



The Jdeal Guide To

Pupil's book & Workbook

المرشد المثالي في اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف التاسع المتوسط

الفترة الدراسية الأولى



هذه المادة مكونة من مذكرتين (أ - ب)

(أ)

حقوق الطبع محفوظة لدولة الكويت

المرشد الشامل
صفوة معلمي الكويت

للاستفسار والشكاوى والطلبات

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- قسم التعبير
- كيفية الإجابة على الأسئلة
- قسم التدريبات
- قسم الاختبارات القصيرة
- قسم المشاريع والنماذج stcejorP

المرشد الشامل
صفوة معلمي الكويت

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معلمي الكويت

للاستفسار والشكاوى والطلبات

قسم فيديوهات شرح الدروس



صفوة معلمي الكويت

المرشد الشامل
صفوة معلمي الكويت

للاستفسار والشكاوى والطلبات

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صفوة معلمي الكويت

Module 1: Exploration

Unit 1: Explorers

رابط QR لفيديو الدرس

Vocabulary
المفردات

expedition (n)	بعثة - حملة	prey on (phv)	يفترس
accompany (v)	رافق	embarking on (phv)	باشر العمل في
wilderness (n)	برية	quest (n)	بحث - تحقيق
cracked (adj)	مشقوق - مكسور	bond (n)	رباط - تعهد
constant (adj)	ثابت	seek (v)	يسعي - يبحث

ملحوظة: الإختصارات التي تلي الكلمات هي:

n: noun (اسم) / **v**: verb (فعل) / **adj**: adjective (صفة) / **adv**: adverb: (حال)
Phv: phrasal verb (فعل و حرف جرف) / **prep**: preposition (حرف جر)
exp: expression (مصطلح)

Grammar
القواعد

Parts of speech اقسام الكلام

اقسام الكلام تفسر كيف تستخدم الكلمة في الجملة.

هناك ثمانية اقسام اساسية:
(اسم, ضمير, صفة, فعل, حال, حرف جر, حرف عطف, تعبير الاحساس)

- Noun (naming word) الإسم

اسم شخص, مكان, شئ او فكرة

Examples of nouns: Daniel, London, table, dog, teacher, pen, city, happiness, hope
Example sentences: **Steve** lives in **Sydney**. **Mary** uses **pen** and **paper** to write **letters**.

- Pronoun الضمير (يحل محل الإسم)

الضمير يستخدم مكان الإسم او العبارات لمنع التكرار

مثل: I, you, we, they, he, she, it, me, us, them, him, her, this, those

Mary is tired. **She** wants to sleep. **I** want **her** to dance with **me**.

- Adjective الصفة

الصفة تصف, تعدل او تعطي معلومات اكثر عن الإسم او الضمير

مثل: big, happy, green, young, fun, crazy, three

The **little** girl had a **pink** hat.

- Verb الفعل

الفعل يصف حدث او الشئ الذي فعله شخص او شئ.

مثل: go, speak, run, eat, play, live, walk, have, like, are, is

I **like** Woodward English. I **study** their charts and **play** their games.

- Adverb الحال (يصف الفعل)

الحال يصف او يعدل فعل او صفة او حال اخر, انه يصف كيف او اين او متي او كم مرة او الي اي مدي حدث الفعل

مثل: slowly, quietly, very, always, never, too, well, tomorrow, here

I am **usually** busy. **Yesterday**, I ate my lunch **quickly**.

- Preposition حرف الجر (يوضح علاقة بين شيئين)

يظهر حرف الجر علاقة اسم او ضمير بكلمة اخري, يمكنها تحديد زمن, مكان او العلاقة بين كلمتين او اكثر

مثل: at, on, in, from, with, near, between, about, under

I left my keys **on** the table **for** you.

- Conjunction (joining word) حرف العطف

حرف العطف يضم كلمتين, فكرتين, عبارتين, او شرطين مع بعض في نفس الجملة. انه يظهر كيفية ارتباطهم.

مثل: and, or, but, because, so, yet, unless, since, if.

I was hot **and** exhausted **but** I still finished the marathon.

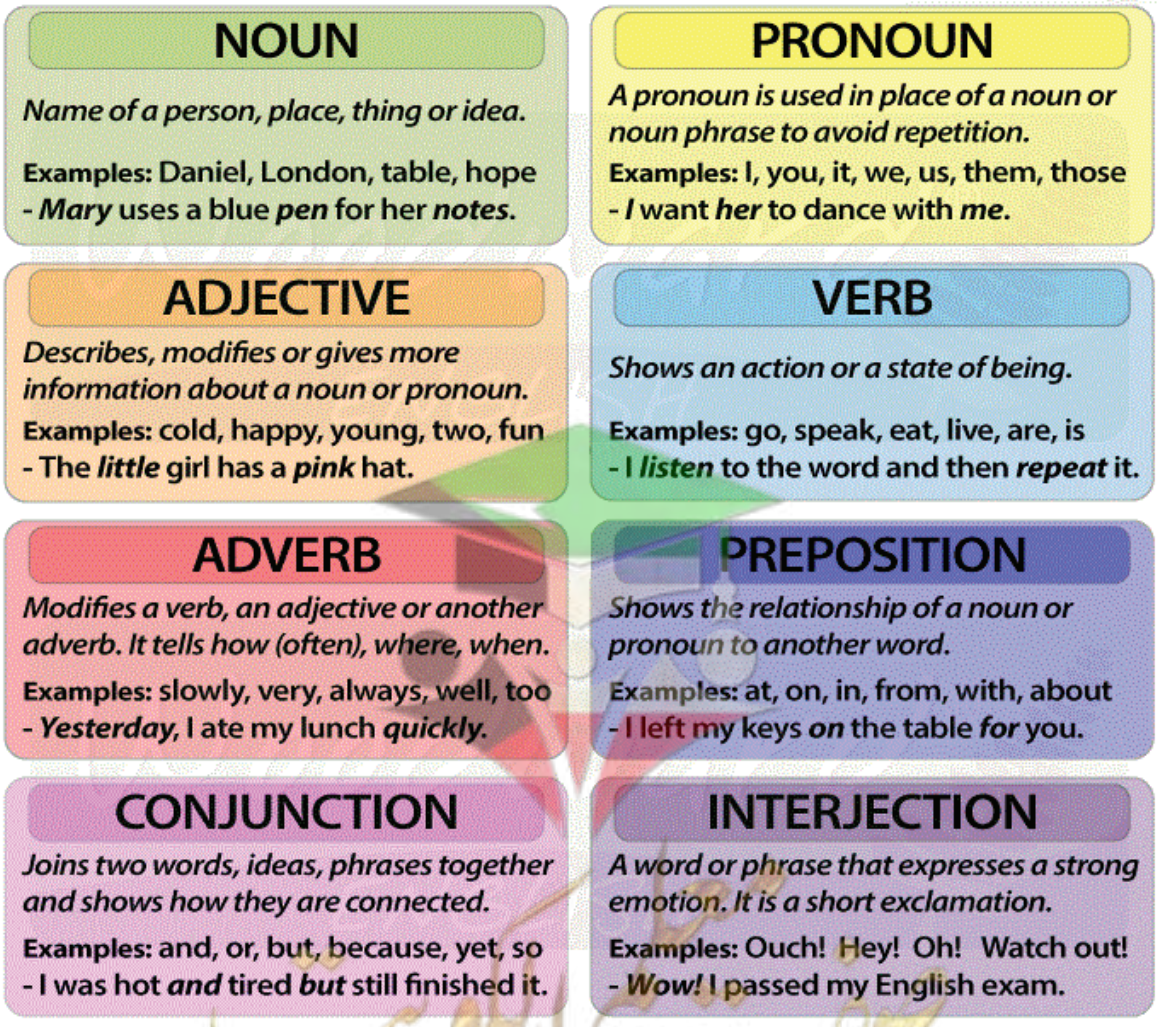
- Interjection تعبير الإحساس (كلمات تظهر الإحساس)

تعبير الإحساس هو كملة او عبارة تعبر عن احساس او شعور قوي.

مثل: Ouch! Wow! Great! Help! Oh! Hey! Hi!

Wow! I passed my English test. **Great**! – **Ouch**! That hurt.

Summary Chart رسم تلخيصي



تدريبات قصيرة علي اقسام الكلام Parts of speech

Choose the correct answer:

(الإجابات موجودة في صفحة لاحقة)

1. I bought a **beautiful** dress at the mall.
   a. preposition
   b. adjective
   c. noun

2. What did **she** ask you to do?
   a. conjunction
   b. preposition
   c. pronoun

3. I left my shoes **under** the kitchen table.
   a. adjective
   b. preposition
   c. pronoun

4. If we finish our work **quickly** we can go to the movies.
   a. adverb
   b. conjunction
   c. verb

5. On Saturdays I **work** from nine to five.
   a. verb
   b. preposition
   c. adverb

6. I want to go to a **university** in the United States.
   a. adjective
   b. preposition
   c. noun

7. I'm sure I've **met** your girlfriend before.
   a. verb
   b. preposition
   c. interjection

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Present Simple المضارع البسيط

نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن عادة أو حدث يحدث باستمرار و نستخدم التصريف الأول للفعل (الفعل في المصدر)

Form: الصيغة

I / we / you / they + Verb (infinitive المصدر)

Example: مثال

- They **practice** football every weekend.
- I **play** the piano.

Form: الصيغة

He / She / it + Verb (+s يضاف للفعل الحرف)

Example: مثال

- He always **goes out** with his friends after school.
- She **does** the dishes to help her mother.

كلمات دالة و تأتي مع زمن المضارع البسيط:

always	دائما	never	ابدا	sometimes	احيانا
often	احيانا	usually	عادة	every day	كل يوم

- Negative النفي

Subject (فاعل) + don't / doesn't + Verb (infinitive المصدر)

Example: مثال

- I **don't walk** to school, I take the bus.
- She **doesn't eat** her vegetable

- Making questions للسؤال

Do / does + subject (فاعل) + Verb (infinitive المصدر)

Example: مثال

- **Do you like** cookies?
  Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- What **does she do** on Friday?
  She studies on Friday.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

تدريبات قصيرة علي زمن المضارع البسيط Present Simple

Choose the correct verb:

(الإجابات موجودة في صفحة لاحقة)

1. We always (write – writes – writing) English at school.
2. Mona usually (listen – listens – listened) to music at night.
3. Hani (eat – eats – ate) lunch at 3 o'clock.
4. Sama and Marwa (liked – likes – like) meat.
5. My mother always (washed – washes – wash) dishes.
6. I (went – go – goes) to school at 7 o'clock.
7. They (played – plays - play) football at the club every Friday.
8. I (love – loved – loves) my teacher.
9. Hani sometimes (play – plays – played) tennis.
10. She (living – live – lives) in Kuwait City.

الماضي البسيط Past Simple

يعبر زمن الماضي البسيط عن حدث في الماضي أو حقائق تارخية.

Form: الصيغة

Subject الفاعل + Verb (past tense الفعل في الماضي)

Example: مثال

- We **watched** that film before.
- I **ate** my launch.
- She **ran** very fast in the race and **won**.

كلمات دالة و تأتي مع زمن الماضي البسيط:

Yesterday	امس	last month	الشهر الماضي
last week	الأسبوع الماضي	ago	منذ
one day	في يوم ما	in 1980	في سنة ..

ملحوظة:

- معظم الأفعال نضيف اليها ed لتصبح ماضي مثل play - played / visit - visited

- هناك افعال كثيرة غير منتظمة عن القاعدة مثل eat - ate / write - wrote و هي لا تتبع قاعدة معينة و تحفظ كما هي.

- Negative النفي

Subject (فاعل) + didn't + Verb (infinitive المصدر)

Example: مثال

- I **didn't like** the movie.
- She **didn't do** her homework.

- Making questions للسؤال

Did + subject (فاعل) + Verb (infinitive المصدر)

Example: مثال

- **Did you meet** Ali yesterday?
  Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
- What **did he do** last summer?
  He traveled to Spain last summer.

- Passive المبني للمجهول

Object (مفعول) + was/were + verb (past participle التصريف الثالث للفعل)

- تعبر صيغة المبني للمجهول علي حدوث الفعل علي المفعول بدون العلم بمن الفاعل او لعدم الإكتراث به, فا الأهم هو الفعل أو الحدث نفسه

Example: مثال

- The house **was cleaned**. (نظف البيت / تم تنظيف البيت)
- The kids **were taught** well in the school yesterday.

بعض الأفعال في الماضي الغير منتظمة علي القاعدة:

be يكون	was/were	eat يأكل	ate
teach يدرس	taught	run يجري	ran
buy يشتري	bought	put يضع	put
speak يتكلم	spoke	go يذهب	went
do يفعل	did	cut يقطع	cut
sell يبيع	sold	fall يقع	fell
wear يرتدي	wore	drink يشرب	drank
read يقرأ	read	fly يطير	flew
hear يسمع	heard	choose يختار	chose

تدريبات قصيرة علي زمن الماضي البسيط Past simple

(الإجابات موجودة في صفحة لاحقة)

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Yesterday, Salma (visit – visited – visits) Nora.
2. We (buys – buy – bought) a new villa last week.
3. Salem (swim – swam – is swimming) in the sea yesterday.
4. Mum (made – makes – make) a cake last night.
5. I (went – go – goes) to the zoo last Friday.

B) Correct the verb between brackets:

1. My father (come) home early yesterday.

.....

2. My uncle (sell) his old car and bought a new one.

.....

3. Last summer, my family (travel) to Brazil.

.....

4. I (pray). Then, I went to school.

.....

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Form questions تكوين أسئلة

1. Wh- questions اكثر صيغة استخداما

Question tool (أداة الإستفهام) + auxiliary verb (فعل مساعد) + noun (إسم) + verb (فعل)

What did you learn in the last summer?
Where do you live?

2. yes/no questions: اكثر صيغة أسئلة نعم/لا استخداما

auxiliary verb (فعل مساعد) + noun (إسم) + verb (فعل)

Did you eat all the candy?
Have you visited France before?

- ليست كل الأسئلة تتبع نفس القاعدة

Is it true (لا يوجد فعل بعد الإسم) that you win that chess competition?
Who is he?
Is she a fast runner?

- ادوات الإستفهام:

1. **How**: للسؤال عن كيفية فعل شئ
   How did you learn to swim?
2. **How much / many** + noun: للسؤال عن الكمية او العدد
   How much money do you earn? / How many people live in your house?
3. **What**: للسؤال علي شئ او حدث او فعل
   What have you got in your left hand? / What is on TV at nine o'clock?
4. **When**: للسؤال عن الوقت
   When did you get home?
5. **Where**: للسؤال عن المكان
   Where do you live? / Where are my keys?
6. **Which** + noun:للسؤال علي شئ او اشياء معينة
   Which shoes are you going to wear?
7. **Who**: للسؤال عن شخص او اشخاص
   Who is coming to your party? / Who did you invite to your party?

تلخيص أدوات الإستفهام

When	متى (للسؤال عن الوقت)
Where	اين (للسؤال عن مكان)
What	ما (للسؤال عن شئ)
Which	اى (للسؤال عن شئ ما)
Who	من (فاعل) (للسؤال عن شخص عاقل)
How	كيف (للسؤال عن الطريقه)
How long	كم المده (للسؤال عن المده الزمنيه)
How much	كم عدد / ثمن (للسؤال عن السعر او الكميه)
How many	كم عدد (للسؤال عن العدد)

تدريبات قصيرة علي تكوين أسئلة Form questions

(الإجابات موجودة في صفحة لاحقة)

- Ask questions

1. They can go skiing <u>on the mountains.</u>

.....

2. Salem plays tennis <u>on Friday.</u>

.....

3. Mr. Waleed lives <u>in Kuwait City.</u>

.....

4. Salma is working on her school project now.

.....

5. They have got phones in their pockets.

.....

6. I live <u>in France.</u>

.....

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Make negatives النفي

النفي هي عملية تحويل الجملة الخبرية المثبتة لجملة منفية تحمل عكس المعني.

I am **not** from Germany.
I do **not** like playing tennis.
She does **not** listen to classical music.

- اكثر كلمتين يتم اتسخدامهم في النفي no و not ولكن هناك طرق اخري للتعبير عن النفي
تعتبر الجملة منفية اذا تم استخدام اي كلمة من الاتي:

كلمات النفي	احوال النفي	افعال النفي
No	Hardly	do / does / did + not
Not	Scarcely	am / is / are + not
None	barely	has / have / had + not
No one		shall / should + not
Nobody		will / would + not
Nothing		can / could + not
Neither		must + not
Nowhere		may / might + not
never		

She's **never** been abroad.
There were **no** newspapers left in the shop by one o'clock.
Nobody came to the house for several days.
He **hasn't** come till now.
You **shouldn't** do that.

- يمكننا نفي الجملة بإضافة البدايات (de-, dis-, un-) أو النهاية (-less) لبعض الكلمات

He was very **disrespectful** to the teacher. (غير محترم)
This new printer is **useless**; it's always breaking down. (غير مفيد)
You are **irresponsible**! (غير مسؤول)

صفوة معلمي الكويت

- Negative questions الأسئلة المنفية:

- نستخدم not لتكوين أسئلة في صيغة النفي
نستخد do/does + not في حال عدم وجود فعل مساعد مثل (is, are, will, should, ...)

Why **didn't** you ask Linda? (**do + not**)
Why **aren't** they eating? (Verb to be + not)
Isn't that Mike's brother? (Verb to be + not)
Why **won't** he come? (**will + not**)

- النفي في الأزمنة المختلفة
- كما في السؤال, نستخدم not مع الفعل المساعد مثل (is, are, was, will, should, can, ...)
نستخد do/does + not في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد في الجملة

I **am not** playing football now. (مضارع مستمر)
I **haven't** eaten anything. (مضارع تام)
He **didn't** close the door. (ماضي بسيط)
He **isn't** a doctor. (مضارع بسيط)
I **won't** help you. (مستقبل بسيط)

تدريبات قصيرة علي تكوين النفي Make negatives

- Make negative

(الإجابات موجودة في صفحة لاحقة)

1- Ali is a policeman.

.....

2- They will travel to Bahrain.

.....

3- We are eating fish now.

.....

4- We study in the street.

.....

5- Hamad eats rice.

.....

6- Nada walked to school.

.....

المرشد الأول
صفوة معلمي الكويت

Grammar exercises' answers إجابات أسئلة القواعد

Parts of speech اقسام الكلام

- Choose the correct answer:

1. b	2. c	3. b	4. a	5. a	6. c	7. a

Present simple المضارع البسيط

- Choose the correct verb:

1. write	3. eats	5. washes	7. play	9. plays
2. listens	4. like	6. go	8. love	10. lives

Past Simple الماضي البسيط

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. visited	2. bought	3. swam	4. made	5. went

B) Correct the verb between brackets:

1. came	2. sold	3. traveled	4. prayed

Form questions تكوين أسئلة

- Ask questions

1. Where they can go skiing?
2. When does Salem play tennis?
3. Where does Mr. Waleed live?
4. What is Salma doing now?
5. What do they have in their pockets?
6. Where do you live?

Make negatives النفي

- Make negative

1. Ali isn't a policeman
2. They won't travel to Bahrain.
3. We aren't eating fish now.
4. We don't study in the street.
5. Hamad doesn't eat rice.
6. Nada didn't walk to school.

المرشد الى الثقافة
صفوة معلمي الكويت

Speech Acts

التعبيرات و الوظائف اللغوية

Expressing likes and dislikes التعبير عن الحب و الكراهية

Expressing likes/ preferences	التعبير عن التفضيل	أمثلة
I love / like / prefer / adore + Verb (ing)	أحب / يعجبني / أفضل ...	I love football. I like eating fish
I am fond of / keen on … + verb (ing)	أنا مولع ب... / أحرص علي ...	I am fond of exercising.
I'd like to / love to / rather + Verb (inf الفعل في المصدر)	أود / أحب / إنني أفضل أن ...	I would love to have tea. I would rather eat pizza.

Expressing dislikes	التعبير عن الكراهية	أمثلة
I hate / dislike / abhor	انا أكره ...	I hate waking up early.
I don't like	لا أحب ...	I don't like swimming.
I am not keen on / fond of + Verb (ing)	لست معجبا ب...	I am not keen on having pasta for lunch.

Describing present experiences وصف الخبرات الحالية

Expressions	التعبير
This week / month / year …	هذا الأسبوع / الشهر / السنة ...
I feel …	انا اشعر ...
I am …	أنا أكون ...
Today …	اليوم ...
Today, I learned to …	اليوم ، تعلمت ...

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Describing past experiences وصف الخبرات الماضية

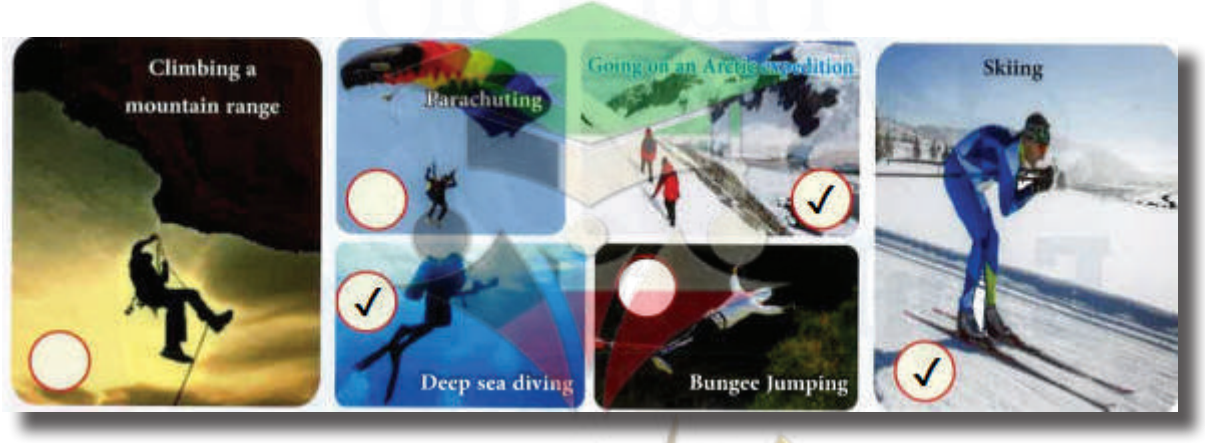
Expressions	التعبير
Last summer … I felt … I was nervous when … Yesterday, I ate ... I've learned … - My experience about this topic says that … Have you ever …? Do you remember when we …	الصيف الماضي … شعرت … كنت متوترة عندما ... أمس أكلت ... تعلمت … - تجربتي حول هذا الموضوع تقول أن ... هل سبق لك …؟ هل تتذكر عندما ...

Unit 1 Student's book Answer key

الإجابات الصحيحة لأسئلة كتاب الطالب

Before you read

1- In pairs, look at the pictures; tick (✓) the activities you would like ...



Because they are so fun to do and aren't very dangerous.

2- Read the text about Kuwaiti explorer and fill in the table that follows

Name of the explorer	Lamees Nijem
Nationality	**Kuwaiti**
Name of team leader	**Felicity Aston**
Itinerary (Route)	**North Pole**
Year of the expedition	**2018**
Distance covered	**100 km**



1- Tick the following statements either with True (✓) or False (✕):

1 - Lamees's only aim was to escape the familiar. (✕)
2 - Polar bears are not the only danger in Antarctica. (✓)
3 - All team members were from the Arabian Gulf region. (✕)
4 - Mariam Haidaddin was the only member who could not complete the expedition (✓)

2- Find a word for each definition:

1 - (**Antarctica**) An icy continent that covers Earth's South Pole. (Paragraph1)
2 - (**accompanied**) Going somewhere with someone. (Paragraph 2)
3 - (**tents**) A shelter made of cloth supported by poles & ropes. (Paragraph 3)
4 - (**seek**) An act or instance of seeking. (Paragraph 4)

3- Discuss the following questions:



1 - How would you describe the team's journey?

Exciting and dangerous.

2 - What was the message behind the journey?

The desire to escape the familiar and to embark on a cultural quest.

3 - Is it safe to go on such expeditions alone? Why? Why not?

No, it is not safe of course because there are many dangers.

4- Read the fourth paragraph and complete the following table:

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives
explained	quest	deep
escape	**reasons**	**main**
created	**adventure**	**cultural**

Listening

1- Fill in the table with words from the box below Make sure they fit in ...

weather	equipment	risk
low temperatures	tents	injuries
freezing	slides	polar bears
snow storm	backpacks	lack of food

2- Listen to Lamees speaking about her journey then tick (✕) the wrong ...

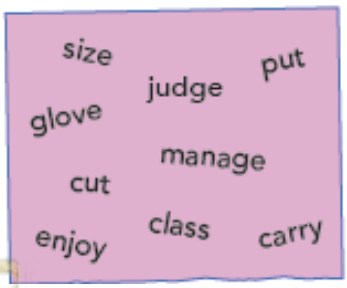
1 - Lamees started her journey in 2018. (-)
2 - Living in the wilderness helped Lamees to appreciate life. (-)
3 - Felicity Aston was a member of Lamees' team. **(✕) (leader)**
4 - The expedition to the South Pole included 11 women. **(✕) (North Pole)**
5 - The journey pushed her to go beyond the limits of her comfort zone. (-)



Pronunciation of final 's':

3- Add 's' , 'ies', or 'es' to the words below, pronounce the word and put ...

/s/	/z/	/iz/
puts	gloves	Sizes
cuts	enjoys	judges
classes	carries	manages



Speaking

1- Complete the following table about you and your friend (You need to ...)

Activities		You	Your classmate
Every day	Prepare bag	I prepare my bag every day	He doesn't prepare his bag every day.
	Sleep	I sleep late every day	Hs sleeps early every day
Last week	Go ski	I went ski last week	He went ski last week
	join	I didn't join anything last week	He didn't join anything last week



Group work

Your group went on a weeklong expedition across the desert from Kuwait to ...



Our group embarked on a weeklong desert expedition from Kuwait to Saudi Arabia. The purpose was to explore the region and its culture. We prepared by packing essential equipment and planning our itinerary carefully. Our experienced team leader guided us throughout the journey. We engaged in various activities, interacting with locals and experiencing the desert's unique aspects. Challenges included extreme temperatures, sandstorms, and rugged terrain. Overall, the expedition was a memorable experience that taught us important lessons about teamwork and adaptability.

Writing

1- Complete these tables with the needed information.

Personal information	
Name	**Roald Amundsen**
Date of birth	**1872**
Place of birth	**Borge, Norway**



Achievements:

1. He is the first person to reach South Pole.

2. He lead an expedition consisting of five people and fifty-two dogs with four sleds.

3. The first person to stand at both ends of the globe.

2- Complete the diagram below about Felicity Aston using the ...

Topic Sentence: Felicity Aston is a British Polar Explorer.	
Personal information Name: Felicity Aston Date of birth: October 7, 1977 Place of Birth: England	**Facts & Achievements:** - In 2012 she became the first person in the world to ski alone across Antarctica using just muscle power. - She was appointed MBE in 2015 for services to Polar Exploration. - She was awarded the Queen's Polar Medal.
Concluding Sentence: Felicity Aston regularly speaks to a variety of audiences around the word about her expedition experiences.	



صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 1 Workbook Answer key

الإجابات الصحيحة لكتاب التدريبات

- Match the following words with their definitions:

1. accompanying (**2**) to hunt and eat.
2. prey on (**3**) a long difficult search.
3. Break free (**1**) travelling with an adult passenger.
( ) long and adventurous journey or experience.

- Complete the following table:

Synonyms	seek	**search for, try to find, look for, hunt for**
	bond	**Link, agreement, contract**
Antonyms	embark on	**disembark, set down, debark**
	constant	**Inconstant, changing, uncertain, varying,**

- Put the following words in sentences of your own:

wilderness – expedition – cracked



1. I love to go to the **wilderness** to camp.
2. I went on a great **expedition** last year.
3. He **cracked** the ice cube.

- What would you say or do in the following situations.

1. Your friend wants to know about the dangers of polar bears.
There are many dangers like the cold temperature and wild bears.

2. Your father wants to join an expedition to the North Pole.
Great, be careful.

3. Someone wants to try walking on cracked ice.
You shouldn't do that, it too dangerous.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Grammar : Present & Past Simple Tense
- Read about NASSER, then ask about SARA.

Questions:
1. What does Sara want to be in the future?
2. Where does Sara live?
3. What does she eat for breakfast?
4. How many children does she have?

- Fill in the blanks with SIMPLE PRESENT or SIMPLE PAST:

1- The children ..... Played ..... (play) outside yesterday.

2- She usually **reads** (read) the newspaper in the morning.

3- I **did** (do) my homework last night.

4- I **ate** (eat) my dinner two hours ago.

5- They **watched** (watch) TV last Monday.

6- I **don't like** (not / like) spaghetti.

7- My mother usually **cooks** (cook) dinner in the evening.

8- He **writes** (write) a letter to his pen-friend every month.

- Change the following sentences into POSITIVE, NEGATIVE …

1. You know the answer.
   (-) **You don't know the answer.**
   (?) **Do you know the answer?**

2. He had breakfast at 8 o'clock.
   (-) **He didn't have breakfast at 8 o'clock.**
   (?) **When did he had breakfast?**

3. Some school girls don't wear uniforms.
   (+) **Some school girls wear uniforms.**
   (?) **Do some school girls wear uniforms?**

4. Did he cut his hair?
   (+) **He cut his hair.**
   (-) **He didn't cut his hair.**

5. She does her homework every day.
   (-) **She doesn't do her homework every day.**
   (?) **Does she do her homework every day?**

المرشد الشامل
صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 2: Authors

رابط QR لفيديو الدرس

Vocabulary
المفردات

novelist (n)	روائي	association (n)	جمعية – اتحاد
variety (n)	تشكيلة - تنوع	literature (n)	الأدب
regard (v)	لاحظ – احترم	devotedly (adv)	بتفانٍ
influence (n)	تأثير - سلطة	significant (adj)	كبير - هام
popularity (n)	شعبية - رواج	document (v)	يوثق
reputation (n)	سمعة		

ملحوظة: الإختصارات التي تلي الكلمات هي:

n: noun (اسم) / **v**: verb (فعل) / **adj**: adjective (صفة) / **adv**: adverb: (حال)
Phv: phrasal verb (فعل و حرف جرف) / **prep**: preposition (حرف جر)
exp: expression (مصطلح)

Grammar
القواعد

Future simple with 'will' زمن المستقبل البسيط مع

Form التكوين:

Subject (الفاعل) + will + verb (infinitive الفعل في المصدر)

- استخدامات (زمن المستقبل البسيط مع will):

١. عمل توقعات بسيطة بدون دليل

- There **will be** snow in many areas tomorrow.

٢. التعبير عن الروتين في المستقبل

- The sun **will raise** tomorrow.
- You **will see** the manager tomorrow at work.

٣. التعبير عن قرار عفوي

- The door is ringing, I **will open** it.

- Negative النفي

we use: won't + verb (infinitive الفعل في المصدر)

- He **won't win** the match tomorrow.

- Making questions للسؤال

we use: questions tool (أداة الإستفهام) + will + subject (فاعل) + verb (inf)

yes or no questions: will / won't + subject (فاعل) + verb (inf)

- **What will you do** after the match?
  I will sleep.

- **Will it rain** tomorrow?
  Yes, it will, probably

- يمكن إستخدام (expect, think or predict that) بدلا من will

- I **expect that** it'll be sunny tomorrow.
- I **don't think** I'll pass my exam.
- I **predict that** you'll become a doctor when you're older

- يمكن ان نستخدم هذه الأحوال لإظهار مدي تأكدنا من شئ (definitely, probably or possibly)

- Laptop computers **will definitely get** cheaper.
- People **will probably use** computers more and more in the future.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

تدريبات قصيرة علي زمن المستقبل البسيط مع will

Correct the verbs in brackets: (الإجابات موجودة في صفحة لاحقة)

1. Nobody in Jane's team can play basketball. They _____ (lose) the match.
2. He's driving too fast. He _____ (have) an accident.
3. Did you invite Ann to the party?
   - Oh, no, I forgot! I _____ (call) her now.
4. Don't worry, mum, I promise I _____ (take) good care of the plants.
5. I _____ (come) with you if you like.
6. I've bought a new book. Tonight, I _____ (stay) at home and start reading it.
7. The phone is ringing. I _____ (answer) it.

Future with "going to" للخطط المستقبلية

Form: الصيغة

Verb to be + going to + verb (inf. الفعل في المصدر)

- استخدامات (going to):

١. التوقع مع وجود دليل

- Look at the clouds! It **is going to rain**.

٢. التحدث عن الخطط المستقبلية و النية

- He **is going to be** an engineer when he grows up.

٣. الأمر

- You **are going to tidy** your bed right now.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

- Negative النفي

verb to be + not going to + verb (inf)

- She **is not going to finish** her work.
- I **am not going to do** any work this evening.

- Making questions للسؤال

Questions tool (أداة الإستفهام) + verb to be + subject + going to + verb (inf.)

- **What are you going to do** at the weekend?

  I am going to visit my grandmother.

Yes or No Questions أسئلة النعم أو لا

verb to be + subject + going to + verb (inf.)

- **Are you going to watch** TV tonight?

  Yes, I am. / Yes, I am going to.

  No, I am not / No, I am not going to.

تدريبات قصيرة علي (going to) for future plans

Use the correct form of 'going to'

(الإجابات موجودة في صفحة لاحقة)

1. I _____ him tomorrow. (meet)
2. They _____ to Dublin. (drive)
3. He _____ to the football match. (go)
4. She _____ her aunt. (visit)
5. We _____ a test. (write)
6. They _____ them tea. (offer)
7. My friends _____ their holidays in Wales. (spend)
8. My uncle _____ a birthday present for Harry. (buy)
9. I _____ the rabbits. (feed)
10. My father _____ his car. (wash)

Grammar exercises' answers إجابات أسئلة القواعد

Future simple with 'will' زمن المستقبل البسيط مع

- Correct the verbs in brackets:

1. will lose
2. will have
3. will call
4. will take
5. will come
6. will stay
7. will answer

'going to' for future plans للخطط المستقبلية

- Use the correct form of 'going to'

1. am going to meet
2. are going to drive
3. is going to go
4. is going to visit
5. are going to write
6. are going to offer
7. are going to spend
8. is going to buy
9. am going to feed
10. is going to wash

Speech Acts

التعبيرات و الوظائف اللغوية

Expressing opinion التعبير الرأي

Expression	المعني
In my opinion …	فى رايى ...
I think …	أظن ...
From my own point of view …	من وجهة نظري ...
I am for …	أنا مع ...
I am against …	انا ضد ...
I see that …	أرى أن ...
This book is amazing.	هذا الكتاب مذهل.

Agreeing الموافقة

Expression	المعني
Yes, that's fine.	أجل هذا جيد.
Yes, sure. / Yes, okay	نعم بالتأكيد. / نعم حسنا
That's a good idea.	إنها فكرة جيدة.
That sounds good.	فكرة جميلة.
Why not?	ولم لا؟
Brilliant idea!	فكرة عبقرية!
I agree.	أنا موافق / أتفق.

Disagreeing الرفض

Expression	المعني
No, thank you.	لا، شكرا.
No, I am sorry.	لا أنا آسف.
I disagree.	أنا أعترض.
No I don't think so.	لا ، لا أعتقد ذلك.
I'm not sure.	لست متأكد.
I don't think that's a good idea.	لا أعتقد أنها فكرة جيدة.
I'm not keen on that idea.	لست معجبا على هذه الفكرة.

Talking about future plans التحدث عن الخطط المستقبلية

Expression	المعني
I'm going to …	سوف ...
I will …	سوف ...
I'm planning to …	أخطط أن ...
I intend to …	انوي علي ...
I always wanted to …	دائما ما كنت اريد ...
In the future I will …	في المستقبل سوف ...

Interviewing إجراء مقابلة

Expression	المعني
Can I ask you about ...?	هل استطيع ان اسالك عن ...؟
Do you have ...?	هل تمتلك ...؟
Do you have any future plans?	هل لديك أي خطط مستقبلية؟
What about ...?	ماذا عن ...؟
Can I start by asking you what …?	هل يمكنني أن أبدأ بسؤالك ماذا...؟
Can you remember when …?	هل يمكنك أن تتذكر متى...؟

Making and polite requests
الطلب بإحترام

Requesting	الطلب
Can you please …?	من فضلك هل بامكانك ...؟
Could I …, please?	هل يمكنني ... من فضلك؟
If you don't mind can you… Do you mind if …	إذا كنت لا تمانع هل بامكانك ...؟ هل تمانع إذا ...؟

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 2 Student's book Answer key

الإجابات الصحيحة لأسئلة كتاب الطالب

Before you read
- Classify the following words:

Story elements	Book review	Type of book
plot	fascinating	literature
setting	original	encyclopaedia
ending	recommended	biography

fascinating / original / ending
literature / encyclopaedia
setting / biography / plot / recommended

1- Match the following words with their definitions:

1. reputation	**2**	Writing about real events and facts.
2. non fiction	**1**	The way people see someone's character and ability.
3. document		Very unusual or remarkable.
	3	To record (something) in written, or other form.

2- Choose the best title for each text.

Text 1: A Famous Sci-fi Writer.

Text 2: In Search for History

In Search for History
A Famous Sci-fi Writer
A Journey to The Future

3- Discuss the following questions.

1. If you were given the choice to be an author, which type of books would you write? Why?

I would write self-help books, because I want to help people who need guidance in life.

2. What makes a successful author / book?

First of all what makes a successful author is talent, with which he makes an amazing book. But, actually the advertising and marketing of the book plays a huge rule in making a successful author or writer.

4- In pairs, fill in the table with words …

Verbs	Adjectives	Nouns
wrote	documentary	document
value	**short**	value
influence	influential	**popularity**
popularize	popular	**reputation**

- Decide the purpose of the author for the following:



1 - History books: **inform**
2 - Comics: **entertain**
3 - Cooking books **inform**
4 - Advertisements: **persuade**
5 - Brochures : **persuade**
6 - Fiction stories: **entertain**

What is the purpose behind writing the above texts? **inform**

Listening

- Discuss the following statements. How far do you Agree / disagree:

- E-books will replace paper books within the next twenty years.

I don't totally agree because people love the feeling of reading from a physical thing.

- E-books are more environmentally friendly than paper books.

I strongly agree, because the making of paper books requires cutting down trees.

- Listen to the speaker in part 2 talking about e- readers. List four of their features:

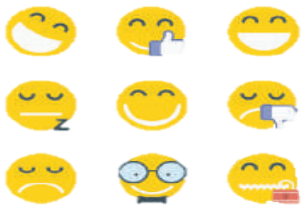
Features
1- Light (weight)
2- **Beautiful design**
3- **Don't have headers**
4- **Take up a few squares**
5- **Digital pages**



معلمي الكويت صفوة

- Listen to part 2 to identify the TONE of the speaker in each sentence.

1. sad
2. guilty
3. ironic
4. curious



Speaking

1- Choose the correct answers:

Our teacher has decided to take us to the school library next Monday. We (**are going to have** / will have / have) a lesson there. I think we (**will enjoy** / are enjoying / are going to enjoy) it. Everyone (will read / **is going to read** / reads) a different book and write a review of it. I hope I (am finding / am going to find / **will find**) something about science fiction,

my favourite subject. Probably, the teacher (chooses / **will choose** / is going to choose) the best review and publish it in the school magazine.

A. work in groups, discuss and decide on a visit itinerary for your friends.

Weekend	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Thursday	We are going to pick up our friends from the airport at 9 a.m.	We are going to drink coffee at Al Sadu House	We are going to shop at Souq Mubarakiya
Friday	We are going to go south to Tareq Rajab Museum.	We are going to the excellent Scientific Center	We are going to enjoy the scene of promenading locals at nearby Marina Crescent
Saturday	We are going to the Kuwait National Museum	We are going to visit the brilliantly bizarre Mirror House	We are going to drop off our friends at the airport at 9 p.m.

Writing

Grammar:

1- Form questions to the sentences below.

1. Our English teacher gave us an assignment for the weekend.
Who gave you an assignment for the weekend?

2. The taxi driver drives his car carefully.
How does the taxi driver drive his car?

3. Yes, the book author attended the bookfair yesterday.
Did the author attend the bookfair yesterday?

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Pre-writing

2- Collect information about one of your classmates:

a. Write questions about the following points.

- When were you born?
- **What games did you play in your childhood?**
- **Did you have any special family celebrations?**
- **What was your family traditions?**
- **Do you remember the first day at school?**

b. Use the questions in exercise 2 to conduct an interview with your ...

Date of Birth	**2005**
Birthplace	**Kuwait**
Childhood Games	**Hide-and-seek & Teela**
Family Celebrations	**weddings**
Family Traditions	**Visiting relatives**
First School Memories	**Meeting friends**
Other Important Memories	**Going to the sea with grandpa**

2- Write a paragraph about what your classmate remembers using ...

Ahmed was born in Kuwait in 2005. As a child, he played hide-and-seek and Teela.
His family's special celebrations were attending weddings.
Ahmed remembers his first day at school very well, he felt mix of excitement and nervousness. he recall meeting his new classmates, exploring the colorful classrooms, and being introduced to his teachers, which marked the beginning of his educational journey

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 2 Workbook Answer key

الإجابات الصحيحة لكتاب التدريبات

- Fill in the spaces with words from the list.

literature– significant – document – reputation – variety - influence

1- I was surprised by the **variety** of the choices that bookshop offer.

2- He has earned a **reputation** as a first-class playwright.

3- Historians usually **document** all important events in history.

4- Saud went to the **literature** section to borrow a book for Najeeb Mahfouz.

5- Every Muslim should read the **significant** Story of AlEsra'aa wa Al Mirag.

6- She claims that her personal problems played no **influence** on her decision to resign.

- put the following words in their correct place.

novelist – document – significant - devotedly

Noun	Adverb	Verb	Adjective
novelist	devotedly	document	significant

- Match the following words with their definitions.

1. association ( ) depend on
2. regard (1) people work together in an organization.
3. devotedly (2) to consider or think of in a specified way.
(3) in an extremely loyal way.

- Put in the following words in sentences of your own:

popularity / non-fiction /novelist

1. I gained a lot of **popularity** when I uploaded my video on the internet.
2. I mainly read **non-fiction** books.
3. My father is a great **novelist**.

Grammar

- Fill the matching sentences.

1- Yes, he speaks Swedish very well.	(**3**) What did you do today?
2- Does Sami have a driving license?	( ) Who drank my coffee?
3- We booked tickets for today's movie.	(**2**) No, Sami doesn't have a driving license.
4- My friend's clothes got wet because of the rain.	(**5**) What does the teacher give her student's?
5- The teacher usually gives her student homework.	( ) He likes to read books in themorning.
6- When does she arrive Kuwait?	(**1**) Does he speak Swedish well?
	(**4**) Why did your friend's clothes get wet?
	( ) What did you do today?

- Make sentences, as in the example:



1- She can't stop the car! (crash)
She **is going to crash**

2- They are late. (miss class)
They **are going to miss the class**

3- Fahad has got his camera. (take photos)
He **is going to take photos.**

4- Mohammad's putting up a "For Sale" sign. (sell his bike)
He **is going to sell his bike.**

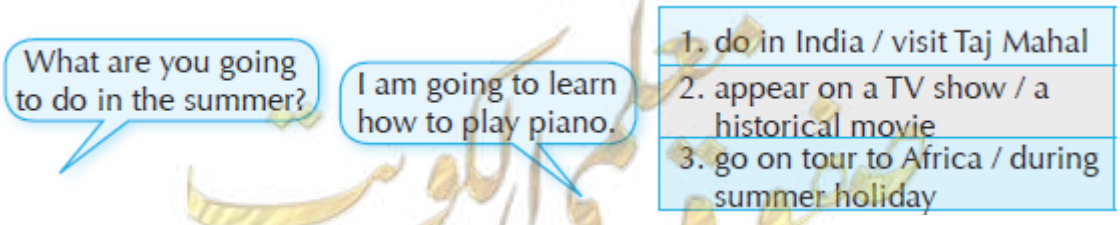
5- Mum's looking at a recipe. (make a cake)
She **is going to make a cake.**

- You are a reporter. Interview your friends about their summer plans.

1. What are you going to do in India?
I am going to visit Taj Mahal

2. Are you going to appear on a TV show?
Yes, I am going to appear on a historical movie.

3. Where are you going to go on tour to Africa?
I am going to go on tour to Africa during summer holiday.



المرشد الشامل
صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 3: Philanthropy

رابط QR لفيديو الدرس

Vocabulary
المفردات

essentially (adv)	بشكل أساسي	annual (adj)	سنوي
assistance (n)	مساعدة	rush (v)	يندفع
regardless (adv)	بغض النظر	extend (v)	يمدد
ethnic (adj)	عرقي - أصلي	appreciation (n)	تقدير
catastrophe (n)	كارثة	gratitude (n)	امتنان - شكر

ملحوظة: الإختصارات التي تلي الكلمات هي:

n: noun (اسم) / **v**: verb (فعل) / **adj**: adjective (صفة) / **adv**: adverb: (حال)
Phv: phrasal verb (فعل و حرف جرف) / **prep**: preposition (حرف جر)
exp: expression (مصطلح)

Grammar
القواعد

If conditional type 2 الحالة الثانية

- الحالة الثانية

If + past simple (ماضي بسيط), … + would + verb (الفعل في المصدر)

تستخدم للإشارة إلي مواقف غير حقيقية او ليست قائمة علي حقائق علمية, بالاحري مواقف افتراضية و نتائجها المحتملة.

If I spoke Italian, I **would be** working in Italy. (ليس مؤكد بالضرورة)

If it rained, you **would get** wet.

If you went to bed earlier, **you wouldn't be** so tired.

تدريبات قصيرة علي If conditional (2nd)

Use the first 'if' conditional

(الإجابات موجودة في صفحة لاحقة)

1) If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (get) a new job.

2) If he _____ (be) younger, he _____ (travel) more.

3) If we _____ (not/be) friends, I _____ (be) angry with you.

4) If I _____ (have) enough money, I _____ (buy) a big house.

5) If she _____(not/be) always so late, she _____ (be) promoted.

6) If we _____(win) the lottery, we _____ (travel) the world.

Acronyms الإختصارات

الإختصار هو استبدال سلسلة من الكلمات بكلمة واحدة, عادة تكون اسامي منظمات او شعارات او شئ اخر. و يتكون الإختصار من الحروف الأولي من الكلمات.

Examples أمثلة:

- NATO = North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- AIDS = Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- FIFA = Federation Internationale de Football Association

- ملحوظة مهمة: نأخذ فقط الحروف الأولي من الكلمات الرئيسية. ولا نأخذ حروف الجر مثل:

(of, for, and, etc …)

صفوة معلمي الكويت

تدريبات قصيرة علي الإختصارات Acronyms

What is the acronyms of the following:

(الإجابات موجودة في صفحة لاحقة)

1. personal identification number = _____
2. self-contained underwater breathing apparatus = _____
3. graphics interchange format = _____
4. buy one, get one = _____
5. before anyone else = _____
6. Card security code = _____

Relative clauses (who - which - whose) ضمائرالوصل

تحدد الشخص او الشئ الذي نتحدث عنه من وسط مجموعة من الأشخاص او الأشياء.
تعطي معلومات مهمة نحتاجها لفهم من هو الشخص او الشئ المعني و المقصود بالكلام.

- This is the guy. (لم يحدد عن من يقصد)
- This is the guy **who** I told you about this morning. (... **الذي** هذا الشخص)

Their meaning: المعني

الضمير	يشير الي	مثال
Who	A person شخص	Do you know the one **who** ate my food?
Which	A thing شئ	Here are some money **which** can be used later.
Whose	Possession ملكية	This is the man **whose** house got robbed.

- يمكن استبدال كلا (who / which) ب(that)

- He is the one **who/that** saved the cat.
- This is the house **which/that** the government built.

تدريبات قصيرة علي ضمائرالوصل (who - which - whose)

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

(الإجابات موجودة في صفحة لاحقة)

1. I talked to the girl.....car had broken down in front of the shop.
a) who b) where c) which d) whose

2. That's Peter, the boy.....has just arrived at the airport.
a) who b) where c) which d) whose

3. Thank you very much for your e-mail, ...was very interesting.
a) who b) where c) which d) whose

4. The children.....shouted in the street are not from our school.
a) who b) where c) which d) whose

5. The story is about a young woman .....5-year old son suddenly disappears.
a) who b) where c) which d) whose

Grammar exercises' answers إجابات أسئلة القواعد

If conditional type 2 الحالة الثانية

- Use the second 'if' conditional

1. [were]['d get]
2. [was]['d travel]
3. [weren't]['d be]
4. [had]['d buy]
5. [wasn't]['d be]
6. [won]['d travel]

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Acronyms الإختصارات

- What is the acronyms of the following:

1. PIN
2. SCUBA
3. GIF
4. BOGO
5. BAE
6. CVV

Relative clauses (who - which - whose) ضمائر الوصل

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1. d	2. a	3. c	4. a	5. d

Speech Acts

التعبيرات و الوظائف اللغوية

Give a speech إلقاء خطاب

- Start of a Speech (opening) البداية

نبدأ الخطاب بالتوجه بالحديث للجمهور و الترحاب بالضيوف المميزين

Principal Brown, members of the School Board, teachers, parents, friends, and fellow graduates, it is an honor to speak to all of you today.
A little over 12 years ago I was 6, and I remember my first day of school. I was …

- Body of the Speech الموضوع

و هنا نتحدث عن الموضوع بأي طريقة يفضلها الملقي.

Here I am today to talk about …

(توجه إلي قسم التعبير, المراجعة النهائية: لمعرفة كتابة صلب موضوع التعبير)

- Conclusion of the Speech النهاية و الخلاصة

So, fellow graduates, in conclusion, I urge you today to …

(توجه إلي قسم التعبير, المراجعة النهائية: لمعرفة كتابة نهاية موضوع التعبير)

Unit 3 Student's book Answer key

الإجابات الصحيحة لأسئلة كتاب الطالب

1- Before you read

- When do people give speeches?

  When there's a big event like launching a new product in a company for example.

- What should a speech begin with?

  It should began with a greeting and something catchy.



2- Comprehension questions.

1. What is Kuwait's foreign policy?

It is based, essentially on providing humanitarian assistance to all countries in need, regardless of their geographic location, religious beliefs or ethnic origins.

2. What does "even when the Kuwaiti people faced hardships in the past" mean to you?

It means that Kuwaiti people are very generous and kind.

3. In paragraph 2 the sentence "This was followed by official decisions to double …" is?

a) supporting detail b) main idea c) topic sentence d) concluding

4. What does the pronoun "their" in paragraph 4 refer to?

People of Kuwait

5. To whom does His Highness the Amir attribute the award?

To the Secretary General and the officials of the UN.

6. In your opinion, how did people respond to the honouring of His Highness the Amir of Kuwait?

In cheers and respect.

3- Acronym: A word or name formed using the first letters from each word, ...

ICRC: the International Committee of the Red Cross

UNICEF: the United Nations Children's Fund

4- The internet is full of acronyms, try to complete the following table:

Acronym	Phrase/Name
DIY	**Do it yourself**
FYI	**For your information**
BTW	**By the way**
VIP	**Very important person**
ASAP	**As soon as possible**
ATM	At the moment



Listening: Interview

Before you listen

1- What do you think volunteering is?

Volunteering is described as an unpaid activity where someone gives their time to help a not-for-profit organization or an individual who they are not related to.

3- Part 1: Complete the following table.

Award name	Hope Makers
Award amount	**1 Million Dirhams**
Number of participants	**More than 80.000 participants**
Number of winners	**5 winners**
Presented by	**His Highness sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid**

4- Part 2: Decide if these following statements are TRUE ✓ or FALSE ✕

1. Manal Al-Musalam started the voluntary team because Dana asked her to. **(✕)**
2. The International Islamic Charity Organization is an official organization. **(✓)**
3. Dana Voluntary Team receives cash donations from people by hand. **(✕)**
4. One of the campaign's goals is to provide medical supplies. **(✓)**
5. Orphans and poor children prepare a celebration for the volunteers to have fun. **(✕)**

5- Part 3: Complete the following summary.

The idea behind Dana Junior Team started **……..in……..** April 2018, after Yasmeen told the trainer that she used to help poor children but couldn't anymore because the campaign was only for **…….. adults……..** That's why her mother went back to the organization and **……..license……..** the team. The volunteers' age ranged from 7 to **……..14……..,** they joined with either their parents or older siblings.

Manal never **……..imagined……..** that young boys and girls would have so much ability and potential for **……..giving……..** They organized a celebration for Eid Al-Fitr for orphans and visited a centre for children with special **……..needs……..,** they collected **……..500….** positive messages from the children in **……..Kuwait……..** to give to the children in need. It was one of their most wonderful successes and she hopes to have more **……..campaigns……..** in the future.

6- If you were doing an interview with Manal Al-Musalam, what would you ...

I would ask her about the difficulties she faced in her project.

I would ask her about her feelings after this success.

Speaking

1- Grammar: Relative Clauses: who, which , whose ...

Join the following sentences using who or which:



1. The man was a volunteer. He put out the fire with the rest of firemen.

The man <u>who</u> put out the fire with the rest of firemen was a volunteer.

2. The charity is purely medical. It operates in developing countries.

The charity <u>which</u> is purely medical, operates in developing countries.

3. The campaign's name is Hope. The campaign gives out food supplies.

The campaign <u>which</u> name is Hope, gives out food supplies.

Before speaking

2- In groups, choose the three most important points needed to give a speech



loud voice - confidence - charisma - body language

صفوة معلمي الكويت

3- **Speaking activity**: On the occasion of His Highness the Amir's honouring ...

Ladies and gentlemen,

Today, I stand before you to speak about the inspiring world of humanitarian work in Kuwait. As I reflect upon the honor of receiving this award, it fuels my passion to do even more for my community. The recognition serves as a reminder of the positive impact we can make when we extend a helping hand to those in need.

In Kuwait, a wide range of humanitarian work takes place with the goal of uplifting the lives of individuals and communities. From providing essential aid to vulnerable populations, such as refugees and low-income families, to promoting education and healthcare initiatives, Kuwait has a strong commitment to humanitarian causes. Notably, initiatives focus on areas such as poverty alleviation, healthcare access, empowering women and youth, and promoting environmental sustainability.

Several renowned charities are actively engaged in Kuwait's humanitarian efforts. Organizations like the Kuwait Red Crescent Society, Direct Aid Society, and Kuwait Welfare Association for the Handicapped are just a few examples. These charities work tirelessly to address various social and humanitarian challenges, providing assistance, resources, and support to those in need.

Supporting charities can take many forms. Individuals can contribute financially by making donations to their chosen organizations. Additionally, volunteering time and skills can be equally impactful. Kuwaitis and residents can engage in fundraising events, participate in awareness campaigns, or lend a helping hand in the charitable activities organized by these organizations. Small acts of kindness and compassion can go a long way in making a difference.

Within our school, we have ample opportunities for voluntary work. Various clubs and organizations organize community service projects that allow students to engage in humanitarian efforts. From participating in food drives and clothing donations to volunteering at local shelters or organizing educational campaigns, our school encourages us to actively contribute to our community. These voluntary activities instill a sense of empathy, responsibility, and a lifelong commitment to making a positive impact.

In conclusion, the award serves as a reminder of the power of humanitarian work in Kuwait. The diverse range of initiatives, supported by dedicated charities, allows us to uplift the lives of those in need and create a more compassionate society. By supporting charities and actively participating in voluntary work, we can collectively make a difference and leave a lasting legacy of kindness and compassion in our community. Thank you.

(إجابة اخري مختصرة)

In my speech about humanitarian work in Kuwait, I would mention that receiving the award inspires me to do more for my community. Kuwait has a variety of humanitarian initiatives, focusing on poverty alleviation, healthcare, education, and more. Charities like the Kuwait Red Crescent Society and Direct Aid Society are actively involved in these efforts. Supporting charities can be done through financial donations or volunteering time and skills. Our school also promotes voluntary work, allowing students to engage in community service projects. Overall, the speech emphasizes the importance of humanitarian work and the ways individuals can contribute to making a positive impact.

Writing

1- Grammar: If conditional type 2. Used to talk about hypothetical ...

Complete the sentences using the correct form …



1. If I (be) **were** Manal, I **would be** happy to get an award. (feel)
2. If I (be) **were** her, I **would donate** my money to charity (donate)
3. If we **gave** away food for the poor, no one **would stay** hungry (give, stay)
4. If they **supported** people with disabilities, they **would do** great things (support, do)
5. If they **volunteered** ,they **would help** a lot of people (volunteer, help)

1- Write a two-paragraph report about the ways you can volunteer in your ...



Volunteering in my community offers numerous opportunities to make a positive impact and contribute to the well-being of others. There are several ways to get involved and serve others. One option is to volunteer at local shelters or food banks, assisting in providing essential resources to those in need. Another avenue is participating in community clean-up initiatives, helping to keep our neighborhoods and public spaces clean and inviting. Additionally, volunteering at schools or after-school programs allows individuals to support the education and development of children and youth.

These are just a few examples of the many ways one can volunteer in their community.

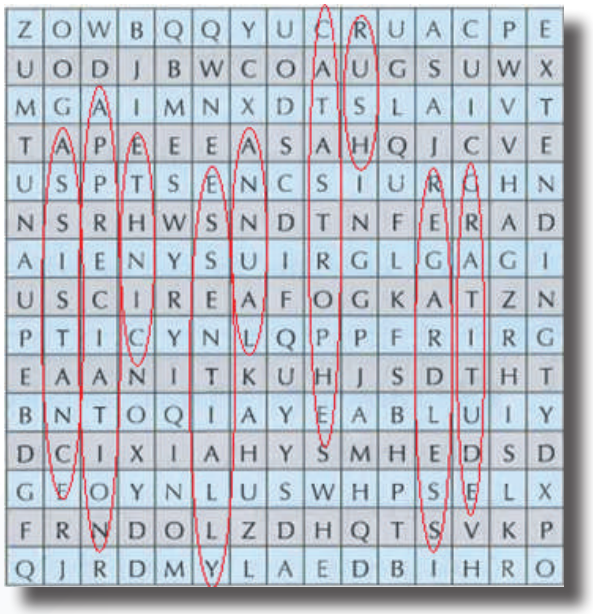
Engaging in volunteer work not only benefits the community but also brings personal rewards. By volunteering, individuals gain a sense of fulfillment, knowing they have made a difference in someone's life. It provides an opportunity to develop new skills, expand one's network, and gain valuable experience. Volunteering also fosters a sense of unity and camaraderie within the community, as individuals come together to work towards a common goal. Moreover, it promotes empathy, compassion, and a deeper understanding of the challenges faced by others. Ultimately, volunteering strengthens the fabric of our community by creating a culture of kindness and active citizenship, benefiting both the volunteers and the community as a whole.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 3 Workbook Answer key

الإجابات الصحيحة لكتاب التدريبات

1- Read the given hints, and find the words …



Words Search

1. The antonym of slow **rush**
2. A synonym for disaster **catastrophe**
3. To give or receive help **Assistance**
4. Something that happens, every year **annual**
5. A synonym for thanks **gratitude**
6. To show recognition **appreciation**
7. Another word for despite of **regardless**
8. Used to describe a group of people **ethnic**
9. Another word for basically **essentially**

2- Identify the correct acronym for each of the following names

1. Food and Agriculture Organization

a) UNFAAO b) FAAO **c) FAO** d) UNFAO

2. National Bank of Kuwait

a) BKN b) NBOK c) KIB **d) NBK**

3. Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries

a) OAPEC b) OOAPEC c) OPEC d) PEC

4. Federation of Association Football

a) FOAF b) FAF **c) FIFA** d) FIAT

3- Write the following sentences using if conditional type 2.

1. A fire started in a shopping mall, (call the fire department)

If a fire started in a shopping mall, I would call the fire department.

2. Someone dropped their phone in the park, (give to the police)

If someone dropped their phone in the park, I would give it to the police.

3. Your cousin stayed up all night to play video games, (wake up for school)

If your cousin stayed up all night to play video games, he wouldn't wake up for school.

4. You were late, (missed the beginning of the movie)

If you were late, you would miss the beginning of the movie.

4- Complete the following sentences using who, which or whose.

1. The book **which** was on sale, turned out to be really good.
2. Our neighbour **who** lives next door, has been to America 5 times.
3. They were carrying the fridge upstairs, **which** took a long time to do.
4. The genius **whose** symphony is famous world-wide is Beethoven.

A. Choose the correct answer.

The other day while I (**was** – is – am) alone, the electricity went out. I couldn't see anything in front of me. However, I remembered that there was a flashlight, (who – whose – **which**) was in the kitchen, and tried to walk there. Suddenly my phone rang, and I remembered that it had a flashlight application! If it happens again, I'm sure I (would – was – **will**) remember.

B. Fill in the blanks with words from the list.

(novelist – rushing – wilderness – document – regardless)

1. You can't raise owls at home they aren't domestic animals, they live in the **wilderness**
2. He was **rushing** to get to school, so he forgot his lunch on the table.
3. He said he would buy the car **regardless** of what the price was.
4. She took a lot of pictures to **document** her first expedition trip

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Module 2: The World

Unit 4: Countries and Cities

رابط QR لفيديو الدرس

Vocabulary
المفردات

fusion (n)	انصهار - اندماج	species (n)	نوع - صنف
monsoonal (adj)	موسمية	major (adj)	كبير - رئيسي
peninsula (n)	شبه جزيرة	consist (v)	يتكون من - يتالف
appeal (v)	يغري - يجذب	showcase (v)	يعرض
habitat (n)	موطن		

ملحوظة: الإختصارات التي تلي الكلمات هي:

n: noun (اسم) / **v**: verb (فعل) / **adj**: adjective (صفة) / **adv**: adverb: (حال)
Phv: phrasal verb (فعل و حرف جرف) / **prep**: preposition (حرف جر)
exp: expression (مصطلح)

Grammar
القواعد

Present Continuous المضارع المستمر

Form: الصيغة
Verb to be + Verb (+ing)

Example: مثال

- I **am eating** dinner.
- She **is doing** her homework now.
- They **are singing** right now.

كلمات دالة و تأتي مع زمن الماضي البسيط:

Look!	انظر!	At the moment	في هذه اللحظة
Listen!	أسمع!	still	لا يزال
now	الان	At present	حاليا

يستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتحدث عن:

١. شئ يحدث في وقت الكلام

- Look! They **are fighting** now.

٢. نشاطات متكررة أو تحدث بإستمرار

- She **is studying** law.

٣. أفعال او مواقف مؤقتة

- We **are staying** in a hotel.

- Negative النفي

Verb to be + not + verb (ing)

Example: مثال

- I **am not doing** anything right now.
- My mother **is not cooking** right now.

- Making questions للسؤال

verb to be + subject + Verb (ing)?

Example: مثال

- **Are you studying** law?
  Yes, I am. / No, I am not.
- What **are you doing**?
  I am eating my breakfast.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

- Passive المبني للمجهول

Object (مفعول) + verb to be + being + verb (التصريف الثالث)

Example: مثال

- The movie **is being played** right now.
- The projects **are being studied**.

تدريبات قصيرة علي زمن المضارع المستمر Present continuous

- Complete the following sentences using present continuous tense

1. My son _____ (talk) on the phone right now.
2. _____ (you / sleep)?
3. Jason _____ (do) his homework at the moment.
4. Tom _____ (work) on a project nowadays.
5. My kids _____ (play) in the garden now.
6. Some people _____ (wait) to talk to you.
7. My wife _____ (not cook) today.
8. _____ (Lucas / study) for his exam right now?
9. _____ (Ryan / play) the piano now?
10. Lea and I _____ (paint) the fences today.
11. Andrea _____ (help) me at present.
12. My children _____ (not listen) to the radio now.
13. Selena _____ (not drink) tea now.
14. I _____ (vacuum) the carpet right now.
15. My father _____ (watch) TV now.

(الإجابات موجودة في صفحة لاحقة)

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Past continuous الماضي المستمر

نستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر للتحدث عن أفعال ماضية كانت تحدث لفترة زمنية معينة أو أحداث ماضية كانت تحدث وقت حدوث شئ اخر.

Form: الصيغة

we / you / they + were + Verb (ing)

Example: مثال

- We **were playing** basketball all day.
- You **were running** while we **were resting**.

Form: الصيغة

I / He / She / it + was + Verb (ing)

Example: مثال

- I **was studying** all last night.
- She **was shopping** for two to five o'clock.

كلمات دالة و تأتي مع زمن المضارع البسيط:

While	عندما	All day	طول اليوم
When	عندما	All last night	طوال أمس
From two to four	من ... إلي ...		

- Negative النفي

wasn't / weren't + Verb (ing)

Example: مثال

- I **wasn't watching** TV.
- They **weren't playing** football.

- Making questions للسؤال

was / were + subject (فاعل) + Verb (ing)?

Example: مثال

- **Were you playing** football while your brother was sleeping?
  Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
- What **were you doing** yesterday afternoon?
  I was watching TV.

تدريبات قصيرة علي زمن الماضي المستمر Past continuous

Put the verbs into the correct past continuous form

1. When I phoned my friends, they (play) _____ monopoly.
2. Yesterday at six I (prepare) _____ dinner.
3. The kids (play) _____ in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
4. I (practice) _____ the guitar when he came home.
5. We (not / cycle) _____ all day.
6. While Alan (work) _____ in his room, his friends (swim) _____ in the pool.
7. I tried to tell them the truth but they (not / listen) _____ .
8. What (you / do) _____ yesterday?
9. Most of the time we (sit) _____ in the park.
10. I (listen) _____ to the radio while my sister (watch) _____ TV.
11. When I arrived, They (play) _____ cards.
12. We (study) _____ English yesterday at 4:00 pm .

(الإجابات موجودة في صفحة لاحقة)

When عندما / بينما

تستخدم مع زمن الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن اشياء تحدث في نفس الوقت او حدث قطع حدث اخر.

Form: الصيغة

When + past simple + past continuous (حدث قطع الاخر)

When + past simple + past simple (حدثان وقعا معا ولكن غير مستمرين)

- When I **came** home, my mother **was cleaning** the house.
- Just when I **reached** the corner, a man **crashed** his car.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

While عندما / بينما

تستخدم مع زمن الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن اشياء تحدث في نفس الوقت او حدث قطع حدث اخر.

Form: الصيغة

While + past continuous + past simple (حدث قطع الاخر)

While + past continuous + past continuous (حدثات يقعان معا)

- The lights **went** off, while I **was doing** my homework.
- While I **was playing**, my mom **was cooking** dinner.

ملحوظات علي When / While

١. إذا لم يكن هناك فاعل, نضع للفعل ing

- While **waiting** for my brother, it rained.

٢. While / When لهم نفس المعني و كلن مختلقين في القاعدة

- While I **was cooking** dinner, the door **rang**.
- When the door **rang**, I **was cooking** the dinner.

٣. يمكن إستخدامهم في منتصف الجملة

- The teacher came, **while** we was talking.

While / when تدريبات قصيرة علي

Choose (while/when)

(الإجابات موجودة في صفحة لاحقة)

1. I saw him _____ I was on my way home
2. _____ he was young, he used to smoke a lot
3. George had a terrible accident _____ he was a child
4. _____ Jane was taking a bath, the phone rang three times
5. _____ we lived in London, we met many interesting people

6. Where are my friend _____ I most need them?

7. _____ I was driving, I listened to a very interesting radio program

8. Who did you meet _____ you arrived to the party?

9. _____ I was speaking, they were thinking of something else!

10. I had many problems _____ I was a teenager

Grammar exercises' answers إجابات أسئلة القواعد

Present Continuous المضارع المستمر

- Complete the following sentences using present continuous tense

1. is talking	6. are waiting	11. is helping
2. Are you sleeping	7. isn't cooking	12. aren't listening
3. is doing	8. Is Lucas studying	13. isn't drinking
4. is working	9. Is Ryan playing	14. am vacuuming
5. are playing	10. are painting	15. is watching

- Past Continuous الماضي المستمر

1. were playing	5. weren't cycling	9. were sitting
2. was preparing	6. was working - were swimming	10. were listening - was watching
3. were playing	7. weren't listening	11. were playing
4. was practicing	8. were you doing	12. were studying

While / When

- Choose (while/when)

1. while	2. when	3. when	4. while	5. when
6. when	7. while	8. when	9. while	10. when

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Speech Acts

التعبيرات و الوظائف اللغوية

Make guesses التخمين

Expression	المعني
In the future there will be …	في المستقبل سيكون هناك ...
I think / predict …	أعتقد / أتوقع ...
I guess / feel like …	أعتقد / أشعر ...
Maybe he will …	ربما سيفعل ...
He can / could be …	يمكنه / يمكن أن يكون ...
I may / might …	قد / ربما ...
It may be true that …	قد يكون صحيحًا أن ...

Describing places and locations وصف الأماكن والمواقع

Places	الأماكن
This place is …	هذا المكان ...
Paris is an amazing city.	باريس مدينة رائعة.
My house contains …	منزلي يتكون من...
- What's interesting about this place is …	- المثير للإهتمام حول هذا المكان هو ...

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Giving reasons عطاء اسباب

Expression	المعني
First, …, second, …	أولا..., ثانيا ...
... Because …	... لأن ...
... to …	... لأجل ...
He did ... so ...	لقد فعل ... لأجل ...
They ... In order to …	قاموا ب... لكي ...
That's why …	لهذا السبب …

Using persuasive language التكلم بطريقة مقنعة

Expression	المعني
You won't regret it.	لن تندم على ذلك.
I am certain that …	أنا متأكد من أن ...
Just think about it.	مجرد التفكير في ذلك.
Do you want to be part of the solution or part of the problem?	هل تريد أن تكون جزءًا من الحل أم جزءًا من المشكلة؟
If you help us, the problem will be resolved.	إذا ساعدتنا ، فسيتم حل المشكلة.
Don't you think that ...	ألا تعتقد أن ...
If ..., ... would happen.	إذا ... ، ... سيحدث.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 4 Student's book Answer key

الإجابات الصحيحة لأسئلة كتاب الطالب

Before you read
Mix, Pair, Share
1- Match the following countries with their capitals and flags:

France (**4**) Kuala Lampur
Brazil (**3**) Baku
Azerbaijan (**1**) Paris
Malaysia (**2**) Brasilia



2- Read the article. Match the following headings with the five paragraphs:

1. Economy of Malaysia .....**C**.....
2. Tourist Attraction .....**D**.....
3. General Information ..... A .....
4. Celebrations of Malaysia .....**E**.....
5. Weather in Malaysia .....**B**.....



3- Answer the following questions:

1. What is the type of this text?
a) Argumentative **b) Descriptive** c) Informative d) Persuasive

2. What is the writer's purpose in writing this article?
To showcase the beautiful things in Malaysia.

3. Find words in the article that mean:
attracts: **appeal** main: **major**

4. The phrase "crystal-clear waters" in paragraph D means:
a) Obvious b) Original **c) Transparent** d) Cloudy

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5. Which of the following sentences could conclude the article:

a) Malaysia is a worthy country to visit.

b) Concertgoers enjoy visiting Malaysia every year.

c) There are many countries like Malaysia people can fly to.

d) Natural products are significant to the Malaysian economy.

6. State whether these sentences are facts (F) or opinions (O):

a) It is a pleasant country to visit. (**O**)

b) The climate in Malaysia is hot and humid. (**F**)

c) I think that all people enjoy Hari Raya Puasa festival. (**O**)

d) The butterfly park includes more than 15,000 plants. (**F**)

7. Mention the countries that border Malaysia. Which of them have you visited so far? Did you like them? Why? Why not?

Malaysia borders Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, Brunei and the Philippines. I have visited Thailand, and I liked it because of its natural sites.

Listening

1- With your group, discuss what you know about the following countries ...

Countries:	India	China	Mexico	Japan	USA	Australia
Nationality	**Indian**	**Chinese**	**Mexican**	**Japanese**	**American**	**Australian**

2- 4.1 a. Listen and guess the three countries being described:

Australia Japan Mexico

4.1 b. Listen again and choose the pieces of information mentioned about ...

a) Weather ☒	d) Streets ☐	g) Currency ☒
b) Flag ☒	e) Industries ☒	h) Language ☒
c) Museums ☐	f) Celebrations ☐	i) Population ☒

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Think, Pair, Share

1- List the following adjectives under their appropriate column, then use ...



Weather	Streets	Industries
Frozen **Humid** **Dry** **dusty**	**Crowded** **Narrow** **noisy** **unpaved**	**Major** **Heavy** **Varied** **Korean**

Speaking

Grammar

1- Correct the verbs between brackets.



1 - Ibrahim: “I (leave) to Turkey after work today.”

am leaving

2 - Olivia: “My family (arrive) early in the morning.”

is arriving

3 - Henry: “We (not prepare) our suitcases tomorrow.”

aren’t preparing

4 - Samira: “I (go) to the airport to pick up my cousins tomorrow.”

am going

2- You are a tourist agent, you want tourists to visit Kuwait and discover its ...

You won’t regret it if you visited Heritage village.

I am certain that you will love shopping at Avenues.

Surely you will love walking in Al Shaheed Park.

I’m sure that you will enjoy going to Al Mubarakiya.

Think about visiting Kuwait Towers.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Pronunciation word stress

1- 4.2 a. Listen to these words. Underline the stressed syllables.

History	Historical	spectacular	archaeological	colourful	mosaic
Malaysia	experience	ecological	caravan	Malaysian	adventurous

Writing

1- Discuss the following.

1. Why do people travel?

People travel to experience new things or to work abroad.



2. Why do people prefer to travel to certain countries rather than others?

Because people have different tastes and preferences.

3. Which country would you like to visit again? why?

I would like to visit Italy, because I love the Italian heritage.

2- With your group, choose a country you would like to visit in your summer ...

Country you would like to visit: **Spain**

Information and descriptions	The reasons for choosing this country
Spain is a country located in southwestern Europe on the Iberian Peninsula to the south of France and Andorra and to the east of Portugal. It has coastlines on the Bay of Biscay (a part of the Atlantic Ocean) and the Mediterranean Sea. Spain's capital and largest city are Madrid and the country is known for its long history, unique culture, a strong economy and very high living standards.	Because it has: beautiful beaches, fabulous food, cosmopolitan cities, and vibrant villages. And I am sure I won't regret visiting it.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

3- Use your information in the diagram to write an e-mail of two paragraphs ...

To: ahmed@hotmail.com
Subject: Spain, a country I'd like to visit

Hello Ahmed! I hope this email finds you well! I wanted to share my excitement about a country I've been dreaming of visiting for a while now—Spain! The allure of this captivating destination has captured my imagination, and I believe it would be an incredible adventure for both of us.

Spain is a country that boasts a rich history, diverse culture, and breathtaking landscapes. From the vibrant streets of Barcelona to the majestic beauty of Madrid, there is so much to explore and discover. The architectural marvels, such as the iconic Sagrada Familia and the Royal Palace of Madrid, are a testament to Spain's artistic and historical grandeur. I'm especially excited about experiencing the lively atmosphere of La Rambla, indulging in mouthwatering tapas, and immersing ourselves in the passionate flamenco dance performances.

I can't contain my enthusiasm for this potential journey, and I believe that together we'll create unforgettable memories as we immerse ourselves in the rich culture and vibrant energy of Spain. Let's plan an adventure of a lifetime and make our dreams of exploring this captivating country a reality!

Looking forward to your thoughts and planning our Spanish escapade together!
Warmest regards,
[Your Name]



(إجابة اخري مبسطة)

To: ahmed@hotmail.com
Subject: Spain, a country I'd like to visit

Hi Ahmed! How are you? I wanted to tell you about a country I really want to visit—Spain! It's a place full of history, culture, and amazing sights that I think we would love to see together.

Spain has so much to offer. We can visit famous cities like Barcelona and Madrid, where we can see incredible buildings like the Sagrada Familia and the Royal Palace. I'm really excited to walk along La Rambla, try delicious tapas, and watch energetic flamenco dancing.

But Spain is not just about cities. It also has beautiful beaches along the Mediterranean Sea and stunning mountains like the Pyrenees. We can go on fun hikes, relax on sandy beaches, and explore ancient cities like Granada and its impressive Alhambra Palace.

I can't wait to plan this trip with you and experience the vibrant culture and natural beauty of Spain. Let's make it happen and create unforgettable memories!

Take care and hope to hear from you soon!

Best regards,
[Your Name]

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 4 Workbook Answer key

الإجابات الصحيحة لكتاب التدريبات

1- Complete the puzzle

1. peninsula 2. fusion 3. Monsoon
4. species 5. showcase 6. Consist
7. habitat



2- Rewrite this letter, correcting the spelling …

Dear Salah,

It was great to hear from you after so long. I enjoyed hearing all your news, I didn't realize that you had travelled, you must have had fun in Italy. I have decided to go their next summer, maybe we could go together. In thinking of coming to Kuwait for a few days to visit my sister, would you like to meet? You could show me the sites and we could talk about our old school days.

Best wishes
Fawzi

3- Complete the postcard. Circle the correct.

Dear Ahmed

I (1) enjoy / **am enjoying** my holiday in London. We (2) visit / **are visiting** all the famous places. Yesterday we (3) **went** / were going to Covent Garden Market. Here, you always (4) **see** / are seeing lots of interesting actors. One man (5) wore / **was wearing** silver clothes. He (6) stood / **was standing** so still, I (7) **thought** / was thinking he was a statue. I (8) walked / **was walking** away, when suddenly he (9) **put** / was putting his hand on my shoulder. I (10) **screamed** / was screaming! Then I (11) **saw** / was seeing everyone laughing. I (12) **felt** / was feeling so embarrassed!

See you soon
Abdulhameed

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4- Complete the questions and answers. Use the present simple or present ...

1.

A: why **was** the police **pursuing** that car? (pursue)

B: Because the people inside **were driving** too quickly. (drive)

2.

A: how **is** your brother **coping** with his new job? (cope)

B: He **is working** very hard. (work)

3.

A: What message **did** the book **convey**? (convey)

B: It **says** that prejudice towards people with disabilities is wrong. (say)

4.

A: Why **does** your cousin **despair** every time his football team loses a match? (despair)

B: Because he **doesn't like** it when his team loses. (not like) He **loves** football. (love)

5- Complete the story. Use the past simple or past continuous:

The day I (1) **met** (meet) my best friend

It (2) **was** (be) the first day of my new secondary school. I (3) **was walking** (walk) to school on my own. I remember, I (4) **was thinking** (think) about the new teachers and students I would meet when suddenly I (5) **saw** (see) someone across the road. She (6) **was waving** (wave) at me. I (7) **stopped** (stop) to talk to her. She said, "I live in your street. I (8) **was talking** (talk) to your mother, and she told me you (9) **started** (start) at the school today. I (10) **came** (come) to the school last year.

Would you like me to show you around?" And we have been best friends since that day!

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 5: The Environment

رابط QR لفيديو الدرس

Vocabulary
المفردات

obviously (adv)	بوضوح	pollutant (n)	الملوثات
suffocate (v)	يخنق	toxic (adj)	سام
emit (v)	ينبعث	pesticides (n)	مبيدات حشرية
depend on (phv)	يعتمد علي	seriously (adv)	بجدية
fossil fuels (n)	الوقود الحفري		

ملحوظة: الإختصارات التي تلي الكلمات هي:

n: noun (اسم) / **v**: verb (فعل) / **adj**: adjective (صفة) / **adv**: adverb: (حال)
Phv: phrasal verb (فعل و حرف جرف) / **prep**: preposition (حرف جر)
exp: expression (مصطلح)

Grammar
القواعد

The passive: Present continuous
المبني للمجهول في زمن المضارع المستمر

Passive form التكوين:

Object (مفعول) + verb to be + being + verb (التصريف الثالث)

Examples أمثلة:

- I am reading a story.
  A story **is** **being** **read** by me.

- The engine is driving the train.
  The train **is being driven** by the engine.

- She is singing a song.
  A song **is being sung**.

- She is not writing a story.
  A story **is not being written** by her.

- Are you doing your homework?
  Is the homework **being done**?

تدريبات قصيرة علي المبني للمجهول في زمن المضارع المستمر
The passive: Present continuous

(الإجابات موجودة في صفحة لاحقة)

Change the following sentences into passive:

1. They **are building** a new hospital in our area.

.....

2. The doctor **is examining** the patients in the hospital.

.....

3. They **were watching** the match.

.....

4. I **can** do the task now.

.....

5. Sami **will** buy a new car.

.....

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Past continuous and modals
الأفعال المساعدة مع زمن الماضي المستمر

تستخدم الأفعال المساعدة لإظهار العديد من المعاني

الأفعال المساعدة: (can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might, must)

Form التكوين:

Modal + be + verb (ing)

- I **could be living** in Vietnam. (كان من الممكن)
- We **should be keeping** an eye on his progress at school. (من المفترض)
- She **would be regretting** this decision. (... سوف)
- His flashy personality **might be ruining** his blind date. (احتمال)
- The young girls **must be thinking** of their spring dance. (... من المؤكد)

تدريبات قصيرة علي الأفعال المساعدة مع زمن الماضي المستمر
Past continuous and modals

Choose the correct answer.

(الإجابات موجودة في صفحة لاحقة)

1. I _____ this song right now.

a. should be memorizing b. may be memorizing c. would be memorizing

2. I have no idea where she is. She _____ with friends in New York.

a. will be staying b. should be staying c. must be staying

3. Too much pressure from the management _____ to her stress level.

a. will be contributing b. might be contributing c. should be contributing

4. He _____ with his friends if not for his girlfriend's request for him to stay with her.

a. shall be going b. would be going c. must be going

5. Our guests _____ earlier that we thought.

a. may be arriving b. could be arriving c. can be arriving

صفوة معلمي الكويت

6. They ____ the fireworks display now.

a. shall be watching b. could be watching c. might be watching

7. We are not sure we can visit grandma next week. We _____ on holiday.

a. might be going b. can be going c. should be going

8. Your students _____ for you.

a. may be waiting b. could be waiting c. should be waiting

9. I didn't see him yesterday. He _____ from me.

a. might be hiding b. shall be hiding c. will be hiding

10. It was very quiet. The children _____.

a. could be studying b. would be studying c. must be studying

Derivatives المشتقات

المشتقات هي كلمات مكونة من جذر او اصل الكلمة
تستخدم عادة لتحويل اصل الكلمة من فئة الي فئة اخري مثل تحويل الفعل الي إسم

(انظر الي أقسام الكلام Part of speech, في unit 1 قسم الGrammar)

- مثال

كلمة Childish و هي صفة و تعني طفولي, جاءت من الأصل child و هي إسم و تعني طفل, و بعد إضافة النهاية المقطعية -ish اصبحت تحمل معني جديد و تحولت من إسم الي صفة.

Affix الملحقات

الملحقات هي مجموعة من الحروف توضع للكلمة في أولها و اخرها لتغير معناها و تكون المشتقات

صفوة معلمي الكويت

١- بعض المقاطع الملحقة بنهاية الكلمة Suffixes

(للإطلاع فقط و ليست للحفظ)

النهاية	مثال
-ness	happiness, kindness, usefulness
-ee	employee, payee, trainee
-er/-or	employer, driver, writer, director
-ment	disappointment, amazement
-ship	friendship, membership
-sion/-tion/-xion	expression, population, complexion
-less	homeless, hopeless, useless
-able/-ible	drinkable, portable, flexible
-en	broken, golden, wooden
-ese	Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese
-ful	forgetful, helpful, useful
-y	cloudy, rainy, windy, moody

- الكلمة الأصلية happy و هي صفة و تعني سعيد, عند إضافة النهاية ness اصبحت happiness و تعني السعادة
(تم تغير غرض الكملة لتصبح من صفة الي أسم)

الغرض نفسه مع كلمة employ و هي فعل و تعني يوظف, عند إضافة النهاية ee أصبحت employee و تعني موظف, و عند إضافة النهاية er اصبحت employer و تعني الشخص الذي يقوم بتوظيف الاخرين.

٢- بعض المقاطع الملحقة بأول الكلمة Prefixes

(للإطلاع فقط و ليست للحفظ)

النهاية	مثال
ir-	irresponsible
il-	illegal
over-	overreact, overreach, overstep
anti-	anticlimactic, antibiotics
auto-	automobile, autobiography, automatic
back-	backflip, background, backward
dis-	disapprove, dislike, dishonor

تدريبات قصيرة علي المشتقات Derivatives

(الإجابات موجودة في صفحة لاحقة)

Complete the words with the correct suffix

(“ous”, “able”, “ful” or “y”)

1. danger = _____
2. comfort = _____
3. fam = _____
4. sun = _____
5. pain = _____
6. wind = _____
7. enjoy = _____
8. suit = _____
9. help = _____
10. use = _____

Grammar exercises’ answers إجابات أسئلة القواعد

The passive: Present continuous

المبني للمجهول في زمن المضارع المستمر

- Change the following sentences into passive:

1. A new hospital is being built in our area.
2. The patients are been examined in the hospital.
3. The match was being watched.
4. The task could be done now.
5. A new car will be bought (by Sami).

Past continuous and modals

الأفعال المساعدة مع زمن الماضي المستمر

- Choose the correct answer.

1. a	2. c	3. b	4. b	5. a
6. c	7. a	8. b	9. a	10. c

Derivatives المشتقات

- Complete the words with the correct suffix

1. dangerous	6. windy
2. comfortable	7. enjoyable
3. famous	8. suitable
4. sunny	9. helpful
5. panful	10. useful

Speech Acts

التعبيرات و الوظائف اللغوية

Describing pictures وصف الصور

Expression	المعني
In this / that picture I think ...	في هذه الصورة اعتقد ...
This/That picture shows / indicates …	تظهر هذه الصورة ...
In the top of the picture, you can see …	في اعلي الصورة يمكنك رؤية ...
This picture is beautiful.	هذه الصورة جميلة

Make suggestions الإقتراح

Expression	المعني
What about …?	ماذا عن ...؟
How about …?	ماذا عن ...؟
Let's …	دعونا ...
Why don't we …?	لماذا لا ...؟
What do you think if we …?	ما رأيك لو...؟
Shall we …?	هلا فعلنا ...؟

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Giving advice إعطاء النصائح

Expression	المعني
You should …	يجب أن ...
You shouldn't …	لا يجب أن ...
They ought to …	يجب عليهم ...
You would better … = you'd better …	من الأفضل ...
If I were you, I would …	لوكنت مكانك لكنت ...
My advice is …	نصيحتي هي ...

Debating المناقشة و التجادل

Expression	المعني
We believe that what is meant by … is…	نعتقد أن المقصود بـ ... هو ...
But before I come to my own arguments, let us first have a look at …	لكن قبل أن أتطرق إلى الحجج الخاصة بي ، دعونا أولاً نلقي نظرة على ...
There are many examples for this. Like ...	هناك العديد من الأمثلة على ذلك. مثل ...
And there are similar cases, such as …, …	وهناك حالات مشابهة ، مثل ... ، ...
On that point. I …	حول هذه النقطة. أنا ...

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 5 Student's book Answer key

الإجابات الصحيحة لأسئلة كتاب الطالب





Before you read

1- In groups of four, describe the following pictures …

They are all showcasing the pollution that humans are making, and it affects negatively on the environment. We can control it buy using electric cars and to use organic fertilizers.

2- Choose the right answer.

• The best title to the text could be:

a - Air Pollution b - Man- Made Activities

c - Means of Transport d - Non-Renewable Sources of Energy

• The text could be best described as:

a - expository b - narrative

c - persuasive d - descriptive

• The purpose of the writer is to:

a - explain the real causes of air pollution

b - advertise some different means of transport

c - inform us of the consequences of air pollution

d - raise awareness of the necessity to save fossil fuels

3- Answer the following questions:

Who did the writer blame air pollution on?

He blame the mankind.

What ideas did he use to defend his opinion? Mention two.

a. **Chimneys on top of factories emit a lot of smoke and fumes into the air**

b. **We depend heavily on vehicles and engines to transport, and it's consuming plenty of fossil fuels, emissions from engines contain pollutants.**

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4- Find the synonyms of the following words

a- clearly: **obviously**

b- release: **emit**

d- poisonous: **toxic**

e- contaminants: **pollutants**

5- With the help of these pictures discuss practical ideas to reduce pollution:

We can plant more trees, make laws that protect the environment, use electric cars and stop using pesticides



Listening

Before you listen:

1- Which environmental threat do the pictures illustrate?

Polluting the sea with our waste, especially plastic.



2- Listen and tick the words you hear.

turtles	coral reefs	**seals**
albatross/ albatrosses	**fish**	octopuses/octopi
whales	crabs	squids

3- The purpose of the speaker is to raise awareness of:

- the importance of plastic products in our life.
- the role that certain creatures play in their environments.
- the danger of living in areas bordering the sea.
- **the danger plastic pollution causes to marine life.**

4- Listen again and complete the following table:

Statistics	Facts
300 million tons	**of plastic is consumed every year.**
700	marine species affected by plastic pollution.
15 percent	**of young examined turtles had eaten plastic.**

5- in groups, suggest ways to control plastic pollution.

We can use paper bags instead of plastic bags.

We should recycle plastic materials.

We can reuse plastic objects instead of throwing them

Speaking

1- Change the following sentences into the passive:

1. Chimneys emit a lot of smoke into the air.

a lot of smoke is emitted into the air by chimneys.

2. In the past, people overused natural resources.

Natural resources were overused in the past.

3. Nowadays, scientists are exploring new sources of energy.

New sources of energy are being explored nowadays.

4. Environmentalists were saving endangered species after the oil spill.

Endangered species were being saved after the oil spill by environmentalists.

5. The government should take serious measures to protect our beautiful beaches.

Serious measures should be taken to protect our beautiful beaches.

Speaking

- In groups of three, discuss one of the following environmental problems ...

As I see it, sea pollution is a significant environmental problem that arises from various sources. One of the main reasons for sea pollution is the improper disposal of waste, particularly plastic, which often ends up in oceans through rivers and inadequate waste management systems. This pollution poses severe consequences for marine life, including habitat destruction, ingestion of harmful substances, and entanglement in plastic debris. Additionally, polluted seas can impact human health through contaminated seafood and the degradation of coastal ecosystems.

To address this issue, it's advisable to implement strict regulations and enforce responsible waste disposal practices. Governments and industries must prioritize the reduction of single-use plastics and promote recycling initiatives. It is widely thought that raising public awareness about the consequences of sea pollution is crucial, as it can lead to individual actions such as reducing plastic consumption and participating in beach clean-up activities. Furthermore, international cooperation and collaboration are essential to address the global nature of sea pollution, as it requires joint efforts to mitigate the problem effectively. It is generally agreed that sustainable practices, such as promoting eco-friendly alternatives and supporting research for innovative solutions, must be pursued to safeguard our oceans for future generations. With collective action, we could make a significant difference in combating sea pollution and preserving the health and diversity of our marine ecosystems.

صفوة المعلمين الكويت

Writing

1- a. Where do you see these notices?

Fires are allowed only in some designated places.

Campsites or outdoor recreational areas

Lights should be switched off before leaving the classroom.

Schools and colleges or any educational institution

Please help keep the area clean.

Public spaces like parks, beaches, restaurants or community areas.

Cars should not be fully filled.

Gas stations

Plastic trash must be put in this bin.

Near waste bins or recycling stations

b. Think of extra notices to remind people to take care of the environment.

"Reduce, Reuse, Recycle! Please separate your waste into the appropriate bins."

"Save Water! Turn off taps when not in use."

"Go Green! Use eco-friendly transportation options whenever possible."

"Protect Our Wildlife! Do not feed or disturb animals."

"Keep Our Oceans Clean! Avoid littering and dispose of trash responsibly."

"Conserve Energy! Turn off lights when not in use and unplug electronics."

2- Label each picture with the correct expression.



Water pollution land pollution noise pollution air pollution

للاستفسار والشكاوى والطلبات

3- In groups, discuss the causes and solutions of the different types of ...

	Causes	Solutions
Air pollution	- Smoke from cars - Smoke from burnt rubbish - Cutting down trees - Smoke from factories	- Use less fossil fuels - Electric and hybrid vehicles - Use air filters in factories - Smoke less
Land pollution	- Rubbish thrown everywhere - Dead animals left in the streets - Using chemicals fertilizers - Dump toxic waste under the ground	- Throw rubbish in bins - Reusing and recycling - Use organic fertilizers - Contain waste in custom places
Water Pollution	- Waste thrown into the sea - Throw dead animals in rivers - Pee and shower in rivers - Drowning of ships containing toxins	- Recycling used waters correctly - Use water reasonably. - Stop throwing water waste in seas - Take advantage of rain water
Noise pollution	- Construction activities - Loud music - Cars horns Trains and planes	- Calling the police - Soundproof doors and windows - Make near to silent engines - Reduce music sound at parties

4- Based on the notes you took above, write an e-mail to a local magazine ...

Subject: Action Needed: Protect Our Neighborhood from Land Pollution

Dear [Magazine Name],

I am writing to bring your attention to a pressing issue affecting our neighborhood: land pollution. Our once beautiful community is now suffering from improper waste disposal and illegal dumping, leading to environmental degradation and health risks. I urge you to use your platform to raise awareness and inspire residents to take action.

By featuring articles and success stories about initiatives combating land pollution and promoting sustainable practices, we can empower our community to make a difference. Let's work together to safeguard the beauty and well-being of our neighborhood.

I appreciate your consideration and look forward to discussing possible collaboration.

Best regards,
[Your Name]
[Your Contact Information]

Remember to use:

- a topic sentence for each paragraph.
- appropriate supporting details.
- suitable linkers.
- the right punctuation marks.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 5 Workbook Answer key

الإجابات الصحيحة لكتاب التدريبات

1- Complete the following sentences …

Obviously- suffocated- pollutants- fossil fuels- toxic- depend on

1- She was in bed and **obviously** in great pain.
2- The child **suffocated** himself with a plastic bag left on the floor.
3- Air, water and soil are contaminated with highly dangerous **pollutants**
4- In the coming years, clean renewable sources of energy will replace **Fossil fuels**
5- Exposure to **toxic** substances can be fatal.

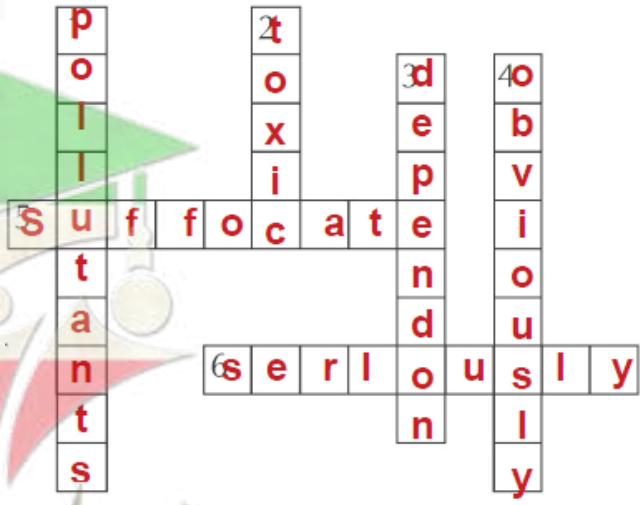
2- Match each word with its appropriate definition.

1. depend on	(**3**) release / drive out
2. obviously	(**1**) to rely on for support, help or supply
3. emit	(**2**) in a clear way
	( ) a waste material that pollutes the air, water and soil

3- Complete the following crossword

Down:
1. pollutants
2. toxic
3. depend on
4. obviously

Across:
5. suffocate
6. seriously



للاستفسار والشكاوى والطلبات

4- Complete the following table

Verb	Adjective	Noun
suffocate	**suffocating**	**suffocation**
harm	**harmful**	harm
Consume	**Consumable**	consumption
rely	reliable	**Reliability**

5- Rewrite the following sentences …

1. Ahmad is collecting money for a charity.

Money is being collected for a charity by Ahmed.

2. Did Sue draw this picture?

Was this picture drawn by Sue?

3. Could you feed the dog?

Could the dog be fed?

4. You must not drop litter in the street.

Litter must not be dropped in the street.

5. Sarah will learn the irregular verbs by heart.

Irregular verbs will be learnt by heart by Sarah.

6. Someone was building the wall when I was there.

The wall was being built when I was there.

7. He sent the e-mail this morning.

The e-mail was sent this morning.

6- Rewrite the following paragraph using capital letters and the right ...

‘My heart leaps up when I behold a rainbow in the sky.’ Wrote William Wordsworth, the famous poet and most of us share his feelings when we are lucky enough to see a rainbow in the sky. There is an old saying that a pot of gold is buried at the end of a rainbow, but have you ever tried to reach a rainbows end? Of course it is impossible.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

المرشد الشامل
صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 6: Culture Attractions

Vocabulary
المفردات

رابط QR لفيديو الدرس

hard-packed (adj)	ارض مسطحة صلبة	flank (v)	احاط بشئ
splendid (adj)	رائع - باهر	prodigious (adj)	استثنائي
hark back (v)	يرجع لموضوع سابق	depict (v)	وصف - صور
marvelously (adv)	بشكل رائع	convert (v)	يحول - يغير

ملحوظة: الإختصارات التي تلي الكلمات هي:

n: noun (اسم) / **v**: verb (فعل) / **adj**: adjective (صفة) / **adv**: adverb: (حال)
Phv: phrasal verb (فعل و حرف جرف) / **prep**: preposition (حرف جر)
exp: expression (مصطلح)

Grammar
القواعد

Adjectives in the correct order ترتيب الصفات الصحيح

عند وصف الشئ بالعديد من الصفات المختلفة في اللغة الإنجليزية, يكون هناك قواعد تخص ترتيب هذه الصفات في الجملة و يتم ترتيب الصفات كالاتي

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quantity كمية	Opinion رأي	Size حجم	Age عمر	Shape هيئة	Colour لون	Origin المنشأ	Material المادة
three	beautiful	little	old	oval	red	American	wooden
seven	amazing	big	young	square	yellow	English	plastic
two	stunning	huge	new	round	blue	Arab	metal

Examples: أمثلة

- A **big square blue** box.
- A **wonderful old Italian** clock.
- There are **three, beautiful, little, new born, gold kittens** in my house.

- نستخدم and لمجمع صفتين من نفس الفئة.

My sister has **two cute little white and gold** dogs.

تدريبات قصيرة علي ترتيب الصفات الصحيح
Adjectives in the correct order

(الإجابات موجودة في صفحة لاحقة)

- Reorder the adjectives.

1- Have you seen my (leather – new – black) bag?

.....

2- Manal has (brown – beautiful – long) hair.

.....

3- My brother has a (large – brown – scary) dog. I'm afraid of it.

.....

4- My father would like to sell his (German – old – small) car.

.....

Present Perfect المضارع التام

نستخدم زمن المضارع التام للتعبير عن:
- حدث في الماضي و لم ينتهي.
- حدث انتهي في الماضي و له تأثير علي الحاضر.
- حدث لم يحدث اطلاقا او حدث مرة أو اكثر قبل لحظة التحدث.
- حدث توقف فجاة أو من وقت قصير.

Form: الصيغة

Subject الفاعل + has/have + verb (past participle التصريف الثالث للفعل)

Examples: أمثلة

- He **hasn't finished** his homework yet.
- I **have lost** my key.
- I **have been** to Australia once.
- She **has** just **cooked** dinner.

كلمات دالة و تأتي مع زمن المضارع التام:

already	بالفعل	till now	حتي الان	just	فقط
never	أبدا	yet	حتي الان	since	منذ
ever	أبدا	so far	حتي الان	for	منذ

- Negative النفي

Hasn't/haven't + verb (PP التصريف الثالث للفعل)

Examples: أمثلة

- He **hasn't eaten** anything yet.
- You **haven't washed** the dishes till now.

- Making questions للسؤال

Has/Have + subject (فاعل) + verb (PP التصريف الثالث للفعل)

Examples: أمثلة

- **Have you tried** my mother's apple pie?
  Yes, I have / No, I haven't.
- How many books **have you read** this summer?
  I have read five books this summer.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

الفعل في الماضي التام (التصريف الثالث للفعل) للفعل Past Participle

في الغالب ما يتخذ التصريف الثالث للفعل نفس صيغة الماضي:

Play / played (past ماضي) / played (past participle ماضي تام)
start / started / started

-هناك أفعال غير منتظمة و ليس لها قاعدة ثابتة.
بعض الأفعال غير المنتظمة عن القاعدة:

be يكون	been	have يملك	had
become يصبح	become	know يعرف	known
begin يبدأ	begun	learn يتعلم	learnt / learned
come يأتي	came	leave يذهب/يترك	left
do يفعل	done	make يصنع	made
drink يشرب	drunk	say يقول	said
eat يأكل	eaten	see يري	seen
find يجد	found	take يأخذ	taken
give يعطي	given	think يفكر	thought
go يذهب	gone	write يكتب	written

معني و طريقة استخدام الكلمات الدالة علي زمن الماضرع التام

1. Never: تستخدم لنقول اننا لم نفعل شئ معين مطلقا

I've **never** played the piano in my life.

2. Ever: تستخدم لعمل سؤال و تعني: في أي وقت في ماضي

Have you **ever** swum in the sea?

3. Yet: تستخدم في الجمل المنفية و تعني: حتي الان

I haven't visited my grandmother **yet**.

4. for: تستخدم للإستدلال علي المدة الزمنية للفعل

صفوة معلمي الكويت

5. since: تستخدم للإشارة الي متي حدث الفعل

For	Since
five minutes	9 o'clock
two weeks	1st of January
three days	Monday
6 months	December
six years	2017
2 centuries	1800
a long time	I left school

تدريبات قصيرة علي زمن المضارع التام Present perfect

Use the correct form of the present perfect

(الإجابات موجودة في صفحة لاحقة)

1) (I / study / French)

.....

2) (She / eat / octopus)

.....

3) (They / go / to Scotland)

.....

4) (We / read / that book)

.....

5) (He / live / here for three years)

.....

6) (You / know / David for ten years)

.....

7) (We / be / here for two weeks)

.....

8) (I / lose / my keys)

.....

9) (He / drink / too much coffee)

.....

10) (They / miss / the train)

.....

11) (She / go / to Peru)

.....

12) (We / eat / too much chocolate)

.....

13) (I / have / breakfast this morning)

.....

14) (John / miss / the train)

.....

15) (Lucy / cook / breakfast)

.....

16) (They / write / to the politician)

.....

17) (You / find / your wallet)

.....

18) (I / meet / his mother)

.....

19) (We / try / roller-skating)

.....

20) (She / pass / the exam)

.....

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Collocations المتلازمات اللفظية

المتلازمات اللفظية تشير الي كيفية جمع الكلام ببعضه في شكل ثابت أو كيف يتم وصف الكلمة بالصفة المناسبة لها

Examples أمثلة:

- Heavy rain ✓ ~~big rain~~ ✗
- High temperature ✓ ~~tall temperature~~ ✗

متلازمات لفظية شائعة:

have	do	make	take
have a bath have a drink have a good time have a problem	do business do nothing do a backflip do a favour	make a difference make a mess make a mistake make a noise	take a break take a chance take a look take a seat
save	**keep**	**catch**	**break**
save electricity save energy save money save time	keep a diary keep a promise keep a secret keep calm	catch a ball catch a bus catch a cold catch a thief	break a habit break a leg break a promise break a record

Collocations تدريبات قصيرة علي المتلازمات اللفظية

Choose the correct answer.

(الإجابات موجودة في صفحة لاحقة)

1. My grandfather was a …… Smoker.
a) serial b) heavy c) big

2. She was a / an …… wife who loved her husband more than anything else.
a) devoted b) sincere c) intelligent

3. I always avoid his company because he is a crashing ……..
a) bore b) nuisance c) guy

صفوة معلمي الكويت

4. It is a golden …… If you miss it, you will regret it.

a) chance b) opportunity c) offer

5. She seemed quite interested in buying that house, but at the last moment, she changed her ……..

a) mind b) thoughts c) offer

6. Although I was ……. annoyed by her attitude, I said nothing.

a) moderately b) lightly c) slightly

7. Could you ……. the oil?

a) inspect b) check c) test

Grammar exercises' answers إجابات أسئلة القواعد

Adjectives in the correct order ترتيب الصفات الصحيح

- Reorder the adjectives.

1. Have you seen my new black leather bag?
2. Manal has beautiful long brown hair.
3. My brother has a scary large brown dog.
4. My father would like to sell his small old German car.

Present Perfect المضارع التام

- Use the correct form of the present perfect:

1. [I've studied French.]	11. [She's gone to Peru.]
2. [She's eaten octopus.]	12. [We've eaten too much chocolate.]
3. [They've gone to Scotland.]	13. [I've had breakfast this morning.]
4. [We've read that book.]	14. [John's missed the train.]
5. [He's lived here for three years.]	15. [Lucy's cooked breakfast.]
6. [You've known David for ten years.]	16. [They've written to the politician.]
7. [We've been here for two weeks.]	17. [You've found your wallet.]
8. [I've lost my keys.]	18. [I've met his mother.]
9. [He's drunk too much coffee.]	19. [We've tried roller-skating.]
10. [They've missed the train.]	20. [She's passed the exam.]

Collocations المتلازمات اللفظية

- Choose the correct answer.

1. b	2. a	3. a	4. b	5. a	6. c	7. b

Speech Acts

التعبيرات و الوظائف اللغوية

Describing events وصف الاحداث

Expression	المعني
It was a/an ... event!	لقد كان حدثا ...
I liked … The most.	أحببت ... أكثر شئ.
Last week …	الأسبوع الماضي ...
This day …	هذا اليوم ...
I have just …	لدي فقط ...

Describe things وصف الأشياء

Expression	المعني
It’s a wooden chair.	إنه كرسي خشبي.
Your phone is beautiful.	هاتفك جميل.
That TV is big.	هذا التلفاز كبير
This ... looks ...	هذا ال... يبدو ...

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 6 Student's book Answer key

الإجابات الصحيحة لأسئلة كتاب الطالب

1- Think, pair, share. In groups, suggest some places for a tourist to visit ...

Kuwait towers: fascinating building
Mubarakiya: for shopping
Sadu House: beautiful artistic house and museum in Kuwait City



2- Read the text to complete the table below. Compare your answers with ...

Place	What can one do there?
Bait Al Sadu	Discover the art of weaving in different styles and history.
Mutla Ridge	Camp, hike and mountain bike.
The House of Mirrors	Enjoy the beautiful mirror mosaic murals.
Taraq Rejab Museum	See its great collection of items.

3- Find the synonyms of the following words …

a- show: depicts
b- making cloth: weaving
c- wonderfully: marvelously
d- a hard, smooth surface: hard-packed

4- a. Which place interests you the most. Why?

The House of Mirrors, because of the different experience that I will get from it.

b. What other attractions would you wish to add to the text above?

Kuwait Towers, Grand Mosque, Al Hamra Tower, Green Island.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Listening



1- Before you listen

What makes Ramadan a special month for you?

It is the month when all Muslims fast.

What preparations does your family make?

We buy Ramadan's needs and prepare food

2- Listen and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F) ...

- Ramadan in Kuwait is an ordinary month. (**F**)

  In Kuwait, The Holy Month has its own taste

- Kuwaitis preserve Ramadan traditions for their delightful effect on kids only. (**F**)

  Kuwaitis preserve Ramadan traditions for their effects on both the young and the adults.

- In The Gulf Countries, Gergea'aan is celebrated on the same day in Ramadan. (**T**)
- Sweets and nuts are served in special packages during Gergea'aan (**T**)

3- Listen again and answer the following questions.

a- How important is the celebration for kids?

They get dressed with traditional clothes and served sweets and nuts.

b- Where does the word Gerga'aan originate from?

It's unknown but some people think that it originates from Qarqa'ah.

Post listening:

4- What other celebrations, dishes and rhymes are unique to Kuwait and ...

People in Kuwait also celebrate the Independence Day, the National Day and the Liberation Day. They sing traditional songs and prepare Kuwaiti dishes.

5- Use the collocations in sentences

A	B	collocation	sentence
Deeply	Greeted	Deeply rooted	Ramadan is deeply rooted in our faith and culture.
Beautifully	Rooted	**Beautiful dressed**	**The pride was beautiful dressed.**
Cordially	dressed	**Cordially greeted**	**We were cordially greeted.**

Speaking

Grammar in context:

1- Study the order of adjectives in the table. Then, correct the sentences ...

1- Mirror splendid mosaic tiles.

Splendid mirror mosaic tiles.

2- Some rooms hark back to the old good days of Kuwait.

Some rooms hark back to the **good old days** of Kuwait.

3- wooden huge carved doorway

A huge carved wooden doorway.

4- There are some Arabic marvelous old manuscripts in Tareq Rajab Museum.

There was some **marvelous old Arabic manuscripts** in Tareq Rajab Museum.

2- Study the examples and then use the present perfect simple or ...

1 - **Have they arrived** (they/arrive) yet?

2 - Lucy **has run** (run) 2000 metres today.

3 - I **Have been drinking** (drink) more water recently, and I feel better.

4 - Museums in Kuwait **has been exhibiting** (exhibit) the great historical work since they were opened.

Use the following expressions:
- It is one of the most splendid places...
- It depicts.../ It symbolizes...
- It was originally a private property.
- Kuwaitis always pride themselves on its uniqueness.
- It marvellously exhibits.

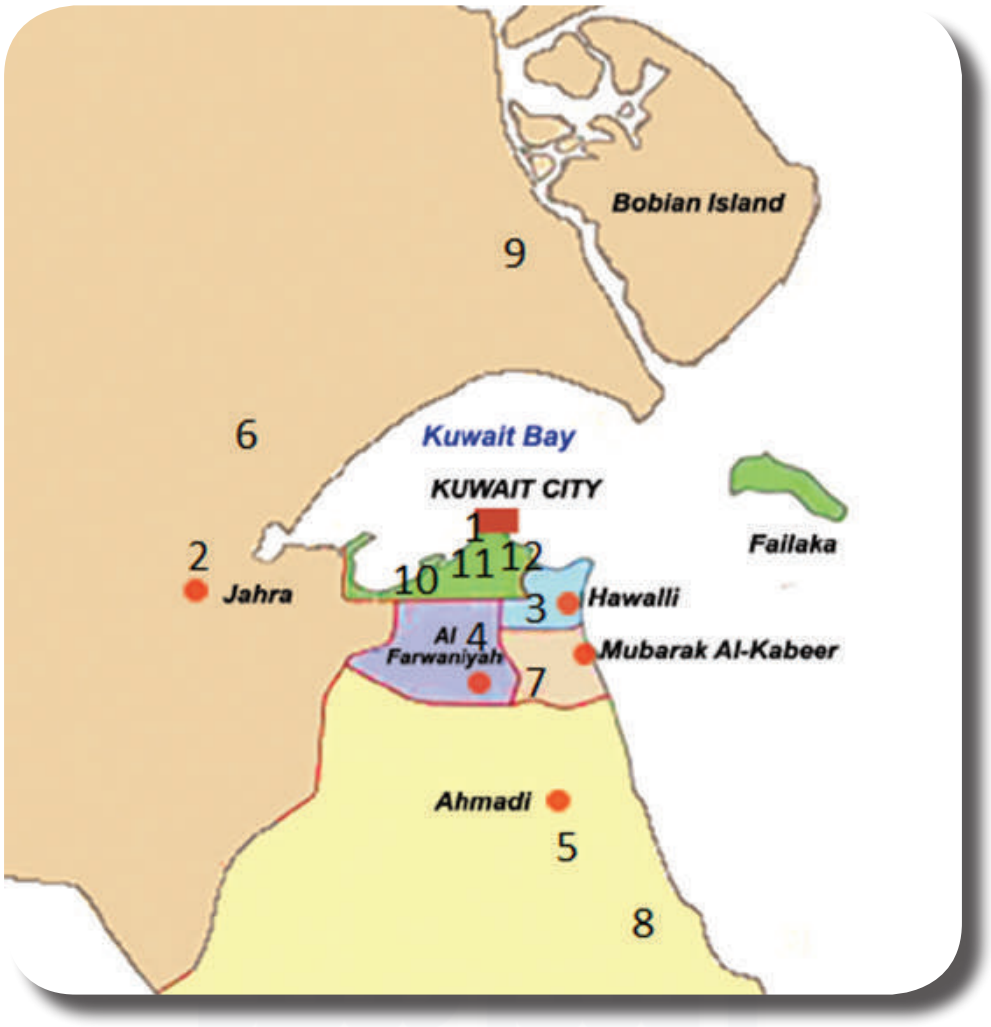
- As a group of tourist guides, choose a cultural attraction in Kuwait. Plan ...

As a group of tourist guides, we have chosen the cultural attraction of the Kuwait Towers to present to you. Kuwait Towers is an amazing cultural attraction in Kuwait. It's one of the most splendid places to visit. The towers represent Kuwait's progress and symbolize its identity. Originally private, they are now a source of pride for Kuwaitis. The towers offer breathtaking views of the city and blend traditional Arabian architecture with modern skyscrapers. They showcase Islamic patterns and host cultural events and exhibitions. Visiting the Kuwait Towers provides a unique and memorable cultural experience.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Writing

a- Think, pair, share. Put the following attractions on the map. Just put the ...



b- Tell your classmates how many of the places mentioned above you ...

I have visited two out of the places mentioned above: Seif Palace and the Scientific Centre.

Seif Palace is a historical landmark in Kuwait City. I had the opportunity to explore its beautiful architecture and learn about its significance in Kuwait's history. I was fascinated by the grandeur of the palace and its cultural importance.

The Scientific Centre is another place I have visited. It is a remarkable educational facility that combines a science museum, aquarium, and IMAX theatre. I enjoyed exploring the interactive exhibits, learning about marine life, and watching captivating documentaries at the IMAX theatre.

As for the Gate Mall, I haven't had the chance to visit it yet. However, I have heard positive reviews about its modern design and a wide range of shopping and dining options. I am particularly interested in exploring this mall and experiencing its vibrant atmosphere.

Overall, I liked the historical significance of Seif Palace and the educational experience at the Scientific Centre. I am excited to visit the Gate Mall in the future and discover its unique offerings.

للاستفسار والشكاوى والطلبات

(إجابة مختصرة)

I have visited Seif Palace and the Scientific Centre. Seif Palace is a historical landmark with beautiful architecture, and the Scientific Centre is an educational facility with interactive exhibits and an IMAX theatre. I haven't visited the Gate Mall yet, but I'm interested in exploring its modern design and diverse shopping and dining options.

1- In groups, choose three places you think one shouldn't miss seeing in ...

Attraction?	Kuwait Towers	The Zoo	Marina Mall
Location?	Downtown Kuwait city	AL-Omariyah	Salmiyah
Working days/ hours?	Saturday to Thursday	Monday to Saturday	All the week
What can one do?	-Enjoy Kuwait view -Enjoy eating in the restaurant	Watching many kinds of animals	- shopping -Drinking Coffee -Eating in different restaurant
What makes it special?	Touristic land mark	Discover the life of animal birds	Everything in one place

2- Develop your notes in task 2 into a brochure about three top cultural ...



Al Kout Mall

Kuwait's Largest mixed use Retail life style and leisure destination.



Bait AL-Othman Museum

One of the most fascinating local museums in Kuwait Focused primarily on the history and culture of pre-oil Kuwait



Sheikh Abdullah AL-Salem cultural center

Is one of the world's largest cultural complexes It presents Kuwaiti, Islamic and Arabic culture and history

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 6 Workbook Answer key

الإجابات الصحيحة لكتاب التدريبات

1- Complete the following sentences with words from the list:

seriously - hark - displaying - prompt - splendid – in spite of

1- I am waiting for a **prompt** reply to my e-mail.
2- The victims of the accidents were **seriously** injured .
3- Some old people always **hark** back to how things were 30 years ago.
4- Our vacation was a lot of fun **in spite of** the cold weather.
5- I think the grand Mosque is the most **splendid** building in Kuwait City.

2- Match the given expressions to get the right collocation. Use the ...

adverb	adjective	collocation	sentence
deeply	opposed to	**strongly opposed to**	**I strongly opposed to your opinion.**
strongly	easy	**ridiculously easy**	**The test was ridiculously easy.**
highly	wrong	**absolutely wrong**	**You are absolutely wrong.**
ridiculously	concerned	deeply concerned	I am deeply concerned with your hardships.
absolutely	successful	**highly successful**	**I want to be highly successful.**

3- Complete the following crossword

Down:
1. hard-packed
2. splendid
3. flank

Cross
4. marvellously
5. hark back
6. depict
7. convert



4- Put the given verbs in the present perfect simple or continuous.

1- Luke **has never been** (never/be) abroad .
2- I **have been waiting** (wait) for three hours already!
3- **have you finished** (you/finish) your homework yet?
4- I **have been reading** (read) this book all day. It's very interesting, but I'm still in chapter 2.
5- I **have lost** (lose) my wallet.

5- Use the given words to write sentences describing ...



1- it's a stylish white Japanese car.
2- That film is a thrilling old English.
3- that is an impressive tall modern building!

6- Self- Assessment: A- Fill in the gaps with the given words.

depend on- flanked- marvellously- native

1. Kuwaitis are very proud of their **native** customs and traditions.
2. The cradle was **marvellously** carved.
3. What if he were in hospital for a while and had to **depend on** you?

B- Do as shown between parentheses.

1. An ugly plastic pink ornament. (reorder)
An ugly pink plastic ornament.

2. Yesterday, he was working on this project. (change focus)
Yesterday, this project was being worked on by him.

3. Mona is exhausted these days. She **has been working** (work) hard recently (correct)

4. What **were you doing** (you do) at 8 o'clock last night? (correct)

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Literature time!

القصة

Around the world in 80 days

حول العالم في ثمانين يوما

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مقدمة

حول العالم في ثمانين يوماً إحدى روايات المغامرات التي قام بها جول فيرن بتأليفها وتم نشرها عام ١٨٧٣ .

تدور أحداث القصة حول محاولة فيلياس فوج الإنجليزي الثري والمعروف بنظامه الثابت وخادمه الجديد جان باسبارتو الإبحار حول العالم في ٨٠ يوم وذلك لكسب رهان قيمته ٢٠ ألف جنيه بين فيلياس فوج وخمسة من أصدقائه في نادي الإصلاح وما يقابله من صعوبات ومعوقات أثناء الرحلة حتى عودته مرة أخرى إلى لندن.

وفي نهاية الرواية يبرهن جول فيرن على أن روايات وقصص الخيال العلمي لا بد وأن تبنى على أساس علمي ومنطقي حيث ينجو فيلياس فوج من خطر الفقر بسبب ذهابه حول الأرض من الشرق للغرب وليس العكس.

This great book of adventure is about a man named Phileas Fogg, who takes a wager يراهن to go around the world in no more than 80 days. He risks مخاطرات his entire fortune on this bet so he and his French servant Jean Passepartout make a dangerous journey 'Around The World In Eighty Days.'

Mr. Phileas Fogg is a very punctual مراع للمواعيد person. He enters into a wager whereby he will go around the globe الكون and return to his starting point exactly 80 days from the starting date. The wager الرهان was between Mr. Fogg and friends in the "Gentlemen Club", an organization of wealthy ثري men in England.

This voyage would not have been possible earlier than the 1870s as the new inventions such as railroad travel and steam engines would have made this time frame impossible. Mr. Phileas Fogg was nothing if not methodicalمنتظم. He carefully planned the entire journey including rail time tables and financial budgetingتمويل مالي .

Accompanied by his new, but loyalمخلص, as well as trustworthyموثوق به servant, Passepartout, they board on a magnificent journey. The travelers had many adventures along the way. Back in London however, there had been a bank robbery, where the thief got away with a total grand amount of money. A private detective named Fix followed Phileas Fogg, thinking that he was the bank robber. But he had to wait for an arrest warrantمذكرة توقيف to throw him into jail. This of course delays Fogg's progress.

Mr. Phileas Fogg had many difficulties that might have hindered أعاق him to complete his journey and lose his betرهان. The team had to travel on the backs of elephants in India. They were trapped in snowy storms in the United States Mr. Fogg was forced أجبر to sail a ship steamer. As soon as he had, finally, arrived in England, he was arrested for a false crime جريمة زائفة he didn't commit. Even though Mr. Fogg was behind his schedule, he was not going to give up.

Fogg and his loyal مخلص servant tried to move very quickly after had been set free but surely, he made up lost time. After 81 days had passed, the travelers entered London. Mr. Fogg believed that he had lost the wager. As methodical and organized as Mr. Fogg was, he did not take into account the fact that by traveling Eastward, he would actually gain an additional dayيوم إضافي. While Mr. Fogg and Passepartout actually slept 81 times, only 80 days on the calendar in London had passed. Mr. Fogg had won his wager. Finally, he could reach in his time and won his bet and proved that; with your strong will إرادة you can achieve تحقق what seems to be impossible to other people.

The Plot in Points الحبكة و الملخص

- Phileas Fogg believes that it is possible to travel around the world in 80 days. He is willing to bet against his friends.

- Fogg faces several obstacles along his journey. Detective Fix suspects him of robbing the Bank of England. The railway line from Bombay to Calcutta turns out to be incomplete and he has to ride an elephant to get to the next station.

- Passerpartout discovers Detective Fix's intentions to arrest Phileas Fogg while in Hong Kong but he does not inform Fogg about it. Instead, he agrees to cooperate with Detective Fix while on-board the General Grant. In Liverpool, Fogg is arrested.

- Phileas Fogg and Passerpartout rush to the Club with only minutes to spare. Meanwhile, Fogg's friends already expect him to lose the wager.

- Phileas Fogg wins the wager and also he does not lose all his fortune. As he initially feared, even though he spent a lot of money along the journey in order to travel.

Episode one
الجزء الأول

strange	غريب	Theory	نظرية
a strict routine	روتين ثابت	Suez Canal	قناة السويس
employed	وظف	Railway	سكة حديد
robbery	سرقة	Delays	تأخير
robber	سارق	Replied	أجاب
quietly	بهدوء	a challenge	تحدي
amazed	مندهش	over night	الليلة السابقة
briefcase	حقيبة سفر	contains	يحتوي
horse-drawn	عربة يسحبها حصان	carriage	عربة تجرها الخيول

1. "In the year 1872, Mr. Phileas Fogg was living at 7 Saville Row, London. No one knew where his money come from."

1. Where did the story start?

It started in London.

2. What was known about Mr. Fogg?

He was a member of the Gentlemen's club.

3. How did he time and organise his life?

He used his pocket watch and followed a timetable in everything he did.

4. In your own words what can you say about Mr. Phileas?

a. He was about 40 years old, a rich man and a member of the Gentlemen's club.
b. He lived alone, he had no family and a few friends.
c. A man of regular habits and lived his life according a strict routine.

2. "One day, Mr. Phileas Fogg employed a new servant, Passepartout, a young French....."

1. What did Mr. Fogg usually do?

He got up at the same time daily, ate his lunch and dinner at the Gentlemen's Club and talked to his few friends at the same time.

2. Name two people rather than Mr. Phileas Fogg in the story.

Passepartout , Mr. Fix

3. If you were the servant, would you agree to go with Mr. Fogg?

Student's own answer. متروك الإجابة لاختيار الطالب

3. "From this moment, twenty-nine minutes, on the morning of Wednesday October 2nd, 1872, you are in my service."

1. Who said these words? To whom? When?

These words were said by Mr. Phileas Fogg to his new servant, Passepartout.

2. From these words comment on the character of the person who said these words.

He was a strange man, who was about 40 years old.

4. "They planned to board the steam ship Mongolia to travel to Mombay."

1. What do you need to do before travelling to a foreign country?

To stamp my passport. / To get a visa.

5. "A good story is like a delicious cake. It must have all the right ingredients. عناصر!"

1. What are the elements of a story?

The characters, setting, plot and ending.

2. What are the two elements of setting?

They are time and place.

6. "It could be something small, such as finishing homework on time, or it could be large such as saving a friend's life."

1. What does the main character have to do in successful stories?

It has to overcome a problem or a difficulty.

2. Why do difficulties make a story more interesting?

Because it shows how people deal with different difficulties.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Episode two

الجزء الثاني

Steamship	سفينة بخارية	hired	استأجر
Detective	مخبر سري	a guide	دليل ، مرشد
Description	وصف	jungle	غابة
Conversation	محادثة	gift	هبة ، عطية
Warrant	تفويض، ترخيص	grateful	ممتن
the arrest	إلقاء القبض على	attention	انتباه
Schedule	جدول زمني	focused	ركز على
Conductor	محصل التذاكر	docks	مرسى السفن
a gap	فجوة	steamer	باخرة
Bargaining	فصال ، جدال	voyage	رحلة بحرية

1. "Seven days later, Fogg and Passepartout arrived in Suez and they went to the British Embassy to get their passports stamped."

1. How did they plan to go to Bombay from Suez?

By steamship Mongolia.

2. Whom did they meet and what was his job?

They met a man called Fix; he was a detective from London looking for the robber.

3. Name two means of transport وسيلة مواصلات that were used during Mr. Fogg trip.

a) The steamer b) The train d) an elephant

2. "Elephants were used as a means of transport in India long time ago and chairs were fitted onto the elephants back for the riders."

1. Who helped them in the jungle?

The Indian guide.

2. Was Mr. Fogg a kind man? How?

Yes, he gave the elephant to the Indian guide.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

3. “There was a gap of seventy miles in the railway line ……..”

1. How did they get to Allahabad?

By the elephant which they bought.

2. What did they do with the elephant when they got there?

Mr. Fogg gave it to the Indian guide.

4. “On the train, Phileas Fogg was discussing his schedule with Passepartout and another passenger. As they were talking, the train stopped.”

1. Name three countries mentioned in the story?

India, Egypt, England

2. What are the characteristics that a detective should have, in your opinion?

A detective should be clever, accurate and patient.

5. “The voyage from Suez to Bombay took eleven days. On the 20th of October, the Mongolia landed in Bombay.”

1. Why did Mr. Fix follow Mr. Fogg? Why?

To arrest him because he thought he was a robber.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Episode three

الجزء الثالث

ruled	حكم	betray	يخون
countries	دول	calmly	برزانة وهدوء
puzzled	محتار	stepped	خطا
progress	تقدم	agreed	وافق
Due	بسبب، نتيجة لـ	choice	اختيار
British	بريطاني	accept	يقبل
territory	إقليم	share	نصيب / يتقاسم
useless	دون جدوى أو نفع	reward	مكافأة

1. "Don't shout! Replied Fix. "You are attracting too much of attention. Let's go and talk in ....."

1. Where did Fix take Passepartout to talk? What happened?

Fix took Passepartout to his room in the hotel and locked him up.

2. Why do you think Mr. Fix trapped Passepartout in his room?

Not to let him tell his master.

2. "Passepartout was surprised to meet Fix on the Rangon. They talked in a friendly way but Passerpartout was puzzled."

1. What did Passepartout think about Fix?

Fix was a member of the club who wanted to make sure that Fogg was really travelling around the world and was not cheating.

2. What can make voyages difficult?

Storms and winds.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

3. “Fix, the detective was worried in Hong Kong because if the warrant for arrest Phileas Fogg didn’t arrive, he would never be able to arrest him.”

1. What did Fix tell Passepartout?

He told him that he was detective and he believed Fogg was the bank robber.

2. What do you think of Passepartout?

He was an honest and faithful man.

3. Did Mr. Fogg catch the steamer to Yokohama? What did he do?

No, he didn’t. He hired a fast boat.

4. “If your master is going back to England, I will help him.”

1. Who said these words? To whom?

Mr. Fix said these words to Passepartout.

2. Name three cities were visited in the story.

San Francisco - Yokohama - Suesz

المرشد
صفوة معلمي الكويت

المرشد الشامل



جميع المواد
لجميع الصفوف
الدراسية

صفوة معلمي الكويت

تم بحمد الله

صفوة معلمي الكويت