

Unit 1			
Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning
Fanciful <i>adj.</i>	وهمي / خيالي	Academic <i>n.</i>	أكاديمي / جامعي
Festivity <i>n.</i>	عيد / مهرجان	Bagpipes <i>n.</i>	مزمارة القربة
Gather <i>v.</i>	يجمع / يحتشد	Blossom <i>n.</i>	زهرة / زهورات نبتة
Gaze <i>v.</i>	ينظر / يحرق	Bubbly <i>adj.</i>	نشيط - حيوي
Go away <i>Ph. v</i>	يغادر - يرحل	Canopy <i>n.</i>	مظلة - غطاء
Go off <i>Ph. v</i>	يدق - يرن	Carnival <i>n.</i>	مهرجان
Go on <i>Ph. V</i>	يستمر	Celebratory <i>adj.</i>	احتفالي
Go out <i>Ph. V</i>	ينطفئ ينقطع التيار حركة الجزر	Chain <i>n.</i>	سلسلة من المحلات أو المطاعم
Go up <i>Ph. v</i>	يزداد	Commemorate <i>v.</i>	يحتفل بذكرى / يحيي ذكرى
Go without <i>Ph. v</i>	يبقى بدون (طعام - نوم)	Claim <i>v.</i>	يدعي / يطالب بـ
Hire <i>v.</i>	يستخدم / يستأجر	Cultivate <i>v.</i>	يزرع / يرعى
Intricate <i>adj.</i>	معقد / صعب حله أو تحليله	Dazzling <i>adj.</i>	ساطع / باهر / متألّق
Launch <i>v.</i>	ينطلق / يبدأ	Discipline <i>n.</i>	فرع من الدراسة / فرع من المعرفة
Meteorologist <i>n.</i>	عالم أرساد جوية	Display <i>n.</i>	عرض
Multitude <i>n.</i>	عدد كبير / جموع / حشد	Embark <i>v.</i>	يصعد / يباشر عملاً / يركب متن سفينة ؛ طائرة أو أي مركبة
Nurture <i>v.</i>	يربي / ينشئ / يرعى	Extravaganza <i>n.</i>	عرض ترفيهي كبير
Outstanding <i>adj.</i>	بارز / متفوق / مرموق / رائع / ممتاز	Exuberant <i>adj.</i>	مليء بالحيوية أو الحماسة
Patriotic <i>adj.</i>	وطني	Facilitate <i>v.</i>	يبسر / يسهل
Preoccupied <i>adj.</i>	مشغول البال	Vendor <i>n.</i>	بائع متجول
Stream <i>n.</i>	سيل من / تدفق	Weaving <i>n.</i>	نسيج / حياكة
Take part in <i>Ph. v</i>	يشارك	Fanciful <i>adj.</i>	وهمي / خيالي
Unison <i>n.</i>	انسجام / اتفاق	Unrivalled <i>Adj.</i>	لا يبارى / منقطع النظير

Unit 2			
Aborigine <i>n.</i>	أحد السكان الأصليين ممن سكنوا استراليا	Reminisce <i>Verb</i>	يتحدث عن ذكرياته
Bank (W B) <i>n.</i>	1 - ضفة النهر 2- بنك	Replica <i>n.</i>	نسخه مطابقة صورة منقولة بالضبط
Bear 1- <i>Noun</i> 2- <i>Verb</i>	1- دب 2- يتحمل	Roundabout <i>n.</i>	دوار- طريق ملتوية- ممر دائري
Baby shower <i>Noun</i>	حفلة انتظار مولود تقدم فيها هدايا لوالدي الطفل قبل الولادة	Separate <i>Adjective</i>	منفصل متباعد
Boomerang <i>n.</i>	قوس يترد لراميه بعد رميه	Silverware <i>n.</i>	أواني فضية فضيات
Breathing space <i>n.</i>	مجال للراحة لالتقاط الأنفاس	Subsequent <i>adjective</i>	لاحق تابع تال
Clan <i>n.</i>	عشيرة زمرة قبيلة جماعة	Swap <i>Verb</i>	يبادل/ يقايض
Close-knit <i>Adj.</i>	متربط / متماسك متقارب	Table (W B) <i>n.</i>	1-طاولة – منضدة 2- جدول بيانات
Crib (WB) <i>n.</i>	سرير طفل	Touching <i>Adj.</i>	مؤثر
Desert <i>Verb</i>	يهجر – يترك	Traditionally <i>Adv.</i>	على نحو تقليدي
Eldest <i>Adj.</i>	الأكبر سنا	Transition <i>n.</i>	انتقال /تحول فترة انتقال
Expectant <i>Adjective</i>	متوقع منتظر مولودا مترقب	Well-deserved <i>Adjective</i>	مستحق عن جدارة – بجدارة
For good <i>Noun</i>	للأبد	Wind up <i>Phrasal verb</i>	عبأ الساعة عبأ المنبه شغل لعبة
Formal <i>Adjective</i>	رسمي شكلي اصطلاحي	Originally <i>Adverb</i>	أصلا أولا في الأصل في المقام الأول
Get-together <i>n.</i>	تجمع/اجتماع لقاء	Parenthood (W B) <i>n.</i>	أبوة
Hold <i>Verb</i>	يعقد/اجتماع – يشارك	Pram <i>n.</i>	عربة للأطفال
Interior <i>n.</i>	داخلا داخلية	Pupil <i>n.</i>	1-طالب 2- بؤبؤ العين
Milestone <i>n.</i>	نقطة انطلاق خطوة انتقالية	Nomad <i>n.</i>	بدو رحل
Get-together <i>Noun</i>	تجمع/اجتماع لقاء	Parenthood (W B) <i>Noun</i>	أبوة

Unit 3			
Autograph <i>n.</i>	توقيع شخصي	Irritated <i>Adjective</i>	غاضب/تائر
Accurate <i>Adj</i>	دقيق مضبوط صحيح متقن	Lecture <i>n.</i>	محاضرة
Amazed <i>Adj.</i>	مدهش - مذهول	Log on in <i>phrasal verb</i>	تسجيل الدخول
Beverage <i>n.</i>	مشروب كل شراب غير الماء	Lonesome <i>Adj.</i>	منعزل - وحيد-
Cardamom <i>n.</i>	هال نبات الهال	Make it <i>phrasal verb</i>	يحضر
Catch up <i>n.</i>	لقاء الأصدقاء بعد فترة غياب	Meet up <i>phrasal verb</i>	نلتقم - نتقابل
Circumstance <i>n.</i>	ظرف حالة	Pill <i>n.</i>	قرص / حبة دواء
Civil servant <i>n.</i>	موظف حكومي موظف مدني	Plaza <i>n.</i>	ساحة عامه / ميدان مركز تجاري مكان وقوف السيارات
Cocoa <i>n.</i>	شراب كاكاو	Porcelain <i>n.</i>	خزف فخار خزف صيني
Converse <i>Verb</i>	يتحدث مع - يتحاور	Process <i>n.</i>	عملية منهج طريقة
Cordially <i>Adv.</i>	وديا بشكل ودي	Quarrel <i>n.</i>	شجار / خصام
Cultivation <i>n.</i>	زراعة	Refill <i>n.</i>	يعيد ملء
Decaffeinated <i>Adj.</i>	منزوع الكافين	Reschedule <i>Verb</i>	يعيد جدولة
Distinctive <i>Adj.</i>	مميز	Sales <i>n.</i>	البيع مع خصم
Espresso <i>n.</i>	إسبرسو قهوة بماء مغلي وبن	Sickly <i>Adj.</i>	ضعيف / غير صحي / شاحب
Fragrance <i>n.</i>	عبير عطر	Silk <i>n.</i>	حرير ثوب حريري
Gratitude <i>n.</i>	امتنان شكر	Socialize <i>Verb</i>	يقيم علاقات اجتماعية مع الآخرين
Hospitality <i>n.</i>	حسن ضيافة كرم كرم المعاملة	Stadium <i>n.</i>	ملعب - إستاد رياضي
Immediate <i>Adj.</i>	فوري / عاجل	Teapot <i>n.</i>	إبريق الشاي
Import <i>verb</i>	يستورد	Weary <i>adj.</i>	مرهق / متعب حزين كئيب
In charge of <i>Expression</i>	مسئول عن	Window shopping <i>n.</i>	أخذ فكرة عن المعروضات دون نية شراء
Instant <i>Adj.</i>	فوري عاجل		

UNIT 4			
Accountant <i>noun</i>	محاسب \ مسئول حسابات	Enhance <i>verb</i>	يعزز \ ينمي \ يقوي
Adjustment <i>noun</i>	تعديل / تسوية	Extensive <i>adj.</i>	واسع \ شامل
Annual <i>adj.</i>	سنوي	Flattering <i>adj.</i>	مجامل
Assumption <i>n.</i>	افتراض \ ادعاء	Harshly <i>adv.</i>	بقسوة/ بخشونة
Attestation <i>n.</i>	شهادة / إقرار	Illiteracy <i>n.</i>	أمية – جهل
Block out <i>phr. v</i>	يحجب / يمنع	Inaccessible <i>adj.</i>	غير متاح
Capacity <i>n.</i>	استيعاب \ قدرة / سعة	In advance <i>Phrase</i>	مقدماً / سلفاً / مسبقاً
Cardiac <i>adj.</i>	ذو علاقة بأمراض القلب	Insult <i>n.</i>	إهانة \ مسبة \ تحقير
Chime <i>n.</i>	رنين \ صوت الأجراس	Integrate <i>v.</i>	يدمج \ يوحد / يتكامل
Continent <i>n.</i>	قارة	Interlocutor <i>n.</i>	مهاور \ محادث
Courteous <i>adj.</i>	مهذب / مؤدب مجامل \ لطيف	Lifeline <i>n.</i>	ضرورة
Deem <i>v.</i>	يعتبر \ يرى رأياً في \ يعتقد	Mailbag <i>n.</i>	حقيبة البريد \ كيس البريد
Defensiveness <i>n.</i>	موقف دفاعي \ وضع دفاعي	Meticulously <i>adv.</i>	بدقه
Demand <i>n.</i>	طلب- حاجة	Mountain range <i>n.</i>	سلسله جبال
Distraction <i>n.</i>	إلهاء	Non-verbal <i>adj.</i>	غير لفظي
Diva <i>n.</i>	مغنية أوبرا شهيرة	Owe <i>v.</i>	يدين له \ يكن له \ يدين بكذا
Doctorate <i>n.</i>	درجة الدكتوراه	Pane <i>n.</i>	لوح زجاجي
Empathy <i>n.</i>	معرفة الغير \ التقمص العاطفي	Reference <i>n.</i>	مرجع / إشارة
Enclose <i>v.</i>	يرفق ب	Transcribe (WB) <i>Verb</i>	يسجل / ينسخ \ يدون
Unit 5			
Acquire <i>Verb</i>	يكتسب/ يتعلم	Ballpoint <i>noun</i>	قلم جاف
Amateur <i>noun</i>	هاو\ غير محترف	BCE <i>Abbr.</i>	قبل الميلاد
Character <i>noun</i>	حرف / رمز	Call-in <i>Noun</i>	اتصال هاتفي ببرنامج
Contribution <i>noun</i>	مساهمة/ تبرع/ مساعدة	Economic <i>adj.</i>	اقتصادي
Cuneiform <i>noun</i>	الخط المسماري	Empire <i>noun</i>	إمبراطورية

Dominate <i>verb</i>	يسيطر	Fall off <i>noun</i>	قلة - تناقص
		Financial <i>adj.</i>	مالي
Honorary PhD <i>n.</i>	دكتوراه فخرية	Gradually <i>Adverb</i>	تدرجياً
Impact <i>noun</i>	تأثير	hieroglyphics <i>n.</i>	الهيروغليفية
Industrial design <i>noun</i>	تصميم صناعي	Mainly <i>adverb</i>	بشكل أساسي
Inscribe <i>verb</i>	ينقش / يكتب	Mechanism (WB) <i>Noun</i>	آلية
Literacy <i>noun</i>	محو الأمية معرفة القراءة والكتابة	Pictogram <i>noun</i>	كتابة بالصور
Loose (W B) <i>adjective</i>	سايب - مفكك - غير مربوط	Practical <i>adjective</i>	عملي فعلي إجرائي
Publish <i>verb</i>	ينشر كتاباً يصدر	Precious <i>adj.</i>	نفيس / ثمين
Quotidian <i>adj.</i>	يومي/عادي مبتذل	Pride and joy <i>Expression</i>	فخر و بهجة / مصدر سعادة
Reed <i>noun</i>	قصب / ساق نبات	Wordsmith <i>noun</i>	كاتب بارع
Reliable (W B) <i>Adj.</i>	موثوق به - محل ثقة	Writer's block <i>n.</i>	توقف إلهام / المانع الكتابي
Revolve <i>verb</i>	يلف - يدور	Symbol <i>noun</i>	رمز
Scribe <i>noun</i>	كاتب / ناسخ محرر كتاب	Socket <i>Noun</i>	فتحة - تجويف
		Throughout <i>Prep .</i>	في كل أنحاء
Unit 6			
Agenda <i>noun</i>	جدول أعمال برنامج	Calendar <i>noun</i>	تقويم
A Great deal of <i>phrase</i>	عدد كبير من قدراً كبيراً من	Cell phone <i>noun</i>	هاتف خلوي
Beforehand <i>adverb</i>	مقدماً سلفاً	Complement <i>Noun</i>	تكملة / تنمة
Customize <i>verb</i>	يعدل أو يخصص وفقاً للاحتياجات	Lately <i>adverb</i>	حديثاً مؤخراً
Discount (WB) <i>Noun</i>	خصم	Miscellaneous <i>Adj.</i>	متنوع
Disposable <i>Adj.</i>	للاستعمال لمرة واحدة	Mountainous <i>Adj.</i>	جبلي وعر
Dominant <i>Adj.</i>	سائد/مسيطر	Modem <i>Noun</i>	مودم / وصلة النت
Don't tell a soul <i>Expression</i>	اجعله سراً لا تخبر أحد	Necessity <i>noun</i>	ضرورة حاجة ملحة
Function <i>Verb</i>	يؤدي وظيفة	Notepad <i>Noun</i>	مدونة
GPRS <i>Abbr.</i>	خدمة الراديو العامة لنقل	Notify <i>Verb</i>	يبلغ يعلم

	البيانات عبر الانترنت		
Hike <i>Verb</i>	يتنزه سيرا لمسافة طويلة	Reminder <i>noun</i>	مذكرة \ تذكير
Pass on <i>phrasal verb</i>	ينقل / يمرر معلومة أو شيء	Security <i>noun</i>	أمن / سلامة
Paste <i>Verb</i>	يلصق	Sibling <i>Noun</i>	أخ أو أخت
Phone book <i>Noun</i>	دليل هاتف	Teleputer <i>noun</i>	هاتف يعمل بخصائص الحاسوب
Press <i>Verb</i>	يضغط	Tend <i>verb</i>	يميل لـ / يخدم
Reclaim <i>Verb</i>	يسترد / يستصلح	Usher <i>n.</i>	دليل \ مرشد
Recognize <i>verb</i>	يتعرف على / يميز	Theme <i>noun</i>	موضوع الكلام أو الكتابة \ فكرة رئيسية
Rely on <i>phrasal verb</i>	يعتمد على	Via <i>Preposition</i>	بواسطة - عن طريق
Browse <i>verb</i>	يستعرض / يتصفح	web log <i>noun</i>	سجل الويب \ مدونة / مفكرة شخصية على الانترنت
Bin <i>verb</i>	يلقي في القمامة	Bookmark <i>noun</i>	مؤشر الكتاب

Set Book Questions

Unit 1

1. State some ways people can commemorate happy occasions.

They can make carnivals. They can make raffles. Different kinds of concerts can be arranged.

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

The festival coincides with Kuwait National Day on 25th Feb. The festival coincides with The Liberation Day on 26th Feb.

3. Hala February festival is a chance of mixture of cultures because...

Many people come from other countries to share and take part in the festival.

4. Mention some of the activities people can practice during festivals.

They can go shopping. They can sing songs. They can take part in concerts. They can play fireworks.

5. How can festivals benefit a society?

People can remember their past. They can remember their culture .They can remember their heritage. It is good for the economy.

6. Why has Hala February festival become an important economic event?

Many shops offer huge discounts. Many people come from all over the world to celebrate and enjoy buying things at low prices which increases the national income.

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

It aims at awarding artists. It aims at celebrating Kuwaiti artistic culture.

8. How does the Qurain culture festival reward and honour artists?

The festival is held to appreciate them. It Encourages artists. It holds The Personality of the Year's award.

9. What occasions does the Cherry Blossom festival mark?

It marks the coming of spring. It marks the new scholastic year and the new financial year.

10. Mention some places people prefer to spend the festival in.

The go to mountains. They go to parks. They go to gardens.

11. Why is the Hajj important?

It is the fifth pillar of Islam. People feel that they are equal before Allah. They seek Allah's forgiveness.

12. What preparations should be made before going for Hajj?

People buy the clothes specialized for Hajj. People should check their money. They should Free their hearts from hate.

Unit 2

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

Yes, because all family members meet to discuss family matters. It is the time when they can share happiness and sorrows together. They can exchange experience and seek the elders' advice.

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

They usually meet on Birthdays. They meet in Wedding parties. Also they meet in Graduation parties. They meet after returning from Holy places and during funerals.

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

Food is a sign of generosity. It is a kind of hospitality.

4. There are different features (Activities) which can be practiced during family celebrations. Discuss.

People can sing songs. They can dance. They listen to music. They play fireworks. They wear colourful clothes. They discuss family matters. They Watch TV.

5. What is the purpose of holding the Baby Shower Celebration?

It aims at welcoming new parents into parenthood and supporting them. It is held to relieve the burden placed upon the shoulders of the new parents and show friendship.

6. Is it common in Kuwait to have a baby shower? Justify your answer.

Yes, but in a different name . All the family members gather to celebrate the newly expected babies. They relative gather showing support and friendship and buy presents for the baby after his birth.

7. What is your favourite family celebration in Kuwait? Why? Describe the event.

My favourite is the birthday because we all gather celebrating just one person ,giving him presents and enjoying a very happy time.

Unit 3

1. What kind of people went to the coffee houses in the past?

Businessmen used to go to coffee houses in the past. Writers went to coffee houses. Politicians went to discuss political matters. Scientists went also to coffee houses.

2. "Coffee has become a popular drink in the Arab world," Explain

OR

Why are most people fond of drinking coffee?

Coffee is tasty. It is easy-made. It gives energy.

3. Apart from drinking coffee, what other things did people do in coffee houses in the past?

OR

In what ways were the coffee houses the centre of social life in London?

They used to go there to get the latest news. They went to discuss business matters. They went there to discuss business and political issues.

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

Nowadays, people in Kuwait meet to play games. They go there to study. They go to chat with their friends. Sometimes they meet to discuss business matters.

5. Mention two places where Kuwaiti people meet for different purposes.

They meet in coffee shops. They inn Diwaniyas. They go to shopping malls and restaurants.

6. Coffee is a significant part of Kuwaiti hospitality .Discuss this statement.

People in Kuwait meet over a cup of delicious coffee. A guest's coffee cup is never empty in a Kuwaiti home.

7. What is a Diwaniya? where has it got its name from ?

It is an informal social Kuwaiti gathering where people meet to discuss issues ranging from business to football and from politics to literature. It means a place of assembly and the name originates from The Arabic word Diwan .

8. Diwaniyas serve many different purposes. Mention some.

People meet to discuss Family matters. They meet for public purposes. They meet for Political and social purposes.

9. There are so many traditional tea-houses in China towns and villages .Why?

Because people believe it helps them to keep cool and relax.

10. There are several circumstances in which tea is prepared and consumed in China .Mention some of these circumstances.

People in China show respect to one another by offering a cup of tea. They make serious apologies to others by pouring them tea. Also it is offered to the groom and his bride during the wedding party.

11. Guess why tea is considered China's most important gift to the world.

It spread very quickly. It is tasty. It is the favourite drink for many countries all over the world.

12. Do you think that gulf countries should give women the chance to meet in formal places as men? why?

Of course yes , they should have their own social gathering places to meet and to discuss their matters. Women exactly like men have their own social issues to discuss.

Unit 4

1. What are the characteristics of a good listener?

He should listen openly and with empathy to the other person. He must listen between lines. He should neither control the conversation nor interrupt the interlocutor. He needs to Be good and patient listener

2. Why is empathy an essential factor for healthy communication?

Empathy is an essential factor for healthy communication because it is the ability to share someone else's feelings or experiences.

3. Communication leads to community. What does that mean? OR

Mention some essential factors for healthy communication?

Healthy relationships lead to and healthy communications lead to healthy society.
We need to acquire good listening skills.

4. What are the four barriers to effective communication? OR

Mention some factors that cause poor listening skills to develop.

Distraction causes poor listening skills to develop. Also, interrupting the speaker causes poor listening skills to develop. Reacting to emotional words is one of the barriers to effective communication.

5. Why do you think people still write traditional letters?

I think because not everyone in the world has access to a computer. They live in remote places. For many people the internet and sending e-mails are an abstract technology that does not relate to their everyday lives.

6. In the world of communication, the Internet has played a vital role. discuss

The whole world has become like a small village because of the internet. People all over the world can chat and get the latest news.

7. What information should be included in a letter of application?

We should write personal information, qualifications, experiences, language , reference and contacts.

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

People write formal letters to apply for a job. When they want to apply for a university.

9. “Listen or your tongue will keep you deaf.” Explain.

It means that there is nothing better than listening to the wisdom of others in order to increase your own. Also by listening well to the others we can learn from their experiences in life and gain life skills.

Unit 5

1- Do you think that human beings will one day have a single system of writing? Why?

Yes, because the computer already combined people and the world has become small, therefore they need a single language to be able to communicate and exchange ideas.

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

As I see, Pens and paper won't be used any more. All written forms will be computerized.

3- "The pen is the tongue of the mind." Discuss this statement.

The pen is the aid of the tongue that can record thoughts and ideas and keep them to be used again.

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

It contains 28 letters. It is written from left to right. It is the language of the holy Quran.

5. What do you know about the Roman alphabet?

It contains 26 letters. It is written from right to left.

6. Do you think that the pen became an instant success? Justify

The ink dries quickly. It is stronger than the traditional one. It works on planes.

7. What do you know about Abdul Aziz Al Babtain?

He is a businessman. He is a famous Kuwaiti poet as well as a businessman. He is the founder of Al Babtain Central Library.

8. What's special about Al Babtain Central Library?

It is specialized in the Arabic poetry. It is specialized in both modern and classic poetry.

9. Why is the foundation of prize for Poetic Creativity so important?

It is important because it discovers young talents and train them to be the future poets. Also it is important to shed the light on the importance of the Arabic poetry.

10. The pen is mightier than a sword. Give an explanation on how ball-point pen came to be what it is today.

In the past people used ink which dried slowly. Later, Lazlo Biro founded the first ball point pen with quick drying ink.

Unit 6

1- What are the most common uses of mobile phones for people in business?

One of the most common uses of mobile phones for people in business is to schedule their daily agenda and to communicate with staff and clients. Also, to send and receive e-mails.

2- Both parents and children use their mobile phones for similar reasons. Mention some.

OR

How can mobiles be useful for professionals?

They use mobiles as calendars, as watches, as alarm clocks and as calculators.

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

They will become the ultimate remote control of our life or what is called 'teleputer'. We will be able to see the whole world in the eyes of mobile phones. They will replace computers.

4- What do people do with their old mobile phones when they buy a new one?

They give their old mobiles to friends or to young siblings as a gift. They throw them. They sell them to mobiles companies.

5- Why is it a good idea to recycle old mobile phones?

It is a good idea to recycle old mobile phones to save the environment. It is good to save money.

6- Why do you think young people keep changing their mobiles?

They keep changing their mobiles to keep up with modern technology. They want to buy phones which can help them do outdoor activities.

7- What are the advantages and disadvantages of mobile phones?

Advantages: people can use them for calling. People can use them for CCC (communication, computing and content). To send and receive e-mails.

Disadvantages: if people misuse them, they can waste money and time.

Focus on

1- Mention some of SheikhaSuad Mohammed Al-Sabah's achievements.

She is a Kuwaiti famous poet. She wrote many poems, essays and articles.

2- Why do most people like to read poetry?

They can express their feelings. Poetry is like a friend who understands what you need to understand. Poetry can motivate people in wartimes. They are a source of relaxation.

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

1-If you were in Huck's position, would you think of escape? Why?

Yes, because I like freedom. I don't like to be trapped in a hut.

2-Why did Jim have to work as a servant?

OR

[Why would any person think of working at young age?]

Because his parents had died when he was young, so he had to work as a servant to survive.

3- In your opinion, how should we deal with servants and slaves?

We should be merciful with them. Give them the respect they deserve. Offer them comfortable life.

4-If you were suspected of a crime, what would you do to save your soul?

I'd face the matter and defend myself. I'd appoint a lawyer to defend me and prove my innocence.

5- Why do you think people who are suspected of a crime choose to escape rather than to defend themselves?

I think because they are too weak to defend themselves. They want to start a new life. They want to avoid problems.

6- How should families solve their problems away from lengthy feud?

They solve their disagreements friendly. Instead of lengthy feud, they should ask elderly people to solve the problems cordially.

7- How should we deal with liars and frauds?

We should inform the police. We should keep away from as possible as we can. They should be put in prison.

8- Why do servants and maids desert the houses they work in?

They might face harsh treatment. They might not get well paid salaries.

10 -How should people react towards run away criminals?

We should call the police. We shouldn't show any kind of sympathy towards them..

11- Fights and quarrels arise between families for many reasons. Mention some.

Misunderstanding, making noise and financial reasons.

12- How can you discover that someone is a fraud?

I can discover him through his appearance. I can discover him through his speech.

13- What would you do if you see a thief or a fraud?

I would call the police. I would be away from them.

14- Do you think it is right to reveal the truth about a thief or a fraud? Why?

Yes, because justice has to be done. Sooner or later, the criminal will be arrested and put into prison.

15- What are the characteristics of frauds?

They are liars. They are dishonest. They are thieves.

16- People follow different methods and techniques to escape from their captivity. Comment

They can smash the doors or gates. They can jump off the walls. They can wear strange clothes and disguise.

17- Escaping from captivity may be adventurous and risky. Comment

One might be seriously injured or killed .if someone failed to escape he might be punished severely.

18 -Why do many people think of escaping their captivity?

To set themselves free and some people think they are innocent and don't deserve to be put in prison. They want to start a new life.

19-Freedom is one of the most valuable things in our life. Explain.

There is no happiness without freedom .It's something that deserves to fight and sacrifice for.

20- Slaves face many dangers throughout their lives. Discuss.

They can be treated harshly by their masters. They experience hunger and tiredness. They don't have good food or clothes.

21- In your opinion, why do some people hate civilization?

They like freedom and enjoy life. To them civilization means lack of freedom. They like to be free from restriction and regulations.

22- How should the orphans be treated?

We should offer them food, clothes, medicine and money. We should be kind to them and treat them mercifully.

23- Friendship is a gift, how should you treat your friends?

I should be honest with them. I should keep their secrets. I should be loyal to them and be there in the time of need.

24- Why should parents be a good company to their children?

Children copy their parents' behaviours. They should be good examples and walking models to follow.

25- How must be the atmosphere of an ideal home?

It must be warm, comfortable, peaceful, joyful and away from noise.

26- Do you think that the feud can solve people's problems? Why?

No, it increases tension and escalates the problems and leads to hate and hostility.

27- What does the raft represent for Huck and Jim?

For them, it is the symbol of freedom, adventures and being away from stress and problems.

28- Do you agree on covering up others' crimes? Why?

No, covering the others' crimes is exactly like committing the crimes. Covering their deeds means sharing the crimes with the criminals.

GRAMMAR

The past simple VS. The past Continuous The past simple Tense: [V.+ ed OR V2]& The past Continuous Tense:[was/were +v.+ing]

✎ Correct the verbs between brackets

- 1. While I (search) for my pen, I found your gold ring. 1.
- 2. Yesterday, Khalid (stay)in bed all day. 2.
- 3. She (not have) breakfast this morning. 3.
- 4. I listened to it while (do) my homework. 4.
- 5. Last week, we (play) a football match. 5.
- 6. While I was doing my homework, the light (go) out. 6.
- 7. (you / do) the homework ? 7.

Modal Verbs

✎ Choose the correct answer :

- 1. When Tom was 16, he was a fast runner. He _____ run 200 metres in 22 seconds.
a) Can b) Could c) Can't d) Couldn't
- 2. I'm not in a hurry. I've got plenty of time. I _____ wait.
a) Can b) Could c) Can't d) Couldn't
- 3. I was feeling terribly sick yesterday. I _____ eat anything.
a) Can b) Could c) Can't d) Couldn't
- 4. Can you speak loudly, please? I _____ hear you very well.
a) Can b) Could c) Can't d) Couldn't
- 5. "You look exhausted." "Yes, I _____ sleep last night.
a) Can b) Could c) Can't d) Couldn't

Intensifiers

Quite , really , very , a little , pretty , brand , extremely , absolutely , etc.

✎ Correct the underlined :

- 1. The film was good quite.
.....
- 2. You did that well pretty.
.....
- 3. I was certain fairly about that.
.....

The Past perfect Tense & Simple Past**The past perfect tense: (had + P.P.) & The simple past: (v.+ed / V.2)****Correct the following**

- 1) We had already eaten **before** John (come) home. 1-.....
- 2) **Last** year Juan (pass) all his exams. 2-
- 3) **When** I (get) to the airport I discovered I had forgotten my passport. 3-.....
- 4) I went to the library, then I (buy) some milk and went home. 4-
- 5) I opened my handbag to find that I (forget) my credit card. 5-
- 6) We (have) our dinner **by the time** they arrived. 6-

Phrasal Verbs with Go

Go away	يغادر - يرحل	Go up	يزداد
Go off	يدق - يرن	Go without	يبقى بدون طعام \ شراب .
Go on	يستمر	Go into	يدخل
Go against	يعارض	Go under	يغوص - يغرق
Go out	يصبح مميزا / ينقطع التيار / حركة الجزر		

Choose the correct answer :

1. I will go _____ for three weeks this summer.
a- away b- up c- without d- off
2. The Titanic wentbecause it hit an iceberg.
a- away b- up c- without d- down
3. The prices of petrol are going.....day after day.
a- away b- up c- without d- off
- 4- I think people can't gosmart 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
- 6- The ship wentat about three o'clock .
a- away b- into c- without d- under
- 7- I can't go my father's wishes.
a- away b- into c- against d- down

If Conditional (Types 0 , 1 , 2 and 3)

- * **Zero conditional:** (**If** + Present tense, Present tense) →[Facts & Regular habits]
- * **1st conditional:** (**If** + Present tense, will + V."inf.") →[Possible Actions]
- * **2nd conditional:** (**If** + Past tense , would + V."inf.") →[improbable Actions]
- * **3rd conditional:** (**If** + Past Perfect , would + have + P.P) →[Unreal Past / regrets]

✎ Correct the following

- 1- If you heat water to 100 c, it (boil). 1-.....
- 2- I (send) her an invitation if I find her address. 2-.....
- 3- If I (be) the PM, I'd raise salaries. 3-.....
- 4- If she worked harder, she (keep) her job. 4-.....
- 5- If I had passed my driving test, I (buy) a car. 5-.....

Quantity Words

Form : Quantity word (noun) + of + uncountable noun
Use \ Meaning : We use quantity words to describe uncountable nouns.

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

- 1. Could I have aof bread, please?
a- slice b- pane c- bar d- grains
- 2. That's an interesting of information.
a- grains b- pane c- bar d- piece
- 3. I'd like to have aof lemon with my juice.
a- slice b- pane c- bar d- grains
- 4- My door needs repairing, the door.....is broken.
a- slice b- pane c- bar d- grains

✎ Change into passive

- 1. The lawyer gave them the details of his last will.
.....
- 2. We will not admit children under fourteen.
.....
- 3. Someone has already asked him to give up smoking
.....
- 4. Most birds build nests in May.
.....
- 5. The howling wind kept him awake.
.....
- 6. Nicole Kidman was to have opened the international film festival in Gent.
.....

Definite and indefinite articles

A/An	The	No Article
* before singular countable nouns when talking about things in general “ a lion is a wild animal.”		* before plural countable nouns when talking about things in general “Lions are wild animals.”
* Before singular countable nouns when mentioned for the 1st time. “I saw a cat yesterday.”	* Before nouns when mentioned for the 2nd time. “The cat I saw yesterday was sleeping on the sofa.”	
* Before singular jobs . “My dad is an accountant .”		
	* Before nouns that are unique. “ The earth is a planet.”	* Before proper nouns. “Mary is so clever.”
	*Before names of; cinemas, hotels, newspapers, rivers, deserts, oceans, musical instruments. “ The Nile runs in Africa.”	*Before names of; countries, cities, streets, mountains, lakes, continents, colours, sports, meals, seasons. “The Nile runs in Africa.”
	*Before names of; groups of islands / states/ Emirates / mountain ranges “Paul is from the USA.”	
	*Before names with “.....of” “ The capital of Britain is London.”	
	* Before superlatives “He is the best student of all.”	
		* Before words like; “bed, school, hospital, prison, father, mother, home” when we talk about our own. “Father is at home.”

Write a, the, or no article to complete these sentences.

- 1- She's journalist.
- 2- moon moves slowly round ...**the**... earth.
- 3- sun is shining.
- 4- I'd like..... cup of coffee, please.
- 5- Have you got..... double room , please ?
- 6- He gave me a lighter and some cigarettes but lighter didn't work.
- 7- There wasdoctor andnurse in the room.nurse was sleeping.
- 8- She playspiano perfectly.
- 9- We usually meet once..... week.
- 10- I always listen toradio when I get up.
- 11- I can cycle 15 miles..... hour.
- 12- Do you studyphysics at school?
- 13- Can you speakRussian?
- 14- I really enjoy playingfootball.
- 15- Ali isbest student at school.

Correlative conjunctions and Subordinating conjunctions

Correlative 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 Mahaunderstood the lesson.
 a. has b. is c. have d. was
5. Either Badr or Jassem and Adelgoing to collect the books.
 a. are b. is c. were d. have
6. Neither Fahd nor Mubarakthe lesson.
 a. write b. writes c. are writing d. written

Subordinating conjunctions { *but, although, however or in spite of* }

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

1. They decided to stay in the area.....their problems with the local residents.
 a- but b- although c- however d- in spite of
2. There were many peoplethe hotel were not equipped to handle them.
 a- but b- although c- however d- in spite of
3.the rain, we went to the club.
 a- but b- although c- however d- in spite of
4.he was healthy, he doesn't help the poor.
 a- but b- although c- however d- in spite of
5. The children had a lovely day., they arrived home very sunburnt.
 a. but b- although c- however d- in spite of
6.not being able to swim, she survived for almost an hour in the sea.
 a. but b- although c- however d- in spite of
7. They played well....., They didn't win the match.
 a. But b- Although c- However d- In spite of
8. I fear none ,.....Allah.
 a. but b- although c- however d- in spite of

The present perfect & The Present Perfect Continuous

The present perfect tense: (have, has + P.P.) &

The Present Perfect Continuous: (have, has + been + v. +ing)

✎ Correct the verbs between brackets

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. I (just write) two letters. | 1. |
| 2. You (ever see) an elephant? | 2. |
| 3. Ali (study) English for 6 years. | 3. |
| 4. He (work) in Kuwait since 1986. | 4. |
| 5. The two armies (fight) all last month. | 5. |
| 6. How many fish you (catch) so far ? | 6. |
| 7. I (not make) up my mind yet . | 7. |
| 8. The bus hasn't arrived yet. I (wait) for ages . | 8. |
| 9. She (work) with us since last May. | 9. |

(Since – For – ago – yet)

Since : [Point in time]

- Since** → Years 1999 – 1988, etc .
- Since** → 8 O'clock (5 O'clock, etc.
- Since** → Yesterday – last (month – year – November,etc.
- Since** → I was child - the liberation of Kuwait – this morning, etc.

For : [Period of time]

- For** → (Three days - two months – five years - seven days – two hours , a month,etc .)
- For** → a long time – a short time

Ago: [Past sentences (Period of time)

- (Three days – two months – five years - seven days – two hours, a month ,etc .) → **ago**
- A long time **ago** – a short time **ago**

yet : [With sentences in the Negative form and Questions]

- I haven't finished my homework, **yet** .
- Have you finished your homework, **yet**?

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

1. I've been looking for itFebruary.
 a) **since** b) **for** c) **ago** d) **yet**
2. I haven't heard about Alilast 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
6. The Olympic Games started three weeks
 a) since b) never c) ago d) yet
7. I haven't finished my homework
 a) yet b) ever c) for d) since
8. I have been studying English1999.
 a) yet b) ever c) for d) since
9. She has studied Arabic5 O'clock.
 a) for b) yet c) since d) ago

Question Tags

Study the following

I am	,aren't I?	Nothing came in the post,	didn't it?
He'd rather	,hadn't he?	He'd better	,wouldn't he?
He'd stay	,wouldn't he?	He'd stayed,	,hadn't he?
They have lunch	,don't they?	They have finished	,haven't they?
He has to study	,doesn't he?	He never lies	,doesn't he?
Let's	,shall we?	Let us	,will you?
Close the door	,will/would you?	Don't forget	,will you?
There is	,isn't there?		

Add question tags to the following

- 1- You've met Fadi,.....?
- 2- They won't be late,?
- 3- This is not a no smoking area,?
- 4- The boys are listening to music,.....?
- 5- He can speak English,..... ?
- 6- I am writing English,..... ?
- 7- He has never gone there alone ,..... ?
- 8- There isn't time for another game ,..... ?
- 9- Omar hadn't any luck ,.....?
- 10- If you suspect him, you can phone the police,?
- 11 - We had a wonderful time at the party,?
- 12- Open the door,.....?
- 13- We must not leave so soon,.....?
- 14- You'd better do that,.....?

15- You'd rather sleep,.....?

16- Salim always takes part in the school competitions,.....?

17- They proved to be the best pupils,?

18- Mona used to buy a new dress for each party,?

19- Let's go out for a walk,?

20- Let us move to another place,?

21-They have dinner at nine o'clock,?

22- He has to leave immediately,?

23- Don't wait for him anymore,?

24- I'm afraid I'm little late ,.....?

✎ Correct the underlined mistakes in the following sentences:

1- He can cross the street although the crowd in the street.

.....

2. He was surprised extremely by his friend's arrival.

.....

3. I'm afraid I couldn't come to your party next Saturday.

.....

4. The school bell go away many times during the day.

.....

5- They watch TV before they did their homework.

.....

6- No sooner she arrived to the meeting then she realized she had forgot her suitcase.

.....

7- If he had see the accident, he would call the police.

.....

8- The guard has stood there all day

.....

9- Our teacher have taught us English for 1987.

.....

10- I graduated from the faculty of medicine on 2000 at summer.

.....

11- No sooner we had left the house then it exploded.

.....

12- Either Dana **nor** her sisters **buys** the gift.

.....
13- They **looks** for trouble, **doesn't** they?

.....
14- Let us have fun, **can** you?

.....
15- Mary left a message, **don't they**?

.....
16- If I go to the mall today, I **wouldn't go** shopping next week.

.....
17- She **have** been working here **since** three years.

.....
18- The exercise **have completed** by the students.

.....
19- I **has** learnt to swim since I **have been** so young

.....
20- Both mother **nor** father **is** going for a walk.

.....
21- I hit another car while I **used** my mobile.

.....
22- She is from **the** America but I am from **an** UK.

.....
23- **Chew you** the food well before you swallow it.