



Salman Alfarisi Sec. School
English Department: 2018-2019

Grade. 11. 1st Term

Vocabulary

Set Book

OVER TO YOU
11

Grammar

Composition

Unit One / Festivals and Occasions

Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	غطاء/ ظلّة	canopy	n.	an ornamental cloth covering, hung or held up over something, especially a throne or bed
2	مبهّر/ رائع	dazzling	adj.	extremely bright, especially so as to blind the eyes temporarily
3	مجال دراسي	discipline	n.	a branch of knowledge, typically one studied in higher education
4	حفل كبير مبهّر وباهاظ	extravaganza	n.	an elaborate and spectacular entertainment or production
5	يَجتمع/ يجتمع	gather	v.	to come together; to assemble or accumulate
6	يُطلق/ يبدأ	launch	v.	to start or set in motion
7	عدد كبير من	multitude	n.	a large number of ...
8	يرعى/ يعتني بـ	nurture	v.	to care for and encourage the growth or development of ...
9	وطنيّ/ مُحبّ لوطنه	patriotic	adj.	having or expressing devotion to and support for one's country
10	سلسلة من الأحداث	stream	n.	a large number of things that happen or come one after the other
11	لا نظير له / لا مثيل له	unrivalled	adj.	better than everyone or everything of the same type

Lesson 3

1	تعليمي	academic	adj.	of or relating to education and scholarship
2	زهرة/ أزهار	blossom	n.	a flower or a mass of flowers on a tree or a bush
3	يزعم/ يدّعي	claim	v.	to state that something is the case, typically without providing evidence
4	يفلح الأرض/ يزرع	cultivate	v.	to prepare and use (land) for crops or gardening
5	يسهّل	facilitate	v.	to make easy or easier
6	يُحدّق/ يُحلمق	gaze	v.	to look steadily and intently, esp. in admiration, surprise or thought
7	أخصائي الأرصاد الجوية	meteorologist	n.	a specialist in the branch of science that is concerned with the atmosphere
8	بارز/ مميّز/ رائع	outstanding	adj.	exceptionally good
9	بائع متجول	vendor	n.	a person or company offering something for sale, esp. a trader in the street

Lesson 4 + 5

1	مزمارة القربة (الهبان)	bagpipes	n.	a musical instrument with reed pipes that are sounded by the pressure of wind emitted from a bag squeezed by the player's arm
2	مهرجان (كرنفال)	carnival	n.	a period of public celebration that takes place at a regular time each year
3	احتفالي	celebratory	adj.	done to celebrate a particular event or occasion
4	عرض	display	n.	a performance, show or event intended for public entertainment
5	احتفال	festivity	n.	the celebration of something in a bubbly and exuberant way
6	يستأجر	hire	v.	to obtain the temporary use of (something) for an agreed payment; to rent
7	مُنشغل / مُنهمك	preoccupied	adj.	be so engrossed or absorbed in (something) that one does not notice other people or things
8	يُشارك في	take part in	phr. v.	to participate

Lesson 7 + 8

1	نشيط / حيوي	bubbly	adj.	lively, high-spirited
2	سلسلة (مطاعم / فنادق / شركات)	chain	n.	a group of establishments, such as hotels, stores or restaurants owned by the same company
3	يُحيي ذكرى	commemorate	v.	to mark or celebrate a special occasion
4	يركب / يصعد على متن	embark	v.	to go on board a ship, aircraft or other vehicle
5	مُفعمٌ بالنشاط والحيوية	exuberant	adj.	full of energy, excitement, and cheerfulness
6	يفوق الخيال	fanciful	adj.	over imagination and unrealistic
7	مُعقد / دقيق	intricate	adj.	very complicated or detailed
8	تناغم / انسجام	unison	n.	simultaneous performance of action
9	نسيج / عملية النسيج	weaving	n.	act or process of making fabric by interlacing threads

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

gather/ extravaganza/ canopy/ dazzling/ patriotic / nurtured

- 1 Her teacher recognized and her musical talent from an early age.
- 2 She looked , with her long blonde hair and diamond earrings.
- 3 Students are to be tested on the three core: mathematics, English and science.
- 4 We all enjoyed during the five-day which included a lot of art, music and dance.
- 5 I still remember those days when the family used to every week in the garden.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

stream/ multitude/ patriotic/ cultivate/ outstanding/ launched

- 1 The director said the institute has a project to support the organic farming of crops.
- 2 There has been a of calls from worried customers about the safety of the product.
- 3 It is proved that a of medical conditions are due to being overweight.
- 4 On Independence Day, the president traditionally delivers a speech.
- 5 The land around the village was too rocky to

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

blossoms/ facilitate/ canopy/ unrivalled/ academic/ claim

- 1 The aircraft has an safety record throughout the world of aviation.
- 2 The trees formed such a dense that all beneath was a deep carpet of pine-needles.
- 3 There is no evidence that early teaching of reading leads to success.
- 4 Doctors to have discovered a cure for the disease.
- 5 Computers can be used to language learning.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

unison/ fanciful/ embarked/ intricate/ commemorate/ weaving

- 1 Our grandmother always tells us a tale of a monster in the woods.
- 2 The team at London for Rome to play the final match.
- 3 The watch mechanism is extremely and very difficult to repair.
- 4 The ceremony was organised to the victims of the flood.
- 5 Management and workers must act in to compete with foreign business.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

- 1 In the spring, the rolling hills turn snow white with cherry and apple
a) blossoms b) vendors c) bagpipes d) meteorologists
- 2 He straight at her, without smiling or speaking.
a) took part in b) gazed c) embarked d) claimed
- 3 Leather and clothes are offered by street at every corner in this city.
a) blossoms b) bagpipes c) vendors d) meteorologists
- 4 The storms have baffled in the United States.
a) blossoms b) bagpipes c) vendors d) meteorologists
- 5 The management of the company aims to select people of ability.
a) academic b) intricate c) celebratory d) outstanding
- 6 More than 11,000 skiers the ski marathon this year.
a) embark b) gaze c) take part in d) claim
- 7 The are very popular especially in Scotland and Ireland,
a) blossoms b) bagpipes c) vendors d) meteorologists
- 8 Preparations for this year's cost the government a lot of money.
a) carnival b) bagpipe c) vendor d) meteorologist

9	He's completely with all the wedding preparations at the moment.
	a) academic b) preoccupied c) celebratory d) dazzling
10	There was a display of flowers in the gallery.
	a) academic b) preoccupied c) dazzling d) patriotic
11	When we heard he'd got the job, we all went off for a meal.
	a) academic b) preoccupied c) dazzling d) celebratory
12	All drivers must be at least 21 years old to a car.
	a) take part in b) gaze c) hire d) claim
13	The Christmas tree has been part of the in Britain since the last century.
	a) blossoms b) festivities c) vendors d) meteorologists
14	His bright and personality made him one of the most popular boys in the school.
	a) bubbly b) preoccupied c) academic d) celebratory
15	She has built up a of 100 bookshops across the country.
	a) blossom b) chain c) vendor d) meteorologist
16	They gave an performance on the stage.
	a) exuberant b) preoccupied c) patriotic d) celebratory
17	Before the Industrial Revolution, was a manual craft.
	a) blossom b) weaving c) vendor d) meteorologist

Set Book/ Unit One

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1 | What do you like most about festivals in your country?
Festivals are an opportunity for people to get together and have the sense of patriotism. |
| 2 | What can Kuwaiti people and tourists enjoy during Hala February Festival?
They can enjoy shopping, raffles, carnival, and contests. |
| 3 | Why do many people prefer shopping during the Hala February Festival?
Because shops offer huge discounts, and there are raffles. |
| 4 | What does Qurain Cultural Festival offer its visitors?
It offers concerts, exhibitions and film screenings. |
| 5 | Why do think Qurain Cultural Festival is important?
I think because it has become a good platform for innovation and creativity. |
| 6 | Why do people hold festivals?
People hold festivals to celebrate cultural and patriotic events, to encourage tourism and for entertainment |
| 7 | How can festivals benefit societies?
They strengthen national bonds and enhance the economy. Festivals remind individuals of their shared heritage and cultures. |
| 8 | What are the differences between festivals in the past and nowadays?
In the past, Festivals were simple. Nowadays, Festivals are more intricate and full of exuberant performances. |
| 9 | Festivals are a celebration of our relationship with the world we live in. Do you agree or disagree?
I completely agree because festivals show how we feel happy in our life. |
| 10 | Why is the hajj important?
It is a religious duty, which must be carried out once in life, on every Muslim who is capable. |
| 11 | How does Hajj represent equality and unity of Muslims?
During the Hajj, all people are dressed the same, and the rituals are performed in unison. |

Unit Two / Family celebrations

Lesson 1 +2

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	مترابط/ متماسك	close-knit	adj.	united or bound together by strong relationships and common interests
2	الأكبر سناً	eldest	adj.	(of a member of a group of people) of the greatest age; the oldest
3	رسمي	formal	adj.	done according to rules of convention
4	لقاء/ اجتماع	get-together	n.	a sociable meeting or conference
5	يُعقد/ يُجري	hold	v.	to arrange and take part in
6	حدث هام/ نقطة تحول	milestone	n.	(figurative) an action or event marking a significant change or stage in development
7	يتبادل/ يُقايس	swap	v.	to exchange (one thing) for another
8	مؤثر/ مُحرك للمشاعر	touching	adj.	arousing strong feelings of sympathy, appreciation or gratitude

Lesson 3

1	حفلة تقام للوالدين قبل ولادة أول طفل لهما	baby shower	n.	a party at which presents are given to someone, typically a woman, who is about to have a baby
2	مهد/ سرير الطفل	crib	n.	a young child's bed with barred or latticed sides
3	منتظرة أو منتظر مولودا	expectant	adj.	having or showing an excited feeling that something is about to happen, esp. something pleasant and interesting
4	أبوة	parenthood	n.	the state of being a mother or a father
5	عربة أطفال	pram	n.	a baby carriage
6	نسخة طبق الأصل	replica	n.	an exact copy or model of something
7	منفصل/ مستقل	separate	adj.	forming or viewed as unit apart or by itself
8	أنية المائدة الفضية	silverware	n.	dishes, containers or cutlery made or coated with silver
9	لاحق/ تال	subsequent	adj.	continuing after something in time; following
10	تحول/ انتقال	transition	n.	a change from one form or type to another

Lesson 4 + 5

1	استراحة	breathing space	n.	an opportunity to pause, relax or decide what to do next
2	مُستحق	well-deserved	adj.	well-earned
3	عشيرة/ قبيلة	clan	n.	a group of close – knit and interrelated families
4	يهجر/ يغادر	desert	v.	the act of running away or leaving

5	الجزء الداخلي	interior	n.	the inland part of a country or region
6	يشغل (الساعة) بالتعبئة اليدوية	wind up	v.	to make a clock or other device operate by turning a key or handle
Lesson 7 + 8				
1	الإنسان الأسترالي الأصلي	aborigine	n.	a person, animal or plant that is an inhabitant of Australia
2	عصا الصيد المتلوية	boomerang	n.	a curved flat piece of wood that can be thrown so as to return to the thrower, traditionally used by Australian Aborigines as a hunting weapon
3	للأبد/ نهائياً	for good	adv.	forever; definitively
4	البدو	nomad	n.	a member of a group of people that travels from place to place to find grass for their animals
5	أصلاً/ بصورة أصلية	originally	adv.	from or in the beginning; at first
6	يستغرق في الذكريات	reminisce	v.	to indulge in enjoyable recollection of past events
7	تقاطع طرق دائري	roundabout	n.	a road junction at which traffic moves in one direction around a central island
8	على نحو تقليدي	traditionally	adv.	habitually done, used or found

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

held/ close-knit/ swapped/ milestone/ formal/ get-together

- 1 He his watch for a box of cigars.
- 2 He felt that moving out from his parents' home was a real in his life.
- 3 Every Friday, we have a family in the garden to have a nice meal.
- 4 occasions are special occasions at which people wear smart clothes.
- 5 Events over the last year have created a community.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

subsequent/ held/ transition / swapped/ eldest / silverware

- 1 The peaceful to democracy depends mainly on the military regime.
- 2 In generations, mobile phones will offer more data services.
- 3 Their daughter, Elizabeth, tried to commit suicide.
- 4 A round table was covered with a white cloth and glistening
- 5 This year's conference will be at the Hilton Hotel.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

traditionally/ baby shower/ expectant/ separate/ replica/ originally

- 1 The actually involves giving gifts to new or expectant parents.
- 2 New mothers and fathers need a lot of support from their families.
- 3 Three men have been shot and killed in incidents this month.
- 4 They want to build an exact of the Eiffel Tower.
- 5 Some people claim that diamond was coal, but I don't think so.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

- 1 The car hit a young woman pushing a
a) parenthood b) interior c) crib d) pram
- 2 John and Sara felt that they were not yet ready for
a) clan b) interior c) parenthood d) pram
- 3 She kneeled near her baby's and started to cry.
a) parenthood b) crib c) interior d) clan
- 4 Our players are taking a rest before the start of the new season.
a) well-deserved b) expectant c) separate d) formal
- 5 After finishing one job he needed a before starting the next.
a) clan b) breathing space c) parenthood d) pram
- 6 The car's is very impressive with wonderful leather seats.
a) crib b) interior c) parenthood d) pram
- 7 After the flood, the inhabitants had the town.
a) embarked b) reminisced c) deserted d) held
- 8 The whole gets together for the holidays.
a) pram b) breathing space c) parenthood d) clan

9	There was a lot of traffic on the	a) pram	b) nomad	c) roundabout	d) interior
10	I like the house, but I don't imagine I'll live there	a) traditionally	b) for good	c) cordially	d) originally
11	His grandfather used to about his years in the army.	a) embark	b) desert	c) reminisce	d) hold
12	....., Arabs serve coffee to their guests.	a) Traditionally	b) For good	c) Cordially	d) Originally
13	The Tuareg are the largest tribe of in the desert.	a) boomerangs	b) nomads	c) pram	d) clans
14	..... were first used by Australian Aborigines for hunting.	a) clans	b) nomads	c) boomerangs	d) prams
15	..... are the tribes that were living in Australia when the Europeans arrived there.	a) Boomerangs	b) Nomads	c) Clans	d) Aborigines

Set Book/ Unit Two

1	When do members of your family meet with each other? They meet during mealtimes, in weddings, in birthday parties, in graduation parties and in picnics.
2	Why do you think family members must meet on different occasions? It is important to keep strong relationships among the family members.
3	Why do you think food is an important part of a family celebration? I think it a way to show hospitality and to create intimacy in the atmosphere of the celebration.
4	What is the importance of graduation parties? They are vital to encourage and motivate younger brothers and sisters in the family.

Unit Three / Meeting Places

Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	حَبُّ الهيل	cardamom	n.	the aromatic seeds of a plant of the ginger family, used as a spice and also medically
2	بمودة	cordially	adv.	warmly and friendly
3	خالٍ من الكافيين	decaffeinated	adj.	(of coffee or tea) not containing caffeine
4	مميّز	distinctive	adj.	characteristic of one person or thing, and so serving to distinguish it from other
5	إسبرسو (نوع من القهوة)	espresso	n.	strong black coffee made by forcing steam through ground coffee beans
6	عطر / رائحة طيبة	fragrance	n.	a pleasant, sweet smell
7	حُسن الضيافة	hospitality	n.	the friendly and generous reception and entertainment of guests, visitors or strangers
8	فوريّ / مباشر	immediate	adj.	occurring or done at once; instant
9	يستورد	import	v.	to bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale
10	فوريّ / سريع التحضير	instant	adj.	happening or done immediately
11	يسجل الدخول على الحاسوب	log on	ph. v.	to do the necessary actions on a computer system that will allow one to begin using it
12	حبة دواء	pill	n.	a small round mass of solid medicine to be swallowed
13	نزاع / شجار	quarrel	n.	an angry argument, typically between people who are usually on good terms
14	يملاً ثانيةً	refill	v.	to fill a container again
15	يتواصل / يتفاعل	socialise	v.	to mix socially with others

Lesson 3

1	ظرف / حالة	circumstance	n.	a condition connected with an event or action
2	موظف مدني	civil servant	n.	a member of the civil service
3	كأكاو	cocoa	n.	a chocolate powder made from roasted and ground cacao beans
4	زرّاعة / فلاحه	cultivation	n.	agriculture
5	إمّتيان / شكّر	gratitude	n.	the quality of being thankful
6	الخزف الصيني	porcelain	n.	a hard shiny white substance used for making expensive plates cups, etc.
7	حرير	silk	n.	a fine, soft fiber produced by silkworms and collected to make fabric

Lesson 4 + 5

1	توقيع	autograph	n.	a signature, especially that of a celebrity, written as a souvenir for an admirer
2	يتحدث مع	converse	v.	to engage in conversation
3	مسؤول عن	in charge of	exp.	responsible
4	ساخط/ متضايق	irritated	adj.	annoyed, angry
5	وَحِيد	lonesome	adj.	solitary or lonely
6	ساحة / مِيدان	plaza	n.	a public square, marketplace or similar open space in a build - up area
7	مريض/ متوعك	sickly	adj.	often ill; in poor health
8	إستاد	stadium	n.	a sports arena with rows of seats for spectators
9	إبريق الشاي	teapot	n.	a pot with a handle, spout and lid; in which tea is brewed and from which it is poured
10	مُرَهَق/ متعب	weary	adj.	feeling or showing tiredness

Lesson 7 + 8

1	شرباب/ مشروب	beverage	n.	a drink, esp. one other than water
2	لقاء	catch-up	n.	a meeting among friends who haven't seen one another for a long time
3	يحضر	make it	ph. v.	to attend
4	يلتقي	meet up	ph. v.	to meet someone either by arrangement or by chance
5	يعيد جدولة موعد	reschedule	v.	to change the time of a planned event
6	تنزيلات	sales	n.	an event for the rapid disposal of goods at reduced prices for a period, esp. at the end of a season
7	التسوق بالعين	window-shopping	n.	looking at merchandise in store window or showcases without buying anything

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

decaffeinated/ refill/ instant/ quarrel/ pills/ socialise

- Contrary to expectations, the film was an success.
- They had some sort of years ago, and they haven't spoken to each other.
- Small children always have trouble swallowing
- They cleaned the tank to with fresh water.
- Maybe your child should with the other students.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

import/ decaffeinated/ immediate/ fragrance/ hospitality/ log on

- 1 The police say they will take action to find the man.
- 2 Each type of fruits has its own special
- 3 When he visited the countryside, the local people showed him great
- 4 We a large number of cars from Japan.
- 5 You need a password to to the network of the company.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

cordially/ decaffeinated/ distinctive/ cardamom/ espresso/ traditionally

- 1 She's got a very voice.
- 2 Have you got any coffee, please?
- 3 We invite you to enjoy our warm hospitality.
- 4 Their food is good, and their coffee, spiced with, is delicious.
- 5 Would you prefer an or a cappuccino?

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

make it/ weary/ plaza/ converse/ stadium/ lonesome

- 1 In the new school Mark felt somehow different and so
- 2 After the hike the young man was so that he couldn't walk anymore.
- 3 The central of this city once covered 176,000 square metres.
- 4 The conference gave me an opportunity to with VIPs in relaxed surroundings.
- 5 Hundreds of fans were making their way towards the football

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | The weaving of has been practiced in China from a remote period. |
| | a) autograph b) circumstance c) gratitude d) silk |
| 2 | China has produced some of the finest the world has ever seen. |
| | a) autograph b) circumstance c) porcelain d) cultivation |
| 3 | The doctors who saved my daughter have my undying |
| | a) autograph b) gratitude c) porcelain d) silk |
| 4 | Modern methods make it possible to grow far more food than ever before. |
| | a) cultivation b) gratitude c) porcelain d) silk |
| 5 | The Ivory Coast became the world's leading producer. |
| | a) autograph b) cocoa c) porcelain d) civil servant |
| 6 | During the war, doctors were doing a very good job under difficult |
| | a) autographs b) beverages c) teapot d) pills |
| 7 | He worked as a in one of the government departments. |
| | a) autograph b) beverage c) teapot d) civil servant |
| 8 | He is a player who would always sign and chat with fans. |
| | a) autographs b) beverages c) autographs d) civil servants |
| 9 | Juliana refilled the with boiling water. |
| | a) autograph b) teapot c) beverage d) autograph |
| 10 | John was a child, growing very little in the first few years of his life. |
| | a) sickly b) distinctive c) lonesome d) decaffeinated |
| 11 | Some of the passengers were beginning to get because of the delay. |
| | a) irritated b) distinctive c) lonesome d) decaffeinated |
| 12 | Hot include tea, coffee and hot chocolate. |
| | a) autographs b) teapots c) beverages d) autographs |

- 13 Many people try to buy their clothes items in the
 a) autographs b) teapots c) sales d) autographs
- 14 The press conference had to be for next week.
 a) swapped b) held c) imported d) rescheduled
- 15 John and Mark often after work and go for a drink.
 a) meet up b) make it c) hold d) refill
- 16 I'm sorry I won't be able to on Saturday.
 a) make it b) import c) hold d) refill
- 17 Every month, the old people in my family have a
 a) autographs b) teapots c) sales d) catch-up
- 18 She asked her friend if she likes to go in the evening.
 a) civil servant b) window shopping c) gratitude d) porcelain

Set Book/ Unit Three

- 1 **Why were Coffee Houses very important for people in the past?**
 In the Coffee Houses, men could read newspapers, do business and chat about the state of the world.
- 2 **Why do you think coffee has been a popular drink so long?**
 Because it has an interesting taste, and it gives people energy.
- 3 **How do people spend their time in Diwanyias in Kuwait?**
 They talk about social problems and family issues. They also do business.
- 4 **What are the functions of the Diwanyia?**
 It reinforces strong ties between families. It also serves an important political function.
- 5 **Why do you think tea is the most popular drink in the world?**
 It is delicious, cheap and easy to prepare. Tea is also loaded with antioxidants.

Unit Four / Communicating

Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	تعديل/ تحويل	adjustment	n.	a change in the way that someone behaves or thinks
2	افتراض	assumption	n.	a thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen
3	يَحْبُجِب	block out	v.	to prevent light from reaching something from being seen or heard
4	قدرة/ استطاعة	capacity	n.	the ability or power to do, experience or understand something
5	الدِّفاعية/ الاحتراز	defensiveness	n.	the state of behaving in a way that shows you feel that other people are criticising you
6	مصدر تشتيت مصدر إزعاج	distraction	n.	something that interferes with concentration or takes attention away from something else
7	تَعاطف	empathy	n.	the ability to understand and share the feelings of another
8	يُعزِّز/ يدعم	enhance	v.	to intensify, increase or further improve the quality, value or extent of something
9	مُحاور	interlocutor	n.	a person who takes part in a dialogue or conversation
10	إيماء/ غير لفظي	non-verbal	adj.	not involving or using words or speech

Lesson 3

1	صوت الجرس	chime	n.	a sound made by a bell or a metal bar or tube
2	الأمية	illiteracy	n.	inability to read or write
3	يصعب الوصول إليه	inaccessible	adj.	unreachable; out of reach
4	يدمج/ يكامل	integrate	v.	to combine something with another so that they become a whole
5	ضرورة حياتية	lifeline	n.	(figurative) a thing that is essential for survival of someone or something
6	حقيبة البريد	mailbag	n.	a large sack or bag for carrying mail
7	ينسخ	transcribe	v.	to put (thoughts, speech or data) into written or printed

Lesson 4 + 5

1	مُحاسب	accountant	n.	a person whose job is to keep or inspect financial accounts
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2	سَنَوِيّ	annual	adj.	occurring once every year
3	قَارَة	continent	n.	one of the seven large land masses on the Earth's surface
4	مُؤَدَّب/ مُهَدَّب	courteous	ad.	polite; respectful
5	يَعْتَبِر/ يَعْتَد	deem	v.	to regard or consider in a specific way
6	طلب/ مطلب/ إقبال على سلعة ما	demand	n.	the desire of consumers, clients, employers, etc., for a particular commodity, service, or other item
7	مُغَنِّيَة أوبرا مشهورة	diva	n.	a famous female opera singer
8	مَدْحِيّ/ إِطْرَائِي	flattering	adj.	full of praise and compliments
9	بَقْسَوَة وَخُسُونَة	harshly	adv.	cruelly or severely
10	سْتَم/ إِهَانَة/ تَحْقِير	insult	n.	a disrespectful or scornfully abusive remark or action
11	بِدَقَة وَتَمَعْن	meticulously	adv.	very carefully and precisely
12	سِلْسِلَة جَبَلِيَّة	mountain range	n.	a line of mountains connected by high ground
13	يَدِينُ لِشَخْصٍ مَا بـ	owe		to be under a moral obligation to give someone (gratitude, respect, etc.)
14	لَوْحٌ زُجَاجِي	pane	n.	a single sheet of glass in a window or door

Lesson 7 + 8

1	شَهَادَة/ تَصْدِيق	attestation	n.	a legal statement made by someone in which they say that something is definitely true
2	قَلْبِيّ/ متعلق بالقلب	cardiac	adj.	of or relating to the heart
3	شَهَادَة الدَكْتَوْرَة	doctorate	n.	the highest degree awarded by a graduate school or other approved educational organisation
4	يُرْفَقُ/ يَضَعُ فِي مَغْلَف	enclose	v.	to place (something) in an envelope together with a letter
5	شَامِلٌ وَمُعَمَّق	extensive	adj.	containing or dealing with a lot of information and details
6	مُقَدَّمًا/ مُسَبِّقًا	in advance	phr.	ahead of time
7	مَرْجِع	reference	n.	a source of information that ascertains something and proves it reliable

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

block out/ interlocutor/ enhance/ capacity/ inaccessible/ non-verbal

- 1 Jim was able to act as interpreter and the main for our group.
- 2 This is an opportunity to the reputation of the company abroad.
- 3 Limited resources are restricting our for developing new products.
- 4 We could see that some of the houses on the hillside are to cars.
- 5 Communicate through your body language and signals affects how others see you.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

traditionally/ meticulously/ integrate/ adjustments/ enclose/ assumption

- 1 This old man always takes care of his garden
- 2 The idea with young children is to learning with play.
- 3 He will have to make major to his thinking if he is to survive in office.
- 4 Please a curriculum vitae with your letter of application.
- 5 People often make the false that all homeless people are violent.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

meet up/ empathy/ distractions/ courteous/ annual/ block out

- 1 Both authors have the skill to make you feel great with their heroines.
- 2 I study in the library as there are too many at home.
- 3 She suffered terrible memories so that she tried to them
- 4 Airline staff must be at all times, even when passengers are not.
- 5 They were looking forward to their holiday in Greece.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

integrate/ extensive/ cardiac/ illiteracy/ lifeline/ transcribe

- 1 The public library provides an collection of science books.
- 2 A arrest cause death within minutes if the victim does not receive treatment.
- 3 was not seen as a problem until after the invention of printing in the 15th century.
- 4 The organisation has proved to be a for thousands of needy families.
- 5 The doctor made several recordings which she will into a report.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

1	The judge several of the questions inappropriate.
	a) enclosed b) integrated c) transcribed d) deemed
2	I was woken up by the of the doorbell.
	a) chimes b) mailbags c) accountants d) insults
3	The old mailman was found killed with the empty.
	a) diva b) mailbag c) accountant d) insults
4	The child was treated and insulted very by his father's wife.
	a) meticulously b) originally c) traditionally d) harshly
5	We could notice that there was a hint of in his voice.
	a) chimes b) mailbag c) defensiveness d) insults
3	After three years of training, he is now a qualified
	a) chime b) defensiveness c) mailbag d) accountant
4	The burglar got in by breaking a of glass in a door.
	a) insult b) pane c) mailbag d) accountant
5	I my former teacher a deep debt of gratitude.
	a) enclose b) owe c) transcribe d) deem
6	We faced a lot of dangers while hiking through the Himalaya's
	a) chime b) defensiveness c) mountain range d) accountant
7	The fight between the two men began with an exchange of
	a) insults b) panes c) chimes d) accountants
8	He's always making remarks, but he doesn't really mean them.
	a) weary b) extensive c) flattering d) cardiac
9	She's a famous Italian opera diva.....
	a) insult b) pane c) mailbag d) diva

10	There's an increased for organic products these days.
	a) demand b) pane c) mailbag d) diva
11	It's believed that dinosaurs evolved when were joined in a single land mass.
	a) chimes b) continents c) mailbags d) accountants
12	If you're going to see the match, please let me know
	a) meticulously b) traditionally c) in advance d) originally
13	He earned his in physics at Harvard university.
	a) chime b) attestation c) mailbag d) doctorate
14	The certificate requires to apply for the job.
	a) chime b) doctorate c) mailbag d) attestation

Set Book/ Unit Four

1	What are the characteristics of a good listener? I think a good listener should be attentive, interested and empathetic.
2	How do you think we should deal with defensiveness? I think we should stop thinking emotionally while communicating with others.
3	Why do you think empathy is an essential factor for healthy communication? It helps people to empathise with others and understand what they really mean.
4	What is meant by 'listening between the lines'? It means to attempt to understand what the other is trying to say indirectly.
5	What do you understand of the proverb "Listen or your tongue will keep you deaf."? I think it refers to the importance of listening to others to understand more.
6	Which barrier to effective communication do you think is the most important? Why? I think "poor listening skills" because this leads to a lot of misunderstanding.
7	Why do you think people still write traditional letters? I think these people don't have access to the Internet and the computer.

Unit Five / Writing

Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	مُحسَّن / مُعدَّل	ameliorated	adj.	(of something bad or unsatisfactory) made better
2	عصر ما قبل التاريخ	BCE	abbr.	Before Common Era
3	حرف / رمز	character	n.	a printed or written letter or symbol
4	الكتابة المسمارية	cuneiform	n.	relating to the wedge-shaped characters used in the ancient writing systems Mesopotamia
5	إمبراطورية	empire	n.	an extensive group of states or countries under a single supreme authority
6	مالي	financial	adj.	economic activity concerned with the processing of or relating to finance
7	تدريجياً	gradually	adv.	slowly
8	الكتابة الهيروغليفية	hieroglyphics	n.	incomprehensible symbols or writing
9	ينقش	inscribe	v.	to write or carve (words or symbols) on something, esp. as a formal or permanent record
10	رمز صوري / أيقونة	pictogram	n.	a pictorial symbol for a word or phrase
11	عملي / تطبيقي	practical	adj.	of or concerned with the actual doing of or use of something rather than with theory and ideas
12	ثمين	precious	adj.	(of an object, substance, or resource) of great value; not to be wasted or treated carelessly
13	يومي	quotidian	adj.	of or occurring every day; daily
14	نبات القصب	reed	n.	a tall, slender-leaved plant of the grass family that grows in water or on marshy grounds
15	نسخ / كاتب	scribe	n.	a person who copies out documents, esp. one employed to do this before printing was invented
16	في كل أرجاء / طوال	throughout	prep.	in every part, or during the whole period of time

Lesson 3

1	تصميم صناعي	industrial design	n.	design related to industry
2	موثوق به / جدير بالثقة	reliable	adj.	consistently good in quality or performance; able to be trusted
3	الألية	mechanism	n.	a natural or established process by which something takes place or is brought about

4	تجويف / مقبس	socket	n.	a natural or artificial hollow into which something fits or in which something revolves
Lesson 4 + 5				
1	يكتسب	acquire	v.	to learn or develop (a skill, habit, or quality)
2	الهاوي / غير محترف	amateur	n.	a person who engages in a pursuit, esp. a sport, on an unpaid basis
3	القلم الجاف	ballpoint	n.	a pen with a tiny ball as its writing point. The ball transfers ink from a cartridge to the paper
4	مكالمة هاتفية خلال برنامج	call-in	n.	a telephone conversation that is broadcast during a radio or television programme
5	هبوط / انخفاض	falloff	n.	a decrease in something
6	معرفة القراءة والكتابة	literacy	n.	the ability to read and write
7	مصدر سعادة	pride and joy	exp.	the main source of satisfaction and happiness
8	ينشر	publish	v.	(of an author or company) to prepare and issue (a book, journal, piece of music or other work) for public sale
9	اختبار للمستوى	tryout	n.	a test of the potential of someone or something, esp. in the context of entertainment or sports
10	عجز مؤقت عن الكتابة	writer's block	n.	the condition of being unable to think of what to write
Lesson 7 + 8				
1	إسهام	contribution	v.	something that you give or do in order to help something be successful
2	يسيطر على / يتحكم في	dominate	v.	to have a commanding influence on; to exercise control over
3	اقتصادي	economic	adj.	of or relating to economics or the economy
4	دكتوراه فخرية / شرفية	honorary PhD	n.	a doctorate given as an honour, without the usual requirements or functions
5	أثر / تأثير	impact	n.	a powerful effect that something, especially something new, has on a situation or person
6	بشكل رئيسي	mainly	adv.	for the most part; chiefly
7	ضليغ باللغة	wordsmith	n.	a person who has skill with using words, especially in writing

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

precious/ scribe/ inscribed/ quotidian/ reed/ dominates

- 1 In the days before printing, a was a person who wrote copies of documents.
- 2 The wall of the church was with the names of the dead from the Great War.
- 3 The room was filled with carvings, sculptures, and other objects.
- 4 He saw drugs as a way of escaping the tedium of his existence.
- 5 The lake is fringed with beds containing a breathtaking variety of birdlife.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

empire/ publish/ hieroglyphics/ ameliorated/ practical

- 1 The manufacturers come up with new, versions of their products each year.
- 2 What suggestions can you offer to teachers of children with learning difficulties?
- 3 The Ottoman began to decline in the late eighteenth century.
- 4 The press should be free to and comment on all aspects of political and social life
- 5 It took a long time to reach a complete interpretation of Egyptian

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

traditionally/ economic/ cuneiform/ financial/ character/ gradually

- 1 script is distinguished by its wedge-shaped marks on clay tablets.
- 2 The Chinese for "horse" is similar to the animal itself.
- 3 The government's policies have led us into the worst recession for years.
- 4 Every year, the Japanese government gives support to farmers.
- 5 After the storm, electricity lines to 30,000 homes were being restored.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

published/ call-in/ ballpoint/ acquired/ amateur/ reliable

- 1 Three distinctive politicians took part in a BBC radio call-in programme.
- 2 There were a couple of pens clipped to the top left-hand pocket of his white coat.
- 3 When you have basic computing skills, you will be ready to start the job.
- 4 He was an singer until the age of 40, when he turned professional.
- 5 Exercise is a cheap and way of improving your health.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

- | | | | | | |
|----|--|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Through their resemblance to a physical object, enable us to convey meanings. | a) tryout | b) doctorate | c) pictograms | d) mechanism |
| 2 | The next morning the damaged eye was swollen and protruding from the eye | a) impact | b) socket | c) pictograms | d) tryout |
| 3 | Sorry that this chapter took so long, but I was having serious | a) doctorate | b) socket | c) writer's block | d) wordsmith |
| 4 | Prior to development of electronic computers, was done by hand. | a) tryout | b) industrial design | c) writer's block | d) wordsmith |
| 5 | There are many different kinds of clocks, each kind has its own | a) chime | b) doctorate | c) pictograms | d) mechanism |
| 6 | They've agreed to give me a for a week to see if I'm up to the job. | a) impact | b) socket | c) pictograms | d) tryout |
| 7 | The students were French and German, but there were a few Japanese students too. | a) gradually | b) meticulously | c) mainly | d) traditionally |
| 8 | William Shakespeare is considered the greatest in English literature. | a) tryout | b) socket | c) doctorate | d) wordsmith |
| 9 | Travel agencies have recorded a in bookings this summer because of terrorism. | a) tryout | b) socket | c) falloff | d) wordsmith |
| 10 | It's a fact that many adults have some problems with and numeracy. | a) literacy | b) socket | c) falloff | d) wordsmith |
| 11 | The anti-smoking campaign had made quite an effective literacy on young people. | a) tryout | b) impact | c) falloff | d) wordsmith |

- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | She received an from Oxford in recognition of her work for the homeless. |
| | a) tryout b) socket c) honorary PhD d) wordsmith |
| 13 | Apple still several computer markets, including graphics and publishing. |
| | a) inscribes b) dominates c) publishes d) acquires |
| 14 | Some parents cannot afford to make a financial when their kids go to college. |
| | a) tryout b) falloff c) impact d) contribution |

Set Book/ Unit Five

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Why do you think the earliest writing was in the form of pictograms rather than letters?
I think it was a simple way for people to express their thoughts and feelings. |
| 2 | Why do you think that in the past only some people could write?
I think that the lack of schools in the past is the main reason. |
| 3 | In your opinion, which language will dominate in the future?
I believe that Arabic is a rich language. It can come back again to enrich the human culture and science as it was before. |
| 4 | How do you think people knew about their history before they recorded it?
I think through stories and local tales narrated from generation to generation. |

Unit Six / On the Phone

Lesson 1 + 2

	Meaning	Word		Definition
1	جدول أعمال/ برنامج	agenda	n.	a list of items of business to be considered and discussed at a meeting
2	الكثير من ...	a great deal of	phr.	much or a lot of
3	يتصفح	browse	v.	to look at information on the Internet
4	تقويم/ روزنامة	calendar	n.	a chart or series of pages showing the days, weeks, and months of a year
5	هاتف خلوي (نقال)	cell phone	n.	a cellular phone; a mobile phone
6	تكملة/ تَمَمَة	complement	n.	a thing that completes or brings to perfection
7	يعدّل/ يوائم	customize	v.	to modify something to suit a particular individual or task
8	مُهيمن/ مُسيطر	dominant	adj.	more important, strong or noticeable than anything else of the same type
9	يعمل/ يؤدي وظيفة	function	v.	to work or operate in a proper or particular way
10	مؤخراً - حديثاً	lately	adv.	recently; not long ago
11	متعدّد \ مُتنوّع	miscellaneous	adj.	of various types or from different sources
12	ضرورة	necessity	n.	the need for something
13	مُفكرة/ دفتر ملاحظات	notepad	n.	a pad of blank or ruled pages for writing notes on
14	يعتمدُ على	rely on	phr. v.	to depend on
15	مذكرة/ تذكير	reminder	n.	a thing that causes someone to remember something
16	الهاتف النقال المتطوّر جداً	teleputer	n.	a combination of the words 'telephone' and 'computer' used to describe increasingly advanced mobile phones
17	يميل إلى/ ينزح إلى	tend	v.	to regularly or frequently behave in a particular way or to have a certain characteristic
18	نمط فني	theme	n.	a subject of artistic representation
19	عبر/ من خلال	via	prep.	by way of; by means of
20	مدوّنة	weblog	n.	another term for blog: a Web site on which an individual, or group of users, produces an ongoing narrative

Lesson 3

1	يرمي في المهملات	bin	v.	to place something in a receptacle in which to deposit trash or recyclable material
2	مُعَدَّ لِئِستعمل مرّة واحدة	disposable	adj.	intended to be used once and then thrown away
3	يعطي	pass on	phr. v.	to give something to someone else, after one has had it or finished with it
4	يسترجع/ يسترد	reclaim	v.	to retrieve or recover something previously lost, given or paid
5	أخ أو أخت	sibling	n.	a brother or sister

Lesson 4 + 5

1	يقومُ بنزهة طويلة سيراً	hike	v.	to walk for along distance, esp. across the country or in the woods
2	جبلِيّ	mountainous	adj.	(of a region) having many mountains
3	يُخبر/ يُطلع/ يعلم	notify	v.	to inform someone of something, typically in a formal or official manner
4	يتعرّف على	recognise	v.	to identify someone or something from having encountered them before; to know again
5	أمن/ سلامة	security	n.	freedom from risk or danger; safety
6	مُرشد (في المسرح خاصة)	usher	n.	a person who shows people to their seats, esp. in a theatre

Lesson 7 + 8

1	مُسبِقاً / مُقَدِّمًا	beforehand	adv.	before an action or event; in advance
2	قائمة المفضلة	bookmark	n.	A record of the address of a website, file, or other data made to enable quick access in future.
3	ابق الأمر سراً	don't tell a soul	exp.	keep it a secret
4	نظام إرسال حُزم المعلومات لاسلكيًا	GPRS	abbr.	General Packet Radio Services; a technology for radio transmission of small packets of data, especially between cellular phones and the Internet
5	(الجهاز الذي يتيح الاتصال ما بين الحواسيب)	modem	n.	an electronic device which allows one computer to send information to another through standard telephone wires
6	يُلصق	paste	v.	to insert (a text) in a document
7	دليل الهاتف	phone book	n.	a book with an alphabetical list of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers
8	يضغط على	press	v.	to exert continuous physical force on (something) to operate a machine

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

block out/ notepad/ necessities/ miscellaneous/ disposable/ rely on

- 1 To get the most benefit, it's practical to keep a while attending a lecture.
- 2 Many people cannot even afford basic such as food and clothing.
- 3 The seminar was attended by a collection of students and businessmen.
- 4 After they finished they threw their plates and utensils down a chute.
- 5 There are a lot of people who solely money from the government in order to live.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

lately/ customize/ weblogs/ function/ agenda/ traditionally/

- 1 The company went through a bad time last year, but things have been improving.
- 2 Most people tend to phones with their own ringtones, themes and wallpapers.
- 3 I think we should accept that people who write are just acting as writers.
- 4 Mobiles as calendars, watches, alarm clocks and even calculators.
- 5 The question of security is high on the for this afternoon's meeting.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:

dominant/ ushers/ security/ reclaim/ tend/ mountainous

- 1 Interaction with the performers began as soon as had guided guests to their seats.
- 2 There are fears about global food as the world's population continues to expand.
- 3 He is believed to be one of the most scientists to have ever put foot on the planet.
- 4 There are eight million people currently thought to be eligible to income tax.
- 5 It's well-known that people to need less sleep as they get older.

Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

1	I think I'm free on that day—let me check my
	a) phone book b) reminder c) calendar d) theme
2	Loving animals from the beginning of his life, the of John's room was zoo animals.
	a) theme b) reminder c) calendar d) phone book
3	Phones will soon be, becoming the ultimate remote control of our life.
	a) teleputers b) reminders c) calendars d) themes
4	The university will send you a when it's time to pay your fees.
	a) reminder b) theme c) calendar d) phone book
5	Most young smokers are influenced by their friends' and older smoking habits.
	a) calendars' b) reminders' c) siblings' d) themes'
6	As he grew up, he n his clothes to his younger brother.
	a) passed on b) notified c) hiked d) binned
7	We should think about packaging to reduce the amount of material we in our daily life.
	a) tend b) bin c) hike d) recognise
8	Staff were several months in advance that they would be losing their jobs.
	a) notified b) passed on c) hiked d) pasted
9	It was their favourite activity to to the top of the hill near their village every summer.
	a) tend b) notify c) paste d) hike
10	Sara hadn't seen John for 20 years, but she him immediately.
	a) passed on b) notified c) recognised d) binned
11	I looked up the bus company's number in the and dialled.
	a) phone book b) reminder c) calendar d) theme

12	After selecting the text, you can cut it and then it at the beginning of the paragraph.
	a) tend b) notify c) paste d) hike
13	With computers,, e-mails and Web sites, the world has become smaller.
	a) reminders b) modems c) calendars d) themes
14	..... menu enables you quick access to websites which you save beforehand.
	a) Phone books b) Reminders c) Bookmarks d) Themes
15	There was a meal prepared under the direction of the famous chef, and he phoned us
	a) traditionally b) beforehand c) meticulously d) originally

Set Book/ Unit Six

1	Why do college students use mobile phones? They rely on them to communicate with their parents and chat with their friends.
2	Why do parents use their mobile phones? The Mesopotamians used pictograms mainly to communicate economic information.
3	Why do business people use mobile phones? Parents use them to check on their children or even to call for help.
4	In addition to communication, what are the different uses of mobile phones? They can be used as calendars, watches, alarm clocks and even calculators.
5	Why is it a good idea to recycle old mobile phones? It is essential to reduce waste and protect the environment.
6	What do people do with their old mobile phones? Some people give their old phones to friend or family member. Some throw the old phone away.
7	Why do you think young people keep changing their mobiles? I think young people are interested in new styles, features and performance.
8	Why do you think our use of mobile phones receives a great deal of media attention? Mobile phones have become a necessity for people of different ages and occupations.

Grammar Unit 1. [Modals of Ability & Achievement]

“**can**” to talk about general abilities in the present:

“**could**” to talk about general abilities in the past:

“**managed to or be able to**” when we achieve something that was difficult to do.

- 1) Ali **can** speak two languages fluently.
- 2) When I was a child I **could** do handstands.
- 3) It was very icy, but I **managed to** keep the car on the road.
- 4) The door was locked, but we **were able to** get out by breaking a window.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d.

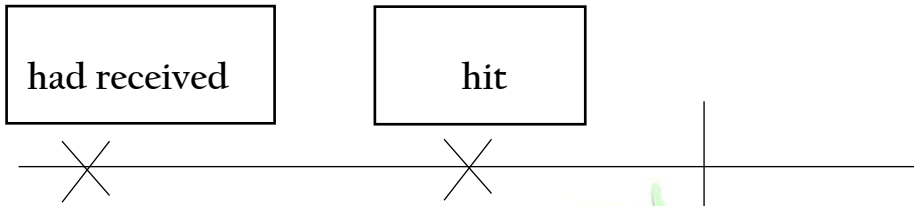
1	I read well when I was four. a) can b) can't c) could d) were able to
2	She speak French when she was a child, but now she has forgotten it. a) could b) can't c) can d) managed to
3	He dance at all until he took lessons. a) can b) couldn't c) can't d) managed to
4	When the computer crashed yesterday, I fix it. a) were able to b) can't c) can d) managed to
5	At the end of the course, you will make your own website. a) can b) managed to c) could d) be able to
6	Last night, there were no clouds in the sky and we see all the stars. a) could b) can't c) can d) managed to
7	By the time she was seven, she already speak three languages. a) can b) could c) can't d) were able to
8	The fog came down, but the team members get to the top of the mountain. a) can b) can't c) was able to d) were able to
9	He asked me when Julie's birthday was, but I remember. a) can b) couldn't c) could d) managed to
10	She didn't really want to go to Mexico, but Tony persuade her somehow. a) can b) can't c) were able d) managed to

Grammar Unit 2. [The Past Perfect]

This tense describes completed event that took place in the past before another past event.

Form: had + past participle

- 1) The ship had received many warnings **before** it hit the iceberg.
- 2) I had already eaten **when** my friend visited me.



Reference Words:

before
after
already
never
as = because
by the time
when

Correct the verb between brackets.

1. John went to bed **after** he (finish) his work last night.
2. Nabeel didn't recognise his friend Jaber **as** he (not see) him for ten years.
3. **By the time** we arrived at the station, the train (already leave).
4. **When** his father (buy) him a car, he had already got a driving license.
5. In 1854, Irish people (emigrate). **because** so many had died of starvation.
6. They were extremely hungry. They (eat) anything for 24 hours.
7. He explained that he passed the exam **because** he (study) well.

Grammar Unit 2.

The use of: [**No sooner than.....**] [**Hardly..... when**]

These structures are used to express that two events happened nearly at the same time (**the second event occurs immediately after the first**).

1) **No sooner** had I arrived at the station **than** the train came.

Hardly had I arrived at the station **when** the train came.

2) **Hardly** had she finished one project **when** she started working on the next.

No sooner had she finished one project **than** she started working on the next.

Note that in this structure: "No sooner"/ "Hardly" introduce the event that occurred first.

Correct the two mistakes in each of the following sentences.

1) I had finished the meal. I started feeling pain. (use: **No sooner..... than**)

2) I had put the phone down. It rang again. (begin with: **Hardly..... when**)

3) They had hardly arrived home when the thief (leave). (**Correct the verb**)

4) No sooner had she (agrees) to marry him than she started to have doubts. (**Correct the verb**)

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d.

1 had the child started crying than his mother lifted him up.

- a) Hardly b) After c) No sooner d) When

2 No sooner had the thieves seen the police than they away.

- a) runs b) ran c) run d) running

3 had I gone to bed when I fell asleep.

- a) Before b) Hardly c) No sooner d) After

4 I had taken a dose of medicine, I started feeling better.

- a) Hardly b) After c) No sooner d) Already

5 He had reached the bus station when the bus came.

- a) before b) after c) already d) when

6 Hardly we our lunch when the waiter brought our drinks.

- a) had/ has b) have/ had c) had/ had d) has/ had

Grammar Unit 3. [The Conditionals]

Zero Conditional: → used to show facts/ general truths/

If you **freeze** water, it **changes** into ice.

If + Present Simple, Present Simple

1st Conditional: → used to express that things will possibly happen in the future

If Jim **saves** enough money, he **will go** to Japan.

If + Present Simple, will + Infinitive

2nd Conditional: → used to express imagination and wishes about the present/ future

If I **had** a million dollars, I **would open** a mall.

If + Past Simple, would + Infinitive

3rd Conditional: → used to express imagination, wishes, criticism and regret about the past

If you **had warned** me, I **would not have told** your father about the exam result.

If + Past Perfect, would + have + P.P

Correct the verb form between brackets:

1. If it **hadn't rained** heavily, there (not be) a flood. (**Correct**)
2. If he (sleep) early, he **would have woken up** early. (**Correct**)
3. If he **hadn't climbed** the tree, he (break) his leg. (**Correct**)
4. If we (go) shopping, we **would have food** to eat. (**Correct**)
5. If you (heat) water to 100 degrees, it **boils**. (**Correct**)
6. Plants **die** if they (not get) water. (**Correct**)
7. You (get) purple if you **mix** red and blue. (**Correct**)
8. If we **don't hurry**, we (miss) the train. (**Correct**)
9. If I **see** Mike, I (tell) him about the party. (**Correct**)
10. I had studied harder. I would have passed the test. (join using: **if**)
11. We wouldn't have gone to visit John if we hadn't known he was in hospital. (use: **unless**)
12. We didn't win the match because we didn't play well. (use: **if**)

Conditional Type	Sentence
	1) I will speak to him if I (see) him tomorrow.
	2) I will not let them in if they (be) late again.
	3) We will let you know if anything (change).
	4) If the sun (not rise) one day, there would be panic.
	5) If I have time later, I (practice) a new song on the piano.
	6) I would wish for perfect health if I (have) one wish.
	7) If you don't brush your teeth, you (get) cavities.
	8) If people (smoke) cigarettes, their health suffers.
	9) You'll eventually achieve your goal if you (set) your mind to it.
	10) I (travel) to the moon if I inherited a billion dollars.
	11) If I (own) a zoo, I would let people interact with the animals more.
	12) If I had cleaned the house, I (go) to the cinema.
	13) If I (have) time, I would have cleaned the house.
	14) If demand for a product rises, its price (rise) too.
	15) If you close your eyes, it (be) easier to relax.
	16) If I (accept) that promotion, I would have worked in Milan.

Grammar Unit 4. [Articles (a/ an/ the)]

- John wanted to have **a** dog as a pet.
- I went to see **a** film last night.
- The child asked for **an** orange.
- I saw **the** dog which John's father bought.
- **The** film we saw last night was extremely funny.
- **The** oranges which you squeezed weren't good.

"a" or "an" is used before singular countable nouns when they refer to non-specific items.

"the" is used before singular or plural nouns when they are definite (specific).

"a" is used before nouns that begin with consonants.

"an" is used before nouns that begin with vowels (a, e, i, o, u)

- **Indefinite article "a / an"**: We use "a /an" to refer to:
 - 1) a person's job: She's **a** doctor. He's **an** engineer. Mark worked as **an** accountant.
 - 2) something or someone for the first time:
We saw **an** elephant in the zoo. **A** policeman stopped me on the main road.
 - 3) non-specific person or thing: You look so ill; you should see **a** doctor.
To write **a** letter, I need **a** piece of paper, **a** pen and **an** envelope.
 - 4) one of something: John has **a** car and **a** motorcycle. Juliana has **a** son and **a** daughter.

- **Definite article "the"**: We use "the" with:
 - 1) something or someone we have already mentioned:
We saw an elephant in the zoo. **The** elephant was enormous.
 - 2) superlative expressions:
She's **the** best teacher who's ever taught me.
He bought **the** most expensive clothes in the shop.
 - 3) something or someone everyone knows:
You can hurt your eyes if you look at **the** sun.
Did you see **the** Queen on TV last night?
 - 4) countries which are made up of groups of states:
the United States / **the** United Arab Emirates / **the** United Kingdom
 - 5) rivers: **the** Nile / **the** Amazon / **the** Mississippi/ **the** Thames/ **the** Tigris/ **the** Euphrates
 - 6) seas and oceans: **the** Gulf / **the** Pacific Ocean / **the** Red Sea / **the** Mediterranean
 - 7) mountain ranges: **the** Alps / **the** Himalayas
 - 8) groups of islands: **the** West Indies / **the** Philippines/ **the** Bahamas

Fill in the spaces using (a/ an/ the/ no article).

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | Sam lives in little flat in the middle of the city.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article |
| 2 | The Hilton Hotel is situated near River Thames.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article |
| 3 | I applied for a job last week. job involved driving a van around the country.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article |
| 4 | Sales Manager has a cold, so he can't come to the meeting this afternoon.
a) A b) An c) The d) no article |
| 5 | I have appointment at the dentist's tonight because I've got a toothache.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article |
| 6 | We spent our last summer on the island of Crete.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article |
| 7 | People gathered in New York, to celebrate coming of the New Year.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article |
| 8 | Of all the countries in North America, Phil has only visited Canada.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article |
| 9 | Oxford and Cambridge are two of the most famous universities in Europe.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article |
| 10 | If you want to work abroad, why don't you contact agency I went to?
a) a b) an c) the d) no article |
| 11 | The capital city of Spain, Madrid, is to the north of Seville.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article |
| 12 | The holiday I took in Rome was best I've ever had.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article |
| 13 | Detective Sherlock Holmes and his assistant, Doctor Watson, solved a lot of mysteries.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article |
| 14 | I would love to spend the summer cruising in Caribbean.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article |
| 15 | The highest mountain in the world, Mount Everest, is in Himalayas.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article |
| 16 | Julia is extremely patient girl-she will have no problem in her career as a nanny.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article |
| 17 | Jim has seminar on Saturday, so we are not able to go to the ski-slopes until Sunday.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article |

- 18 On Sunday we decided to go to the beach by train.
 a) a b) an c) the d) no article
- 19 He bought most expensive clothes in the shop.
 a) a b) an c) the d) no article
- 20 We saw an elephant in the zoo. elephant was enormous.
 a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Use **how much** or **how many** to complete the questions.
 Mind countable and uncountable nouns.

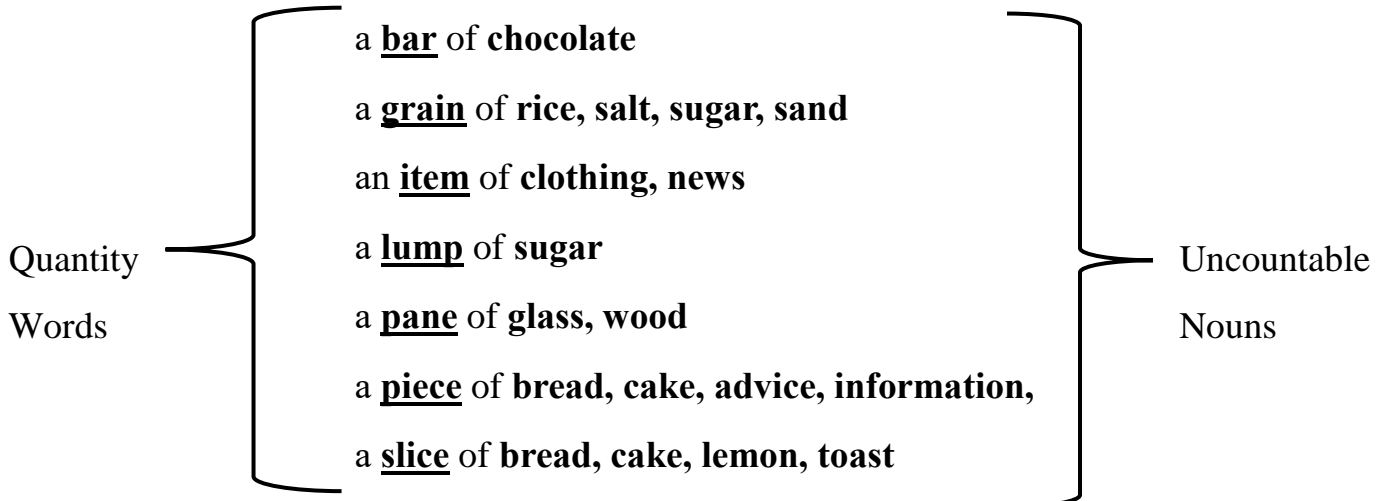
- 1) **stars** are there in the sky?
- 2) **people** live on islands?
- 3) **birds** are there on the tree?
- 4) **water** is there in the fridge?
- 5) **money** do you have in the bank?
- 6) **countries** are there in the world?
- 7) **bread** do you eat per day?
- 8) **bones** are there in the human body?
- 9) **sand** is there in the deserts?
- 10) **information** is there on the Internet?

○ **Countable nouns:** are words that refer to something that can be counted.
 ○ They have both singular and plural forms. In the singular, they can be preceded by a or an.

○ **Uncountable nouns:** are words that refer to things that we cannot count with numbers. Therefore, they only have a singular form.
 ○ We think of these words as wholes rather than as parts.

Quantity Words

In English **meat** is uncountable. We can't say *three meats* – we have to say: some/ little/ a little/ a lot of/ much/ *three slices/ kilos or pieces of meat*.



Grammar Unit 4. [Quantity Words & Articles]

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | You have to be very careful when transporting the of glass.
a) slices b) panes c) items d) grains |
| 2 | We need a of furniture that will look good in that empty corner.
a) slice b) pane c) piece d) grain |
| 3 | Put any of clothing you no longer need into this box.
a) slice b) panes c) item d) bar |
| 4 | If you're a good boy, I'll give you a of chocolate.
a) bars b) pane c) item d) bar |
| 5 | Can I offer you a of advice about investing your savings?
a) slices b) pieces c) item d) piece |
| 6 | There was an important of information missing from the report.
a) piece b) pieces c) item d) items |
| 7 | I'd like a of juice, but only if the juice is freshly squeezed.
a) bar b) glass c) item d) glasses |
| 8 | Put one of meat into every sandwich, with some lettuce and tomato.
a) slices b) piece c) items d) slice |
| 9 | Every morning the milkman would leave two of milk on our doorstep.
a) slices b) pieces c) bottles d) bottle |
| 10 | Who decides if something becomes an of news, or not?
a) pieces b) piece c) items d) item |
| 11 | There wasn't a single of rice left in the village.
a) slices b) grains c) grain d) slice |
| 12 | If you leave a of jam open on the bench, the ants will find it.
a) jar b) piece c) item d) grain |
| 13 | There were two or three of blood on the carpet.
a) slices b) pieces c) items d) drops |
| 14 | She stuck her fingers into the of honey, and then slowly licked them clean.
a) item b) bottle c) bar d) jar |
| 15 | Did the teacher give us homework? - Yes, but not much.
a) some b) any c) a d) an |
| 16 | Nick never does work. He is a very lazy boy.
a) some b) any c) a d) an |
| 17 | Could you lend me fifty dollars? - No, I haven't got money.
a) any b) some c) a d) an |
| 18 | She has had as success as her brother.
a) an b) any c) a d) much |

19	I bought bread, but I didn't buy any butter. I forgot!	a) some	b) any	c) a	d) an
20	She is friendly girl. She has so many friends.	a) the	b) much	c) a	d) many
21	I've got interesting thing to tell you.	a) a	b) any	c) some	d) an
22	How lessons do you have on Mondays? - Only three, mum.	a) some	b) many	c) a	d) much
23	Kate was very afraid of ghosts when she was little girl.	a) some	b) many	c) a	d) much
24	I didn't see white cats in the garden, only the black one.	a) some	b) any	c) a	d) an
25	..... dogs can be dangerous. Watch out!	a) Much	b) Any	c) Some	d) An
26	She always takes sugar with her coffee.	a) some	b) any	c) a	d) an
27	There are mangoes in the bowl.	a) some	b) any	c) a	d) an
28	We've got light bulbs to change.	a) some	b) any	c) a	d) an
29	Is there any juice in the fridge? Yes,	a) some	b) any	c) a	d) an
30	Sara speaks French.	a) the	b) any	c) a	d) a little
31	..... animals can survive in the desert.	a) Much	b) Any	c) A few	d) An
32	We have knowledge about this subject.	a) much	b) any	c) a few	d) an

Grammar Unit 4. [Correlative Conjunctions]

[both ... and/ not only but also/ either ... or/ neither ...nor] require parallel structures.

- I liked **both** the movie **and** the play. (both + N and + N)
- The actors were **not only** pleasant **but also** skillful. (not only + Adj. but also + Adj.)
- I advise you **neither** to read the novel **nor** to watch the movie. (neither + Inf. nor + Inf.)
- Jim will be **either** accepted **or** rejected by Oxford University. (either + V or + V)
- We can travel **either** by car **or** by train.
(neither + prepositional phrase or + prepositional phrase)

Do as shown in brackets.

1. The movie was good. The play was good. (Join using: **both and.....**)
.....
2. The movie was good. The play was good. (Join using: **not only ... but also...**)
.....
3. The movie wasn't good. The play wasn't good. (Join using: **neither ... nor...**)
.....
4. The movie was good. The play was good. I can't remember. (Join using: **either ... or...**)
.....
5. I advise you to read the novel. I advise you to watch the movie. (Join using: **both ... and...**)
.....
6. I won't accept George's excuses. I won't accept Jill's excuses. (Join using: **neither ...nor...**)
.....
7. The director wanted to win the prize. The director wanted to receive recognition for their work. (Join using: **not only ... but also...**)
.....
8. The movie will be shown at the Fox Theater. The movie will be shown at the Lion Theater. (Join using: **either ... or...**)
.....
9. The plot moved swiftly throughout the movie. The plot moved artfully throughout the movie. (Join using: **both ... and ...**)
.....

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Either my brother or my mum after our cat when we're away on holiday.
a) look b) looks c) were looking d) are looking |
| 2 | Either my brother or my parents after our cat when we're away on holiday.
a) look b) looks c) is looking d) was looking |
| 3 | Neither the manager nor his assistant here today.
a) is b) were c) are d) be |
| 4 | Neither the manager nor his assistants here today.
a) is b) was c) are d) be |

Grammar Unit 4. [Contrast words]

[**although, but, however, in spite of, despite, but**]

These words are used to show a contrast but there are differences in the structures used with them.

1. After (**in spite of/ despite**), we use a noun/ noun phrase.

We enjoyed our camping holiday **in spite of** the rain. (*the rain = noun*)

2. After (**although = though = even though**), we use a subject and a verb.

We enjoyed our camping holiday **although** it rained every day.

3. (**but**) is used to join two sentences preceded by a comma.

I did well at the interview, **but** I didn't get the job.

4. (however): It comes after the part of the sentence that is being contrasted. It can go in different parts of the clause with different punctuation.

- I did well at the interview. **However**, I didn't get the job. (*between the two sentences*)
- I did well at the interview; I didn't, **however**, get the job. (*before the main verb*)
- I did well at the interview; I didn't get the job, **however**. (*at the end preceded by a comma*)

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d.

1	..... having all the necessary qualifications, they didn't offer me the job. a) although b) but c) despite d) however
2	..... the pain in his leg, he completed the marathon. a) although b) but c) however d) in spite of
3	..... he worked very hard, he didn't manage to pass the exam. a) but b) although c) despite d) however
4	The holiday was great the hotel wasn't very nice. a) although b) but c) despite d) however
5	I was really angry, I tried not show it. a) although b) but c) despite d) however
6	I've asked you to stop three times., you keep making that stupid noise. a) although b) but c) despite d) however
7	We decided to buy the house not having enough money. a) although b) but c) in spite of d) however

Do as shown in brackets:

1- The dress was expensive. She bought it. (Use: **but**)

2- The box was heavy. He could carry it. (Use: **However**)

3- My brother passed his exam, but he looks unhappy. (Begin with **although**)

4- It has been raining the whole night. However, the streets are dry. (Use: **but**)

5- This restaurant is small, yet the food is tasty. (Use: **although**)

6- Although Mr. Sultan is 100 years old, he looks like a young man. (Use: **However**)

7- Beethoven was deaf. However, he was the best music composer in his age. (Use: **although**)

8- Although this car looks beautiful, it doesn't work. (Use: **but**)

9- The weather was bad. There was a large crowd at the match. (Use: **in spite of**)

10- Fahd was very ill. He didn't go to the doctor. (Use: **in spite of**)

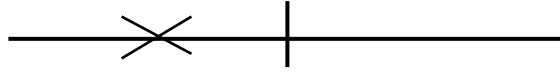
11- Although he didn't study, he passed the exam. (Use: **in spite of**)

12- We enjoyed our camping holiday. The weather was rainy. (Use: **in spite of**)

Grammar Unit 5. [Present Perfect Simple & Present Perfect Continuous]

Present Perfect Simple

The present perfect simple suggests completion while the continuous suggests something is unfinished.



The Present Perfect Simple: have/ has + Past Participle

Uses:

1. Finished actions without a reference to the time of the action:

- I've **seen** that documentary with my father.
- Joan **has studied** two foreign languages.

2. Unfinished actions with “yet”:

- ❖ James **has not finished** his homework *yet*.
- ❖ Susan **hasn't mastered** Japanese *yet*.

3. Recently completed actions with *just/ already*:

- ☒ The teacher **has just left** the room.
- ☒ George **has already washed** his car.

4. To talk about the frequency of an action in the past with:

“*several times/ many times/ once/ twice/ never*”.

- ✓ He's **given** flowers to his wife *several times*.
- ✓ We've seen this film *twice*.

5. With *since/ for* to show that an action started in the past and the action is still happening or just stopped.

- I've **learned** in this school *for* three years.
- We've **lived** in this house *since* I was a child.

The Present Perfect Continuous: **have/ has + been + V-ing**

used to show that an action started in the past and the action is still happening or just stopped.



Examples:

- They have been cleaning the mess **all night**.
- She has been working at that company **for three years**.
- Sara has been preparing for her wedding party **all the week**.
- James has been teaching at the university **since June**.
- We have been working on this project **all summer**.

With “**since**” and “**for**”, the **Present Perfect Simple** = **Present Perfect Continuous**: Both are often used to talk about situations that began in the past and have continued up to now or just stopped

- ❖ I **have collected** = **have been collecting** stamps **since** I was a child.
- ❖ I **have collected** = **have been collecting** stamps **for** ten years

The use of “**since**” and “**for**”

since + a specific time

- since** 2002
- since** last May
- since** nine o ’clock
- since** I was a child
- since** this morning

for + a length of time

- for** two months
- for** three years
- for** five weeks
- for** twenty minutes
- for** seven hours

Present Perfect Simple / Continuous

Do as shown between brackets:

1. The little girl is dirty from head to foot because she (play) in the mud all day. **(Correct the verb)**
2. I (just/ finish) writing my first book. **(Correct the verb)**
3. My father's car (break) three times this month. **(Correct the verb)**
4. 'Have you seen James?' 'No, I (see) him since March.' **(Correct the verb)**
5. I (not/ smoke) a cigarette for ten years. **(Correct the verb)**
6. Sara (wait) for you all the evening. **(Correct the verb)**
7. I haven't seen anything like this before. (Use: **never**)
.....

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | She for the bus for fifteen minutes.
a) waited b) waits c) is waiting d) has been waiting |
| 2 | I have been sitting at my desk seven o'clock.
a) for b) just c) yet d) since |
| 3 | I can't go to sleep now. I haven't finished that report
a) already b) just c) yet d) since |
| 4 | John is waiting for his friend. He has been waiting for him five o'clock.
a) since b) just c) yet d) never |
| 5 | It's my first time to visit Japan. I have visited it before.'
a) already b) never c) ever d) just |
| 6 | 'Why is your hair wet?' '- Because I all the morning.'
a) has swum b) swim c) had swum d) have been swimming |
| 7 | Have you eaten Chinese food?
a) already b) ever c) yet d) never |

Grammar Unit 6. [Question Tags]

After **imperatives**, we sometimes add, [**will you?**] / [**won't you?**] or [**would you**] when we want people to follow our advice:

- *Don't stay there long, **will you?** (less polite)*
- *Take a seat, **won't you?** (polite)*
- *Close the door, **would you?** (quite polite)*

Question tags work by turning a statement into a question. We use different tags depending on the statement. The tag asks if the statement is true and makes it into a question.

If the statement is positive, the tag is usually negative and vice versa.

Positive statements with question tags

We **are** meeting this afternoon, **aren't** we?
 You **will** be on time, **won't** you?
 You **can** join us for lunch, **can't** you?

Negative statements with question tags

The job situation **isn't** getting any better, **is** it?
 Our new boss **doesn't** like to have fun, **does** he?
 I just **can't** get this presentation right, **can** I?

For positive statements without auxiliary verbs, we use **do** to make the question tag:

- The new bosses **like** the idea, **don't** they?
- He always **gives** good pieces of advice, **doesn't** he?
- The interviewees **arrived** on time, **didn't** they?

When a form of **be** is the main verb in the statement, we use the matching form in the tag.

- She **is** qualified, **isn't** she?
- They **were** impressed by the sales figures, **weren't** they?
- It **isn't** that difficult to understand, **is** it?

There is a special case if the pronoun is I and we use **be** in the statement. The tag is made with **am** when the statement is **negative** - but when the statement is **positive**, the tag is made with **aren't**.

- ***I'm not** the right person for the job, **am I?***
- ***I'm** in the right building for the interview, **aren't I?***

When we use **let's** in a question tag we always use **shall we**, regardless of whether **let's** is affirmative or negative.

- *Let's go to the cinema, shall we?*
- *Let's not go to the cinema, shall we?*

Something / nobody /etc.

When **no one**, **somebody**, **something**, etc. is the subject in the statement, we use **it** in the tag to refer to something or nothing and **they** in the tag to refer to e.g. someone or nobody:

- *Something happened at Jack's house, didn't it?*
- *No one phoned, did they?*

When we use the "**there is**" structure, "**there**" is reflected in the tag:

- *There's nothing wrong, is there?*
- *There weren't any problems when you talked to Jack, were there?*

Write the Question tag.

1. You weren't listening, _____ ?
 2. Jack is on holiday, _____ ?
 3. You are tired, _____ ?
 4. Kate has been to China before, _____ ?
 5. You wouldn't tell anyone, _____ ?
 6. He had never met her before, _____ ?
 7. Kate won't be late, _____ ?
 8. You can speak German, _____ ?
 9. Sarah doesn't know Ann, _____ ?
 10. I shouldn't have lost my temper, _____ ?
 11. They won't mind if I take a photo, _____ ?
- ☺ Katrine and her family travelled to Cuba, _____ ?
- ☺ George travels a lot, _____ ?
- ❖ Don't drop that vase, _____ ?
- ❖ Get me something to drink, _____ ?
- ❖ Open the window, _____ ?

- I'm a good speaker of English, _____ ?
- I'm not very interested in music, _____ ?
- There are a lot of people here, _____ ?
- There is a good documentary on TV today, _____ ?
- ✓ This/ that car isn't yours, _____ ?
- ✓ These/Those books are yours, _____ ?
- Nothing grows up there, _____ ?
- Nothing can happen, _____ ?
- Everything is ok, _____ ?
- ⊗ Someone is knocking on the door, _____ ?
- ⊗ Everyone took the test, _____ ?
- ⊗ Nobody lives in this house, _____ ?
- ◆ Let's go out tonight, _____ ?
- ◆ Let's take the next bus, _____ ?
- ◆ Let us clean your room, _____ ?

Composition

‘A festival is an event ordinarily celebrated by a community and centering on some characteristic aspect of that community and its religion or cultures.’

Plan and write a description of a festival you went to or took part in.

Introduction:

- ❑ **General background:** Festivals play a vital role in promoting tourism in societies.
- ❑ **Thesis statement:** Hala Festival is one of the most dazzling festivals to describe and speak about.

Body:

Paragraph (1):

- the time, place, duration
- the purpose of the festival

Paragraph (2):

- the atmosphere of the festival
- the activities during the festival
- the most distinctive aspect in the festival

Conclusion:

- your opinion or final comment
- a suggestion or prediction

Composition Unit 1.

‘A festival is an event ordinarily celebrated by a community and centering on some characteristic aspect of that community and its religion or cultures.’

Plan and write a description of a festival you went to or took part in.

Festivals play a vital role in promoting tourism in societies. “The greatness of a culture can be found in its festivals.” Visitors who arrive during the springtime in Kuwait, get to experience the Hala February Festival. It is one of the most dazzling festivals to describe and speak about.

The Hala February is an annual event, celebrated in the spring season every year. The Hala February is, basically, a month-long commemoration of liberation of Kuwait, and runs from 1st February to 28th February. The atmosphere is filled with real Arabian warmth and hospitality this season. The festival is celebrated with cultural celebrations, annual parades, and colourful events organized throughout the country. All the streets, houses and buildings are decorated for the occasion.

If you’ve never been to Kuwait before, you might be surprised at how people celebrate their National Day in the open. Yes, everyone goes out in the street, spraying water guns or throwing water balloons at each other. Some people set up tents or picnic mats during the day as several performances are held on the sidewalk. Expect heavy traffic since plenty of cars will be out in the city on that day. In addition to all of this merriment, shoppers have the opportunity to gain huge discounts on their purchases during the season.

Hala February is the right time for both young and old to visit Kuwait and participate in a series of events. It is really a true blend of culture, events, shopping and entertainment.

Composition Unit 2.

“Family celebrations are of great value to develop ties and bond among family members.”

Plan and write a description of a family celebration that you attended recently.

“You could gather a million treasures. You could search from coast to coast. The most valuable thing you’ll find is that family matters most.” Family time is important so that everyone in the family has a way of showing love to each other. This makes family celebrations important to strengthen ties with your family. I have attended so many family celebrations, but the one I remember the best is the birthday of my grandfather when he turned 80.

My grandfather’s 80th birthday celebration took place in a big park near his house. It was such a marvelous time for my whole family and all our beloved relatives and friends to sit together. Everyone tried to choose a special gift for my grandpa. I was a little bit astonished when I saw the number of gifts my grandpa received, which meant how much my grandpa was loved. People also sent greetings to him, which are mostly about health. Then, people enjoyed the party with delicious and well-prepared food.

However, the loveliest part of the celebration was the time after party. When all the invited had left, our family gathered together and remembered past events. It reminded me of the good old days, when I was very young and still a little stubborn boy. All of us started to sing my grandfather’s favourite songs. My big brother recited a touching poem about the importance of family. It was a very emotional moment.

Time flies so fast, but memory still lasts. Grandpa and his 80th birthday celebration would definitely be among my sweetest memories.

Composition Unit 3.

“The European coffee houses were nice places for people to meet each other. There, for the price of a cup of coffee, people could read newspapers and catch up on the latest news.”

Plan and write a description of your favourite meeting place.

My favourite place to meet my friends or enjoy myself during holidays is my grandfather's house. It is in the countryside in a small fantastic village. I lived there when I was little. I visit it every weekend, in holidays and in summers.

It is a big wooden house with six rooms: three bedrooms, living-room, kitchen with cellar and library. The house is cold in the winter, but it is very big and comfortable. There is a wonderful stove, and when grandfather set a fire, it makes a soft, warm and homely atmosphere with its characteristic sound of burning.

There is a large garden, kitchen-garden, greenhouse and summerhouse, where we drink tea in the evenings. The whole house is surrounded by green trees that cover large areas wonderfully. The charming grassy field is openly wide adding more beauty to the scene.

Although it is an old house, it is the main source of satisfaction and happiness for me. I still have happy moments in it. I can't imagine my life without my grandfather's home.

Translation

Translate into English/ Units (1 +2 +3)

١. ألا تتفق معي بأن مهرجان هلا فبراير هو أكثر احتفالات الكويت المبهرة.

٢. بالتأكيد، لقد أصبح ظاهرة وطنية وسياحية تقوي الحس الوطني لدى أبناء الكويت.

١. يستمتع أهل الكويت بمزيج رائع من الفعاليات الثقافية والتسوق والكرنفالات والمسابقات خلال مهرجان هلا فبراير؟

٢. كما يستقطب المهرجان العديد من السياح، خاصة العائلات من الخليج.

١. لا يزال الحج الرحلة الأهم في حياة كل مسلم، فهو ركن من أركان الإسلام الخمس.

٢. هذا صحيح، يتجمع المسلمون من كل أصقاع الأرض لعبادة الله والحصول على المغفرة.

١. تلعب الديوانيات العائلية دوراً حيوياً في تعزيز الروابط القوية بين العائلات.

٢. كما تخدم الديوانيات وظيفة سياسية واجتماعية هامة في المجتمع الكويتي.