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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Arabic  Meaning | Parts  Of speech | Definition |
| Canopy | مظلة \ غطاء | (n.) | cover that is fixed or hang a above a bed or a seat. |
| Dazzling | باهر \ ساطع | (adj.) | Extremely bright so as to blind the eyes. |
| discipline | فرع من فروع المعرفة | (n.) | a branch of knowledge. |
| extravaganza | عرض ترفيهي كبير | (n.) | elaborate and spectacular entertainment. |
| gather | يجتمع \ يجمع | (v.) | to come together or to accumulate. |
| launch | يبدأ \ ينطلق | (v.) | to start. |
| multitude | عدد كبير من | (n.) | large number of things/of people. |
| nurture | يربي \ يدرب \ ينشىء | (v.) | care for |
| Patriotic | وطني | (adj.) | expressing love , support for one's country. |
| Stream | سيل من \ تدفق |  | a large number of things that happen. |
| unrivalled | لا يبارى \ منقطع النظير | (adj.) | better than everyone or everything of the same type |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

stream \ extravaganza \ nurture \ launch \ patriotic \ dazzling

1. Al-Jazeera airline will …………….. its new transatlantic service next month.
2. All teacher staffs in our school always…………pupils and give them a hand.
3. In winter, you can always see a ............................. of grey clouds up in the sky.
4. All singers sang ……………………….songs in the party of the national day.
5. During Halla February, there is a magnificent firework ………………………
6. What a …………… bright light

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

gather \ multitude \ unrivalled \ discipline

1. Addiction to drugs can bring a …………………….. of other problems.
2. I went to several libraries to……………………. information about the scheme.
3. Students in universities can major in a variety of …………………………
4. The museum has an ………….. collection of ancient Kuwaiti pictures and paintings.

Set Book Questions

Answer the following questions

1. Can you assess how the Kuwaitis celebrate the Hala February every year?

(Show some activities this festival offers to its visitors.)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. How can festivals benefit a society?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………...

Unit (1) /Lesson (3) / (WB.p.4-5)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| Academic | أكاديمي \ جامعي | (adj.) | relating to education and scholarship. |
| blossom | زهرة \ زهرات نبتة | (n.) | a flower on a tree or bush. |
| claim | يدعي \ يطالب بــــ | (v.) | to state that something is the case. |
| cultivate | يزرع \ يرعى |  | to prepare and use land for crops. |
| facilitate | ييسر / يسهل | (v.) | to make easy or easier. |
| gaze | ينظر / يحملق في \ يتفرس في | (v.) | to look steadily. |
| meteorologist | عالم أرصاد جوية | (n.) | a specialist in the branch of science that is concerned with atmosphere. |
| outstanding | بارز/ متفوق \ مرموق \ رائع \ ممتاز | (adj.) | exceptionally good. |
| vendor | بائع متجول | (n.) | someone offering something for sale in the street. |

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

1. He ……………………to have met the President, but I did not believe him.

a- embarked b-claimed c- launched d- nurtured

2- He is a street………..………selling vegetables and fruits.

a- plaza b- vendor c- meteorologist d-unison

3- What do you need to……………………….a plant like rice?

a-cultivate b- claim c- gaze d- hire

4- Scientists' …………………standards are high.

a- Outstanding b. academic c. unrivalled d- dazzling

5- Mr. Hesham always …………………..the lessons to us.

a- claims b. cultivates c- facilitates d- gazes

6- …………………………. have predicted mild rains for the next few days.

a- Vendors b- Meteorologists c- Blossoms d- Canopies

Set Book Questions L. 3 WB

Answer the following questions

1. How do you prefer to celebrate a festival?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. "Festivals are an important way of reminding the individuals within a community of their shared heritage and culture;" Do you agree or disagree? Why?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **Meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| bagpipes | مزمار القربة | (n.) | a musical instrument |
| carnival | برنامج ترفيهي في الشارع \ مهرجان | (n.) | public Festival occurring at a regular time of year involving music and dancing. |
| celebratory | احتفالي | (adj.) | done in order to celebrate a particular event. |
| display | عرض | (n.) | a performance , show or event intended for public entertainment. |
| festivity | عيد / مهرجان | (n.) | the celebration of something in a bubbly way |
| Hire | يستخدم / يستأجر | (v.) | To rent |
| preoccupied | مشغول البال | (adj.) | be so engrossed or absorbed in (something) that one doesn't notice other people or thing. |
| take part in | يشارك | (ph.v.) | To participate |

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

1- You seem that you're so………………...you must be doing something very important.

a. bubbly b. exuberant c. preoccupied d. intricate

2- When you visit Scotland or Ireland, you will really enjoy listening to………..…..music.

a. vendors b. bagpipes c. unisons d. chains

3- We joined all the ……………… of the wedding ceremony and they were unforgettable.

a. festivities b. bagpipes c. chains d. disciplines

4- I need to ……………………..a flat to live in.

a. claim b- cultivate c- facilitate d- hire

Unit 1 Grammar

Modal Verbs

🖎From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

1. When Tom was 16, he was a fast runner. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ run 200 meters in 22 seconds.

a- Can b- Could c- Can’t d- Couldn’t

2. I'm afraid I \_\_\_\_\_\_ come to your party next Saturday.

a- Can b- Could c- Can’t d- Couldn’t

3. I'm not in a hurry. I've got plenty of time. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wait.

a- Can b- Could c- Can’t d- Couldn’t

4. I was feeling terribly sick yesterday. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eat anything.

a- Can b- Could c- Can’t d- Couldn’t

5. Can you speak loudly, please? I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hear you very well.

a- Can b- Could c- Can’t d- Couldn’t

6. "You look exhausted." "Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sleep last night.

a- Can b- Could c- Can’t d- Couldn’t

7. He cross the street despite the crowd in the street.

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

Phrasal Verbs With Go

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Go away**  *Phrasal verb* | To leave for another destination | **يغادر - يرحل** |
| **Go off**  *Phrasal verb* | To begin to sound | **يدق – يرن** |
| **Go on**  *Phrasal verb* | To continue | **يستمر** |
| **Go out**  *Phrasal verb* | 1-To become extinguished  2- To recede to low tide | **يصبح مميزا**  **ينقطع التيار**  **حركة الجزر** |
| **Go up**  *Phrasal verb* | To increase | **يزداد** |
| **Go without**  *Phrasal verb* | To do without | **يبقى بدون طعام \ نوم** |
| **Go into**  *Phrasal verb* | To enter | **يدخل** |
| **Go under**  *Phrasal verb* | To sink | **يغرق** |
| **Go against**  *Phrasal verb* | To oppose | **يعارض** |

🖎From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

1. The school bell goes many times during the day.

a- in b- away c- off d- for

2- Please, …………………………………and leave me alone.

a- in b- away c- off d- for

3. I will go for three weeks this summer.

a- away b- up c- without d- off

4- The alarm clock goes……………………at 7 everyday mornings.

a- away b- up c- without d- off

*5- Go ………………….*, don’t stop speaking.

a- away b- on c- without d- off

6- We couldn’t see anything when the lights *went ………………..*.

a- out b- on c- without d- off

7- The prices of petrol are *going ………….*these days.

a- out b- on c- without d- up

8- I'd rather *go …………………….* food than work for him.

a- out b- on c- without d- off

9- Can you *go …………………..* the shop quickly and buy some milk?

a- into b- on c- without d- up

10- The ship *went ………………*at about 3 O'clock.

a- out b- under c- without d- up

11- I can't *go ………………..* my father's wish.

a- out b- on c- against d- up

# **Intensifiers**

We use words like very, really and extremely to make [adjectives](http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/node/1276/) stronger:

It’s a ***very*** interesting storyEveryone was ***very*** excited.It’s a ***really*** interesting story.Everyone was ***extremely*** excited

We call these words **intensifiers**. Other intensifiers are:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Amazingly** | **Exceptionally** | **incredibly** |
| **Remarkably** | **Particularly** | **unusually** |

We also use enough to say more about an adjective, but enough comes **after** its adjective:

If you are seventeen you are old ***enough*** to drive a car.I can’t wear those shoes. They’re not big ***enough***.

#### **Intensifiers with strong adjectives:**

Strong adjectives are words like:

enormous, huge = very big  
tiny = very small  
brilliant = very clever  
awful; terrible; disgusting; dreadful = very bad  
certain = very sure  
excellent; perfect; ideal; wonderful; splendid = very good  
delicious = very tastyWe do **not** normally use very with these adjectives. We do not say something is "~~very enormous~~" or someone is "~~very brilliant~~".   
With strong adjectives, we normally use intensifiers like:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **absolutely** | **Completely** | **totally** | **utterly** |
| **Really** | **Exceptionally** | **particularly** | **Quite** |

The film was ***absolutely awful***.He was an ***exceptionally brilliant*** child.The food smelled ***really disgusting***.

**Choose the correct adjectives:**

1- I was so nervous about the exam that it was absolutely ( difficult \ impossible ) for me to sleep the night before.

2- the children were very ( frightened\ terrified) during the storm.

3- she was absolutely ( astonished \ surprised) when she found out she had failed her piano exam.

4- Kuwait city is a very ( big\ enourmous) city.

5- That meal was absolutely ( good – perfect ).

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| Bubbly | نشيط- حيوي | (adj.) | lively, high- spirited |
| Chain | سلسلة من المحلات أوالمطاعم |  | a ground of establishments, such as hotels, stores owned by the same company |
| commemorate | يحتفل بذكرى \ يحيي ذكرى | (v.) | to mark or celebrate a special occasion |
| embark | يصعد/يركب متن سفينة ؛ طائرة أو أي مركبة | (v.) | to go on board a ship, aircraft or other vehicle |
| Exuberant | نشيط- حيوي | (adj.) | fill with or characterized by a lively energy to depart from an established course |
| fanciful | وهمي / خيالي | (adj.) | over imaginative and unrealistic |
| intricate | معقد / صعب تحليله | (adj.) | very complicated |
| unison | انسجام / اتفاق | (n.) | Simultaneous performance of action. |
| weaving | نسيج \ حياكة |  | the act of forming fabric. |

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

1-I was really apprehensive when I ……………..the plane for the first time .

a. embarked b. nurtured c. commemorated d. hired

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

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

3- MacDonald is a ……………… of restaurants known worldwide.

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

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

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

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| close-knit | متماسك | (adj.) | bound together by strong relationships |
| Eldest | الأكبر سنا | (adj.) | the oldest |
| Formal | رسمي | (adj.) | done according to results for convention |
| get-together | اجتماع | (n./v.) | a sociable meeting or conference |
| Hold | يعقد \ يقيم | (v.) | to arrange and take part in |
| milestone | **نقطة انطلاق \ خطوة انتقالية** | (n.) | an action or event making a significant change |
| Swap | يقايض | (v.) | to exchange |
| touching | مؤثر | (adj.) | arousing strong feelings of sympathy or gratitude |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

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

1- He felt that moving out from his parents' house was a …………………..in his life.

2- The way she looked after her sick sister is really………………….

3- We are a very…………………….family; we spend a lot of enjoyable times together.

4- International conferences must be……………..every now and then for spreading peace.

5- This is a …………………letter, it is written in a classical way.

6- When you've finished reading your book, and I've finished mine, shall we …………?

Set Book Questions

Answer the following questions

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. What activities can be practiced during family celebrations?

(WB.p.10-11)Module (1)/Unit (2) /Lesson (3)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| baby shower | حفل استقبال مولود | (n.) | a party at which presents are given to a woman who is about to have a baby |
| crib | مهد \ سرير الطفل | (n.) | a young child's bed with barred sides |
| expectant | متوقع | (adj.) | showing an excited feeling that something is about to happen |
| parenthood | أبوة | (n.) | the state of being a mother or a father |
| pram | عربة أطفال | (n.) | a baby carriage |
| replica | نسخة طبق الأصل | (n.) | an exact copy or model of something |
| separate | منفصل | (adj.) | viewed as a unit apart or by itself |
| silverware | أواني فضية | (n.) | dishes ,containers or cutlery made of silver |
| subsequent | متتالي | (adj.) | coming after something in time ; following |
| transition | فترة انتقال | (n.) | changing from one state to another |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

transition \ subsequent \ silverware \ separate \ replica \ pram \ expectant \ baby shower

1- There was a serving spoon missing when she put the ………………back in its box.

2- They are ………………………parents of twins.

3- We stayed in……………………….rooms in the same hotel.

4- The …………………………… to a multi-party democracy is proving to be difficult.

5- Those concerns were overshadowed by …………………….. events.

6- This is a human-sized …………………………. of the Statue of Liberty.

7- She put her baby in its………………….to sleep.

Set Book Questions

Answer the following questions

1. What is the purpose of holding The Baby Shower celebration?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. "The name of the baby shower is misleading," How?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. Why is the baby shower organized by friends or relatives, rather than the expectant parents?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. What happens if the baby shower is thrown for new parents rather than expectant parents?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| breathing space |  | (n.) | an opportunity to pause or relax |
| Clan |  | (n.) | a group of close-knit families |
| desert |  | (v.) | to run away or to leave |
| interior |  | (n.) | the inland part of a country or region |
| well deserved |  | (adj.) | well-earned |
| wind up |  | (ph.v.) | to make a clock or operate by turning a key |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

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

1. Your hand watch always loses time, why don't you……………..it……………..

2- I always take a little ………………………..between jobs.

3- Poor people in Africa …………….…..their home seeking for a better life in America and Europe.

4- Sir Grey is the Minister of ………………………………………..

5- Mr. Saleh is from a very rich ……………………….

Unit 2 Grammar

The past Perfect Tense

🖎Correct the verbs between brackets

1. I felt sick because I (eat) too much.

2. After we (have) lunch, we relaxed.

3. I gave my wife the present which I (buy) for her.

**Do as shown between brackets:**

1. Huda had left the house before Sara phoned her. (Use: after)

2. The servant cleaned the house. Then she felt asleep on the sofa. (Use: No sooner)

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **Meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| aborigine | سكان إستراليا الأصليون | (n.) | an inhabitant of Australia |
| boomerang | قوس يرتد لراميه | (n.) | a curved flat piece of wood used for hunting |
| nomad | بدوي | (n.) | a member of people having no permanent home |
| originally | أساساً \ أصلاً | (adv.) | from or in the beginning ; at first |
| reminisce | يتحدث عن ذكرياته | (v.) | to indulge in enjoyable recollection of past events |
| roundabout | دوار | (n.) | a road junction at which traffic moves in one direction around |
| traditionally | بشكل تقليدي | (adv.) | habitually done , used or found |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

breathing space\ traditionally \ close-knit \ nomads \ reminisce \ originally

1. Teachers shouldn’t deal with the low achievers ……………………They need special treatment .

2. Events during the Iraqi invasion showed how a…………………our community is.

3. ……………. were first used by the people who were living in Australia when Europeans arrived there.

4. A country of ………………… are those who raise cattle and camels.

5. I don't like to ………………………………… because it makes me feel old.

6. France ……………………………. refused to sign the treaty.

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| Cardamom | نبات الهيل | (n.) | The aromatic seed of a plant used as a spice and also medicinally |
| Cordially | بود | (adv.) | Warmly and friendly |
| Decaffeinated | منزوع منه الكافيين | (adj.) | Not containing caffeine |
| Distinctive | مميز | (adj.) | Characteristic of one person or thing |
| Espresso | قهوة اسبر يسو | (n.) | Strong black coffee made by forcing steam through ground coffee beans |
| Fragrance | عبير \ عطر | (n.) | A pleasant sweet smell |
| Hospitality | كرم الضيافة | (n.) | The friendly and generous reception and entertainment of guests |
| Immediate | عاجل \ فوري | (adj.) | Occurring or done at once, instant |
| Import | يستورد | (v.) | To bring goods or services into a country from abroad |
| Instant | فوري | (adj.) | Happening or done immediately |
| Log on | يسجل الدخول | (v.) | Begin using a computer |
| Pill | قرص \ حبة دواء | (n.) | A small round mass of solid medicine to be swallowed |
| Quarrel | خصام \ شجار | (v.) | An angry argument or disagreement |
| Refill | يعيد تعبئة | (v.) | To fill a container again |
| Socialize | يتواصل مع الآخرين | (v.) | To mix socially with others |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

import - instant - distinctive - log on - pill

1. Why don’t you take this………………….It will alleviate your headache.

2. Nescafe is an………………….powdered coffee.

3. We………………….most of our electronic devices from Japan.

4. I want to………………….to the Internet. I’d like to check my emails.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

cardamom \ cordially \ distinctive \ decaffeinated \ espresso \ fragrance \hospitality

1. You are …………………….invited to my birthday party.

2. I always add two teaspoonful of ground ……………………….

3. She's got a very …………………….. voice. It doesn’t have alike.

4. The caffeine has been removed from this kind of tea. It is ……………………………

5. Would you prefer an ………………………… or a cappuccino?

6. This is a brand new …………… for men. Its smell is terrific.

7. The Kuwaiti people show their guests great ……………….

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

immediate \ quarrel \ refilled \ socialize

1. I tend to ……………………. with my colleagues. I am sociable by nature.

2. He …………………………….. m glass because it was empty.

3. This problem needs ………………………….solution, otherwise it will escalate.

4. They seem to have patched up their …………………….. .

Set Book Questions

Answer the following questions

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. Apart from drinking coffee, what other things could people do in coffee houses?

(In what ways were the coffee houses the centre of social life?)

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

Why do they meet there?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. Do you think that gulf countries should give women the chance to meet in formal places as men? Why? Why not?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Module (1)/Unit (3) /Lesson (3) / (WB.p.16-17)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **Meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| Circumstance | حالة \ ظرف | (n.) | A condition connected with an event or action |
| Civil servant | موظف مدني | (n.) | A member of the civil service |
| Cocoa | كاكاو | (n.) | A chocolate powder made from roasted and ground cacao beans |
| Cultivation | زراعة | (n.) | Agriculture |
| Gratitude | شكر \ عرفان | (n.) | The quality of being thankful |
| Porcelain | خزف | (n.) | A hard shiny white substance used for making expensive plates, cups, etc. |
| Silk | حرير | (n.) | A fine, soft fiber |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

civil servant \ cocoa \ silk \ circumstances \ cultivation \ gratitude \ porcelain

1. I’d like to express my sincere .............................for all the things you’ve done for me.

2. My father was a..................................He used to work for the municipality.

3. The tropical regions are known for the...................................of coffee.

4. Isn’t chocolate made from roasted..................................beans?

5. In Islam, men are forbidden to wear clothes made of ………………….

6. She died in suspicious ……………………………….

7. I like to drink tea in cups made of ………………………………..

Set Book Questions

Answer the following questions

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………........................………………

2. In china, tea is used in many social occasions' .Give examples

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………................……………………

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **Meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| Autograph | توقيع شخصي | (n.) | A signature, esp. that of a celebrity written as a souvenir for an admirer |
| Converse | يتحدث | (v.) | To engage in conversation, to talk to someone |
| In charge of | مسئول عن | (exp.) | Responsible of |
| Irritated | غاضب \ ثائر | (adj.) | Annoyed, angry |
| Lonesome | منعزل \ وحيد | (adj.) | Solitary, or lonely |
| Plaza | ساحة \ ميدان | (n.) | A public open space in a built-up area |
| Sickly | مريض | (adj.) | Often ill, in poor health |
| Stadium | إستاد رياضي | (n.) | A sports arena with rows of seats for spectators |
| Teapot | إبريق شاي | (n.) | A pot in which tea is made and from which it is poured |
| Weary | متعب \ مرهق | (adj.) | Feeling or showing tiredness |

Unit 3 Grammar

If conditional

🖎Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. If I had known your address, I (invite) ..................................you to my party.

2. If I have free time, I (do) ..................................some exercises daily.

3. If she found a job she (be) ..................................happier.

4. If she studied her lessons well, she (not fail) ..................................her test.

5. If he (arrive) ..................................earlier, he would have got a seat.

6. If it (freeze) ..................................tonight, the roads will be slippery.

7. It would have been delightful if there (not be) ............................so many small disasters.

8. They (be) ..................................silly if they did not take this opportunity.

9. The vase would have broken if you (not catch) ..................................it.

10. If I were you, I (go) ..................................home immediately.

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **Meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| Beverage | مشروب | (n.) | A drink esp. one other than water |
| Catch up | لقاء الأصدقاء | (n.) | A meeting among friends who haven’t seen one another for a long time |
| Make it | يحضر | (ph.v.) | be able to do something, attend, be successful |
| Meet up | يقابل | (ph.v.) | To meet someone either by chance or by arrangement |
| Reschedule | يعيد جدولة | (v.) | To change the time of a planned event |
| Sales | تنزيلات \ تخفيضات | (n.) | An event at which goods are sold at reduced prices |
| Window shopping | أخذ فكرة دون نية شراء | (n.) | Looking at merchandise in store windows without buying anything |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

autograph \ catch up \ beverage \ roundabout \ make it \ meet \ window shopping

1. Why don’t we go…………………..up this evening, if you are free?

2. Most youth want to get the…………………..of their favourite players on their T-shirts.

3. Tea is the most popular…………………..in China.

4. There was a terrible accident near the …………………..

5. Tomorrow we are going to make a ……………………….. at the shops nearby.

6. She plans to return to Dublin to …… with her relatives she hasn't seen since her marriage.

7- There was a lecture about the bad effects of smoking but I couldn’t ……………….

Module (1)/ Focus On (1)/ (SB.p.30)

Set Book Questions

Answer the following questions

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

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….................................………………………………………

2- Family Diwaniyas play a vital role in reinforcing strong ties between the extended families. How?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….................................………………………………………

3- What is the difference between traditional and modern Diwaniyas?

………………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………………..

**Fist Period Exam Time allowed 2. 5 hours**

**TOTAL MARK (160)**

**I. VOCABULARY (24 Marks)**

**A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: (4X3½=14)**

1. Famous footballers are frequently stopped in the streets by people asking them

for………………..

A] carnivals B] fragrance C] festivity D] autographs

2. NASA will………...…a new moon mission to explore the secrets of the moon's

atmosphere.

A] launch B] import C] cultivate D] converse

3. The story of the old man's struggle with cancer was really………………It made me cry.

A] irritated B] touching C] preoccupied D] subsequent

4. The year 2010 was a…………………in my brother's life when he got his master's

degree from Oxford University.

A] beverage B] chain C] milestone D] clan

**B. Fill in the spaces with words from the list below: (4X2½=10)**

**cordially / gratitude** / **deserted** / **extravaganza** / **unrivalled**

5. Sons and daughters should show respect and…………………to their parents.

6. We ……………invite you to visit our country and spend a few days touring our sights.

7. Seeking better living conditions, thousands of farmers ………………their villages and

migrated to cities.

8. My uncle has a/an……………collection of photos taken on his travels around the world.

**II. GRAMMAR (20Marks)**

**A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: (4X2½=10)**

9. This alarm is designed to go………………automatically as soon as smoke is detected.

A] off B] on C] away D] up

10. We……………afford to spend our summer holiday abroad, so we stayed in Kuwait.

A] can B] could C] managed to D] couldn't

11. I'm sure my cousin will be coming tonight,………………I don't know exactly when.

A] although B] as soon as C] for D] because

12. No sooner had we put up our tents than it …………………..raining.

A] is starting B] started C] has started D] starts

**B. Do as shown between brackets: (2X5=10)**

13. To be able to see that rare bird you must be silent or it won't appear.  **(Use: absolutely)**

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

14. I wouldn't have had to wait one more hour if………………………………. **(Complete)**

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

**III. LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS (20 Marks)**

**Write what you would say in the following situations: (4X5=20)**

15. You want your English teacher to explain a grammar rule to you.

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

16. Your father needs to know why you did not answer the phone.

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

17. A friend of yours suggests going bowling tonight but you do not feel well.

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

18. You are describing your brother's graduation party to your pen-friend.

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

**IV. SET BOOK (16 Marks)**

**A) Answer only (Two) questions of the following, in meaningful sentences: (2x6 =12)**

19. Explain why Hajj is important to Muslims.

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

20. Do you think it is important for the members of families to meet on important

occasions? Give reasons.

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

21. Would you like to meet your friends in a coffee house? Why? Why not?

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

**LITERATURE TIME**

**B) Answer only (One) question of the following, in meaningful sentences: (1x4 =4)**

22. In your opinion, how should people treat their servants?

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

23. What does freedom mean to you?

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

**V- Writing (30 Marks)**

"People all over the world celebrate a wide range of festivals and occasions for different reasons and in different ways."

In (12 sentences/140 words), plan and write a report about one of the festivals or occasions people celebrate in Kuwait discussing the following ideas:

* The name of the festival or occasion and why it is special
* When it takes place and how long it lasts
* How and why people celebrate it
* The activities that normally take place during it

**Writing Plan (3 Marks)**

**Write your topic here**

……………………………………………………………………………………………

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**VI. Reading comprehension (40Marks)**

**\* Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions below:**

With the invention of televisions, many forms of entertainment have been replaced. Lively programs like television serials and world news, have removed from us the need to read books or papers or even to listen to radios. In fact, in 1970, when televisions were first introduced, cinema theatres suffered great losses as many people chose to stay in their homes to watch their favourite programs.

Indeed, the television brings the world into our house. Hence, by staying at home and pressing some buttons world happenings are immediately presented before us. Children nowadays develop faster in language, owing to the early exposure to television programs. At such tender age, it would be difficult for them to read books or papers. Thus, television programs are a good source of learning for them. Furthermore, pronunciations by the newscasters, actors or actresses are usually standardized, hence young children watching these programs will learn the 'right' pronunciations too. Owning a television is also extremely **beneficial** to [working](http://www.englishdaily626.com/summary.php?013) parents who are usually too busy or tired to take **their** kids out for entertainment. Surrounded by the comforts of their home, the family can have a chance to get together and watch their favourite television programs.

Of course, we should not be too carried away by the advantages of the television and **overlook** its negative points. Watching television programs takes away our need to read. Why bother to read the papers when we can hear them from the television news reports? Why read books when exciting movies are screened? The lack of reading is unhealthy especially to younger children as they will grow up only with the ability to speak but not write. I have a neighbour whose six-year-old child can say complete sentences like "I like cats," but when told to write out the sentence, is unable to do so. Television doesn't only have a bad effect on children's writing skills but also on their thinking abilities. Many television programs show stories and ideas that do not stimulate thinking. As a result, children learn not to think but to remain passive. This lack of thinking opportunities hinders the children's analyzing ability on the long run.

Personally, I think choosing the 'middle path', which is to do selective television viewing and not watching too much television should be the best solution to avoid the negative effects television has on us.

**A. From a, b, c, and d, choose the right answer: (4x4½ =18)**

24. The best title for the passage would be:

A] Programs Shown on Television

B] The Different Forms of Entertainment

C] The Effect Television Has on People

D] Teaching Children How to Write

25. The underlined word “**beneficial**" in the 2nd paragraph is opposite in meaning to……

A] important B] valuable

C] unhelpful D] impossible

26. The underlined pronoun “**their**" in the 2nd paragraph refers to…………………

A] working parents B] young children

C] these programs D] actors or actresses

27. The underlined word “**overlook**" in the 3rd paragraph is closest in meaning to…………

A] present B] mention

C] remove D] neglect

**B. With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (3x4 =12)**

28. What influence has the introduction of televisions had on cinema theatres?

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

29. Why is the lack of reading unhealthy to young children?

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

30. What solution does the writer suggest to avoid the negative effects of television?

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

**C. Summary-Making (10 Marks)**

**In not less than four sentences, summarize the 2nd paragraph in answer to the following question:**

**What are the advantages of owing a television?**

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

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……………………………………………………………………………………………….

**VII. Translation (10 Marks)**

**A. With reference to the reading comprehension passage, translate the following into good Arabic: (6Marks)**

Television doesn't only have a bad effect on children's writing skills but also on their thinking abilities. Many television programs show stories and ideas that do not stimulate thinking. As a result, children learn not to think but to remain passive. This lack of thinking opportunities hinders the children's analyzing ability on the long run.

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

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……………………………………………………………………………………………….

**B. Translate the following into good English: (4Marks)**

علي: تلعب الديوانيات دوراً حيوياً في المجتمع الكويتي.

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

سامي: هذا صحيح. فهي مكان للقاءات الاجتماعية حيث يلتقي الناس لمناقشة القضايا الاجتماعية

والسياسية.

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

**End of Exam**

**Good Luck**

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **Meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| Adjustment | تعديل \ تسوية | (n.) | a change in the way that someone behaves or thinks |
| Assumption | إفتراض | (n.) | a thing that's accepted as true or as certain to happen. |
| Block out | يحجب | (ph.v.) | to prevent light from reaching something from being seen or heard. |
| Capacity | قدرة | (n.) | power or ability |
| Defensiveness | الدفاع | (n.) | the state of behaving in a way that shows you feel that other people are criticizing you |
| Distraction | إلهاء | (n.) | something that interferes with concentration or takes attention away from something else. |
| Empathy | التقمص العاطفي | (n.) | the ability to understand and share the feelings of another. |
| Enhance | يعزز – ينمي | (v.) | to intensify, increase or further improve the quality of something. |
| Interlocutor | محاور \ محادث | (n.) | a person who takes part in a dialogue or conversation. |
| Non-verbal | غير لفظي | (adj.) | not involving or using words or speech. |

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

blocks out \ distractions \ adjustment \ assumption \ defensiveness \ enhance

1-It was hard at first to live in a foreign country but later on, ..............to the new country became easier.

2- During sandstorms, the dust in the atmosphere .............................. sunlight.

3- I can’t concentrate. There are so many ................................. here.

4.Kuwaitis add cardamom to coffee to .................................its flavour.

5. He felt …………………..about his position.

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

capacity \ assumption \ empathy \ non-verbal \ interlocutor

1. These calculations are based on the ………………… that prices will continue to rise.

2. The stadium has a seating …………………….. of 50.000

3. Being a good listener enhances your capacity for ………………………………..

4. Tareq was able to act as interpreter and …………………………………. for our group.

5. Body language is a potent form of ………………………… communication.

Set Book Questions

Answer the following questions

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

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………................................……………………………

2. Communication leads to community. What does that mean?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………................................……………………

3. What are the four barriers to effective communication?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………...............................……………………….

Module (2)/Unit (4) /Lesson (3) / (WB.p.26-27)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| Chime | قرع الأجراس \ رنين | (n.) | a sound made by a bell or a metal bar or tube. |
| Illiteracy | جهل \ أمية | (n.) | inability to read or write |
| Inaccessible | صعب الدخول إليه | (adj.) | unreachable; out of reach |
| Integrate | يتكامل \ يدمج | (v.) | to combine something with another so that they become a whole. |
|  | حبل النجاة ( السلامة) | (n.) | a thing that's essential for the survival for something or someone. |
| Mailbag | حقيبة بريد | (n.) | a large sack or a bag for carrying mails. |
| Transcribe | يكتب | (v.) | to put (thoughts, speech, or data) into written or printed form |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

inaccessible \ lifeline / illiteracy / integrate / transcribe \ chimed\ mailbags

1. ………………….. is so common in poor countries.

2. Internet service is ………………… in the remote areas of the country.

3. Most immigrants in Canada find it easy to …………… in the local society.

4. Our oral history may die away unless we …………… it in written form.

5. The town-hall clock……………………………..at midnight.

6. Letters are put in the…………………

Set Book Questions

Answer the following questions

1- Why do you think people still write traditional letters?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………........................................

2- In the world of communication, the Internet has played a vital role. Discuss.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3- How is communication challenging for poor and illiterate people?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

4- A Letter is a platform where you can express your innermost feelings in a straightforward manner. Explain

.………………………………………………………………………………………………............………………………………………………………………………………………

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| Accountant | محاسب | (n.) | a person whose job is to keep or inspect financial accounts |
| Courteous | مؤدب | (adj.) | polite, respectful. |
| Deem | يعتبر | (v.) | to regard or consider in a specified way. |
| Continent | قارة | (n.) | any of the world's main continuous expanses of land. |
| Annual | سنوي | (adj.) | occurring once every year. |
| Demand | مطلب | (n.) | the desire of consumers, clients employers, etc. for a particular service. |
| Diva | مغنية أوبرا | (n.) | a famous female opera singer. |
| Flattering | مدح \ ثناء | (adj.) | full of praise and compliments. |
| Harshly | بقسوة | (adv.) | cruelly or severely. |
| Insult | توبيخ | (n.) | a disrespectful remark or action. |
| Meticulously | بدقة | (adv.) | very carefully and precisely. |
| Mountain range | سلسلة جبال | (n.) | a line of mountains connected by high ground. |
| Owe | يدين لـــ | (v.) | to be under a moral obligation to give someone (gratitude, respect, etc. |
| Pane | لوح زجاجي | (n.) | a single sheet of glass in a window or a door. |

Unit 4 Grammar

🖎Complete the sentences below with (*although* - *in spite of* )

1…………………the weather was bad, we enjoyed our trip.

2. ………………… earning a low salary, Linda gave money to her parents.

3.John rarely sees Paul …………………they live in the same town.

4.Julie failed the exam …………………working very hard.

5. ………………… it was cold, she didn't put on her coat.  
6. Tom went to work ………………… not feeling very well.  
7. Anna never learned the language ………………… she lived there for two years.  
8. ………………… the difficulty, they managed to climb to the top of the mountain.

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

1- She's *…..a...* journalist.

2- ……*The*.. 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 was …………..doctor and ……….nurse in the room ………..nurse was sleeping.

8- She took ………….sandwich and ……….piece of cake, but didn't eat ……….cake.

9- She plays …………………piano perfectly.

10- We usually meet once…………………… week.

11-I enjoy studying languages but I find ………………….Latin quite difficult.

12- I always listen to ………………….radio when I get up.

13- I can cycle 15 miles…………….. hour.

14- Do you enjoy learning ………………..Spanish?

15- Do you study …………..physics at school?

16- Can you speak ……………Russian?

17- 1 really enjoy playing ………………….football at ………………. weekends.

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

1. …………….gases and oils can be separated by heating.

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

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

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

3. ……………Adel nor Ali wrote the composition.

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

4. Both Rasha and Maha ………….understood the lesson.

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

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

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

6. Neither Fahd nor Mubarak ………….the lesson.

a. write b. writes c. are writing d. written

🖎 Correct the underlined:

1. Both my mother **or** my father **is** going for a walk.

…………………………………………………………………………………

1. He’s **either** strong and brave.

…………………………………………………………………………………

1. He can neither play tennis **or** football. (neither……nor)

…………………………………………………………………………………

🖎Add but, although, however or in spite of :

1- We’d love to stay for dinner, ……………we have got to get going.

2- They decided to stay in the area,………….their problems with the local residents.

3- There were many people …………the hotel were not equipped to handle them.

4- ………….the rain, we went to the club.

5- …………..he was healthy, he doesn’t help the poor.

6- The children had a lovely day. …………., they arrived home very sunburnt.

7- …………..not being able to swim, she survived for almost an hour in the sea.

Quantity Words

Form : Quantity word ( noun ) + of + uncountable noun

Use \ Meaning : We use quantity words to describe uncountable nouns.

* A *piece* of ✈ bread \ cloth \ furniture \ equipment \ paper \ information \ advice \ research \ work \ chess
* A *slice* of ✈ lemon \ bread \ cake \ cucumber \ of the profit
* A bar of ✈ soup \ chocolate
* Grains of ✈ sand \ truth
* Items of ✈ clothing \ collectors
* A lump of ✈coal \ sugar
* A window 🡨 pane \ A glass pane \ Door pane

**Correct the underlined words:**

1. This window **lump** needs repairing.

**…………………………………………………………………………….**

1. You should add a **pane** of lemon to add flavor to the food.

**…………………………………………………………………………….**

1. Would you give me a **grain** of bread?

**…………………………………………………………………………….**

🖎Fill in the spaces with the correct conjunction:

(However, in spite of, although, because, because of)

1. ……………my warning, they went ahead with their plan.

2.   ……………the sun was shining, the water was cold.

3-The price of oranges is high, ……………frost damage.

4. She is kind. ……………, she is rather forgetful.  
5. I went to see the play, …………… it had good reviews.

**Correct the underlined:**

1. We stayed up late, **because of** we were tired.

………………………………………………………………………..

1. We looked everywhere. **Although** , we could not find the keys.

…………………………………………………………………………

1. I have read this book before. **so,** I do not remember the plot.

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| Attestation | شهادة \ إقرار | (n.) | a legal statement made by someone in which they say that something is definitely true. |
| Cardiac | قلبي \ يتعلق بأمراض القلب | (adj.) | of or relating to the heart |
| Doctorate | شهادة الدكتوراه | (n.) | the highest degree awarded by a graduated school or other educational organization. |
| Enclose | يرفق \ يضع في مغلف أو ظرف | (v.) | to place something in an envelope together with a letter. |
| Extensive | واسع \ شامل | (adj.) | containing or dealing with a lot of information and details |
| In advance | مقدماَ \ سلفا | (phrase.) | ahead of time. |
| Reference | مرجع | (n.) | a source of information that ascertains something and proves it reliable. |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

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

1- I will enclose my …………… of my doctorate degree in my vitae.

2- Cambridge is an accredited ……………………………..book.

3- She has a ………………………………… in physics from USA

4- ……………………….. arrest means a condition in which the heart stops beating.

5- Please ………………………… a curriculum vitae with your letter of application.

6- You must read the course book …………………………………..

Set Book Questions

Answer the following questions

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Module (2)/Unit (5) / Lesson (1) / (SB.p.40)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| Ameliorated | معدل | (adj.) | of something bad or unsatisfactory-made better |
| BCE | قبل الميلاد | (abbr.) | before common era |
| Character | حرف \ رمز | (n.) | a printed or written letter or symbol. |
| Cuneiform | الكتابة المسمارية | (n.) | donating or relating to the wedge-shaped characters used in the ancient writing systems of Mesopotamia, Persia, and Ugarit ,surviving mainly impressed on clay tablets. |
| Empire | إمبراطورية | (n.) | an extensive group of states or countries under a single supreme authority. |
| Financial | مالي | (adj.) | economic activity concerned with the processing of or relating to finance. |
| Gradually | بالتدريج | (adv.) | Slowly |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

ameliorated \ BCE \ character \ cuneiform \ empire \ gradually \ financial

1- …………………….. symbols were inscribed on blocks of clay with reeds .

2-

[This is a good article. Click here for more information.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Good_articles)

The Roman ………………….was the post-Republican period of the [ancient Roman civilization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Rome),

3- The address was written in Chinese…………………………………….I don’t understand a single word.

4- Our company suffers a ……………………………… difficulties this month.

5- This is an …………………………………… form of the Phoenician alphabet .

6- Her academic standard is improving…………………………………………

Set Book Questions

Answer the following questions

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

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. Why do you think people invented writing?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **Meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| hieroglyphics | الكتابة الهيروغليفية | (n.) | incomprehensible symbols or writing |
| Inscribe | يكتب \ ينقش | (v.) | to write or carve(words or symbols) on something, esp. as a formal or permanent record. |
| Practical | عملي | (adj.) | of or concerned with the actual doing or use of something rather than with theory and ideas |
| Precious | غالي \ نفيس | (adj.) | of an object ,substance or resource) of great value; not wasted or treated carelessly. |
| Quotidian | يومي | (adj.) | of or occurring every day |
| Reed | قصب \ ساق نبات أجوف | (n.) | a tall, slender-leave plant of the grass family that grows in water or on the ground |
| Scribe | كاتب \ ناسخ | (n.) | a person who copies out documents ,esp. one employed to do this before printing was invented |
| Throughout | في كل مكان | (prep) | all the way through. |
| Pictogram | الكتابة بالصور | (n.) | a pictorial symbol for a word or a phrase. |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{ hieroglyphics \ inscribed \ practical \ precious \ reed}

1- We must cut the ……………………….. They are spread along this river .

2- The wall of the church was …………………………… with the names of the dead from the Great War.

3- Qualifications are important but ………………….. experience is always an advantage.

4- Clean water is a …………………………….. commodity in many parts of the world.

5- I don’t understand this type of writing, but I think it is written in ………………………

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

quotidian \ scribes \ throughout \ pictogram

1- Many young people ………………………… the country are out of work.

2- Television has become part of our ……………………………. existence.

3- Chinese ………………………….. started writing on tortoise shells.

4- ………………………..is a pictorial symbol for a word or phrase.

Set Book Questions

Answer the following questions

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

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Module (2)/Unit (5)/Lesson (3) / (WB.p.32-33)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Arabic  meaning | Parts  Of speech | Definition |
| Industrial design | تصميم صناعي | (n.) | design related to industry |
| Mechanism | آلية عمل | (n.) | a natural or established process by which something takes place or is brought about. |
| Reliable | موثوق به | (adj.) | consistently good in quality or performance, able to be trusted. |
| Socket | فتحة \ تجويف | (n.) | a natural or artificial hollow into which something fits or in which something revolves. |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

industrial designs \ mechanism \ reliable \ socket

1- He had forgotten to plug the television into the wall mains ……………………...

2- The ……………………………… for collecting taxes needs revising.

3- He has a good background in ……………………………………………..

4- Mr. Moustafa is very………………………, If he says he'll do something, he'll do it

Set Book Questions

Answer the following question

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………................……………………………………………

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| acquire | يتعلم \ يكتسب | (v.) | to learn or develop(a skill ,habit or quality) |
| amateur | هاوي \ غير محترف | (n.) | a person who engages in a pursuit, esp. a sport ,on an unpaid basis. |
| ballpoint | قلم جاف | (n.) | a pen with a tiny ball as its writing point the ball transfers ink from a cartridge to the paper |
| call-in | اتصال هاتفي ببرنامج | (n.) | a telephone conversation that is broadcast during a radio or television programme |
| fall off | قلة \ تناقص | (n.) | a decrease in something |
| literacy | محو الأمية / معرفة القراءة والكتابة | (n.) | the ability to read and write |
| pride and joy | مصدر السعادة | (exp.) | the main source of satisfaction and happiness. |
| publish | ينشر \ يصدر كتاباً | (v.) | {of an author or company}to prepare an issue(a book, journal piece of music or other work) for public sale. |
| tryout | اختبار | (n.) | a test of the potential of someone or something ,esp. in the context of entertainment or sports |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

acquire \ amateur \ ballpoint \ pride and joy \ publish

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

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

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

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

5- You need to …………………….some skills before you graduate.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

literacy \ call-in\ tryout \fall off

1- We have now a …………………………… from John.

2- The ………………………… for the driving license will be next Sunday.

3- Computer literacy is becoming as essential as the ability to drive a car.

4- The market has been witnessing a …………………………………….. in sales .

Unit 5 Grammar

.🖎 Correct the underlined words :

1.She has been working here **since** three years.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

2.I have learnt to swim since I **be** so young.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

3. The details of his last **will give** to them by the lawyer.  
 ……………………………………………………………………………………………  
4. He **has already advise** to give up smoking by the doctor.  
 ……………………………………………………………………………………………  
5. Nests **build** bymost birds in May.  
 ……………………………………………………………………………………………  
6. Handball **play** by the students at the moment.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

🖎Circle "*for* or *since"* in each sentence :

1- I've worked here *t(for/since)* six years.

2- I lived here *[for/since)* three months.

3- I've worked in the factory *{for/since)* 1982.

4 -He's been abroad *[for/since]* five years.

5 -I studied French *[for/since)* twelve years.

6 -I've known her *[for/since]* 1982.

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| contribution | مساهمة \ تبرع مالي | (n.) | a gift or payment to a common fund |
| dominate | يسيطر على | (v.) | to have a commanding influence on, to exercise control over. |
| economic | اقتصادي | (adj.) | of or relating to economics or the economy |
| honorary PhD | دكتوراه فخرية | (n.) | a doctorate given as an honour, without the usual requirement or functions |
| impact | تأثير | (n.) | the action of one object coming forcibly into contact with another |
| mainly | بشكل أساسي | (adv) | more than anything else |
| wordsmith | كاتب بارع | (n.) | a skilled user of words |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

contribution \ dominates \ economic \ honorary PhD \impact \ mainly \ wordsmith

1- He refuses to let others speak and …………………………… every meeting.

2- This invention made a major …………………………………… to road safety.

3- Anthony Edwards is a playwright and a general ……………………….

4- Smoking has a horrible ………………..on teens health.

5- I ………………………………. go to bed around midnight.

6- The government's policies have led us into ……………………..boom.

7- She received an …………………………………. from Oxford University.

Set Book Questions

Answer the following question

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………...........

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| Agenda | جدول أعمال | (n.) | a list of items of business to be considered and discussed at a meeting. |
| A great deal of | عدد كبير من | (phr.) | much or a lot. |
| Browse | يستعرض | (v.) | to survey objects casually, esp. goods for sale |
| Cell phone | هاتف خليوي | (n.) | short for cellular phone, a telephone with access to a cellular radio system. |
| Complement | تكملة \ تتمة | (n.) | a thing that completes or brings to perfection. |
| Customize | يعدل أو يخصص وفقاً للحاجه | (v.) | to modify (something) to suit a particular individual or task. |
| Dominant | غالب \ مسيطر | (adj.) | most important , powerful or influential. |
| Function | يؤدي وظيفة | (v.) | to work or operate in a proper or particular way. |
| Lately | حديثاً \ في الآونة الأخيرة | (adv.) | recently; not long ago. |
| Miscellaneous | متنوع \ متفرقات | (adj.) | of various types or from different sources. |
| Necessity | ضرورة | (n.) | the fact of being required. |
| Notepad | كمبيوتر صغير \ نوتة ملاحظات | (n.) | a pad of blank or ruled pages for writing notes on. |
| Rely on | يعتمد على | (ph.v.) | to depend on |
| Reminder | مفكره \ مذكرة | (n.) | a thing that causes someone to remember something. |
| Teleputer | تليفون به خصائص الكمبيوتر | (n.) | a combination of the words "telephone" and computer used to describe increasingly advanced mobile phones. |
| Tend | يميل لـــ | (v.) | to regularly or Frequently behave in a particular way or to have a certain characteristic. |
| Theme | موضوع الكلام \ فكرة رئيسية | (n.) | a subject of artistic representation |
| Via | بواسطة \ عن طريق | (prep.) | traveling through a place; by way of; by means of |
| Web log | مدونة وسجل الانترنت | (n.) | another term for blog, a website on which an individual or group of users produces an ongoing narrative. |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

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

1. Don't let me down. I ………………… you to fulfill this task.

2. Our Arab world has …………….……. changed a lot.

3. Raising the standard of English is on top of my ………………………

4. If you want my opinion, I………………..…to the peaceful solution.

5. If I forget to call you , please send me a ………………………..

6. The ……………………. of happiness runs through most of his novels.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

a great deal of \ browse \ via \ calendar \ cell phone \ dominant

1. Click on this button to……………………..the web.

2. The Gregorian .................................... has 365 days in each normal year.

3. I’m very busy today. I have ........................................work to finish today.

4. The .............................................. made it easy for people to communicate.

5. Reports are coming in …………………….. satellite.

6. Unemployment will be a………………………issue at the next election.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

complement \ customize \ function \ miscellaneous \ necessity \ notepad \ weblog

1. Let’s rearrange our ……………….. on the net.

2. People can ………………. their phones with their own ringtones, themes and wallpapers.

3. I can write down these notes on my …………………………………..

4. You can come early if you want to, but there's no ………………………….. for it.

5. This word………………………..as an adjective but it is a noun.

6. This file is not of the same kind of papers, it has ………………………..kinds.

Set Book Questions

Answer the following question

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. How can mobiles be useful for professionals?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| Bin | يرمي بالقمامة | (v.) | to place (something) in a receptacle in which to deposit trash or recyclable material. |
| disposable | للاستعمال لمرة واحدة | (adj.) | intended to be used once and then thrown away. |
| Pass on | ينقل \ يمرر | (phr.v.) | to give something to someone else, after one has had it. |
| reclaim | يستصلح \ يستعيد | (v.) | to retrieve or recover sth previously lost; given or paid. |
| sibling | أخ أو أخت | (n.) | a brother or sister. |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

bin / disposable / pass on / reclaim / siblings

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

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

3. Fights and arguments between ..........................often cause parents anxiety.

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

Set Book Questions

Answer the following question

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| Hike | يتنزه لمسافة طويلة | (v.) | to walk for a long distance ,esp. across the country or in the woods |
| mountainous | جبلي \ وعر | (adj.) | (of a region) having many mountains. |
| Notify | يبلغ | (v.) | to inform someone of something typically in a formal or official manner. |
| recognize | يميز \ يتعرف على | (v.) | to identify someone or something from having encountered them before. Freedom from risk or danger safety. |
| Usher | دليل الناس داخل السينما أو المسرح | (n.) | a person who shows people to their seats in a theatre. |
| security | أمن | (n.) | Safety |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

security/ hike / mountainous / notify / recognize / usher

1. For your……….……………., always cross the road at a pedestrian crossing.

2. It's rather dark in here. We'd better ask the………….. to lead us to our seats.

3. Let's salute that guy. I could…….……….him. He is an old acquaintance of mine.

4. You ought to ……….………. the police about the loss of your luggage at once.

5. If you ever visit Syria, seek and hike the high …….………. lands.

6. I always ………………….for about two hours a day.

Set Book Questions

Answer the following question

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of mobile phones?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. What are the most common uses of mobile phones for College students?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Unit 6 Grammar

🖎Correct the underlined mistakes in the following sentences:

1. You’ve met Fadi, **do you ?**

…………………………………………………………………………………………

2- They won’t be late **, can you?**

……………………………………………………………………………………………

3- Mary left a message , **does she?**

……………………………………………………………………………………………

4- He can speak English , **will he?**

……………………………………………………………………………………………

5- I am writing English, **am I ?**

……………………………………………………………………………………………

6- Let us have fun, **can you ?**

……………………………………………………………………………………………

7- His name is Fahad , is he ?

……………………………………………………………………………………….

8- You don't like Pepsi , don't you ?

……………………………………………………………………………………….

9- Sure , The days won't be happy , would it ?

……………………………………………………………………………………….

10- Hamad played at the week end, did Hamad ?

……………………………………………………………………………………….

11- You haven't done what they wanted . do they ?

……………………………………………………………………………………….

12- Open these windows , would they ?

……………………………………………………………………………………….

13- Don't get up late, do we ?

……………………………………………………………………………………….

14- Have some more coffee. Haven't it ?

……………………………………………………………………………………….

15- Never tell lies , never they ?

……………………………………………………………………………………….

16- Do your homework , don't you ?

……………………………………………………………………………………….

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Arabic**  **meaning** | **Parts**  **Of speech** | **Definition** |
| before hand | مسبقاً \ سلفاً | (adv.) | before an action or event in advance. |
| book mark | مؤشر \ قائمة عناوين | (n.) | a record of the address of a file, web page. |
| don't tell a soul | لا تخبر أحداً | (exp.) | keep it a secret |
| GPRS | **خدمة الراديو العامة لنقل البيانات عبر الإنترنت من خلال الهاتف النقال** | (abbr.) | General Packet Radio Services, a technology for Radio transmission of small packets of data. |
| Modem | مودم \ وصلة الإنترنت | (n.) | a combined device for modulation and demodulation. |
| Paste | يلصق | (v.) | to insert (a text) into a document. |
| phone book | دليل الهاتف | (n.) | a telephone directory |
| Press | يضغط | (v.) | to exert continuous physical force on (sth),typically in order to operate a machine. |

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

before hand \ book mark \ don't tell a soul \ GPRS \ modem \ paste \ phone book\ press

1. You can ……………………….this button and the machine starts.

2. I am going to tell you a secret, but please ………………………………………..

3. You should have read the instructions……………………….

4. Unfortunately, the fax ……………………………is not working properly.

5. Cut that paragraph and then ………………….. it at the end of the page.

6. Is his name in the ………………………………?

6. Keep this site as a ………………………….

7. …………………..is a technology for radio transmission of small packets of data , esp. between cellular phones and the internet .

(SB.p.52)Module (2)/ Focus On (2)

Set Book Questions

Answer the following question

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. Why do most people like to read poetry?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Composition

Festivals have become an integral part of our culture , We can’t imagine

our life without them. Write a paragraph of about 12-14 sentences expanding

the following ideas :

\*The importance of holding celebrations.

\*The activities that people enjoy during festivals

\*The famous celebrations in Kuwait.

Writing outline

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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Write your topic here

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

As summer comes near, many children are really happy to forget about school for a few months. However, they might be taking that goal too seriously. Studies have found that children typically forget between one and three months’ worth of school learning during the summer months. Spelling and math abilities suﬀer the most, while reading is not really inﬂuenced by the time oﬀ. The most probable reason for this is that most children read at least occasionally outside of the classroom, whether newspapers, magazines, books, or video game guides. However, their math and spelling skills only get exercised in the school setting.

The original purpose of summer vacations was to let farm children have time oﬀ to help work in the ﬁelds in the high growing season, but this reason is no longer valid since fewer kids actually work on farms today. Some cities in the United States, such as Los Angeles, have moved to a year-round school calendar, which may help reduce the academic decline that occurs during the long summer vacation. Most cities maintain the normal nine and a half-month calendars. To improve skills and to maintain a good level of preparation, superintendents recommend trips to museums, summer camps, vacations with educational components, and visits to libraries to keep kids mentally alert and interested throughout the summer.

There are other educational systems that provide vacations while still keeping students’ skills sharp. For example, in Japan students attend class for seven weeks consecutively, followed by two weeks of vacation. This continues throughout the year. In Italy, students attend class six days per week, but ﬁnish at 1:30 PM each day, so that school does not dominate their life the way that it does in America, where students attend high school from 7:45 AM until 3:00 PM each week day. In areas where there are not enough classrooms, older students attend classes in the morning while the younger kids go to school in the afternoon.

School administrators and educational specialists fear that the three-month summer vacation halts the continuity of learning. Just as students become accustomed to new math equations or new concepts in reading, writing, or critical thinking skills, they “shut down” for an extended period. When they go back to school after the long summer vacation, they take up to two months to return to their previous level of proﬁciency. And so the debate continues: whether to continue the status-quo in terms of vacations or to seek changes based on the Los Angeles or the Japanese models.

A) choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1) The word "which" in paragraph "2" refers to :

a) farm children b) a year-round school calendar

c) summer vacations d) summer camps

2) The word " influenced" in paragraph "1" Means :……………………….

a) to imitate the feeling or character b) to hire someone for work.

c) to make efforts to win something. d) to have an effect on.

3) This report can be titled:……………………………………………………..

a) Educational systems b) Growing seasons.

c) Summer vacation d) School learning.

4) The main idea of paragraph "4" is :……………………………………………….

a)Different systems of vacations b) Educational specialists fear

c) Spelling and math abilities d) The purpose of summer vacations

B) Answer the following questions:

5) Why isn't reading influenced by the time off during the summer vacation?

.................................................................................................................................................

6 ) The original purpose of summer vacation is no longer valid. Discuss.

.................................................................................................................................................

7 ) In your opinion, how can we reduce the academic decline that occurs during the long summer vacation?

.................................................................................................................................................

8) Which activities may improve skills and maintain a good level of preparation?

.................................................................................................................................................

**C) In four sentences of your own, show how educational systems may and may not dominate students' life:**

.................................................................................................................................................

.................................................................................................................................................

.................................................................................................................................................

.................................................................................................................................................

**D)Translate the last Paragraph into good Arabic:**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Translate the following sentences into English:

* لقد قررنا إقامة حفل لأخي بمناسبة تخرجه.هل تستطيعين الحضور؟

………………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………

* بالتأكيد . فهى فرصة عظيمة لمقابلة العديد من الاصدقاء

………………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………

* تلعب الديوانيات دوراً حيوياً في تقوية الروابط الاجتماعية بين الناس

………………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………

* لكي تكون مستمعاً جيداً ، يجب أن تكون صبوراً ومراعياً لشعور الأخرين

………………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………

* بدأت قصة الكتابة لتوثيق و نشر المعلومات الاقتصادية.

………………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………

* إن أستخدم الهواتف النقالة سلاح ذو حدين.

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* أنت علي حق ولكن بالرغم من فوائدها العديدة إلا أن أستخدمها المفرط يؤدي إلي الإصابة بالعديد من الأمراض الخطرة مثل السرطان.

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* لقد قامت الشيخه سعاد بنشر عده كتب للشعر و اسست جائزه ادبيه التي تحمل اسمها كما قامت ايضا بكتابه المئات من المقالات السياسيه و للاقتصاديه .

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* تلعب المهرجانات دورا كبيرا في تحسين اقتصاد الدول.

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* يعتمد الكثير من المحترفين على الهواتف النقالة في جدولة برامجهم اليومية والتواصل مع الزملاء والزبائن .

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Literature Time

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

By Mark Twain

1. In your opinion, how should we deal with servants and slaves?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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

………………………………………………………………………………………………

Episode 2

**Answer these Questions**

1- How should good friends be?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………...

1. Why do you think some people crave adventures ?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………...

4- In your view, what causes feud among families?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

5- How can arguments among families be solved?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

Episode 3

1. **One should never trust people he doesn’t know. Discuss.** ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
2. **Frauds and liars have some certain characteristics. Explain.**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. **In your view, how can frauds and liars deceive their victims?**

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Episode 4

**1- How should we deal with liars and frauds?**

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**2- How can we discover that someone is lying?**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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**4- A true friend should never reveal his friend’s secrets. Discuss.**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**5- Seeking freedom for himself and for Jim was clear in the story. Why do people seek freedom?**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**6- How can we punish thieves and frauds?**

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Episode 5& 6

**1- Why do some people seek being heroes?**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**2- Some people hate civilization. Give reasons.**

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**3- What does "civilization" mean to you?**

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**Extra Questions**

**1- The story is a Conflict between civilization and "natural life" .Discuss.**

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**2- What life lessons can learn away from school?**

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**3- Slaves face many dangers throughout their lives. Discuss.**

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**4- Man is born into nature, but is morally influenced by society. (Discuss)**

**How does the novel show that?**

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**5- There are some common values all people share whatever their interests were. Discuss.**

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**6- What makes kids escape their homes.**

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**Second Period Exam Time allowed three hours**

**(400 Marks)**

**I-Vocabulary ( 60 Marks)**

***A. From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences: ( 5 X 6 = 30 marks )***

1. It was difficult to **……………..** the thief because he was wearing a black face mask.
   1. publish b. recognise c. import d. inscribe
2. The banks of Kuwait have ………………the debtsof many companies with financial problems.
   1. pasted b. enclosed c. reminisced d. rescheduled
3. The candidates for this position must have ………………… experience in computers.
   1. practical b. separate c. sickly d. inaccessible
4. The …………….of the wooden sticks filled the room with a strong and lovely smell.
   1. assumption b.fragrance c. festivity d. hospitality
5. The new system provides x-ray images that allow airport ………. operators to check illegal objects.
   1. stadium b.security c. gratitude d. capacity

# ***B. Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below:( 5 X 6 = 30 marks)*****(amateur / gathered / rely on / distraction / doctorate / mainly)**

6. My father received his………………in medicine in 1995 from Michigan University.

7. Football fans of both teams…………………….in the stadium to watch the final match. 8. The competition of writing stories is for both professionals and………………..writers.

1. Don't worry about the expenses. You can always ………………….me and my support.
2. Using mobile phones while driving can cause ………….that may lead to fatal accidents.

# **II-Grammar ( 40 Marks)**

***A. From a, b,c and d, choose the correct word that best completes each of the following sentences.( 5 X 4= 20 marks)***

1. Last week, we……….. and the fire blocked all exits, but we managed to get out using the fire ladders.
   1. **are trapped b. have trapped c. trapped d. were trapped**
2. ……………………..we had finished lunch, we went back to the meeting.
   1. **After b. Before c. Hardly d. While**
3. My doctor decided to do the surgery………………………my case wasn't too serious.
   1. **since b. although c. so d. because**
4. I am planning to study ………………………….science or engineering at university.
   1. **either b. and c. neither d. both**
5. My eldest sister isn't able to work any longer, ……………………………….?
   1. **does she b. is she c. has she d. will she**

***B. Read the following sentences carefully and correct the underlined mistakes. There are two mistakes in each sentence: (4X5=20 marks)***

1. My uncle works in an office **who** he spends most of **her** time.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………….. .

1. I didn’t have **many** sleep yesterday, so I have to go **for** bed right now. ………………………………………………………………………………………………………...

**III-Language Functions ( 50 Marks)**

***A. Write what you would say in the following situations: (5X10=50 marks)***

1. Your friend is going to visit a doctor for his shoulder pain.

………………………………………………………………………………….. .

1. Your father wants to retire from his position as a bank manager.

………………………………………………………………………………….. .

1. Your brother has chosen to study engineering in the UK.

………………………………………………………………………………….. .

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

………………………………………………………………………………….. .

1. Your mother doesn't know how to operate the new coffee maker.

……………………………………………………………………………….…**-**

**IV- Set Book Questions ( 40 marks )**

# **A. In meaningful sentences, answer only THREE questions of the following: (3X10=30 marks)**

1. In your opinion, how can a visitor to Kuwait enjoy the cultural aspect of Hala February?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………….. ………………………………………………………………………………………………………...

1. How do you think Diwaniyas keep families united?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………….. ……………………………………………………………………………………………………….... .

1. What benefits has the Internet brought to the world?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………….. ………………………………………………………………………………………………………...

26. Explain how writing can be a form of communication between people.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………….. ………………………………………………………………………………………………………...

**B. Literature Time ( The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn) In meaningful sentences, answer ONLY ONE of the following questions: (1X10=10 marks)**

1. **Jim was accused of stealing. Are you for or against stealing people’s properties?**

**Why?**

……………………………………………………………………………………………………….. ……………………………………………………………………………………………………….... .

1. **Why do you think Huckleberry Finn refuses civilization?**

……………………………………………………………………………………………………….. ………………………………………………………………………………………………………...

**V-Writing ( 80 Marks) Write on the following topic:**

Family celebrations such as birthdays and weddings are good opportunities for family members to meet and share happy memories.

**Plan and write a report** (**about 14 sentences- 160 words)** describing a family event that you once attended / celebrated.

**You can make use of the following ideas:**

* The preparations and activities for the occasion.
* The feelings of the people in the event.
* The effects of this occasion on all family members.

# **The Outline (8 marks)**

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# **Your topic here (72 marks)**

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**VI- Reading Comprehension and Summary Making(100 Marks ) *Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:***

Our world was a lot different just a few decades ago. People spent more time outdoors. But today, video games and hundreds of TV channels often compete with walking in the park or planting a garden. Safety fears, pollution, and limited green spaces in cities also keep many people indoors.

Young people now spend about six hours a day in front of a TV or a computer and less than four minutes playing outdoors. That statistic comes from the U.S. Department of the Interior, an agency that manages many of the nation’s parks. Not that technology is bad—but it is not healthy for the mind and the body when time spent on technology replaces outdoor time, says Dr. Daphne Miller, a family doctor who also teaches medicine at the University of California, San Francisco.

Many health experts call the problem of kids not spending enough time outdoors “nature deficit disorder.” Scientific studies support the claims that a nature deficit can harm the mind and the body, and some health experts have started calling green time

“vitamin G.” Kids who don’t get outdoors much are more likely to have attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and depression. They also tend to have trouble in school. Doctors believe that is because being outdoors **stimulates** the mind more than sitting around indoors. Even those who usually spend a lot of time outdoors notice a difference when they don’t get enough green time.

Studies by Cornell University environmental psychologist Nancy Wells show that kids who have easy access to nature areas cope with stress better. They adapt faster when they move to a new place, and fight less with family members. The studies also indicate that kids who move to places with more green space do better at school and that spending time outside helps improve symptoms for kids with depression and ADHD.

The U.S. government launched the America’s Great Outdoors programmes to help make more outdoor spaces and activities safe and accessible to all. Those programmes are encouraging people to try fun outdoor activities such as hiking and swimming at parks, beaches, forests, and farms. According to America’s Great Outdoors, Americans report better health, greater happiness, and more quality family time when **they** get more green time.

Doctors have started giving their patients a dose of vitamin G. Dr. Miller writes

“park prescriptions” for her patients because, she says, “being outdoors is good for your health.” She finds that when she gives patients prescriptions, they tend to accept them willingly. Her prescriptions tell people exactly where to go, how often, and how long to stay active.

## ***A) From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer: ( 5X10=50 marks)***

1. The main purpose of this passage is to show the reader ……………….. .

a- the need to keep kids indoors. b- the benefits of staying at home.

c- the effects of playing video games. d- the importance of playing outdoors.

1. According to the passage, when you go outdoors, …………………….. .

a- you feel more tired. b- you feel less happy.

c- you will be healthier. d- you will have more stress.

1. The underlined word “**stimulates**” in paragraph (3) means ……………. .

a- makes something sleepy. b- decreases something’s energy.

c- stops something from working. d- encourages something to happen.

* 1. The underlined word “**they**” in paragraph (5) refers to ……………….. .

a- farms. b- forests. c- Americans. d- programmes.

1. Nature Deficit Disorder occurs when we…………………. .

a- spend enough time outdoors. b- stay a lot of time indoors.

c- getting a lot of vitamin G. d- take a lot of medicine.

**C) Summary Making ( 20 marks )**

***In FOUR sentences of your own, summarize paragraph 4, showing the benefits of green space.***

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**IV- Translation ( 30 Marks )**

***A) With reference to the passage, translate the first paragraph into good Arabic:***

***(20 marks)***

Our world was a lot different just a few decades ago. People spent more time outdoors. But today, video games and hundreds of TV channels often compete with walking in the park or planting a garden. Safety fears, pollution, and limited green spaces in cities also keep many people indoors.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

***B) Translate the following into good English: (10 marks)***

فهد: يعتبر التواصل الفعال جزءا أساسيا في العلاقات السليمة.

حمد: يساعدنا الاستماع الجيد على حل المشاكل ويعزز قدرتنا على التعاطف.

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**End of the exam**

Good Luck