



School Year: 2023 - 2024
**FIRST TERM
REMEDIAL PLAN**

GRADE 11



(الخطة العلاجية للفصل الأول - صف 11)

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STUDENT'S NAME:

CLASS:

ملاحظة: لا تغني هذه الخطة العلاجية عن كتاب الطالب و لا عن كتاب التمارين بل تعمل على مزيد دعم و تقوية قدرات الطالب في مختلف مجالات اللغة الإنجليزية.

Mr. SAMI BIN YOUNES



Date:

VOCABULARY:

Expression		Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	canopy n	an ornamental cloth covering, hung or held up over something, especially a throne or bed	
2	dazzling adj.	extremely bright, especially so as to blind the eyes temporarily	
3	discipline n	a branch of knowledge, typically one studied in higher education	
4	extravaganza n	an elaborate and spectacular entertainment or production	
5	gather v	to come together; to assemble or accumulate	
6	launch v	to start or set in motion	
7	multitude n	a large number of ...	
8	nurture v	to care for and encourage the growth or development of ...	
9	patriotic adj.	having or expressing devotion to and support for one's country	
10	stream n	a large number of things that happen or come one after the other	
11	unrivalled adj.	better than everyone or everything of the same type	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

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

(disciplines - multitude - nurture - gather - extravaganza - dazzling)

1. Festivals and celebrations serve to the cultural heritage of a country.
2. The lights of the stadium can be seen from a long distance.
3. Students can choose from a number of to study at university.
4. It was a good occasion for the family members to and chat.
5. The festival offers a / an of activities and exhibitions for the audience to enjoy.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. How do people benefit from national celebrations and festivals?

.....

2. What positive effects do national celebrations have on society?

.....

Date:

VOCABULARY:

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

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

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

(preoccupied - take part in - bagpipes - display - hire - celebratory)

- are part of the Kuwaiti musical folklore.
- Many activities take place every year during Hala February.
- We need to another house because this one is has become too old.
- Would you call me later, please? I am very now.
- I am glad to in this game. It's wonderful.

GRAMMAR

EXPRESSING ABILITY

Can / Could / Be able to / Manage to

1. Can

a. Can is used to express present or general ability.

- I **can** swim.

- We **can** speak English.

b. We use can for the present or for the future when we decide we are able to do something.

- We **can** go swimming tomorrow.

Sometimes it is necessary to use **(be) able to** in place of can.

- I **can't** contact him. / I haven't **been able to** contact him for two days.

2. Could

- a. We use could as the past tense of can.
 - Hamad said that he **could** get the tickets for us.
- b. to show what was possible in the past.
 - He **could** cycle when he was four years old.
- c. We use could for actions now or in the future.
 - It's a nice day. We **could** go for a walk.
 - When I go to London next week, I **could** stay with my uncle.

3. Be able to

We use "**be able to**" to express ability. "Able" is an adjective meaning: having the power, skill or means to do something. If we say "I am able to swim.", it is like saying "I can swim."

We use "be able to" when we want to express ability in other tenses or the infinitive.

- I have **been able to** swim since I was five. (present perfect)
- You will **be able to** speak perfect English very soon. (future simple)
- I would like to **be able to** fly an airplane. (infinitive)

4. Manage to (succeed / cope with)

We use the verb **manage to** when we want to say that we are able to cope with a difficult situation or find time for a particular task.

- The exam was very difficult, but I **managed to** get a good mark.
- I didn't want to go on a trip, but my father **managed to** persuade me.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. When I was young I swim very well.
a. can b. could c. manage to d. am able to
2. My friend is Australian. He speak English fluently.
a. could b. managed to c. was able to d. can
3. Although he was sick, he do well in the exams.
a. managed to b. were able to c. can d. is able to
4. It was raining heavily, but we come to school on time.
a. am able to b. can c. managed to d. are able to

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. Economists predict that the prices of oil will in the coming days.
a. go without b. go up c. go away d. go off
2. My umbrella was broken, so I had to it to my office.
a. go up b. go on c. go away d. go without
3. The prices of food may if we don't import enough quantities.
a. go without b. go away c. go off d. go up
4. The alarm of my car because my son tried to open the door.
a. went off b. went on c. went out d. went up

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

(extremely - fairly - absolutely - very - quite - really)

1. Everyone was excited about the match.
2. I am reading a / an interesting story.
3. He told me that I was right.
4. The weather is frigid in the North Pole.
5. Einstein is a / an brilliant scientist.
6. The dinner was delicious.
7. It is a / an long road from Kuwait City to Makkah.
8. A microbe is a / an tiny organism.

-
- very good = excellent
 - very clever = brilliant
 - very big = enormous
 - very tasty = delicious
 - very little = tiny
 - very hungry = starving
 - very large = huge
 - very clear = obvious
- very careful = cautious

Date:

VOCABULARY:

Expression		P.S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	bubbly	adj.	lively, high-spirited	
2	chain	n	a group of establishments, such as hotels, stores or restaurants owned by the same company	
3	commemorate	v	to mark or celebrate a special occasion	
4	embark	v	to go on board a ship, aircraft or other vehicle	
5	exuberant	adj.	filled with or characterized by a lively energy and excitement to depart from an established course	
6	fanciful	adj.	over imagination and unrealistic	
7	intricate	adj.	very complicated or detailed	
8	unison	n	simultaneous performance of action	
9	weaving	n	the act of forming fabric by interlacing long threads in one direction with other at a right angle to them	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

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

(weaving - intricate - embark - unison - exuberant - fanciful)

- The story of this film is very I can't understand it.
- I spent a / an holiday in Turkey last summer.
- Passengers were called to the ship immediately.
- In Ramadan, most markets become and lively.
- In Bangladesh, the industry is widespread.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do Muslims perform the hajj?

.....
.....

2. What makes the hajj an unusual experience for every Muslim?

.....
.....

MODULE 1 - UNIT 1 - LESSON 9
WRITING A DESCRIPTIVE ESSAY

Date:

National festivals and celebrations have many benefits and advantages for both individuals and societies. Plan and write an essay of not less than fourteen sentences (14 sentences) in which you describe your favourite national celebration and you tell about its different advantages.

OUTLINE

Introduction:
.....
.....
.....

Body:

Paragraph 1:

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

Paragraph 2:

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

Conclusion:

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

GRADE 11
MODULE 1 * UNIT 1: Festivals and Occasions**

L	Expression		Meaning	Translation
1 & 2	canopy	n	an ornamental cloth covering, hung or held up over something, especially a throne or bed	غطاء مظلة
	dazzling	adj.	extremely bright, especially so as to blind the eyes temporarily	مُبهِّر يخطفُ الأبصار
	discipline	n	a branch of knowledge, typically one studied in higher education	مادة دراسية تخصص
	extravaganza	n	an elaborate and spectacular entertainment or production	روعة (التسوق)
	gather	v	to come together; to assemble or accumulate	يجمع
	launch	v	to start or set in motion	يطلق يبدأ
	multitude	n	a large number of ...	عدد كبير
	nurture	v	to care for and encourage the growth or development of ...	يغذي
	patriotic	adj.	having or expressing devotion to and support for one's country	وطني مُحِبُّ لوطنه
	stream	n	a large number of things that happen or come one after the other	سيل تيار دفق
unrivalled	adj.	better than everyone or everything of the same type	لا يضاهيه شيء	
4 & 5	bagpipes	n	a musical instrument with reed pipes that are sounded by the pressure of wind emitted from a bag squeezed by the player's arm	مزمار القربة
	carnival	n	a period of public celebration that takes place at a regular time each year	مهرجان
	celebratory	adj.	done in order to celebrate a particular event or occasion	احتفالي
	display	n	a performance, show or event intended for public entertainment	عرض
	festivity	n	the celebration of something in a bubbly and exuberant way	احتفال
	hire	v	to obtain the temporary use of (something) for an agreed payment; to rent	يستأجر
	preoccupied	adj.	be so engrossed or absorbed in (something) that one does not notice other people or things	مُنشَغَل
take part in	ph. v	to participate	يشارك	
7 & 8	bubbly	adj.	lively, high-spirited	نشيط حيوي
	chain	n	a group of establishments, such as hotels, stores or restaurants owned by the same company	سلسلة مجموعة من
	commemorate	v	to mark or celebrate a special occasion	يُحيي ذكرى
	embark	v	to go on board a ship, aircraft or other vehicle	يركب يصعد على متن
	exuberant	adj.	filled with or characterized by a lively energy and excitement to depart from an established course	مُفَعَّم بالنشاط و الحيوية
	fanciful	adj.	over imagination and unrealistic	يفوق الخيال
	intricate	adj.	very complicated or detailed	مُعقَّد دقيق
	unison	n	simultaneous performance of action	تناغم و انسجام
weaving	n	the act of forming fabric by interlacing long threads in one direction with other at a right angle to them	نسيج عملية النسيج	

SAMI BIN YOUNES

Date:

VOCABULARY:

Expression		P.S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	close-knit	adj.	united or bound together by strong relationships and common interests	
2	eldest	adj.	(of a member of a group of people) of the greatest age; the oldest	
3	formal	adj.	done according to rules of convention	
4	get-together	n	a sociable meeting or conference	
5	hold	v	to arrange and take part in	
6	milestone	n	(figurative) an action or event marking a significant change or stage in development	
7	swap	v	to take part in an exchange of	
8	touching	adj.	arousing strong feelings of sympathy, appreciation or gratitude	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

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

(touching / swap / close-knit / hold / get-together / formal)

- I am looking forward to my family's next Friday.
- It is very to know that many children die out of hunger.
- My friend promised to a nice party on his birthday.
- You must wear clothes when you go to a job interview.
- We enjoy very relationships in our family.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. What benefits do people get from family celebrations?

.....
.....

2. Which activities do family members do during a celebration?

.....
.....

Date:

VOCABULARY:

Expression		P.S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	breathing space	n	an opportunity to pause, relax or decide what to do next	
2	well-deserved	adj.	well-earned	
3	clan	n	a group of close – knit and interrelated families	
4	desert	v	the act of running away or leaving	
5	interior	n	the inland part of a country or region	
6	wind up	v	to make a clock or other device operate by turning a key or handle	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

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

(breathing space / well-deserved / desert / wind up / interior / clan)

1. My grandfather used to his old watch before going to bed.
2. The inhabitants had to the building soon after the fire started.
3. The reward that he received from the company's manager was
4. The workers told their manager that they needed a
5. Members of the same usually support and help each other.

GRAMMAR

The Simple Past and the Past Perfect

A. The Simple Past tense:

- We use the Simple Past tense to tell about what happened in the past at a specific point of time.

e.g.: Yesterday, I **visited** my grandparents, and **spent** a nice time with them.

e.g.: My friend Fahad **organised** his birthday party last week.

B. The Past Perfect tense:

- The Past Perfect tense is composed of two parts: the past tense of the verb to have (**had**) + the past participle of the main verb (**verb 3**).

had + Verb 3

e.g.: We **had locked** the door before we left.

e.g.: The writer **had published** so many books before he died.

- We use the Past Perfect tense to tell about an action that happened before another action in the past.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. Before they arrived home, they many streets.
a. crossed b. have crossed c. had crossed d. will cross
2. After he had graduated from university, he a job in a famous company.
a. gets b. will get c. had got d. got
3. No sooner had he left his office than someone him.
a. is calling b. had called c. called d. has called
4. As soon as he left his office, the rain to fall.
a. begins b. has begun c. began d. had begun
5. By the time I finished the exam, my colleagues their papers.
a. had given b. has given c. gave d. gives
6. Once the film, everybody was quite.
a. started b. have started c. is starting d. had started

B. From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1. Yesterday, he (**buy**) a new mobile after he had lost his old one. (**Correct the verb**)
a. Yesterday, he has bought a new mobile after he had lost his old one.
b. Yesterday, he bought a new mobile after he had lost his old one.
c. Yesterday, he buys a new mobile after he had lost his old one.
2. By the time I arrived at the station, the train (**leave**) (**Correct the verb**)
a. By the time I arrived at the station, the train has left.
b. By the time I arrived at the station, the train is leaving.
c. By the time I arrived at the station, the train had left.
3. Once it (**stop**) raining, we went for a walk outside. (**Correct the verb**)
a. Once it had stopped raining, we went for a walk outside.
b. Once it will stop raining, we went for a walk outside.
c. Once it is stopping raining, we went for a walk outside.
4. Before he (**attend**) the match, Omar had bought a ticket. (**Correct the verb**)
a. Before he is attending the match, Omar had bought a ticket.
b. Before he attended the match, Omar had bought a ticket.
c. Before he has attended the match, Omar had bought a ticket.

Date:

VOCABULARY:

Expression		P.S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	aborigine	n	a person, animal or plant that is an inhabitant of Australia	
2	boomerang	n	a curved flat piece of wood that can be thrown so as to return to the thrower, traditionally used by Australian Aborigines as a hunting weapon	
3	for good	phr.	forever; definitively	
4	nomad	n	a member of a people having no permanent home, and who travel from place to place to find fresh pasture for their livestock	
5	originally	adv.	from or in the beginning; at first	
6	reminisce	v	to indulge in enjoyable recollection of past events	
7	roundabout	n	a road junction at which traffic moves in one direction around a central island	
8	traditionally	adv.	habitually done, used or found	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

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

(reminisce / for good / traditionally / nomads / roundabout / boomerang)

-, tea is usually served to guests in Kuwaiti society.
- The have existed in many countries.
- The aborigines of Australia used to hunt birds and other animals.
- Because of the war, many immigrants left the country
- Soft music usually helps people to relax and about past events.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions in meaningful sentences:

1. What preparations could be done before holding a family celebration?

.....
.....

2. Why are family celebrations so important in society?

.....
.....

MODULE 1 - UNIT 2 - LESSON 9
WRITING A DESCRIPTIVE ESSAY

Date:

Kuwaiti families celebrate so many occasions, such as birthdays, graduations, anniversaries and weddings, to share joy and happiness. Plan and write an essay of not less than fourteen sentences (14 sentences) in which you describe your favourite family celebration and explain why you like it most.

OUTLINE

Introduction:
.....
.....
.....

Body:

Paragraph 1:

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

Paragraph 2:

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

Conclusion:
.....
.....
.....

GRADE 11
MODULE 1 * UNIT 2: Family Celebrations**

L	Expression		Meaning	Translation
1 & 2	close-knit	adj.	united or bound together by strong relationships and common interests	مترباط متلاحم
	eldest	adj.	(of a member of a group of people) of the greatest age; the oldest	الأكبر سناً
	formal	adj.	done according to rules of convention	رسمي
	get-together	n	a sociable meeting or conference	لقاء اجتماع
	hold	v	to arrange and take part in	يعقد يجري
	milestone	n	(figurative) an action or event marking a significant change or stage in development	حدث هام نقطة تحوّل
	swap	v	to take part in an exchange of	يتبادل
	touching	adj.	arousing strong feelings of sympathy, appreciation or gratitude	مؤثر
4 & 5	breathing space	n	an opportunity to pause, relax or decide what to do next	استراحة قصيرة
	well-deserved	adj.	well-earned	مستحق عن جدارة
	clan	n	a group of close – knit and interrelated families	عشيرة
	desert	v	the act of running away or leaving	يهجر
	interior	n	the inland part of a country or region	داخل حدود الوطن
	wind up	v	to make a clock or other device operate by turning a key or handle	يعبأ الساعة يعبأ المنبه
7 & 8	aborigine	n	a person, animal or plant that is an inhabitant of Australia	(السكان) أصيل لأستراليا
	boomerang	n	a curved flat piece of wood that can be thrown so as to return to the thrower, traditionally used by Australian Aboriginals as a hunting weapon	الكيد المرتد البمرنغ قطعة خشب ملوية تستخدم للصيد
	for good	phr.	forever; definitively	للأبد نهائياً
	nomad	n	a member of a people having no permanent home, and who travel from place to place to find fresh pasture for their livestock	البدو الرّحل
	originally	adv.	from or in the beginning; at first	في الاصل في البداية
	reminisce	v	to indulge in enjoyable recollection of past events	يهيم بذكرى يتذكر
	roundabout	n	a road junction at which traffic moves in one direction around a central island	الدوار
	traditionally	adv.	habitually done, used or found	تقليدياً على نحو تقليدي

SAMI BIN YOUNES

Date:

VOCABULARY:

Expression	P.S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1 cardamom	n	the aromatic seeds of a plant of the ginger family , used as a spice and also medically	
2 cordially	adv.	warmly and friendly	
3 decaffeinated	adj.	(of coffee or tea) not containing caffeine	
4 distinctive	adj.	characteristic of one person or thing , and so serving to distinguish it from other	
5 espresso	n	strong black coffee made by forcing steam through ground coffee beans	
6 fragrance	n	a pleasant , sweet smell	
7 hospitality	n	the friendly and generous reception and entertainment of guests , visitors or strangers	
8 immediate	adj.	occurring or done at once ; instant	
9 import	v	to bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale	
10 instant	adj.	happening or done immediately	
11 log on	ph. v	to do the necessary actions on a computer system that will allow one to begin using it	
12 pill	n	a small round mass of solid medicine to be swallowed	
13 quarrel	n	an angry argument , typically between people who are usually on good terms	
14 refill	v	to fill a container again	
15 socialise	v	to mix socially with others	

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(imports / decaffeinated / refill / hospitality / immediate / cardamom)

1. My car's tank ran out of gas, so I had to it.
2. The manager demanded a /an answer from his secretary.
3. When is added to coffee, it gives it a pleasant smell.
4. Arabian is very famous all over the world.
5. Kuwait exports oil and different goods from other countries.

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. The doctor told my grandfather to drink this once a day.

a. quarrel b. fragrance c. hospitality d. pill

2. My friend suggested to drink a / an in a nearby cafe.
a. espresso b. hospitality c. fragrance d. quarrel
3. I usually try to avoid any with my friends and keep good relations with them.
a. hospitality b. cardamom c. quarrel d. espresso
4. Family get-togethers help people to and get on well with each other.
a. refill b. socialise c. import d. log on
5. I thanked my uncle for his warm during our family get-together.
a. fragrance b. quarrel c. cardamom d. hospitality

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. Why has coffee been called a social drink?

.....
.....

2. What role do Diwanias play in Kuwait?

.....
.....

Date:

VOCABULARY:

Expression		P.S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	autograph	n	a signature , especially that of a celebrity, written as a souvenir for an admirer	
2	converse	v	to engage in conversation	
3	in charge of	exp.	responsible	
4	irritated	adj.	annoyed , angry	
5	lonesome	adj.	solitary or lonely	
6	plaza	n	a public square , marketplace or similar open space in a build - up area	
7	sickly	adj.	often ill ; in poor health	
8	stadium	n	a sports arena with rows of seats for spectators	
9	teapot	n	a pot with a handle , spout and lid ; in which tea is brewed and from which it is poured	
10	weary	adj.	feeling or showing tiredness	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(teapot / stadium / autograph / converse / sickly / in charge of)

- The nurses who are new born babies must be very careful.
- The mother told her child not to touch the because it was still hot.
- My friend told me that he was that day and he couldn't go to school.
- It was a good news to hear that a / an would be built in our region.
- It is useless to with someone who doesn't respect your opinions.

GRAMMAR

The Third Conditional

Form: If + Past Perfect, **would** + **have** + Past Participle- If I hadn't been busy, I would have gone with my family on a trip.**Use:** The third conditional is used to express the past consequence of an unrealistic action or situation in the past.- If they had played well, they would have won the match.- If they hadn't lied, their father wouldn't have punished them.- If you had asked me, I would have answered you.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. If hebusy, he wouldn't have missed the journey with his friends.
a. wasn't b. have been c. hadn't been d. had been
2. If I enough money, I would have bought a new camera.
a. had had b. have c. hadn't have d. have had
3. He wouldn't have punished you if you him the truth.
a. hadn't told b. haven't told c. had told d. told
4. If he studied hard, he last year.
a. will succeed b. had succeeded c. would succeed d. succeeded
5. If he didn't eat too much, he sick..
a. would be b. wouldn't be c. would have been d. will be

B. From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1. If you had invited me to your party, I **(come)** **(Correct the verb)**
 - a. If you had invited me to your party, I would come.
 - b. If you had invited me to your party, I would have come.
 - c. If you had invited me to your party, I will come.
2. I would have gone to work if I **(be)** sick. **(Correct the verb)**
 - a. I would have gone to work if I wasn't sick.
 - b. I would have gone to work if I had been sick.
 - c. I would have gone to work if I hadn't been sick.
3. She **(become)** a teacher if she had gone to university. **(Correct the verb)**
 - a. She would have become a teacher if she had gone to university.
 - b. She would become a teacher if she had gone to university.
 - c. She will become a teacher if she had gone to university.
4. A mobile phone was very expensive. I didn't buy that mobile phone. **(Join with "if")**
 - a. If that mobile phone hadn't been very expensive, I didn't buy it.
 - b. If that mobile phone hadn't been very expensive, I would buy it.
 - c. If that mobile phone hadn't been very expensive, I would have bought it.

Date:

VOCABULARY:

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

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(sales / window shopping / reschedule / beverage / meet up / catch up)

1. I enjoy in this mall very much.
2. It was really a wonderful that I had with my old friends in the café.
3. We must benefit from in Hala February Festival.
4. He agreed with his friends to in that café every Saturday evening.
5. I am very thirsty; give me any cold, please.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. What characteristics have helped coffee to spread all over the world?

.....
.....

2. What activities do Kuwaitis do in Diwanias?

.....
.....

MODULE 1 - UNIT 3 - LESSON 9
WRITING A DESCRIPTIVE ESSAY

Date:

In Kuwait, Diwanias play an important role and acquire much care. Plan and write an essay of not less than fourteen sentences (14 sentences) in which you describe your Diwaniya and you tell about the different activities that you do there.

OUTLINE

Introduction:
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Body:

Paragraph 1:

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Paragraph 2:

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.....
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Conclusion:

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GRADE 11
MODULE 1 * UNIT 3: Meeting Places**

Expression	P.S.	Meaning	Translation	
1 & 2	cardamom	n	the aromatic seeds of a plant of the ginger family , used as a spice and also medically	حب الهيل
	cordially	adv.	warmly and friendly	بمودة
	decaffeinated	adj.	(of coffee or tea) not containing caffeine	لا يحتوي على الكافيين
	distinctive	adj.	characteristic of one person or thing , and so serving to distinguish it from other	مميز
	espresso	n	strong black coffee made by forcing steam through ground coffee beans	إسبرسو قهوة فورية
	fragrance	n	a pleasant , sweet smell	عطر رائحة طيبة
	hospitality	n	the friendly and generous reception and entertainment of guests , visitors or strangers	حُسن الضيافة
	immediate	adj.	occurring or done at once ; instant	فوري
	import	v	to bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale	يستورد
	instant	adj.	happening or done immediately	فوري
	log on	ph. v	to do the necessary actions on a computer system that will allow one to begin using it	يبدأ في استخدام الحاسوب
	pill	n	a small round mass of solid medicine to be swallowed	حبة دواء
	quarrel	n	an angry argument , typically between people who are usually on good terms	نزاع شجار
	refill	v	to fill a container again	يعيد تعبأة ...
socialise	v	to mix socially with others	يُنْدمِجُ إجتماعيا	
4 & 5	autograph	n	a signature , especially that of a celebrity, written as a souvenir for an admirer	توقيع شخص مشهور
	converse	v	to engage in conversation	يناقش يحاور
	in charge of	exp.	responsible	مسؤول عن
	irritated	adj.	annoyed , angry	منزعج
	lonesome	adj.	solitary or lonely	وَحِيد
	plaza	n	a public square , marketplace or similar open space in a build - up area	ساحة مِيدَان
	sickly	adj.	often ill ; in poor health	مريض
	stadium	n	a sports arena with rows of seats for spectators	ملعب
	teapot	n	a pot with a handle , spout and lid ; in which tea is brewed and from which it is poured	إبريق الشاي
weary	adj.	feeling or showing tiredness	مُرْهَق متعب	
7 & 8	beverage	n	a drink, esp. one other than water	شراب
	catch up	n	a meeting among friends who haven't seen one another for a long time	لقاء جلسة
	make it	ph. v	to attend	يحضُر
	meet up	ph. v	to meet someone either by arrangement or by chance	يلتقي
	reschedule	v	to change the time of a planned event	يعيد جدولة موعدا
	sales	n	an event for the rapid disposal of goods at reduced prices for a period, esp. at the end of a season	تنزيلات
window shopping	n	looking at merchandise in store window or showcases without buying anything	التسوق بالعين فقط	

SAMI BIN YOUNES

Date:

VOCABULARY:

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

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(capacity / distraction / enhance / non-verbal / interlocutor / blocked out)

1. Good medicines can our health remarkably.
2. You should listen carefully to your and respect his point of view.
3. This folder is larger than the of this flash memory.
4. Video games can be a very negative especially to students.
5. Suddenly, large black clouds the sun.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. What factors can cause communication problems?

.....

2. What are the characteristics of a good listener?

.....

Date:

VOCABULARY:

Expression	P.S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	accountant	n	a person whose job is to keep or inspect financial accounts
2	annual	adj.	occurring once every year
3	continent	n	any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, America)
4	courteous	adj.	polite; respectful
5	deem	v	to regard or consider in a specific way
6	demand	n	the desire of consumers, clients, employers, etc., for a particular commodity, service, or other item
7	diva	n	a famous female opera singer
8	flattering	adj.	full of praise and compliments
9	harshly	adv.	cruelly or severely
10	insult	n	a disrespectful or scornfully abusive remark or action
11	meticulously	adv.	very carefully and precisely
12	mountain range	n	a line of mountains connected by high ground
13	owe	v	to be under a moral obligation to give someone (gratitude, respect, etc.)
14	pane	n	a single sheet of glass in a window or door

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(mountain range / demand / owe / deem / courteous / meticulously)

- I all people equal regardless of any difference between them.
- The Himalayas is the most famous
- The secretary had read the report before she gave it to the manager.
- Products' prices vary according to norms of supply and
- The manager of this company is a very kind and person.

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

- Hamad has been working as a / an for twenty years.
a. insult b. continent c. pane d. accountant
- Africa is a large where thousands of wild animal species live.
a. diva b. continent c. mountain range d. demand
- The audience was fascinated by the 's wonderful voice and performance.
a. accountant b. insult c. demand d. diva

GRAMMAR

Definite and Indefinite Articles

In English, the articles “**a**”, “**an**” and “**the**” are used before nouns. The definite article (**the**) is used before a noun to indicate that the identity of the noun is known to the reader. The indefinite article (**a, an**) is used before a noun that is general or when its identity is not known.

A. Definite article:

the (before a singular or plural noun)

- Thank you for **the** advice you gave me.

- **Use “the” with:** united countries, large regions, deserts, peninsulas, oceans, seas, gulfs, canals, rivers, mountain ranges and groups of islands.

Examples: *The* Sahara Desert, *The* United Arab Emirates, *The* Nile River, *The* Gulf Region ...

- **Do not use “the” with:** streets, parks, cities, states, counties, most countries, continents, bays, single lakes, single mountains, islands.

Examples: Kuwait, New York, Mt. Everest, San Francisco Bay ...

B. Indefinite article:

a (before a singular noun beginning with a consonant sound)

an (before a singular noun beginning with a vowel sound)

- Ali bought **a** new car last week.

- We are looking for **an** apartment.

Correlative Conjunctions

[**both ... and / either ... or / neither ... nor**]

Use the *either-or* and *neither-nor* pairs to refer to the one or the other of two alternatives. **Either-or** affirms each of two alternatives, while **neither-nor** simultaneously negates them.

- **Either** salad **or** soup will be served for lunch.

- I want **neither** the salad **nor** the soup.

We use *both ... and* to emphasise the link between two things. This makes a stronger connection than *and* alone:

- He is **both** smart **and** kind.

- They are **both** tired **and** hungry after shopping.

Subordinating Conjunctions

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

Although, but, however and *in spite of* are all used to link two contrasting ideas or show that one fact makes the other fact surprising.

- **In spite of** the pain in his leg, he completed the marathon.
- **Although** it rained a lot, we enjoyed our vacation.
- I'm not going out tonight. **However**, I can see you tomorrow if you like.
- It's a nice car, **but** it is very expensive.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A. From a, b and c, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. Lions eat fruits vegetables. They eat meat.
a. both ...and b. neither ...nor c. either ... or
2. you return the money you had stolen I'll call the police.
a. Both ...and b. Neither ...nor c. Either ... or
3. My grandmother can read write. She is illiterate.
a. both ...and b. neither ...nor c. either ... or
4. the movie the play are good. I like them very much.
a. Both ...and b. Neither ...nor c. Either ... or

B. From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1. The exam was very difficult. I got an excellent mark. **(Join with “Although”)**
a. Although the exam was very difficult, I got an excellent mark.
b. The exam was very difficult, I got an although excellent mark.
c. The exam was very difficult although, I got an excellent mark.
2. Omar can't speak German. Omar can't speak Chinese. **(Join with “neither ...nor”)**
a. Omar can't speak neither German nor Chinese.
b. Omar can speak neither German nor Chinese.
c. Omar neither can't speak German nor Chinese.
3. There was a heavy traffic jam. I came to school on time. **(Join with “however”)**
a. There was a heavy traffic jam I came to however school on time.
b. There was a heavy traffic jam. However, I came to school on time.
c. However there was a heavy traffic jam, I came to school on time.
4. I like reading books. I like watching films. **(Join with “both ...and”)**
a. I like both reading books and I like watching films.
b. I like reading books both and I like watching films.
c. I like both reading books and I watching films.

Date:

VOCABULARY:

Expression	P.S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1 attestation	n	a legal statement made by someone in which they say that something is definitely true	
2 cardiac	adj.	of or relating to the heart	
3 doctorate	n	the highest degree awarded by a graduate school or other approved educational organisation	
4 enclose	v	to place (something) in an envelope together with a letter	
5 extensive	adj.	containing or dealing with a lot of information and details	
6 in advance	phr.	ahead of time	
7 reference	n	a source of information that ascertains something and proves it reliable	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

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

(**extensive / enclose / reference / cardiac / in advance / doctorate**)

- I received a / an report about the company and its activities.
- diseases are fatal in most cases.
- He forgot to his C.V. in the application letter.
- He got his degree from a very famous university.
- This book is considered as a / an in the domain of technology.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. How has communication become nowadays?

.....

2. How can communication between people be more effective?

.....

MODULE 2 - UNIT 4 - LESSON 9
WRITING A DESCRIPTIVE ESSAY

Date:

Many electronic devices are used for communication, such as mobile phones, fax, computers, etc. Plan and write an essay of not less than fourteen sentences (14 sentences) in which you describe your favourite communication device and you tell about its different uses.

OUTLINE

Introduction:
.....
.....
.....

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

Paragraph 2:
.....
.....
.....
.....

Conclusion:
.....
.....
.....

GRADE 11
MODULE 2: Communication * UNIT 4: Communicating**

L	Expression	P.S.	Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	adjustment	n	a change in the way that someone behaves or thinks	تعدیل
	assumption	n	a thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen	شیءٌ مُسَلَّمٌ به
	block out	v	to prevent light from reaching something from being seen or heard	يَحْجُبُ
	capacity	n	the ability or power to do, experience or understand something	الْقُدْرَةُ
	defensiveness	n	the state of behaving in a way that shows you feel that other people are criticising you	الدَّفَاعِيَّةُ \ الإِحْتِرَازُ
	distraction	n	something that interferes with concentration or takes attention away from something else	إلهاء عن ...
	empathy	n	the ability to understand and share the feelings of another	التعاطف مع الآخرين
	enhance	v	to intensify, increase or further improve the quality, value or extent of something	يُعزِّزُ \ يُقَوِّي
	interlocutor	n	a person who takes part in a dialogue or conversation	مُحَاوِرٌ
	non-verbal	adj.	not involving or using words or speech	غير لفظي - بدون كلام
4 & 5	accountant	n	a person whose job is to keep or inspect financial accounts	مُحَاسِبٌ
	annual	adj.	occurring once every year	سَنَوِيٌّ
	continent	n	any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, America)	قَارَةٌ
	courteous	adj.	polite; respectful	مُؤَدَّبٌ \ مُحْتَرَمٌ
	deem	v	to regard or consider in a specific way	يَعْتَبِرُ
	demand	n	the desire of consumers, clients, employers, etc., for a particular commodity, service, or other item	الطَّلْبُ \ الإِقْبَالُ على شيءٍ ما
	diva	n	a famous female opera singer	مُغَنِّيَّةٌ أوبرا مشهورة
	flattering	adj.	full of praise and compliments	مَدْحِيٌّ
	harshly	adv.	cruelly or severely	بِخَشُونَةٍ و فِضَاضَةٍ
	insult	n	a disrespectful or scornfully abusive remark or action	إِهَانَةٌ \ إِسَاءَةٌ
	meticulously	adv.	very carefully and precisely	بِدِقَّةٍ و تَمَعُّنٍ
	mountain range	n	a line of mountains connected by high ground	سِلْسِلَةٌ جِبَالِيَّةٌ
	owe	v	to be under a moral obligation to give someone (gratitude, respect, etc.)	يَدِينُ لِشَخْصٍ مَا ب...
pane	n	a single sheet of glass in a window or door	لَوْحٌ زُجَاجِيٌّ	
7 & 8	attestation	n	a legal statement made by someone in which they say that something is definitely true	شَهَادَةُ إِثْبَاتٍ
	cardiac	adj.	of or relating to the heart	ذُو عِلَاقَةٍ بِالْقَلْبِ
	doctorate	n	the highest degree awarded by a graduate school or other approved educational organisation	شَهَادَةُ الدِّكْتَوْرَاهِ
	enclose	v	to place (something) in an envelope together with a letter	يُرْفِقُ / يَضَعُ فِي مَغْلَفٍ
	extensive	adj.	containing or dealing with a lot of information and details	شَامِلٌ و مُعَمَّقٌ
	in advance	phr.	ahead of time	مُقَدِّمًا \ مُسَبِّقًا
	reference	n	a source of information that ascertains something and proves it reliable	مِرْجِعٌ أَوْ مَصْدَرٌ مَوْثُوقٌ

SAMI BIN YOUNES

Date:

VOCABULARY:

Expression		P.S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	ameliorated	adj.	(of something bad or unsatisfactory) made better	
2	BCE	abbr.	Before Common Era	
3	character	n	a printed or written letter or symbol	
4	cuneiform	n	denoting or relating to the wedge-shaped characters used in the ancient writing systems of Mesopotamia, Persia, and Ugarit, surviving mainly impressed on clay tablets	
5	empire	n	an extensive group of states or countries under a single supreme authority	
6	financial	adj.	economic activity concerned with the processing of or relating to finance	
7	gradually	adv.	slowly	
8	hieroglyphics	n	incomprehensible symbols or writing	
9	inscribe	v	to write or carve (words or symbols) on something, esp. as a formal or permanent record	
10	pictogram	n	a pictorial symbol for a word or phrase	
11	practical	adj.	of or concerned with the actual doing of or use of something rather than with theory and ideas	
12	precious	adj.	(of an object, substance, or resource) of great value; not to be wasted or treated carelessly	
13	quotidian	adj.	of or occurring every day; daily	
14	reed	n	a tall, slender-leaved plant of the grass family that grows in water or on marshy grounds	
15	scribe	n	a person who copies out documents, esp. one employed to do this before printing was invented	
16	throughout	prep.	all the way through	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(cuneiform / gradually / quotidian / throughout / reed / empire)

- English language is spoken..... the world.
- Checking my facebook account has become a / an activity.
- The British dominated a large part of the world in the 19th century.
- is one of the oldest writing systems.
- It is expected that the prices of oil will go up

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

- usually grow in lakes and river banks.

a. Pictograms

b. Reeds

c. Characters

d. Scribes

2. Both gold and diamond are very
- a. quotidian b. ameliorated c. precious d. financial**
3. is the writing system that was used by ancient Egyptians.
- a. Hieroglyphics b. Reeds c. Scribes d. Empires**
4. People usually prefer to buy the latest versions of electronic devices
- a. precious b. quotidian c. financial d. ameliorated**
5. Unlike English, Arabic language has 28 in its alphabet.
- a. empires b. hieroglyphics c. scribes d. characters**

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. The invention of writing was the greatest achievement in history. Explain how.

.....

.....

.....

2. How has writing developed throughout history?

.....

.....

.....

Date:

VOCABULARY:

Expression	P.S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION		
1		acquire	v	to learn or develop (a skill, habit, or quality)	
2		amateur	n	a person who engages in a pursuit, esp. a sport, on an unpaid basis	
3		ballpoint	n	a pen with a tiny ball as its writing point. The ball transfers ink from a cartridge to the paper	
4		call-in	n	a telephone conversation that is broadcast during a radio or television programme	
5		falloff	n	a decrease in something	
6		literacy	n	the ability to read and write	
7		pride and joy	exp.	the main source of satisfaction and happiness	
8		publish	v	(of an author or company) to prepare and issue (a book, journal, piece of music or other work) for public sale	
9		tryout	n	a test of the potential of someone or something, esp. in the context of entertainment or sports	
10		writer's block	n	the condition of being unable to think of what to write	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

- Governments must promote and fight illiteracy.
a. ballpoint b. amateur c. falloff d. literacy
- The pen has been successful ever since its invention.
a. falloff b. writer's block c. ballpoint d. literacy
- The new player's performance during the was excellent.
a. literacy b. amateur c. tryout d. ballpoint
- Economists predict a in the prices of oil.
a. falloff b. literacy c. call-in d. ballpoint
- It takes many years for a/an football player to become professional.
a. ballpoint b. amateur c. literacy d. falloff

GRAMMAR

1. The present perfect simple (*a finished action in the past*)

This tense refers to a completed action in the past but without any time reference or an action that has just stopped.

have / has + Verb 3

- I have worked in this factory.
- Hamad has received many e-mails.
- She has just finished her homework.

2. The present perfect continuous (*an activity over a period of time*)

This tense describes an action that started in the past and is still continuing up to the present.

have / has + been + Verb(-ing)

- He *has been living* in Canada **for** two years.
- I *have been waiting* **for** you for an hour.
- The children *have been watching* TV **since** 9 o'clock.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. They for more than two hours.
a. are driving b. have been driving c. has driven d. was driving
2. Ahmad English for eleven years.
a. is studying b. have studied c. studies d. has been studying
3. Students regularly to school since the beginning of the school year.
a. had come b. have come c. is coming d. will come
4. The technician the alarm system for more than one hour.
a. had repaired b. was repaired c. is repairing d. has been repairing
5. I many calls from unknown numbers recently.
a. have received b. will receive c. is receiving d. was receiving

B. From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1. She (**wait**) for her father for two hours. (**Correct the verb**)
a. She is waiting for her father for two hours.
b. She has been waiting for her father for two hours.
c. She waits for her father for two hours.
2. The company's profits (**increase**) recently. (**Correct the verb**)
a. The company's profits have increased recently.
b. The company's profits will increase recently.
c. The company's profits increase recently.
3. I (**read**) this book for many days. (**Correct the verb**)
a. I read this book for many days.
b. I am reading this book for many days.
c. I have been reading this book for many days.
4. He (**go**) fishing since I was a child. (**Correct the verb**)
a. He has gone fishing since he was a child.
b. He went fishing since he was a child.
c. He will go fishing since he was a child.

Date:

VOCABULARY:

Expression		P.S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	contribution	n	a gift or payment to a common fund or collection	
2	dominate	v	to have a commanding influence on; to exercise control over	
3	economic	adj.	of or relating to economics or the economy	
4	honorary PhD	n	a doctorate given as an honour, without the usual requirements or functions	
5	impact	n	the action of one object coming forcibly into contact with another	
6	mainly	adv.	more than anything else	
7	wordsmith	n	a skilled user of words	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(economic / mainly / dominate / impact / wordsmith / honorary PhD)

1. This new medicine will have a good on your health.
2. Many countries are facing problems all over the world.
3. The President received a / an from a famous university.
4. Kuwait exports oil and some other industrial products.
5. Mobile phones will continue to the domain of communication.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. The invention of writing marked a new era in human history. Explain.

.....

.....

.....

2. Why has English language occupied an important position in the world?

.....

.....

.....

MODULE 2 - UNIT 5 - LESSON 9
WRITING A DESCRIPTIVE ESSAY

Date:

Arabic language has existed for hundreds of years and it is still one of the most important languages in the world. Plan and write an essay of not less than fourteen sentences (14 sentences) in which you describe Arabic language and its major characteristics.

OUTLINE

Introduction:

.....

.....

.....

Body:

Paragraph 1:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Paragraph 2:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion:

.....

.....

.....

GRADE 11 * MODULE 2: Communication *** UNIT 5: Writing**

L	Expression	P. S.	Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	ameliorated	adj.	(of something bad or unsatisfactory) made better	مُحَسَّنٌ \ مُعَدَّلٌ
	BCE	abbr.	Before Common Era	عصر ما قبل التاريخ
	character	n	a printed or written letter or symbol	حرفاً \ رمزاً
	cuneiform	n	denoting or relating to the wedge-shaped characters used in the ancient writing systems of Mesopotamia, Persia, and Ugarit, surviving mainly impressed on clay tablets	الكتابة المسمارية
	empire	n	an extensive group of states or countries under a single supreme authority	إمبراطورية
	financial	adj.	economic activity concerned with the processing of or relating to finance	ماليّ
	gradually	adv.	slowly	تدرّجياً
	hieroglyphics	n	incomprehensible symbols or writing	الكتابة الهيروغليفية
	inscribe	v	to write or carve (words or symbols) on something, esp. as a formal or permanent record	ينقش / يحفر
	pictogram	n	a pictorial symbol for a word or phrase	مُجَسِّمٌ بصوري
	practical	adj.	of or concerned with the actual doing of or use of something rather than with theory and ideas	عمليّ \ تطبيقيّ
	precious	adj.	(of an object, substance, or resource) of great value; not to be wasted or treated carelessly	ثمينّ
	quotidian	adj.	of or occurring every day; daily	يوميّ
	reed	n	a tall, slender-leaved plant of the grass family that grows in water or on marshy grounds	القصْبُ
scribe	n	a person who copies out documents, esp. one employed to do this before printing was invented	ناسخ (مهنة قديمة)	
throughout	prep.	all the way through	من خلال	
4 & 5	acquire	v	to learn or develop (a skill, habit, or quality)	يكتسب
	amateur	n	a person who engages in a pursuit, esp. a sport, on an unpaid basis	الهواوي (ضد محترف)
	ballpoint	n	a pen with a tiny ball as its writing point. The ball transfers ink from a cartridge to the paper	القلم الجاف
	call-in	n	a telephone conversation that is broadcast during a radio or television programme	مكالمة هاتفية خلال برنامج
	falloff	n	a decrease in something	هبوط \ انخفاض
	literacy	n	the ability to read and write	القدرة على القراءة و الكتابة \ التعلّم
	pride and joy	exp.	the main source of satisfaction and happiness	مصدر فخر و سعادة
	publish	v	(of an author or company) to prepare and issue (a book, journal, piece of music or other work) for public sale	ينشر
	tryout	n	a test of the potential of someone or something, esp. in the context of entertainment or sports	إمتحان قدرات
writer's block	n	the condition of being unable to think of what to write	عجز مؤقت عن التفكير	
7 & 8	contribution	n	a gift or payment to a common fund or collection	مساهمة مالية
	dominate	v	to have a commanding influence on; to exercise control over	يسيطر على / يتحكم في
	economic	adj.	of or relating to economics or the economy	اقتصاديّ
	honorary PhD	n	a doctorate given as an honour, without the usual requirements or functions	دكتوراه فخرية / شرفية
	impact	n	the action of one object coming forcibly into contact with another	تصادم
	mainly	adv.	more than anything else	بشكل أساسيّ \ خاصةً
	wordsmith	n	a skilled user of words	ماهرٌ - ضليعٌ باللغة

SAMI BIN YOUNES

Date:

VOCABULARY:

Expression	P. S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1 agenda	n	a list of items of business to be considered and discussed at a meeting	
2 a great deal of	phr.	much or a lot of	
3 browse	v	to survey objects casually, esp. goods for sale	
4 calendar	n	a chart or series of pages showing the days, weeks, and months of a particular year, or giving particular seasonal information	
5 cell phone	n	short for cellular phone: a telephone with access to a cellular radio system so it can be used over a wide area, without a physical connection to a network	
6 complement	n	a thing that completes or brings to perfection	
7 customize	v	to modify something to suit a particular individual or task	
8 dominant	adj.	to have a commanding influence on; to exercise control over	
9 function	v	to work or operate in a proper or particular way	
10 lately	adv.	recently; not long ago	
11 miscellaneous	adj.	of various types or from different sources	
12 necessity	n	the fact of being required	
13 notepad	n	a pad of blank or ruled pages for writing notes on	
14 rely on	ph. v	to depend on	
15 reminder	n	a thing that causes someone to remember something	
16 teleputer	n	a combination of the words 'telephone' and 'computer' used to describe increasingly advanced mobile phones	
17 tend	v	to regularly or frequently behave in a particular way or to have a certain characteristic	
18 theme	n	a subject of artistic representation	
19 via	prep.	traveling through (a place) en route to a destination; by way of; by means of	
20 weblog	n	another term for blog: a Web site on which an individual, or group of users, produces an ongoing narrative	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(via / miscellaneous / function / customize / lately / cell phone)

- The has become the best electronic device.
-, the demand on hybrid cars has increased remarkably.
- This shop sells products that you can choose from.
- We travelled from Kuwait to London Paris.
- Car manufacturers their products according to customers' preferences.

B. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

- I usually the internet for information whenever I have a project.

a. tend

b. function

c. browse

d. customize

2. From time to time, I change the of my mobile phone and get new icons.

- a. necessity b. complement c. cell phone d. theme**

3. Ali told the mechanic that the engine of his car did not properly.

- a. function b. customize c. tend d. browse**

4. Recently, have become equivalent to computers

- a. necessities b. teleputers c. weblogs d. calendars**

5. General Motors will Cadillacs for its special clients.

- a. customize b. tend c. browse d. function**

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. What are the advantages of mobile phones?

.....
.....

2. What are the disadvantages of mobile phones?

.....
.....

3. Why has the mobile phone become the mostly used communication device?

.....
.....

Date:

VOCABULARY:

Expression		P. S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	bin	v	to place something in a receptacle in which to deposit trash or recyclable material	
2	disposable	adj.	intended to be used once and then thrown away	
3	pass on	phr. v	to give something to someone else, after one has had it or finished with it	
4	reclaim	v	to retrieve or recover something previously lost, given or paid	
5	sibling	n	a brother or sister	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(reclaim / disposable / bin / sibling / pass on)

1. I am going to the airport to the bag that I lost yesterday.
2. People should their trash properly.
3. plastic objects may be a serious problem to the environment.
4. I will my mobile to my brother if I buy a new one.

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. What are the different uses of mobile phones?

.....

.....

.....

2. Why are some mobile phones more expensive than others?

.....

.....

.....

Date:

VOCABULARY:

Expression		P. S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	hike	v	to walk for along distance, esp. across the country or in the woods	
2	mountainous	adj.	(of a region) having many mountains	
3	notify	v	to inform someone of something, typically in a formal or official manner	
4	recognise	v	to identify someone or something from having encountered them before; to know again	
5	security	n	freedom from risk or danger; safety	
6	usher	n	a person who shows people to their seats, esp. in a theatre	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

A. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:(**mountainous / recognise / usher / hike / security / notify**)

1. The presence of their parents at home gives children a feeling of
2. My friend lives in a remote village in a area.
3. It's wonderful to in the woods early in the morning.
4. It was hard for the teacher to his former student after so many years.
5. The electricity company must its customers whenever there is a temporary cut.

GRAMMAR
Question Tags**Form:**

Auxiliary verb + subject (pronoun) + ?

- We use the same auxiliary verb in the tag as in the main sentence. If there is no auxiliary verb, we use do.

e.g.: You live in Spain, **don't you?**

- If the auxiliary verb in the sentence is affirmative, the tag is negative.

e.g.: You're Spanish, **aren't you?**

- If the auxiliary verb in the sentence is negative, the tag is affirmative.

e.g.: You're not Spanish, **are you?**

Use:

- We use tag questions to confirm or check information or ask for agreement.

e.g.: You are coming with us, **aren't you?**

e.g.: You can swim, **can't you?**

- We use tag questions to check whether something is true.

e.g.: The meeting is tomorrow at 9 a.m., **isn't it?**

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. They are working on the project,
a. are they? b. haven't they? c. aren't they? d. didn't they?
2. You can speak English and Arabic,
a. can't you? b. didn't you? c. aren't you? d. couldn't you?
3. He should have stopped his car in the parking,
a. doesn't he? b. shouldn't he? c. should he? d. didn't he?
4. Turn down the volume,
a. are you? b. haven't you? c. will you? d. don't you?

B. From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1. You have done your homework,? **(Add a question tag)**
a. You have done your homework, did you?
b. You have done your homework, have you?
c. You have done your homework, haven't you?
2. He played very well in the match, **(do)** he? **(Correct the verb)**
a. He played very well in the match, didn't he?
b. He played very well in the match, doesn't he?
c. He played very well in the match, did he?
3. People shouldn't use their phones while driving,? **(Add a question tag)**
a. People shouldn't use their phones while driving, shouldn't they?
b. People shouldn't use their phones while driving, should they?
c. People shouldn't use their phones while driving, have they?
4. Your father wasn't the manager of this company, **(be)** he? **(Correct the verb)**
a. Your father wasn't the manager of this company, was he?
b. Your father wasn't the manager of this company, wasn't he?
c. Your father wasn't the manager of this company, is he?

Date:

VOCABULARY:

Expression		P. S.	Meaning	TRANSLATION
1	beforehand	adv.	before an action or event; in advance	
2	bookmark	n	a record of the address of a file, web page, or other data used to enable quick access by a user	
3	don't tell a soul	exp.	keep it a secret	
4	GPRS	abbr.	General Packet Radio Services; a technology for radio transmission of small packets of data, especially between cellular phones and the Internet	
5	modem	n	a combined device for modulation and demodulation, for example, between the digital data of a computer and the analogue signal of a telephone line	
6	paste	v	to insert (a text) in a document	
7	phone book	n	a telephone directory	
8	press	v	to exert continuous physical force on (something), typically in order to operate a machine	

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

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

(**modem / beforehand / paste / bookmarks / GPRS / press**)

- All Internet browsers allow users to store many
- You shouldn't the start button of a computer twice.
- On mobile phones, the Internet service is received through the
- Students shouldn't any paper on the walls of the classroom.
- Before I travelled to London, I had booked in a hotel

SET BOOK QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions:

1. What makes mobile phones more successful than other devices?

.....

.....

.....

2. Why shouldn't people use their mobile phones in public places?

.....

.....

.....

MODULE 2 - UNIT 6 - LESSON 9
WRITING A DESCRIPTIVE ESSAY

Date:

For many reasons, mobile phones have become the mostly used communication devices all over the world. Plan and write an essay of not less than fourteen sentences (14 sentences) in which you describe a mobile phone and you tell about its different uses.

OUTLINE

Introduction:
.....
.....
.....

Body:

Paragraph 1:

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

Paragraph 2:

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

Conclusion:

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

GRADE 11
MODULE 2: Communication * UNIT 6: On the Phone**

L	Expression	P. S.	Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	agenda	n	a list of items of business to be considered and discussed at a meeting	جدول أعمال \ برنامج
	a great deal of	phr.	much or a lot of	الكثير من ...
	browse	v	to survey objects casually, esp. goods for sale	يتصفح / يقلب
	calendar	n	a chart or series of pages showing the days, weeks, and months of a particular year, or giving particular seasonal information	تقويم / روزنامة
	cell phone	n	short for cellular phone: a telephone with access to a cellular radio system so it can be used over a wide area, without a physical connection to a network	هاتف خلوي (نقال)
	complement	n	a thing that completes or brings to perfection	تكملة \ تتمة
	customize	v	to modify something to suit a particular individual or task	يعدل (بما يتناسب مع)
	dominant	adj.	to have a commanding influence on; to exercise control over	مهيمن \ المسيطر على
	function	v	to work or operate in a proper or particular way	يعمل \ يشتغل
	lately	adv.	recently; not long ago	مؤخراً \ حديثاً
	miscellaneous	adj.	of various types or from different sources	متعدد \ متنوع
	necessity	n	the fact of being required	ضرورة
	notepad	n	a pad of blank or ruled pages for writing notes on	مفكرة
	rely on	ph. v	to depend on	يعتمد على
	reminder	n	a thing that causes someone to remember something	مذكرة / مفكرة
	teleputer	n	a combination of the words 'telephone' and 'computer' used to describe increasingly advanced mobile phones	الهاتف النقال المتطور
tend	v	to regularly or frequently behave in a particular way or to have a certain characteristic	يميل إلى / يتجه نحو	
theme	n	a subject of artistic representation	مجسم فني	
via	prep.	traveling through (a place) en route to a destination; by way of; by means of	عبر \ من خلال	
weblog	n	another term for blog: a Web site on which an individual, or group of users, produces an ongoing narrative	مدونة	
3	bin	v	to place something in a receptacle in which to deposit trash or recyclable material	يرمي بشيء ما في سلة المهملات
	disposable	adj.	intended to be used once and then thrown away	معدّ ليستخدم مرة واحدة
	pass on	phr. v	to give something to someone else, after one has had it or finished with it	يستغني عن شيء ما لفائدة شخص ما
	reclaim	v	to retrieve or recover something previously lost, given or paid	يسترجع - يسترد
	sibling	n	a brother or sister	أخ أو أخت
4 & 5	hike	v	to walk for along distance, esp. across the country or in the woods	يتجول \ يتفصّح
	mountainous	adj.	(of a region) having many mountains	جبلّي
	notify	v	to inform someone of something, typically in a formal or official manner	يُخبر - يُعلم
	recognise	v	to identify someone or something from having encountered them before; to know again	يتعرّف على ...
	security	n	freedom from risk or danger; safety	السّلامة
	usher	n	a person who shows people to their seats, esp. in a theatre	مرشد المتفرجين إلى أماكنهم في المسرح
7 & 8	beforehand	adv.	before an action or event; in advance	مُسبّقاً \ مُقدّماً
	bookmark	n	a record of the address of a file, web page, or other data used to enable quick access by a user	علامة لتحديد موقع أو صفحة
	don't tell a soul	exp.	keep it a secret	إحفظ السرّ
	GPRS	abbr.	General Packet Radio Services; a technology for radio transmission of small packets of data, especially between cellular phones and the Internet	نظام إرسال حزم المعلومات لاسلكياً
	modem	n	a combined device for modulation and demodulation, for example, between the digital data of a computer and the analogue signal of a telephone line	المُودم
	paste	v	to insert (a text) in a document	يُلصق
	phone book	n	a telephone directory	دليل الهاتف
	press	v	to exert continuous physical force on (something), typically in order to operate a machine	يضغط على ...

SAMI BIN YOUNES

SUMMARY MAKING (1)

Getting involved in sports is very beneficial. Practicing sports makes us very fit and able to carry out any sort of physical task efficiently and effortlessly. If we participate in sports activities, we will be strong and agile. Our skills specified to the sports activity get enhanced. Our bodies will become very flexible and supple. Being flexible and alert in the sports sense will carry us to higher peaks of success. Participating in the sports activities regularly keeps us very healthy and no disease will come near us or touch us. Apart from all these benefits, we will be able to acquire an excellent physique which can be a feast to some and reason of envy to others.

In FOUR sentences only, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in answer to the following question:

- What physical benefits can people get from practicing sports?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

SUMMARY MAKING (2)

Nowadays, most big companies have specialists on human resources who search for profiles in social networks to recruit new workers. If you are looking for a job you can create a profile and you might be recruited by a company. Social websites are also the perfect spot to meet new people online and be friends with them. Moreover, people who feel shy to talk to others can easily overcome their shyness by using social networking platforms. As for businessmen, these sites offer the chance to promote their businesses by creating specific profiles that all users can contact. Thus, it is clear that these social websites bear a lot of benefits for all the Web users.

In FOUR sentences only, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in answer to the following question:

- What benefits do people get from social websites?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

TRANSLATION

Translate the following sentences into good English:

UNIT 1: Festivals and occasions

1. تقوي الإحتفالات و المناسبات الوطنية حب الوطن في المجتمع.

1.

.....

2. يستفيد الناس من العديد من العروض خلال الإحتفالات الوطنية.

2.

.....

UNIT 2: Family celebrations

1. تساهم العديد من المناسبات السعيدة في نشر الفرح بين الناس.

1.

.....

2. تُعتبر المناسبات العائلية فرصا لتقوية العلاقات و تقاسم الفرح.

2.

.....

UNIT 3: Meeting places

1. يلتقي الناس في العديد من الأماكن للترفيه عن أنفسهم.

1.

.....

2. تلعب الدوانيات دورا أساسيا في الحياة الإجتماعية في الكويت.

2.

.....

UNIT 4: Communicating

1. يحتاج التواصل الفعال إلى مهارات الإصغاء.

1.

.....

2. يُعتبر التواصل الفعال مكونا أساسيا لعلاقات جيدة بين الناس.

2.

.....

UNIT 5: Writing

1. لا تزال العديد من البلدان الأوروبية تستخدم الأبجدية الرومانية منذ 2000 سنة.

1.

.....

2. يُعتبر إختراع الكتابة تحولا مهما في تاريخ البشرية.

2.

.....

UNIT 6: On the phone

1. يستخدم الأولياء أجهزة الهاتف النقال للإطمئنان على أولادهم.

1.

.....

2. قد تصبح الهواتف في مستقبل أقوى الأجهزة التي يمكن أن تتحكم في حياتنا.

2.

.....

FUNCTIONS

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your friend says that national celebrations are useless.

.....

2. Your friend asks you why the Kuwaitis care so much about their Diwaniyas.

.....

3. A friend of yours asks you how he can improve his English language.

.....

4. Your friend invites you to his birthday party but you are very busy.

.....

5. You suggest to your friends to meet in a nearby cafe.

.....

6. Your friend asks you about the best feature of your mobile phone.

.....

7. Your brother asks you about the advantages of learning a foreign language.

.....

8. Your brother spends too much time using his mobile phone.

.....

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

When talking about weight, it is usually a sensitive topic. However some people struggle with losing weight, and especially with a **lousy** lifestyle, this does not help at all. There are many reasons for why you're struggling to lose your weight; those reasons might consist of poor diet choice, lack of exercise and many more which you might not realize at all.

If you're looking for some tips to lose some weight, don't worry, we got you. In this article, we have provided some tips to cut down your fat, consider reading this article if you want to know what those tips are.

If your diet consisted of junk food and accompanied by soda or sugary drinks, this might be one of the reasons why you're not losing weight. If you want to cut down some of that body fat, consider changing your diet. Start by looking for alternatives to your favorite food, for example swapping your favorite fried chicken with grilled chicken, start small and soon you'll know what to do.

If you want to be precise about your exercise, it might be a good idea to install a fitness application on your smartphone. Installing the application doesn't automatically make you lose your weight, but **it** helps to track on what you eat, how many calories you take and how much it went out by your exercise. Another usage of fitness application is to know whether you're making enough steps for the day or not, which is a bit crucial when you don't have time to squeeze in some exercise for yourself.

There's no sugarcoating this, so let's get to the point. Changing your diet will help a lot with your weight loss, but if you want more help with losing your weight, you have to accompany your diet with exercises. You don't have to force yourself to become a bodybuilder in a night. Instead, you can start by doing light workouts, such as jogging or yoga. It's not about how heavy your exercise is, but it's all about consistency. Fifteen minutes of walking or jogging every day is more than enough.

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

1. This text is mainly about:
 - a. the ways to consume junk food.
 - b. the problems of heart diseases.
 - c. the benefits of studying online.
 - d. the ways to lose weight.

2. The underlined word "**lousy**" in the 1st paragraph is **closest** in meaning to:
- a. active
 - b. terrible
 - c. interesting
 - d. happy
3. The underlined word "**it**" in the 4th paragraph refers to:
- a. doing exercise.
 - b. making enough steps.
 - c. installing a fitness application.
 - d. losing weight.
4. According to paragraph 4, a fitness application is useful to:
- a. track the number of calories and the duration of exercise.
 - b. buy cheap healthy food online.
 - c. take beautiful photos and record short videos.
 - d. call friends and family members easily.
5. According to the passage, which of the following sentences is **NOT TRUE**?
- a. Using a fitness application can help to lose weight.
 - b. Jogging and yoga can help to lose weight.
 - c. Changing diet is the only way to lose weight.
 - d. Changing diet and doing exercise are both useful to lose weight.

B. Answer the following questions:

6. According to the passage, how can a person lose weight?

.....
.....

7. What are the reasons for not losing weight?

.....
.....

8. What examples of exercises does the writer recommend to lose weight?

.....
.....

9. What does the writer mean by this sentence: "It's not about how heavy your exercise is, but it's all about consistency."?

.....
.....