اللغة الانجليزية

الصف الحادي عشر

إجابات مذكرة المراجعة النهائية

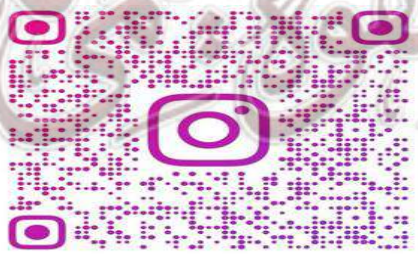
الفصل الدراسي الأول

العام الدراسي 2027/2026

المذكرة خدمة تطوعية لمن يحتاجها وليست للبيع

إعداد:

أ. ناشد الحاج



REMEDIAL EXERCISES

VOCABULARY

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

1- Athletes do regular exercise to ……their physical fitness and wellbeing.

a-swap b- refill c- commemorate **d- enhance**

2-Graduating from college is considered a significant ……in one's life.

a-literacy b- fragrance **c- milestone** d- notepad

3-Most people feel……...and homesick when they move to a new city.

a-unrivalled **b- lonesome** c- instant d- precious

4-The airline will ……passengers if their flights are delayed or cancelled.

a-deem b- hike **c- notify** d- enclose

5-When my grandmother visits us, we……around her to listen to her stories.

a-embark b-import c- desert **d- gather**

6- There is a big ..... in the town centre to celebrate the National Day.

a-carnival b- aborigine c- continent d- literacy

7- Flight captains usually wear a/an ..... uniform with the logo of the airways.

a-preoccupied b- cardiac c- mountainous **d-formal**

8- Students should ..... necessary skills to join well-known universities.

a-acquire b- commemorate c- notify d- desert

9- Patients ..... doctors to find the best treatment for their diseases.

a-rely on b- block out c- take part in d- wind up

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10- . ....., festivals in Kuwait begin the ceremony with the national anthem.

a-Traditionally b- Beforehand c- Harshly d- Meticulously

11-The sound of the……is usually heard in the traditional festivals of Scotland.

a-adjustments b- autographs **c- bagpipes** d- ballpoints

12-It is better to calm down and take a breath when one feels……

a-patriotic b- financial c- mountainous **d- irritated**

13-My father used to……. a nice letter with some money to the poor.

a- hike **b- enclose** c- dominate d- converse

14-The tough manager lost his position because he used to treat employees ……

a-harshly b- originally c- cordially d- lately

15-You need to…….old clocks, otherwise they will stop working.

a-block out b-log on **c- wind up** d- rely on

16-Global warming has a dramatic……...on different aspects of life all over the world.

a-impact b- autograph c- nomad d-empire

17-Before the oil boom, our ancestors……. different goods from India.

a-pasted b- published **c- imported** d- deemed

18-Time is ……so, we must do our best to manage it wisely and effectively.

a- precious b- cardiac c- decaffeinated d- irritated

19-Formal letters and emails should be well-written and……revised before sending.

a-originally **b- meticulously** c- lately d- harshly

20-A successful relationship always ……. understanding, respect and appreciation.

a-meets up b-logs on **c- relies on** d- winds up

21-Arabic coffee is famous for its strong flavor as it is spiced with …….

a-stream **b- cardamom** c- insult d-wordsmith

22-Wearing a pair of jeans and a T-shirt is not appropriate for a/an ……...meeting.

a-formal b- irritated c- flattering d- preoccupied

23-Those who suffer from poor hearing find it hard to ……speaking skills.

a- import b- enclose c- desert **d- acquire**

24-The skyscraper in front of my house ……. my view of the sea.

a-takes part in b- logs on **c- blocks out** d- winds up

25-The ……. beauty of diamonds always attracts the attention of women.

a- decaffeinated b-eldest c- cardiac **d- dazzling**

26-Last night, I watched a/an ……movie about a poor homeless family.

a-academic **b- touching** c- disposable d-ameliorated

27-On my first day at school, my teachers and friends welcomed me ……

a-lately b- mainly c- meticulously **d- cordially**

28-Dr. Suad Al-Sabah's……to modern Arabic poetry is highly appreciated.

a- contribution b- weaving c- roundabout d- beverage

29-I find it fun and more comfortable to ……the web and buy things online.

a-inscribe b- enhance **c- browse** d- desert

30-The whole family always consults my father, thanks to his……...wisdom.

a-decaffeinated **b- unrivalled** c- irritated d- preoccupied

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B- <u>Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:</u>

(meticulously / disposable / roundabout / impact / dazzling / cordially)

1-The **dazzling** fireworks lit up the night sky with vibrant colours.

2-It is better to use **disposable** cups and plates when going camping.

3-The school principal **cordially** invited students' parents to a meeting.

4-Governments should work hard to reduce the **impact** of climate change.

5-Drivers should slow down when approaching a/an **roundabout** to avoid accidents.

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B- <u>Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:</u>

(calendar /eldest /swap /enclose /quotidian /weaving)

1- This carpet **weaving** is very expensive but it is an amazing piece of art.

2- Going to work early is one of the most valuable **quotidian** activities.

3- Hamad is the **eldest** member in our family. He is almost ninety five years old.

4- Can I **swap** this red jacket with a black one, please? I like dark colours.

5-You can use the **calendar** in your mobile to record all important events.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

B- <u>Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:</u>

(dominant / modem/ publishes / imports / roundabout / precious)

1-If you enter the **roundabout** give way to the traffic coming from the left.

2-My uncle owns a/an **precious** collection of paintings worth millions of dinars.

3-A powerful **modem** is essential in all computer systems to connect to the internet.

4-Kuwait **imports** cars, machinery and electronics from different countries.

5-The Ministry of Culture **publishes** many interesting local magazines, like AL-Arabi.

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B- <u>Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:</u>

(attestation / launch/ mountainous / touching / literacy / socialise)

1-Raising **literacy** levels among adults is of great importance for the government.

2-You need a/an **attestation** of your high school certificate to gain a college scholarship.

3-Last night's play was so **touching** that I could not leave before watching the last scene.

4-In addition to its educational role, a school is a place to **socialise** and make new friends.

5-Kuwait TV will **launch** a broadcasting programme about the advantages of sport soon.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

B- <u>Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:</u>

(nomads/ cordially / chain / dominate / gradually / deem)

1-The manager of this famous **chain** of stores announced the opening of a new branch.

2-All the firemen who put out the huge fire were **cordially** received by the people.

3-The sun is **gradually** rising up reflecting its light on the waves of the blue sea.

4-In the past, **nomads** used to travel from place to place looking for water sources.

5-Some people who like collecting old things **deem** rare old stamps to be valuable.

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B- <u>Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:</u>

(hospitality / launched/ precious / agenda / reminisced / annual)

1-It is often said that nothing in life is more **precious** than time and health.

2-The meeting is over while there are many items on the **agenda** to be approved.

3-One of the most common characteristics of people in Arabia is their **hospitality**.

4-Kuwait **launched** a 36-kilometre causeway to link the capital directly with the North.

5-When we met after 20 years, we **reminisced** about the happy moments we had together.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

GRAMMAR

1- Modal Verbs (Abilities)
أفعال القدرة

1-أفعال القدرة العامة

1-	can يستطيع	can't لا يستطيع	للحديث عن القدرة العامة في الحاضر	-I can speak English well. -I can't visit you because I am busy.
2-	could استطاع	couldn't لم يستطع	للحديث عن القدرة العامة في الماضي	-I could swim when I was 10 years old. -I couldn't attend the last meeting.

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2-أفعال القدرة عند وجود صعوبة

عند الحديث عن أشياء استطعنا القيام بها **رغم صعوبتها** فيجب استخدام أحد الأفعال التالية:

1-	**managed to**	تستخدم بدون فعل الكون	The door was locked, but we managed to get out by breaking a window.
2-	**able to**	يجب استخدام فعل كون قبلها مباشرةً **was-were**	Although the exam was difficult, I was able to pass it with flying colours.

ملاحظة:

1-الفعل بعد أفعال القدرة يجب أن يأتي دائما بالمصدر

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كلمات تدل على الصعوبة في الجملة

(but-yet-although-difficult-difficulty-great efforts-many attempts)

صفوة معلمي الكويت

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

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

1-They …… learn many new things by reading interesting books.

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

2-You …… enter the classroom without your teacher's permission.

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

3-I …… play the piano when I was 12 years old.

a-can b- able to c- can't **d- could**

4-I …… visit you because I was so busy.

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

5-After great efforts, we…… climb the mountain.

a-managed to b- can c- able to d- could not

6-It was very hot, but I was…… reach home walking.

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

B- From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-If you can't do your homework, I ……. **(Complete)**

a- If you can't do your homework, I could help you.

b- If you can't do your homework, I managed to help you.

c- If you can't do your homework, I can help you.

2-I (**can**) play the piano when I was 12 years old. **(Correct the verb)**

a- I can't play the piano when I was 12 years old.

b- I could play the piano when I was 12 years old.

c- I can play the piano when I was 12 years old.

3-I was so worried last night, therefore, I …….. **(Complete the sentence)**

a- I was so worried last night, therefore, I able to sleep well.

b- I was so worried last night, therefore, I can't sleep well.

c- I was so worried last night, therefore, I couldn't sleep well.

4-It was raining heavily, yet they …….. **(Complete the sentence)**

a- It was raining heavily, yet they able to cover the distance in ten minutes.

b- It was raining heavily, yet they managed to cover the distance in ten minutes.

c- It was raining heavily, yet they can cover the distance in ten minutes.

5-Although the streets were very crowded, we …….. **(Complete the sentence)**

a- Although the streets were very crowded, we were able to arrive on time.

b- Although the streets were very crowded, we can arrive on time.

c- Although the streets were very crowded, we couldn't arrive on time.

2- Intensifiers
ظروف التأكيد

quite-really-very-a little-pretty-brand-fairly-extremely-absolutely

-تستخدم هذه الكلمات قبل الصفة للتأكيد على معناها وإظهار شدّة الصفة

Examples:
1-The film was quite good.
2-You did that pretty well.

From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1- My car is large, but I need a larger one. **(Use: fairly)**
a-My car is large fairly, but I need a larger one.
b-My car is fairly large, but I need a larger one.
c-My car fairly is large, but I need a larger one.

2- He was surprised by his friend's arrival. **(Use: extremely)**
a- He was extremely surprised by his friend's arrival.
b- He was surprised extremely by his friend's arrival.
c- He was surprised by his friend's arrival extremely.

3- He was tired after playing football with his friends. **(Use: very)**
a- He was tired very after playing football with his friends.
b- He very was tired after playing football with his friends.
c- He was very tired after playing football with his friends.

4- The book was interesting, so I finished it quickly. **(Use: quite)**
a- The book quite was interesting, so I finished it quickly.
b- The book was quite interesting, so I finished it quickly.
c- The book was interesting quite, so I finished it quickly.

5- The food was delicious, and everyone enjoyed it. **(Use: absolutely)**
a- The food was absolutely delicious, and everyone enjoyed it.
b- The food absolutely was delicious, and everyone enjoyed it.
c- The food was delicious absolutely, and everyone enjoyed it.

6- The students were excited by the teacher's announcement. **(Use: really)**
a- The students really were excited by the teacher's announcement.
b- The students were really excited by the teacher's announcement.
c- The students were excited really by the teacher's announcement.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

3- Phrasal Verbs with "go"
الأفعال المركّبة

1-	go up	يزداد-يرتفع	7-	go into	يدخل
2-	go down	ينزل-ينخفض	8-	go against	يعارض
3-	go off	يرن	9-	go away	يغادر
4-	go on	يستمر-يتابع	10-	go through	يمر ب
5-	go out	ينطفئ	11-	go under	يغرق
6-	go without	يستغني عن			

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

1-The price of bread has gone …… again recently.

a-up b- out c- off d- into

2-The lights went…… while we were studying.

a-up b- down **c- out** d- off

3-The movie went…… for about two hours.

a-out b- up c- off **d- on**

4-I never get up before the alarm clock goes……

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

5-When the school bell goes……, the students have to leave the classroom.

a-on b- up **c- off** d-out

6-I got up late, so I had to go …… breakfast this morning.

a-up **b- without** c- down d- off

7-The temperature goes …… when the sun sets in the evening.

a-against b- out c- off **d- down**

8-She went …… a difficult time when her grandmother was sick.

a- through b- up c- out d- off

9-I don't want to go …… my family's wishes because I respect their opinions.

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

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

4- Past Simple الماضي البسيط

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة–	Use - الاستخدام
-yesterday - last -ago –in the past -تاريخ قديم (2015-2020	**Verb 2** **فعل تصريف ثاني**	-للحديث عن الأعمال التي حدثت وانتهت في الماضي

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

1- I ……...him a week ago.

a- see b- had seen **c- saw** d- have seen

2-The boys ……...tennis last Friday.

a- plays **b- played** c- playing d- play

3- He ……...here with his father yesterday.

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

4- He ……...the first prize in the competition in 2020.

a- getting b- has got c- gets **d- got**

B-From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-We (**spend**) our last holiday in London. **(Correct the verb)**

a-We were spending our last holiday in London.

b-We spend our last holiday in London.

c-We spent our last holiday in London.

2-I (**meet**) my friend at the restaurant an hour ago. **(Correct the verb)**

a- I met my friend at the restaurant an hour ago.

b- I have met my friend at the restaurant an hour ago.

c- I will meet my friend at the restaurant an hour ago.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

5- Past Perfect + Past Simple الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط

- يستخدم الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الزمن الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر، فالعمل الذي حدث أولا يكون في الماضي التام والعمل الذي تلاه يكون في الماضي البسيط.

Past Perfect الماضي التام تصريف ثالث+had	Past Simple الماضي البسيط (تصريف ثاني)

Keywords الكلمات الدالة	
-after -because -as soon as	-إذا جاءت هذه الكلمات في وسط الجملة فيجب أن يأتي قبلها ماضي بسيط وبعدها ماضي تام. -إذا جاءت في بداية الجملة فيجب أن يأتي بعدها مباشرة ماضي تام والفعل في الجزء الثاني من الجملة يكون في الماضي البسيط.
-before -by the time -when	-إذا جاءت هذه الكلمات في وسط الجملة فيجب أن يأتي قبلها ماضي تام وبعدها ماضي بسيط. -إذا جاءت في بداية الجملة فيجب أن يأتي بعدها مباشرة ماضي بسيط والفعل في الجزء الثاني من الجملة يكون في الماضي التام.

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

1- I went shopping after I ……. my work.
a- finished **b- had finished** c- have finished d- finishing

2- She …… the room before her mother arrived.
a- has cleaned b- cleaned c- have cleaned **d- had cleaned**

3- By the time they ……. the cinema, the movie had started
a- entered b- enters c- had entered d- have entered

4-As soon as they had left the house, their mother ……. crying.
a-have begun b- begin **c- began** d- begins

5-Before they came back home, they……. some presents.
a-had bought b- buy c- will buy d- are buying

6- The movie had begun…… we entered the cinema.
a-after b- no sooner c-as soon as **d- by the time**

7- I bought a new car…… I had sold my old one.
a-after b- before c-while d- by the time

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B-From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-He **(learn)** French before he went to France. **(Correct the verb)**

a- He learnt French before he went to France.

b- He had learnt French before he went to France.

c- He has learnt French before he went to France.

2- They went shopping after they **(finish)** their work. **(Correct the verb)**

a- They went shopping after they have finished their work.

b- They went shopping after they finished their work.

c- They went shopping after they had finished their work.

3- The movie had started by the time we **(get)** there. **(Correct the verb)**

a- The movie had started by the time we got there.

b- The movie had started by the time we had got there.

c- The movie had started by the time we will get there.

4-The salesman checked the box then he handed it to the customer. **(Use: Before)**

a- The salesman had checked the box before he had handed it to the customer.

b- The salesman had checked the box before he handed it to the customer.

c- The salesman checked the box before he handed it to the customer.

5- The school bell rang then the students left the classroom. **(Use: after)**

a- The students left the classroom after the school bell had rung.

b- The students had left the classroom after the school bell rang.

c- The students left the classroom after the school bell has rung.

6-We entered the hall then my father left. **(Use: By the time)**

a- By the time we had entered the hall, my father left.

b- My father left by the time we had entered the hall.

c- My father had left by the time we entered the hall.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

6- If conditional

1-	-Present simple مضارع بسيط --- -فعل مصدر -فعل مع s-es- am-is-are have-has	will + مصدر ---
2-	-Past simple ماضي بسيط --- تصريف ثاني was-were had+اسم	Would + مصدر ---
3-	-Past perfect ماضي تام --- had + تصريف ثالث	Would have +تصريف ثالث ---

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

1- If you go there earlier, you …….... them.

a-will see b-would see c-would have seen d-see

2- If he sleeps early, he……. up early.

a-got b-would get c-would have got **d-will get**

3-If he trained well, he …….... the match.

a-wins **b-would win** c-would have won d-will win

4- If you went there earlier, you …….... them.

a-would see b-will see c-would have seen d-see

5- If you had gone there earlier, you …….... them.

a-would see b-will see **c-would have seen** d-see

6- You will meet them if you……... earlier.

a-comes **b- come** c- came d- will come

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7- You would meet them if you…….. earlier.

a-comes b- come **c- came** d- will come

8- You would have met them if you…….. earlier.

a-have come b- come c- came **d- had come**

9- If I had a car, I …….. everywhere.

a-will go **b- would go** c-would have gone d- go

10- If I had bought a car, I …….. you.

a-will consult b-would consult **c-would have consulted** d-consult

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B-From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-If they study hard, they **(get)** good marks. **(Correct the verb)**

a- If they study hard, they would get good marks.
b- If they study hard, they will get good marks.
c- If they study hard, they would have got good marks.

2- If you took your medicine regularly, you **(feel)** better. **(Correct the verb)**

a- If you took your medicine regularly, you will feel better.
b- If you took your medicine regularly, you would have felt better.
c- If you took your medicine regularly, you would feel better.

3- If she had saved some money, she **(travel)** with them. **(Correct the verb)**

a- If she had saved some money, she would have travelled with them.
b- If she had saved some money, she would travel with them.
c- If she had saved some money, she will travel with them.

4- I would have got more information if I (**read)** more books. **(Correct the verb)**

a- I would have got more information if I read more books.
b- I would have got more information if I had read more books.
c- I would have got more information if I have read more books.

7- Definite and Indefinite Articles أدوات التعريف والنكرة

(a-an-the)

أل التعريف	(**The**)
أدوات النكرة	(**a - an**)

1- تستخدم **(The)** للتحديد والتخصيص والتعريف ولا نستخدمها عند الحديث عن شيء بشكل عام، ويمكن استخدامها مع المفرد والجمع ومع المعدود وغير المعدود.

1- Water is necessary for life.
2- The water in this river is fresh.
3- Give me the book which you have read.

……

2- تستخدم **(a)** قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن.

1- I bought **a** car.
2- He is **a** teacher.

……

3- تستخدم **(an)** قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك.

1- I ate **an** apple.
2- He bought **an** umbrella.

-الحروف المتحركة: (a - e - i - o - u)

-الحروف الساكنة: هي بقية الحروف.

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

1- I am ……. teacher.
a-an b- the **c- a** d-no article

2- I carry ……umbrella when it rains.
a-an b- a c- the d-no article

3-She has eaten ……ripe apple.
a-an **b- a** c- the d-no article

4- He has ……...nice car.
a-an b-the **c- a** d-no article

5- Give me ……book to read.
a-an **b- a** c- the d-no article

6- Give me ……book you read yesterday.
a-an b- a **c- the** d.-no article

7- ……. water is important for life.
a-an b- a c-the **d-no article**

8- ……. water in Kuwait is fresh.
a-An b- A **c-The** d-No article

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

8- Correlative Conjunctions and Giving Choices
كلمات مترابطة وإعطاء خيارات

both **كلاهما**	**and** **وَ**
either **إما**	**or** **أو**
neither **لا**	**nor** **ولا**

1-Both……and

-تستخدم للربط بين شيئين أو شخصين
ويكون الفعل في صيغة الجمع عندما تربط بين فاعلين

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2-either……..or

-للحديث عن خيار من احتمالين
-الاسم الذي يأتي بعدها هو الذي يحدد شكل الفعل في الجملة

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3-neither…….nor

- لربط جملتين منفيتان.
- الاسم الذي يأتي بعدهما هو الذي يحدد شكل الفعل في الجملة

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

1- She is both a singer ……...….an actress.

a- or **b- and** c- nor d- so

2- She is ……...…. smart and kind.

a-either b- neither c- after **d- both**

3- You can either go to the park ……...…. stay home.

a- nor b- and **c- or** d- after

4- You can ……...…. call me later or send an email if you have any questions

a-either b- neither c- after d- both

5- He likes neither coffee ……...…. tea.

a- or b- and **c- nor** d- after

6- I want ……...…. pizza nor pasta for dinner.

a-either **b- neither** c- after d- both

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

7- Both my friend and I ……..…. going to the concert.

a- are b- am c- is d- was

8- Both Khalid and his friends ……..…. playing football.

a-enjoys **b- enjoy** c- is enjoying d- was enjoying

9- Both my sister and my brother ……..…. drinking coffee.

a- are b- am c- is d- was

10- Either John or his friends ……..…. coming to the event.

a- has b- was c- is **d- are**

11- Either the laptop or the phone ……..…. on the table.

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

12- Neither my brother nor my parents ……..….TV during the daytime.

a- is watching b- was watching **c- watch** d- watches

13- Neither Sara nor Maha ……..…. attending the meeting.

a-have b- were c- are **d- is**

B-From a, b or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-My father is a teacher. My mother is a teacher, too. **(Join using Both … and)**

a- Both my father and my mother is teachers.

b-Both my father and my mother are teachers.

c- Both my father and my mother are teachers, too.

2- She likes ice cream. She likes cake. **(Join using Both … and)**

a- She likes both ice cream or cake.

b- She both like ice cream and likes cake.

c- She likes both ice cream and cake.

3- I will go to the park. I will go to the beach. **(Join using Either … or)**

a- I will go either to the park or to the beach.

b- I will go either to the park nor to the beach.

c- I will go to the park or to the beach, either.

4- He doesn't want pizza. He doesn't want pasta. **(Join using Neither … nor)**

a- He wants neither pizza or pasta.

b- He wants neither pizza nor pasta.

c- Neither he want pizza nor he wants pasta.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

9- Subordinating Conjunctions
الروابط التابعة

-تستخدم الكلمات التالية لربط جملتين عندما يكون هناك تباين أو تناقض في المعنى

1-	**Although**	على الرغم من	-يمكن أن تأتي بداية أو وسط الجملة ويجب أن يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة + فعل + فاعل) -Although he was sick, he went to school. -He went to school although he was sick.
2-	**In spite of**	على الرغم من	-يمكن أن تأتي بداية أو وسط الجملة وتأتي في أكثر من حالة: 1-يأتي بعدها عبارة the fact that وبعدها جملة كاملة -In spite of the fact that he was sick, he went to school. 2-يأتي بعدها اسم أو عبارة اسمية (جملة ناقصة) -They arrived on time in spite of the rain. -In spite of the heavy rain, they arrived on time 3-يأتي بعدها فعل مضاف له **(ing)** -In spite of playing well, our team didn't score any goal.
3-	**But**	لكن	تستخدم وسط الجملة ويسبقها فاصلة -He is not rich, but he always buys expensive things.
4-	**However**	على كل حال	-غالبا ما تستخدم كبداية جملة جديدة يرتبط معناها بجملة قبلها، يسبقها نقطة أو فاصلة منقوطة ويتبعها فاصلة. -John wanted to play football tonight; however, his injury kept him on the sidelines.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

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

1- The weather was sunny, …….my family preferred to stay at home.

a- but b- although c- in spite of d- however

2- We were given a long holiday. ……., we had to study for the exams.

a- But b- Although c- In spite of **d- However**

3- ……the sun was shining, it wasn't that warm.

a- But **b-Although** c- In spite of d- However

4- They didn't make any profits……. they exerted great efforts to increase sales.

a- but b- in spite of **c- although** d- however

5- ……the fact that the sun was shining, it wasn't that warm.

a- However **b- In spite of** c- although d- But

6- He arrived at his office on time ……. the heavy traffic.

a- in spite of b- although c- but d- however

7- He went to school ……. feeling unwell.

a- but b- although c- however **d- in spite of**

==========

B-From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-It didn't rain. There were heavy clouds. **(Join by; although)**

a- Although the cloudy weather, it didn't rain.
b- Although the heavy clouds, it didn't rain.
c- Although there were heavy clouds, it didn't rain.

2- Although he was sick, he went to school. **(Use; in spite of)**

a- In spite of his sickness, he went to school.
b- In spite of he was sick, he went to school.
c- He was sick in spite of he went to school.

3- He didn't score any goal in the match. He played well. **(Join by; in spite of)**

a- He didn't score any goal in the match in spite of he played well.
b- He didn't score any goal in the match in spite of playing well.
c- In spite of he didn't score any goal in the match, he played well.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

10- Quantifiers

كلمات العدد والكميات

1-	**many**	مع الاسم المعدود
2-	**much**	مع الاسم غير المعدود (الكمية والسعر)
3-	**some**	مع الاسم المعدود وغير المعدود مع الجمل المثبتة ويمكن استخدامها مع السؤال في حال كانت الإجابة ب نعم
4-	**any**	مع الاسم المعدود وغير المعدود مع النفي والسؤال

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

1- How……books have you read?

a- many b- much c-little d-any

2- How……sugar do you like with tea?

a- many **b- much** c-little d-any

3- I have read ……...interesting books.

a- much b- any c-an **d-some**

4- I have to go to the supermarket. There isn't …….. coffee left.

a - many b- a few **c- any** d- some

5- Can I borrow ……. books from the library, please?

a – a little **b- some** c- much d- little

صفوة معلمي الكويت

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

11- Present Perfect Simple المضارع التام البسيط

Use - الاستخدام	Form –الصيغة	Key words الكلمات الدالة
1-للحديث عن حدث في الماضي في وقت غير محدد 2- عمل حدث وانتهى للتو	I We You + **have** + **تصريف ثالث** They أو اسم جمع ---------- He She + **has** + **تصريف ثالث** It أو اسم مفرد	-already -just -never -ever **-for** **تستخدم مع المدة** **-since** **تستخدم مع الوقت والتاريخ** **-yet** **تستخدم مع النفي** -lately -recently

12- Present Perfect Continuous المضارع التام المستمر

Use - الاستخدام	Form –الصيغة	Key words الكلمات الدالة
للحديث عن عمل بدأ في الماضي ولا زال مستمرا	I We You + **have + been + فعل + ing** They أو اسم جمع ---------- He She + **has + been + فعل + ing** It أو اسم مفرد	-for -since -all -whole

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Negative - النفي

- يتم نفي المضارع التام بإضافة **not** بعد have و has

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Forming Questions - تكوين السؤال

- لتكوين السؤال من المضارع التام فقط نعكس بين has - have والفاعل

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

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

1- The businessman ……. London regularly since 1995.

a-have visited b- visited c- will visit **d- has visited**

2- They ……. in the same field for 20 years.

a- have worked b- work c- should work d- are working

3- My father's flight …… yet.

a- has arrived b- arrived **c- hasn't arrived** d- haven't arrived

4- It ……. all the night.

a-rains **b-has been raining** c-have been raining d- rained

5- They ……. football since 4 o'clock.

a-have been playing b- play c-has been playing d-played

6- I have been playing computer games……...two hours.

a- yet **b- for** c- already d- since

7- He has been studying …….7 o'clock.

a- yet b- for c- already **d- since**

B-From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-He already (**finish**) his homework. **(Correct the verb)**

a- He finished his homework already.

b- He has already finished his homework.

c- He have already finished his homework.

2-Sara just **(arrive**) at school. **(Correct the verb)**

a- Sara just arrives at school.

b- Sara have just arrived at school.

c- Sara has just arrived at school.

3-They (**watch**) TV for five hours. (**Correct the verb)**

a- They have been watching TV for five hours.

b-They were watching TV for five hours.

c-They has been watching TV for five hours.

4-My parents have lived in Kuwait for ten years. **(Make negative)**

a- My parents don't live in Kuwait for ten years.

b- My parents hasn't lived in Kuwait for ten years.

c- My parents haven't lived in Kuwait for ten years.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

13- Tag-Questions
الأسئلة المذيلة

السؤال المذيل هو سؤال قصير يأتي في نهاية الجملة للتأكد من معلومة أو تأكيدها.

لدينا ثلاث حالات لتكوين السؤال المذيل في اللغة الانجليزية لكن هناك نقاط مشتركة يجب تطبيقها في جميع الحالات وهي كالتالي:

نفي اثبات	الاثبات النفي

أولا: الأفعال المساعدة

(am-is -are-was-were-can-could-will-would-shall-should-have-has-had-must-may-might)

إذا كانت الجملة تحوي فعل مساعد نضع الفعل المساعد ثم الفاعل ثم علامة استفهام مع مراعاة حالة الاثبات والنفي.

أمثلة:

1- He can speak French well, **can't he**?

2- She hasn’t bought a car, **has she?**

ثانيا: **الأفعال الرئيسية:**

1-مع المصدر نستخدم **don’t**

2-مع الفعل الذي ينتهي ب **(es-s)** نستخدم **doesn’t**

2-مع الماضي نستخدم **didn’t**

أمثلة:

1-They work hard, **don't they?**

2-He lives in London, **doesn't he?**

3-Sara visited Maha yesterday, **didn't she?**

4-They left the office an hour ago, **didn't they**?

5- He **never** rejects his father's orders, **does he**?

ثالثا: **الحالات الشاذة:**

هناك حالات شاذة في السؤال المذيل لا تنطبق عليها القواعد السابقة مثل:

1-إذا كانت الجملة تبدأ ب **(Let’s)** تكون الاجابة **(shall we)**

2-في حال كانت الجملة أمر سواء مثبت أو منفي تكون الاجابة **(will you)**

1- Let's go shopping, **shall we**?

2- Study your lessons well, **will you?**

3- Don't go out now because it is raining, **will you?**

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

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

1- He can speak English fluently, ……?

a-couldn't he b-isn't he c-can he **d- can't he**

2- They aren't watching a movie at the moment, ……?

a-are they b-aren't they c-will they d- won't they

3- They enjoy playing computer games, ……?

a-won't they b-they don't **c-don't they** d- do they

4- Khalid usually spends his summer vacation in London, ……?

a-don't he **b-doesn't he** c-does he d- didn't he

5- She never goes out when it is sunny, ……?

a-isn't she b-doesn't she **c-does she** d- is she

6- The boys visited London last year, ……?

a-don't they b-doesn't they c-does they **d- didn't they**

7- They spent all their money when they went shopping, ……?

a-don't they **b-didn't they** c-do they d- did they

8- Take this paper and hand it to the secretary, ……?

a-can't you b-have you **c-will you** d- do you

صفوة معلمي الكويت

From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-He is a teacher of English, ……? **(Add a tag-question)**
a- He is a teacher of English, is he?
b- He is a teacher of English, does he?
c- He is a teacher of English, isn't he?

2-They aren't watching, ……? **(Add a tag-question)**
a- They aren't watching, haven't they?
b-They aren't watching, are they?
c- They aren't watching, aren't they?

3-They won't travel this summer…….? **(Add a tag-question)**
a- They won't travel this summer, will they?
b- They won't travel this summer, won't they?
c- They won't travel this summer, don't they?

4-They work hard to get more money, ……? **(Add a tag-question)**
a- They work hard to get more money, do they?
b-They work hard to get more money, don't they?
c- They work hard to get more money, are they?

5-Ahmed travels to London yearly…….? **(Add a tag-question)**
a-Ahmed travels to London yearly, doesn't he?
b- Ahmed travels to London yearly, does he?
c- Ahmed travels to London yearly, didn't he?

6-They never play football …….? **(Add a tag-question)**
a- They never play football, don't they?
b-They never play football, do they?
c- They never play football, are they?

7-They bought a new car…….? **(Add a tag-question)**
a- They bought a new car, did they?
b- They bought a new car, don't they?
c- They bought a new car, didn't they?

8- Let's go to the beach…….? **(Add a tag-question)**
a- Let's go to the beach, do we?
b- Let's go to the beach, shall we?
c- Let's go to the beach, don't we?

صفوة معلمي الكويت

14- Imperatives
أفعال الأمر

-يستخدم فعل الأمر لإعطاء تعليمات وتوجيهات وهذا يعني أن تبدأ الجملة بفعل مصدر، أو (Don't) في حال كان فعل الأمر بحالة النهي.

Examples:

-Take this medicine regularly.
-Turn left at the corner.
-Don't touch the electric switch.

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

1-Please, **……**quiet. The baby is sleeping

a- keeping b- kept **c- keep** d- keeps

2-…….. your lessons well before exams.

a- Studies **b- Study** c- Studying d- Studied

3-…… make noise. I am studying

a- Did b- Doesn't c- Didn't **d- Don't**

4-Don't …… medicine without consulting a doctor.

a- Take b- takes c- taking d- took

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صفوة معلمي الكويت

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

GRAMMAR EXAMS نماذج من اختبارات قواعد سابقة

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

1- By the time we arrived at the airport, the plane……...

a- will leave **b- had left** c- should leave d- has left

2- My friend ……...swim easily when he was in primary school.

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

3- This book is suitable for……...children and adults who have fictional stories.

a- both b- either c- neither d- or

4-People all over the world have been using paper……...the 2nd century.

a- yet **b- since** c- just d- for

B-From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-If the employees had known about the meeting, they ……..... **(Complete)**

a- If the employees had known about the meeting, they attend.
b- If the employees had known about the meeting, they will attend.
c- If the employees had known about the meeting, they would have attended attend.

2-The student was nervous, but he gave an excellent presentation.

(Join using: in spite of)

a- In spite of being nervous, the student gave an excellent presentation.
b- In spite of being nervous, but the student gave an excellent presentation.
c- In spite of the student was nervous, he gave an excellent presentation.

3-Hardly had I closed my eyes when the alarm **(go off)**. **(Correct the verb)**

a- Hardly had I closed my eyes when the alarm goes off.
b- Hardly had I closed my eyes when the alarm is going off.
c- Hardly had I closed my eyes when the alarm went off.

4-Let's go to the park and enjoy the weather, ……...? **(Add a question tag)**

a- Let's go to the park and enjoy the weather, do we?
b- Let's go to the park and enjoy the weather, shall we?
c- Let's go to the park and enjoy the weather, are we?

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

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

1- While we were watching the match, the lights went ..... .

a- down b- away c- up **d-out**

2- We ..... afford to buy a house, so we decided to rent a flat.

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

3- We had reached the international airport ..... the plane took off.

a-before b- after c- once d- no sooner

4- Salem likes sweets. He is eating ..... apple pie right now.

a- a **b-an** c-the d- no article

B-From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1- If there had been more time, we ..... **(Complete)**

a- If there had been more time, we would have visited more landmarks.
b- If there had been more time, we will visit more landmarks.
c- If there had been more time, we visit more landmarks.

2- Ahmad doesn't play football. He doesn't like it. **(Join using: neither ... nor)**

a- Ahmad neither doesn't play football nor likes it.
b- Ahmad neither plays football nor likes it.
c- Ahmad plays neither football nor likes it.

3- A boy helped the old woman cross the street, ……...? **(Add a tag question)**

a- A boy helped the old woman cross the street, didn't he?
b- A boy helped the old woman cross the street, wasn't he?
c- A boy helped the old woman cross the street, hadn't he?

4- My father **(make)** surgeries as a doctor for more than 15 years. **(Correct the verb)**

a- My father is making surgeries as a doctor for more than 15 years.
b- My father will make surgeries as a doctor for more than 15 years.
c- My father has been making surgeries as a doctor for more than 15 years.

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

1- ……. we had collected the money, we decided to buy a chalet.

a- After b- Before c- By the time d- While

2- If my mother hadn't woken me up, I ……my flight.

a- miss b- would be missed c- will miss **d- would have missed**

3- The boys have been waiting for the bus……. the early morning.

a- since b- for c- yet d- just

4-It is ……nice habit to send greetings to relatives and friends.

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

B-From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-My brother can speak five languages. **(Make negative)**

a- My brother doesn't speak five languages.
b- My brother couldn't speak five languages.
c- My brother can't speak five languages.

2-Jaber doesn't watch scary movies. Bader doesn't watch scary movies.
(Join using: Neither…nor)

a- Neither Jaber nor Bader watches scary movies.
b- Neither Jaber nor Bader watch scary movies.
c- Neither Jaber nor Bader doesn't watch scary movies.

3-No sooner had the teacher arrived than the bell **(ring)**. **(Correct the verb)**

a- No sooner had the teacher arrived than the bell rings.
b- No sooner had the teacher arrived than the bell rang.
c- No sooner had the teacher arrived than the bell is ringing.

4-Let's go to the school library to do research, ……...? **(Add a question tag)**

a- Let's go to the school library to do research, shall we?
b- Let's go to the school library to do research, do we?
c- Let's go to the school library to do research, are we?

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

1- The demand for advanced electric cars has gone…… in recent years.

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

2- ……. her old age, my grandmother is keen on cooking traditional dishes for us.

a- Although b- However c- But **d- In spite of**

3- All the members……...to an agreement by the time the meeting ended.

a- come **b- had come** c- are coming d- have come

4-……...football teams will take part in Qatar's FIFA World Cup 2022.

a- An b- A **c- Many** d- Much

B-From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-Building new roads and bridges solves the traffic problem, ……? **(Add a question tag)**

a- Building new roads and bridges solves the traffic problem, isn't it?
b- Building new roads and bridges solves the traffic problem, doesn't it?
c- Building new roads and bridges solves the traffic problem, don't they?

2-My brother (**work**) on the school project since last Sunday morning. **(Correct the verb)**

a- My brother would work on the school project since last Sunday morning.
b- My brother will be working on the school project since last Sunday morning.
c- My brother has been working on the school project since last Sunday morning.

3-My cousin did not call. He did not even send a text message.

(Join using: Neither…nor)

a- My cousin neither called nor even sent a text message.
b- Neither called my cousin nor even sent a text message.
c- My cousin did not neither call nor even sent a text message.

4-If you had conducted a survey, …….. **(Complete)**

a- If you had conducted a survey, you prove the power of social media.
b- If you had conducted a survey, you will prove the power of social media.
c- If you had conducted a survey, you would have proved the power of social media.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

SET-BOOK أهم أسئلة الكتاب

1-Why are **festivals (family celebrations) important**?

-They make us happy

-They bring people together

2-What **activities** do people enjoy during **festivals**?

-People go shopping

-They sing and dance

3-Why is **Hala February** considered a **patriotic** occasion?

-It celebrates Kuwait

-It coincides with the National Day

4-Why is it **important** for **family members** to meet on **different occasions**?

-People meet and talk

-People have fun

5-How do **family members** usually celebrate their occasions-**activities**?

-They play simple games

-They sing and dance

6- On which **occasions** do members of your **family get together**?

- On birthdays

- On weddings

صفوة معلمي الكويت

7-Why do **people** usually **go to coffee houses**?

-To talk

-To relax

8-Diwaniyas serve different purposes. Comment.

-People meet and talk

-People have fun

9- There are many **factors (barriers)** that cause **poor listening skills**. Mention some.

-Lack of interest

-Distraction

10-What are the **characteristics** of a **good listener**?

- Pays attention.

- Doesn't interrupt.

11-Why is **writing important?** –(**purposes) - (advantages**)

-To pass information

-To record history

12- What are the common **uses-benefits- advantages** of **mobile phones**?

-Making calls

-Sending messages

13- In what way is the **Arabic alphabet different** from the **Roman alphabet**?

-The Arabic alphabet is written from right to left

-The Roman alphabet is written from left to right

صفوف معلمي الكويت

WRITING

Write on the following topic: **(Descriptive)**

Festivals have become an integral part of our culture.
Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) about festivals **describing the preparations before festivals and the activities people enjoy during festivals.**

Outline

Introduction:

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……

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Body:

Paragraph 1

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Paragraph 2

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Conclusion:

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صفوة معلمي الكويت

Write your topic here

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صفوة معلمي الكويت

WRITING

Write on the following topic: **(Descriptive)**

"Family gatherings are a vital part in the Kuwaiti society."

Plan and write an essay of about 14 sentences (160 words) **describing the preparations people do before family celebrations and the activities they enjoy in such celebrations.**

Outline

Introduction:

……

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Body:

Paragraph 1

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Paragraph 2

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Conclusion:

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صفوة معلمي الكويت

Write your topic here

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صفوة معلمي الكويت

READING COMPREHENSION

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

Artificial intelligence, often called AI, has become an important part of modern life. It is a type of technology that allows computers and machines to perform tasks that usually require human intelligence. These tasks include answering questions, recognising pictures, understanding languages, and solving problems. Today, AI is used in schools, hospitals, banks, and many other places.

Students can benefit from artificial intelligence in different ways. They can use educational applications to practise English, solve mathematical problems, and search for information. Some programmes can explain difficult lessons and provide exercises according to each student's level. This makes learning easier and more interesting. However, students should not depend completely on technology. They need to think **independently** and develop their own skills.

Doctors also use AI to improve healthcare services. Some intelligent computer programmes can help doctors examine medical images and identify possible health problems. This technology may save time and help patients receive better treatment. In addition, companies use AI to organise information, answer customers' questions, and complete simple tasks quickly.

Despite its advantages, artificial intelligence has some disadvantages. Some people worry that machines may replace certain jobs in the future. Others are concerned about personal information being collected or used without permission. Therefore, governments and companies should make sure that AI is used safely and responsibly.

Parents and teachers have an important role in teaching young people how to use modern technology wisely. Children should understand that technology is a useful tool, but **it** cannot replace human feelings, creativity, and relationships.

In conclusion, artificial intelligence can make our lives easier and help people achieve many goals. However, we should use it carefully and remember that human intelligence remains extremely important.

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

1. What is the best title for the passage?
a. The History of Computers
b. Artificial Intelligence in Our Daily Lives
c. The Importance of Hospitals
d. Traditional Education

2. The word "**independently**" in the **2nd paragraph** means:
a. Without assistance
b. Without difficulty
c. Without effort
d. Without skills

3. The pronoun " **it** " in the **5th paragraph** refers to:
a. teaching
b. tool
c. technology
d. role

4. All the following statements are **TRUE EXCEPT:**
a. AI can help doctors examine medical images.
b. Students can use AI to practise English.
c. AI has no disadvantages.
d. Some people worry about their personal information.

5. What is the purpose of the writer?
a. To explain the advantages and disadvantages of AI.
b. To encourage people to stop using computers.
c. To describe different types of hospitals.
d. To explain how to become a doctor.

B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6. How can artificial intelligence help students?
It helps them practise English, solve mathematical problems, search for information, and understand difficult lessons.
7. Why are some people worried about artificial intelligence?
Because machines may replace some jobs, and personal information may be collected without permission.
8. Why should students avoid depending completely on technology?
Because they need to think independently and develop their own skills.

READING COMPREHENSION

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

Space exploration is one of the greatest achievements of modern science. For many years, scientists have been interested in discovering what exists beyond our planet. They have sent satellites, robots, and astronauts into space to **collect** information about planets, stars, and other objects in the universe. These discoveries have helped humans understand more about the world around them.

The first human journey into space was an important moment in history. Since then, astronauts from different countries have travelled into space to carry out scientific experiments. **They** work in special spacecraft and space stations where they study how the human body reacts to life without gravity. Living in space is not easy because astronauts must follow strict routines and exercise regularly to stay healthy.

Satellites are also an important part of space technology. They help people communicate, watch television, predict the weather, and use navigation systems. Weather satellites, for example, collect information about clouds and storms. This information helps scientists warn people about dangerous weather conditions and prepare for natural disasters.

Space exploration also has some challenges. Sending spacecraft into space costs a lot of money, and astronauts sometimes face dangerous situations. In addition, scientists must solve many technical problems before sending humans to distant planets. Despite these difficulties, countries continue to invest in space research because it may lead to important discoveries and new inventions.

In recent years, scientists have become more interested in exploring Mars. They believe that studying this planet may help them understand whether life could have existed there in the past. Several robotic vehicles have already been sent to Mars to examine its surface and collect useful information.

In conclusion, space exploration helps humans discover new things and develop advanced technology. Although it is expensive and difficult, it gives people the opportunity to learn more about the universe and prepare for the future.

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

1. What is the best title for the passage?
a. Life on Earth
b. The World of Space Exploration
c. The History of Transportation
d. Modern Communication

2. The word "**collect**" in the **1st paragraph** means:
a. Gather
b. Destroy
c. Forget
d. Lose

3. The pronoun "**They**" in the **2nd paragraph** refers to:
a. Countries
b. Experiments
c. Astronauts
d. Discoveries

4. All the following statements are **TRUE EXCEPT:**
a. Satellites help predict the weather.
b. Astronauts exercise regularly in space.
c. Space exploration is always inexpensive.
d. Robots have been sent to Mars.

5. What is the purpose of the writer?
a. To explain the importance of space exploration.
b. To describe life in the ocean.
c. To encourage people to become pilots.
d. To explain how to build a spacecraft.

B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6. How do satellites help people in their daily lives?
They help people communicate, watch television, predict the weather, and use navigation systems.

7. Why must astronauts exercise regularly in space?
To stay healthy because their bodies react differently to life without gravity.

8. Why are scientists interested in exploring Mars?
Because studying Mars may help them understand whether life could have existed there in the past.

SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following text, then do as required:

Time is one of the most valuable things in our lives. Once it passes, we cannot get it back. Good time management helps us finish our work and achieve our goals. First, we should make a daily plan and organise our activities. Second, we must finish important tasks before spending time on entertainment. Third, students should also divide their study time into short periods and take regular breaks. Finally, avoiding distractions, such as mobile phones, can help us concentrate better. By managing our time wisely, we can reduce stress, improve our performance, and enjoy a more organised life. Good time management helps us succeed and enjoy our daily activities.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the text above in answer to the following question:

How can we manage our time?

First, we need to have a daily schedule and arrange our activities. Second, we should complete important tasks before enjoying our free time. Third, students should study for short times and take breaks regularly. Finally, staying away from distractions like mobile phones helps us focus better.

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SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following text, then do as required:

Animals are an important part of nature, and they deserve our care and protection. Many animals suffer because of pollution, hunting, and the destruction of their homes. In order to save animals, we can do many things. We should provide pets with enough food, clean water, and suitable shelter. Taking such an action makes animals survive. We can also support animal shelters that rescue homeless animals and provide medical care. Protecting forests and natural areas helps wild animals live safely. Moreover, people should learn about endangered species and the dangers they face. By protecting animals, we help maintain the balance of nature and create a kinder world. We all should co-operate to save animals.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the text above in answer to the following question:

How can we protect animals?

First, we should give pets enough food, fresh water, and a safe place to live. Second, we can support shelters that save homeless animals and treat them when they are sick. Third, we should protect forests so wild animals can live safely. Finally, people should learn about animals that may disappear and the problems they face.

TRANSLATION

Translate the following into good English:

خالد: يحب الناس طعم القهوة لأن لها مذاقا طيبا وتعطيهم طاقة.
أحمد: لذلك يذهب الناس إلى المقاهي لشرب القهوة وليستمتعوا بوقتهم.

Khalid: People like the taste of coffee because it has a good flavor and gives them energy.

Ahmad: That's why people go to cafés to drink coffee and enjoy their time.

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علي: لماذا برأيك اللغة العربية لغة مميزة؟
خالد: لأنها تكتب من اليمين إلى اليسار وتتكون من ثمانية وعشرون حرفا.

Ali: Why do you think the Arabic language is special?

Khalid: Because it is written from right to left and consists of twenty-eight letters.

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عبدالله: لماذا يفضل الكثير من الناس شرب القهوة العربية؟
أحمد: لأن لها رائحة وطعم مميزين، وتمدهم بالطاقة.

Abdullah: Why do many people prefer to drink Arabic coffee?

Ahmad: Because it has a distinctive smell and taste, and it gives them energy.

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صفوة معلمي الكويت

سعد: تعتبر الديوانية جزءا مهما في التقاليد الكويتية

حمد: معك حق. كما أنها تلعب دورا اجتماعيا وسياسيا هاما في المجتمع.

Saad: The diwaniya is considered an important part of Kuwaiti traditions.

Hamad: You're right. It also plays an important social and political role in society.

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أحمد: بدأ الناس الكتابة منذ أكثر من خمسة آلاف سنة.

علي: هذا صحيح، فقد طور الناس الكتابة لتوثيق ونقل المعلومات.

Ahmad: People began writing more than five thousand years ago.

Ali: That's true; people developed writing to record and pass information.

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سالم: لماذا يعتبر مهرجان هلا فبراير مناسبة وطنية؟

خالد: لأنه يتزامن مع العيد الوطني وعيد التحرير.

Salim: Why is the Hala February Festival considered a national occasion?

Khalid: Because it coincides with the National Day and Liberation Day.

صفوة معلمي الكويت