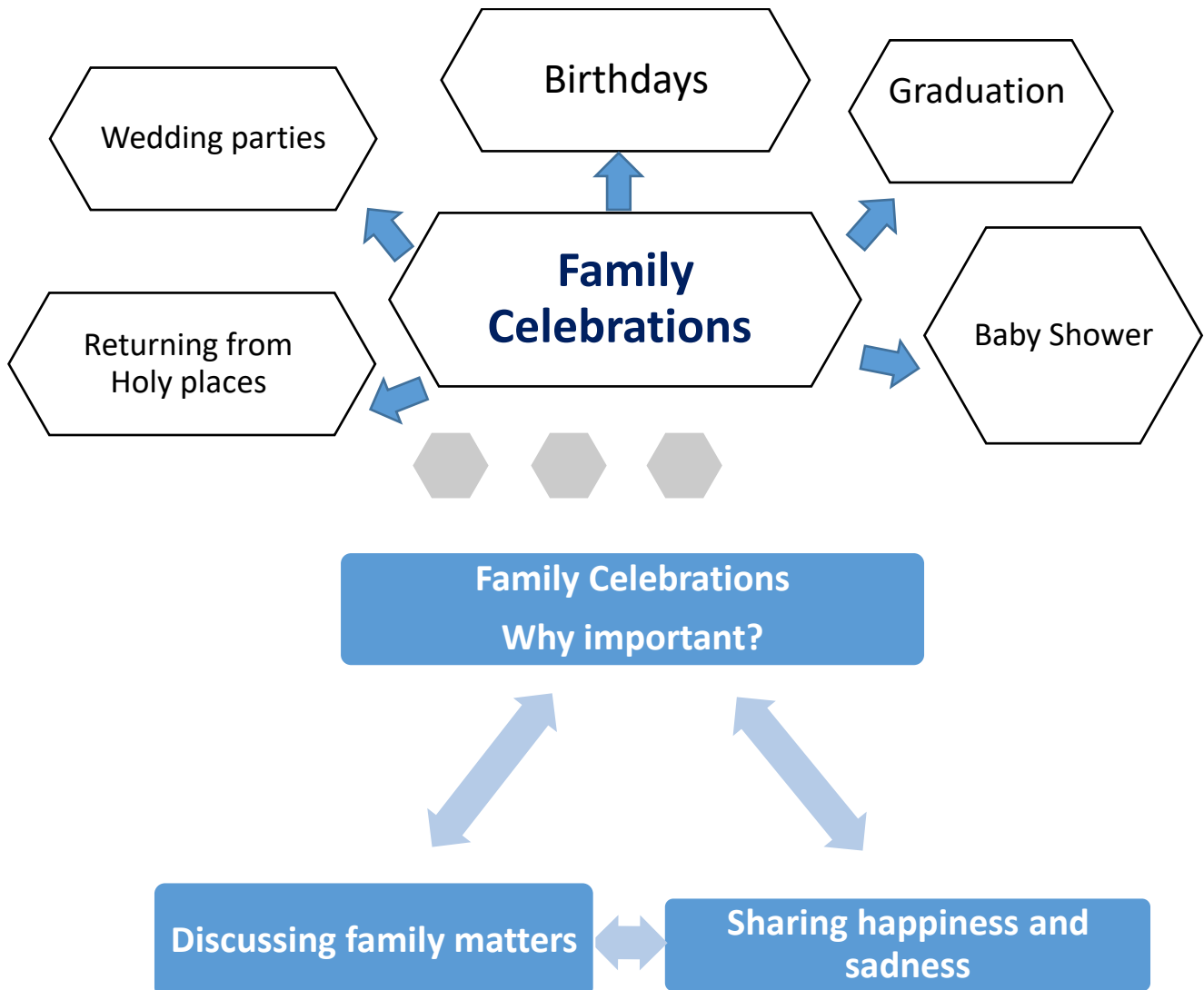
2- The first known ball game which involved kicking took place in China in the 3rd and 2nd century BC under the name *Cuju*. *Cuju* was played with a round ball. It later spread to Japan and was practiced under ceremonial forms. **Other** earlier variety of ball games had been known from Ancient Greece. The ball was made by shreds of leather filled with hair. It was the Roman culture that would bring football to the British island (Britannica).

3- The most admitted story tells that the game was developed in England in the 12th century. In this century games that resembled football were played on fields and roads in England. This early form of football was also much rougher and more violent than the modern way of playing. An important feature of the forerunners to football was that the games involved plenty of people and took place over large areas in towns. These games caused damage on the town and sometimes death. These would be among the reasons for the arguments against the game that finally was forbidden for several centuries. Nonetheless, the football-like games would appear again in the streets of London in the 17th century.

4- It took, however, long time until the features of today's football had been taken into practice. For a long time there was no clear distinction between football and rugby. There were also many variations concerning the size of the ball, the number of players and the length of a match. An attempt to create proper rules for the game was done at a meeting in Cambridge in 1848, but a final solution to some questions of rules was not achieved. Another important event in the history of football comes about in 1863 in London when the first Football association was formed in England. It was decided that carrying the ball with the hands wasn't allowed. The meeting also decided the size and weight of the ball.

11

Unit 2



Module (1)/Unit (2) Family Celebrations/ (SB.p.18-19) / Lesson (1+2)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
close-knit (adj.)	متماسك	hold (V .)	يعقد \ يقيم
Eldest (adj.)	الأكبر سناً	Milestone (n.)	نقطة انطلاق \ خطوة انتقالية
formal (adj.)	رسمي	Swap (v.)	يقايض
get-together (n. / v.)	اجتماع	touching (adj.)	مؤثر

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

touching/ milestone \ get- together / swap \ held \ formal \ close-knit \ eldest

- 1- He felt that moving out from his parents' house was a in his life.
- 2- The way she looked after her sick sister is really.....
- 3- We are a very family; we spend a lot of enjoyable times together.
- 4- International conferences must be.....every now and then for spreading peace.
- 5- This is a letter, it is written in a classical way.
- 6- When you've finished reading your book, and I've finished mine, shall we?
- 7-She is the one in her family.
- 8- There is a.....in the meeting room today at 7.

Set Book Questions**Answer the following questions**

1. It is important for the members of a family to meet on special occasions. Give reasons.

.....

.....

.....

2. On which occasions do members of your family meet each other?

.....

.....

.....

3. Food is a basic component of your menu if you have a family celebration. Explain

.....

.....

.....

4. What activities can be practiced during family celebrations?

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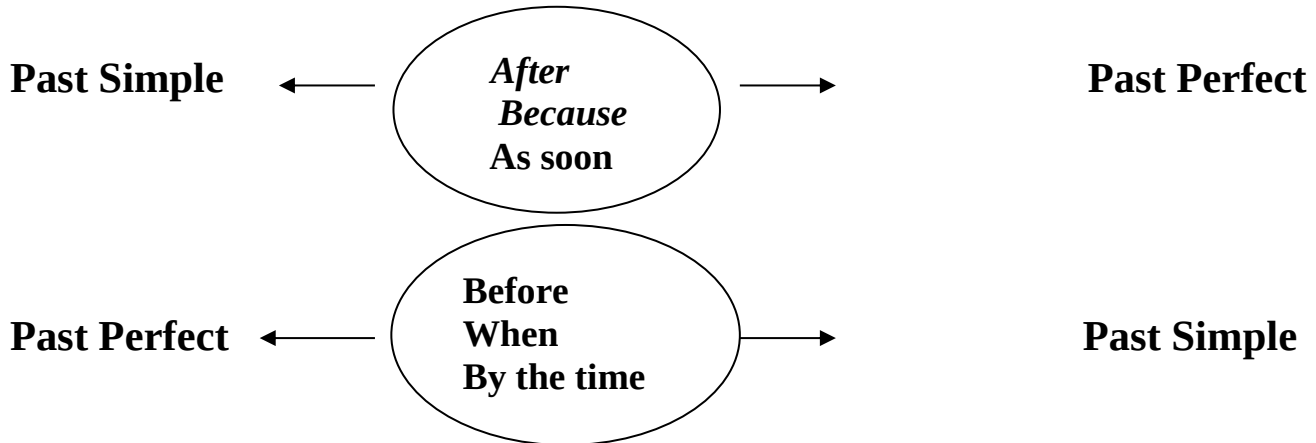
Module (1)/Unit (2)/Lesson (4+5+6) / (SB.p.20-21+WB.p.12-13)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
breathing space (n.)	مجال للراحة	interior (n.)	داخلي
Clan (n.)	قبيلة	well deserved (adj.)	مستحق عن جدارة
Desert (v.)	يهجر / يترك	wind up (ph. v.)	يضبط / يشغل

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

breathing space \ clan \ desert \ interior \ well deserved \ wind

- 1- Your hand watch always loses time, why don't you.....it up.
- 2- I always take a little between jobs.
- 3- Poor people in Africa their home seeking for a better life in America and Europe.
- 4- Sir Grey is the Minister of
- 5- Mr. Saleh is from a very rich
- 6- Our team's victory was.....

Grammar**The Past perfect Tense & Simple Past****Do as required in brackets:**

01. **Before** they came, the (buy) a present. (Correct the verb)
 a- **Before** they came, the bought a present.
 b- **Before** they came, the had bought a present.
 c- **Before** they came, the buy a present.
02. **He went to New York after he (grow) up.** (Correct the verb)
 a- He went to New York **after** he grew up.
 b- He went to New York **after** he grow up.
 c- He went to New York **after** he had grown up.
03. **We (go) to bed when my father arrived.** (Correct the verb)
 a- We went to bed **when** my father arrived.
 b- We go to bed **when** my father arrived.
 c- We had gone to bed **when** my father arrived.
04. **I returned home because I (forget) my keys there.** (Correct the verb)
 a- I returned home **because** I forget my keys there.
 b- I returned home **because** I forgotten my keys there.
 c- I returned home **because** I had forgotten my keys there.

Subject–Verb Inversion

Inverting the word order makes the statement more emphatic and exclamatory, with extra stress on the word never.

Negative adverbs

Never	I have never been in such an embarrassing situation before. Never have I been in such an embarrassing situation before.
Seldom	He seldom calls me. Seldom does he call me.
Hardly	I could hardly believe that he was a thief. Hardly could I believe that he was a thief.
Rarely	She can rarely eat such delicious food. Rarely can she eat such delicious food.

Adverb phrases

Not only ... but also	He not only wrote the book. He designed the cover. Not only did he write the book but he also designed the cover.
No sooner ... than	He had no sooner arrived than it rained. No sooner had he arrived home than it rained.

Structure: “So + Adj +inversion ... that.....”

Normal sentence:	<i>Jim was so kind that everybody loved him.</i>
Inversion:	<i>So kind was Jim that everybody loved him.</i>

✍ Do as required in brackets:

1- We had hardly started when it began to rain

(Inversion)

- a- Hardly we had started when it began to rain.
- b- Hardly had we started when it began to rain.
- c- Hardly we start when it began to rain.

2- As soon as we had left the house, it exploded.

(Use No sooner)

- a- No sooner had we left the house than it exploded.
- b- No sooner we had left the house than it exploded.
- c- No sooner had we leave the house than it explode.

3- I had scarcely left when I ran right into him.

(Begin with Scarcely)

- a- Scarcely I had left when I ran right into him.
- b- Scarcely had I left when I ran right into him.
- c- Scarcely I had left when I run right into him.

4- I have never been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone. **(Begin with Never)**

- a- Never I have been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.
- b- Never have I been as annoyed as when I losing my mobile phone.
- c- Never have I been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.

Choose the best answer from a, b, c, and d:

- 1 - We had no sooner left the house it exploded.
a- than b- then c- that d- but
- 2- Not only they rob you but also they smashed everything.
a- do b- does c- did d- doing
- 3- well does Mona play the piano that she has won many prizes.
a- So b- Then c- That d- But
- 4- Seldom does it in summer.
a- rains b- rain c- rained d- raining
- 5- He is..... rich but is also handsome.
a- not only b- no sooner c- only when d- hardly

Module (1)/Unit (2) /Lesson (7&8) / (SB.p.22-23)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
aborigine (n.)	سكان إستراليا الأصليون	reminisce (v.)	يتحدث عن ذكرياته
boomerang (n.)	قوس يرتد لراميّه	roundabout (n.)	دوار
nomad (n.)	بدوي	traditionally (adv.)	بشكل تقليدي
originally (adv.)	أساساً \ أصلاً	For good (n.)	للأبد

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

boomerangs \ traditionally \ nomads \ reminisce \ originally \ aborigine \ roundabout \ for good

1. Teachers shouldn't deal with the low achievers They need special treatment.
2. were first used by the people who were living in Australia when Europeans arrived there.
3. A country of are those who raise cattle and camels.
4. I don't like to because it makes me feel old.
5. France refused to sign the treaty.
6. Real friendship can last.....
7. When entering a....., give way to any traffic already on it.
8. The....., like all human groups, had highly articulated languages.

Language Functions

What you would say in the following situations:

- 1- Suggest some activities to be done during your success celebration.
.....
- 2- Your friend wants you to describe the baby shower celebration you attended last week.
.....
- 3- your friend asks you about your favourite family celebration in Kuwait.
.....
- 4- You spilt ink on your friend's shirt.
.....
- 5- You invite your friend from Scotland to spend a week in your country.
.....

Translation

Translate the following sentences into English

1. قي أي المناسبات يتقابل عادةً أفراد الأسرة؟

.....

.....

.....

2. يتقابل أفراد الأسرة في مناسبات عديدة منها أعياد الميلاد وحفلات التخرج وحفلات الزفاف.

.....

.....

.....

3. ينظم الأهل والأصدقاء حفل انتظار المولود في بريطانيا .

.....

.....

.....

4. يتضمن حفل انتظار المولود إعطاء هدايا للوالدين قبل ولادة الطفل.

.....

.....

.....

Writing

“From the moment we start to exist, we belong to a family. Small or large, our family influences much of who we are and what we experience in our lifetime.”

Write an essay of about 14 sentences (160 words) describing family gatherings, the different occasions for family gatherings, the importance of family gatherings and the Different practices during these gatherings.

Writing outline

Introduction :

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Body Paragraph 1 :

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Body Paragraph 2 :

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.....

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Conclusion :

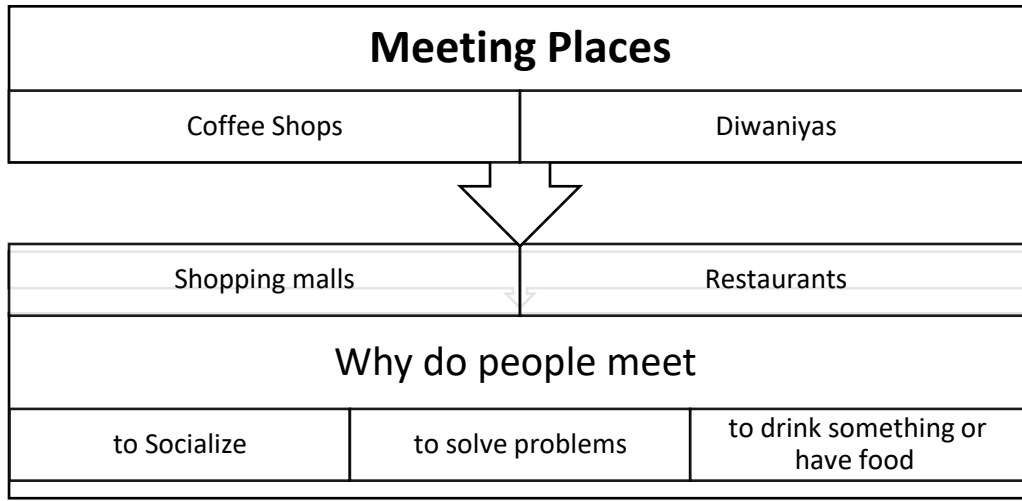
.....

.....

Write your topic here

[illegible]

Unit 3



Why are Meeting places important?

- Meeting places bring people close together.
- People share happiness and sorrows there.
- People can solve family problems.
- People can enjoy a wonderful time and have fun.

Meeting Places/ (SB.p.24-25)Module (1)/Unit (3) / Lesson (1+2)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Cardamom (n.)	نبات الهيل	Import (v.)	يستورد
Cordially (adv.)	بود	Instant (adj.)	فوري
Decaffeinated (adj.)	منزوع منه الكافيين	Log on (v.)	يسجل الدخول
Distinctive (adj.)	مميز	Pill (n.)	قرص \ حبة دواء
Espresso (n.)	قهوة اسبريسو	Quarrel (v.)	خصام \ شجار
Fragrance (n.)	عطر	Refill (v.)	يعيد تعبئة
Hospitality (n.)	كرم الضيافة	Socialize (v.)	يتواصل مع الآخرين
Immediate (adj.)	عاجل \ فوري		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

import - instant - log on - pill

- Why don't you take this.....It will alleviate your headache.
- Nescafe is an \ a powdered coffee.
- We.....most of our electronic devices from Japan.
- I want to.....to the Internet. I'd like to check my emails.

Set Book Questions

Answer the following questions

1. The kinds of people who went to coffee houses in the past are different from those who go there nowadays. Do you agree? Why?

.....

.....

2. Guess what social roles does coffee shops play in modern Kuwait?

.....

.....

Module (1)/Unit (3)/Lesson (4+5+6) / (SB.p.26-27+WB.p.18-19)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Autograph (n.)	توقيع شخصي	Plaza (n.)	ساحة \ ميدان
Converse (v.)	يتحدث	Sickly (adj.)	مريض
in charge of (exp.)	مسئول عن	Stadium (n.)	إستاد رياضي
irritated (adj.)	غاضب \ ثائر	Teapot (n.)	إبريق شاي
lonesome (adj.)	منعزل \ وحيد	Weary (adj.)	متعب \ مرهق

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below :

{ in charge of / lonesome / stadium / teapot / weary }

- 1- We watched the match in the.....
- 2- What a beautiful.....! is it souvenir for me?
- 3- Pandas live a life away from other animals.
- 4- The guard the building left his place and thieves could enter it easily.
- 5- They always practice exercises. That's why they are overstrained.

Grammar If !Conditional

Zero Conditional

-
- Use: to express a real (Fact) condition/ imperative (advice)- habits
- Form:
 - If
 - When + present simple → present simple
 - Unless إذا لم

Examples:

- If it is hot, ice-cream melts.
- Ice-cream melts if it is hot.
- When you are sad, talk to someone.
- If people tease you, don't react.
- When I wake up early, I always pray the dawn.

Zero Type

- 1- If you heat water to 100 ºC, it (**boil**). (Correct)
 a- If you heat water to 100 ºC, it boils.
 b- If you heat water to 100 ºC, it would boil.
 c- If you heat water to 100 ºC, it may boil.
- 2- If you put water in the fridge, it (**freeze**). (Correct)
 a- If you put water in the fridge, it would freeze.
 b- If you put water in the fridge, it freezes.
 c- If you put water in the fridge, it may freeze.
- 3- When I wake up early, I always (**pray**) the dawn. (Correct)
 a- When I wake up early, I always pray the dawn.
 b- When I wake up early, I always prayed the dawn.
 c- When I wake up early, I would always pray the dawn.

Type 1

Use: to express a probable condition. (Something likely to happen)

Form:

- ✖ If
- ✖ When + present simple → **will** / can / may + an infinitive
- ✖ Unless

Examples:

- ✖ If you **eat** too much, you **will be** fat.
- ✖ You will be fat **if** you eat too much.
- ✖ **I'll look** stupid if I **wear** it.

Do as required in brackets:

1. If he buys that car, ... (Complete)
 a- it may cost him much.
 b- it would cost him much.
 c- it would have cost him much.
2. If the weather (**be**) warm, we'll go to the sea. (Correct)
 a- If the weather is warm, we'll go to the sea.
 b- If the weather were warm, we'll go to the sea.
 c- If the weather had been warm, we'll go to the sea.
3. Unless you pay the money, ... (Complete)
 a- you will go to jail.
 b- you would go to jail.
 c- you would have gone to jail.
4. His teeth will become bad. (Complete)
 a- if he ate much sweet. b- if he had eaten much sweet. c- if he eats much sweet.

Type 2

Use: to express an imaginary, improbable condition that may not be fulfilled.
(Something unlikely or impossible to happen)

Form:

If + past simple → **would** / should / could / might + infinitive

Examples:

- ✱ If I **were** a millionaire, I **would buy** a castle.
- ✱ I **would invite** my friends there **if I bought** the castle.
- ✱ If I **were** in your shoes, I **would study** medicine.

Note: We can use **were** in place of **was** after **if** in all persons

Were is formal. We also use **were** when expressing **doubt** or imagining something.

- ✱ If I **was** better qualified, I'd apply for the job. (Less Formal)
- ✱ If I **were** better qualified, I'd apply for the job. (More Formal)
- ✱ If I **were** in your position, I'd study abroad. (Giving Advice)

Correct the underlined mistakes

1- If he succeeded, he.....the university .

a- could have joined b- would join c- will join d- can join

2- You **would meet** them if you.....earlier.

a- come b- comes c- came d- coming

3- If I **were** a bird, I.....

a- would have flown b- will fly c- would fly d- can fly

4- If you.....to him, he **would forgive** you.

a- apologize b- apologizes c- apologizing d- apologized

5- She.....to the manager if she didn't like the food .

a- would have told b- will tell c- would tell d- can tell

Type 3

Use :

- ✱ The third conditional describes a hypothetical situation or event in the past.
The past situation or event is contrary to known facts.

- ✱ We can use the third conditional to express Criticism نقد - Blame لوم - Regret ندم

Form :

If + past perfect ماضي (Had + PP) → would / could / might + have + past participle

Examples:

- ✱ I **wouldn't have broken** my leg if I **hadn't climbed** that tree last week.
- ✱ If I **hadn't been** stopped by the police, I **would have arrived** at the meeting on time.

1- If....., I'd have helped you.

(Complete)

a- you asked me

b- you had asked me

c- you ask me

2- if he had been able to.

(Complete)

a- He would come on time

b- He would have come on time

c- He will come on time

3- If I (have) money, I'd have bought this Rolls Roice.

(Correct)

a- If I had money, I'd have bought this Rolls Roice.

b- If I have money, I'd have bought this Rolls Roice.

c- If I had had money, I'd have bought this Rolls Roice.

4- If I had caught the bus, I (not be) late to work.

(Correct)

a- If I had caught the bus, I wouldn't be late to work.

b- If I had caught the bus, I wouldn't have been late to work.

c- If I had caught the bus, I couldn't be late to work.

5- Had I finished my project, I (get) the diploma.

(Correct)

a- Had I finished my project, I can get the diploma.

b- Had I finished my project, I will get the diploma.

c- Had I finished my project, I would have got the diploma.

Module (1)/Unit (3) /Lesson (7&8) / (SB.p.28-29)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Beverage (n.)	مشروب	Reschedule (v.)	يعيد جدولة
Catch up (n.)	لقاء الأصدقاء	Sales (n.)	تتزيلات
Make it (n.)	يحضر	Window shopping (n.)	أخذ فكرة دون نية شراء
Meet up (ph. v.)	يقابل		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

reschedule \ catch up \ beverage \ make it \ meet \ window shopping \ sales

- Why don't we up this evening, if you are free?
- Tea is the most popular.....in China.
- Tomorrow we are going to make a at the shops nearby.
- She plans to return to Dublin to up her relatives she hasn't seen since her marriage.
- There was a lecture about the bad effects of smoking but I couldn't
- Since I'll be away, I'd like to..... the meeting.
- were five percent lower than predicted.

Set Book Questions**Answer the following questions**

1- Can you assess the roles Diwanias play in Kuwait?

(Diwanias serve an important political and social function. Explain.)

.....

.....

2- What is the difference between traditional and modern Diwanias?

.....

.....

Translation

Translate the following sentences into English

1. من قراية 300 عام اعتاد الناس الذهاب للمقاهي حيث كانوا يقرأون الجرائد ويعرفوا آخر الأخبار.

.....

2. استطاع الناس في الماضي وبسر ففجان قهوة الاستماع لمحاضرات علمية ومناقشة ما يدور حولهم من أخبار.

.....

3. كان الرجال فقط هم من يذهبون للمقاهي قديما لأنه كان هناك اعتقاد في أن القهوة غير جيدة على صحة النساء.

.....

.....

Writing

Many people go to coffee shops for different purposes. Write an essay of 4 paragraphs (14 sentences – 160 words) describing your favourite meeting place and the reasons of going there.

Writing outline

Introduction :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body Paragraph 1 :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body Paragraph 2 :

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion :

.....

.....

.....

Write your topic here

[illegible]

Unit 4 Communication

Effective Communication leads to

Good relationships

Good understanding

Problem solving

Good society

Respect

Characrerestics of a good listener

He listens with understanding.

He is patient.

He listens between lines.

He listens openly



Some Factors of Poor Listening

Distraction

Interruption

Disagreement with the speaker

Lack of interest

Module (2)/ Communicating/ Unit (4) / Lesson (1+2)/ (SB.p.34-35)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Adjustment (n.)	تعديل \ تسوية	Distraction (n.)	إلهاء
Assumption (n.)	إفتراض	Empathy (n.)	التقمص العاطفي
Block out (ph. v.)	يحجب	Enhance (v.)	يعزز - ينمي
Capacity (n.)	قدرة	Interlocutor (n.)	مهاور \ محادث
Defensiveness (n.)	الدفاع	Non-verbal (adj.)	غير لفظي

Fill in the blanks with the right words from the list:

blocks out \ distractions \ adjustment \ assumption \ enhance \ empathy

0

- 1-It was hard at first to live in a foreign country but later on, ...to the new country became easier.
- 2- During sandstorms, the dust in the atmosphere sunlight.
- 3- I can't concentrate. There are so many here.
- 4.Kuwaitis add cardamom to coffee to its flavour.
- 5- Haidi has a deep with animals.

Set Book Questions**Answer the following questions**

1. What are the characteristics of a good listener in your own point of view?

.....

.....

.....

2. What are the four barriers to effective communication?

.....

.....

.....

- 3- Discuss some factors of poor listening.

.....

.....

.....

Module (2)/Unit (4)/Lesson (4 .5 & 6)/ (SB.p.36 - 37 +WB.p.28- 29)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
accountant (n.)	محاسب	Flattering (adj.)	مدح \ ثناء
Courteous (adj.)	مؤدب	harshly (adv.)	بقسوة
deem (v.)	يعتبر	insult (n.)	توبيخ
Continent (n.)	قارة	Meticulously (adv.)	بدقة
annual (adj.)	سنوي	Mountain range (n.)	سلسلة جبال
demand (n.)	مطلب	Owe (v.)	يدين لـ
diva (n.)	مغنية أوبرا	Pane (n.)	لوح زجاجي

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{ courteous / continent/ demand / insult / accountant /deem / pane }

- 1- He works as an in this firm.
- 2- Asia is the biggest on earth?
- 3- A hike in my salary is my
- 4- She told me that she can't bear the..... from her own family.
- 5- We are planning to give a welcome to our new Chairman.
- 6- I..... it an honour to accept your invitation.
- 7- There was dirt on the window.....

Unit 4 Grammar**G.11 .Unit : 4 : Lesson 4-5 (Grammar)****Quantity Words****Form :** Quantity word (noun) + of + uncountable noun**Use \ Meaning :** We use quantity words to describe uncountable nouns.

✿ **A piece of** → bread \ cloth \ furniture \ equipment \ paper \ information \ advice \ research \ work \ chess

✿ **A slice of** → lemon \ bread \ cake \ cucumber \ of the profit

✿ **A bar of** → soup \ chocolate

✿ **Grains of** → sand \ truth

✿ **Items of** → clothing \ collectors

✿ **A lump of** → coal \ sugar

✿ **A window** ← pane \ A glass pane \ Door pane

Quantity Words**Choose the best answer :**

- 1- Have you got a chocolate?

a- bottle of b- bar of c- pane of d- loaf of

- 2- I take a of toast to work in case I get hungry.

a- bottle b- slice c- pane d- grain

- 3- Would you buy me.....milk, please?

a- bottle of b- bar of c- pane of d- loaf of

4- He gave me a advice.

- a- bottle of b- bar of c- piece of d- loaf of

5- There is an interesting.....of news in the newspaper.

- a- item b- bar c- pane d- loaf

Correlative conjunctions and Subordinating conjunctions

"But, Although, However, In spite of"

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

1-The rain was heavy, they went sailing.

- a- Although b-Because c- However d-In spite of.

2-.....the heavy rain, they went fishing.

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

3-..... they trained hard, they lost the match..

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

4. They decided to stay in the area.....their problems with the local residents.

- a- but b- although c- however d- in spite of

5. There were many people the hotel was not equipped to handle them.

- a- but b- because c- despite d- in spite of

6. the rain, we went to the club.

- a- but b- although c- however d- in spite of

Do as shown between brackets:

1- They gave her the best treatment. They couldn't save her. (Join using Although)

- a- Although they gave her the best treatment, they couldn't save her.
b- They gave her the best treatment although they couldn't save her.
c- Although they couldn't save her, they gave her the best treatment.

2- There was a lot of traffic. He arrived on time.

(Join Using Although)

- a- Although being a lot of traffic, he arrived home.
b- Although there was a lot of traffic, he arrived on time.
c- There was a lot of traffic, although he arrived on time.

3- He was ill. He attended the meeting.

(Join Using Although)

- a- He was ill although he attended the meeting.
b- Although he attended the meeting, he was ill.
c- He attended the meeting although he was ill.

4- They played well. They lost the game.

(Join Using Inspite of))

- a- Inspite of playing well, they lost the game.
b- Inspite of they played well, they lost the game.
c- They lost the game inspite of they played well.

Definite & Indefinite Articles (a, an, the)

Choose the correct answer:

1- Give me book which is on the table.

- a- a b- an c- the d- (-) no article

2- That was interesting story.

- a- a b- an c- the d- (-) no article

3- We saw monkey at the zoo.

- a- a b- an c- the d- (-) no article

4- My brother is English teacher.

- a- a b- an c- the d- (-) no article

5- Whales are biggest animals in the world.

- a- a b- an c- the d- (-) no article

Correlative conjunctions and Subordinating conjunctions

{ both....and \ either....nor \ neither....nor }

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

1. gases and oils can be separated by heating.

- a. Neither b. Both c. Either d. None

2. Heba or Nagla is going to book the tickets.

- a. None b. Either c. Neither d. Both

3. Adel nor Ali wrote the composition.

- a. Either b. None c. Both d. Neither

4. Both Rasha and Maha understood the lesson.

- a. has b. is c. have d. was

5. Either Badr or Jassem and Adel going to collect the books tomorrow.

- a. are b. is c. were d. have

Do as shown between brackets:

1. My mother is going for a walk. My father is going for a walk, too. [Use: Both...and]

- a- Both my mother and my father are going for a walk.
b- Both my mother and my father is going for a walk.
c- Both my mother and my father were going for a walk.

2. He is not strong. He is not brave, either.

[Use: Neither...nor]

- a- He is not neither strong nor brave.
b- He is neither strong nor brave.
c- Neither he is strong nor brave.

3. He can't play tennis. He can't play football, either.

[Use Neither...nor]

- a- He can neither play tennis nor can't play football.
b- He can neither play tennis nor play football.
c- He can neither play tennis and can't play football.

4. The movie was good. The play was good, too.

[Join using "both....and"]

- a- The movie was both good and the play was good.
b- Both the movie and the play were good.
c- Both the movie and the play was good.

Module (2)/Unit (4) /Lesson (7&8) / (SB.p.38-39)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
attestation (n.)	شهادة \ إقرار	extensive (adj.)	واسع \ شامل
Cardiac (adj.)	قلبي \ يتعلق بأمراض القلب	in advance (phrase.)	مقدماً \ سلفاً
doctorate (n.)	شهادة الدكتوراه	reference (n.)	مرجع
enclose (v.)	يرفق		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

attestation \ cardiac \ reference \ enclose \ extensive \ in advance \ doctorate

- 1- I will enclose my of my doctorate degree in my vitae.
- 2- Cambridge is an accredited book.
- 3- She has a in physics from USA
- 4- arrest means a condition in which the heart stops beating.
- 5- Please a curriculum vitae with your letter of application.
- 6- You must read the course book
- 7- The university has..... playing fields.

Set Book Questions**Answer the following questions**

- 1- What information should be included in a letter of application?

.....

.....

- 2- From your own point of view, why do people write formal letters?

.....

.....

Translation**Translate the following sentences into English**

1. ماهي مواصفات المستمع الجيد من وجهة نظرك؟

.....

.....

.....

2. يؤدي ضعف التواصل بين الناس إلى مشاكل عديدة.

.....

.....

.....

3. كيف نجعل التواصل بين الناس مثمراً ومفيداً؟

.....

.....

.....

Writing

“Listen or your tongue will keep you deaf.” In an essay of 4 paragraphs describe the good listener and what effective skills he should acquire.

Writing outline***Introduction :***

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body Paragraph 1 :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body Paragraph 2 :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion :

.....

.....

[illegible]

Unit5 The History of Writing
Module (2)/Unit (5) / Lesson (1) / (SB.p.40)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
ameliorated (adj.)	معدل	Empire (n.)	إمبراطورية
BCE (abbr.)	قبل الميلاد	financial (adj.)	مالي
character (n.)	حرف \ رمز	gradually (adv.)	بالتدريج
cuneiform (n.)	الكتابة المسمارية		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

\ \ \ \ \

- 1- **cuneiform** symbols were inscribed on blocks of clay with reeds
- 2- The Roman **empire** was the post-Republican period of the ancient Roman civilization.
- 3- The address was written in Chinese **characters** I don't understand a single word.
- 4- Our company suffers a **financial** difficulties this month.
- 5- This is an **ameliorated** form of the Phoenician alphabet .
- 6- Her academic standard is improving **gradually**
- 7- **BCE** stands for "before common era, " and is equivalent to B.C., or before Christ.

Set Book Questions

Answer the following questions

1. People in the past used the pictograms for writing. Give reasons

They were used only to communicate economic information.

2. Why do you think people invented writing?

They were used only to communicate economic information. Also, to write their history and to keep their past.

Module (2)/Unit (5) /Lesson (2) / (WB.p.42)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Hieroglyphics (n.)	الكتابة الهيروغليفية	quotidian (adj.)	يومي
inscribe (v.)	يكتب \ ينقش	reed (n.)	قصب \ ساق نبات أجوف
Practical (adj.)	عملي	scribe (n.)	كاتب \ ناسخ
Precious (adj.)	غالي \ نفيس	throughout (prep)	في كل مكان

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

- 1- We must cut the] **reeds** They are spread along this river.
- 2- The wall of the church was **inscribed** with the names of the dead from the Great War.
- 3- Qualifications are important but **practical** experience is always an advantage.

4- His writing is so bad it just looks like **hieroglyphics** to me.

Set Book Questions

Answer the following questions

1. The Arabic form of writing is special. Explain.

It goes from right to left. It has 28 letters. It is the language of the Holy Quran.

2. The Arabic form of writing is different from the Roman alphabet. Explain.

The Roman goes from left to right. It has 26 letters.

3. Why were pictograms used for writing in the past?

Repeated مكرر

4. Writing is very important for all nations throughout history. Explain the importance of writing.

Repeated مكرر

Summary Making

Read then answer the Question below:

They also help to lessen the Urban Heat Island Effect, which can save people money. In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, **which can significantly reduce cooling bills.** In the winter, gardens help hold in the heat that materials like brick and concrete radiate so quickly, **leading to savings on heating bills. Rooftop vegetable and herb gardens can also provide fresh food for city dwellers, saving them money.** These vegetables make their diets healthier and so they rarely pay for the doctors. Rooftop gardens are not only something everyone can enjoy, **they are also a smart environmental investment.**

First, rooftop gardens can reduce heating bills. Second, they can reduce cooling bills. Third, they also lessen vegetables bills. Finally, they are the best environment investment.

(SB.p.42-43+WB.p.34-35) Module (2)/Unit (5)/Lesson (4+5+6)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
acquire (v.)	يتعلم \ يكتسب	literacy (n.)	محو الأمية
amateur (n.)	هاوي \ غير محترف	pride and joy (exp.)	مصدر السعادة
ballpoint (n.)	قلم جاف	publish (v.)	ينشر \ يصدر كتاباً
call-in (n.)	اتصال هاتفي ببرنامج	tryout (n.)	اختبار
fall off (n.)	قلّة \ تناقص	writer's block (n.)	المانع الكتابي

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

acquire \ amateur \ ballpoint \ pride and joy \ published

1- She's just had an article in Kuwait Times.

2- We aren't allowed to write in at school.

3- He spends hours cleaning that motorcycle -it's his

4- This tennis tournament is open to both and professionals.

5- You need to some skills before you graduate.

Grammar

The present perfect & The Present Perfect Continuous

✎ Choose the right answer:

1. I just.....two letters.
 a- has written b- have written c- had written d- am writing
2. You ever..... an elephant?
 a- have seen b- has seen c- had see d- was seeing
3. Ali.....English for 6 years.
 a- is studied b- have studied c- had studied d- has studied
4. He.....in Kuwait since 1986.
 a- is worked b- have worked c- was worked d- working
5. The two armies.....all last month.
 a- has fought b- have been fighting c- was fighting d- are fighting

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- **I have already seen that movie on TV.** (Make Negative)
 a- I haven't already seen that movie on TV.
 b- I haven't seen that movie on TV yet.
 c- I don't already see that movie on TV.
- 2- **I have been studying for three hours.** (Ask a question)
 a- How long have you been studying?
 b- How long do you study?
 c- How long did you study?
- 3- **No, I haven't been to France yet.** (Ask a question)
 a- Have you ever been to France?
 b- Do you go to France?
 c- How do you go to France?

(Since – For – ago – yet)

✎ Choose the Correct answer from a) , b) , c) and d):

1. I've been looking for it February.
 a) since b) for c) ago d) yet
2. I haven't heard about Ali last year.
 a) for b) since c) yet d) ago
3. They are trying to modernize Kuwait the liberation of Kuwait.
 a) ago b) ever c) yet d) since
4. He has stayed in France..... a couple of days.
 a) ago b) for c) yet d) since
5. I've been here a long time.
 a) for b) ever c) ago d) since

Module (2)/Unit (5) /Lesson (7&8) / (SB.p.44-45)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
contribution (n.)	مساهمة \ تبرع مالي	impact (n.)	تأثير
dominate (v.)	يسيطر على	mainly (adv.)	بشكل أساسي
economic (adj.)	اقتصادي	wordsmith (n.)	كاتب بارع
honorary PhD (n.)	دكتوراه فخرية		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

dominates \ economic \ wordsmith \ impact

- 1- He refuses to let others speak and every meeting.
- 2- Anthony Edwards is a playwright and a great
- 3- I go to bed around midnight.
- 4- The government's policies have led us into boom.
- 5- Smoking has a horrible on teens health.

Set Book Questions

1- Abdul Aziz Al Babbain is a man of achievements. Explain.

.....

.....

.....

2- Why is the foundation of prize for Poetic Creativity so important?

.....

.....

.....

Translation Unit 5

 Translate the following sentences into English

1. بدأ الانسان الكتابة منذ أكثر من 5000 عام.

.....

.....

.....

2. بدأت الكتابة بصور عديدة لنقل المعلومات وتسجيل التاريخ لينتقل من جيل إلى جيل.

.....

.....

.....

3. استخدم الصينيون نمطاً من الكتابة باستخدام صدف السلحفاة.

.....

.....

.....

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1-Your sister thinks that the Chinese writing is one of the oldest forms of writing on earth.

.....
.....

2- Your teacher asks you to present your topic in front of the class.

.....
.....

3- Your teacher is asking you about the importance of learning English.

.....
.....

4- Your friend asks you about your prediction for the world cup final 2018 in Russia.

.....
.....

5- You are in an interview and you are asked to talk about the history of writing.

.....
.....

Reading Comprehension**Read the following passage, then answer the questions:**

A man whose gunshot wound created a hole into his stomach enabled scientists to understand digestion. Physiologist William Beaumont, an army doctor, was stationed in Fort Mackinac in Mackinac Island on June 6, 1822, when a fur trapper's gun discharged and accidentally shot 19-year-old trapper Alexis St. Martin in the stomach. The wound was horrible and Alexis St. Martin wasn't expected to live out the night. It was said that "he had lung hanging out of his wound."

Yet amazingly, Beaumont performed several antiseptic surgeries on Alexis St. Martin over several months, and Alexis St. Martin eventually **recovered**. Alexis St. Martin became fed up with surgery and was left with a fistula, a hole in his stomach through the abdominal wall, which left it open to view. Due to the strong stomach acid essentially disinfected the wound from the inside out, making it safe to not sew it up.

Because Alexis St. Martin couldn't work as a fur trapper anymore, Beaumont hired him as handyman. The daily task of cleaning the **fistula** gave Beaumont an idea: perhaps he could watch the process of digestion at work. So for the next several years, Beaumont recorded everything that went into Alexis St. Martin's stomach, then carefully described what happened inside. He also took samples and sent them to chemists of the day for analysis.

Beaumont's precise observations led him to conclude that the stomach's strong hydrochloric acid, along with a little movement, played key roles in digestion, rather than the stomach crushing food up as some physiologists of the day believed. "He was the first one to observe digestive processes going on in real time," Rogers said. The findings paved the way for modern physiology, where observations guided conclusions, not vice versa. The study also ushered in some of the first controlled animal experiments by physiologists who realized they could make faster progress by performing fistula operations in animals. Alexis St. Martin, meanwhile, lived to the ripe old age of 83, going back to fur trapping for a while and eventually becoming a farmer.

Beaumont's observation was really distinguished in the history of medicine. He began those experiments in 1825 and completed in 1833. He died in 1853 at the age of 68 but he will be remembered because of his outstanding contribution in the field of medicine.

A) Choose the best completion from a, b, c and d : (5X10=50m)

26. The best title for this passage could be“.....”

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| a) A fur trapper | b) The life of Alexis St. Martin |
| c) The antiseptic surgeries | d) Man With Hole in Stomach Revolutionized Medicine |

27. The main idea of the 2nd paragraph is the.....

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| a) Beaumont's surgeries | b) Reason for the surgery left with a hole |
| c) Disinfected wound | d) Process of digestion |

unit 6
On the Phone



Mobile Phones

Advantages

easy to communicate

it can entertain

schedule the daily agenda

emergency cases

you can make a note, reminder, alarm

check emails

listen to music, text, and play games

surf the internet

buy and sell

Disadvantages

Health problems

A waste of time

a waste of money

Module (2)/Unit (6)/ On the Phone / Lesson (1+2) / (SB.p.46-47)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
agenda (n.)	جدول أعمال	necessity (n.)	ضرورة
a great deal of (Phr.)	عدد كبير من	notepad (n.)	كمبيوتر صغير
browse (v.)	يستعرض	rely on (ph.v.)	يعتمد على
cell phone (n.)	هاتف خلوي	reminder (n.)	مفكرة \ مذكرة
complement (n.)	تكملة \ تنمة	teleputer (n.)	تليفون به خصائص الكمبيوتر
customize (v.)	يعدل أو يخصص وفقاً للحاجة	tend (v.)	يميل لـ
dominant (adj.)	غالب \ المسيطر	theme (n.)	موضوع الكلام
function (v.)	يؤدي وظيفة	via (prep.)	بواسطة
Lately (adv.)	حديثاً	web log (n.)	مدونة وسجل الانترنت
miscellaneous (adj.)	متنوع \ متفرقات	calendar (n.)	رزمة

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

agenda \ lately \ reminder \ tend \ rely on \ theme

1. Don't let me down. I you to fulfill this task.
2. Our Arab world has changed a lot.
3. Raising the standard of English is on top of my
4. If you want my opinion, I.....to the peaceful solution.
5. If I forget to call you, please send me a
6. The of happiness runs through most of his novels.

Set Book Questions**Answer the following question**

1. Mobile phones have become a necessity in our daily life. Discuss.

.....

.....

2. When do you think is the appropriate time for you to have your own mobile phone?

.....

.....

3. What do you predict mobile phones will be like in the future?

.....

.....

4. How can mobiles be useful for professionals (businessmen)?

.....

.....

Module (2)/Unit (6) /Lesson (3) / (WB.p.38-39)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
bin (v.)	يرمي بالقمامة	reclaim (v.)	يستصلح \ يستعيد
disposable (adj.)	للاستعمال لمرة واحدة	sibling (n.)	أخ أو أخت
Pass on (phr.v.)	ينقل \ يمرر		

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

bin / disposable / pass / reclaim / siblings

1. When we go on a picnic, we usually take utensils like cups, forks, and spoons.

2. Please read this leaflet and it on to the person next to you.

3. Fights and arguments between often cause parents anxiety.

4. My property was unjustly taken away from me during the war. Can I it?

5. Do you need to keep these old things or shall we..... them?

Set Book Questions**Answer the following question**

1. What do people do with their old mobile phones when they buy new ones?

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

3. Why do you think young people keep changing their mobiles?

.....

.....

Module (2)/Unit (6)/Lesson (4+5+6) / (SB.p.48+49+WB.p.40+41)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
hike (v.)	يتنزه لمسافة طويلة	recognize (v.)	يميز \ يتعرف على
mountainous (adj.)	جبلية \ وعرة	usher (n.)	دليل السينما أو المسرح
notify (v.)	يبلغ	security (n.)	أمن

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

security/ hike / mountainous / notify / recognize / usher

1. For your....., always cross the road at a pedestrian crossing.
2. It's rather dark in here. We'd better ask the..... to lead us to our seats.
3. Let's salute that guy. I could.....him. He is an old acquaintance of mine.
4. You ought to the police about the loss of your luggage at once.
5. If you ever visit Syria, seek and hike the high lands.
6. I always for about two hours a day.

Grammar**Tag Question****Choose the correct answer:**

1. The office was **hardly** empty, ...?
a- was it b- wasn't it c- didn't they d- were they
2. Sarah left a message, ...?
a- was she b- did he c- didn't she d- were they
3. The results were **scarcely** encouraging, ...?
a- was it b- wasn't it c- didn't they d- were they
4. **Everybody** enjoyed the match, ...?
a- do they b- did it c- didn't they d- were they
5. He hadn't got enough money, ...?
a- did he b- had he c- hadn't he d- don't he

Do as required:

- 1- You've met Fadi,.....? (Complete)
a- You've met Fadi, don't you?
b- You've met Fadi, didn't you?
c- You've met Fadi, haven't you?
- 2- They won't be late, ...? (Complete)
a- They won't be late, will they?
b- They won't be late, can they?
c- They won't be late, will you?
- 3- This is not a no smoking area, ...? (Complete)
a- This is not a no smoking area, doesn't it?
b- This is not a no smoking area, don't it?
c- This is not a no smoking area, is it?

Module (2)/Unit (6) /Lesson (7&8) / (SB.p.50-51)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
beforehand (adv.)	مسبقاً \ سلفاً	modem (n.)	مودم \ وصلة الإنترنت
bookmark (n.)	مؤشر \ قائمة عناوين	paste (v.)	يلصق
don't tell a soul (exp.)	لا تخبر أحداً	phone book (n.)	دليل الهاتف
GPRS (abbr.)	خدمة الراديو العامة لنقل البيانات عبر الإنترنت من خلال الهاتف النقال	press (v.)	يضغط

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

beforehand \ don't tell a soul \ modem \ paste \ phone book \ press

1. You can this button and the machine starts.
2. I am going to tell you a secret, but please
3. You should have read the instructions.....to get a clear idea about the project.
4. Unfortunately, the fax is not working properly.
5. Cut that paragraph and then it at the end of the page.

(SB.p.52)Module (2)/ Focus On (2)**Set Book Questions****Answer the following question**

1. Sheikha Suad Mohammed Al-Sabah's is a woman of achievements. Explain.

.....

.....

2. Why do most people like to read poetry?

.....

.....

English is the most widely used language all over the world. Write an essay of about 14 sentences about the importance of the English language, how people use English now and where it is used now.

Body Paragraph 1 :

Body Paragraph 2 :

Conclusion :

Write your topic here

READING COMPREHENSION (110 Marks)**Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:**

1- Mother-of-two Faye McDonough, 32, from Hale, Cheshire, held down three jobs to make ends meet after her divorce. She dusted herself off and is now head of her own successful cleaning business. She won the title of Best New Startup in the Trafford Business Awards last year and achieved a turnover of £100,000 in her first six months.

2-Two years ago, I kept thinking that my life wasn't supposed to be like this: my five-year marriage had failed; I was a single mother of two, and doing three assistant jobs just to afford a tiny rented house in an undesirable part of the town. After leaving school at 15, I trained to be a chef in my parents' restaurant and worked until I was 23. But when I got divorced in 2005, I left our large house, sold my car and had to work hours that fitted around the children. Therefore, I took cleaning jobs in the nursery schools they attended.

3- A couple of years later, I realised I did not have a life any more. My self-confidence had hit rock bottom and I was often in tears. Around this time, I got talking to Rachel, a mother at the nursery school my daughter went to. She had just set up a cleaning business. As she saw I was a hard working person, she asked if I wanted to do cleaning shifts and administration for her. I automatically accepted.

4- After a year, Rachel gave me the opportunity to buy the first franchise of the business. So, with the help of a government initiative, I got a loan for several thousand pounds and "Bright & Beautiful" cleaning company was born. I felt scared at first. Running a business is not like running a household but because I am such a perfectionist, keeping houses **shipshape** and working to deadlines comes naturally to me. I now manage an eight-staff company. When customers text me to say how wonderful their houses look, I feel proud.

5- I have just extended my franchise to cover another two towns. The business achieved a turnover of £100,000 in the first six months, and the expected turnover this year is £250,000. I am now living in a lovely area of Hale and have bought myself a new car. The biggest advantage is that I can choose the hours I work which makes my children delighted. I know I am doing a good job now as a businesswoman and as a mother, and that's the ultimate confidence boost. I never ask my staff to do something I would not do myself. Only through doing every aspect of the job have I seen how things can be improved and win the respect of my employees.

A- From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer: (5 x 10 = 50 M)**1- What is the best title of the passage?**

- a. Desperate Divorced Mother
- b. A Successful Restaurant Chef
- c. A Clean Home is a Happy Home
- d. When There Is a Will There Is a Way

2- What does the underlined word "they" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- a. jobs
- b. hours
- c. parents
- d. customers

3- What is the meaning of the underlined word "shipshape" in paragraph 4?

- a. clean and neat
- b. dirty and unwanted
- c. shapeless and odourless
- d. unattractive and unpleasant

4- Why did Rachel hire Faye McDonough to do a particular job for her?

- a. Faye McDonough was a hardworking person.
- b. Faye McDonough was a single mother of two.
- c. Faye McDonough was no longer self-confident.
- d. Faye McDonough had to work hours for her children.

5- All the sentences below are true except:

- a. Faye is successful in her own cleaning business
- b. Faye used to cry her eyes out because of her bad situation
- c. "Bright & Beautiful" is the name of Faye's cleaning company
- d. When customers call Faye to give their feedback, she feels ashamed

II- Answer the following questions: (4 x 15 = 60 M)

6- When did Faye McDonough get married?

7- What are the main personal qualities of Faye?

8- Why was Faye McDonough dissatisfied with her conditions?

9- What can you infer about the relationship of Faye with her employees?

Translation Unit 6

 Translate the following sentences into English:

1. إن استخدامنا للهواتف النقالة تلقى الكثير من إهتمام الاعلام .

.....

.....

.....

2. أصبحت الهواتف النقالة ضرورة ملحة للناس من مختلف الأعمار والوظائف.

.....

.....

.....

3. يستخدم طلبة الجامعة الهواتف النقالة في تسجيل المحاضرات و استخدامات أخرى عديدة.

.....

.....

.....