Grade 11

First term

2025-2026

Prepared by:

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Name _____

_____

Class _____

صفوة تعليمي الكويت

Pamphlet follow-up

Date	Mark	Remarks

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date: / /

Lessons: 1 & 2

SB pages: 12 & 13

New Vocabulary

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

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

(launch – unrivalled – multitude – discipline – gather – dazzling – nurture)

1. The .....fireworks lit up the night sky with vibrant colours.
2. The whole family always consults my grandfather, thanks to his.....wisdom.
3. The coach follows a clear and intensive plan to .....young talents.
4. This old city has a ..... of problems, the government should solve them.
5. Sociology is an important ..... that focuses on human social behaviour.
6. When my grandmother visits us, we..... around her to listen to her stories.

Answer the following questions:

1. Name some famous festivals in Kuwait.

.....

.....

2. Hala February festival is considered a patriotic event. Why?

.....

.....

3. What makes Hala February Festival a touristic attraction? **Or** What does Hala Feb Festival offer to its visitors?

.....

.....

4. What **activities** does Hala February include? **Or** How do Kuwaitis enjoy Hala February Festival?

……

……

……

……

5. What **preparations** do people have to celebrate the Hala February Festival?

……

……

……

……

6. How does the Qurain Festival promote the growth of art and culture in Kuwait? **Or** Why has the Qurain Cultural Festival become the centre of cultural dialogue??

……

……

7. Why do you think festivals are important for countries?

……

……

Translate the following into good English:

علي: هل تعلم ان مهرجان هلا فبرابر تم اطلاقه لأول مره سنة 1999.

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خالد: نعم ويكون عادة خلال فصل الربيع.

……

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صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date: / /

Lessons: 4 & 5

New Vocabulary

SB pages: 14 & 15

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
bagpipes	n	a musical instrument with reed pipes thatare surrounded by the pressure of wind emitted from a bag	
carnival	n	a period of public celebration that takesplace at a regular time each year	
celebratory	adj	done in order to celebrate a particular eventor occasion	
display	n	a performance, show or event intended forpublic entertainment	
festivity	n	the celebration of something in a cheerful and excited way	
hire	v	to rent	
preoccupied	adj	be so engrossed or absorbed in something that one doesn't notice other people orthings	
take part in	ph.v	to participate	

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

(preoccupied – bagpipe – carnival – hire – celebratory – display)

1. There is a big..... in the town centre to celebrate the National Day
2. The company manager will ..... a new software engineer for the new system.
3. Fatma is quite ..... because her daughter is getting married next week.
4. The sound of the .....is usually heard in the traditional festivals of Scotland.
5. The couple enjoyed a/an ..... dinner in a hotel after they had recovered from the disease.

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your mother says that homemade cakes are more delicious than the ones you buy.
   ……
2. You want to invite your cousin to your wedding party next week.
   ……
3. A friend of yours helped you to study for the final exam yesterday.
   ……
4. Your brother is asking you about how to use the coffee machine in your room.
   ……

Date: / /

Unit 1 – Grammar

SB pages: 14 & 15

Modal verbs (abilities and inabilities)

ABILITY: can / could / be able to / managed to

CAN : ability in the present

- She can speak several languages

COULD : ability in the past

- When she was living in Paris, she could speak French better than now

BE ABLE TO /MANAGED TO:

- achieve something after difficulty
- Specific ability in a specific past situation.

BE ABLE TO : all tenses

- She is able to speak several languages.
- She was able to speak French better before.
- She will be able to speak English better after several classes.
- She has been able to speak French since she was a child .

MANAGED TO:

Although she was very nervous, she managed to come out and speak in front of the audience.

Intensifiers

Intensifiers are adverbs that add emphasis or intensity to adjectives or other adverbs. But they are not usually used to modify verbs. Intensifiers come before the words they modify.

❖ **The following are common intensifiers:**

quite, really, very, a little, pretty, brand, fairly, extremely, absolutely, etc.





A) From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer:

1. We ..... afford to book a flight, so we decided to go by car.
   a. can't b. not able to c. couldn't d. didn't manage

2. After two attempts, the climber finally ..... reach the summit.
   a. couldn't b. was be able to c. managed to d. could

3. My friend ..... swim easily when he was in primary school.
   a. could b. able to c. can d. managed

4. He ..... to cross the street despite the crowd.
   a. could b. are able to c. managed d. can

5. The price of oil has ..... because of the economic crisis after the pandemic.
   a. gone out b. gone up c. gone into d. gone off

6. Smoke alarms ..... automatically as soon as smoke is detected.
   a. go off b. go up c. go down d. go away

7. The weather in most African countries is ..... hot in summer.
   a. brand b. extremely c. quite d. absolutely

8. How can Fahad afford to buy himself a/an …… new car?
a. a little b. extremely c. brand d. rather

9. While we were watching the match, the lights went.....
a. down b. away c. up d. out

10. We.....afford to buy a house, so we decided to rent a flat.
a. can't b. not able to c. couldn't d. didn't manage

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

11. When there was fire, ... **(complete)**
a. the alarm went off.
b. the alarm went down.
c. the alarm went away.

12. My aunt can speak two languages. **(Ask a question)**
a. How many languages does your aunt speak?
b. How many languages did your aunt speak?
c. How many languages can your aunt speak?

13. I could play the piano when I was a child. **(Make negative)**
a. I could not play the piano when I was a child.
b. I not could play the piano when I was a child.
c. I could play not the piano when I was a child.

14. My sister was able to unlock the door after trying for almost half an hour. **(Make negative)**
a. My sister was able not to unlock the door after trying for almost half an hour.
b. My sister was not able to unlock the door after trying for almost half an hour.
c. My sister was able to not unlock the door after trying for almost half an hour.

15. My room is big, but I need a bigger one. **(Use: fairly)**
a. My room is big fairly, but I need a bigger one.
b. My room is fairly big, but I need a bigger one.
c. My room fairly is big, but I need a bigger one.

16. Petrol prices are going ..... day after day. **(Choose the correct verb)**
a. Petrol prices are going away day after day.
b. Petrol prices are going without day after day.
c. Petrol prices are going up day after day.

17. My brother can speak five languages. **(Make negative)**
a. My brother doesn't speak five languages.
b. My brother couldn't speak five languages.
c- My brother can't speak five languages.

Date: / /

Lessons: 7& 8

SB pages: 16 & 17

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
bubbly	adj	lively, high-spirited	
chain	n	a group of establishments, such as hotels, stores or restaurants owned by the same company	
commemorate	v	to mark or celebrate a special occasion	
embark	v	to go on board a ship, aircraft or other vehicle	
exuberant	adj	filled with or characterized by a lively energy and excitement to depart from an established course	
fanciful	adj	over imagination and unrealistic	
intricate	adj	very complicated or detailed	
unison	n	simultaneous performance of action	
weaving	n	the act of forming fabric by interlacing long threads in one direction with other at a right angle to them	

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1- The manager of this famous ..... stores announced the opening of a new branch.
a. unison b. chain c. carnival d. weaving

2- That was a/an ……. performance from such a young tennis player.
a. patriotic b. intricate c. exuberant d. celebratory

3- I was worried when I ……. the plane for the first time.
a. embarked b. hired c. nurtured d. commemorated

4- This carpet ……. is very expensive, but it is an amazing piece of art.
a. chain b. multitude c. weaving d. unison

5- The watch mechanism is extremely ……. and very difficult to repair.
a. dazzling b. intricate c. celebratory d. bubbly

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is Hajj considered an important gathering for Muslims?

……

……

2. How does the Hajj represent equality and unity of Muslims?

……

……

Date: / /

Unit 1 – Writing (Descriptive)

Each festival brings joy, peace and prosperity to the lives of all.

Plan and write an essay of **14 sentences (160 words)** **describing how Hala February is regarded as a shopping and patriotic event and what activities people usually do.**

NB: (Your writing should include **an introduction, 2 body paragraphs and a conclusion.)**

Outline

Introduction: .....

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Body: Paragraph 1: .....

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Paragraph 2.....

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Conclusion.....

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صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date: / /

Write your topic here

Unit 1 – Writing

صفوة معلمي الكويت

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

L	Word	P.S	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	canopy	n	غطاء – مظلة
	dazzling	adj.	مبهر – رائع
	discipline	n	تخصص علمي
	extravaganza	n	روعة – جمال
	gather	v	يتجمع – يجمع
	launch	v	ينطلق – يبدا
	multitude	n	عديد – عدد كبير من
	nurture	v	يرعي
	patriotic	adj.	وطني – محب لوطنه
	stream	n	تدفق – سيل – تيار
	unrivalled	adj.	لا مثيل له
4 & 5	bagpipes	n	مزمار القربة
	carnival	n	مهرجان
	celebratory	adj.	احتفالي
	display	n	عرض
	festivity	n	احتفال
	hire	v	يؤجر – يستأجر
	preoccupied	adj.	منشغل – منهمك
	take part in	ph. v	يشارك
7 & 8	bubbly	adj.	نشيط – حيوي
	chain	n	سلسلة – مجموعة من
	commemorate	v	يحي ذكري
	embark	v	يصعد على متن – يركب
	exuberant	adj.	مفعم بالنشاط والحيوية
	fanciful	adj.	خيالي
	intricate	adj.	معقد – دقيق
	unison	n	تناغم وانسجام
	weaving	n	نسيج – عملية النسج

Date: / /

Lessons: 1&2

New Vocabulary

SB pages: 18 & 19

English words		Definition	Arabic meaning
close-knit	adj	united or bound together by strong relationships and common interests	
eldest	adj	(of a member of a group of people) of the greatest age; the oldest	
formal	adj	done according to rules of convention	
get-together	n	a sociable meeting or conference	
hold	v	to arrange and take part in	
milestone	n	(figurative) an action or event marking a significant change or stage in development	
swap	v	to take part in an exchange of	
touching	adj	arousing strong feelings of sympathy, appreciation or gratitude	

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

(formal – milestone – eldest– touching – hold – get-together – swap– close-knit)

1. It is so..... to see a young boy caring for his younger disabled brother.
2. Can I ..... this red jacket with a black one, please? I like dark colours.
3. My sister gave a/ an ..... Speech at the event, speaking clearly and professionally.
4. Graduating from college is considered a significant .....in one's life.
5. We are having a ..... to celebrate my brother's promotion
6. Hamad is the ..... man in our family. He is almost ninety-five years old

Answer the following questions:

1. On which occasions do members of your family get together?

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

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

2. Which family celebration do you prefer most? Give your reasons.

.....

.....

3. How important are family gatherings (**family celebrations**)?

……

……

4. What are the most important **arrangements** (**preparations**) for a good family celebration?

……

……

……

……

5. How can you make your family celebration a memorable one?

……

……

6. What **activities** can be practised during a family celebration?

……

……

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……

Translate the following into good English:

سعد: يتقابل افراد الأسرة عادة في حفلات أعياد الميلاد والزفاف والتخرج.

……

……

خالد: نعم، فهي مناسبات مهمة يتواصل فيها مختلف الأجيال من افراد الاسرة.

……

……

……

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date: / /

Lessons: 4 & 5

SB pages: 20 & 21

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
breathing space	n	an opportunity to pause, relax or decide what to do next	
clan	n	a group of close – knit and interrelated families	
desert	v	the act of running away or leaving	
interior	n	the inland part of a country or region	
well-deserved	adj	well-earned	
wind up	v	to make a clock or other device operate by turning a key or handle	

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

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

1. The whole ..... usually gather when one member comes back from Hajj.
2. Mohammed Salah's performances earned him a/an..... reputation as a terrific footballer.
3. After finishing her project, my sister needed a ..... before starting the next one.
4. You need to ..... old clocks, otherwise, they will stop working.
5. The man had to ..... his town, which was totally destroyed because of war.

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. A friend asks how you prefer to spend your weekends.

   .....

2. Your English is not perfect, and you need your teacher's help.

   .....

3. One of your friends suggested going to the cinema next weekend.

   .....

4. Somone asked you to tell him the way to a resort in Salmiya.

   .....

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date: / /

Unit 2– Grammar

SB pages: 20 & 21

Past simple vs Past perfect

Past Simple

❶ **Events in the past that are now finished.**
Two years ago, I **travelled** to Italy.

❷ **Situation in the past**
I **lived** in India for six years. (I don't live there anymore.)

❸ **A series of actions in the past**
She **got** up, **got dressed** and **had** breakfast.

Aff:

Sub+ → Regular Verb +ed
Sub+ → Irregular Verb =V2

"I **wrote** an e-mail yesterday."

Neg:

Sub+ did not (didn't) + verb(infinitive)
"I **didn't** write an e-mail."

Int:

Did+ Sub + verb(infinitive) ?

"**Did** you **write** an e-mail?"

Time words

- When
- Ago
- In 2006
- Last week/ year/ night
- Yesterday
- In the past

Past Perfect

❶ **To show that a past action took place before another action in the past.**
I **telephoned** Jane at 4.30 but she **had** already **left**.

❷ **to indicate a sequence of events before or after another action in the past.**
After we **had spent** a few days camping, we **rented** a house near the sea.

Aff:

Sub+ had + V3 (PAST PARTICIPLE)

" I **left** **after** the film **had finished.** "

Neg:

Sub+ hadn't + V3 (PAST PARTICIPLE)
" I **hadn't finished** the popcorn."

Int:

HAD+ subject + V3 (PAST PARTICIPLE)?

"**Had** you **typed** the report?"

Time words

– once – after – because – by date -as soon as – till
– when – before – by the time

When\ By the time \ Before → past simple → past perfect
Past perfect → when\ by the time \ before → past simple

Once\After \ Because \ By date \As soon as \Till → past perfect → past simple
Past simple → once\ after \ because \ by date \ as soon as\ till → past perfect

Ex. I **had been** at home for about 2 hours **when** you **rang** me up.
After we **had done** our HW, we **went** to bed.

A) From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer:

1. ..... I arrived home, my family had already eaten dinner.
   a. By the time b. After c. Once d. While

2. After the students had finished their project, they.....it with the teacher.
   a. have discussed b. had discussed c. discussed d. discuss

3. The young athlete couldn't join the competition because he .....well.
   a. isn't trained b. hasn't trained c. not trained d. hadn't trained

4. We ..... the project before the deadline came.
   a. will complete b. had completed c. are completing d. complete

5. Some people think that life in the past ……. happier and healthier than today.
   a. was b. is c. will be d. has been

6. The manager ……. yesterday's meeting because she was ill.
   a. did not attend b. will not attend c. cannot attend d. does not attend

7. ..... we had collected the money, we decided to buy a chalet.
   a. By the time b. While c. Before d. After

8. By the time we arrived at the airport, the plane .....
   a. will leave b. had left c. should leave d. has left

9. We had reached the international airport the plane took off.
   a. before b. after c. once d. no sooner

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

10. Once she (**answer**) all our questions, she went to sleep. **(Correct the verb)**
    a. Once she had answered all our questions, she went to sleep.
    b. Once she answers all our questions, she went to sleep.
    c. Once she will answer all our questions, she went to sleep.

11. I wrote a list of things I needed. I went to the grocery. **(Use: Before)**
    a. I had written a list of things I needed before I went to the grocery.
    b. Before I had written a list of things I needed, I went to the grocery.
    c. I had written a list of things I needed, I went to the grocery before.

12. We watched the movie last night. **(Make negative)**
    a. We didn't watch the movie last night.
    b. We don't watch the movie last night.
    c. We weren't watching the movie last night.

13. She (**browse**) the antique shop before she bought a small vase. **(Correct)**
    a-She has browsed the antique shop before she bought a small vase.
    b-She browses the antique shop before she bought a small vase.
    c- She had browsed the antique shop before she bought a small vase.

INVERSION

USE We can add emphasis to a sentence by changing the formal word order of a sentence (inversion)/The sentence sounds more formal and is often used in written/formal English. The structure of the sentence can be given like this:

Negative word or expression	Auxiliary or Modal Verb	Subject	Main Verb	Object

The most common "negative" words/expressions are:

- **Scarcely …… when**
- **Hardly …… when**
- **No sooner….. than**

Examples: -

- **Rarely do we go out in winter.**
- **No sooner had the Browns got in their house than they realized that someone had broken into.**

A) From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer:

1. .....had the Italian Circus arrived than people started to book tickets.
   a. No sooner b. By the time c. After d. Hardly

2. ..... had we started playing tennis when it began to rain heavily.
   a. As soon as b. Hardly c. By the time d. Before

3. No sooner had he entered the bank ..... he was arrested.
   a. when b. after c. but d. than

4. Scarcely …… finished reading when she fell asleep.
   a. does she b. had she c. did she d. she had

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

5. After we had left the house, it started to rain. **(Use: No sooner ..... than)**

a. No sooner we left the-house, than it started to rain.
b. No sooner we had left the house, than it started to rain.
c. No sooner had we left the house, than it started to rain.

6. Hardly had I closed my eyes when the alarm (**go off**). **(correct the verb)**

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

7. Once my father arrived home, his manager called him. **(Use: No sooner …….. than)**

a. No sooner my father arrived home than his manager called him.
b. No sooner my father had arrived home than his manager called him.
c. No sooner had my father arrived home than his manager called him.

8. He had hardly got his university degree when he was selected to be a teacher.

(Begin with: Hardly)

a. Hardly had he got his university degree when he was selected to be a teacher.
b. Hardly he had got his university degree when he was selected to be a teacher.
c. Hardly had got he his university degree when he was selected to be a teacher

9. The teacher had scarcely punished David when he called his parents. **(Begin with: Scarcely)**

a. Scarcely the teacher had punished David when he called his parents.
b. Scarcely did the teacher punish David when he called his parents.
c. Scarcely had the teacher punished David when he called his parents.

10. The train had arrived at the station. Soon the passengers rushed towards it.

(Begin with: no sooner)

a. No sooner the train arrived at the station than the passengers rushed towards it.
b. No sooner the train had arrived at the station than the passengers rushed towards it.
c. No sooner had the train arrived at the station than the passengers rushed towards it.

11. I had hardly finished reading the story when I fell asleep. **(Begin with : Hardly).**

a. Hardly I had finished reading the story when I fell asleep.
b. Hardly had I finished reading the story when I fell asleep.
c. Hardly did I finish reading the story when I fell asleep.

12. No sooner had the teacher arrived than the bell (**ring**). **(correct the verb)**

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

Date / /

Lessons: 7&8

New Vocabulary

SB pages: 22 & 23

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
aborigine	n	a person, animal or plant that is aninhabitant of Australia	
boomerang	n	a curved flat piece of wood that can be thrown so as to return to the thrower,used as a hunting weapon	
for good	phrase	forever, definitively	
nomad	n	a member of people having no permanent home	
originally	adv	from or in the beginning; at first	
reminisce	v	to indulge in enjoyable recollection ofpast events	
roundabout	n	around junction at which traffic moves inone direction around a central island.	
traditionally	adv	Habitually done, used or found	

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1- When we met after 20 years, we……. about the happy moments we had together.
a. swapped b. reminisced c. deserted d. held

2- In the past, ……used to travel from place to place looking for water sources.
a. nomads b. roundabout c. interior d. milestone

3- Drivers should slow down when approaching ……to avoid accidents.
a. clan b. aborigine c. roundabout d. get-together

4- She practiced throwing the ……until she hunted the animal successfully.
a. aborigine b. clan c. roundabout d. boomerang

5- The director has made films about Australian ……and local environmental issues.
a. aborigines b. roundabouts c. nomads d. milestones

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date: / /

Unit 2 – Writing (Descriptive)

Celebrations are some of the most important aspects of our culture.

You attended a wonderful family gathering which was held on a happy occasion.

Plan and write an essay of **14 sentences (160 words)** **describing the event in terms of the place, the people, and the activities you enjoyed.**

NB: (Your writing should include **an introduction, 2 body paragraphs and a conclusion.)**

Outline

Introduction: .....

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Body: Paragraph 1: .....

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Paragraph 2.....

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Conclusion.....

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صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date: / /

Write your topic here

Unit 2 – Writing



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

L	Word	P.S	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	close-knit	adj.	قريب – مترابط
	eldest	adj.	الاكبر سنا
	formal	adj.	رسمي
	get-together	n	لقاء – اجتماع
	hold	v	يعقد – يجري اجتماع
	milestone	n	حدث هام -نقطة تحول
	swap	v	تبادل
	touching	adj.	مؤثر – مثير للمشاعر
4 & 5	breathing space	n	استراحة قصيرة
	well-deserved	adj.	مستحق – عن جدارة
	clan	n	عشيرة – قبيلة
	desert	v	يهجر – يغادر
	interior	n	داخل حدود الوطن
	wind up	v	يعبأ الساعة
7 & 8	aborigine	n	سكان استراليا الاصليين
	boomerang	n	قطعة خشب ملتوية تستخدم للصيد
	for good	phr.	للأبد – نهائيا
	nomad	n	البدو الرحل
	originally	adv.	في الاصل – في البداية
	reminisce	v	يتذكر
	roundabout	n	دوار
	traditionally	adv.	تقليديا – بشكل دي

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date: / /

Lessons: 1&2

New Vocabulary

SB pages: 24 & 25

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

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

(socialise – cardamom – fragrance – distinctive – cordially – instant)

1. My brother's car has a/an ..... colour that makes it noticed easily

2. The school principal .....invited students' parents to a meeting.

3. My friend loves to ..... with other people by joining group activities.

4. I add .....to my coffee for extra flavor, as it gives it a warm and special taste.

5. The text message received an .....reply, showing that he was paying attention.

Answer the following questions:

1- What places in your opinion can people go to and socialise?

……

……

2- In what ways were the coffee houses of the past like today's Internet?

……

……

3- Why has coffee become popular in Arab countries?

……

……

4- What **activities** can people enjoy in coffee houses? **Or** Why do people go to coffee houses nowadays?

……

……

……

……

5- Describe your favourite meeting place. (**what it looks like, the surrounding atmosphere)**

……

……

……

……

Translate the following into good English:

خالد: يحب الناس طعم القهوة لان لها مذاقا طيبا وتعطيهم طاقة.

……

……

أحمد: لذلك يذهب الناس الى المقاهي لشرب القهوة وليستمتعوا بوقتهم.

……

……

Date: / /

Lessons: 4 & 5
New Vocabulary

SB pages: 26 & 27

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
autograph	n	a signature, especially that of a celebrity, written as a souvenir for an admirer	
converse	v	to engage in conversation	
in charge of	exp.	responsible	
irritated	adj	annoyed, angry	
lonesome	adj	solitary or lonely	
plaza	n	a public square, marketplace or similar open space in a build - up area	
sickly	adj	often ill ; in poor health	
stadium	n	a sports arena with rows of seats for spectators	
teapot	n	a pot with a handle, spout and lid ; in which tea is brewed and from which it is poured	
weary	adj	feeling or showing tiredness	

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

(sickly – lonesome – stadium – in charge of – irritated – plaza)

1. My uncle is expected to be..... the company during the absence of the manager.
2. When the child got out of the hospital, he looked pale and .....
3. The house where I lived as a child is very close to the town's main .....
4. Most people feel ..... and homesick when they move to a new city.
5. It is better to calm down and take a breath when one feels .....

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. You want to invite your best friend to your graduation ceremony.

……

2. An air hostess asks your opinion about the service provided on the flight.

……

3. A police officer managed to find your lost documents in a very short time.

……

4. You want the salesman to repeat what he has said about the new iPhone.

……

Date: / /

Unit 3– Grammar

Conditional "if"

SB pages: 26 & 27

Zero Conditional

Use: To talk about things that are always true, like a scientific fact

If + Present Simple ⟶ Present Simple.

If you heat water at 100 degrees, it boils.

First Conditional

Use: To talk about possibilities in the present or in the future

If + Present Simple ⟶ will / won't + inf

If it's sunny, we'll go to the park.

Second Conditional

Use: Unreal or improbable situation now or in the future

If + Past Simple ⟶ would / wouldn't + inf

If I won a million dollars, I would buy a new car.

Third Conditional

Use: The person is imagining a different past Imaginary situation that did not happen

If + Past Perfect ⟶ would have / wouldn't have + V3

If the weather had been good, we would have gone water-skiing.

A) From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer:

1. If I had known that you were in hospital, I ..... you.
   a. visit b. will visit c. would have visited d. would visit

2. I ..... that car if I had had enough money at that time.
   a. could have bought b. could buy c. buy d. bought

3. If I had not overslept, I .....on time.
   a. would be b. will have c. will be d. would have been

4. I would have studied medicine if I .....my exams.
   a. passed b. had passed c. pass d. am passing

5. If she ..... more careful, she would not have made the accident.
   a. had been b. is c. was d. has been

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

6. If you had conducted a survey, ... **(Complete)**
   a. If you had conducted a survey, you prove the power of social media.
   b. If you had conducted a survey, you will prove the power of social media.
   c. If you had conducted a survey, you would have proved the power of social media.

7. If we had planned this properly,..... **(Complete)**
   a. If we had planned this properly, we wouldn't have fallen in trouble.
   b. If we had planned this properly, we wouldn't fall in trouble.
   c. If we had planned this properly, we would fall in trouble.

8. If my uncle had taken some safety measures,..... **(Complete)**
   a. If my uncle had taken some safety measures, he will get crashed.
   b. If my uncle had taken some safety measures, he would get crashed.
   c. If my uncle had taken some safety measures, he wouldn't have got crashed.

9. If I had received my electronic passport earlier,..... **(Complete)**
   a. If I had received my electronic passport earlier, I will travel to Canada.
   b. If I had received my electronic passport earlier, I would have travelled to Canada.
   c. If I had received my electronic passport earlier, I would travel to Canada.

10. If my cousin **(follow)** a strict regime, she could have lost some weight. **(Correct the verb)**
    a. If my cousin had followed a strict regime, she could have lost some weight.
    b. If my cousin followed a strict regime, she could have lost some weight.
    c. If my cousin follows a strict regime, she could have lost some weight.

11. If he **(not use)** the map and compass in the forest, he would have been lost. **(Correct the verb)**
    a. If he hadn't used the map and compass in the forest, he would have been lost.
    b. If he didn't use the map and compass in the forest, he would be lost.
    c. If he doesn't use the map and compass in the forest, he will be lost.

12. If there had been a mountain in Kuwait, I..... **(Complete)**
    a. If there had been a mountain in Kuwait, I would have climbed it.
    b. If there had been a mountain in Kuwait, I would climb it.
    c. If there had been a mountain in Kuwait, I will climb it.

13. If the employees had known about the meeting, they..... **(Complete)**
    a. If the employees had known about the meeting, they attend.
    b. If the employees had known about the meeting, they will attend.
    c. If the employees had known about the meeting, they would have attended.

14. If there had been more time, we..... **(Complete)**
    a. If there had been more time, we would have visited more landmarks.
    b. If there had been more time, we will visit more landmarks.
    c. If there had been more time, we visit more landmarks.

Date: / /

Lessons: 7 & 8

SB pages: 28 & 29

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
beverage	n	a drink, esp. one other than water	
catch up	n	a meeting among friends who haven't seen one another for a long time	
make it	ph. v	to attend	
meet up	ph. v	to meet someone either by arrangement or by chance	
reschedule	v	to change the time of a planned event	
sales	n	an event for the rapid disposal of goods at reduced prices for a period, esp. at the end of a season	
window shopping	n	looking at merchandise in store window or showcases without buying anything	

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1- Due to the pandemic, schools must ……. the times of the exams.
a. import b. converse c. socialise d. reschedule

2- We do not have money but still we can go to the mall to do …….
a. window shopping b. beverage c. teapot d. stadium

3- My friends and I usually have a quick ……. for coffee every morning.
a. stadium b. autograph c. catch-up d. espresso

4- My brother ordered some seafood dishes and special ……. for his friends.
a. beverages b. teapots c. stadiums d. autographs

5- Big stores and markets usually announce their ……to encourage customers to go shopping.
a. stadium b. plaza c. sales d. beverages

==========

Date: / /

Focus On

SB pages: 30

Answer the following question:

1- How important are Diwaniyas to Kuwaiti people?

……

……

2- How have Diwaniyas changed over the years?

……

……

Date: / /

Unit 3 – Writing (Descriptive)

"People meet in different places, at different times and for different reasons."

Plan and write an essay of **14 sentences (160 words)** about your favourite meeting place, **describing what it looks like, the surrounding atmosphere and the things that you can do there.**

NB: (Your writing should include **an introduction, 2 body paragraphs and a conclusion.)**

Outline

Introduction: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body: Paragraph 1: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Paragraph 2.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion.....

.....

.....

.....

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date: / /

Write your topic here

Unit 3 – Writing



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

L	Word	P.S	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	cardamom	n	حب الهيل
	cordially	adv.	بود
	decaffeinated	adj.	خال من الكافين
	distinctive	adj.	مميز
	espresso	n	إسبريسو – قهوة فورية
	fragrance	n	عطر – رائحة طيبة
	hospitality	n	حسن الضيافة
	immediate	adj.	فوري
	import	v	يستورد
	instant	adj.	فوري
	log on	ph. v	يسجل دخول
	pill	n	حبة دواء
	quarrel	n	شجار – نزاع
	refill	v	يعيد ملئ
	socialise	v	يندمج اجتماعيا
4 & 5	autograph	n	توقيع
	converse	v	يناقش
	in charge of	exp.	مسؤول عن
	irritated	adj.	منزعج – غاضب
	lonesome	adj.	وحيد
	plaza	n	ميدان – ساحة
	sickly	adj.	مريض
	stadium	n	استاد
	teapot	n	ابريق الشاي
	weary	adj.	مرهق – متعب
7 & 8	beverage	n	شراب
	catch up	n	لقاء – جلسة
	make it	ph. v	يحضر
	meet up	ph. v	يلتقي
	reschedule	v	يعيد جدولة
	sales	n	تنزيلات
	window shopping	n	التسوق بالعين فقط –التسوق بدون شراء

Date: / /

Lessons: 1 & 2

SB pages: 34& 35

New Vocabulary

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

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

(blocks out – interlocutor – non-verbal – enhance – distraction – adjustments)

1. Children cannot study well when the TV is on. It is considered a/an .....
2. During sandstorms, the dust in the atmosphere ..... sunlight.
3. The engine only needs minor ..... to work well and be effective.
4. Athletes do regular exercise to ..... their physical fitness and wellbeing.
5. Gestures and facial expressions are forms of ..... communication.

Answer the following questions:

1. What are the different ways of communication?

……

……

2. What are the characteristics (qualities) of a good listener?

……

……

……

……

3. What factors could cause poor listening skills?

……..……...…

……..……...…

4. Suggest some ways for effective listening. **Or** How can one ensure an effective communication?

……..……...…

……..……...…

……..……...…

……..……...…

5. Which barrier to effective communication is the most important?

……..……...…

……..……...…

6. How can effective communication affect relationships? **Or** Why is effective listening (**communication**) important?

……..……...…

……..……...…

……..……...…

……..……...…

7. How can poor communication affect relationships?

……..……...

……..……...…

Translate the following into good English:

فهد: لا يوجد شيء أفضل من الاستماع لحكمة الآخرين.

.....

.....

علي: هذا صحيح لتنمية الحكمة لدينا وتحسين مهارة التواصل.

.....

.....

Date: / /

Lessons: 4 & 5
New Vocabulary

SB pages: 36 & 37

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

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

(deem – courteous – owe – continent – insult – harshly)

1. It is not true that Africa is the biggest..... on our planet. Asia is bigger.
2. Some people who like collecting old things ..... rare old stamps to be valuable.
3. The tough manager lost his position because he used to treat employees ..... .
4. Airline staff must always be ....., even when some passengers are not.
5. My cousin's ……. made me so upset, but he apologised saying he did not mean it.

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your friend is planning to take part in the school elections this year.
   ……
2. Your brother doesn't have a driving license but intends to rent a car.
   ……
3. A friend of yours asks you why you are moving to a new area.
   ……
4. The biology teacher asks why you have not submitted your project yet.
   ……

Date: / /

Unit 4 Grammar

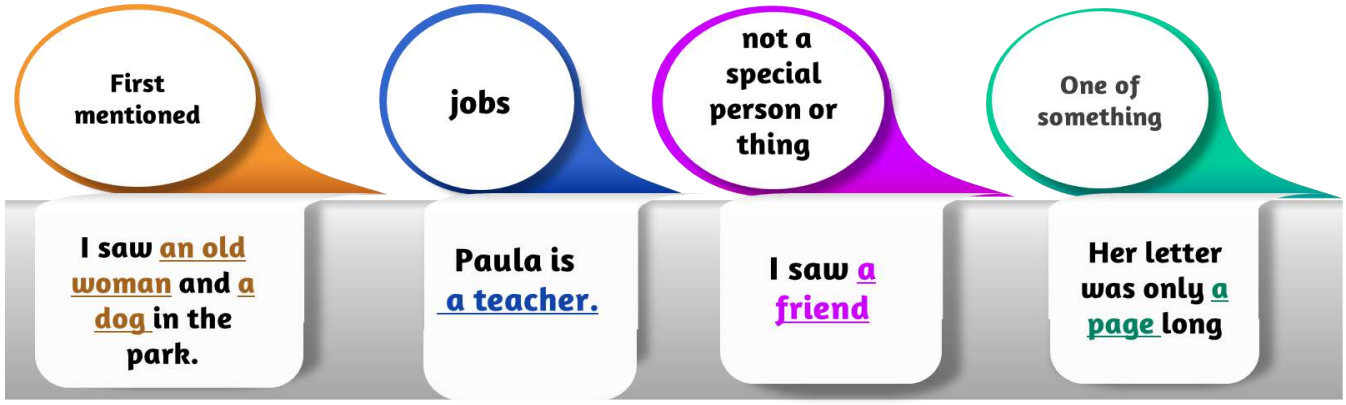
SB pages: 36 & 37

A, An, THE, ZERO ARTICLE

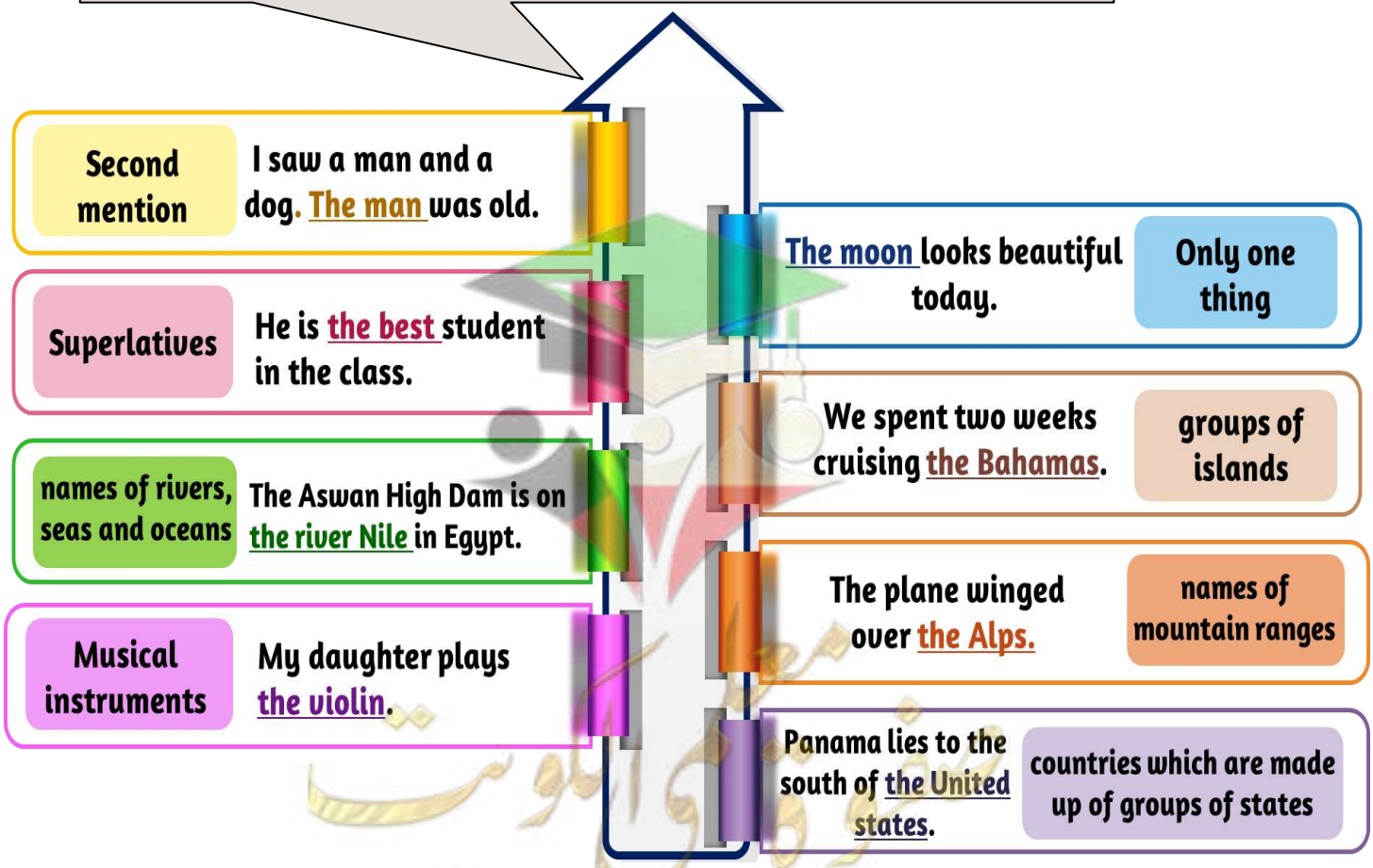
Indefinite Articles: A & An

Ps:

- **A** is used when the next word begins with a **consonant** sound (b,c. d,f.g. h.j.k)
  Ex. a book a table a clock
- **An** is used when the next word begins with a **vowel** sound (a,e,i,o,u)
  Ex. an apple an elephant an umbrella



Definite Article: The We use the with



No Articles

Some common types of nouns that don't take an article are:

- Names of **languages and nationalities**: Chinese, English, Spanish, Russia
- Names of **sports**: Volleyball, Football, Basketball
- Names of **people**: Ahmed, Mona
- Names of **school subjects:** Mathematics, Science, Arabic, English.
- Names of **towns and cities**: Italy, Mexico, Kuwait, London.
- **Years. Months and days**: 2005, September, Monday
- **Meals:** breakfast, lunch, diner

Subordinating Conjunctions

(but, in spite of /Despite, however, although)

✸ **These conjunctions are used to join two clauses or ideasand this group of conjunctions indicates contrast.**

But

But +Subject+ Verb

But is used to join two ideas that are opposites.

Examples

• I am very hungry, but the fridge is empty.

• I love dogs, but I hate cats.

In spite of /Despite

In spite of /Despite + Noun/pronoun
In spite of /Despite + verb -ing

In spite of is used to show two opposite statements.

Examples

• In spite of being a millionaire, he lives in a very small flat.

However

However, +Subject+ Verb

We can express a contrast by using the adverb however with two sentences. It is always followed by a comma.

Examples

• He was feeling very ill. However, he

Although

Although +Subject+ Verb

Although is used to show two opposite statements.

Examples

• Although it rained all day, we enjoyed the party very much.

•He failed in the exam, although he studied very hard.

A) From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer:

1. ..... the weather was bad yesterday; all the cars completed the race.
   a. But b. Although c. In spite of d. However

2. The little girl draws beautiful paintings..... her poor eyesight.
   a. however b. in spite of c. but d. although

3. ..... the heavy rain, they went fishing.
   a. Despite b. However c. Although d. But

4. My mother is in..... kitchen preparing lunch.
   a. a b. an c. the d. no article

5. It is ..... nice habit to send greetings to relatives and friends.
   a. an b. the c. no article d. a

6. This was ..... incredible story! I can't believe it!
   a. any b. a c. the d. an

7. Salem likes sweets. He is eating apple pie right now.
   a. a b. an c. the d. no article

8. I like coffee, ... my brother prefers tea.
   a. but b. although c. however d. in spite of

9. ..... her old age, my grandmother is keen on cooking traditional dishes for us.
   a. Although b. However c. But d. In spite of

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

10. Although he was sick, he stayed up late to finish the project. **(Use: In spite of)**

    a. In spite of he was sick. He stayed up late to finish the project.
    b. In spite of he was sick, he stayed up late to finish the project.
    c. In spite of being sick, he stayed up late to finish the project.

11. The student was nervous, but he gave an excellent presentation. **(Join using: In spite of)**

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

12. There was heavy traffic. She made it on time. **(Join using: However)**

    a. There was heavy traffic. However, she made it on time.
    b. There was heavy traffic however she made it on time.
    c. However there was heavy traffic she made it on time.

Correlative conjunctions

Both ….. and – Either …… or - Neither ……nor

Both … and	Either …..or	Neither ….. nor
refers to two things or people together. * If the sentence **starts** with **Both**, the verb must be **plural** which means: am / is ⟶ are was ⟶ were has ⟶ have V+s ⟶ Inf **Examples** * **Both** Alice **and** Susan have to comply with the rules. * You can be **both** mother **and** businesswoman.	is a correlative conjunction . We use either … or for connect things which are the same types, phrases, clauses or words. * If the sentence **starts** with **Either**, the verb must follow the **second subject**. **Examples** * **Either** Mark or Samuel will go. * You can **either** come with me now **or** walk home.	is used to connect the same kind of word or phrase in the sentence. Neither makes a **negative** statement about two people or things * If the sentence **starts** with **Neither**, the verb must follow the **second subject**. **Examples** **Neither** Mark **nor** his wife * is very tall. * My sister **neither** drinks **nor** smokes. * He has **neither** talent **nor** the desire to learn.

A) From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer:

1. ..... mental and physical activities help people to lead a healthy life.
   a. Either b. Neither c. But d. Both

2. Both my aunt and my uncle .....for a big company in Australia.
   a. working b. work c. works d. is working

3. ……. you study hard or you will not pass the course.
   a. Either b. Both c. Neither d. Nor

4. ……Norway nor Switzerland is in the European Union.
   a. Both b. And c. Either d. Neither

5. This book is suitable for ……..children and adults who love fictional stories
   a. both b. or c. either d. neither

6. We can go either to Spain…….to Greece for our holiday.
   a. and b. or c. nor d. both

7. My three-year old nephew can speak ……..Arabic and English.
   a. both b. or c. either d. neither

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

8. This game isn't suitable for kids. This game isn't suitable for adults. **(Use: neither ... nor)**

a. This game is neither suitable for kids nor for adults.
b. This game is neither suitable for kids nor is suitable for adults.
c. This game isn't neither suitable for kids nor isn't suitable for adults.

9. English is spoken in Wales. Welsh is spoken in Wales, too. **(Join using: both .. and)**

a. Both English and Welsh were spoken in Wales.
b. Both English and Welsh would be spoken in Wales.
c. Both English and Welsh are spoken in Wales.

10. Jaber doesn't watch scary movies. Bader doesn't watch scary movies. **(Use: neither …nor)**

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

11. Mr. Ahmad is a teacher of English. Mr. Talal is a teacher of English. **(Join using: both..and)**

a. Both Mr. Ahmad and Mr. Talal is a teacher of English.
b. Both Mr. Ahmad and Mr. Talal are teachers of English.
c. Both Mr. Ahmad and Mr. Talal are a teacher of English.

12. It is my final offer. You can take it. You can leave it. **(Join using: either… or)**

a. It is my final offer. You either can take it or you can leave it.
b. It is my final offer. You can either take it or leave it.
c. It is my final offer. Either you can take it or you leave it.

13. My cousin did not call. He did not even send a text message. **(Join using: neither… nor)**

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

14. Mobile phones are not allowed in schools. Cameras are not allowed too.
(Join using neither…nor)

a. Neither mobile phones nor cameras aren't allowed in schools.
b. Neither mobile phones nor cameras is allowed in schools.
c. Neither mobile phones nor cameras are allowed in schools.

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

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

Date / /

Lessons: 7 & 8

SB pages: 38 & 39

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
attestation	n	a legal statement made by someone in which they say that something is definitely true	
cardiac	adj	of or relating to the heart	
doctorate	n	the highest degree awarded by a graduate school or other approved educational organisation	
enclose	v	to place (something) in an envelope together with a letter	
extensive	adj	containing or dealing with a lot of information and details	
in advance	phrase	ahead of time	
reference	n	a source of information that ascertains something and proves it reliable	

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1- Teachers from different stages are currently receiving……...…training on teaching methods.
a. cardiac b. extensive c. flattering d. non-verbal

2- Mary received her ……. in history in 1998 from the Sorbonne in Paris.
a. doctorate b. assumption c. adjustment d. accountant

3- My father used to ……. a nice letter with some money to the poor.
a. owe b. enhance c. enclose d. deem

4- Leafy green vegetables, dark chocolate, and exercise will improve your …….. function.
a. flattering b. annual c. non-verbal d. cardiac

5- Regarding……. ,the applicant is asked to submit an attestation of his doctorate degree.
a. references b. distractions c. continents d. assumptions

Answer the following question: -

- What information should be included in the application form?

……

……

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date: / /

Unit 4 – Writing (Descriptive)

" Good communication is just as stimulating as black coffee."

Plan and write an essay of **14 sentences (160 words)** describing **a person's outstanding communication skills and how effective communication can affect relationships.**

NB: (Your writing should include **an introduction, 2 body paragraphs and a conclusion.)**

Outline

Introduction: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body: Paragraph 1: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Paragraph 2.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion.....

.....

.....

.....

Date: / /

Write your topic here

Unit 4 – Writing



MODULE 2: Communication *** UNIT 4: Communicating

L	Word	P.S	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	adjustment	n	تعديل
	assumption	n	افتراض – شيء مسلم به
	block out	v	يحجب
	capacity	n	قدرة – استطاعة
	defensiveness	n	دفاع – احتراز
	distraction	n	الهاء – تشتيت
	empathy	n	تعاطف
	enhance	v	يعزز – يحسن
	interlocutor	n	محاضر
	non-verbal	adj.	غير لفظي – بدون كلام
4 & 5	accountant	n	محاسب
	annual	adj.	سنوي
	continent	n	قارة
	courteous	adj.	مؤدب – محترم
	deem	v	يعتبر
	demand	n	طلب – رغبة
	diva	n	مغنية اوبرا مشهورة
	flattering	adj.	مدحي
	harshly	adv.	بخشونة وقسوة
	insult	n	اهانة – تحقير
	meticulously	adv.	بدقة وتمعن
	mountain range	n	سلسلة جبال
	owe	v	يدين لشخص ما
	pane	n	لوح زجاج
7 & 8	attestation	n	شهادة اثبات
	cardiac	adj.	ذو علاقة بالقلب – قلبي
	doctorate	n	شهادة الدكتوراه
	enclose	v	يرفق – يضع في مغلف
	extensive	adj.	شامل ومتعمق
	in advance	phr.	مقدما – مسبقا
	reference	n	مرجع

Date: / /

Lessons: 1 & 2

New Vocabulary

SB pages: 40 & 41

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

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

(characters – quotidian – practical – gradually – inscribed – precious – scribes)

1. My uncle owns a/an …… collection of paintings worth millions of dinars.
2. Arabic and Farsi share the same .....although Farsi has four more letters than Arabic.
3. It is preferable to give …… and realistic solutions to people's problems.
4. The industry has …… grown since the end of the American Civil War.
5. This is my favourite watch because it was …… with my mother's name.
6. Going to work early is one of the most valuable …… activities.

Answer the following questions:

1.How could people pass on information to each other thousands of years ago?

……

……

2. What are the different purposes of using writing? **Or** Why has writing become very important in the modern world?

……

……

3.Why is Arabic writing one of the most precious forms of writing?

……

……

4. Which language dominates the communication and business world? Why?

……

……

5. In what way is the Arabic alphabet different from the Roman alphabet?

……

……

Translate the following into good English:

علي: لماذا برأيك اللغة العربية لغة مميزة.

.....

.....

خالد: لأنها تكتب من اليمين لليسار وتتكون من ثمانية وعشرون حرفا.

.....

.....

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date / /

Lessons: 4 & 5

New Vocabulary

SB pages: 42 & 43

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

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

(publishes – writer's block – acquire – falloff – literacy – tryouts)

1. Students should…… necessary skills to join well-known universities.
2. Computer …… is becoming as essential as the ability to drive a car.
3. The Ministry of Culture ……..…many interesting local magazines, like Al-Arabi.
4. After her first novel had been published, she had a …… for a year.
5. Next Monday the …… for the football competition will officially start.

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. You're stuck in traffic and going to be late for a celebration.

   ……

2. Someone helps you carry your heavy luggage at the airport.

   ……

3. One of your classmates suggests cleaning and decorating the classroom.

   ……

4. You want to meet your friend at a coffee shop, but he prefers to meet you at home.

   ……

Date / /

Unit 5 Grammar

SB pages: 42 & 43

Present perfect simple and perfect continuous

Present perfect simple

❶ actions which happened at an unstated time in the past, the exact time is not important.

❷ actions which started in the past and are still continuing in the present.

❸ actions which have recently finished, and their results are visible in the present.

He has **just painted** the room.

Aff:

Sub+ → have +V3 (PP) / has + V3 (PP)

He has just arrived.
I have already typed this letter.

Neg:

Sub+ → have not +V3 (PP) / has not + V3 (PP)

I haven't read this book yet.
She hasn't spoken to him since Monday.

Int:

have / has + Sub+ V3 (PP) ?

Have you ever been to Paris?
Has Sue left yet?

Time words

– never – ever – recently – for – since – yet – already – just – so far

Present perfect continuous

❶ to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now.

❷ to emphasize the idea of continuity.

She has been working here for seven years...

Aff:

Sub+ → have +been +verb +ing / has + been +verb +ing

You have been waiting for her for hours.
He has been waiting for her for two hours.

Neg:

Sub+ → have not + been +verb +ing / has not + been +verb +ing

You have not been waiting for her for hours.
He has not been waiting for her for two hours.

Int:

have / has + Sub+ been + verb +ing ?

Have you been waiting for her for hours?
Has he been waiting for her for two hours?

Time words

– for – since – all - whole – how long

FOR OR SINCE

FOR

- FOR + period of time
- FOR + number + time word

Examples:

- 5 minutes
- 2 weeks
- a day
- last seven months
- ages
- 2 centuries
- a half-hour
- a while
- a long-time
- ever
- many years

Since

- SINCE + starting point
- SINCE + a time or a date

Examples

- 6 o'clock
- 2nd June
- Thursday
- March / Ramadan
- 1995
- last year
- I was young.
- the beginning of time
- (last) Summer
- ten o'clock
- (this) morning

A) From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer:

1. The new model of BMW X6 has been launched ..... December 2017.
   a. for b. since c. ago d. yet

2. The boy is out of breath. He has been running ..... three hours.
   a. for b. yet c. since d. ago

3. Jack has just..... the window of the gym accidentally.
   a. broke b. break c. broken d. breaking

4. My elder brother has been studying in the USA ..... 2015.
   a. for b. yet c. ago d. since

5. The journalist ..... articles on different topics since morning.
   a. was writing b. has been writing c. would write d. will write

6. I'm so hungry, I …… anything since breakfast.
   a. haven't eaten b. didn't eat c. don't eat d. won't eat

7. Have you …… on the school project for two weeks?
   a. work b. be worked c. been working d. working

8. The boys have been waiting for the bus ..... the early morning.
   a. since b. for c. yet d. just

9. People all over the world have been using paper..... the 2nd century.
a. yet b. for c. since d. just

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

10. Kuwaiti girls (**learn**) in schools since 1937. **(Correct the verb)**

a. Kuwaiti girls learned in schools since 1937.
b. Kuwaiti girls were learning in schools since 1937.
c. Kuwaiti girls have been learning in schools since 1937.

11. No, I have never been to Qurain Festival. **(Make a question)**

a. Have you ever been to Qurain Festival?
b. Did you ever go to Qurain Festival?
c. Had you ever been to Qurain Festival?

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

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

13. My sister (**decorate**) her room since 7 o'clock in the morning. **(Correct the verb)**

a. My sister decorates her room since 7 o'clock in the morning.
b. My sister had decorated her room since 7 o'clock in the morning.
c. My sister has been decorating her room since 7 o'clock in the morning.

14. The woman has slept for many days. She has a headache now. **(Change into negative)**

a. The woman hasn't slept for many days. She has a headache now.
b. The woman isn't sleeping for many days. She has a headache now.
c. The woman wasn't sleeping for many days. She has a headache now.

15. We've been waiting here since 10 o'clock this morning. **(Make a question)**

a. How long have you been waiting here?
b. How long were you waiting here?
c. How long will you wait here?

16. The smart lawyer has won the case in the court. **(Change into negative)**
a. The smart lawyer doesn't win the case in the court.
b. The smart lawyer hasn't won the case in the court.
c. The smart lawyer didn't win the case in the court.

17. My father **(make)** surgeries as a doctor for more than 15 years. **(Correct the verb)**
a. My father is making surgeries as a doctor for more than 15 years.
b. My father will make surgeries as a doctor for more than 15 years.
c. My father has been making surgeries as a doctor for more than 15 years.

Date: / / **Lessons: 7 & 8** **SB pages: 44 & 45**

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
contribution	n	a gift or payment to a common fund or collection	
dominate	v	to have a commanding influence on; to exercise control over	
economic	adj	of or relating to economics or the economy	
honorary PhD	n	a doctorate given as an honour, without the usual requirements or functions	
impact	n	the action of one object coming forcibly into contact with another	
mainly	adv	more than anything else	
wordsmith	n	a skilled user of words	

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1- Students need to pass the lELTS test ……..…….. to join some universities abroad.
a. gradually b. meticulously c. mainly d. cordially

2- The teachers appreciated students' ……..…….. in the National Day in school.
a. contribution b. tryout c. cuneiform d. literacy

3- Although our team ……..…….. the game, they lost at the end.
a. acquired b. published c. inscribed d. dominated

4- Governments should work hard to reduce the ……..…….. of climate change.
a. character b. impact c. wordsmith d. ballpoint

5- A bike is more ……..…….. than a car and it is much better for the environment.
a. economic b. precious c. quotidian d. ameliorated

Answer the following question: -

- Mention a Kuwaiti character who has impressed you and why?

……

……

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date: / /

Unit 5 – Writing (Descriptive)

" Arabic is one of the most beautiful and important languages in the world."

Plan and write an essay of **14 sentences (160 words)** **describing the features and characteristics of the Arabic language and its importance.**

NB: (Your writing should include **an introduction, 2 body paragraphs and a conclusion.)**

Outline

Introduction: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body: Paragraph 1: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Paragraph 2.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion.....

.....

.....

.....

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date: / /

Write your topic here

Unit 5 – Writing



MODULE 2: Communication *** UNIT 5: Writing

L	Word	P.S	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	ameliorated	adj.	مُحسّن – مُعدل
	BCE	abbr.	عصر ما قبل التاريخ
	character	n	حرف – رمز
	cuneiform	n	الكتابة المسمارية
	empire	n	امبراطورية
	financial	adj.	مالي
	gradually	adv.	تدريجيا
	hieroglyphics	n	الكتابة الهيروغليفية
	inscribe	v	ينقش – يحفر
	pictogram	n	مجسم صوري
	practical	adj.	عملي – تطبيقي
	precious	adj.	ثمين
	quotidian	adj.	يومي
	reed	n	القصب
	scribe	n	ناسخ
	throughout	prep.	من خلال
4 & 5	acquire	v	يكتسب
	amateur	n	هاوي – مبتدئ
	ballpoint	n	القلم الجاف
	call-in	n	مكالمة هاتفية خلال برنامج
	falloff	n	هبوط – انخفاض
	literacy	n	التعلم
	pride and joy	exp.	مصدر فخر وسعادة
	publish	v	ينشر
	tryout	n	امتحان قدرات
	writer's block	n	عجز مؤقت عن التفكير
7 & 8	contribution	n	مساهمة مالية
	dominate	v	يسيطر على – يتحكم في
	economic	adj.	اقتصادي
	honorary PhD	n	دكتوراه فخرية – شرفية
	impact	n	اصطدام – تأثير
	mainly	adv.	بشكل أساسي – خاصة
	wordsmith	n	ماهر في اللغة – ضليع باللغة

Date: / /

Lessons: 1 & 2

SB pages: 46 & 47

New Vocabulary

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

صفوة معلمي الكويت

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

(miscellaneous – browse –rely on – calendar – lately – necessity – customize)

1. You can use the ……..…….. in your mobile to record all important events.
2. Technology has become a/an ……..…….to improve the quality of education at schools.
3. Laptops and iPads are widely used by people of ……..…….. ages for different purposes.
4. I find it fun and more comfortable to……..…… the web and buy things online.
5. ……..……., I have been spending more time at home, trying to relax and read.
6. Patients……..…… doctors to find the best treatment for their diseases.

Answer the following question:

1. Mobile phones have become a necessity for people of various ages and jobs. Explain.

……..……

……..……

……..……

2. What are the most important features and applications do you look for in a smart phone?

……..……

……..……

……..……

3. How will mobile phones be like in the future?

……..……

……..……

……..……

4. Using mobile phones has advantages as well as disadvantages. Explain.

advantages (Pros)	disadvantages (Cons)
……..……	……..……
……..……	……..……
……..……	……..……
……..……	……..……

Date: / /

Lesson: 3

WB pages: 38 & 39

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
bin	v	to place something in a receptacle in which to deposit trash or recyclable material	
disposable	adj	intended to be used once and then thrown away	
pass on	phr. v	to give something to someone else, after one has had it or finished with it	
reclaim	v	to retrieve or recover something previously lost, given or paid	
sibling	n	a brother or sister	

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

(reclaim – siblings– pass on – bin – disposable)

1. It is better to use ……..…… cups and plates when going camping.
2. I will ……..…… this book to you once I finish reading it.
3. We ……..……. the soda cans in the marked "aluminum only."
4. He returned three years later to ……..……. his title as advertising director.
5. How can ……..……. raised in the same family, be so different?

Answer the following question:

1. What are the common uses of mobile phones?

……..……

……..……

2. What will you do with your old mobile phone when you buy a new one?

……..……

……..……

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

……..……

……..……

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date: / /

Lessons: 4-5

SB pages: 48 & 49

New Vocabulary

English word		Definition	Arabic meaning
hike	v	to walk for along distance, esp. across the country or in the woods	
mountainous	adj	(of a region) having many mountains	
notify	v	to inform someone of something, typically in a formal or official manner	
recognise	v	to identify someone or something from having encountered them before; to know again	
security	n	freedom from risk or danger; safety	
usher	n	a person who shows people to their seats, esp. in a theatre	

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

(usher– notify – mountainous – security – recognise – hike)

1. My grandfather felt excited about the……. view of his house in Turkey.
2. People in countries with wide lands like to ……from one place to another.
3. The airline will ……passengers if their flights are delayed or cancelled.
4. The system is designed to provide maximum ……. against toxic gases.
5. We could not …… him as he lost a lot of weight.

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. You are at the school library, and one of your classmates is making noise.
   ……
2. Your parents support your decision to complete your higher studies abroad.
   ……
3. Your family suggests a visit to Japan during the Cherry Blossom Festivals.
   ……
4. The exams are very near, and your brother is wasting his time on the Internet.
   ……..

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date: / /

Unit 6 Grammar

Tag Questions

SB pages: 42 & 43

USE **A tag question** is a special construction in English. It is a statement followed by a mini question. Question tags are used when asking to agree or to confirm.

Form: auxiliary verb (have,be,can) + pronoun ((I, you..).

Ps:

a negative statement + a positive question tag

Her cousin **isn't** sick, **is** she?

a positive statement + a negative question tag

You **are** a police officer, **aren't** you?

negative tag		positive tag	
With do			
You speak Spanish,	don't you?	You don't eat meat	do you?
She loves swimming,	doesn't she?	He doesn't like me	does he?
You went there last year,	didn't you?	You didn't go to university	did you?
With be			
You're from Moscow,	aren't you?	You aren't very well,	are you?
It's really good,	isn't it?	English isn't easy,	is it?
I'm your favourite student	aren't I?*	I'm not going to fail,	am I?
We were at school together,	weren't we?	You weren't here yesterday	were you?
With modals			
It should work now,	shouldn't it?	I shouldn't have said that,	should I?
You can drive,	can't you	You can't swim,	can you?
His phone must be off,	mustn't it?		
Everything will be ok,	won't it?	They won't find me here,	will they?

REMEMBER!

☞ am /am not - never

I am late, aren't I ? I'm not invited, am I? / I'm never on time, am I?

☞ Let's / let us

Let's go for a walk, shall we? Let us watch the new movie, will you?

☞ 'd rather = I WOULD rather / 'd better = HAD better

You'd rather drink water, wouldn't you? I'd better hurry, hadn't I?

☞ Order

Be quiet, will you/ woud you? Don't smoke in this room, will you/ woud you?

☞ Barely, hardly, neither, never, nobody, scarcely, seldom (negative words)

He never goes to church, does he?

They hardly ever go to Laura's surgery, do they?

☞ Nothing \ something \ everything

Nothing was done about it, was it? Everything is very expensive nowadays, isn't it?

☞ Nobody – Somebody – Everybody– None

Nobody has called for me, have they? Everybody gave him a warm reception, didn't they?

None was absent there, were they?

A) From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer:

1. I can't wait any more. Let's take a taxi, ...?
   a. shall we b. do we c. are we d. did we
2. You called the mechanic this morning, ...?
   a. don't you b. won't you c. can't you d. didn't you
3. He had forgotten his wallet, ...?
   a. did he b. hadn't he c. Would he d. didn't he
4. Close the door, ……?
   a. are you b. do you c. Would you d. aren't you
5. They must not come early, ……?
   a. must they. b. should they. c. will they d. do they

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

6. Building new roads and bridges solves the traffic problem, ...? **(Add a question tag)**

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

7. You always use a password for your computer, ...? **(Add a question tag)**

a. You always use a password for your computer, don't you?
b. You always use a password for your computer, didn't you?
c. You always use a password for your computer, haven't you?

8. Please, open the window, ...? **(Complete)**

a. Please, open the window, would you?
b. Please, open the window, aren't you?
c. Please, open the window, shall we?

9. My aunt can speak five languages, ...? **(Add a tag question)**
a. My aunt can speak five languages, she can?
b. My aunt can speak five languages, can't my aunt?
c. My aunt can speak five languages, can't she?

10. Let's go to the park and enjoy the weather, ...? **(Add a question tag)**
a. Let's go to the park and enjoy the weather, do we?
b. Let's go to the park and enjoy the weather, shall we?
c. Let's go to the park and enjoy the weather, are we??

11. The teacher won't ask for the homework today, ...? **(Add a question tag)**
a. The teacher won't ask for the homework today, would she?
b. The teacher won't ask for the homework today, will she?
c. The1teacher won't ask for the homework today, won't she?

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

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

Translate the following into good English:

خالد: الشيخة سعاد الصباح هي شاعرة كويتية مشهورة.

.....

ناصر: نعم وقد كتبت العديد من المقالات في مجالات مختلفة.

.....

Date: / /

Lessons: 7 & 8

SB pages: 50 & 51

New Vocabulary

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

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1- Expecting that the restaurant might be busy at that time, I phoned……..…… to book a table for three.
a. traditionally b. beforehand c. mainly d. harshly

2- Please, ……..…… these coloured sheets of paper together.
a. hike b. notify c. paste d. browse

3- A/an ……..…… makes it easier for readers to find their previously visited sites.
a. bookmark b. security c. necessity d. agenda

4- Insert coins into the slot and ……..……. for a ticket.
a. tend b. press c. owe d. enhance

5- A powerful ……..……. is essential in all computer systems to connect to the internet.
a. economic b. modem c. phonebook d. calendar

==========

Date / /

Focus on

SB pages: 52

1- How has the role of woman changed nowadays compared to that of the past?

……

……

Date: / /

Unit 6 – Writing (Descriptive)

"As long as you have a mobile phone, you are not alone."
You are planning to buy a new mobile because your old one is out of date.

Plan and write an essay of **14 sentences (160 words)** describing **how the new mobile looks like in terms of size, colour and shape and mentioning its features, applications, and functions.**

NB: (Your writing should include **an introduction, 2 body paragraphs and a conclusion.)**

Outline

Introduction: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body: Paragraph 1: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Paragraph 2.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion.....

.....

.....

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date: / /

Write your topic here

Unit 6 – Writing

صفوة معلمي الكويت

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

L	Word	P.S	Arabic Meaning
1 & 2	agenda	n	جدول أعمـــال – برنامج
	a great deal of	phr.	الكثير من...
	browse	v	يتصفّح – يقلّـب
	calendar	n	تقويم – روزنامة
	cell phone	n	هاتف خلوي (نقال)
	complement	n	تكملة – تتمّة
	customize	v	يعدل (بما يتناسب مع)
	dominant	adj.	مُـهيمنٌ – مُسيطرٌ على
	function	v	يعملُ – يشتغلُ
	lately	adv.	مؤخّرا – حديثًا
	miscellaneous	adj.	متعدّد – مُتنوّعٌ
	necessity	n	ضرورةٌ
	notepad	n	مُفكّرة
	rely on	ph. v	يعتمدُ على
	reminder	n	مُذكّرةٌ – مُفكّرةٌ
	teleputer	n	الهاتف النقّال المتطوّر جدًّا
	tend	v	يميل إلى – يتجه نحو
	theme	n	مُجسمٌ فنّي
	via	prep.	عبر – من خلال
	weblog	n	مـدوّنة
3	bin	v	يرمي شيئا ما في سلّة المُهملات
	disposable	adj.	مُـعَدٌّ ليُستعمل مرّة واحدة
	pass on	phr.v	يستغني عن شيئا ما لفائدة شخصٍ ما
	reclaim	v	يسترجِعُ – يستردُّ
	sibling	n	أخ – اخت
4 & 5	hike	v	يقومُ بجولةٍ – يتفسّحُ
	mountainous	adj.	جبليٌّ
	notify	v	يُخبرُ – يُطلعُ – يُخطرُ
	recognise	v	يتعرَّفُ علي
	security (n)	n	السّـلامةُ – الامان
	usher	n	مُرشِد المتفرّجين إلى أماكنهم
7 & 8	beforehand	adv.	مُسبقًا – مُقدّمًا
	bookmark	n	علامة لتحديد موقع (أو صفحة)
	don't tell a soul	Exp.	احفظ السرّ – الزم الكتمان
	GPRS	abbr.	نظام إرسال حُزم المعلومات لاسلكيًا
	modem	n.	المُودم
	paste	v	يُلصقُ
	phone book	n	دليل الهاتف
	press	v	يضغط على...

Helping Words and Phrases to write a good description:

- **To describe a festival:**
  * Streets are adorned with colorful decorations.
  * Streets were lit up with colourful lights.
  * People make mouthwatering foods.
  * People fill their ears with traditional songs.
  * Contests and raffles engage people of all ages.
  * There are huge discounts and people enjoy shopping.
  * People wear traditional clothes.
  * People have a joyful and exuberant celebration.

- **To describe an event (Family gathering / celebration/baby shower)**
  * People made different kinds of food and sweets.
  * They danced and sang nice songs.
  * People decorated the house with colourful lights, flowers and balloons.
  * All members shared the same feelings of joy and happiness.
  * All people felt very close to each other.
  * The party was full of pleasure and laughter.

- **To describe a Place:**
  * It is lively/ peaceful/ remote/ superb.
  * It is a long way from my house.
  * It is very large with five floors.
  * It is very beautiful / breath-taking.
  * It has colourful lights on the walls.
  * It has famous brands.
  * It sells everything.
  * It serves all kinds of food.

- **To describe a Person:**
  * He/ She speaks softly and doesn't speak loudly.
  * He/ She is an extremely kind person, and everyone loves him / her.
  * He / She does things simply and out of his heart.
  * He/ She inspires me/ hard-working/ intelligent.
  * He/ She is such an amazing person with a golden heart.
  * He/ She is very kind, respectful and advisory.
  * He/ She is generous and humble / shy/ honest/outgoing.
  * He /She is famous / groundbreaking/ high-ranking figure.
  * He/ She is pretty/ good looking.

- **To describe Feelings / Impressions:**
  * We shook with laughter.
  * We had fun.
  * It was a memorable day.
  * It was an exceptional day.
  * We grinned from the ear to the ear
  * We felt joyful/ cheerful/ merry
  * It was a lasting event.
  * This is one of the greatest feeling

Date: / /

Reading Comprehension (110 Marks)

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions:

Food stylists have a unique and creative job. They make food look delicious for photos, commercials, cookbooks, and TV shows. Their work helps attract people to the food.

A food stylist's main task is to prepare and arrange food, so it looks tasty and beautiful. They pick the freshest ingredients, cook them perfectly, and arrange them on plates with great care. Food stylists use special tools to make food look its best, like using tweezers to place decorations, a brush to put oil for shine, and steamers to make food look freshly cooked.

Food stylists work closely with photographers, art directors, and chefs. **They** work with those professionals to plan the overall look and style, making sure the food matches the brand's image. This job requires attention to detail, creativity, and the ability to work under pressure, as photo shoots can be demanding.

Besides cooking skills, food stylists need to understand visual components, colour, and texture. They must know how different foods look under various lighting and how to adjust them for the best results. For example, some foods may lose colour quickly, so food stylists must be ready to make changes on the spot.

One challenge food stylists face is keeping food look fresh and safe. They use tricks to maintain the appearance of freshness, like using glycerin, which is a liquid sweetener, to keep fruits and vegetables look fresh or using mashed potatoes to create the **illusion** of ice cream that will not melt under hot studio lights.

Food stylists also stay updated with the latest trends in food presentation and photography. They experiment with new techniques and styles to keep their work fresh and exciting. They may attend workshops, read industry articles, and contact other professionals to stay inspired.

In conclusion, food styling is a fascinating and creative job that plays an important role in the food industry. By combining cooking skills with artistic talent, food stylists make food look irresistible. Their work not only makes food look great but also helps tell a story and evoke emotions, making it an essential part of food marketing and media.

A- From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer (5x10=50)

1- The best title for the passage could be:

a. Working Under Pressure
b. Challenges of Food Safety
c. Important Fresh Ingredients
d. Art and Craft of Food Styling

صفوة معلمي الكويت

2- The underlined word " **illusion** " in the **5th** paragraph means:

a. strong emotion
b. false appearance
c. distinctive smell
d. flavoured taste

3- The underlined word " **they** " in the **3rd** paragraph refers to:

a. food stylists
b. chefs
c. photographers
d. art directors

4- Food stylists must be ready to make changes on the spot because:

a. they pick the freshest ingredients.
b. they work closely with photographers.
c. some foods may lose colour quickly.
d. this keeps them updated with the latest trends.

5- According to the passage, all the following statements are **TRUE EXCEPT**:

a. Food stylists use special tools to make food look its best.
b. Food stylists need to understand the colour and texture of food.
c. Food stylists use mashed potatoes to keep fruits look fresh.
d. Food stylists often experiment with new techniques and styles.

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

6- What special tools do food stylists use to make food look its best?

……

……

7- Why do food stylists work with other professionals?

……

……

8- What is glycerin?

……

……

9- How do food stylists stay updated with the latest trends?

……

……

Date: / /

Reading Comprehension (110 Marks)

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

In a quiet mountain village, placed between ancient forests, there was a tale about a mysterious herbal medicine known as the "Lunar Blossom." It was said to bloom only once every year, deep in the heart of the woods, where few people dared to go. This flower, when made into a liquid, could cure any poison and grant extraordinary energy.

Lina, a young doctor's trainee, had heard the story since she was a child. Her mother had fallen ill because of being bitten by a snake. No medicine could cure the poison. Desperate to save her, Lina decided to go on the dangerous journey into the woods to find the Lunar Blossom.

Lina had planned well for the journey and had prepared herself before she set off. The woods were a maze of rising trees and twisting plants. Each step seemed to lead her deeper into the unknown. Strange creatures waited in the shadows, with curious or cruel eyes. But Lina went on; her thoughts focused on her mother.

As night fell, the forest came alive with strange sounds. Just when she began to lose hope, Lina noticed a faint glow through the trees. Following the light, she discovered a clear place where the Lunar Blossom was; its petals and leaves were glowing softly under the full moon. It was as beautiful as the tales had described.

However, as she reached for the flower, an old man - guardian of the forest- appeared from the shadows. The man spoke, "Only those with pure intentions may take from the forest. Why do you seek the Lunar Blossom?" Lina, **nervous** and afraid, explained her need to save her mother. The man looked into her eyes. "You may take one blossom. Use it wisely."

With the precious flower in hand, Lina returned home. She carefully made the liquid, following the ancient recipe from her guide. The moment her mother drank **it**, her strength began to return, and within days, she was fully recovered. The village celebrated Lina's bravery, and the tale of the Lunar Blossom grew. Lina became a respected doctor, known not only for her skill but for her courage to go into the unknown for the sake of love.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d: (5X 10 = 50 Marks)

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

a. A Mountain Village
b. The Guardian of the Forest
c. Dangerous Creatures
d. Lina and the Lunar Blossom

صفوة معلمي الكويت

2- The underlined word " **nervous** " in the **5th** paragraph means:

a. easy
b. important
c. final
d. interesting

3- The underlined word " **it** " in the **6th** paragraph refers to:

a. liquid
b. guide
c. recipe
d. moment

4- According to passage, the mother:

a. recovered when she saw her daughter.
b. recovered when she drank the liquid.
c. prepared the liquid for her sick daughter.
d. became a famous doctor because of the Lunar Blossom.

5- According to the passage, only one of the following statements is **Not TRUE**:

a. Lina was a young trainee when her mother had fallen ill.
b. Lina was a famous doctor before finding the Lunar Blossom.
c. The guardian of the forest allows good people to take from it.
d. The Lunar Blossom is a herbal medicine located deep in the heart of the woods.

B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (4 X 15 = 60 M)

6- What happened to Lina's mother?

……

……

7- What challenges did Lina face in the forest?

……

……

8- Why did the old man- guardian of the forest- give Lina the blossom?

……

……

9- How did Lina use the Lunar Blossom to save her mother?

……

……

Date: / /

Summary Making (60 Marks)

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Leaming a second language has both benefits and challenges. First, knowing another language can improve thinking skills. Second, it can create more job opportunities. Third, learning a new language helps people understand other cultures. Finally, it can make travelling easier. However, many learners encounter challenges, such as trouble with pronunciation and grammar, which can lead to frustration. Additionally, learners may have a hard time finding chances to practise speaking, making it tougher to feel confident when using the new language. These problems can make learning a language more difficult and require commitment and hard work. In short, learning a new language requires perseverance and dedication.

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

What are the benefits of learning a second language?

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Content/ relevance of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Format	Total
30	20	5	5	60

- Copying the whole paragraph receives ZERO.
- Exceeding the required number of sentences
  -Minus 5 marks for one sentence.
  -Minus 10 marks for two sentences and above.

Date: / /

Summary Making (60 Marks)

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Studies show that we have to maintain sufficient vitamin D levels in our bodies. We can obtain it not only from exposure to sunlight, but also from fortified foods and supplements. We need adequate levels of vitamin D because it helps to improve our mood and decrease anxiety. Therefore, as we grow older, we need to take foods and supplements including vitamin D. Many people suffer from low levels of vitamin D in their bodies. Vitamin D is essential for maintaining strong bones. It helps the body absorb calcium, as well. It also supports the immune system, helping to reduce the risk of infections.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarize and paraphrase the previous passage in an answer to the following question:

What are the advantages of vitamin D?

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Content/ relevance of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Format	Total
30	20	5	5	60

- Copying the whole paragraph receives ZERO.
- Exceeding the required number of sentences
  - -Minus 5 marks for one sentence.
  - -Minus 10 marks for two sentences and above.

Suggestion الاقتراح	I suggest ……. Why don't you ….? You can …..	**Giving Advice** اسداء النصح	I advise you to ……. You should / shouldn't ….
Agreement الموافقة	I agree with you. That's right.	**Disagreement** عدم الموافقة	I disagree with you. / You are wrong. You can't be serious.
Asking for opinion طلب الرأي	What's your opinion of ….? What do you think of ….? Do you think ….?	**Giving opinion** إبداء الرأي	I think ……. I believe …….. In my opinion, ……..
Warning تحذير	Be careful! It's dangerous. Never …….. Don't ……..	**Polite request** طلب بطريقة مهذبة	Can/could you ……, please? Would / will you , please? Would you mind ……., please?
Apology الاعتذار	I'm sorry. Forgive me, please.	**Prohibition** المنع	It's not allowed to …. You mustn't ……
Accepting قبول الاعتذار	Never mind. No problem. / It's ok.	**Asking for help** طلب المساعدة	Would you do me a favour, please? Can you help me, please?
Approval الموافقة و الاستحسان	A good idea …… / Let's go I enjoyed a lot. It's nice/ great/ fantastic/	**Disapproval** الرفض وعدم الاستحسان	It was awful/ terrible/ bad. What a terrible ….!
Asking for a place السؤال عن مكان	Where is the bank, please? Excuse me, how can I get to the ….?	**Directions** الاتجاهات	Turn right /Turn left / Go straight on …. It's on the left / right / opposite the …….
Persuasion الاقناع	Can't I persuade you to……? Come on, please!	**Guessing** التخمين	It could be… / / I think…… I guess….
Inviting الدعوة	I'd like to invite you to….. Would you like to come to….?	**Accepting invitation** قبول الدعوة	Thank you. I'd love to / Great idea. I'd be pleased to come.
		Refusing invitation رفض الدعوة	I'm sorry. I can't. I wish I could, but I am busy
Surprise المفاجأة	How amazing! Really? Are you sure?	**Asking for advice** طلب النصيحة	What do you think I should do about….? Can I ask your advice about……..?
Blame اللوم	I blame you for….. It's your fault	**Release from blame** عدم اللوم	Never mind / No problem. Don't worry. I It doesn't matter.
Responding to good news الاستجابة للأخبار الجيدة	That's good (interesting/ great)! Congratulations! / Wow!	**Responding to bad news** لاستجابة للأخبار السيئة	How awful (sad)! / What a shock! That's terrible (a shame / too bad)!
Want (Need) الحاجة والرغبة	I want…….. I'd like to'…… …….	**Gratitude and Appreciation** الشكر والامتنان	Thanks for…… I'm grateful for you to……
Belief الاعتقاد والتصديق	I believe that There is no doubt that……..	**Disbelief** عدم الاعتقاد والتصديق	I can't believe that/That's incredible! You must be dreaming (joking)!
Expressing regrets التعبير عن الندم	I wish… I regret (not) +v.+ing……._	**Intention** النوايا	I intend to……. / I'm planning to……. I've decided to……. / I'm going to…..
Preference التفضيل	I like…….more than…… I prefer….to …….I	**Warning** التحذير	I warn you……. / Be careful…… It's dangerous.
Wishes التمني	My goal is to…….. I dream of ……/ I'd like……..	**Expressing pleasure** التعبير عن السرور	I feel great. / I'm really pleased. / Great! How marvelous!