

# Dazzling



## Grade11

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HHH

HOD

أ. هشام السخاوي

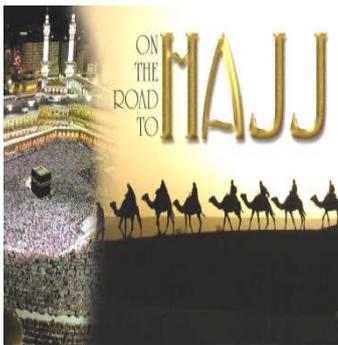
2022- 2023



Festivals and celebrations are found in all societies. Together with a variety of other special events, they are increasingly seen as unique tourist attractions and as destination image-makers. Festivals and occasions can be of different kinds. There are national, religious, artistic, cultural, and even sports festivals.

The best example of festivals in Kuwait is the Hala February Festival. It takes place during the spring seasons. It celebrates the spread of joy, happiness, and delight. It is considered the most dazzling celebration because this annual festival combines cultural celebrations with a stream of colourful events. People in Kuwait look at it as a patriotic celebration because it coincides with Kuwait National Day on 25th February and The liberation Day on 26th February. It inspires a sense of patriotism for Kuwaitis, as well as the citizens of Kuwait's sister countries.

Another type of festivals held in Kuwait is Al-Qurain Cultural Festival, which takes place from late November to early December. It celebrates the Kuwaiti artistic culture. It rewards and honours artists by awarding them "Appreciation', 'Encouragement' and 'Personality of the Year' awards. The Qurain Cultural Festival has become the centre of Cultural dialogue in Kuwait because artists gather from throughout the area to share their talents with the audience, as well as with each other. Every year, more guests from outside Kuwait are participating in the festival.

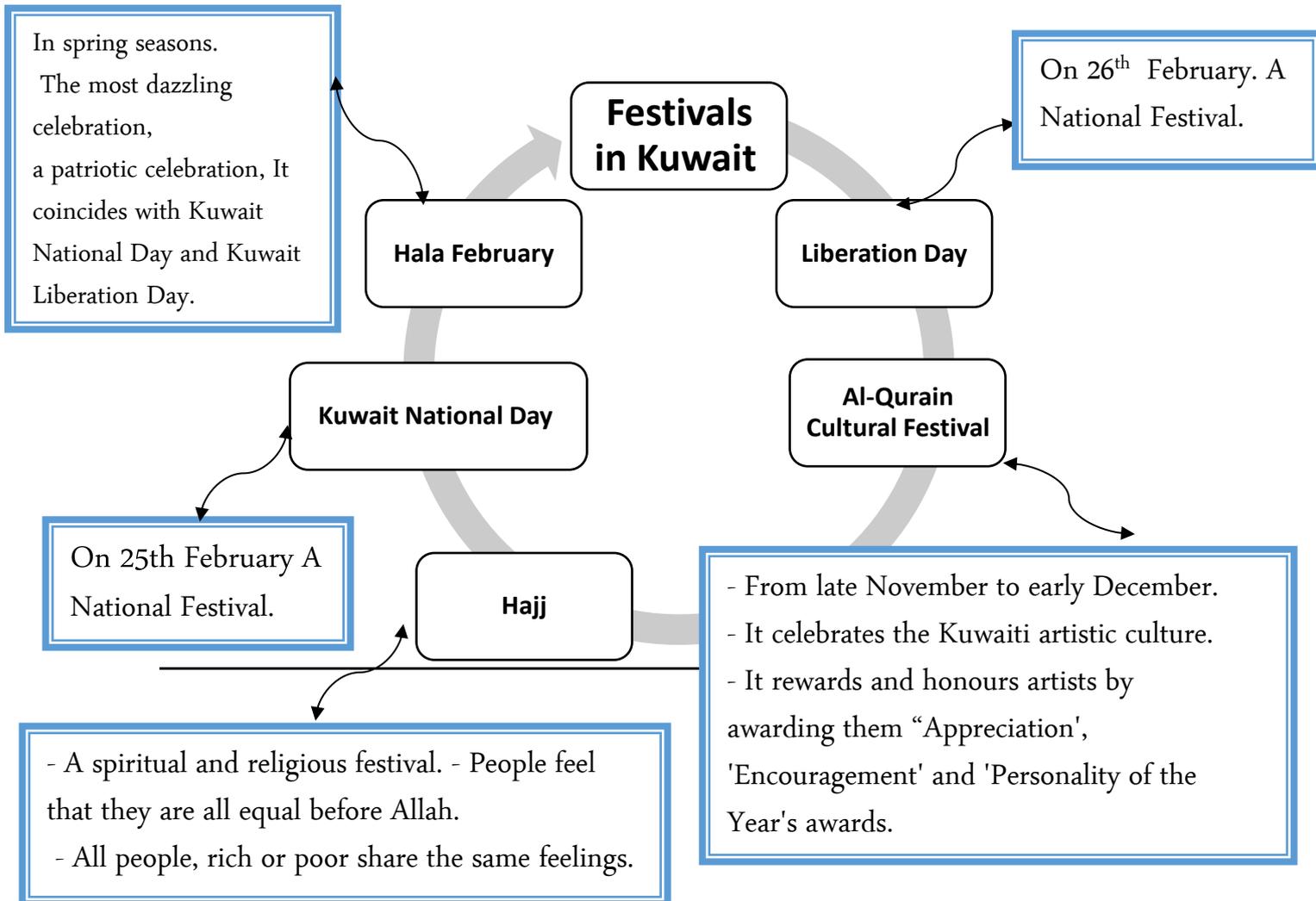
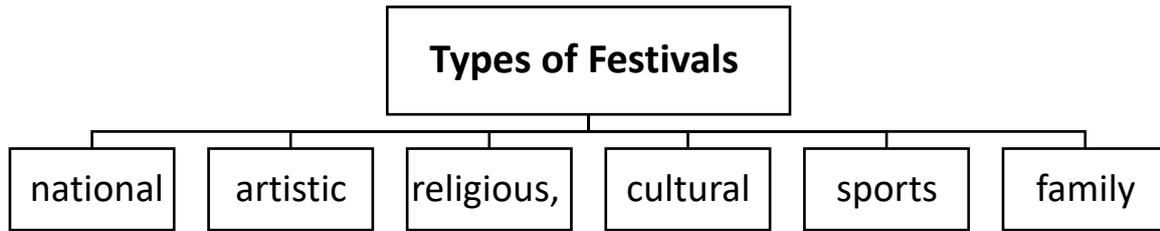


A good example of religious festivals is Hajj. All Muslims from all over the world gather to celebrate this occasion. During Hajj, People feel that they are all equal before Allah. All people, rich or poor share the same feelings. All people feel sorry for the bad deeds they have done so they gather to ask mercy and forgiveness from Allah.

Another example of festivals is the Cherry Blossom in Japan. It takes place during spring. This festival does not only mark the beginning of spring, but also the start of the academic year and the financial year. People meet, socialize, and eat special foods, such as dango.



All in all, a festival can be an important economic event as many shops offer huge discounts. In addition, many people come from all over the world to celebrate and enjoy buying things at low prices. They can enjoy the wondrous mix of culture, entertainment, shopping, carnivals, raffles, and concerts. Furthermore, Festivals are an important way of reminding the individuals within a community of their shared heritage and culture.



**Cherry Blossom in Japan**

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

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

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

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

extravaganza \ nurture \ launch \ patriotic \ multitude

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

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

gather \ dazzling \ unrivalled \ disciplines \ stream \ canopy

- 1- I went to several libraries to..... information about the scheme.
- 2- Students in universities can major in a variety of .....
- 3- The museum has an ..... collection of ancient Kuwaiti pictures and paintings.
- 4- A .....of visitors come to Kuwait during Hala February.
- 5- What a ..... bright light!
- 6- In winter, you can always see a ..... of grey clouds up in the sky.

**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?

.....  
 .....

8- Life is a festival to the wise. Explain.

.....  
 .....

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

Word	meaning	Word	Meaning
<b>Academic</b> adj.	أكاديمي \ جامعي	<b>gaze</b> v.	ينظر / يحمق في
<b>blossom</b> n.	زهرة \ زهرات نبتة	<b>Meteorologist</b> n.	عالم أرصاد جوية
<b>claim</b> v.	يدعي \ يطالب بـ	<b>outstanding</b> adj.	رائع \ ممتاز
<b>cultivate</b> v.	يزرع \ يرعى	<b>vendor</b> n.	بائع متجول
<b>facilitate</b> v.	يبسر / يسهل		

### **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

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

{ gaze \ blossoms \ outstanding \ facilitate }

- 1- The cherry tree was covered in.....
- 2- She stood on deck to..... at the unfamiliar surroundings.
- 3- Computers are used to..... language learning.
- 4- This is an area of..... natural beauty.

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

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

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

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

{ carnival \ hire \ bagpipes \ take part in }

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

**Unit 1 Grammar****Modal Verbs****Modal Verbs**

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

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

**a- can                      b- could                      c- can't                      d- couldn't**

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

**a- can                      b- could                      c- can't                      d- couldn't**

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

**a- can                      b- could                      c- can't                      d- couldn't**

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

**a- can                      b- could                      c- can't                      d- couldn't**

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

**a- can                      b- could                      c- can't                      d- couldn't**

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

**a- can                      b- could                      c- can't                      d- couldn't**

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

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

8. I .....run 100 metres in 20 seconds.

**a- can                      b- could                      c- manage                      d- able**

**Homework**

9. My grandfather .....speak 3 languages when he was only 20 years old.

**a- can                      b- could                      c- manage                      d- able**

10. I hope I will be.....to see better when I get my new glasses.

**a- can                      b- could                      c- manage                      d- able**

11. The door was locked but we .....to get in from the window.

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

12. It took a long time, but in the end I .....to save enough money to build my new villa.

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

13. Three months ago, I broke my leg and I .....walk.

**a- can                      b- could                      c- can't                      d- couldn't**

14- I looked everywhere for my glasses but I ..... find them anywhere.

**a- can't                      b- couldn't                      c- am not able                      d- managed to**

15- When the car broke down, I was really pleased because I ..... solve the problem.

**a- was able to              b- didn't manage to              c- can                      d- couldn't**

16- After several attempts, I ..... start the engine

**a- can                      b- am able to                      c- couldn't                      d- managed to**

17- I ..... open the window. I think it's stuck.

**a- can't                      b- couldn't                      c- wasn't able to                      d- didn't manage to**

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

(Ask a question)

- a- Can you fly a plane?  
b- Did you fly a plane?  
c- Would you fly a plane?

**2- I have been able to visit many countries in my life.**

(Make Negative)

- a- I will not be able to visit many countries in my life.  
b- I haven't been able to visit many countries in my life.  
c- I haven't abled to visit many countries in my life.

**3- I managed to finish my homework on time.**

(Make Negative)

- a- I couldn't finish my homework on time.  
b- I don't manage to finish my homework on time.  
c- I can't finish my homework on time.

**4- No, I'm afraid I can't come to your graduation party. Sorry.**

(Ask a question)

- a- Do you come to my graduation party?  
b- Would you come to my graduation party?  
c- Have come to my graduation party?

**Phrasal Verbs With Go**

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

**Choose the correct answer :**

1. I will go \_\_\_\_\_ for three weeks this summer.

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

2. The Titanic went .....because it hit an iceberg.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a- away                      b- into                      c- without                      d- down

**Homework**

6- The ship went .....at about three o'clock .

- a- off                      b- into                      c- without                      d- under**

7- I can't go ..... my father's wishes.

- a- away                      b- into                      c- against                      d- down**

8. The school bell goes \_\_\_\_\_ many times during the day.

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

9- Please, go .....and leave me alone.

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

10- Go ....., don't stop speaking.

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

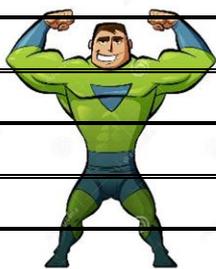
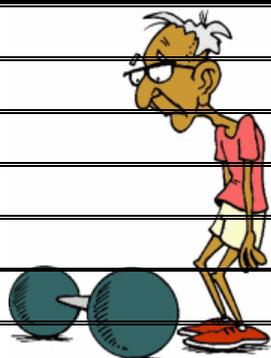
11- We couldn't see anything when the lights went .....

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

12- The prices of gold are going .....these days.

- a- out                      b- on                      c- without                      d- down**

**Intensifiers**

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

**Choose the correct answer**

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

**Homework**

**Do as required in brackets :**

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

**2. You did that well.**

( Use Pretty )

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

**3. I was certain about that.**

( Use fairly )

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

**Choose the correct adjectives:**

- 1- 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 the exam.
- 4- Kuwait city is a very ( big\ enormous) city.
- 5- That meal was absolutely ( good – perfect ).

**VII- Summary Making (60 Marks)**

**Read the following passage, then do as required :**

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

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

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

1- He is energetic and.....

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

{ bubbly / fanciful \ intricate \ weaving \ embarked }

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

2- It was an imaginative and .....story. It is not real.

3- She had a bright and..... personality.

4- The watch mechanism is extremely ..... and very difficult to repair.

5. ....and knitting are traditional cottage industries.

**Set Book Questions**

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

.....  
 .....

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

What are they?

.....  
 .....

3- " A Sea of White Cloth" is a statement that relates to Hajj.

What does it refer to in your own words?

.....  
 .....

**Translation**** Translate the following sentences into English**

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

.....

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

.....

4. ألهمت أشجار الكرز باليابان الشعراء ليكتبوا قصائد شعرية رائعة.

.....

.....

.....

5. لا يرمز مهرجان الكرز لبداية الربيع فقط ولكن أيضا لبداية العام الدراسي الجديد.

.....

.....

.....

6. يشعر كل الناس غني أو فقير أبيض أو أسود بأنهم سواسية أثناء فترة الحج.

.....

.....

.....

7. إن توجيه الشباب إلى التعاون في مشروعات إبداعية يساعدهم في تعلم مهارات جديدة.

.....

.....

.....

8. هناك أنواع عديدة للاحتفالات حيث يوجد احتفالات دينية وثقافية وفنية.

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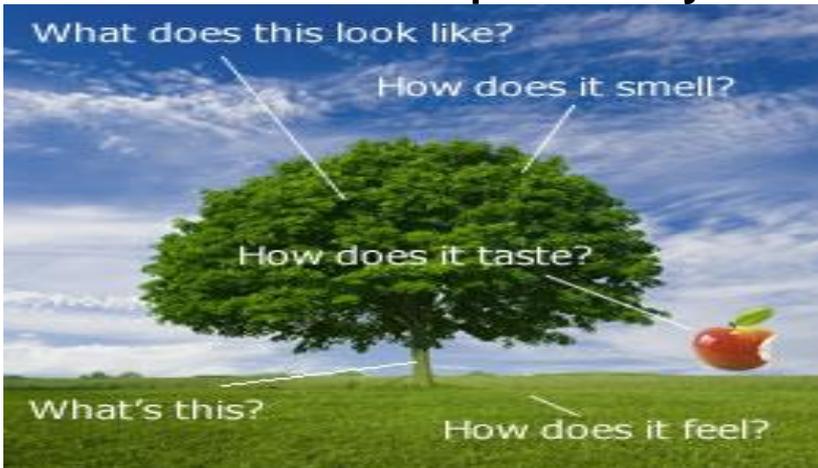
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**Descriptive Writing.**

# What is a Descriptive Essay?

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

## How to Write a Descriptive Essay?



One of the keys to writing a descriptive essay is to create a picture in your reading audience's mind by engaging all five of their senses, smell, sight, touch, taste and sound. If you can do this, then your essay is a success, if not, then you have a lot of work to do. The first steps in writing a descriptive essay will lay the groundwork for the entire piece.

### **Writing**

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

### **Writing outline**

***Introduction:***

.....

***Body Paragraph 1 :*** .....

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

***Body Paragraph 2 : :*** .....

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

***Conclusion:***

.....



## Reading Comprehension ( 110 marks )

A. Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:



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

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

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

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

**From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer: (5x10 = 50 Marks)**

**28 -The best title for this passage could be:**

- a- The history of Football
- b- Football today
- c- The first Football clubs
- d- How the football takes its form

**29 -What does the underlined word “other” in paragraph 2 refer to?**

- a- round balls
- b- leather balls
- c- ceremonial forms
- d- ball games

**30 -The underlined word “alternative” in paragraph 1 is close in meaning to:**

- a- similar
- b- other
- c- alike
- d- equally

**31 -What can be understood from paragraph 3 ?**

- a- The last form of the game
- b- The early form of the game
- c- The advantages of the game
- d- the reasons to form the game

**32 -According to the passage all the following statements are True EXCEPT:**

- a- The first ball game appeared In China in
- b- Football in the past was more aggressive than today
- c- There is no distinction between football and rugby nowadays
- d- Carrying the ball with the hands before 1863 was allowed.

**Answer the following questions: (4x15 = 60 Marks)**

33 -Why was the game forbidden for centuries in England?

.....  
.....

34 -How was the game brought to England?

.....  
.....

35 -What did Football association decide?

.....  
.....

36 - Where did football in its modern shape appear ?

.....  
.....

**Language Functions**

**What you would say in the following situations:**

1- Your friend wants you to describe Al-Qurain Cultural festival.

.....

2- Invite your friend from Tunisia to attend Hala February Festival.

.....

3- Some parents force their daughters to marry at a very early age.

.....

4- Your father wants you to study medicine but you prefer to study law.

.....

5- Your friend asks your opinion of the ideal festival.

.....

6- Your brother wastes a lot of money. Persuade him to save some for a rainy day.

.....

**Unit 1 Quiz I- Vocabulary****Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

{ gazed / nurture / intricate / canopy / celebratory / extravaganza }

1. The 25<sup>th</sup>. and 26<sup>th</sup> of February are.....marks in the history of Kuwait.
3. Most modern electronics machinery have.....designs and patterns.
4. All teacher staffs in our school always.....pupils and give them a hand.
2. In winter, you can always see a ..... of grey clouds up in the sky.
5. My father ..... at me in surprise for a long time on telling him about the bad news.

**II: Grammar****Choose the best answer:**

1- With great difficulty, I .....cook dinner for our guests.

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

2- She is not well trained for this job, so she .....do it properly.

- a- can't                      b- couldn't                      c- managed                      d- able

3- I'd rather go ..... food than work for him.

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

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

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

5- The boat .....at about 6 O'clock.

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

6- I can't go ..... my father's wish.

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

**Do as required in brackets:****1. It is hot today. (Use very)**

- a- It is hot very.  
b- It is very hot.  
c- Very hot is it.

**2. Our team played well. (Use extremely)**

- a- Our team played extremely well.  
b- Our team played well extremely.  
c- Our extremely team played well.



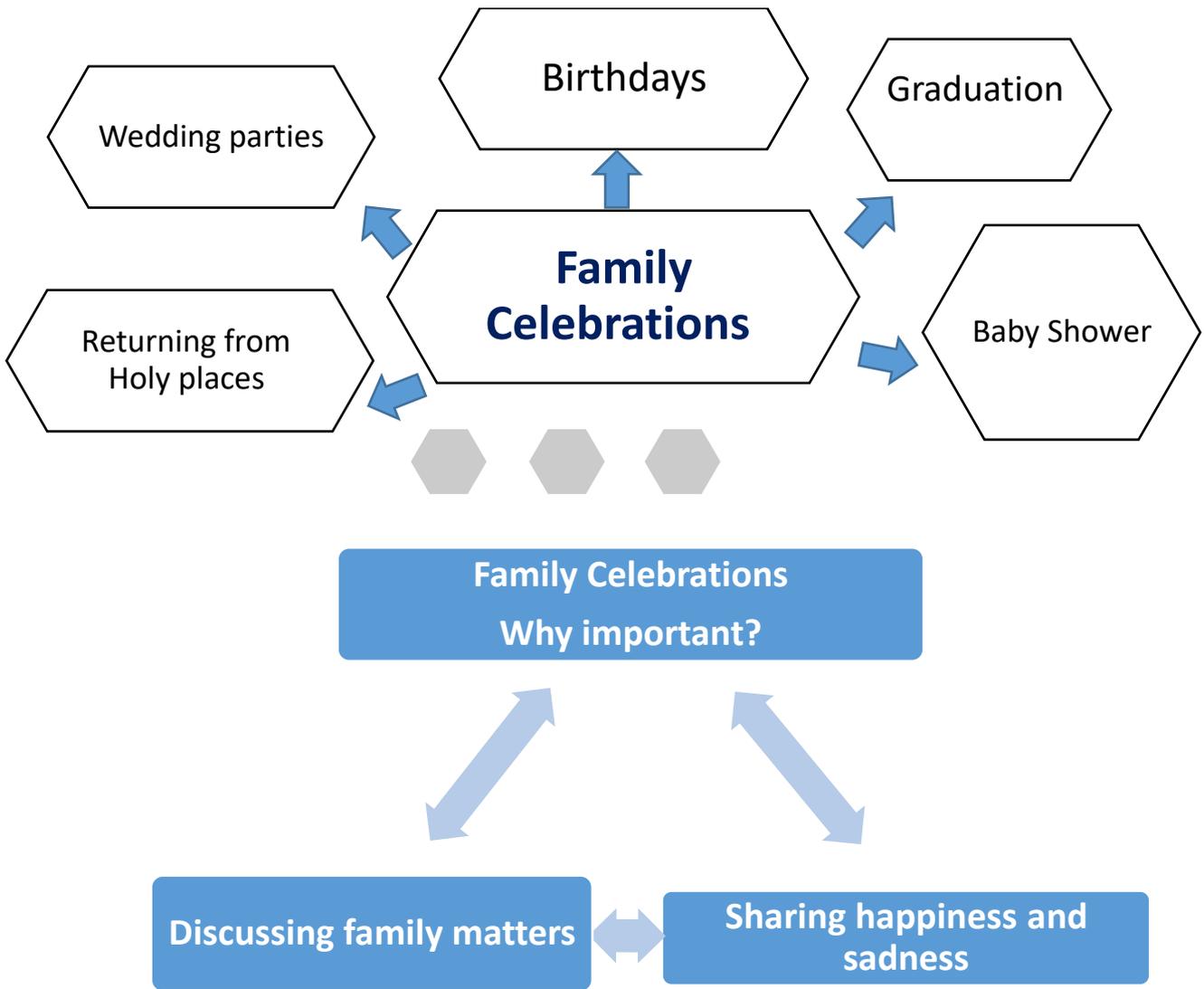
Introduction to unit 2Family Celebrations

Families meet on different occasions, in different places and during celebrations where we can see some different features. People meet on occasions like; Birthdays, Wedding parties, graduation and Returning from Holy places. There are many features, which can be practiced during family celebrations. People can listen to music, discuss latest issues, seek elders' advice, and wear colourful clothes.

The baby shower is as an example of celebrations, which is a tradition in England. It involves giving gifts to expectant parents. The gifts are things, which are needed to care for the new baby, such as cribs, prams, clothing, or toys. They are normally given to the first child. It is organized by friends or relatives rather than the expectant parents. It is intended to welcome the parents into parenthood. It is also intended to help new parents decrease the burden placed upon their shoulders. It is not common in Kuwait to have a baby shower. People in Kuwait have a similar celebration, but in a different name. All the family members gather to celebrate the newly born babies after their birth.



In short, Family Celebrations is a good chance for all family members to meet and discuss family matters. It is the time when they can share happiness and sorrows together. Celebrations add an excitement and a lot of fun to life. Celebration can happen for a variety of formal or informal reasons. We should think of ways to incorporate celebrations of all kinds into our life. We need to make a big deal out of birthdays, weddings, anniversaries, or funerals.



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

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

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

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

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

**Set Book Questions**

**Answer the following questions**

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

.....

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

.....

**4. What activities can be practiced during family celebrations?**

.....

.....

.....

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

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
<b>baby shower</b> (n.)	حفل استقبال مولود	<b>replica</b> (n.)	نسخة طبق الأصل
<b>crib</b> (n.)	مهد \ سرير الطفل	<b>separate</b> (adj.)	منفصل
<b>expectant</b> (adj.)	متوقع	<b>silverware</b> (n.)	أواني فضية
<b>parenthood</b> (n.)	أبوة	<b>subsequent</b> (adj.)	متتالي
<b>pram</b> (n.)	عربة أطفال	<b>transition</b> (n.)	فترة انتقال

**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- This is a human-sized ..... of the Statue of Liberty.
- 5- She put her baby in its.....to sleep.
- 6- The .....is a festival held in England to celebrate the new born baby.

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

{ **crib \ parenthood \ subsequent \ transition** }

- 1- The baby was squalling in its.....
- 2- We need to ensure a smooth..... between the old system and the new one.
- 3- His illness was..... to his wife's death.
- 4- She may feel unready for the responsibilities of.....

**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. What happens if the baby shower is thrown for new parents rather than family and friends?**

.....  
 .....

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

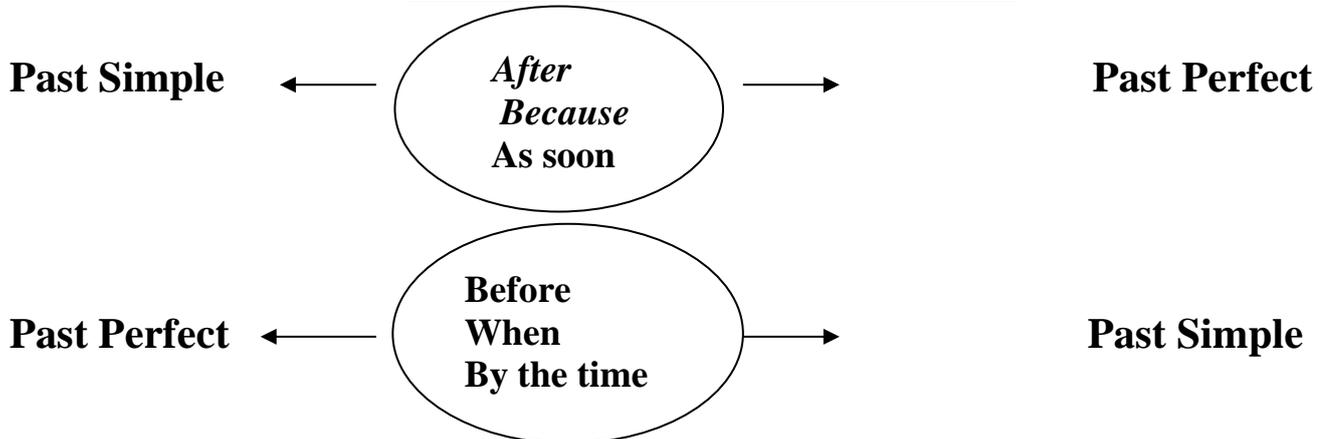
**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

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

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

**Grammar**

**The Past perfect Tense & Simple Past**



**Do as required in brackets:**

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

**05. The bell ( ring ) after we had arrived.**

**(Correct the verb)**

- a- The bell rang **after** we had arrived.
- b- The bell ring **after** we had arrived.
- c- The bell had rung **after** we had arrived.

**06. We had already eaten when John came home.**

**( Use after )**

- a- After we had already eaten , John came home.
- b- After we already ate , John came home.
- c- We had already eaten after John came home.

**07. When I got to the airport I discovered that I had forgotten my passport. ( Use after )**

- a- After I got to the airport I discovered that I had forgotten my passport.
- b- I got to the airport after I discovered that I had forgotten my passport.
- c- I got to the airport after I discovered I forget my passport.

**09. I opened my handbag to find that I (forget) my credit card. ( Correct the verb)**

- a- I opened my handbag to find that I forget my credit card.
- b- I opened my handbag to find that I forgetting my credit card.
- c- I opened my handbag to find that I had forgotten my credit card.

**10. They shut down the factory because so many people (die) out of dangerous smoke.**

**( correct )**

- a- They shut down the factory before so many people die out of dangerous smoke.
- b- They shut down the factory before so many people dying out of dangerous smoke.
- c- Before they shut down the factory so many people had died out of dangerous smoke.

### Homework

#### the correct answer:

1- She watched a video after the children ..... to bed.

- a- went                      b- gone                      c- had gone                      d- have gone**

2- I was very tired because I ..... too much.

- a- study                      b- studied                      c- studying                      d- had studied**

3- Ahmad had called his father before he ..... for his trip.

- a- leaves                      b- left                      c- leaving                      d- had left**

4- Ali was not at the party because he ..... his leg.

- a- had broken                      b- broke                      c- breaks                      d- breaking**

5- ..... I arrived home, my family had already eaten dinner.

- a- While                      b- After                      c- Because                      d- By the time**

#### Do as shown between brackets:

**1- I went to bed. I brushed my teeth.**

**(Join using: After)**

- a- After I had brushed my teeth, I went to bed.
- b- I had brushed my teeth after I went to bed.
- c- After I brushed my teeth, I had gone to bed.

2- We arrived at the station. The train left the station. (Join using: Before )

- a- We arrive at the station before the train had left.
- b- Before we arrive at the station, the train had left.
- c- Before we arrived at the station, the train had left.

4- My mother finished the cake. The guests started to arrive. (Join Using: before)

- a- My mother finished the cake before the guests started to arrive.
- b- My mother had finished the cake before the guests started to arrive.
- c- My mother finish the cake before the guests started to arrive.

5- I felt ill. I ate too many cakes. (Join Using because)

- a- I felt ill because I had eaten too many cakes.
- b- I felt ill because I eat too many cakes.
- c- Because I felt ill, I had eaten too many cakes.

**Subject–Verb Inversion**

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

**Negative adverbs**

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

**Adverb phrases**

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

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

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

**Do as required in brackets:****1- We had hardly started when it began to rain****(Inversion)**

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

**2- As soon as we had left the house, it exploded.****(Use No sooner)**

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

**3- I had scarcely left when I ran right into him.****(Begin with Scarcely)**

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

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

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

**5- As soon as I had finished my dinner, the doorbell rang.****(Use: No sooner)**

- a- No sooner I had finished my dinner, the doorbell rang.  
 b- No sooner had I finished my dinner than the doorbell rang.  
 c- No sooner had I finished my dinner that the doorbell rang.

**6. He valued his fans and really enjoyed meeting them.****( Not only...but also)**

- a- Not only did he value his fans but also enjoyed meeting them.  
 b- Not only had he valued his fans but also enjoy meeting them.  
 c- Not only does he value his fans but also enjoyed meeting them.

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

1 - We had no sooner left the house ..... it exploded.

- a- than                                      b- then                                      c- that                                      d- but

2- Not only .....they rob you but also they smashed everything.

- a- do    b- does                                      c- did                                      d- doing

3- ..... well does Mona play the piano that she has won many prizes.

- a- So    b- Then                                      c- That                                      d- But

4- Seldom does it ..... in summer.

- a- rains    b- rain    c- rained                                      d- raining

5- He is..... rich but is also handsome.

- a- not only    b- no sooner    c- only when    d- hardly

6- The movie was so interesting ..... I watched it twice.

- a- than    b- then    c- that    d- but

7- Mrs. Jane is.....faithful that we all trust her.

- a- than    b- then    c- so    d- but

8- Scarcely .....they give a hand to anyone.

- a- do    b- does    c- did    d- doing

**Do as required:**

**1- Kuwait Wild Wells' Killers put out oil fires. They also capped the wells. ( Inversion)**

- a- Not only do Kuwait Wild Wells' Killers put out oil fires but they also capped the wells.
- b- Not only did Kuwait Wild Wells' Killers put out oil fires but they also capped the wells.
- c- Not only did Kuwait Wild Wells' Killers put out oil fires than they capped the wells.

**2- The dictator broke his promise. He also told lies. ( Begin with Not only)**

- a- Not only did the dictator broke his promise but he also told lies.
- b- Not only did the dictator break his promise but he also told lies.
- c- Not only did the dictator breakk his promise so he also told lies.

**3- As soon as we arrived home, the lights went out. (Begin with No sooner)**

- a- No sooner did we arrive home than the lights went out.
- b- No sooner did we arrived home than the lights went out.
- c- No sooner did we arrive home then the lights went out.

**4- He behaves foolishly and speaks rudely. ( Use: Not only)**

- a- Not only does he behave foolishly but also speaks rudely.
- b- Not only does he behaves foolishly but also speaks rudely.
- c- Not only do he behave foolishly but also speaks rudely.

**5- I could find Ahmed. I know where he had gone, too. (Begin with Neither...nor)**

- a- Neither could I find Ahmed nor I knew where he had gone.
- b- Neither could I find Ahmed nor I know where he had gone.
- c- Neither could I find Ahmed nor I knew where he had gone.

**6- I shall never forget your kindness. ( Never )**

- a- Never I shall forget your kindness.
- b- Never shall I forget your kindness.
- c- Never shall I forgot your kindness.

**7- She rarely does her homework alone. ( Begin with Rarely)**

- a- Rarely does she her homework alone.
- b- Rarely does she do her homework alone.
- c- Rarely does she did her homework alone.

**8- We had hardly started when it began to rain. ( Begin with Hardly)**

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

**9- I have Seldom heard such beautiful singing. (Begin with Seldom)**

- a- Seldom I have heard such beautiful singing.
- b- Seldom have I heard such beautiful singing.
- c- Seldom I have heard then beautiful singing.

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

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

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

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

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

**Language Functions**

**☛What you would say in the following situations:**

- Suggest some activities to be done during your success celebration.  
.....
- Your friend wants you to describe the baby shower celebration you attended last week.  
.....
- your friend asks you about your favourite family celebration in Kuwait.  
.....
- You spilt ink on your friend's shirt.  
.....
- You invite your friend from Scotland to spend a week in your country.  
.....
- Your cousin invites you to spend a week in his villa. You accept the invitation.  
.....
- You blame your friend for coming late.  
.....
- Your brother told you that he had the interview successfully.  
.....
- Someone says: "Life in the past was more comfortable than it is now."  
.....
- You saw a man hiding some cans in his pockets in a super market.  
.....
- Your manager is very angry with you because you were absent for three times last week.  
.....
- Your brother is leaving for London to join the university there. Remind him of his duties.  
.....

 **Translate the following sentences into English**

1. في أي المناسبات يتقابل عادةً أفراد الأسرة؟

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

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

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

3. ينظم الأهل والأصدقاء حفل انتظار المولود في بريطانيا .

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

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

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

5. يعقد حفل انتظار المولود من قبل الأهل والأصدقاء للترحيب بالأبوين حديثي الزواج لمرحلة الأبوة.

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

6. قبل القيام بحفل ينبغي أن نقوم بتجهيز المكان ونعرف عدد الحضور ونعد الطعام والشراب للضيوف.

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

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

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

**Writing outline**

***Introduction :***

***Body Paragraph 1 :***

***Body Paragraph 2 :***

***Conclusion :***

**Write your topic here**

**Unit 2 Quiz I- Vocabulary****Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

{ swap/ pram / transition/ traditionally / reminisce / nomads}

1. The.....from childhood and adult life is very critical stage in our life.
2. Arab.....used to travel around to find grass for their animals instead of living in one place
3. It's very noisy in here. It's impossible to.....a conversation.
4. She tried to hide some goods into her baby's ....., while shopping.
- 5- ....., Hala Feb. Festival is held in Kuwait annually.

**II: Grammar****Do as shown in brackets:**

10- The AC had broken down.

( Negative)

- a- The AC had not broken down.
- b- The AC did not broke down.
- c- The AC don't broken down.

11- My sister's graduation party was yesterday.

( Form a question)

- a- When was your sister's graduation party?
- b- How was your sister's graduation party?
- c- What time was your sister's graduation party?

12- They finished shopping. They had dinner at the restaurant.

( Use after )

- a- After they finished shopping, they had dinner at the restaurant.
- b- After they had finished shopping, they had dinner at the restaurant.
- c- After they finished shopping, they had had dinner at the restaurant.

13. As soon as Nora had finished her homework, she left to the cinema. (Use: No sooner)

- a- No sooner Nora had finished her homework, she left to the cinema.
- b- No sooner had Nora finished her homework, she leave to the cinema.
- a- No sooner had Nora finished her homework than she left to the cinema.

**Choose the best options:**

14- By 1950's Man ..... space.

- a- invade                      b- invades                      c- invaded                      d- had invaded

15- By the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the Arabian Oryx ..... from the Arabia.

- a- disappear                      b- disappears                      c- had disappeared                      d- disappeared

16. Yesterday, my little brother ..... two cups.

- a- break                      b- broke                      c- breaks                      d- had broken

17. In the past, people ..... happier than today.

- a- was                      b- are                      c- been                      d- were



**Reading Comprehension Passage**

**Read the following passage carefully, then answer the question below:**

A commercial advertisement on television is a span of television programming produced and paid for by an organization, which conveys a message, typically to mark a product or service. The vast majority of television advertisements today consist of brief advertising spots, ranging in length from a few seconds to several minutes.

Commercials are usually broadcast on television or radio. Business owners may also run commercials on Internet videos or podcasts, which include cell phones and other hand-held devices. Small companies typically run ads in magazines, newspapers, the yellow pages and coupon magazines. Coupon magazines are the publications that are distributed by mail or in the Sunday newspaper. Companies may also run various Internet ads, such as banner and pop-up ads.

The first television advertisement was broadcast in the United States on July 1, 1941. The watchmaker Bulova paid \$9 for a placement on New York station WNBT before a baseball game. The 10-second spot displayed a picture of a clock superimposed on a map of the United States, accompanied by the voice-over "America runs on Bulova time.

Advertising agencies often use humor as a tool in their creative marketing campaigns. They believe that an advertisement may have a certain appeal **that** is difficult to achieve with actors or mere product displays.

For each hour in a broadcast day, advertisements take up a fairly consistent **proportion** of the time. In the 1960s a typical hour-long American show would run for 51 minutes excluding advertisements. Today, a similar program would only be 42 minutes long; a typical 30-minute block of time now includes 22 minutes of programming and eight minutes of advertisements - six minutes for national advertising and two minutes for local.

Many people consider advertisements to be an annoyance for many reasons. The main reason may be that the sound volume of advertisements tends to be higher than that of regular programming. The increasing number of advertisements, as well as overplaying of the same advertisement, are secondary annoyance factors. Furthermore, television is currently the main medium to advertise, prompting ad campaigns by everyone from cell-phone companies, political campaigns, fast food restaurants, to local businesses, and small businesses, prompting longer commercial breaks. Finally, another reason is that advertisements often cut into certain parts in the regular programming that are either climaxes of the plot or a major turning point in the show, which many people find exciting or entertaining.

**A)-From a, b, c and d choose the best completion: ( 5x10=50 marks)**

**1. The main idea of the text could be .....**

- a-The advertising agencies
- b-The first television advertisement
- c-Television commercial advertisements
- d-The popularity of some advertisements

**2. The underlined word "proportion" in the fifth paragraph means:**

- a- part or share
- b- group of
- c- the whole percentage
- d- the whole sum

3. The underlined pronoun "that" in the fourth paragraph refers to:

- a- advertisement
- b- humor
- c- creative marketing
- d- certain appeal

4. The first television advertisement was about:

- a. a picture of a clock superimposed on a map
- b. a placement on New York station WNBT
- c- a watchmaker Bulova
- d. America runs on Bulova time

5. We can infer that .....

- a. Commercial breaks have become shorter.
- b. Commercial breaks are the same in the past and nowadays.
- c. Commercial breaks have become longer.
- d. Commercials have become limited.

**B)-Answer the following questions:**

**( 4x15=60 marks )**

6. Why do advertising agencies use humor to make advertisements?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. With reference to the text, what do TV advertisements represent?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Why are advertisements used?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. What are the forms of Internet advertisements?

\_\_\_\_\_

**SUMMARY MAKING**

**In four sentences summarize and paraphrase the following paragraph to answer the following question:**

**"Why are e-readers superior to books?"**

E-readers are also superior to books for many reasons. They. An e-reader allows its users to customise letter size, font, and line spacing. It also allows highlighting and electronic bookmarking. Furthermore, it grants users the ability to get an overview of a book and then jump to a specific location based on that overview. While these are all nice features, perhaps the most helpful of all is the ability to get dictionary definitions at the touch of a finger. On even the most basic e- reader, users can get instant definitions without having to hunt through a physical dictionary. It is clear that e-readers are superior to printed books. They save space, are environmental-friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Introduction to Unit 3

### Meeting Places

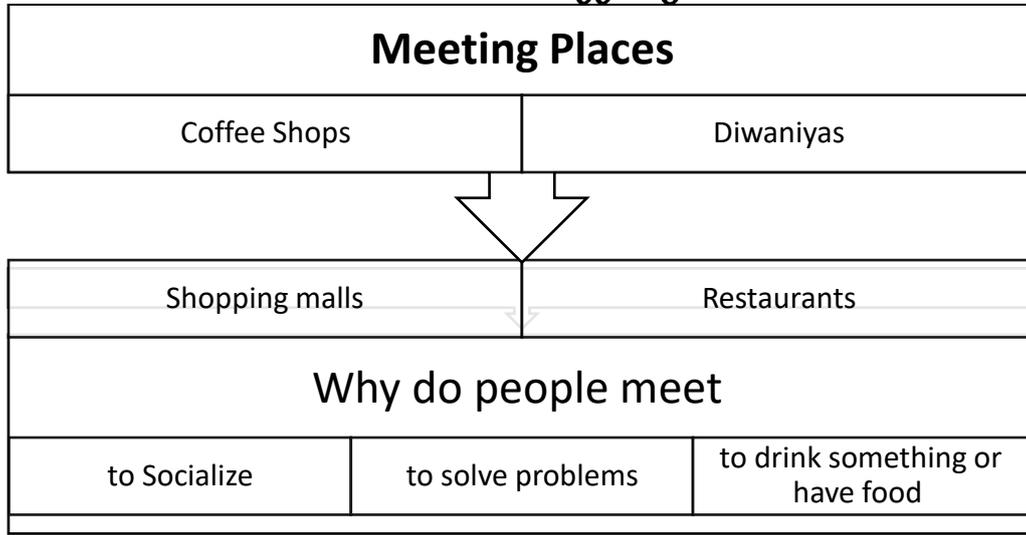


There are many places for people to meet. However, there are differences between meeting places nowadays and in the past. People in Kuwait meet in coffee shops, Diwanias, restaurants, and shopping malls. People meet to socialize with their friends, to do business and to discuss the latest issues.

In the past people used to meet in coffee houses to catch up the latest news, do business or simply chat about the state of the world. They were calm places where people talked cordially to each other. Coffee was the most significant drink people used to have in the past and it continues to be so. Coffee has become very popular as a drink in the Arab world and it is a significant part of Kuwait hospitality. Nowadays, people meet to do different activities in coffee shops. They can read books, study, socialize, and even play games.

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

It is now clear that meeting places play a vital role in social life. It brings people together to share happiness and sorrow during celebrations ranging from anniversaries to birthdays and family reunions.



### Why are Meeting places important?

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

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

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

### **Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

**import - instant - log on - pill**

1. Why don't you take this.....It will alleviate your headache.
2. Nescafe is an \ a .....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 ..... my 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 the past?\_(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. Why do you think coffee has been a popular drink for so long?  
.....  
.....

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

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Circumstance ( n. )	حالة \ ظرف	Gratitude ( n. )	شكر \ عرفان
Civil servant ( n. )	موظف مدني	Porcelain ( n. )	خزف
Cocoa ( n. )	ككاو	Silk ( n. )	حرير
Cultivation ( n. )	زراعة		

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

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

- I'd like to express my sincere.....for all the things you've done for me.
- My father was a.....He used to work for the municipality.
- The tropical regions are known for the.....of coffee.
- Isn't chocolate made from roasted.....beans?
- In Islam, men are forbidden to wear clothes made of .....
- She died in suspicious .....
- 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	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Autograph ( n. )	توقيع شخصي	Plaza ( n. )	ساحة \ ميدان
Converse ( v. )	يتحدث	Sickly ( adj. )	مريض
in charge of ( exp. )	مسئول عن	Stadium ( n. )	إستاد رياضي
irritated ( adj. )	غاضب \ تأثر	Teapot ( n. )	إبريق شاي
lonesome ( adj. )	منعزل \ وحيد	Weary ( adj. )	متعب \ مرهق

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

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

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

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

{ autograph \ plaza \ converse \ sickly \ irritated }

- 1- John was ..... by drivers parking near his house and causing an obstruction.
- 2- By afternoon the town ..... was full.
- 3- She enjoyed the chance to ..... with someone who spoke her language.
- 4- She looked pale and.....
- 5- He went backstage and asked for her.....

**Grammar If / إذا / لو Conditional****Zero Conditional**

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

**Examples:**

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

**If Conditional****Zero Type**

- 1- If you heat water to 100 c, it (boil). (Correct)
  - a- If you heat water to 100 c, it boils.
  - b- If you heat water to 100 c, it would boil.
  - c- If you heat water to 100 c, it may boil.
- 2- If you put water in the fridge, it (freeze). (Correct)
  - a- If you put water in the fridge, it would freeze.
  - b- If you put water in the fridge, it freezes.
  - c- If you put water in the fridge, it may freeze.
- 3- When I wake up early, I always (pray) the dawn. (Correct)
  - a- When I wake up early, I always pray the dawn.
  - b- When I wake up early, I always prayed the dawn.
  - c- When I wake up early, I would always pray the dawn.
- 4- If the batteries are flat,..... (complete)
  - a- the machine didn't work.
  - b- The machine doesn't work.
  - c- the machine wouldn't have worked.

**Type 1**

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

**Form:** شيء محتمل حدوثه

- ✘ If
- ✘ When + present simple ————— **will** / can / may + an infinitive
- ✘ Unless

**Examples:**

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

**Do as required in brackets:**

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

**Type 2**

**Use: to express an imaginary, improbable condition that may not be fulfilled.**

( Something unlikely or impossible to happen) شيء غير محتمل أو مستحيل حدوثه

**Form:**

If + past simple ماضي —————> **would** / should / could / might + infinitive

**Examples:**

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

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

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

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

Correct the underlined mistakes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Type 3****Use :**

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

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

**Form :**

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

**Examples:**

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

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

a- you asked me      b- you had asked me      c- you ask me      (Complete)

2- .....if he had been able to.

a- He would come on time      b- He would have come on time      c- He will come on time      (Complete)

3- If I (have) money, I'd have bought this Rolls Roice.a- If I had money, I'd have bought this Rolls Roice.      (Correct)  
b- If I have money, I'd have bought this Rolls Roice.  
c- If I had had money, I'd have bought this Rolls Roice.4- If I had caught the bus, I (not be) late to work.a- If I had caught the bus, I wouldn't be late to work.      (Correct)  
b- If I had caught the bus, I wouldn't have been late to work.  
c- If I had caught the bus, I couldn't be late to work.5- Had I finished my project, I (get) the diploma.a- Had I finished my project, I can get the diploma.      (Correct)  
b- Had I finished my project, I will get the diploma.  
c- Had I finished my project, I would have got the diploma.

**Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- You will be fined if you ..... your car there.  
a- park                      b- parked                      c- have parked                      d- had parked
- 2- Would you mind if I .....early?  
a- leave                      b- left                      c- have left                      d- had left
- 3- If I had known that you were in hospital, I ..... you.  
a- visit                      b- will visit                      c- would visit                      d- would have visited
- 4- If I ..... rich, I would buy a fine house.  
a- am                      b- is                      c- were                      d- be
- 5- If I ..... enough money, I would have bought a castle.  
a- have                      b- had                      c- had had                      d- will have
5. If it rains, the boys ..... hockey.  
a- won't play                      b- wouldn't play                      c- wouldn't have played                      d- couldn't play
6. If he ..... his own vegetables, he wouldn't have to buy them.  
a- grow                      b- grows                      c- grew                      d- had grown
7. She wouldn't have yawned the whole day if she ..... late last night.  
a- doesn't stay up                      b- didn't stay up                      c- hadn't stayed up                      d- don't stay up
8. If I could go anywhere, it ..... New Zealand.  
a- will be                      b- would be                      c- would have been                      d- may be

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

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

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

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

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

**Set Book Questions****Answer the following questions**

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

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

.....  
 .....

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

.....  
 .....

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

.....  
 .....

**Translation****Translate the following sentences into English**

1. من قرابة 300 عام اعتاد الناس الذهاب للمقاهي حيث كانوا يقرؤون الجرائد ويعرفوا آخر الأخبار.

.....  
 .....

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

.....  
 .....

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

.....  
 .....

4. زرعت القهوة أولاً بأثيوبيا ثم انتشرت في العالم العربي والعديد من الدول الأخرى.

.....  
 .....

5. استمتع الناس طعم القهوة لأن مذاقها جيد ولأنها تعطي طاقة لهم وقت النعاس .

.....  
 .....

7. تناول الناس القهوة قديماً على أنها دواء.

.....  
 .....

8. تعتبر الديوانية بالكويت المكان المفضل حيث يتقابل الناس لشرب القهوة والتحدث وحل المشكلات.

.....  
 .....

**Language Functions**

**What you would say in the following situations:**

1- Your friend wants you to compare between coffee shops in the past and nowadays.

.....

2- Your friend asks you where you can meet to discuss the project.

.....

3- Your friend suggested going camping tomorrow but you reject the idea.

.....

4- Your father wants to know the reason why you spend most of your time at the café.

.....

**Writing**

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

**Writing outline**

***Introduction :***

.....

.....

***Body Paragraph 1 :***

.....

.....

.....

.....

***Body Paragraph 2 :***

.....

.....

.....

.....

***Conclusion :***

.....

.....

**Write your topic here**

.....

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.....

.....

1<sup>st</sup>. Quiz Units 1, 2 and 3

I- Vocabulary

\* Choose from a, b, c and d the right words:

- 1- She likes to..... about her childhood.  
 a- cultivate                      b- launch                      c- reminisce                      d- embark
- 2- .....have predicted mild rains for the next few days.  
 a-Roundabouts                      b- Clans                      c- Chains                      d- Meteorologists
- 3- A brief summary is given on a..... sheet.  
 a- academic                      b- patriotic                      c- separate                      d- intricate
- 4- Can we..... places? I can't see the screen.  
 a- desert                      b- hold                      c- swap                      d- commemorate

II- Grammar.

☀ Do as shown in brackets:

- 1- I feel terribly sick yesterday. I can't eat anything. ( Correct the Underlined mistakes )  
 a- I felt terribly sick yesterday. I couldn't eat anything.  
 b- I felt terribly sick yesterday. I can't eat anything.  
 c- I feel terribly sick yesterday. I couldn't eat anything.
- 2- **It would have been delightful if there (not be) so many small disasters. (Correct)**  
 a- It would have been delightful if there weren't so many small disasters.  
 b- It would have been delightful if there isn't so many small disasters.  
 c- It would have been delightful if there hadn't been so many small disasters.

III- Writing

You attended your elder brother's graduation party and liked it most. Write a paragraph of 8 sentences in which you explain and describe the party and why you liked it.

Writing outline

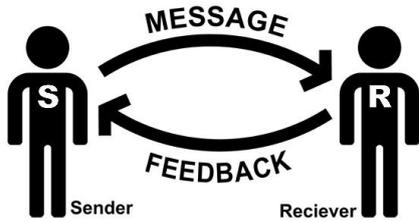
**Introduction :**

**Body Paragraph 1 :**

**Conclusion :**

Write your topic here



Introduction to unit 4Communication

First,

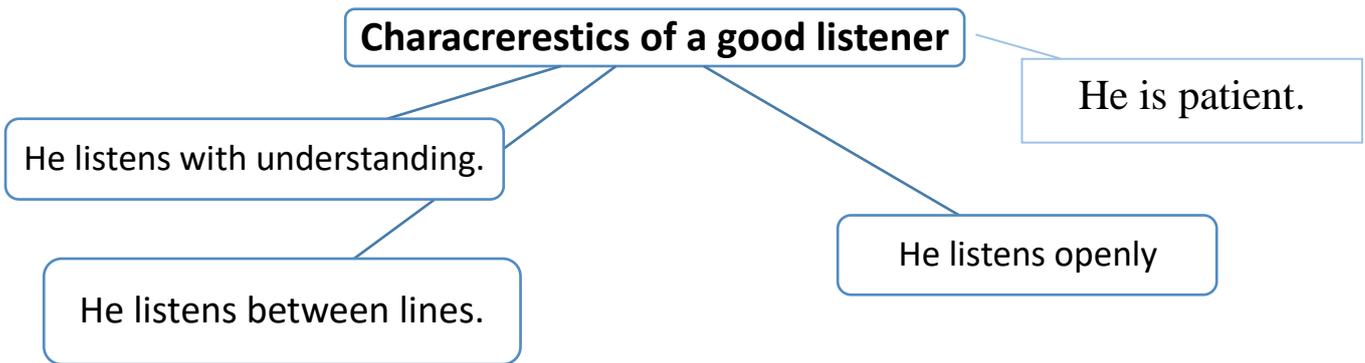
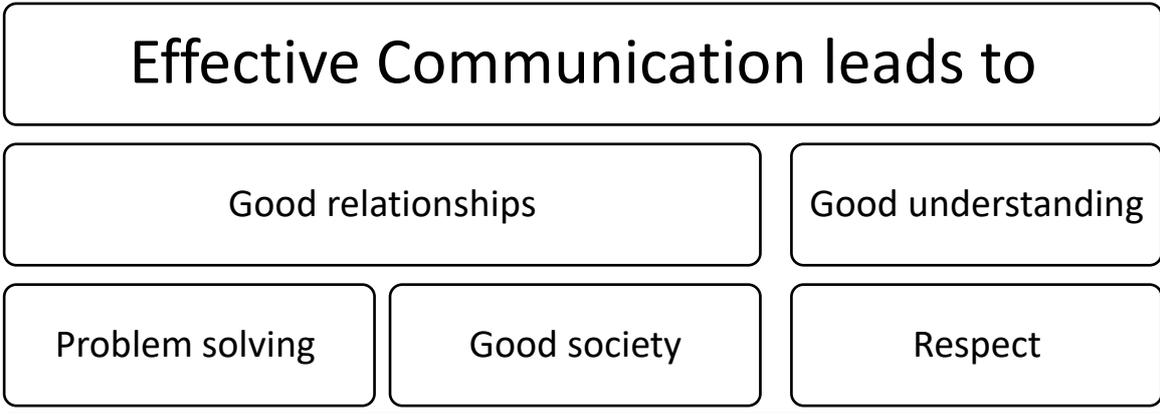
there should be eye contact. Whether we are speaking or listening, looking into the eyes of the person with whom we are conversing can make the interaction more successful. Third, we need to make good use of gestures. These include gestures with our hands and faces (the body language). Fourth, we must develop effective listening skills: Not only should one be able to speak effectively, but also must listen to the other person's words and engage in communication on what the other person is trying to convey.

A good listener is the person who listens openly and with empathy to the other person. He can Practice supportive listening instead of one-way listening. He is able to listen between lines. He should neither control the conversation nor interrupt the interlocutor. He must be a good and patient listener. It is said, “Listen or your tongue will keep you deaf.” This means that there is nothing better than listening to the wisdom of others in order to increase your own. Some factors cause poor listening skills to develop such as distraction, interruption, and reacting to emotional words.

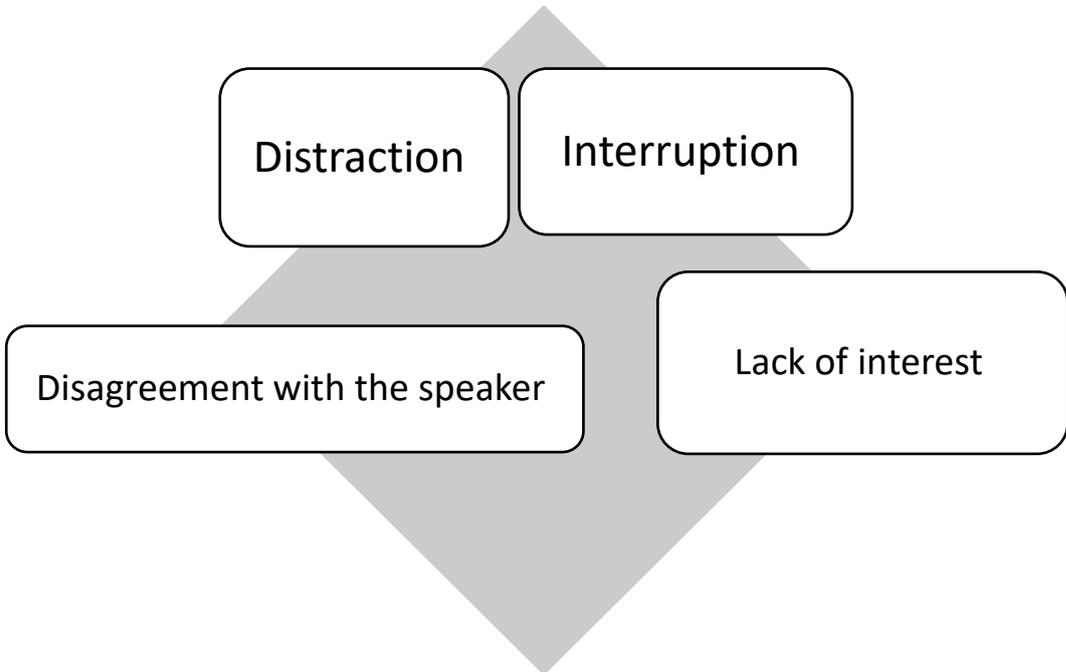


*Communication is Every Where*  
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and caring can flourish. As simple as communication seems, much of what we try to communicate to others—and what others try to communicate to us—is misunderstood, which can cause conflict and frustration in personal and professional relationships. By learning these effective communication skills, you can better connect with your spouse, kids, friends, and coworkers.



**Some Factors of Poor Listening**



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

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

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

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

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

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

**capacity \ assumption \ defensiveness \ 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. Tareq was able to act as interpreter and ..... for our group.
4. Body language is a potent form of ..... communication.
- 5- His..... was manifested in hurt silence.

**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?

.....  
 .....

4. Good listening is beneficial and help build good relationships. Discuss.

.....  
 .....

5- What is the major source of communication problems?

.....  
 .....

6- Discuss some factors of poor listening.

.....  
 .....

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

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
<b>Chime</b> ( n. )	قرع الأجراس \ رنين	<b>Lifeline</b> (n.)	حبل النجاة
<b>illiteracy</b> ( n. )	جهل \ أمية	<b>Mailbag</b> ( n. )	حقيبة بريد
<b>inaccessible</b> (adj.)	صعب الدخول إليه	<b>Transcribe</b> (v.)	يكتب
<b>integrate</b> (v.)	يتكامل \ يدمج		

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

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

- ..... is so common in poor countries.
- Internet service is ..... in the remote areas of the country.
- Most immigrants in Canada find it easy to ..... in the local society.
- Our oral history may die away unless we ..... it in written form.
- The clock didn't .....We must wind it up.
- Letters are put in the..... to be delivered soon.
- The telephone is her ..... to the rest of the world.

**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. Explain

.....  
 .....

5- What difficulties do " mail runners" in remote places face?

.....  
 .....

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

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

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

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

{ flattering / owe / harshly/ mountain ranges / meticulously / annual \ diva }

1. The Qurain Cultural festival is an .....celebration.
2. Don't speak so..... Be polite.
3. Most of the women like.....
4. I .....my life to you because it is you who saved me when I was in danger.
5. He always calculate his money .....
6. The Himalayas are the highest .....in the world.
7. Was it prestigious or trashy to be a disco.....?

**Unit 4 Grammar****G.11 .Unit : 4 : Lesson 4-5 ( Grammar)****Quantity Words**

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

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

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

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

☼ **A bar of** → soup \ chocolate

☼ **Grains of** → sand \ truth

☼ **Items of** → clothing \ collectors

☼ **A lump of** → coal \ sugar

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

**Quantity Words****Choose the best answer :**

- 1- Have you got a .....chocolate?  
 a- bottle of                      b- bar of                      c- pane of                      d- loaf of
- 2- I take a .....of toast to work in case I get hungry.  
 a- bottle                      b- slice                      c- pane                      d- grain
- 3- Would you buy me.....milk, please?  
 a- bottle of                      b- bar of                      c- pane of                      d- loaf of
- 4- He gave me a ..... advice.  
 a- bottle of                      b- bar of                      c- piece of                      d- loaf of
- 5- There is an interesting.....of news in the newspaper.  
 a- item                      b- bar                      c- pane                      d- loaf
- 6- This window.....needs repairing.  
 a- item                      b- bar                      c- pane                      d- loaf
- 7- You should add a.....of lemon to add flavor to the food.  
 a- piece                      b- bar                      c- pane                      d- loaf

**Homework****Do as required**

- 8- Would you give me a (grain) of bread? (Correct)  
 a- Would you give me a bottle of bread?  
 b- Would you give me a loaf of bread?  
 c- Would you give me a pane of bread?
- 9- That's an interesting (pane) of information. (Correct)  
 a- That's an interesting piece of information.  
 b- That's an interesting bottle of information.  
 c- That's an interesting bar of information.
- 10- I'd like to have a (grains) of lemon with my juice. (Correct)  
 a- I'd like to have a loaf of lemon with my juice.  
 b- I'd like to have a piece of lemon with my juice.  
 c- I'd like to have a bar of lemon with my juice.
- 11- My door needs repairing, the door (slice) is broken. (Correct)  
 a- My door needs repairing, the door pane is broken.  
 b- My door needs repairing, the door loaf is broken.  
 c- My door needs repairing, the door piece is broken.

**Correlative conjunctions and Subordinating conjunctions****"But, Although, However, In spite of"****Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d**

- 1-The rain was heavy . . . . ., they went sailing.  
a- Although      b-Because      c- However      d-In spite of.
- 2-.....the heavy rain, they went fishing.  
a- Although      b –In spite of      c-However      d-Yet
- 3-..... they trained hard, they lost the match..  
a- Although      b –In spite of      c-However      d-Yet
4. They decided to stay in the area.....their problems with the local residents.  
a- but      b- although      c- however      d- in spite of
5. There were many people .....the hotel was not equipped to handle them.  
a- but      b- because      c- despite      d- in spite of
6. ....the rain, we went to the club.  
a- but      b- although      c- however      d- in spite of
7. ....he was wealthy, he doesn't help the poor.  
a- But      b- Although      c- However      d- In spite of
8. The children had a lovely day. . . . ., they arrived home very sunburnt.  
a. But      b- Although      c- However      d- In spite of
9. ....not being able to swim, she survived for almost an hour in the sea.  
a. but      b- although      c- however      d- in spite of
10. They played well. . . . ., They didn't win the match.  
a. But      b- Although      c- However      d- In spite of
11. I fear none ,.....Allah.  
a. but      b- although      c- however      d- in spite of
12. He passed the test. ...., he didn't get the job  
a- Although      b- However      c- In spite of      d- Though
13. .... the watch was expensive, I bought it.  
a- Although      b- However      c- In spite of      d- Despite
14. We understood him ..... his strong accent.  
a- although      b- however      c- despite      d- though
15. .... being tired, he managed to finish it on time.  
a- Although      b- However      c- Despite      d- Though

**Do as shown between brackets:**

- 1- They gave her the best treatment. They couldn't save her. (Join using Although)**  
 a- Although they gave her the best treatment, they couldn't save her.  
 b- They gave her the best treatment although they couldn't save her.  
 c- Although they couldn't save her, they gave her the best treatment.
- 2- There was a lot of traffic. He arrived on time. (Join Using Although)**  
 a- Although being a lot of traffic, he arrived home.  
 b- Although there was a lot of traffic, he arrived on time.  
 c- There was a lot of traffic, although he arrived on time.
- 3- He was ill. He attended the meeting. (Join Using Although)**  
 a- He was ill although he attended the meeting.  
 b- Although he attended the meeting, he was ill.  
 c- He attended the meeting although he was ill.
- 4- They played well. They lost the game. (Join Using Inspite of))**  
 a- Inspite of playing well, they lost the game.  
 b- Inspite of they played well, they lost the game.  
 c- They lost the game inspite of they played well.
- 5- We wanted to go camping. We watched the movie. (Join Using Inspite of))**  
 a- Inspite of we wanted to go camping, we watched the movie.  
 b- Inspite of the fact that we wanted to go camping, we watched the movie.  
 c- We wanted to go camping inspite of watching the movie.
- 6- She was beautiful. She wasn't attractive. (Use: Although)**  
 a- Although she was beautiful, she wasn't attractive.  
 b- Although being beautiful, she wasn't attractive.  
 c- She was beautiful although she wasn't attractive.
- 7- They work hard. They aren't tired. (use: Although)**  
 a- They work hard although they aren't tied.  
 b- Although they work hard, they aren't tied.  
 c- Although they aren't tied, they work hard.
- 8- He is coward. He could face the problem. (use: Although)**  
 a- He is coward although he could face the problem.  
 b- he could face the problem although he is coward.  
 c- Although he could face the problem, he is coward.
- 9- Inspite of having an exam, she doesn't study. (use: Although)**  
 a- Although having an exam, she doesn't study.  
 b- she doesn't study although having an exam.  
 c- Although she has an exam, she doesn't study.

**10- They are classmates but they don't like each other.**

(use :Although)

- a- Although they are classmates but they don't like each other.
- b- Although they are classmates, they don't like each other.
- c- They are classmates although they don't like each other.

**11- Salim was poor . He didn't ask for money .**

(Use : Inspite of)

- a- Inspite of being poor, he didn't ask for money.
- b- Inspite of Salim was poor, he didn't ask for money.
- c- Inspite of he didn't ask for money. Salim was poor.

**12- Although Ahmed was poor , he never asked anybody for help.(Use : Despite )**

- a- Despite Ahmed was poor, he never asked anybody for help.
- b- Despite the fact that Ahmed was poor, he never asked anybody for help.
- c- Despite Ahmed never asked anybody for help, he was poor.

**13- Fatma goes to London every summer but she has never been to Hyde Park.**

(Use : Despite )

- a- Despite going to London every summer but Fatma has never been to Hyde Park.
- b- Despite Fatma goes to London every summer but she has never been to Hyde Park.
- c- Despite going to London every summer, Fatma has never been to Hyde Park.

**14- Although Hassan bought a new car, he didn't sell the old one. (Use : in spite of)**

- a- Inspite of Hassan bought a new car, he didn't sell the old one.
- b- Inspite of buying a new car, Hassan didn't sell the old one.
- c- Inspite of the fact that buying a new car, Hassan didn't sell the old one.

**15- Khaled succeeded in the exams but he looks unhappy. (Use : Despite )**

- a- Despite the fact that Khaled succeeded in the exams, he looks unhappy.
- b- Despite the fact that Khaled succeeded in the exams but he looks unhappy.
- c- Despite Khaled succeeded in the exams, he looks unhappy.

**16-Although the storm was violent, we could reach the beach. (Use : inspite of)**

- a- Inspite of the storm was violent, we could reach the beach.
- b- Inspite of the violent storm, we could reach the beach.
- c- The storm was violent inspite of reaching the beach.

### **Definite & Indefinite Articles ( a, an, the )**

**Choose the correct answer:**

**1- Give me ..... book which is on the table.**

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

**2- That was ..... interesting story.**

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

**3- We saw ..... monkey at the zoo.**

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

**4- My brother is ..... English teacher.**

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

**5- Whales are ..... biggest animals in the world.**

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



**Correlative conjunctions and Subordinating conjunctions***{ both....and | either....nor | neither....nor }***Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d**

1. ....gases and oils can be separated by heating.  
a. Neither                      b. Both                      c. Either                      d. None
2. ....Heba or Nagla is going to book the tickets.  
a. None                      b. Either                      c. Neither                      d. Both
3. ....Adel nor Ali wrote the composition.  
a. Either                      b. None                      c. Both                      d. Neither
4. Both Rasha and Maha .....understood the lesson.  
a. has                      b. is                      c. have                      d. was
5. Either Badr or Jassem and Adel .....going to collect the books tomorrow.  
a. are                      b. is                      c. were                      d. have
6. Neither Fahd nor Mubarak .....the lesson.  
a. write                      b. writes                      c. are writing                      d. written
7. .... me nor my brother like mushrooms.  
a- Both                      b- Either                      c- Neither                      d- Not only
9. I couldn't choose between the two. I liked ..... of them.  
a- both                      b-either                      c- neither                      d- not only
- 9- ..... you return the stolen money or I will call the police.  
a- Both                      b- Either                      c- Neither                      d- Not only
- 10- ..... Ahmad and Ali played football yesterday.  
a- Both                      b- Either                      c- Neither                      d- Not only
- 11- My mother can neither read ..... write. She is illiterate.  
a- and                      b- or                      c- nor                      d- but also

**Homework****Do as shown between brackets:**

1. My mother is going for a walk. My father is going for a walk, too. [Use: Both...and ]  
a- Both my mother and my father are going for a walk.  
b- Both my mother and my father is going for a walk.  
c- Both my mother and my father were going for a walk.
2. He is not strong. He is not brave, either. [Use: Neither...nor]  
a- He is not neither strong nor brave.  
b- He is neither strong nor brave.  
c- Neither he is strong nor brave.
3. He can't play tennis. He can't play football, either. [Use Neither...nor]  
a- He can neither play tennis nor can't play football.  
b- He can neither play tennis nor play football.  
c- He can neither play tennis and can't play football.

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

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

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

**5. I like the food here. I like the service, as well.**

- a- I like both the food and the service.
- b- I like both the food and I like the service.
- c- I like both the food and the service I like.

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

**6. He called his manager. He left a message, too.**

- a- He called both his manager and he left a message.
- b- He called both his manager and too left a message.
- c- He both called his manager and left a message.

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

**7. The exam wasn't short. It wasn't easy ,either.**

- a- The exam was neither short nor easy.
- b- The exam was neither short nor was easy.
- b- The exam was neither short nor was easy, either.

[Join using "neither...nor"]

**8. Ali didn't come early. He didn't apologize, either.**

- a- Ali didn't neither come nor didn't he apologize.
- b- Ali neither come nor apologize, either.
- c. Ali neither came nor apologized.

[Join using "neither...nor"]

**9. I couldn't find my key. I couldn't find my bag ,either.**

- a- I could neither find my key nor my bag.
- b- I couldn't neither find my key nor my bag.
- c- I could neither find my key nor find my bag, either.

[Join using "neither...nor"]

**10. They can study physics. They can study chemistry.**

- a- They can study either physics or they can study chemistry.
- b- They can study either physics or chemistry.
- c- They can study physics or They study chemistry.

[Join using "either...or"]

**11. We will travel to London. We will travel to Rome.**

- a- We will travel either to London or Rome.
- b- We will travel either to London or we will travel to Rome.
- c- We will travel to either London or travel to Rome.

[Join using "either...or"]

**12. Fatma will present the lecture. Haidi will present the lecture. [Join using "either...or"]**

- a- Either Fatma or Haidi will present the lecture.
- b- Either Fatma will present the lecture or Haidi will present the lecture.
- b- Either Fatma will present the lecture or Haidi will present.

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

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

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

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

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

**Set Book Questions**

**Answer the following questions**

- 1- What information should be included in a letter of application?  
.....  
.....
- 2- From your own point of view, why do people write formal letters?  
.....  
.....

**III Language Functions**

**Write what you would say in the following situations:**

- 1- Someone asks you about the best and the worst things about text messages.  
.....
- 2- You are going to apply to a university, explain your choice and give information about the university you like to apply for.  
.....
- 3- A friend asks you about the advantages of effective communication.  
.....
- 4- The teacher asks you to compare between the traditional and the modern ways of communication.  
.....
- 5- Someone asks you about the best and the worst things about text messages.  
.....
- 6- You are going to apply to a university, explain your choice and give information about the university you like to apply for.  
.....

**Translation**** Translate the following sentences into English**

1. ماهي مواصفات المستمع الجيد من وجهة نظرك؟

.....

.....

.....

2. يؤدي ضعف التواصل بين الناس إلى مشاكل عديدة.

.....

.....

.....

3. كيف نجعل التواصل بين الناس مثمراً ومفيداً؟

.....

.....

.....

4. يجب أن نسمع بتمعن ولا ينبغي أن نستحوذ على الحوار ولا نقاط الحوار .

.....

.....

.....

5. لا ينبغي علينا أن نحكم على أي موقف قبل أن نعيه جيداً .

.....

.....

.....

6. أن تكون مستمع جيد وصبور لا يعينك فقط في حل المشكلات ولكن أيضاً في أن ترى العالم من أعين الآخرين.

.....

.....

.....

7. ليس هناك أفضل من الاستماع لنصائح الآخرين لنزيد من خبراتنا الشخصية.

.....

.....

.....

8. هناك مثل أمريكي شائع يقول " استمع جيداً أو سيجعلك لسانك أصم".

.....

.....

.....

8. ليس لدى كل الناس في كل أنحاء العالم القدرة على الدخول بالانترنت.

.....

.....

**Unit 4 Quiz I- Vocabulary**

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

{ transcribe – Inaccessible- panes harshly - Illiteracy – Distraction }

- 1- I can't concentrate. There are so many ..... here.
- 2- ..... is so common in poor countries.
- 3- Internet service is ..... in the remote areas of the country.
- 4- Our oral history may die away unless we ..... it in written form.
- 5- The explosion broke the window ..... of houses 500 m away.
- 6- I shouldn't have spoken so ..... to you. I was angry at the time.

**II: Grammar**

**Choose the correct answer**

1. Neither Fahd nor Mubarak .....the lesson.  
 a. write                      b. writes                      c. are writing                      d. written
- 2-I enjoy studying languages but I find .....Latin quite difficult.  
 a. a                      b. an                      c. the                      d. no article
- 3- I always listen to .....radio when I get up.  
 a. a                      b. an                      c. the                      d. no article
- 4- I can cycle 15 miles..... hour.  
 a. a                      b. an                      c. the                      d. no article
- 5- Would you get me a .....of water, please?  
 a. pane                      b. glass                      c. piece                      d. grain

**Summary Making**

**Read then answer the Question below:**

Rooftop gardens provide many of the same benefits as other urban park and garden spaces, but without taking up the much-needed land. Like parks, rooftop gardens help to replace carbon dioxide in the air with nourishing oxygen, to reduce the choking air that people are continuously breathing. They also help to lessen the Urban Heat Island Effect, which can save people money. In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can significantly reduce cooling bills. In the winter, gardens help hold in the heat that materials like brick and concrete radiate so quickly, leading to savings on heating bills. Rooftop vegetable and herb gardens can also provide fresh food for city dwellers, saving them money. These vegetables make their diets healthier and so they rarely pay for the doctors. Rooftop gardens are not only something everyone can enjoy, they are also a smart environmental investment.

**In not less than four sentences of your own, write about how rooftop gardens can save city dwellers' money.**

---



---



---



---



---

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

**Writing outline**

***Introduction :***

.....

***Body Paragraph 1 :*** .....

.....

***Body Paragraph 2 :*** .....

.....

***Conclusion :*** .....

.....

**Write your topic here**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Read the following passage and then answer the questions below:**

Television is an important part of modern life. We can hardly imagine living without **it**. If I were forced to live without television, however, I would pursue other interests, socialize with friends and family, and exercise more often.

Without TV in my home, I would have time to pursue other interests. For example, I love to play the piano and without the distraction of TV, I would have more time to practice. At other times, I could paint portraits of my family and friends. Painting takes a lot of time and if I had no television, I would surely have enough to complete my work. Time to follow my interests would be much easier to find if someone came and took away my TV.

Not only that, but I could find much more time to socialize with my friends and family if my TV disappeared. At my house, the TV is always on during dinner. As a result, we rarely have conversation with one another. Without the TV to interfere with us, we might have time to tell each other about what happened to us that day. In addition, we could more easily find more time to talk with old friends on the telephone. Thus, social time would increase with no TV.

Most importantly, lacking a TV would give me a big increase in the available time for exercise in my life. With extra time, I could make the long journey to Bowen Island and go on an enjoyable hike in the mountains. Another exercise I could do more often would be to go swimming or to an aerobics class at Platinum Community Centre near my home. Having more exercise would provide big health benefits to me; watching more TV will only develop my bottom muscle.

Exercising frequently, **socializing** with friends and family, and pursuing other interests would be the benefits of having no TV at my home. Just think how much more time I would have if I got rid of my computer, too!

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

**1. The best title to the above passage is:**

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. The importance of TV | b. Say NO to TV           |
| c. The advantages of TV | d. Life is easier with TV |

**2- The word "it" in line 1 refers back to:**

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. television | b. imagination |
| c. life       | d. exercise    |

**3- The best meaning of the word "socializing" is:**

- |                     |                               |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. visiting friends | b. leaving friends            |
| c. making friends   | d. communicating with friends |

**4- The main idea of paragraph 2 is:**

- a. TV may affect our life negatively.
- b. Exercising is very important.
- c. Without TV we can pursue our interests.
- d. Watching TV can benefit us.

**B- Answer the following questions**

5- What are the bad effects of TV on the family relationships?

.....  
.....

6- According to the passage, do you think that the writer for or against TV at home? Why?

.....  
.....

7- What other interests would we do without TV at home?

.....  
.....

**Introduction to Unit5****The History of Writing**

The history of writing is primarily the development of expressing language by letters or other marks. The invention of writing happened in an independent way in different parts of the world and it followed the same fundamental steps. Human beings have been writing for over five thousand years. The story started in Mesopotamia\* in about 3000 BCE, when people living in the region developed a kind of writing to document and pass on information. The Mesopotamians used pictograms mainly to communicate economic information. Gradually, these pictures became a system of Cuneiform symbols, which were inscribed on blocks of clay with reeds. At about the same time, another system based on pictures; hieroglyphics, developed in Egypt.

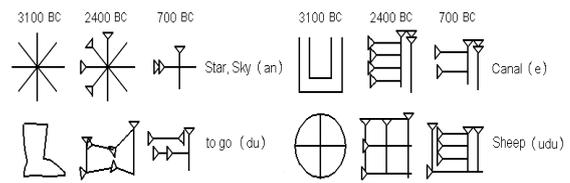


Figure 3 - Evolution of the signs of the Mesopotamian writing because the introduction of the cuneiform system. Pictograms lost their early form and became conventional signs. These signs could indicate an object or could be used for their phonetical value.



In about 1500 BCE, Chinese scribes started writing on tortoise shells using a system of characters similar to those, which Chinese people still use today. The Phoenicians invented writing based on alphabets, a system in which each letter represents a sound, and letters are combined to make words. The Roman alphabet, which has twenty- six letters, is an ameliorated form of the Phoenician alphabet. Most European countries have been making use of this alphabet since they were part of the Roman Empire two thousand years ago. The written form of Arabic, which people have been using since the 4th century CE, is the second most widely used alphabet in the world. It is used throughout the Arab world and is the basis of other forms of writing such as Malay, Urdu, and Turkish. Unlike systems based on the Roman alphabet, Arabic is written from right to left. It has twenty-eight letters. Like Chinese, Arabic writing is a precious art form as well as a practical method of communication.

People invented many tools such as pens to make writing easy. The invention of the ballpoint pens made it easier to document information. The pen has become the aid of the tongue that can record thoughts and ideas and keep them to be used again.

I think that human beings will one day have a single system of writing because the computer already combined people and the world has become small, therefore they need a single language to be able to communicate and exchange ideas. Furthermore, computers will affect people's use of pens, pencils, and paper.



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

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

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

**ameliorated \ BCE \ characters \ cuneiform \ empire \ gradually \ financial**

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

**Set Book Questions****Answer the following questions**

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

- Why do you think people invented writing?  
.....  
.....

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

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

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

**hieroglyphics \ inscribed \ practical \ reeds**

- We must cut the ..... They are spread along this river.
- The wall of the church was ..... with the names of the dead from the Great War.
- Qualifications are important but ..... experience is always an advantage.
- His writing is so bad it just looks like..... to me.

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

**quodidian \ scribes \ throughout \ pictogram \ precious**

- Many young people ..... the country are out of work.
- Television has become part of our ..... existence.
- Chinese ..... started writing on tortoise shells.
- Neither of these methods are.....for teaching.
- .....is a pictorial symbol for a word or phrase.

**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.  
.....  
.....
3. There were many forms of writing in the past. Mention some of them.  
.....  
.....
4. Why were pictograms used for writing in the past?  
.....  
.....
5. Writing is very important for all nations throughout history. Explain the importance of writing.  
.....  
.....

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

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Industrial design (n.)	تصميم صناعي	reliable (adj.)	موثوق به
mechanism (n.)	آلية عمل	Socket (n.)	فتحة \ تجويف

**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. Adel is very....., If he says he'll do something, he'll do it

**Set Book Questions**

**Answer the following question**

**1- Do you think that the pen became an instant success?**

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

**2- Do you think pens will disappear because of modern technology?**

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

**3- "The pen is the tongue of the mind". Discuss in your own words.**

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

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

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

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

acquire \ amateur \ ballpoint \ pride and joy \ published

- 1- She's just had an article ..... in Kuwait Times.
- 2- We aren't allowed to write in ..... at school.
- 3- He spends hours cleaning that motorcycle -it's his .....
- 4- This tennis tournament is open to both ..... and professionals.
- 5- You need to .....some skills before you graduate.

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

literacy \ call-in \ tryout \ fall off \ writer's block

- 1- We have now a ..... from John.
- 2- The ..... for the driving license will be next Sunday.
- 3- Computer ..... is becoming as essential as the ability to drive a car.
- 4- The market has been witnessing a ..... in sales.
- 5- After her first novel was published, she had..... for a year.

**Grammar****The present perfect & The Present Perfect Continuous****Choose the right answer:**

1. I .....just.....two letters.  
a- has written                      b- have written                      c- had written                      d- am writing
2. ....You ever..... an elephant?  
a- have seen                      b- has seen                      c- had see                      d- was seeing
3. Ali.....English for 6 years.  
a- is studied                      b- have studied                      c- had studied                      d- has studied
4. He.....in Kuwait since 1986.  
a- is worked                      b- have worked                      c- was worked                      d- working
5. The two armies.....all last month.  
a- has fought                      b- have been fighting                      c- was fighting                      d- are fighting
6. How many fish .....you.....so far?  
a- has caught                      b- have caught                      c- is catching                      d- was catching
7. I.....up my mind yet.  
a- am not made                      b- hasn't made                      c- haven't made                      d- don't make

8. The bus hasn't arrived yet. I.....for ages.

- a- have wait                      b- has waiting                      c- have been waiting                      d- has waited

9- I ..... my homework yet.

- a- didn't finish                      b- hasn't finished                      c- haven't finished                      d- not finished

10- I am still working. I haven't finished my work .....

- a- already                      b- yet                      c- still                      d- never

11- My friend ..... my new dress yet.

- a- haven't seen                      b- didn't see                      c- not see                      d- hasn't seen

12- I ..... for my keys all day.

- a- have been looking                      b- be looking                      c- was looking                      d- looked

13- ..... you ever been to New York?

- a- Are                      b- Were                      c- Do                      d- Have

**Do as shown between brackets:**

**1- I have already seen that movie on TV.**

**(Make Negative)**

- a- I haven't already seen that movie on TV.  
b- I haven't seen that movie on TV yet.  
c- I don't already see that movie on TV.

**2- I have been studying for three hours.**

**(Ask a question)**

- a- How long have you been studying?  
b- How long do you study?  
c- How long did you study?

**3- No, I haven't been to France yet.**

**(Ask a question)**

- a- Have you ever been to France?  
b- Do you go to France?  
c- How do you go to France?

**4- She has just finished preparing food for the party.**

**(Make Negative)**

- a- She hasn't just finished preparing food for the party.  
b- She hasn't finished preparing food for the party yet.  
c- She has never just finished preparing food for the party.

**( Since – For – ago – yet )**

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

1. I've been looking for it ..... February.

- a) since                      b) for                      c) ago                      d) yet

2. I haven't heard about Ali ..... last year.

- a) for                      b) since                      c) yet                      d) ago

3. They are trying to modernize Kuwait ..... the liberation of Kuwait.

- a) ago                      b) ever                      c) yet                      d) since

4. He has stayed in France..... a couple of days.

- a) ago                      b) for                      c) yet                      d) since

5. I've been here ..... a long time.  
a) for                                      b) ever                                      c) ago                                      d) since
6. The Olympic Games started three weeks .....  
a) since                                      b) never                                      c) ago                                      d) yet
7. I haven't finished my homework .....  
a) yet                                      b) ever                                      c) for                                      d) since
8. I have been studying English .....1999.  
a) yet                                      b) ever                                      c) for                                      d) since
9. She has studied Arabic .....5 O'clock.  
a) for                                      b) yet                                      c) since                                      d) ago
10. I have been living in Kuwait.....1968.  
a) since                                      b) ago                                      c) for                                      d) yet
11. They have been playing ..... three hours.  
a) for                                      b) since                                      c) yet                                      d) already
12. I have been working here ..... the last 5 years.  
a) for                                      b) since                                      c) yet                                      d) already
13. I have been waiting the bus ..... 3 hours .  
a) for                                      b) since                                      c) yet                                      d) already
14. I haven't seen you .....Christmas.  
a) for                                      b) since                                      c) yet                                      d) already
15. It has been raining .....ages .  
a) for                                      b) since                                      c) yet                                      d) already
16. India has been independent .....1947.  
a) for                                      b) since                                      c) yet                                      d) already

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

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

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

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

- 1- He refuses to let others speak and ..... every meeting.
- 2- Anthony Edwards is a playwright and a great .....
- 3- I ..... go to bed around midnight.
- 4- The government's policies have led us into .....boom.
- 5- Smoking has a horrible .....on teens health.
- 6- She received an ..... from Oxford University.
- 7- He was awarded a prize for his..... to world peace.

**Set Book Questions**

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

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

**Translation Unit 5**

 **Translate the following sentences into English**

1. بدأ الإنسان الكتابة منذ أكثر من 5000 عام.

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

3. استخدم الصينيون نمطاً من الكتابة باستخدام صدف السلحفاة.

.....

.....

4. اخترع الفينيقيون نمطاً من الكتابة قائمة على الحروف الأبجدية حيث يمثل كل حرف صوتاً.

.....

.....

5. الحروف الهجائية الرومانية هي الشكل المعدل من الهجائية الفينيقية.

.....

.....

6. الشكل الهجائي العربي والذي استخدمه الناس منذ القرن الرابع هي ثاني أكثر اللغات شيوعاً واستخداماً بالعالم.

.....

.....

7. تكتب اللغة العربية من اليمين إلى اليسار بينما تكتب اللغة الرومانية من اليسار إلى اليمين.

.....

.....

8. صمم بايرو قلماً استخدم فيه حبر يجف بسرعة ثم صمم جاليليو القلم ذو البلية الدوارة في القرن الـ17.

.....

.....



**Unit 5 Quiz I- Vocabulary**

**From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer.**

1. New York and Tokyo are the most important ..... centers in the world.  
**a- practical      b – financial      c - gradual      d - heiroglyphical**
2. After the hurricane, things ..... get back to normal.  
**a- harshly      b – annually      c – gradually      d- monthly**
3. The ..... is a tall slender leaved plant of the grass family that grow in water or on marshy ground.  
**a – deed      b - reed      c- impact      d – layout**
4. See, they've ..... something on the marble.  
**a- tried out      b – published      c – inscribed      d- acquired**
5. This is a very ..... ring to me, because it was given to me by my grandmother.  
**a – quotation      b – precious      c - gradual      d- ameliorated**
6. A degree in Civil Engineering is not very useful without ..... experience in construction field.  
**a – financial      b – economical      c - practical      d – annual**

**II: Grammar**

**Choose the correct answer**

- 1- He .....from London .  
**a- has just arrived      b- have just arrived      c- arrive      d- is arrived**
- 2- I.....three cups. I need no more.  
**a- has already had      b- have already had      c- have already      d- had already**
- 3- Don't you know ? He ..... Kuwait since October .  
**a- leaves      b- has left      c- is leaving      d- was leaving**
- 4- He .....a car since the early morning.  
**a- repairs      b- repairing      c- repaired      d- has been repairing**
- 5- I ..... for more than three months.  
**a- train      b- have been training      c- train      d- has been training**

**Language Functions**

**Write what you would say in the following situations:**

- 1-Your sister thinks that the Chinese writing is one of the oldest forms of writing on earth.  
 .....
- 2- Your teacher asks you to present your topic in front of the class.  
 .....
- 3- Your teacher is asking you about the importance of learning English.  
 .....
- 4- Your friend asks you about your prediction for the world cup final 2018 in Russia.  
 .....
- 5- You are in an interview and you are asked to talk about the history of writing.  
 .....



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**27. The main idea of the 2nd papragraph is the.....**

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

28. The underlined word (**fistula**) in the **3rd paragraph** means .....

- a) Digestion
- b) Operation in the stomach
- c) A hole in the stomach through the abdominal wall
- d) Strong stomach acid

29. The opposite of the word (**recovered**) in the **2nd paragraph** is.....

- a) got worse
- b) realized
- c) guided
- d) digested

30. The daily task of cleaning the fistula gave Beaumont an idea of.....

- a) The process of gastric secretion
- b) The process of digestion at work
- c) The process of fur trapping
- d) The process of abdominal surgery

**B) With reference to the passage , answer the following questions: (4x15=60m)**

31. Why did Beaumont hire Alexis St. Martin as a handyman?

.....

32. What did Beaumont do with the samples taken from the stomach?

.....

33. Why was it quite safe not to sew the wound of Alexis St. Martin?

.....

34. When was Alexis St. Martin born?

.....

**Summary Making**

**In four sentences summarize and paraphrase the following paragraph to show**

**"How educational systems may and may not dominate students' life?"**

There are educational systems that provide vacations while 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.

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**Introduction to unit 6****On the Phone**

In today's global environment, technology is very important to all of us. Living and working are all in need of technology. We use technology to communicate, improve general knowledge and much more. As many things have been developing, from year to year, century to century, the world has become unique. However, the most popular gadget is the mobile phone, which makes us easy to communicate with each other globally. In spite of its advantages, there are also some disadvantages of mobile phone too.

First, mobile phones are easy to use, communicate and handy. You can call anywhere, local or international. For example, if you have relatives or friends that live abroad, you can easily call them just in a minute. In addition, it can entertain you as well. You can surf the internet, listen to music, text, and play game and so on. Other point of view is that it makes it easy to send or check emails, put your personal data, make a note, reminder, alarm or even buy and sell. A mobile phone is of great help in case of emergency. People in business can schedule their daily agenda and communicate with their staff and clients.

In contrast, a mobile phone can be dangerous for us. It can affect our health negatively. For instance, when you talk too much on the phone, it damages your hearing and infects your brain. In addition, it is a waste of time and money.

In conclusion, every invention is a double-edged weapon. It can have its own advantages and disadvantages, and a mobile phone is one of these inventions. Therefore, you need to use it carefully.

## Mobile Phones

### Advantages

easy to communicate

it can entertain

schedule the daily agenda

emergency cases

you can make a note, reminder, alarm

check emails

listen to music, text, and play games

surf the internet

buy and sell

### Disadvantages

Health problems

A waste of time

a waste of money

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

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

### 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.

**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 a .....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.

**complement \ customize \ functions \ miscellaneous \ necessity \ notepad**

1. People can ..... their phones with their own ringtones, themes and wallpapers.
2. I can write down these notes on my .....
3. You can come early if you want to, but there's no ..... for it.
4. This word.....as an adjective but it is a noun.
5. This file is not of the same kind of papers, it has .....kinds.

**Web log / teleputer / function / via**

- 1- He flew to Europe..... the North Pole.
- 2- We must..... as one mind and one body.
- 3- You will already have the telephone line connecting into the..... card to drive the Modem and Fax.
- 4- A .....can provide a feed to its content by producing an RSS document available via a well-known URL.

**Set Book Questions**

**Answer the following question**

1. Mobile phones have become a necessity in our daily life. Discuss.  
.....  
.....
2. When do you think is the appropriate time for you to have your own mobile phone?  
.....  
.....
3. What do you predict mobile phones will be like in the future?  
.....  
.....
4. How can mobiles be useful for professionals (businessmen)?  
.....  
.....
5. How are mobile phones useful to college students?  
.....  
.....
6. Why do parents need mobile phones?  
.....  
.....
- 7- How can we use mobile phones appropriately and avoid their negative effects?  
.....  
.....

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

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

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

bin / disposable / pass / reclaim / siblings

1. When we go on a picnic, we usually take ..... utensils like cups, forks, and spoons.
2. Please read this leaflet and .....it on to the person next to you.
3. Fights and arguments between .....often cause parents anxiety.
4. My property was unjustly taken away from me during the war. Can I .....it?
5. Do you need to keep these old things or shall we..... them?

**Set Book Questions****Answer the following question**

1. What do people do with their old mobile phones when they buy new ones?  
.....  
.....
2. Why is it a good idea to recycle old mobile phones?  
.....  
.....
3. Why do you think young people keep changing their mobiles?  
.....  
.....

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

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

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

security/ hike / mountainous / notify / recognize / usher

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

## Tag Question

Choose the correct answer:

1. The office was **hardly** empty, .....?  
a- was it                      b- wasn't it                      c- didn't they                      d- were they
2. Sarah left a message, .....?  
a- was she                      b- did he                      c- didn't she                      d- were they
3. The results were **scarcely** encouraging, .....?  
a- was it                      b- wasn't it                      c- didn't they                      d- were they
4. **Everybody** enjoyed the match, .....?  
a- do they                      b- did it                      c- didn't they                      d- were they
5. He hadn't got enough money, .....?  
a- did he                      b- had he                      c- hadn't he                      d- don't he
6. It **rarely** rains in Summer, .....?  
a- does it                      b- doesn't it                      c- didn't they                      d- were they
7. They'd better leave early, .....?  
a- hadn't they                      b- hasn't it                      c- didn't they                      d- were they
8. Don't do it again, .....?  
a- will it                      b- will you                      c- don't they                      d- do they

Do as required:

- 1- **You've met Fadi**,.....? ( Complete)  
a- You've met Fadi, don't you?  
b- You've met Fadi, didn't you?  
c- You've met Fadi, haven't you?
- 2- **They won't be late**, .....? ( Complete)  
a- They won't be late, will they?  
b- They won't be late, can they?  
c- They won't be late, will you?
- 3- **This is not a no smoking area**, .....? ( Complete)  
a- This is not a no smoking area, doesn't it?  
b- This is not a no smoking area, don't it?  
c- This is not a no smoking area, is it?
- 4- **The boys are listening to music**,.....? ( Complete)  
a- The boys are listening to music, aren't they?  
b- The boys are listening to music, don't they?  
c- The boys are listening to music, aren't they?
- 5- **He can speak English**,.....? ( Complete)  
a- He can speak English, can't he?  
b- He can speak English, will he?  
c- He can speak English, can't we?

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

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

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

**beforehand \ bookmark \ 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.....to get a clear idea about the project.
4. Unfortunately, the fax .....is not working properly.
5. Cut that paragraph and then ..... it at the end of the page.
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 .
8. A tele transmission scheme has been put forward in this thesis based on technology of..... and IP.

**(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?

.....  
 .....



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5- All the sentences below are true except:

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

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

6- When did Faye McDonough get married?

\_\_\_\_\_

7- What are the main personal qualities of Faye?

\_\_\_\_\_

8- Why was Faye McDonough dissatisfied with her conditions?

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

**Language Functions**

**Write what you would say in the following situations:**

1-Your teacher asks you about the advantages and the disadvantages of smart phones.

.....

2- You bought a new I Phone and you ask your father about its options.

.....

3- Your younger sister asks you the reasons beyond recycling old mobile phones.

.....

4- One of your friends wants to know the functions of your new mobile phone.

.....

5- One of your younger siblings doesn't know how to connect his personal hotspot, give him some simple instructions to let him use it properly.

.....

**Translation Unit 6****Translate the following sentences into English:**

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

.....

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

.....

4. يستخدم أولياء الأمور الهواتف النقالة للاطمئنان على أبنائهم أو في أوقات الطوارئ .

.....

.....

.....

5. تؤدي الهواتف النقالة وظائف عديدة كراديو وكمفكرة وللاتصال بشبكة الانترنت.

.....

.....

.....

6. ولدت الشيخة سعاد محمد الصباح عام 1942 من الاسرة الحاكمة.

.....

.....

.....

7. حصلت الشيخة سعاد محمد الصباح على شهادة الدكتوراة في علم الاقتصاد من المملكة المتحدة

.....

.....

.....

8. أسست الشيخة سعاد محمد الصباح داراً للنشر والتوزيع ونشرت العديد من كتب الشعر وأقامت جائزة أدبية حملت اسمها.

.....

.....

.....

## Group 1 – All three forms of the verb are the same

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
hit	hit	hit
hurt	hurt	hurt
let	let	let
put	put	put
shut	shut	shut
set	set	set
read	read (pronounced <i>red</i> )	read (pronounced <i>red</i> )

## Group 2 – The 2nd and 3rd forms of the verb are the same

lose	lost	Lost
shoot	shot	Shot
get	got	Got
light	lit	Lit
sit	sat	Sat
keep	kept	Kept
Sleep	slept	Slept
Feel	felt	Felt
Leave	left	Left
Meet	met	Met
bring	brought	brought
fight	fought	Fought
think	thought	thought
catch	caught	caught
teach	taught	taught

seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
tell	told	told
pay	paid	paid
make	made	made
stand	stood	stood
understand	understood	understood
lend	lent	lent
Send	sent	Sent
spend	spent	spent
build	built	built
find	found	found
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hold	held	held
say	said	said

## Group 3 – All three forms of the verb are different

drive	drove	driven
ride	rode	ridden
rise	rose	risen
write	wrote	written
bite	bit	bitten
hide	hid	hidden
break	broke	broken
choose	chose	chosen
speak	spoke	spoken

wake	woke	woken
blow	blew	blown
grow	grew	grown
know	knew	known
fly	flew	flown
draw	drew	drawn
show	showed	shown
wear	wore	worn
tear	tore	torn
begin	began	begun
drink	drank	drunk
swim	swam	swum
ring	rang	rung
sing	sang	sung
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
forget	forgot	forgotten
give	gave	given
see	saw	seen
take	took	taken

**Group 4 – the first and the last forms of the verb are similar**

come	came	come
become	became	become
run	ran	run