

ENGLISH

SEMESTER TWO

7



ENGLISH

SEMESTER TWO



شلون تتفوق بحراستك

طريقة علا المتكاملة للدراسة تشمل الاستفادة من المذكرة و الفيديوهات و الاختبارات



⚠ علا تخلي المذكرة أقوى

تبي أعلى الدرجات؟ لا تعتمد على المذكرة بروحها - ادرس صح من الفيديوهات و الاختبارات

اختبارات ذكية تدربك

حل الاختبارات الالكترونية أول بأول عشان ترفع مستواك



فيديوهات تشرح لك

تابع الفيديوهات و انت تدرس المذكرة عشان تضبط الدرس



اشترك بالمادة

احرص على تفعيل اشتراكك عشان تستفيد كثر ما تقدر



اكتشف عالم التفوق مع باقات علا
ادرس جميع مواد مرحلتك باشتراك واحد بسعر خيالي

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المنقذ

أقوى مذكرة صارت الحين أقوى و أقوى مع خاصية
المنقذ للمساعدة الفورية

شنو المنقذ؟

امسح الباركود بكاميرا تلفونك
وتعرف على طريقة استخدام المنقذ



شنو فائدة هالخاصية؟

أول ما تحتاج مساعدة بالمادة , المنقذ بينقذك .

امسح الباركود بكاميرا التلفون أو اضغط عليه إذا كنت فاتح
المذكرة من جهازك و يطلع لك فيديو الشرح.

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UNIT SEVEN: JOURNEY TO THE PAST

VOCABULARY :

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
trading	تجارة	privileged	مرفه / منعم
rather	بالمقابل	preserved	محفوظ
realise	تدرك	ancient	قديم
gladiators	مصارع / محارب	cheerfully	ببهجة/ بسرور
chariot	عربة	taking place	يحدث
rule	حكم	cultural	ثقافي
instruments	آلة موسيقية	Include	يتضمن
calligraphy	فن الخط	curiously	بفضول
endangered	مهدد بالانقراض	Cultivation	زراعة
Restore	يستعيد		

LESSON IDEAS:



Q Describe the picture in your own words.

I can see an old ship in the sea with Kuwaiti flags on it

Q What questions would you like to ask about life in Kuwait in the past?

How did they live without electricity?

how did they enjoy their time without Internet?

how did they get news from other countries ?



Reading Comprehension:



My history teacher asked me to write a report about life in Kuwait before and after oil, so I decided to pay my grandpa a visit and ask him to help me write the report.

Abdurrahman: Grandpa, can you tell me what you know about Kuwait before oil?

Grandpa: Sure dear, what do you want to know?

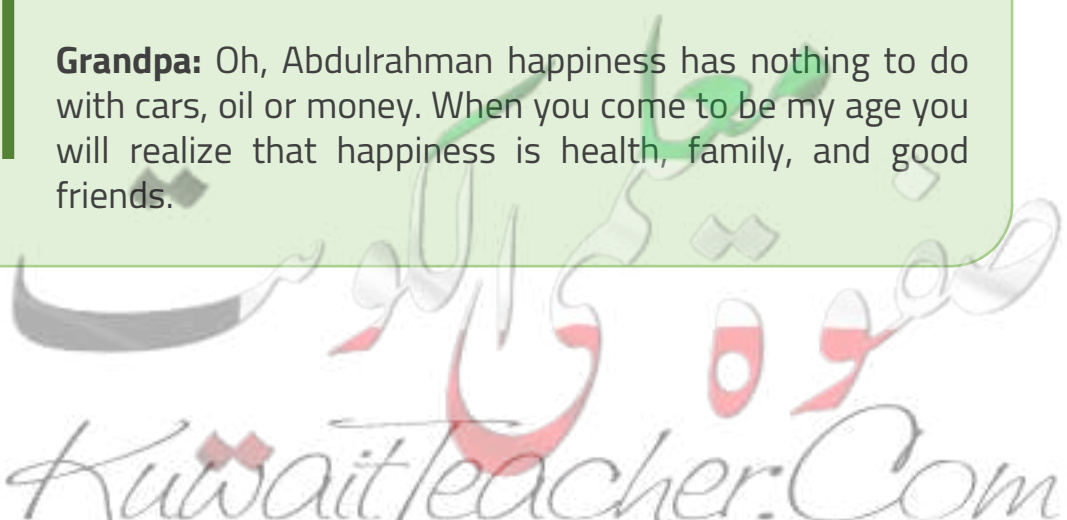
Abdurrahman: Was life easy? Were people happy?

Grandpa: No, life wasn't easy at all, but people were happy. Let me tell you that things weren't as easy or fast as they are nowadays. Our homes were made of mud. We didn't have electricity, so for cooling we slept on the roofs of the houses.

Grandpa: Jobs weren't as varied as nowadays. People worked in pearl diving, fishing and spice trading. We didn't have schools. We went to Al-Katatib where we learned reading, writing and basic arithmetic. Let me tell you another thing too, we weren't privileged with things like refrigerators or stoves. We rather had fresh preserved food and all things were made by hand such as Sadu.

Abdurrahman: That's amazing grandpa, but I have one more question. Are you happier now with all things you have like cars, modern houses and technology?

Grandpa: Oh, Abdulrahman happiness has nothing to do with cars, oil or money. When you come to be my age you will realize that happiness is health, family, and good friends.



Reading Comprehension:



ANTONIUS and JULIA lived with their family in Jerash, in 75AD. Jerash used to be an important ancient Roman town.



They had a big house and servants. They didn't have much furniture. They used to sit on beds during the day and slept on them at night.

Antonius was 14. He studied a lot of subjects, including history, geography, astronomy and philosophy. Julia was 12. She studied reading, writing and mathematics and how to look after a home.

People in Jerash used to go to the South Theatre. It held 3,000 people. When gladiators fought wild animals, people were watching them cheerfully. There were chariot races too at the Hippodrome.

Antonius loved the races but he didn't like the fights. So, while the fights were taking place, he went to his father's office. The family had a simple but interesting life.

Q The best title for this article could be _____

- Chariot Races
- Gladiators Fights
- Ancient Jerash**
- Historical Subjects

Q Jerash is located in _____

- Saudi Arabia
- Syria
- Jordan**
- Iraq

Q The underlined word 'them' in the 4th paragraph refers to _____

- People
- Gladiators**
- Wild animals
- Races

State your opinion:

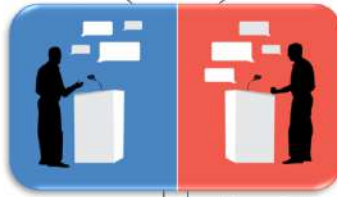


“ Life in the past was much better than life now ”

Agree

Life in the past was simple and people were happier.

That's right, but families were stronger than families nowadays because the whole extended lived in the same house



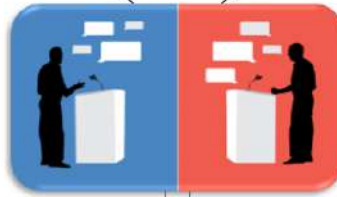
Disagree

But people nowadays have More ways to have fun Like video games and internet

I don't agree. Even nowadays there are strong and close families Nowadays, we have internet which makes communication easier

Agree

You could be right! However, I think that families in the past were more involved in raising the children from the grandparents to even the neighbours.



Disagree

But people nowadays, believe that parents teach the children what is right and what is wrong. So, children do not need to be observed all the time by the whole family

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Reading Comprehension:



In the Medieval Period, most of Spain was under Islamic rule. The Umayyad dynasty ruled for over 300 years. They made Spain the cultural centre of Europe.

Cordoba was an important city with a population of over one million. The great library of Cordoba had 500,000 manuscripts. There were many gardens too. Students from all over Europe came to Islamic Spain to study.

Most of the musical instruments played in medieval Europe came from the Arab world. These include the flute and the Oud (the lute).

The arts included beautiful calligraphy and painting. Arabs made glass objects and taught glassmaking to Europe. They also taught Europeans new techniques for working with wool, silk and cotton.

Scholars in Islamic Spain studied science. They curiously studied ancient texts and made new discoveries. Many astronomical words came from the work of Arab scholars. Muslim astronomers such as Al-Farghani and Al-Battani built observatories and studied the stars.

Arab mathematicians brought numbers from India. With these numbers they could do difficult calculations. Muslims in Europe were very advanced in medicine. They knew a lot about how the body works.

Read again and find these things:

- Q an improvement in mathematics numbers
- Q the names of two Islamic astronomers Al-Farghani and Al-Battani
- Q three sorts of material we use to make clothes wool, silk and cotton
- Q two musical instruments introduced into Europe the flute and the oud



GRAMMAR: Past Simple



She **played** basketball yesterday.

My parents **wrote** a statement to court last week.

Was / Were

I **was** thinner last year.

My parents **were** angry with me.

V + ed

V – V2

Keywords: Yesterdays – ago – in the past – Last (year / month / week ...) – The previous (year / month / week ...)

Q Play= played
visit= visited
Stack=stacked

Write =wrote
Seek=sought
Sing= sang

Stay=stayed
Type= typed

Fly=flew
Wear=wore

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Q We lived in a beautiful house 2 years ago.
We didn't live in a beautiful house two years ago

(live)
(Negative)



Q Last week, I gave the teacher my book.
last week I didn't give the teacher my book

(give)
(Negative)

Q I borrowed this book from the library yesterday.
I didn't borrow this book from the library yesterday

(borrow)
(Negative)

Q My daughter said she liked the movie.
my daughter didn't say she didn't like the movie

(say / like)
(Negative)

Q I was happy to see you last night.
I wasn't happy to see you last night

(V-be)
(Negative)

Q The boys were upset when we told them the bad new. (V-be / tell)
the boys weren't upset when we didn't tell them the bad news (Negative)

Write the missing words. Use the past simple of the verbs in brackets.



Q In March 2004, His Highness the Amir Sabah Al Ahmed (open) opened a new wildlife reserve. During the opening ceremony, he (release) released some endangered animals and birds into the wild. The reserve (encourage) encouraged the cultivation of many plants, and (help) helped Restore the local ecosystem. The opening of the Sabah Al Ahmed Wildlife Reserve (be) was one in a long line of steps Kuwait (take) took to preserve the environment.



GRAMMAR: Past Continuous



My mother **was praying** when I **came** home.
While my mother **was praying**, I **came** home.

Was / Were + V (ing)

Q We **were reading** together in class when the head of department suddenly **walked** in.

When the head of department suddenly walked in, we were reading together in class .

Q I **looked** at her with shock while she **was yelling** at me.

While she was yelling at me, I looked at her with shock.

Q She **was talking** to you when I **saw** you.

When I saw you, she was talking to you.

Q She **interrupted** the teacher while she **was explaining** the rules.

While She was explaining the rules ,She interrupted the teacher .

Q They **were concentrating** when I **saw** them in the classroom.

When I saw them in the classroom ,they were concentrating

Q The judge **left** while the suspect **was rejecting** the judgment.

While the suspect was rejecting the judgement ,the judge left

Q We **were reading** together in class when the head of department suddenly **walked** in.

We weren't reading together in class when the head of department suddenly walked in.



(Negative)

Q She **was yelling** at me.

she wasn't yelling at me.

(Negative)

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Q She **was talking** to you when I **saw** you.

She wasn't talking to you when I saw you.

(Negative)

Q The teacher **was explaining** the rules.

the teacher wasn't explaining the rules.

(Negative)

Q They **were concentrating** when I saw them in.

they weren't concentrating when I saw them in.

(Negative)

Cloze Practice:

Q Amara and Katy are great friends. Yesterday they (have / has / **had**) a big adventure. They (play / was playing / **were playing**) in the park when they (see / **saw** / seeing) a big butterfly. It (fly / **flew** / flying) around in circles. The butterfly (**was** / is / were) big with blue wings. Amara and Katy (**decided** / deciding / decide) to follow the butterfly into the forest.



Q While they (was chasing / **were chasing** / were chased) the butterfly, they (see / see / **saw**) a little rabbit. They (think / **thought** / thought) it was cute, so they (start / **started** / starting) to chase after it. When they totally (forget / forgot / **forgot**) about the butterfly, the rabbit (isn't jumping / **wasn't jumping** / weren't jumping) away from them. Instead, it (**jumped** / jumped / jumping) towards them. They both (enjoy / enjoying / **enjoyed**) their time yesterday.

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Grammar

Used to – didn't use to:

I sleep at 9:00 o'clock.



I used to sleep at 9:00 o'clock.



- Q** I used to play tennis when I was little.
i didn't used to play tennis when I was little
- Q** My mother used to bake a cake every Friday.
my mother didn't use to bake a cake every Friday
- Q** This TV program used to discuss better issues.
this TV programme didn't use to discuss better issues
- Q** The cat used to play with the ball before it sleeps.
the cat didn't use to play with the ball before it sleeps
- Q** My father used to clean the cars alone.
my father didn't use to clean the cars alone
- Q** That country used to be the most advanced country in the area.
That country didn't use to be the most advanced country in the area
- Q** This girl used to be very shy when she was younger.
The girl didn't use to be very shy when she was younger
- Q** Maha used to do her homework.
Maha didn't use to do her homework

Q I used to read books before I go to sleep.

I didn't use to read books before I go to sleep .

Q Look at the pictures and make sentences using "used to":



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مكونات الفقرة:

Q Topic Sentence:

Q Supporting Details:

Q Concluding Sentence:

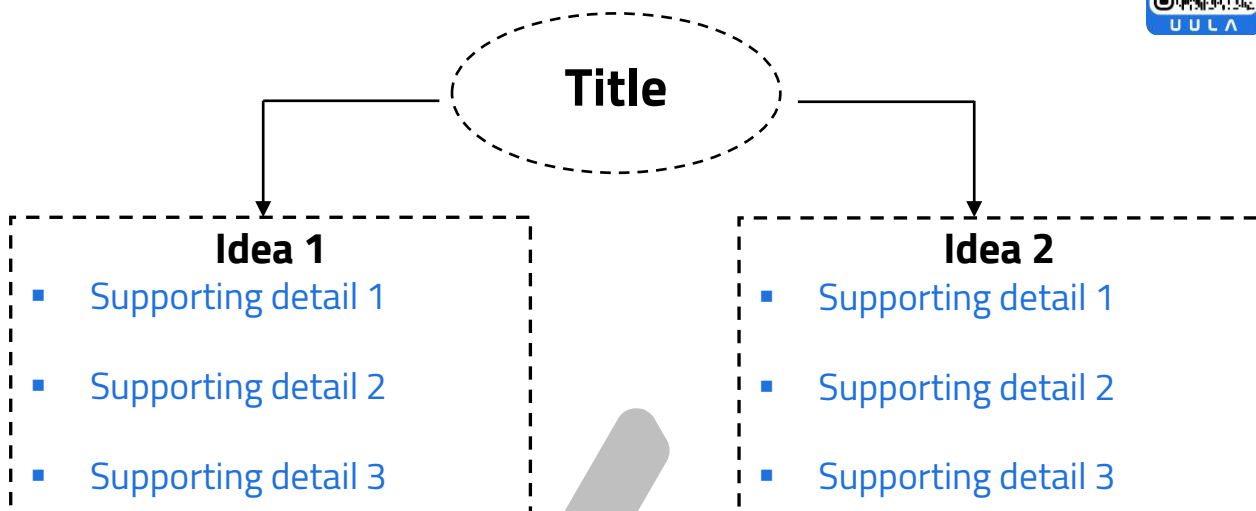
Q Report / Story:



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Planning



Q Introduction: _____

Body (1): _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Detail 1: _____

Supporting Detail 2: _____

Supporting Detail 3: _____

Body (2): _____

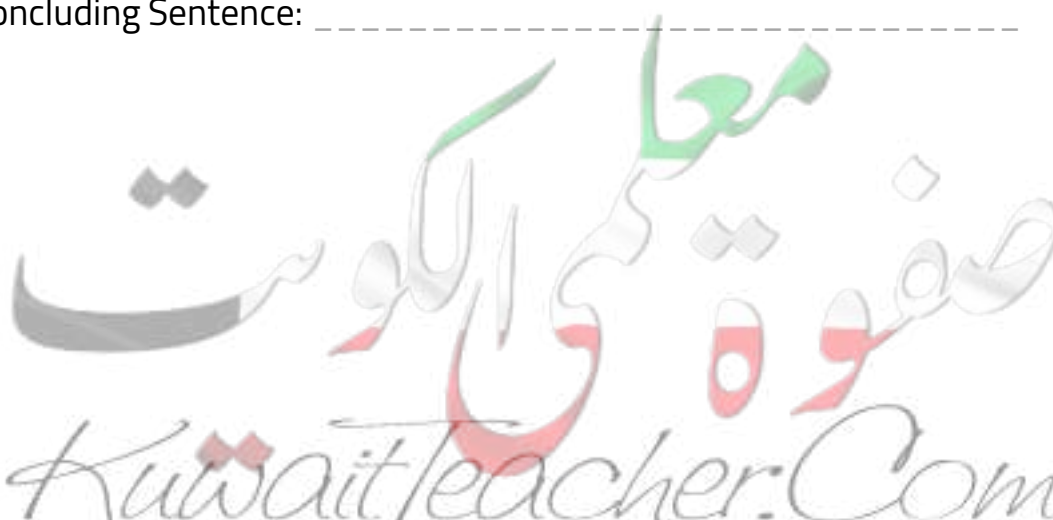
Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Detail 1: _____

Supporting Detail 2: _____

Supporting Detail 3: _____

Concluding Sentence: _____



Introduction:

Topic Sentence 1 :

- Supporting detail 1
- Supporting detail 2
- Supporting detail 3

Topic Sentence 2 :

- Supporting detail 1
- Supporting detail 2
- Supporting detail 3

Concluding Sentence:



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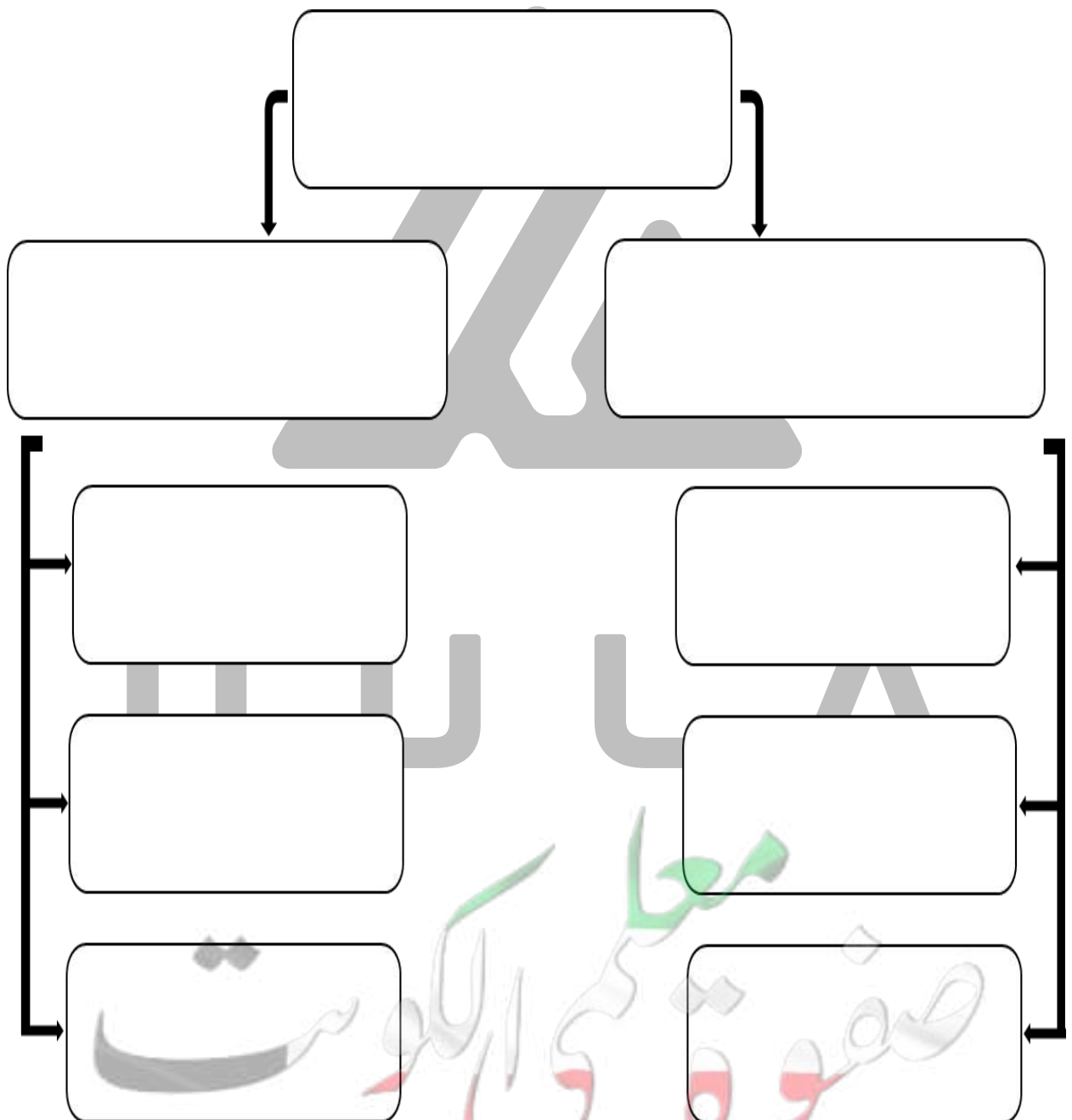
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Writing Practice

Q Life in the past in Kuwait was different from life nowadays. In two paragraphs (8 sentences) describe the difference between life in Kuwait in the past and nowadays.

Helping Words: easy – simple – pearl diving – jobs – difficult – hard – electricity - school

PLAN:





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VOCABULARY :

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
hard-working	مجتهد	rarely	نادرا
hidden	مخبأ	dug up	حفر
sow	يزرع	value	قيمة
perform	يؤدي	behaviour	سلوك
public	عامة الناس	park ranger	حارس حديقة
Biologist	عالم احياء بحري	Runway	مدرج طائرة
Staff	طاقم عمل	Passport	جواز السفر
luggage	حقائب / امتعة	Agent	موظف / عامل / وكيل
aisle	ممر	boarding pass	تذكرة الطائرة

LESSON IDEAS:

Q Describe the picture and guess what the story is about.



There are three brothers .The three brothers are digging for something. There is also an old man in bed . May be the old man is sick .

Maybe the old man has a treasure. He buried the treasure under the ground . He told his sons to look for the treasure .

Reading Comprehension:



A hard-working farmer had three sons. They were very lazy. They rarely agreed on anything. The farmer was worried about their future. He wanted them to work in the field and earn their living by growing vegetables. One day, he fell ill. He was on his death-bed. He called his sons and said, "There are hidden treasures in the field." Then, he advised them saying, "You must work hard. You must live in peace and you mustn't disagree." Then, the old farmer died. The sons went to the field.

They dug up every inch of the field to find the hidden treasures. They did not find anything. After a few days, it rained hard. One of them suggested they should sow seeds in the field. And that's what they did. They grew good crops. They sold them and got a lot of money. They were really happy. Now they understood the value of hard work. The real treasures were the good crops in the field.

Answer the following questions:

Q Why was the farmer unhappy?

Because his three sons always disagreed and because they were very lazy.

Q What did he tell his sons when he fell ill?

He told them that there are hidden treasures in the field

Q How did they become rich?

They grew crops and sold them for a lot of money

Q What did you learn from the story?

the real treasure is hard work

Q Retell the story using your own words



An old farmer got really sick .His sons always fought .Before he died ,he told his sons to dig up the field to look for hidden treasures. they dug up but found nothing . they decided to sow seeds and sell the crops ,and this is how they became rich .



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Reading Comprehension:



I would like to be an animal trainer to work, perform or help people.

1. I have to be patient and understand animal behavior.
2. I have to work with actors, the police and
3. members of the public.
4. My work is different every day. I never get bored.
5. I have to be physically strong and fit.
6. I don't have to use a computer or work in an office.



I would like to be a zookeeper to work with animals in a zoo.

1. I have to look after animals and feed them.
2. I do not have to be physically strong.
3. I do not have to deal with the public, just the animals!
4. I don't need a computer for my job.



Answer the following questions:

Q An animal trainer must be: Fit, patient and understand animal behaviour.

Q A zoo keeper doesn't have to: be physically strong or deal with the public

Q Both the animal trainer and the zoo keeper don't have to use a computer

Q What would you like to be in the future, and what do you have to be when you be that?



I want to be a doctor. I have to know all types of medicine . I have to be patient and deal with the public .



I want to be an engineer . I have to be good at math. I have to be creative .



I want to be a teacher . I have to be patient. I have to understand student behaviour .



A park ranger:

Q Has to: (wear a uniform/ work in a team or be independent/ physically strong/ teach the public)

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Q Doesn't have to: (work office hours/ do the same thing every day)

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Marine Biologist:



Q Has to: (work in the sea/ a good swimmer/ put data into a computer/ write teach students and the public and communicate ideas.)

A marine biologist has to teach students and the public

Q Doesn't have to: (travel to work)

A marine biologist doesn't have to travel to work



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Working at an Airport



I have to be very well-trained for my job. The safety of thousands of people depends on me. My first language is Arabic but I use English in my job. I have to make sure that I use the correct words so that everyone understands me. That can be hard because I speak to people from all over the world every day. I work in a really busy place. Every minute is important and I have to make decisions very quickly.

Q You are at the check-in desk, complete the following dialogue:

Agent: Good morning! Where are you flying today?

You: I am flying to the United states.

Agent: May I have your passport, please?

You: yes, you may. Here you are,

Agent: Are you checking any luggage?

You: yes, please. I have two bags.

Agent: Would you like an aisle or a window seat?

You: I would like a window seat please.

Agent: Here is your boarding pass. We'll be boarding at gate 6 at nine forty-five. Your seat number is 25C. Have a pleasant flight.

You: Thank you



GRAMMAR: Must – Have To – Has To



Must – Mustn't

You **must** pay for the book to get it.

You **mustn't** read a book before paying for it.

She **must** go to report her stolen card herself.

She **mustn't** let anyone else report a stolen card for her.

We **must** finish working on the project today.

We **mustn't** change our project without consulting with the teacher.

A student **must** remain silent during the exam.

A student **mustn't** speak during the exam.

You **must** stop at the red traffic light.

You **mustn't** pass the red traffic light.

A driver **must** fix the flat tyres before driving.

A driver **mustn't** drive with a flat tyre.

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Must – Mustn't (Have to)



I **have to** sleep early tonight.

We **have to** wait for my father to arrive home.

The boys **have to** clean after themselves because their mum is busy.

They **have to** wash the car. It's dirty!

She **has to** sleep early tonight.

Maryam **has to** wait for her father to arrive home.

The boy **has to** clean after himself because his mum is busy.

He **has to** wash the car. It's dirty!

Cloze Practice:



- Q** If you have a new puppy, you (must / **have to** / has to) be patient. My friend owns a puppy and she said that she (mustn't / has to / **must**) take the puppy to the vet every month to get an injection. You (don't have to / doesn't have to / **mustn't**) neglect the vet appointment because otherwise, your puppy will grow weak and sick. You also (has to / **have to** / must) make sure your puppy gets enough exercise.
- Q** Keeping your puppy physically active is very essential. You (mustn't / doesn't have to / **don't have to**) train your puppy hard every day, but you have to (**make** / makes / made) sure to get your puppy active at least three times a week. You (**must** / mustn't / has to) feed your puppy healthy food to help it grow into a healthy adult dog. Don't forget the water! Your puppy (have to / has to / **must**) be hydrated all the time.



WRITING



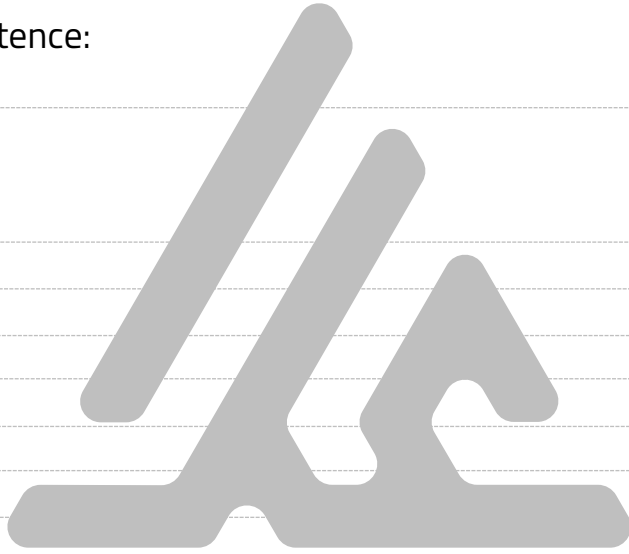
مكونات الفقرة:

Q Topic Sentence:

Q Supporting Details:

Q Concluding Sentence:

Q Report / Story:



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Q Email:

To: _____

Subject: _____

Dear _____,

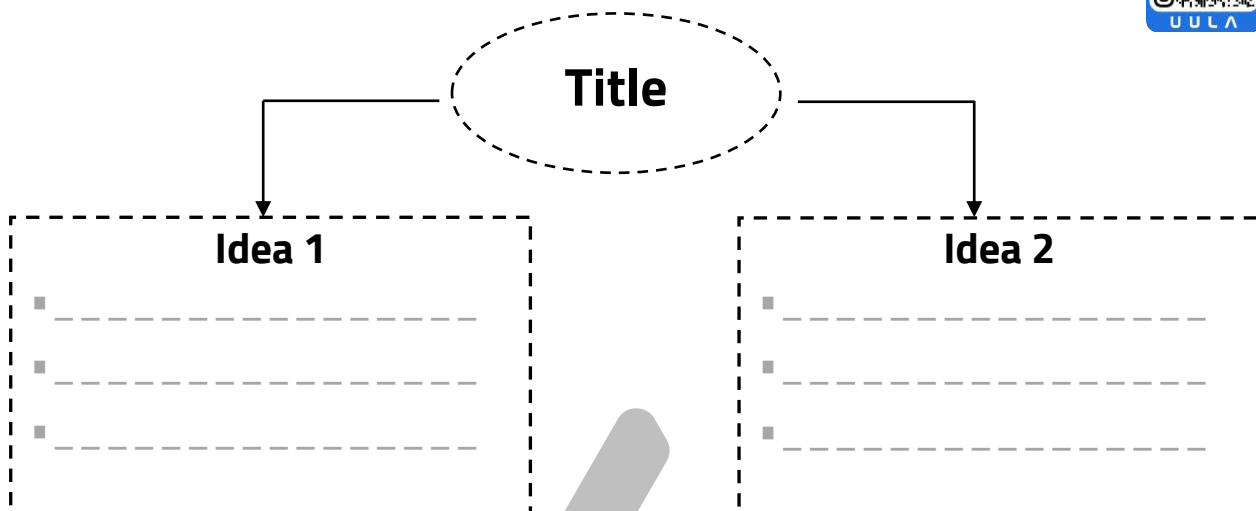


Yours,

U U L A

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Planning



Q Introduction: _____

Body (1): _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Detail 1: _____

Supporting Detail 2: _____

Supporting Detail 3: _____

Body (2): _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Detail 1: _____

Supporting Detail 2: _____

Supporting Detail 3: _____

Concluding Sentence: _____



Introduction:

Topic Sentence 1 :

- -----
- -----
- -----

Topic Sentence 2 :

- -----
- -----
- -----

Concluding Sentence:



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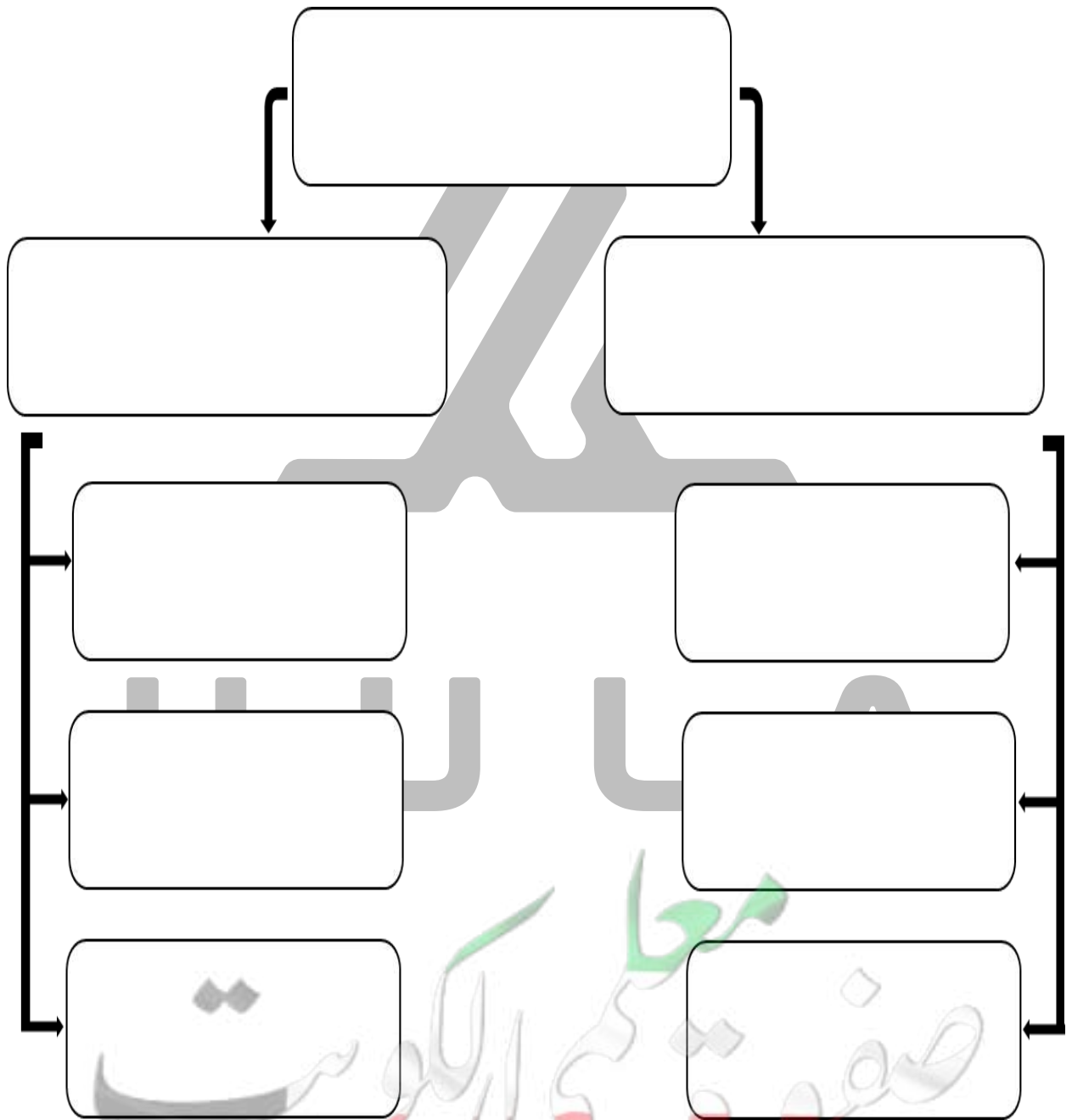
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Writing Practice

Q Being an animal trainer is interesting. In 8 sentences, write two paragraphs about what animal trainers do and the skills they need to do their job.

Helping Words: interesting – train – take care – help – patient – understand – strong - fit

PLAN:





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UNIT NINE: JOB AND PERSONALITY

VOCABULARY :

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
Profile	ملف	composer	ملحن / مؤلف
generous	كريم	imaginative	خيالي
selfish	اناني	cabinets	خزانة
organise	يرتب / ينظم	regularly	بشكل منتظم
Nobel Prize	جائزة نوبل	contributed	ساهم
faculty	كلية	Voyage	رحلة
theory	نظرية	Citizen	مواطن
admire	يعجب ب	achievement	انجاز
quote	اقتباس		

LESSON IDEAS:



Q What kind of person are you?

- Are you good at Maths, Science and puzzles?
- Are you happy when you are drawing painting?
- Are you good at sport?
- Do you find playing a musical instrument easy?
- Are you good at languages and word games?
- Do you prefer being outside with animals or plants?
- Do you like looking after children or people?

Q What kind of job is right for you?

- write articles in a magazine.
- work with animals or plants, or in farming.
- work in science, or do research.
- work in a hospital or look after people.
- paint, draw, or make clothes or pots.
- do an active job, or be a sports person.
- work in the music industry or be a composer.

Choose three jobs from the job profile and write sentences about them:



Q Someone who **finds playing musical instruments easy** can work as **a composer**

Q Someone who **is good at sport** can work as **a sports person**

Q Someone who **likes working with plants** can work as **a farmer**

Choose the best word to describe each person.

generous - friendly - imaginative - shy - selfish - impatient

Q Hamad likes being with people. Hamad is **friendly**

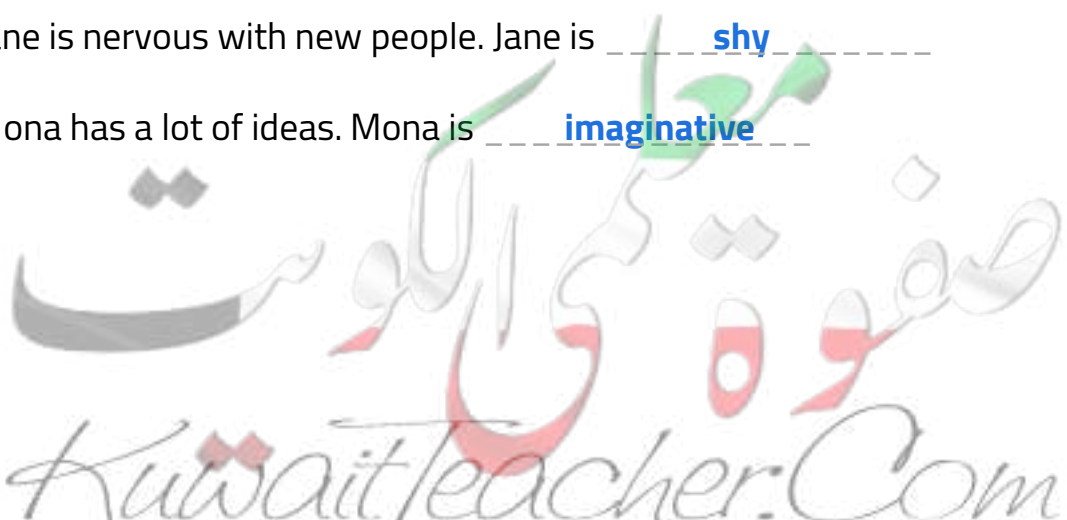
Q Tom doesn't like sharing things. Tom is **selfish**

Q Kerry can't wait for things. Kerry is **impatient**

Q Ali likes giving people things. Ali is **generous**

Q Jane is nervous with new people. Jane is **shy**

Q Mona has a lot of ideas. Mona is **imaginative**



Reading Comprehension:



A local magazine interviewed three students from around the world. They asked them how they show gratitude to their mothers. The following are their answers:

Fauzia

from Kuwait

Do you help your mother? How?

Yes, I do. I help at home. I have two sisters. We take it in turns to do jobs, so I don't have to do it every day. Yesterday was my turn. I had to do the washing up but I didn't have to do the ironing.

Kerry

from Australia

Do you help your mother? How?

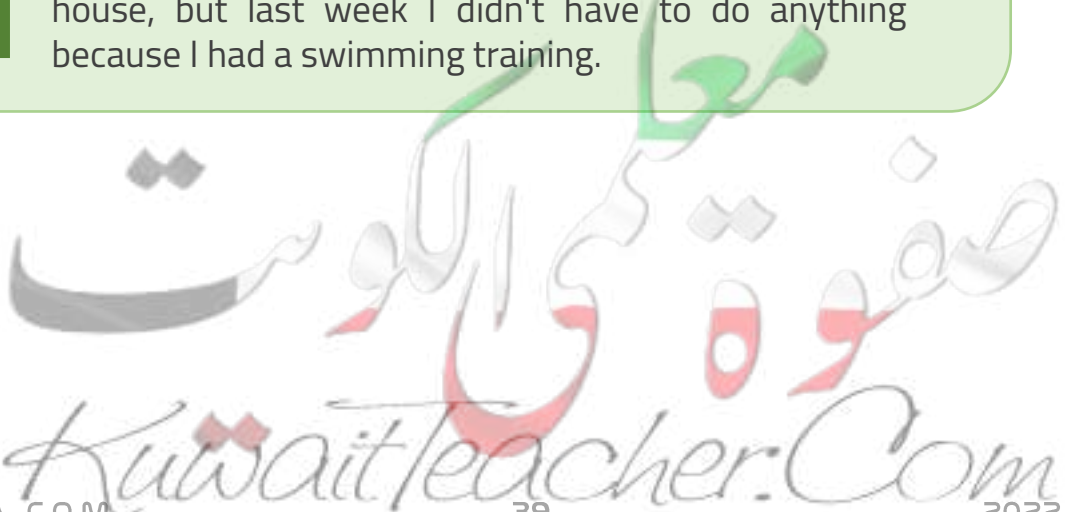
Yes, I do. I help my mother a lot. I have to lay the table for dinner every night. Two days ago, I had to help my mother in organising kitchen cabinets and cooking breakfast, lunch and dinner. It's a hard job but it's fun too.

Nawwaf

from Saudi Arabia

Do you help your mother? How?

Yes, I do. I regularly help my mother in the garden. I mow the lawn. I also help her in fixing things in the house, but last week I didn't have to do anything because I had a swimming training.



Q What would you do to help your mother?

I can sweep the floors.



I can do the laundry.



Ahmed Zuwail

Ahmed Zuwail was born in 1946 in Egypt. He is an Egyptian scientist. He got his first degree from the University of Alexandria before moving from Egypt to the United States to complete his PhD at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1999, he received a Nobel Prize in chemistry. He contributed to the understanding of chemical reactions at the atomic level. After he won the award, he went back to serve as a faculty member at the California Institute of Technology. He also wrote a book called "Voyage Through Time: Walks of Life to the Nobel Prize."



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Q What is the main idea of the paragraph?

Ahmed Zewail achieved great things

Q Where did Ahmed Zuwail get his first degree from?

He got it from the university of Alexandria

Q What did he win a Nobel Prize for?

He received a noble prize in chemistry for contributing to the understanding of chemical reactions

Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein was born in Germany in 1879. His family went to Switzerland. He studied at Zürich University and developed an important scientific theory - Einstein's Theory of Relativity. In the 1920s, he went to the United States and became a professor at Princeton University. He became an American citizen in 1940. He worked hard for peace.



Q Where did Einstein develop his Theory of Relativity?

he developed his theory in the university of Zurich

Q When did Einstein become an American citizen?

He became an American citizen in 1940

Q In your opinion, which prize winner changed people's lives the most?

in my opinion, Ahmed Zuwail made a bigger achievement, and changed people's lives the most.

Q In your opinion, which prize winner you admire the most? Why?

Ahmed Zuwail is more admired, because he is an Arab scientist



Q Your class is going to give someone at school a prize for an achievement. Decide who should receive it and why?

Q What do you think about this quote.
“Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance, you must keep moving.”
I agree with this quote, because hard work is very important to make big achievement .



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GRAMMAR: Had To

Have to / Has to Had to



I **had to** sleep early last night.

We **had to** wait for my father yesterday.

The boys **had to** clean after themselves last week because their mum was ill.

He **had to** wash the car yesterday because it was dirty!

GRAMMAR: Should/Shouldn't – Why Don't You

Should / Shouldn't



You **should** sleep early if you have an exam tomorrow.

You **shouldn't** sleep late if you have an exam tomorrow.

You **should** buy this shirt. It looks nice on you.

You **shouldn't** leave this shop without buying this shirt.

You **should** work hard on your project to achieve great results.

You **shouldn't** waste your time if you want to achieve great results.

You **should** take your cat to the vet regularly.

You **shouldn't** miss your pet's vet appointment.

Why don't you?

Why don't you sleep early since you have an exam tomorrow?

Why don't you sleep late since you don't have an exam tomorrow?

Why don't you work harder on your project?

Why don't you use your time wisely?

Why don't you buy this shirt?

Why don't you leave this shop without buying this shirt?

Why don't you take your cat to the vet?

Why don't you see a doctor?



WRITING



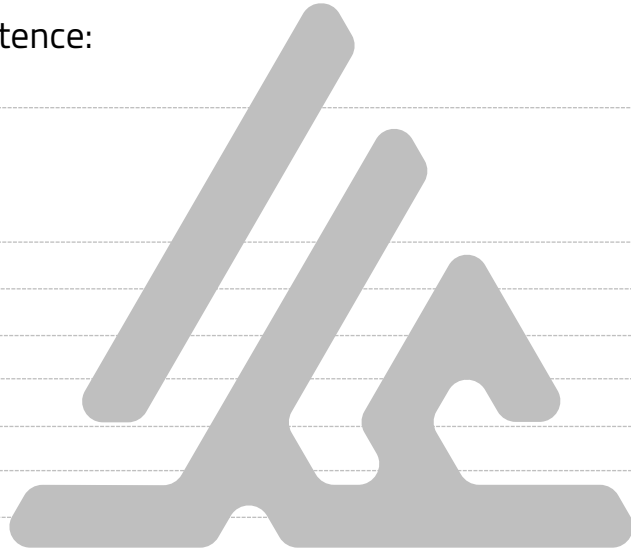
مكونات الفقرة:

Q Topic Sentence:

Q Supporting Details:

Q Concluding Sentence:

Q Report / Story:



U U L A A

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Q Email:

To: _____

Subject: _____

Dear _____,



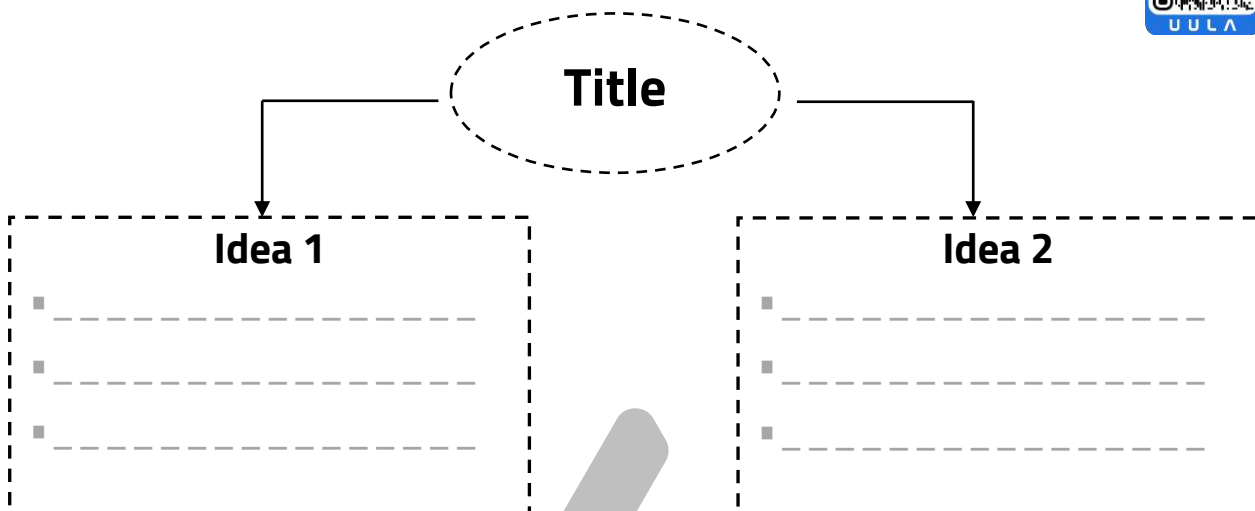
Yours,

U U L A

معاً في الكويت
قفوة

KuwaitTeacher.Com

Planning



Q Introduction: _____

Body (1): _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Detail 1: _____

Supporting Detail 2: _____

Supporting Detail 3: _____

Body (2): _____

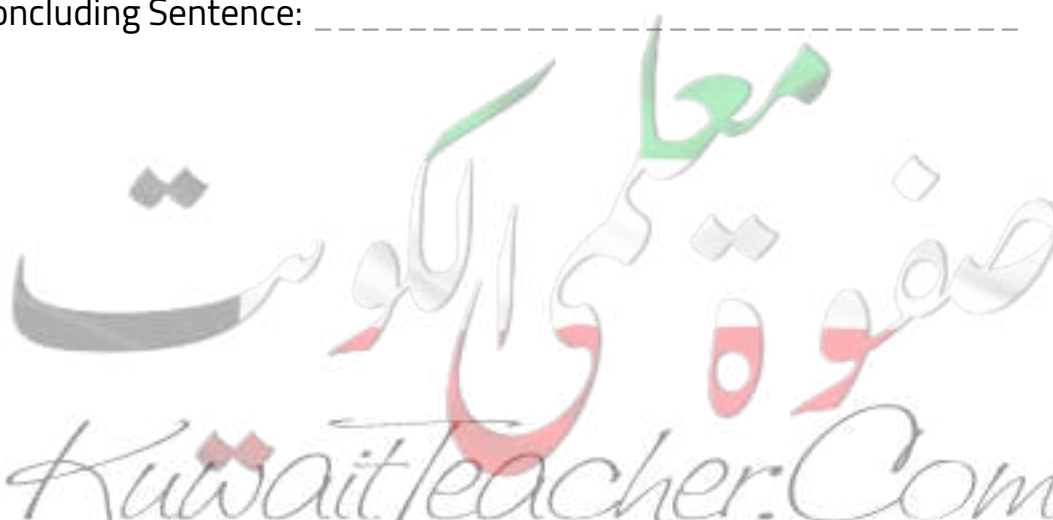
Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Detail 1: _____

Supporting Detail 2: _____

Supporting Detail 3: _____

Concluding Sentence: _____



Introduction:

Topic Sentence 1 :

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Topic Sentence 2 :

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Concluding Sentence:



U U L A

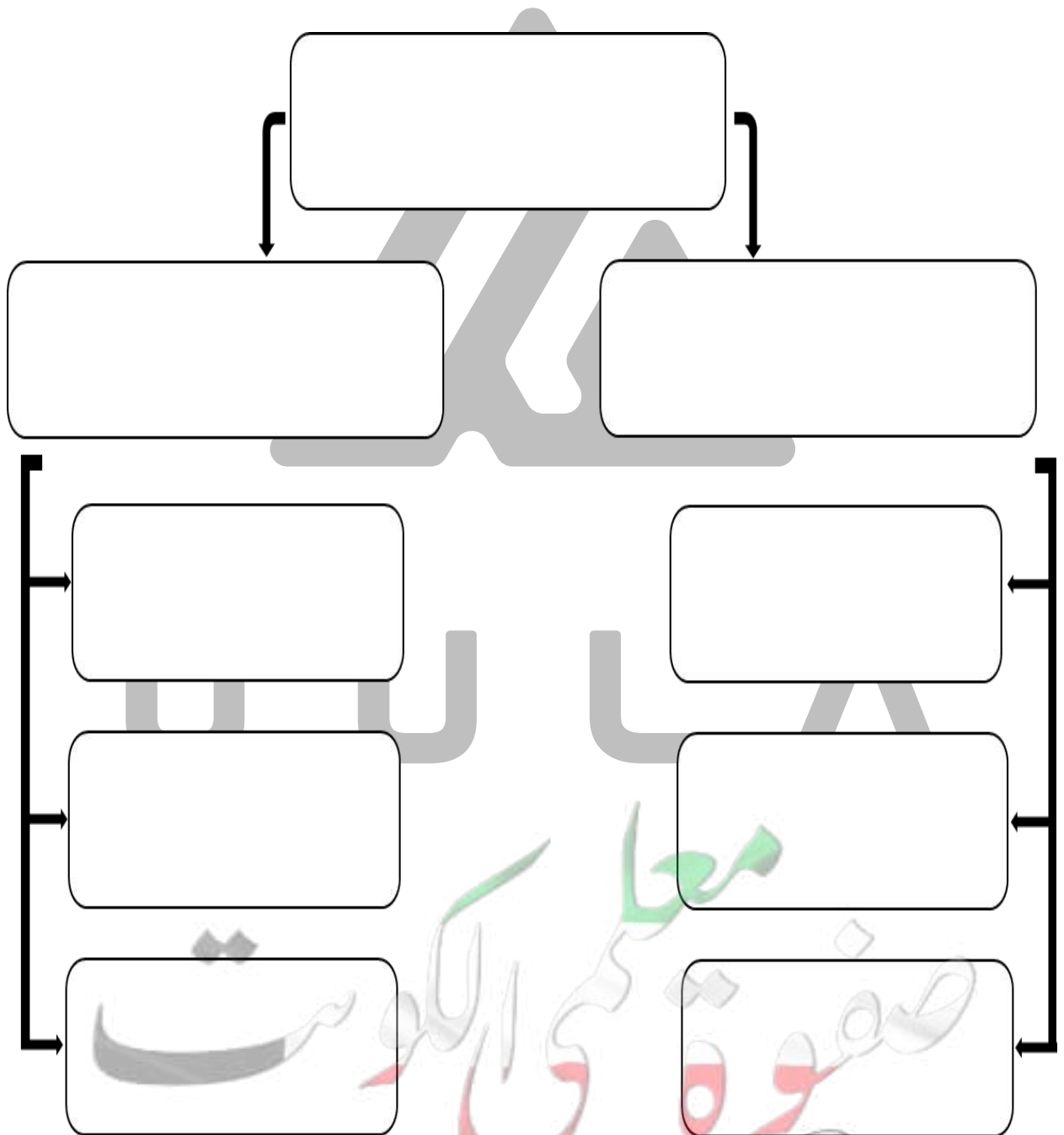


Writing Practice

Q There are many interesting jobs. In 8 sentences, describe the most interesting job in your opinion explaining what it is and what skills you need to be good at it.

Helping Words: interesting – help – difficult - patient – work hard – study - skills

PLAN:





U U L A



UNIT TEN: TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION

VOCABULARY :

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
silver	فضة	ambitious	طموح
repair	يصلح/ تصليح	engine	محرك
submarine	غواصة	qualities	صفة / صفات
issue	اصدار	filmed	يصور فيديو
neatly	بدقة	created	ينشئ
brilliant	رائع	mausoleum	ضريح
concert	حفل غنائي	Population	عدد السكان
impatiently	بفارغ الصبر		

LESSON IDEAS:

Q What great inventions are you familiar with?



I am familiar with a table that works as a speaker and has a wireless fast charge for the smart phones.

I also know a smart bulb that you can connect to your phone so you can change its colour .

There is a smart pet camera. Using this camera ,you can see and talk to your pet at the same time .you can also throw snacks at your pet using this camera .



Reading Comprehension:



Great Inventory

Muhammad Al-Idrisi was a great scientist and geographer. He was born in 1099 in Morocco. He travelled a lot in Europe, Asia and Africa. Al-Idrisi collected information about different places, and in 1154 he wrote an important book, Roger's Book. It had a beautiful map made of silver. He also collected and studied plants to make medicine.

Willbur and Orville Wright were two ambitious and clever inventors. They were called the Wright Brothers. They were born in the USA. Wilbur was born in 1867 and Orville in 1871. They invented the first aeroplane. They had a bicycle repair shop. They wanted to fly, so they decided to make a bicycle with wings and an engine. On 17th December 1903, **their** plane travelled for 12 seconds.

Leonardo da Vinci was a great artist and inventor. He was born in Italy in 1452. He wanted to understand how things worked. He invented many machines such as an aeroplane, a submarine and a helicopter. He painted the Mona Lisa; **it** is probably the most famous painting in the world.

Q What does "their" in the previous paragraph refer to?

it refers to Willbur and Orville

Q What does "it" in the previous paragraph refer to?

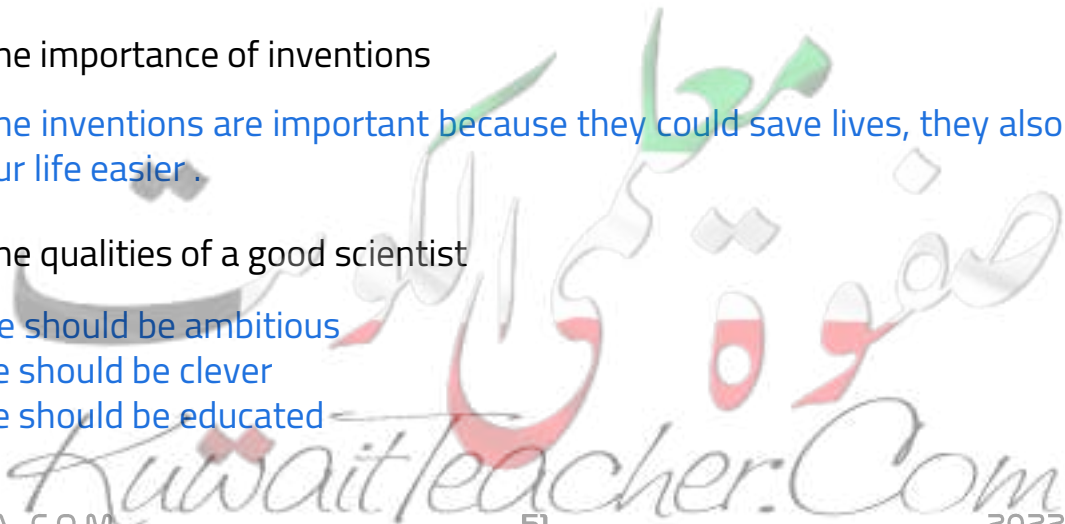
it refers to the Mona Lisa

Q The importance of inventions

The inventions are important because they could save lives, they also make our life easier .

Q The qualities of a good scientist

He should be ambitious
he should be clever
he should be educated



Welcome to the latest issue of Links. This week we're asking you about your holidays. Dalia asked the questions, Anwar filmed the interviews and I neatly created the web page. What a team! Hope you like it.



Q Choose three jobs from the job profile and write sentences about them:

Dalia: Where did you travel?

Rakan: I went to Dubai

Dalia: Whom did you travel with?

Rakan: I travelled with my family

Dalia: What was your favourite moment?

Rakan:

It was when I bought the gifts from the museum the museums gift shop

Dalia: Where did you travel ?

Eman: Thailand

Dalia: Whom did you travel with?

Eman: With my family and cousins.

Dalia: Where did you stay ?

Eman: In my uncle's house by the sea.

Dalia: How long did you stay there ?

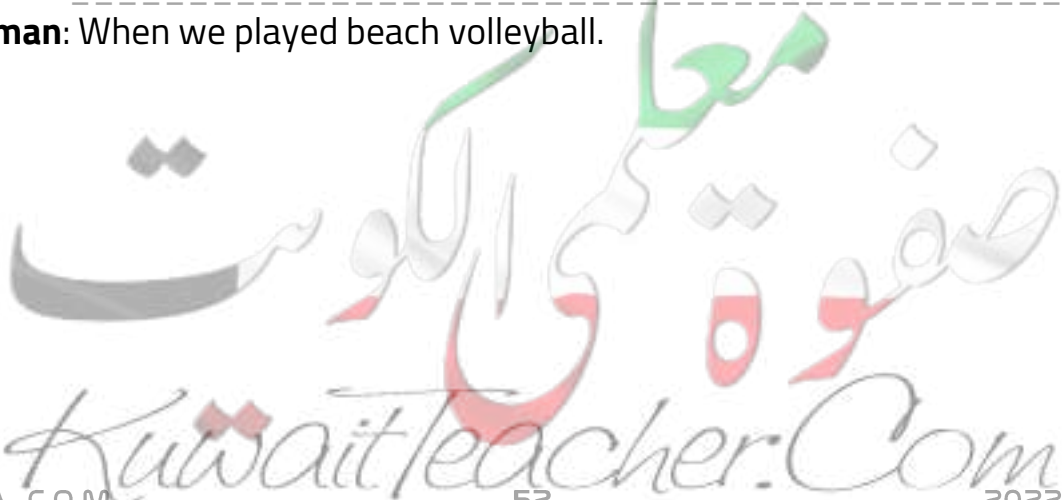
Eman: For two weeks.

Dalia: did you enjoy there?

Eman: Yes, I did. It was brilliant.

Dalia: what was your favourite moment ?

Eman: When we played beach volleyball.



Reading Comprehension:



To: **Omar**

Here we are in India. Last week we travelled to Agra in the north. We visited the Taj Mahal, built in 1653. It's an amazing mausoleum. We listened to a wonderful concert of Indian music and watched an Indian dance. People there were friendly. India is a huge country. The population is over 1,000 million here. It has one of the world's largest Muslim populations. Yesterday we spent the night on a boat – it was a boat hotel! I



loved it. The food was really good – I love Indian curries and rice. The weather was lovely all last week. At the moment, we're in the Himalayas. Tomorrow, we are having a walk in the mountains. I'm waiting impatiently for it.

Best wishes

From: **Khalid**

Q What did Khalid write?

- e-mail
- e-card
- letter



**Read and decide if the sentences are true or false.
Correct the false ones.**

Q Agra is in the south. (F)

Agra is in the north

Q Taj Mahal is a museum. (F)

Taj Mahal is a mausoleum.

Q Khalid was in the mountains when he wrote the card. (T)

GRAMMAR: Relative Clauses



Relative Clauses: who/when/where/which

WHO:

The man who came in is the bank manager.

The teacher who taught us English last year was so nice.

The policeman who gave me a ticket didn't see the whole accident.

The boy who won the contest is really polite.

The woman who was angry was taken out of the restaurant.

The boys who played football last night didn't clean up after themselves.

WHEN:

The time when I meet my friends is my favourite time.

I was in the kitchen when Ahmad left the house.

The minute when the rocket was launched was put in the world's record.

You should listen when I talk to you.

Do you remember the time when you fell off the stairs.

When you arrive, please call me.

WHERE:

The carwash **where** I usually wash my car is very expensive.

The house **where** you live is very spacious.

The coffeeshop **where** we usually get our coffee is now closed.

I left my keys in the room **where** you keep the baby things.

Could you remind me of the name of the place **where** you got your car fixed?

The room **where** I sleep should always be tidy.



WHICH/THAT:

The movie **that** you recommended is boring.

The movie **which** you recommended is boring.

The star **that** you saw last night is actually a planet.

The star **which** you saw last night is actually a planet.

The news **that** were on TV were shocking.

The news **which** were on TV were shocking.

The TV **that** I bought can be connected to the internet.

The TV **which** I bought can be connected to the internet.

Do as shown between brackets:

Q My father works at KOC. It was founded in 1934.

(Join using 'which')

My father works at kOC which was found in 1934



Q This is my brother. He speaks two languages.

(Join using 'who')

this is my brother who speaks two languages

Q Spring is the time.

(Complete using 'when')

when flowers grow

Q The office is nice. I work at that office.

(Join using 'where')

The office where I work is nice

Q The meal was delicious. My mother cooked the meal.

(Join using 'that')

the meal that my mother cooked was delicious

Q The boys

(Complete using 'who')

who had a fight where punished

GRAMMAR: Prepositions



(on – under - in – next to – between - in front of)

The computer is on the table
the man is hiding under the table
The book is next to the computer



The teacher kept the exam papers in the file



The TV is between the plants
the TV is in front of the couch



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The flowers are on the table
the ball is under the table
the chair is next to the table
the flowers are in the vase
the lamp is between the flowers and the book
the carpet is in front of the table

Cloze Practice:

- Q** Last night, I lost the keys (who – when – **that**) open our storage room. The only person (where – which – **who**) has another key to that room is my brother (**who** – when – where) lives (in front of – **in** – on) another country. I remember leaving it (in – **on** – between) the table (**that** – where – when) was (between – **in front of** – under) the television.
- Q** Luckily, my mother (where – **who** – when) was looking for it for hours, found it (**under** – in – between) the table. She left it on my desk (in – between – **next to**) my car keys. When I saw it I was so happy to be able to open the door (**which** – where – who) was locked for a very long time. I was searching (in front of – **between** – next to) the things and found so many things (**that** – who – when) my father was trying to find.



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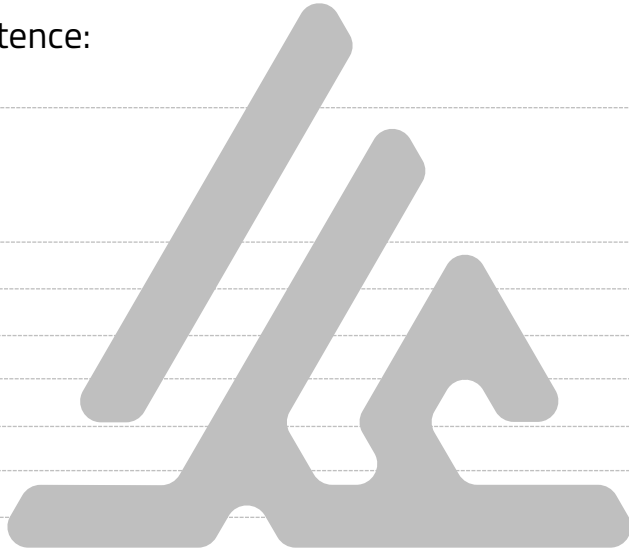
مكونات الفقرة:

Q Topic Sentence:

Q Supporting Details:

Q Concluding Sentence:

Q Report / Story:



U U L A A

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Q Email:

To: _____

Subject: _____

Dear _____,

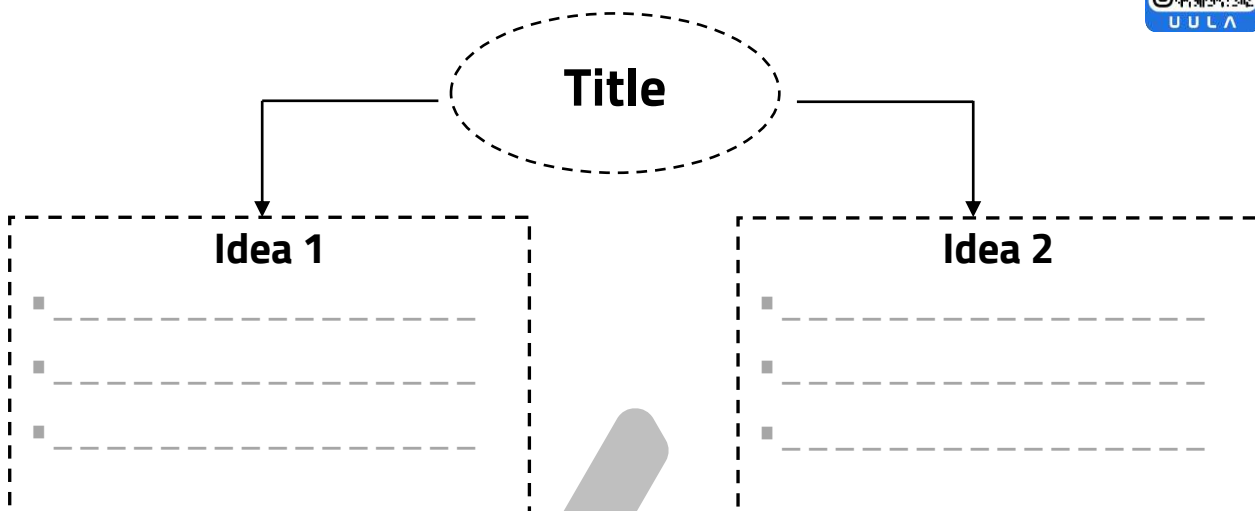


Yours,

U U L A

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Planning



Q Introduction: _____

Body (1): _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Detail 1: _____

Supporting Detail 2: _____

Supporting Detail 3: _____

Body (2): _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Detail 1: _____

Supporting Detail 2: _____

Supporting Detail 3: _____

Concluding Sentence: _____



Introduction:

Topic Sentence 1 :

- _____
- _____
- _____

Topic Sentence 2 :

- _____
- _____
- _____

Concluding Sentence:



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Writing Practice

Q The best thing about holidays, is travelling to different countries. In 8 sentences, write two paragraphs about a country you visited in your holiday describing the country itself and what you did there.

Helping Words: beautiful – hot – cold – trees – shopping – fishing – boat trips – visiting

PLAN:

The diagram is a writing plan template. It features a central box at the top, two boxes below it, and two columns of three boxes each at the bottom. Arrows indicate the flow of information from the central box to the two boxes below it, and from those two boxes to the two columns of three boxes each. The boxes are empty, intended for students to write their plan in.



U U L A



UNIT ELEVEN: ENERGY AND RECYCLING

VOCABULARY :

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
valley	وادي	steep	منحدر
cautiously	بحذر	mayor	العمدة
pump	مضخة	operate	يشغل
Attach	يربط	flowed up	تدفق
Recycling	إعادة التدوير	impact	تأثير
reduce	يقلل	pollution	التلوث
gadgets	ادوات	Container	وعاء
several	العديد/ الكثير	renewable	متجدد
Coal	الفحم	Tiny	صغير جدا
deposits	ترسبات / طبقة ترسبية	Solar	شمسي
powerfully	بشكل قوي	windmill	طاحونة هوائية

LESSON IDEAS:

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Reading Comprehension:



There was a small village on top of a mountain that didn't have any water. The closest river was in the valley below. The people had to walk up the steep hill from the river cautiously, with heavy buckets of water for the vegetable fields. They were tired from such difficult work.

One day, the mayor telephoned Jim Gibb, an engineer. He asked him to find a solution to the water supply before the village gets into more trouble. Jim said that he would build a pump that takes water out of the river and brings it up to the village.

Three parts were needed to make the pump: pipes to carry the water from the river and some old lorry parts to make the pump itself. But Jim had a problem with the third thing. 'How am I going to make energy to operate the pump?' he thought. Then his wife Emma had a brilliant idea. 'Attach a bicycle to the pump,' she said. 'If someone rides it, they will make energy for the pump.'

The pump was built and it worked well. People from the village rode the bicycle on the pump and water flowed up into the village. The vegetable fields were full of delicious food and everyone was very happy.

Q Complete the following table:

Title	The Village's Water / The Village's pump
Characters	The mayor, Jim, Emma, The people in the village
Problem	People needed an easier way to get water to the village
Solution	Jim built a pump to help the water to reach the village



Q What do you think about the engineer's solution?

It's a great solution because it helped the village to get water effortlessly .

Q Can you think of another solution?

instead of using the bicycle they could use electricity or an engine

Complete the paragraph to retell the story.

Q The people of the village were tired because

They have to go up and down the mountain to get water

The mayor asked the engineer to find a solution Jim

used old lorry parts to build a pump But

he didn't know how to operate it His wife told him to

attach the pump to a bicycle Finally,

water flowed-up to the village

Q Can you think of another solution?

instead of using the bicycle they could use electricity or an engine

Complete the following table:



Recycling is very important as waste has a huge negative impact on the natural environment. It helps reduce pollution remarkably. Recycling also reduces the need for raw materials so that forests can be preserved.

Read and choose the best option to reduce waste:

Q You drink a tin of soda. What are you going to do?

- Remove the top and use the tin to keep your pens and pencils in.
- First crush it and then put it aside for metal recycling.
- Throw it away.

Q You buy a device. It is in a small cardboard box. What are you going to do with the box?

- Use it to keep your gadgets in.
- Crush it and put it aside for recycling.
- Throw it away.

Q You find an empty plastic container in the kitchen.

I will keep it to arrange my video game CDs.

Q You pour juice from a glass bottle. Now the bottle is empty. What are you going to do?

I will wash it and use it as a flower vase.



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Sources of Energy



There are several different kinds of energy. Some are renewable. This means that we can go on using these sources of energy again and again. Other kinds of energy are non-renewable. This means that the supply of energy is limited.

Coal is a non-renewable source of energy. We find coal under the ground. It is made of very old trees. It gives a lot of energy when we burn it.

Oil is another non-renewable source of energy. Oil is a thick, black liquid. It is made of tiny pieces of very old dead animals and plants. We usually find oil deep under the ground. We make fuels like petrol and diesel from oil. Kuwait is one of the biggest producers of oil in the world.

Natural gas is a third kind of non-renewable energy. We often find natural gas above deposits of oil. One example of renewable energy is the heat from the sun, or solar energy. We can collect solar energy using very big mirrors to make electricity.

Wind power is also a renewable source of energy. We can use special windmills to make electricity. Wind energy is free and does not damage the air around us. Water can also give us energy. Like solar energy and wind power, flowing water is another renewable source. Water flowing powerfully along a river can turn a big wheel, called a turbine, and make electricity, just like a windmill.

Read the text and answer the following questions:

Q Give one example of the use of each of the sources of energy.

Oil is non-renewable source of energy. We make fuels like petrol and diesel from oil.

Q Which of these sources of energy will we use in the future? why?

We could be using the solar energy because the sun in Kuwait is very strong

Q What is the main idea of the text?

The renewable and the non-renewable sources of energy

Q Sources of energy in the future.

- solar energy
- wind power
- wave power

GRAMMAR: Future Plans (Going To)



V(**be**) + **going to** + V(**inf.**)

I **am** going to **travel** next week

She **is** going to **visit** her mother on the weekend.

We **are** going to **watch** a movie tomorrow.

Mona **is** going to **talk** to her dad about that problem.

Ibrahim and Ahmad **are** going to **plan** for next week's party.

I **am** going to **buy** something from the gift shop tomorrow.

Osama **is** going to **borrow** a book from the library.

The girls **are** going to **stay** home on the weekend.

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GRAMMAR: Passive Voice



/	Singular	Plural
Present	Is / am	Are
Past	Was	Were

Q **The teacher** explained grammar.

grammar was explained by the teacher

Q The girl revises the lesson every day.

The lesson is revised everyday by the girl.

Q People always eat my nachos at parties.

My nachos are always eaten at parties

Q I write articles for the local newspaper.

articles are written for the local newspaper by me

Q Policemen catch criminals.

criminals are caught by policemen

Q People drive their cars in a very high speed.

Their cars are driven in a very high speed by people.

Q My father repaired the fridge.

the fridge was repaired by my father

Q The boys played football last night.

football was played last night by the boys.

Q I cooked dinner when you came.

dinner was cooked when you came by me

Q I bought the items for my shop.

The items were bought for my shop by me



Q Someone stole my wallet.

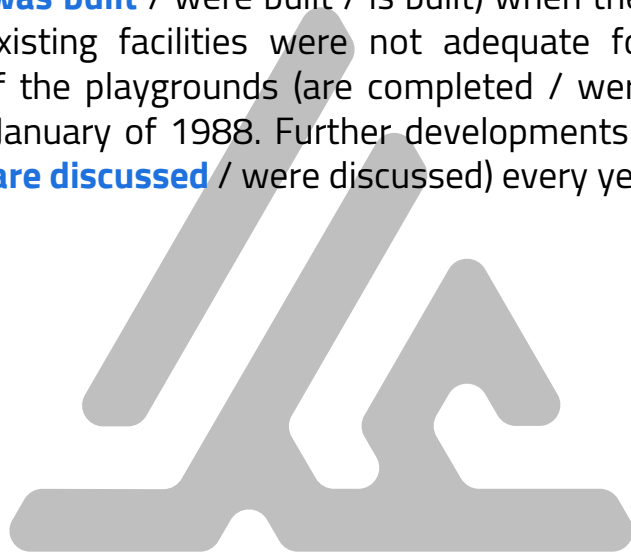
my wallet was stolen by someone

Cloze Practice:



Q In 1905, the tennis championships (are hosted / **were hosted** / was hosted) by Australia. The tournament, nowadays (are played / was played / **is played**) in the various countries. In 1972 it (**was decided** / are decided / is decided) to keep the opening match in Melbourne.

Q Flinders Park (**was built** / were built / is built) when the State Government realised the existing facilities were not adequate for the tournament. Construction of the playgrounds (are completed / were completed / **was completed**) in January of 1988. Further developments to the playgrounds (is discussed / **are discussed** / were discussed) every year.



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WRITING



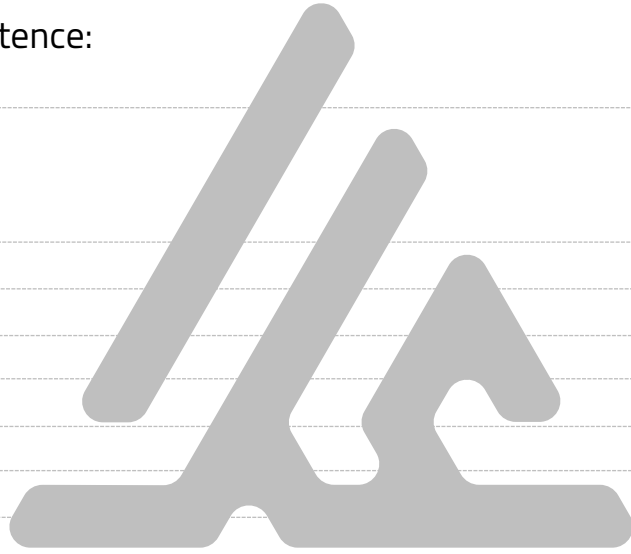
مكونات الفقرة:

Q Topic Sentence:

Q Supporting Details:

Q Concluding Sentence:

Q Report / Story:



U U L A A

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KuwaitTeacher.Com

Q Email:

To: _____

Subject: _____

Dear _____,

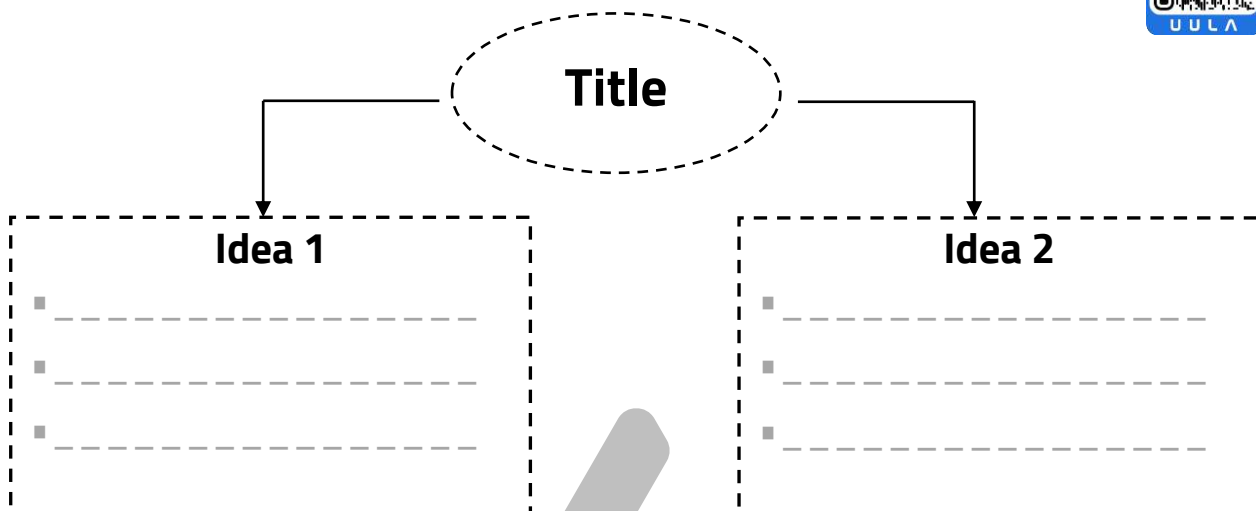


Yours,

U U L A

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Lecturer in Kuwait
KuwaitTeacher.Com

Planning



Q Introduction: _____

Body (1): _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Detail 1: _____

Supporting Detail 2: _____

Supporting Detail 3: _____

Body (2): _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Detail 1: _____

Supporting Detail 2: _____

Supporting Detail 3: _____

Concluding Sentence: _____



Introduction:

Topic Sentence 1 :

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Topic Sentence 2 :

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Concluding Sentence:



U U L A ^

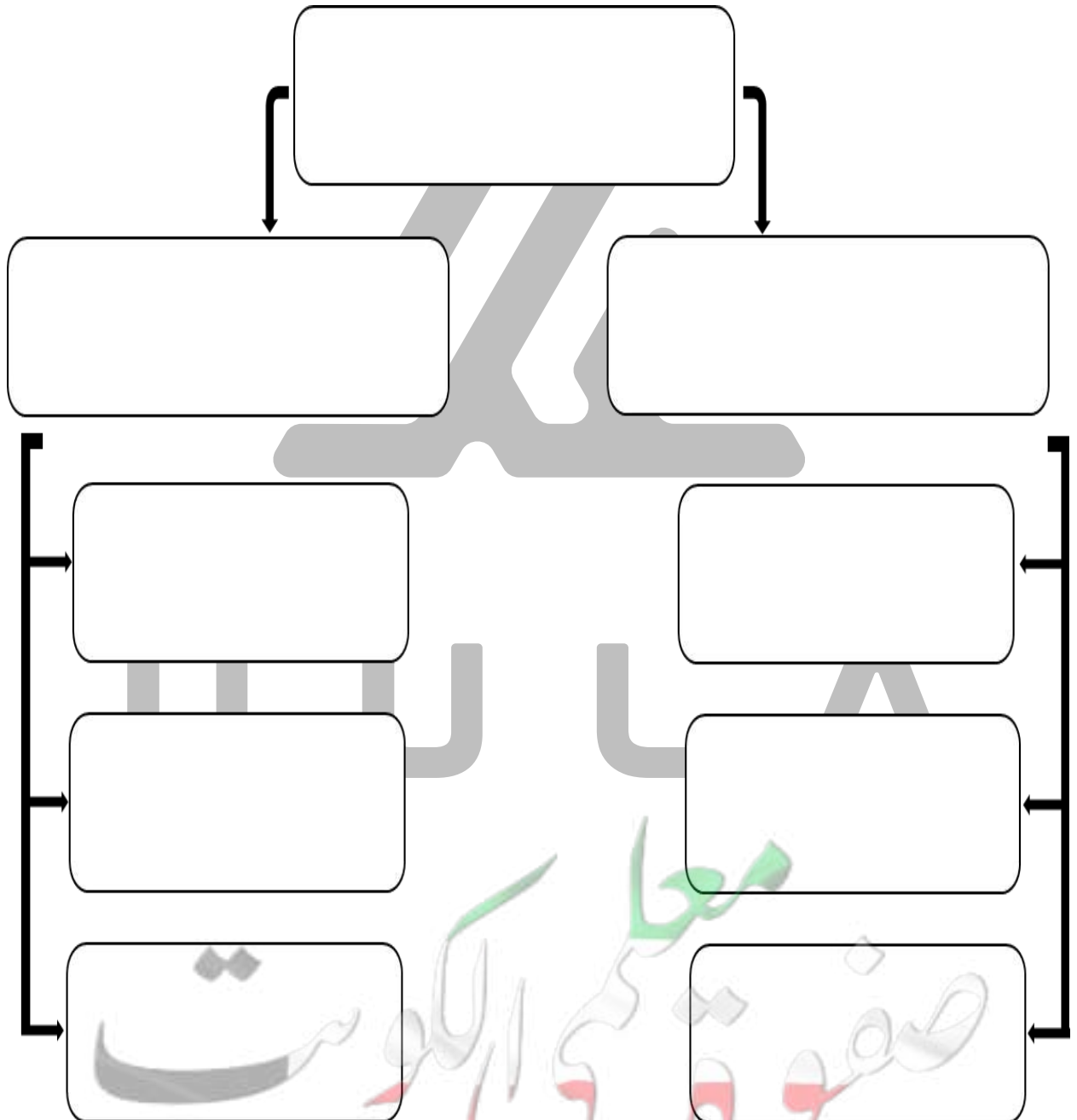


Writing Practice

Q Recycling is very important nowadays. In 8 sentences, write two paragraphs about the importance of recycling and the materials we can recycle.

Helping Words: important – clean – protect – environment – pollution – newspaper – plastic – glass - books

PLAN:





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UNIT TWELVE: PREDICTING THE FUTURE

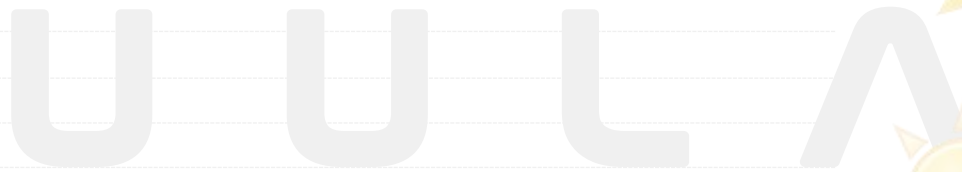
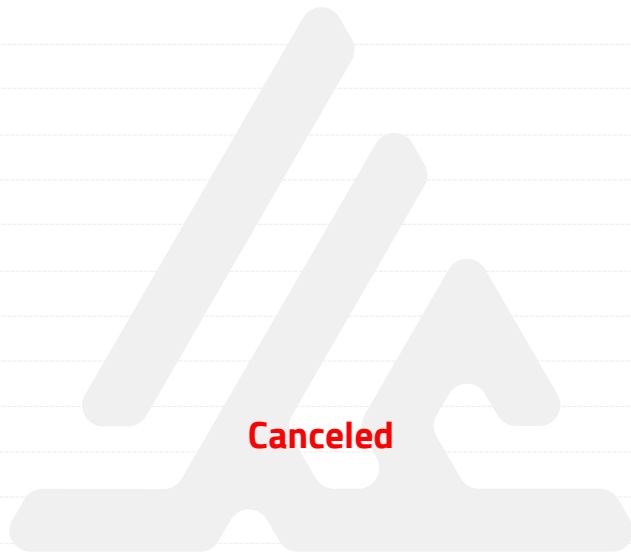
VOCABULARY :

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
forecast		Prominent	
publications		calendars	
honour		reward	
Idioms		heavily	
raining cats and dogs	Canceled	rise	
degrees		Save it for a rainy day	
environmental		Prediction	
icecaps		polar	
coast		Enormous	
download		recall	
disasters		Hurricanes	
homeless			



LESSON IDEAS:

Q Look at the forecast symbols and describe the weather?



Reading Comprehension:

Prominent Kuwaiti Astronomer: Dr. Saleh Al- Ojairi



Dr. Saleh Al- Ojairi was born in Kuwait in 1920. At school, he learned reading, mathematics, the Holy Quran and other subjects. Then he continued his university studies in Egypt. He spent seventy years of his life learning astronomy. He had different **publications** such as wall **calendars**, pocket diaries and office diaries. Dr. Al-Ojairi received many medals and certificates which made him well-known in the Arab world. In August 2013, Al-Ojairi Astronomical Museum was opened at the Scientific Club to **honour** and **reward** Dr. Saleh Al-Ojairi for his efforts in the field of astronomy.

Canceled

Weather Idioms:

Q We can't go out today. It's **raining cats and dogs** out there even though the temperature will rise by 10 degrees tomorrow.



Q Don't spend your money. **Save it for a rainy day.**



Q What environmental problems does our planet face nowadays?

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Climate Change

Scientists now agree that the world's climate is changing. Here are some things they predict.

The ice in the **polar icecaps** and in glaciers is turning into water. This will increase the sea level and it may go up by two metres. Glaciers in Switzerland, Italy and Austria are also melting and soon there won't be snow for skiing.

When the sea gets warmer, the sea level gets higher. In the USA and India, parts of the **coast** will go under water and many islands will flood. It also means that the river plains of the Nile Delta in Egypt will disappear.

In the world's drier nations, wells will be empty, lakes will become polluted and it will rain less. And forest fires will happen more often as regions become drier.

Without enough water, some hot countries won't be able to grow plants at all. World food levels will fall by about 20%.

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Q Write a list of some of the problems caused by climate change.

Match the words with their definition

(glaciers wells floods coast regions)

Q When large amounts of water cover a place and cause damage.

Q **Enormous** pieces of ice that move slowly in the mountains.

Q The part of a country where the land meets the sea.

Q Deep holes in the ground from where people get drinking water.

Q Suggest ways to save our environment.

Q Predict how we will live in 50 years.

Downloading Your Memory

You will be able to **download** all your memories and experiences to a computer in a way that allows you to **recall** them later. This would give you the chance to have a collection of all your thoughts and life memories.

We Canceled Modification

Scientists predict that in the near future, they will be able to modify the weather. This will help stop global warming, reduce flooding and drought and prevent **disasters** and **hurricanes** from ever reaching land.

Future Cities

People will be able to live and work in 'Bubble cities' underwater and 'Earth-scrappers' deep under the ground. Preparing food will become easier, as recipes from our favourite chefs will be downloaded and 3D printed, ready to eat within minutes.

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Complete the following sentences with suitable words.

- Q It will be nice to be able to easily download and _____ memories from favourite events.
- Q Scientists will be able to predict and stop _____ before they happen.
- Q We will live in _____ which go deep underground.
- Q Different dishes from our favourite chefs will be easily _____ by 3D food printers.

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GRAMMAR: Modals [Will / May / Could]

WILL – CERTAINTY

You are sure something will happen in the future.

- I **will** travel next week.
- I **will not (won't)** travel next week.
- They **will** come to visit us tomorrow.
- They **will not (won't)** come to visit us tomorrow.
- He **will** return my money.
- He **will not (won't)** return my money.

COULD – SMALL POSSIBILITY

You are not sure. But maybe something will happen.

- I **could** get lost if I travel alone.
- She **could** visit us if she is not busy.
- My father **could** get the job done for you.

COULD – PAST ABILITY

An ability you once had in the past.

- I **could** swim when I was little.
- He **could** run faster in the past.
- My brother **could** score a three-pointer when he played for the basketball team.

MAY – BIG POSSIBILITY

You are not sure. But maybe something will happen.

- I **may** get lost if I travel alone.
- She **may** visit us if she is not busy.
- My father **may** get the job done for you.

Decide if the underlined phrases mean certainty or possibility?

Q The sea level may go up by two metres. (**possibility**)

Q Farm lands in the Nile Delta will disappear. (**certainty**)

Q More regions could become deserts. (**possibility**)

Q Some hot countries won't be able to grow food at all (**certainty**)

Q In China, 30 million people could become homeless. (**possibility**)



WRITING



مكونات الفقرة:

Q Topic Sentence:

Q Supporting Details:

Q Concluding Sentence:

Q Report / Story:

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Email:

To: _____

Subject: _____

Dear _____,

Yours,

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Planning



Title

Idea 1

Idea 2

Q Introduction: _____

Body (1): _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Detail 1: _____

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Supporting Detail 2: _____

Supporting Detail 3: _____

Body (2): _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Detail 1: _____

Supporting Detail 2: _____

Supporting Detail 3: _____

Concluding Sentence: _____



Introduction:

Topic Sentence 1 :

- -----
- -----
- -----

Topic Sentence 2 :

- -----
- -----
- -----

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Concluding Sentence:



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Writing Practice

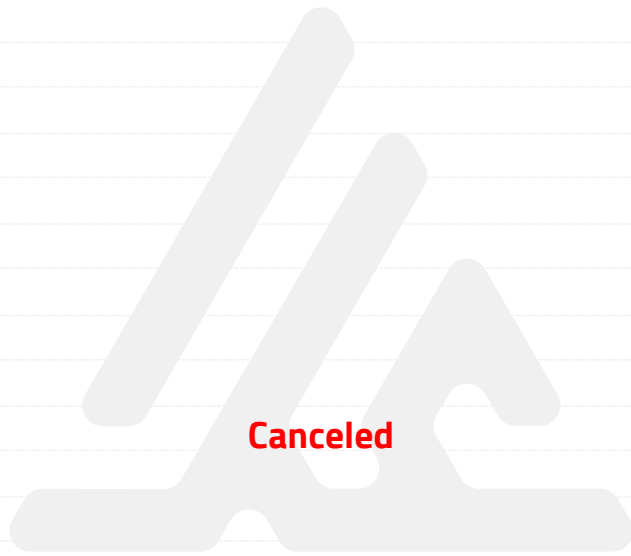
Q Weather in Kuwait is different in winter and in summer. In 8 sentences, write two paragraphs about weather in Kuwait describing how different it is in summer than in winter.

Helping words: hot – humid – dry – dusty – cold – rain – windy – sunny

PLAN:

The diagram is a writing plan template. It features a central box at the top for a topic or main idea. Two arrows point down from this box to two separate boxes, one on the left and one on the right. Below these are two columns of three boxes each. The bottom-most box in each column contains a stylized illustration of a traditional Kuwaiti dish, likely machboos, with a white and red pattern. The entire diagram is overlaid with a large, semi-transparent watermark that reads 'UULA.COM' in a stylized font.

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تصارييف الأفعال - IRREGULAR VERBS

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يكون	Is / am / are	Was / were	been
يصبح	Become	Became	Become
يبدأ	Begin	Began	Begun
يضرب	Beat	Beat	beaten
يعض	Bite	Bit	Bitten
ينفخ	Blow	Blew	blown
ينزف	Bleed	Bled	bled
يكسر	Break	Broke	Broken
يحضر	Bring	Brought	Brought
يذيع	Broadcast	Broadcast	Broadcast
يشترى	Buy	Bought	Bought
يبني	Build	Built	Built
يحرق	Burn	Burnt	Burnt
يصاد	Catch	Caught	Caught
يختار	Choose	Chose	Chosen
يأتي	Come	Came	Come
يكلف	Cost	Cost	Cost
يقطع	Cut	Cut	Cut
يفعل	Do	Did	Done
يملك	Have	Had	Had
يرسم	Draw	Drew	Drawn
يحلم	Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt
يشرب	Drink	Drank	Drunk
يقود	Drive	Drove	Driven
يحفر	Dig	Dug	dug

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يموت	Die	Died	Died
يأكل	Eat	Ate	Eaten
يسقط	Fall	Fell	Fallen
يشعر	Feel	Felt	Felt
يطعم	Feed	Fed	fed
يتشاجر	Fight	Fought	Fought
يجد	Find	Found	Found
يطير	Fly	Flew	Flown
ينسى	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
يحصل على	Get	Got	Got
يسامح	Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
يجمد	Freeze	Froze	Frozen
يذهب	Go	Went	Gone
يعطي	Give	Gave	Given
ينمو \ يزرع	Grow	Grew	Grown
يسمع	Hear	Heard	Heard
يختبئ	Hide	Hid	Hidden
يضرب	Hit	Hit	Hit
يمسك	Hold	Held	Held
يؤلم	Hurt	Hurt	hurt
يبقي	Keep	Kept	Kept
يعرف	Know	Knew	Known
يتعلم	Learn	Learnt	Learnt
يرحل \ يترك	Leave	Left	Left
يسمح	Let	Let	let
يكذب	Lie	Lied	Lied
يضيع	Lose	Lost	Lost
يجعل \ يصنع	Make	Made	Made

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يعني	Mean	Meant	Meant
يلتقي	Meet	Met	Met
يدفع	Pay	Paid	Paid
يضع	Put	Put	Put
يقرأ	Read	Read	Read
يركب	Ride	Rode	Ridden
يرن	Ring	Rang	Rung
يصعد \ يرتقي	Rise	Rose	Risen
يركض	Run	Ran	Run
يقول	Say	Said	Said
يرى	See	Saw	Seen
يبيع	Sell	Sold	Seen
يرسل	Send	Sent	Sent
يظهر	Show	Showed	Shown
يغني	Sing	Sang	Sung
يغرق	Sink	Sank	Sunk
يجلس	Sit	Sat	Sat
ينام	Sleep	Slept	Slept
يتحدث	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
يقضي	Spend	Spent	Spent
يهجأ (يقرأ حرف حرف)	Spell	Spelt	Spelt
يسكب	Spill	Spilt	Spilt
ينتشر	Spread	Spread	spread
يقف	Stand	Stood	Stood
يفهم	Understand	Understood	Understood
يسرق	Steal	Stole	Stolen
يلتصق	Stick	Stuck	Stuck
يسبح	Swim	Swam	Swum

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يشم	Smell	Smelt/smelled	Smelt/smelled
يأخذ	Take	Took	Taken
يُعلم	Teach	Taught	Taught
يخبر	Tell	Told	Told
يمزق	Tear	Tore	Torn
يفكر	Think	Thought	Thought
يرمي	Throw	Threw	Thrown
يستيقظ	Wake up	Woke up	Woken up
يرتدي	Wear	Wore	Worn
يكتب	Write	Wrote	Written
يفوز	Win	Won	Won



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