



# English

SEMESTER ONE

11



# English

**SEMESTER ONE**

**11**

# شلون تتفوق بدراستك

## منصة علا تخلي المذكرة أقوى

تبي أعلى الدرجات؟ لا تعتمد على المذكرة بروحها  
ادرس صح من الفيديوهات و الاختبارات في منصة علا

700

★ اختبارات ذكية تدربك  
حل الاختبارات الإلكترونية أول بأول  
عشان ترفع مستواك

🎬 فيديوهات تشرح لك  
تابع الفيديوهات و اسأل المعلم في علا وأنت  
تدرس من المذكرة عشان تضبط الدرس



اكتشف عالم التفوق مع منصة علا

لتشارك بالمادة و تستمتع بالشرح  
المميز صور أو اضغط على ال QR



# المعلق



هذه المذكرة تغطي المادة كاملة.

في حال وجود أي تغيير للمنهج أو تعليق جزء منه يمكنكم مسح رمز QR للتأكد من المقرر.



# المنقذ



أول ما تحتاج مساعدة بالمادة ، المنقذ موجود!

صور ال QR بكاميرا التلفون أو اضغط عليه إذا كنت تستخدم المذكرة من جهازك و يطلع لك فيديو يشرح لك.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

|           |   |    |
|-----------|---|----|
| <b>01</b> | <b>MODULE 1</b>                         |    |
|           | UNIT 1 : FESTIVALS & OCCASIONS          | 5  |
|           | UNIT 2 : FAMILY CELEBRATIONS            | 17 |
|           | UNIT 3 : MEETING PLACES                 | 25 |
| <b>02</b> | <b>MODULE 2</b>                         |    |
|           | UNIT 4 : COMMUNICATING                  | 33 |
|           | UNIT 5 : WRITING                        | 42 |
|           | UNIT 6 : ON THE PHONE                   | 49 |
| <b>03</b> | <b>IRREGULAR VERBS - تصاريف الأفعال</b> | 60 |
| <b>04</b> | <b>LINKING WORDS</b>                    | 64 |



# UNIT 1 : FESTIVALS & OCCASIONS

| Word        | Meaning       | Word          | Meaning                     |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| canopy      | مظلة / غطاء   | dazzling      | رائع \ مبهر                 |
| discipline  | مجال دراسي    | extravaganza  | حدث مبالغ به                |
| gather      | يجمع          | launch        | يبدأ \ يطلق                 |
| Multitude   | عدد كبير      | Nurture       | يرعى \ يعتني                |
| patriotic   | وطني          | stream        | سلسلة من شيء                |
| unrivalled  | لا مثيل له    | weaving       | عملية النسيج                |
| bagpipes    | هتبان         | carnival      | مهرجان                      |
| celebratory | احتفالي       | display       | عرض                         |
| festivity   | احتفال بشيء   | hire          | يستأجر                      |
| preoccupied | منشغل \ منهمك | take part in  | يشارك ب                     |
| bubbly      | نشط \ حيوي    | chain         | سلسلة مطاعم \ شركات \ فنادق |
| commemorate | يحيي ذكرى     | embark        | يركب على متن                |
| Exuberant   | نشط \ حيوي    | fanciful      | فخم                         |
| intricate   | معقد \ دقيق   | unison        | تناغم \ انسجام              |
| blossom     | إزهار \ زهرة  | academic      | تعليمي                      |
| cultivate   | يزرع          | claim         | يزعم \ يدعي                 |
| gaze        | يحدق          | facilitate    | يسهل                        |
| outstanding | مميز \ رائع   | meteorologist | خبير أرساد جوية             |
|             |               | vendor        | بائع متجول                  |

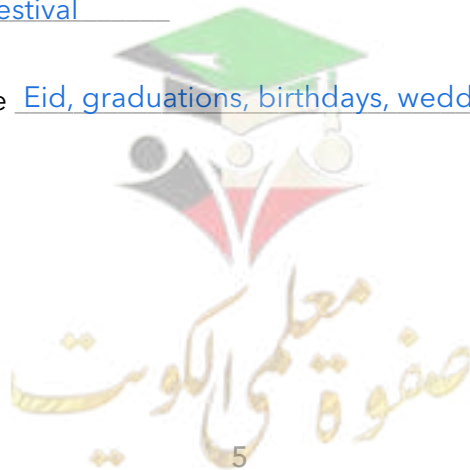


## Setbook

**Complete the following sentences as you are watching the video:**

Q Examples of festivals are Qurain Cultural Festival, Dubai Shopping Festival and Hala February Festival

Q Examples of occasions are Eid, graduations, birthdays, weddings and baby shower.



Q Festivals are beneficial because:

- It celebrates cultural events
- It raises the national income through tourism
- Makes people remember important events and facts

Q During festivals, people can enjoy:

Huge sales and offers, as well as amazing performances and music concerts.

Q Hala February is a       patriotic       celebration because it coincides with Kuwait's       national day       and       liberation day      .

Q Festivals nowadays are different from festivals in the past in the following:

| Festivals nowadays  | Festivals in the past  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ They've become an extravaganza</li><li>▪ People from other countries come to enjoy them</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ They were simpler</li><li>▪ They were limited to the people of the country</li></ul> |

Q Hajj is one of       5 Islam pillars of Islam      , and it makes people       close to Allah      .

Q How is Hajj important to Muslims?

It's one of Islam's 5 pillars in which Allah forgives all your sins no matter how big they are. It teaches people that we all are equal and there's no segregation by gender, origin, color or anything else.

## Hala February Festival in Kuwait

The Hala February Festival is perhaps Kuwait's most dazzling celebration. With an atmosphere of real Arabian warmth and hospitality, this annual festival combines cultural celebrations with a stream of colourful events. Every Kuwaiti is guaranteed to enjoy the wondrous mix of culture, entertainment, shopping, carnivals, raffles and contests. The festival also attracts many tourists, especially families from the Gulf.

## Qurain Cultural Festival in Kuwait

The Qurain Cultural Festival is a cultural festival that is held annually from late November to early December. It is organised by the NCCAL (National Council for Culture, Arts and Letters) and has been running for more than 15 years. The Qurain Cultural Festival has become the centre of cultural dialogue in Kuwait, as artists gather from throughout the area to share their talents with the audience, as well as with each other. Every year, more and more guests from outside Kuwait are participating in the festival.



# Modals



## Can / Can't

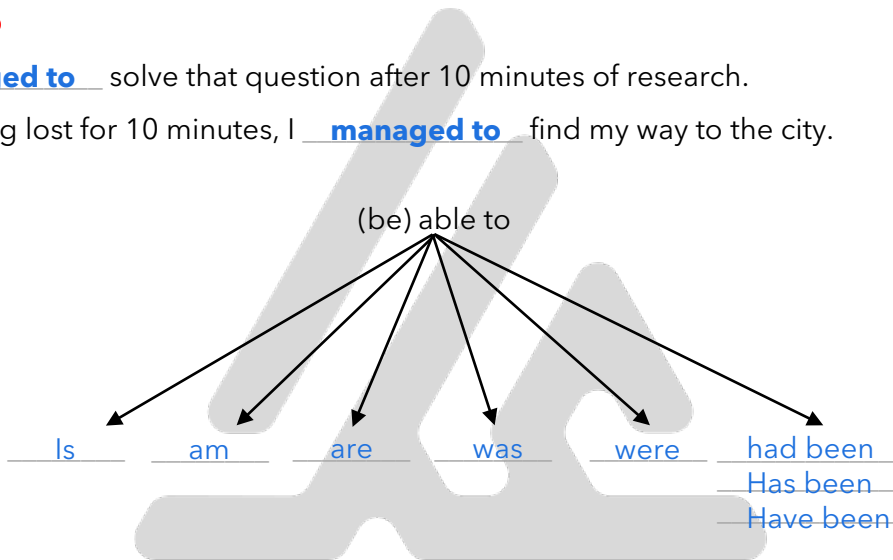
- Q I can hold my breath for 3 minutes.
- Q I can't picture you shopping without you mother.

## Could / Couldn't

- Q I could swim faster in the past.
- Q I couldn't say anything as she was yelling a lot.

## Managed to

- Q I managed to solve that question after 10 minutes of research.
- Q After being lost for 10 minutes, I managed to find my way to the city.

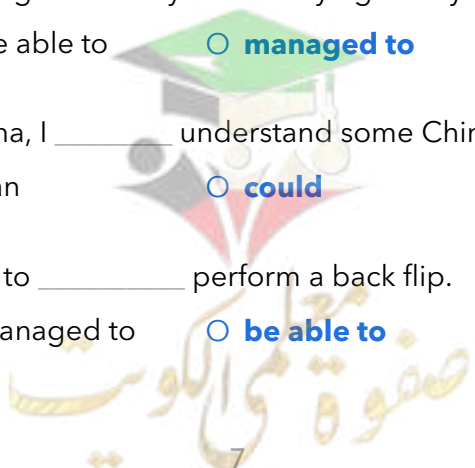


## (be) able to:

- Q I will be able to solve this question if I do some research.
- Q We have been able to break into the house to save those children.

## Choose the correct answer:

- Q Would you mind reading the letter for me? I \_\_\_\_\_ read without my glasses.  
 can    **can't**    could    couldn't
- Q I have \_\_\_\_\_ speak English fluently after studying for 2 years.  
 can    be able to    **managed to**    could
- Q When I used to live in China, I \_\_\_\_\_ understand some Chinese.  
 am able to    can    **could**    be able to
- Q When I was a child, I used to \_\_\_\_\_ perform a back flip.  
 can    managed to    **be able to**    could





- Q After 6 hours of climbing, we \_\_\_\_\_ reach the top of the mountain.  
 managed to     could     can     are able to
- Q When he was 25 years old, he \_\_\_\_\_ drive the truck for long hours.  
 can     is able to     could     can't
- Q I tried running for 10 minutes yesterday, but I \_\_\_\_\_  
 can't     can     couldn't     could
- Q I am sure that if you tell me your problem, I will \_\_\_\_\_ help you.  
 can     managed to     could     be able to

## Intensifiers



- Q Intensifiers:  
 Quite , really, very, a little, pretty, brand, fairly, extremely, absolutely.
- Q I like Mona. She's quite a good person
- Q This problem is pretty complicated
- Q You fixed the T.V.? You are absolutely brilliant!
- Q If you keep your feet a little apart, you will perform the jump correctly
- Q This mobile phone is brand new. You shouldn't have any problems with it
- Q My father got extremely angry when my brother showed up late

## Phrasal Verbs with "Go":



- Go Through: يمر بخبرة
- My brother went through a lot in his life. His life was very difficult.
- Go Through: يراجع - يقرأ
- I will go through the contract before I sign to make sure there is nothing against me.
- Go Through: يكمل - يستأنف
- The student decided to go through with the school withdrawal.
- Go Off: ينفجر
- The bomb went off after the police had arrived.
- Go off: ينطلق - يعمل
- My alarm went off 5 minutes after I had already woken up.
- Go On: يكمل
- I am sorry for interrupting. Please go on.
- Go Out: يخرج
- I will go out after lunch. I have some work to finish.

- Go To: يذهب إلى
- I will go to my office early tomorrow.
- Go up: يصعد - يزيد
- The prices went up after the economy flourished.
- Go From: يذهب من
- I will go from home to my office.

### Choose the correct answer:



- Q I was going \_\_\_\_\_ the mall when I saw the accident.  
 off                       on                       to                       through
- Q My teacher went \_\_\_\_\_ my research paper. She thinks it needs more information.  
 off                       on                       to                       through
- Q She is a strong woman. She has gone \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of hardships but she is still smiling.  
 off                       on                       to                       through
- Q Whether they help me or not, I will go \_\_\_\_\_ with this project.  
 off                       up                       to                       through
- Q The smoke alarm went \_\_\_\_\_ and we all escaped the building.  
 off                       on                       to                       through
- Q The number of complaints went \_\_\_\_\_ after the recent update of the application.  
 off                       up                       to                       through
- Q I studied hard, but I think I still need to go \_\_\_\_\_ chapter 6.  
 off                       up                       to                       through
- Q In life, you will go \_\_\_\_\_ many experiences that will teach you valuable lessons.  
 off                       on                       to                       through

### Question Formation:



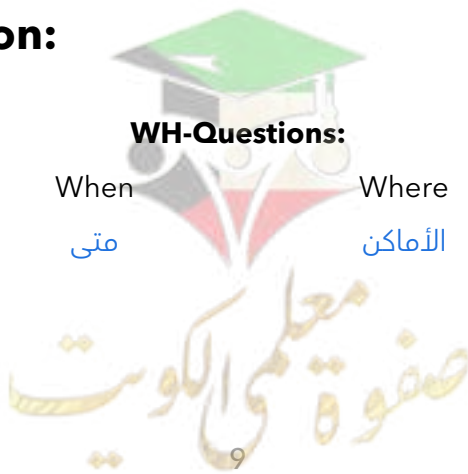
#### WH-Questions:

What  
الأشياء - الأحداث

When  
متى

Where  
الأماكن

Why  
لماذا



## Helping Verbs:

| V(be)       | V(have)      | Modals                |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Is</u>   | <u>Have</u>  | <u>Can - Could</u>    |
| <u>Am</u>   | <u>Has</u>   | <u>Shall - Should</u> |
| <u>Are</u>  | <u>Had</u>   | <u>Will - Would</u>   |
| <u>Was</u>  | <u>_____</u> | <u>May - might</u>    |
| <u>were</u> | <u>_____</u> | <u>must</u>           |

### My teacher will explain the lesson tomorrow on social media to help us.

- Q What: What will my teacher explain?
- Q When: When will my teacher explain the lesson on social media?
- Q Where: Where will my teacher explain the lesson?
- Q Why: Why will the teacher explain the lesson on social media tomorrow?

### I am doing my homework right now in my room because I have other things to do later.

- Q What: What are you doing right now?
- Q When: When are you doing your homework?
- Q Where: Where are you doing your homework right now?
- Q Why: Why are you doing your homework right now in your room?

## No helping verbs:

| Do           | Does         | Did           |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| <u>Play</u>  | <u>Plays</u> | <u>Played</u> |
| <u>cook</u>  | <u>cooks</u> | <u>Cooked</u> |
| <u>_____</u> | <u>_____</u> | <u>Wrote</u>  |
| <u>_____</u> | <u>_____</u> | <u>went</u>   |



### My parents bought a new house near the beach because they want to enjoy the lovely view.

- Q What: What did your parents buy?
- Q Where: Where did your parents buy a new house?
- Q Why: Why did your parents buy a new house?

### My father walks in the neighborhood every morning to lose some weight.

- Q When: When does your father walk in the neighbourhood?
- Q Where: Where does your father walk every day?
- Q Why: Why does your father walk in the neighbourhood?

**Since When ....?  
How long ...?**

Q Mona has written 2 book since 2010.

Since when has Mona written 2 books?



Q The teacher has explained the new school rules for 10 minutes,

How long has the teacher explained the new school rules?

Q The author has published 3 articles since October.

Since when has the author published 3 articles?

Q Kuwait has provided African countries with food and water for many years.

How long has Kuwait provided African countries with food and water?

Q Our company hasn't updated the system since I worked here.

Since when hasn't our company updated the system?

Q The owners have hired three new chefs since they bought the restaurant.

Since when have the owners hired three chefs?



Q I have travelled to London for two weeks.

How long have you/I travelled to London?

Q My mother has seen this man a lot for two nights.

How long has my mother seen this man?

Q We haven't been in the same class since I was in grade 6.

Since when haven't we been in the same class?

Q The government has set laws to solve this problem since 2005.

Since when has the government set laws to solve this problem?

Q We haven't been in the same class since I was in grade 6.

Since when haven't we been in the same class?

Q The government has set laws to solve this problem since 2005.

Since when has the government set laws to solve this problem?

Q The team members have sat down and discussed this issue for 4 hours

How long have the team members sat down and discussed this issue?

Q The computer has shown me these messages since I ran the new update.

Since when has the computer shown me/you these messages?

Q The hunters have considered the importance of protecting rare animals for the last few years.

How long have the hunters considered the importance of protecting rare animals?

Q People around the world have started thinking about the environment since the campaign.

Since when have people around the world started thinking about the environment?



Q We have sat together on every meal since our father passed away.

Since when have we/you sat together on every meal?

## Writing

### Writing the outline:

**Introduction:** المقدمة

Q Hook: أي شيء يشد القارئ: مثلًا بيت شعر - أمثال - حكم - حقائق - معلومات عامة - معلومات صادمة

Q Thesis: جملة واحدة تحتوي على الأفكار المطلوبة مني براس السؤال، هدفها تبين لي الموضوع يتكلم عن شئو

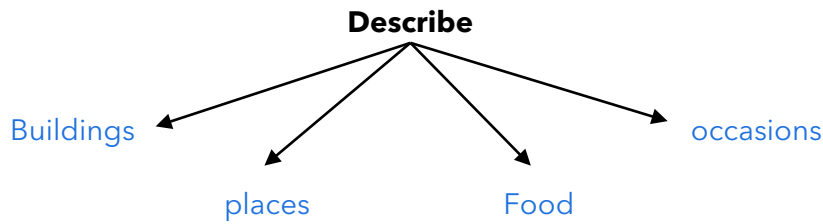
### The body:

Q Body 1: الفكرة الأولى  
الأفكار الجزئية

Q Body 2: الفكرة الثانية  
الأفكار الجزئية

Q The Conclusion: الخاتمة  
نصيحة - رأي - حلول - اقتراحات

# The Descriptive Essay



## Example 1:

### Introduction:

Burj Khalifa is the tallest standing structure in the world. There are so many amazing features to this building and many activities to do that makes this building a destination to thousands of people every year.

### The body:

#### Body 1:

The special features of Burj Khalifa

#### Body 2:

The activities you can do in Burj Khalifa

#### The Conclusion:

In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

## Example 2:

### Introduction:

Hala February is one of the most interesting festivals in the gulf. It is one of the most important festivals in the gulf because of its patriotic meaning to Kuwaitis, as well as the great offers and concerts.

### The body:

#### Body 1:

The patriotic meaning of Hala February

#### Body 2:

The offers and concerts of Hala February

#### The Conclusion:

In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

## Writing Practice

**Hala February is Kuwait's most unique festival that tourists around the area await every year. In 12 sentences, write a descriptive essay about this festival explaining what you like about it the most, and what tourists can enjoy during the festival period.**



### Q Introduction:

In this essay, I will write about Hala February festival, describing what I like the most about it and what tourists can do during the festival period.

### The body:

#### Q Body 1: What I like about Hala February

- Coincides with Kuwait's national and liberations days
- The fireworks and different musical concerts

#### Q Body 2: What tourists can do

- Enjoy the great sales
- Take part in events and competitions

#### Q The Conclusion:

All in all, Hala February is not only a celebration for Kuwaitis, but also a celebration for the tourists who love Kuwait.

---

Hala February is Kuwait's most well-known festival. In this essay, I will write about Hala February festival, describing what I like the most about it and what tourists can do during the festival period.

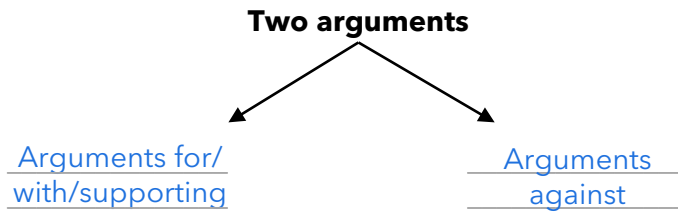
There are so many things that I like about Hala February festival. Firstly, it coincides with Kuwait's national and liberation days. These two days are the most important days in every Kuwaiti's mind because they represent important event of Kuwait's history. Secondly, I like the fireworks and the different musical concerts that are usually held during the festival.

Tourists can also enjoy doing so many things during Hala February. Firstly, they can enjoy the great sales. Sales in Kuwait during Hala February can go as high as 60%. This is why most tourists come to Kuwait during this period. They want to benefit from the sales in the different malls. Secondly, tourists can take part in the different events and competitions organized by the different centres and the media.

All in all, Hala February is not only a celebration for Kuwaitis, but also it is a celebration for the tourists who love Kuwait. Kuwait has always welcomed everyone with open arms so they can get to know the history of Kuwait better.



# The argumentative Essay



## Example 1:

### Q Introduction:

Hook: Participating in remote charity is a very controversial issue.

Thesis: Some people think that remote charity is a humanitarian act, while others believe that it's risky and unguaranteed.

### Q The body:

- Body 1: Arguments for remote charity.
- Body 2: Arguments against remote charity.

Q The Conclusion: In my opinion,.....

## Example 2:

### Q Introduction:

Hook: Thousands of people are becoming victims of online crimes every year.

Thesis: Some people think that monitoring home computers by the government is a way to protect people from techno-crimes, while others think that it's a violation of privacy.

### Q The body:

- Body 1: Arguments for monitoring home computers.
- Body 2: Arguments against monitoring home computers.

Q The Conclusion: In my opinion,.....



# Writing Practice



**February street celebrations could lead to some negative behaviors. However, other people believe that the people have the right to celebrate the month of February however they want. In 12 sentences write an argumentative essay discussing both points of view and stating your opinion.**

**Q** Introduction:

In this essay I will discuss the arguments for and against February street celebrations.

**Q** The body:

- Body 1: Arguments for February street celebrations.
  - Citizens' right
  - Increase people's loyalty
  - Strengthen society
  - Attract tourists
  - Improves economy
- Body 2: Arguments against February street celebrations.
  - Encourage negative behaviors
  - Result in pollution
  - Provoke street fights and conflicts
  - Create chaos
- Q** The Conclusion: Street celebrations should not be banned.

February is Kuwait's most celebrated month. People celebrate this month because it coincides with the liberation and freedom days. However, these street celebrations have been a topic of controversy. In this essay will discuss the arguments for and against February street celebrations.

There are many arguments for February street celebrations. The first argument is that it is the citizens' right to celebrate the month of their country's freedom and liberation. This will lead to increasing the people's loyalty to their country. Therefore, the society will become stronger. In addition, the joy these celebrations bring to the people helped in attracting so many tourists during the month of February. As a result, the economy of the country will be improved.

On the other hand, there are many arguments against February street celebration. The first argument is that it could encourage negative behaviors especially that controlling this huge number of people in the street is difficult. Another argument is that these street celebrations usually result in pollution which effects the environment negatively. In addition, these celebrations might provoke street fights and conflicts between the citizens. This will eventually lead to chaos due to the difficulty of monitoring this big crowd.

All in all, street celebrations in general should not be banned. However, they should be monitored and controlled to ensure the safety of the people.

## UNIT 2 : FAMILY CELEBRATIONS



| Word            | Meaning                | Word          | Meaning               |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| close-knit      | الأقرباء               | Eldest        | الأكبر سناً           |
| formal          | رسمي                   | get-together  | يجتمع                 |
| hold            | يعقد \ يرتب            | milestone     | حدث هام               |
| swap            | يتبادل                 | touching      | مؤثر                  |
| breathing space | مكان استراحة           | well-deserved | مُستحق                |
| Clan            | عشيرة \ قبيلة          | Desert        | يهجر \ يغادر          |
| interior        | الجزء الداخلي          | wind up       | يُشغَل                |
| aborigine       | استرالي الأصل          | Boomerang     | عصا الصيد             |
| for good        | للأبد                  | Nomad         | بدوي                  |
| Originally      | أصلاً                  | reminisce     | يستذكر الماضي<br>بعمق |
| roundabout      | دوّار                  | traditionally | تقليدياً              |
| baby shower     | حفلة استقبال الطفل     | crib          | مهد                   |
| expectant       | امرأة قريبة من الولادة | parenthood    | الأبوة                |
| pram            | عربة الطفل             | replica       | نسخة طبق الاصل        |
| separate        | منفصل \ مستقل          | silverware    | أواني                 |
| subsequent      | متلاحق                 | transition    | تحول \ انتقال         |

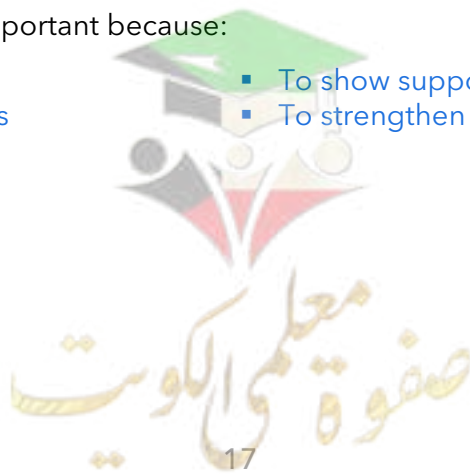
## Setbook

❑ Examples of gatherings are family visits, diwaniya and regular gatherings

❑ Examples of celebrations are birthdays, weddings, graduation and baby shower

❑ Regular gatherings are important because:

- To catch up
- To discuss family issues
- To share feelings
- To show support
- To strengthen relationships



Q Family celebrations are important because:

- To show support
- To strengthen relationships
- To make important events memorable

Q We can prepare for a celebration by:

- Pick a suitable time
- Pick an appropriate place
- Decide on the guests (number and relationship)
- Prepare food and drinks

Q Baby shower is a celebration of

welcoming the baby and the parents to parenthood.

Q Examples of gifts you can give at baby showers are

cribs, prams, baby clothing and toys.

## Past Perfect Simple



Q To form a sentence using the Past Perfect Simple we use: **Had** + P.P

Q The keywords of the Past Perfect Simple are:

before, after, when, as soon as, by the time, by (time) and once.

Q Before she went shopping, she **had written** her report.

She **had written** her report before she went shopping.

Q My family **had** already **watched** the movie when I came home.

When I came home my family **had** already **watched** the movie.

Q By the time I **arrived** the match **had started**

The match **had started** by the time I **arrived**

Q By the end of the lecture, she **had proved** her theory.

She **had proved** her theory by the end of the lecture.

Q The police **investigated** after the thieves **had stolen** the bank.

After the thieves **had stolen** the bank, the police **investigated**

Q As soon as the teacher **had arrived** she **gave** us a test.

The teacher **gave** us a test as soon as she **had arrived**.

Q We placed the food back in once my father **had fixed** the fridge.

Once my father **had fixed** the fridge, we placed the food back in.

❑ After it is raining, the park got a little muddy. Had rained

❑ By 2 o'clock last night, I finished my homework. Had finished

❑ She lose a lot of weight because she had been ill. Lost

❑ 20 people were injured as soon as the earthquake hitting. Had hit

## Inversion:

- I have never heard of this restaurant.
- Never have I heard of this restaurant.

|                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Hardly - Scarcely - Rarely - Barely | When     |
| No Sooner                           | Than     |
| Not Only                            | But Also |
| Never                               |          |
| Seldom                              |          |
| Little                              |          |



❑ I have never heard of this restaurant.  
Never have I heard of this restaurant.

❑ I little noticed any annoyance from the group.  
Little did I notice any annoyance from the group.

❑ We seldom wait for Ahmad to arrive.  
Seldom do we wait for Ahmad to arrive.

❑ I have hardly arrived when the phone rang.  
Hardly have I arrived when the phone rang.

❑ He not only played the piano, but he also sang beautifully.  
Not only did he play the piano, but he also sang beautifully.

❑ As soon as I had reached the city, I called Maha and asked about her mother.  
No sooner had I reached the city than I called Maha and asked about her mother.

# Writing



## Writing the outline:

**Introduction:** المقدمة

🔴 Hook: أي شيء يشد القارئ: مثلاً بيت شعر - أمثال - حكم - حقائق - معلومات عامة - معلومات صادمة

🔴 Thesis: جملة واحدة تحتوي على الأفكار المطلوبة مني براس السؤال، هدفها تبين لي الموضوع يتكلم عن شئو

## The body:

🔴 Body 1: الفكرة الأولى  
الأفكار الجزئية

🔴 Body 2: الفكرة الثانية  
الأفكار الجزئية

🔴 The Conclusion: الخاتمة  
نصيحة - رأي - طول - اقتراحات

## The Descriptive Essay



### Describe

Buildings

places

Food

occasions

## Example 1:

🔴 Introduction:

Burj Khalifa is the tallest standing structure in the world.

There are so many amazing features to this building and many activities to do that makes this building a destination to thousands of people every year.

## The body:

🔴 Body 1:  
The special features of Burj Khalifa

🔴 Body 2:  
The activities you can do in Burj Khalifa

## Q The Conclusion:

In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

### Example 2:

#### Q Introduction:

Hala February is one of the most interesting festivals in the gulf.  
It is one of the most important festivals in the gulf because of its patriotic meaning to Kuwaitis, as well as the great offers and concerts.

#### The body:

##### Q Body 1:

The patriotic meaning of Hala February

##### Q Body 2:

The offers and concerts of Hala February

##### Q The Conclusion:

In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

### Writing Practice

**You are planning for your sister's baby shower. In 12 sentences, write a descriptive essay about the importance of baby showers to your family, stating what you would do in preparation for the baby shower.**



#### Q Introduction:

In this essay I will write about baby showers describing how important it is to us and the preparations we will be doing for my sister's baby shower

#### The body:

##### Q Body 1: Its importance

- Helps the new mother
- Strengthens relationships

##### Q Body 2: The preparations

- Buying baby needs
- Party preparations: cake, balloons and decorations

##### Q The Conclusion:

In conclusion, family celebrations bring family members closer

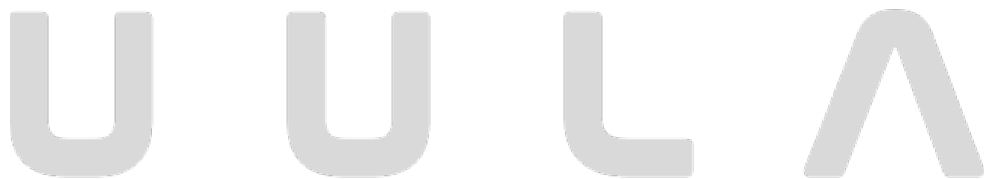
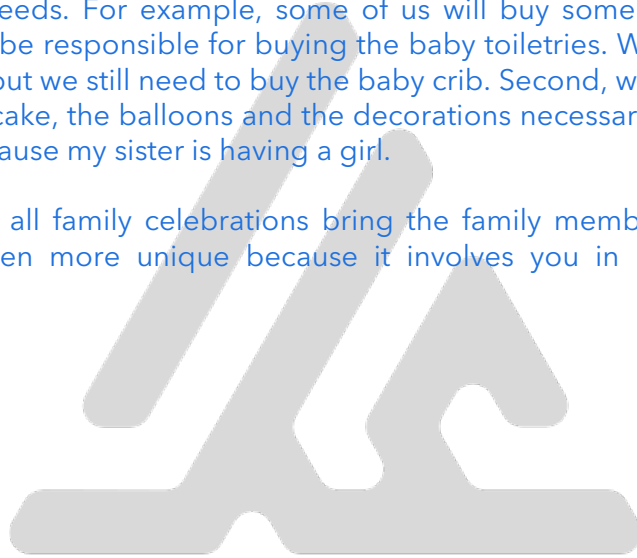


A baby shower is a family celebration that congratulates the parents-to-be and welcomes the new baby into the world. In this essay, I will write about baby showers describing how important it is to us and the preparations we will be doing for my sister's baby shower.

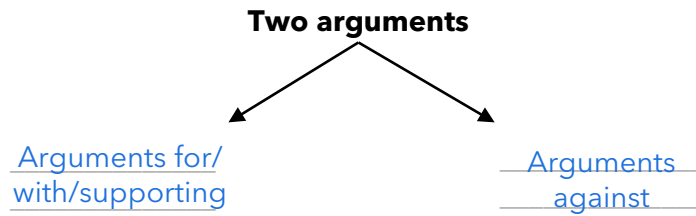
Baby showers are very important in our family. This is because of many reasons. The first reason is that it helps the new mother. Family members and friends buy the necessary items that the new-born or the new mother will need. For example, they can buy a baby-carriage or baby clothes and towels. This will help to release at least some of the stress that the new mother is feeling. The second reason is that baby showers strengthen relationships between family members. They all will feel responsible for helping and supporting each other more in the future.

For my sister's baby shower, we need to prepare so many things. First of all, we need to buy the baby needs. For example, some of us will buy some new-born clothes and towels. Others will be responsible for buying the baby toiletries. We have already bought the baby-carriage but we still need to buy the baby crib. Second, we need to buy the party items, such as the cake, the balloons and the decorations necessary. We will also make an "It's a girl" sign because my sister is having a girl.

In conclusion, all family celebrations bring the family members closer. However, a baby-shower is even more unique because it involves you in baby's life at the very beginning.



# The argumentative Essay



## Example 1:

### Q Introduction:

Hook: Participating in remote charity is a very controversial issue.

Thesis: Some people think that remote charity is a humanitarian act, while others believe that it's risky and unguaranteed.

### Q The body:

- Body 1: Arguments for remote charity.
- Body 2: Arguments against remote charity.

Q The Conclusion: In my opinion,.....

## Example 2:

### Q Introduction:

Hook: Thousands of people are becoming victims of online crimes every year.

Thesis: Some people think that monitoring home computers by the government is a way to protect people from techno-crimes, while others think that it's a violation of privacy.

### Q The body:

- Body 1: Arguments for monitoring home computers.
- Body 2: Arguments against monitoring home computers.

Q The Conclusion: In my opinion,.....



# Writing Practice



**A lot of people prefer to celebrate their important events, such as weddings, graduations, birthdays and baby showers, in fancy hotels, while others prefer simple celebrations at home. In 12 sentence write an argumentative essay discussing both points of view and stating your opinion.**

## Q Introduction:

In this essay I will discuss the arguments for and against celebrating important events in fancy hotels.

## Q The body:

- Body 1: Arguments for celebrating important events in fancy hotels.
  - More guests
  - Bigger hospitality
  - Better planning for the event
  
- Body 2: Arguments against celebrating important events in fancy hotels.
  - More private and personal
  - Less guests
  - Cheaper expenses

## Q The Conclusion:

Home celebrations are always more personal and convenient.

People celebrate their important events, such as weddings, graduations, birthdays and baby showers, in many different ways. Some people prefer fancy hotels to host their celebrations, while others prefer a simpler home celebration. In this essay I will discuss the arguments for and against celebrating important events in fancy hotels.

There are many arguments for celebrating important events in fancy hotels. First, hosting events in fancy hotels allows for more guests to be invited. This is very suitable for those who would like to invite hundreds of people to their event. Second, hotels offer a bigger hospitality. A big food buffet is usually served with tea, coffee and different kinds of drinks. Third, hotels usually provide event planning which is more professional.

On the other hand, there are many arguments against celebrating important events in fancy hotels, and having them at home instead. Celebrating at home is usually more private and personal. Some people believe that real hospitality is when you invite people to your home instead of inviting them to restaurants and fancy hotels. In addition, celebrating events at home allows for less guests to be invited which is looked at as an advantage by some people. This is mainly because having less guests means cheaper expenses.

In conclusion, home celebrations are always more personal and convenient. It shows real hospitality and shows the guests that they are important.

## UNIT 3 : MEETING PLACES



| Word          | Meaning         | Word            | Meaning          |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| cardamom      | الهيل           | cordially       | بحب \ بمودة      |
| Decaffeinated | خال من الكافيين | distinctive     | مميز             |
| espresso      | قهوة الإسبريسو  | Fragrance       | عطر              |
| hospitality   | ضيافة           | immediate       | فوري \ مباشر     |
| import        | يستورد          | instant         | فوري             |
| log on        | يسجل الدخول     | Pill            | حبة دواء         |
| quarrel       | نزاع \ شجار     | refill          | يعيد تعبئة مشروب |
| socialize     | يتواصل \ يتفاعل | Window-shopping | التسوق بالعين    |
| autograph     | توقيع           | converse        | يتحدث مع         |
| in charge of  | مسؤول عن        | irritated       | غاضب \ منزعج     |
| lonesome      | وحيد            | plaza           | ساحة \ ميدان     |
| sickly        | مريض            | stadium         | استاد رياضي      |
| Teapot        | إبريق شاي       | weary           | مرهق \ متعب      |
| beverage      | شراب            | catch-up        | يتواصل \ يلتقي   |
| make it       | يحضر            | meet up         | يلتقي            |
| reschedule    | يعيد جدولة موعد | sales           | تنزيلات          |
| civil servant | موظف مدني       | circumstance    | ظرف \ حالة \ وضع |
| cultivation   | زراعة           | cocoa           | ككاو             |
| porcelain     | خزف صيني        | gratitude       | امتنان \ شكر     |
|               |                 | silk            | حرير             |

## Setbook

- Q Examples of meeting places are malls, restaurants, coffee shops and diwanias
- Q Diwanias are important because: It has an important social role For the people in the gulf. Men gather in it to socialize Politicians visit Diwanias to talk about their campaigns and programs. Diwanias show the Kuwaiti hospitality



Q Write what you learned about each of the following:

| Coffee Houses  | Coffee Shops   |
|--|--|
| Businessmen, writers and politicians used to go there to discuss business, talk and read newspapers. | Everyone goes there to chat, meet up with friends, study, do business and enjoy the delicious desserts and hot drinks. |

Q Coffee has spread very quickly throughout the world and has become a social drink because people loved its taste and loved how it gives them energy

Q To Kuwaitis, coffee is a symbol of hospitality

Q Tea is a popular drink because it helps people to relax

In Kuwait, serving and drinking coffee have been at the heart of the country's famous hospitality for centuries. In Kuwait, 'Diwaniya' is a place where conversations, discussions and transactions are made over a cup of delicious Kuwaiti coffee. A guest's coffee cup is never empty in a Kuwaiti home; only when the guest tips the empty cup from side to side does the host stop refilling it with hot, black coffee. The beans are ground with cardamom seeds, which gives the coffee a distinctive fragrance. Coffee is still central to the ways people work, relax and socialise in Kuwait, and across the world.

## If Conditional



Q If conditional: Zero

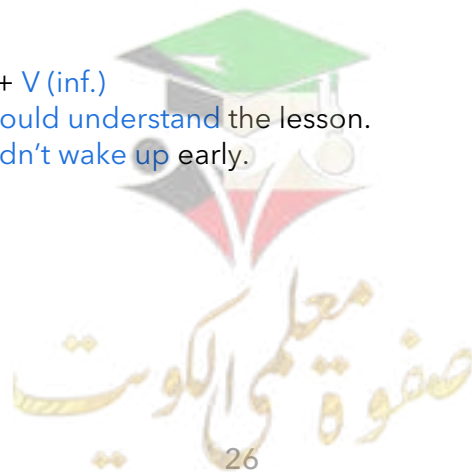
If + Present simple → Present simple  
If you **heat** water to 100 degrees, it **boils**.  
If the sun **sets**, it **gets** dark.

Q If conditional: 1st

If + Present simple → will + V (inf.)  
If the teacher **comes** I **will talk** to her.  
If we **practice** hard, we **will win** the game.

Q If conditional: 2nd

If + Past simple → would + V (inf.)  
If we **paid** attention, we **would understand** the lesson.  
If we **stayed** late, we **wouldn't wake up** early.



Q If conditional: 3rd

If + Past Perfect [Had + p.p.] → would have + p.p

If she had written her homework, she wouldn't have been punished

If they had brought their passports, they wouldn't have missed the flight.

Q There would be less conflicts if people \_\_\_\_\_ about their differences.

speak

spoke

will speak

had spoken

Q IF you give me a reason for your anger, I \_\_\_\_\_ it up to you.

would make

make

will make

had make

Q if you heat ice, it \_\_\_\_\_

had melted

melts

would melt

melt

Q You \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money if you had bought that car.

would have lost

would lose

Loses

will lose

Q If I go out tonight, I (go) to the cinema.

Will go

Q If we (win) the lottery, we would travel the world.

won

Q If we lived in Mexico, I (speak) Spanish.

Would speak

Q If you get back late, I (be) angry.

Would be

Q If he (become) a musician, he would have recorded a CD.

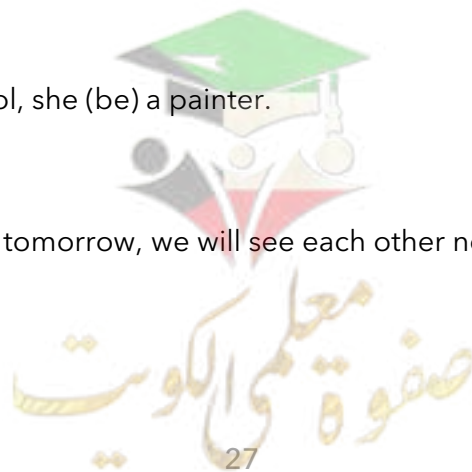
Had become

Q If she had joined art school, she (be) a painter.

Would have been

Q If we (not/see) each other tomorrow, we will see each other next week.

Don't see



❑ If she (not/be) always so late, she would be promoted.

Weren't

❑ If I (be) born in a different country, I would have learned to speak a different language.

Had ben

❑ If he (come) , I will be surprised.

comes

❑ If she (go) to university, she would have studied French.

Had gone

❑ If you (have) a better job, we would be able to buy a new car.

had

❑ If Ahmad (wait) more, he will be late.

waits

❑ I would have a good job if I (speak) perfect English.

spoke

❑ If we hadn't gone to the party, we (not/meet) them.

Wouldn't have met

## Writing



### Writing the outline:

**Introduction:** المقدمة

❑ Hook: أي شيء يشد القارئ: مثلاً بيت شعر - أمثال - حكم - حقائق - معلومات عامة - معلومات صادمة

❑ Thesis: جملة واحدة تحتوي على الأفكار المطلوبة مني براس السؤال، هدفها تبين لي الموضوع يتكلم عن شئو

### The body:

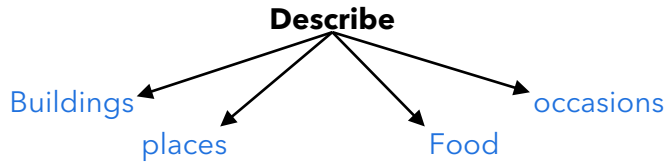
❑ Body 1: الفكرة الأولى  
الأفكار الجزئية

❑ Body 2: الفكرة الثانية  
الأفكار الجزئية



- 🔴 The Conclusion: الخاتمة  
نصيحة - رأي - طول - اقتراحات

## The Descriptive Essay



### Example 1:

- 🔴 Introduction:

Burj Khalifa is the tallest standing structure in the world. There are so many amazing features to this building and many activities to do that makes this building a destination to thousands of people every year.

The body:

- 🔴 Body 1:

The special features of Burj Khalifa

- 🔴 Body 2:

The activities you can do in Burj Khalifa

- 🔴 The Conclusion:

In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

### Example 2:

- 🔴 Introduction:

Hala February is one of the most interesting festivals in the gulf. It is one of the most important festivals in the gulf because of its patriotic meaning to Kuwaitis, as well as the great offers and concerts.

The body:

- 🔴 Body 1:

The patriotic meaning of Hala February

- 🔴 Body 2:

The offers and concerts of Hala February

- 🔴 The Conclusion:

In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

## Writing Practice

**Coffee places have changed through time. In 12 sentences, write a descriptive essay about coffee houses in the past and coffee houses nowadays.**



### Q Introduction:

In this essay I will write about baby showers describing how important it is to us and the preparations we will be doing for my sister's baby shower

### The body:

#### Q Body 1: Its importance

- Helps the new mother
- Strengthens relationships

#### Q Body 2: The preparations

- Buying baby needs
- Party preparations: cake, balloons and decorations

#### Q The Conclusion:

In conclusion, family celebrations bring family members closer

---

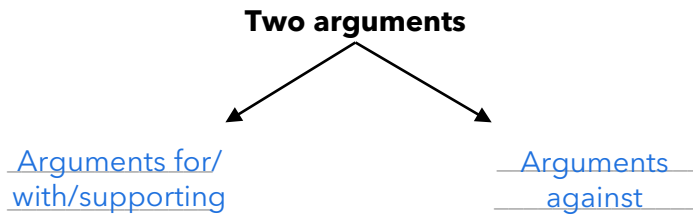
Coffee places are places in which people go to drink a cup of coffee and discuss issues with other people. In this essay, I will write about coffee houses in the past and nowadays.

In the past, coffee places were exclusive to certain types of people and certain purposes. For example, only politicians, journalists and writers would go to coffee places. After drinking coffee, they would usually discuss business or talk about politics. Therefore, coffee places were considered to be business places more than anything else.

The purpose of coffee places changed. Not only politicians, journalists and writers go to coffee places nowadays. Coffee places now welcomes people of all ages and all types. Children, teenagers, adults, students, employees, business owners and even unemployed people go to coffee places. People go there not only to discuss business. Some of them go there to enjoy their time and relax. Others go to communicate and bond with each other. Students, on the other hand, go to coffee places to study and prepare for projects and exams.

To conclude, The purpose of coffeeshops has changed throughout the years. Nowadays, it is one of the people's favourite destinations to relax and have a great time.

# The argumentative Essay



## Example 1:

### Q Introduction:

Hook: Participating in remote charity is a very controversial issue.

Thesis: Some people think that remote charity is a humanitarian act, while others believe that it's risky and unguaranteed.

### Q The body:

- Body 1: Arguments for remote charity.
- Body 2: Arguments against remote charity.

Q The Conclusion: In my opinion,.....

## Example 2:

### Q Introduction:

Hook: Thousands of people are becoming victims of online crimes every year.

Thesis: Some people think that monitoring home computers by the government is a way to protect people from techno-crimes, while others think that it's a violation of privacy.

### Q The body:

- Body 1: Arguments for monitoring home computers.
- Body 2: Arguments against monitoring home computers.

Q The Conclusion: In my opinion,.....



# Writing Practice



**Encouraging young and teen Diwaniyas has been praised recently. However, some people are against the idea of teenagers starting their own Diwaniya without the supervision of an adult. In 12 sentences write an argumentative essay discussing both points of view and stating your own opinion.**

## Q Introduction:

In this essay I will discuss the arguments for and against young and teen Diwaniyas

## Q The body:

- Body 1: Arguments for young and teen Diwaniyas
  - It teaches them responsibility
  - Makes them independent
  - Improves their social skills
  
- Body 2: Arguments against young and teen Diwaniyas.
  - Wastes their time
  - Encourages bad behaviors
  - Minimizes their experiences

## Q The Conclusion:

Diwaniyas should be started and supervised by adults.

---

Diwaniyas are the symbol of hospitality amongst men in Kuwait and the gulf countries. Recently, teenagers and young boys have been interested in starting their own diwaniyas. This has created some controversy amongst parents. In this essay I will discuss the arguments for and against young and teen Diwaniyas

There are many arguments for young and teen Diwaniyas. The parent who support this idea think that it will teach teenagers and young boys responsibility. They also think it will make them independent. In addition, they believe that involving teenagers and young boys in Diwaniyas will improve their social skills.

On the other hand, there are many arguments against young and teen Diwaniyas. First, being a Diwaniya host is a great responsibility and it will definitely result in wasting the teenagers' time. Children at this age need to invest their efforts into school instead. Second, having a Diwaniya only for teens and young boys could encourage bad behaviors, such as smoking, drugs dealing, watching inappropriate content on the internet, and so much more. Third, it could minimize their experiences. This is because their interactions will be limited to kids their age, instead of dealing with and learning from adults.

Diwaniyas should be started and supervised by adults. This will lower the risks of the negative disadvantages mentioned above, and will ensure that teenagers and young boys will learn and interact with responsible adults.

## UNIT 4 : COMMUNICATING

| Word           | Meaning      | Word         | Meaning            |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| adjustment     | تعديل        | Assumption   | افتراض             |
| block out      | يحجب         | capacity     | قدرة - كفاءة       |
| defensiveness  | دفاعية       | distraction  | تششت انتباه        |
| empathy        | تعاطف        | enhance      | يقوي \ يدعم \ يطور |
| interlocutor   | مُحاور       | non-verbal   | غير شفهي           |
| Annual         | سنوي         | Accountant   | محاسب              |
| Courteous      | بأدب         | Continent    | قارة               |
| Demand         | مطلب         | Deem         | يعتبر              |
| Flattering     | إطرائي       | Owe          | يدين               |
| Insult         | إهانة        | Harshly      | بقسوة              |
| Pane           | لوح زجاج     | Meticulously | بدقة               |
| mountain range | سلسلة جبال   | Diva         | مغنية الأوبرا      |
| Cardiac        | مرتبط بالقلب | Attestation  | تصديق للشهادات     |
| Enclose        | يُرفق        | Doctorate    | دكتوراه            |
| in advance     | مقدماً       | Extensive    | مُكثف              |
| Chime          | صوت الجرس    | Reference    | مرجع               |
| inaccessible   | غير متاح     | Illiteracy   | أُمّية             |
| lifeline       | حبل النجاة   | integrate    | يدمج               |
| transcribe     | يدون \ يكتب  | Mailbag      | حقيبة بريد         |

## Setbook

🔴 There are many ways to communicate with others, such as:

Oral conversation , phone, text messages, social media and internet



Q Compare between communication in the past and communication nowadays:

| Past   | Nowadays   |
|--|--|
| People used pigeons, fire, bottles and letters<br>Messages took longer to get through<br>It was more expensive | Communication is instant<br>It's less expensive<br>People use the internet, social media,<br>printed instant messaging |

Q What are the reasons for communicating? What is the importance of communicating?

People communicate to:

- To share ideas, opinions, feelings and experiences
- To get and pass on information
- To get business done
- To resolve problems

Q To communicate effectively, you should:

- Listen carefully and supportively
- Never interrupt or make judgments
- Keep eye contact
- Give enough information; not too little, not too much
- Interact instead of react

Q There are many things that hinders communication, such as:

- Assumptions
- Non-verbal signals such as yawning or looking at your watch
- Improper use of questions
- Passive listening
- Being defensive

Q To listen effectively, you should:

- Listen openly and with empathy to the other person
- Use supportive listening instead of one-way listening
- Listen between the lines
- Ask for paraphrases and repetitions
- Don't control the conversation or interrupt
- Don't judge before comprehending

Q What are the characteristics of a good listener? A good listener should:

- Help people solve their problems
- Make people feel emotionally and psychologically supported
- Be a secret-keeper
- Be trustworthy
- Be interactive
- Be compassionate
- Be understanding

Communicating effectively involves a number of specific strengths, especially listening skills. A major source of communication problems is defensiveness. When people feel threatened they will try to protect themselves; this is natural. Nevertheless, a skilful listener is aware of the potential for defensiveness and makes the adjustments needed during their conversations.

Being a good and patient listener helps you not only to solve many problems, but also to see the world through the eyes of others, thereby enhancing your capacity for empathy. To conclude, there's nothing better than listening' to the wisdom of others in order to increase your own. As a Native American proverb says, "Listen or your tongue will keep you deaf."

## Correlative Conjunctions



- Q Both Ahmad and his brother are polite
- Q Both Roses and lilies look very beautiful.
- Q We need to hire Both a nurse and a technician.
- Q Either Ahmad or his brother has the report
- Q Either Roses or lilies look very beautiful.
- Q Either two doctors or a nurse needs to be hired
- Q Neither Ahmad nor his brother has the report
- Q Neither Roses nor lilies look very beautiful.
- Q Neither a doctor nor a nurse needs to be hired

## Articles



- Q I saw a teacher walking to the cafeteria.
- Q I saw an ATM machine behind the cashier desk.
- Q a European
- Q an hour
- Q an honest
- Q She spoke with a European language I couldn't identify.
- Q I will meet you in an hour. Please don't be late.

I saw a teacher walking to the cafeteria.

I saw the teacher walking to the cafeteria.



- Q I have an emergency. I need a doctor.
- Q The car we saw yesterday was sold.
- Q Let's plan for an amazing trip soon.
- Q The fight was too aggressive that both boys were seriously injured.

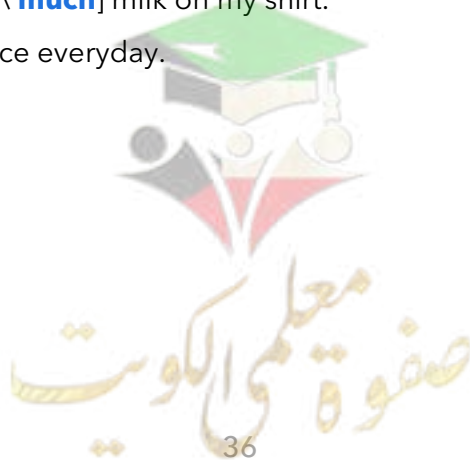
## Subordinating Conjunctions



- Q I am not fond of Snapchat, but I do use it.
- Q I am not fond of Snapchat, however I do use it.
- Q He promised not to be late, but he's late again.
- Q He promised not to be late. however he's late again.
- Q Although it was raining, I went to the market by foot.
- Q In spite of the rain, I went to the market by foot.
- Q He is very dedicated at work, Although he has the worst personality.
- Q He is very dedicated at work, In spite of having the worst personality.

## Much - Many

- Q I know too many people that can help us.
- Q You need too much water in the pot.
- Q I have too [many \ much] kilos of sugar. We have enough for a whole year.
- Q Grease the pan with too [many \ much] butter. We don't want the cake to stick.
- Q I bought too [many \ much] pairs of shoes with my first salary.
- Q We have too [many \ much] money to buy that piano.
- Q We have too [many \ much] dinars for the remaining of the month.
- Q I haven't seen him in too [many \ much] months.
- Q I took too [many \ much] pictures when I was on vacation.
- Q There is still too [many \ much] sand inside my shoes.
- Q The kid spilled too [many \ much] milk on my shirt.
- Q I eat too [many \ much] rice everyday.



# Writing



## Writing the outline:

**Introduction:** المقدمة

🔴 Hook: أي شيء يشد القارئ: مثلاً بيت شعر - أمثال - حكم - حقائق - معلومات عامة - معلومات صادمة

🔴 Thesis: جملة واحدة تحتوي على الأفكار المطلوبة مني براس السؤال، هدفها تبين لي الموضوع يتكلم عن شئو

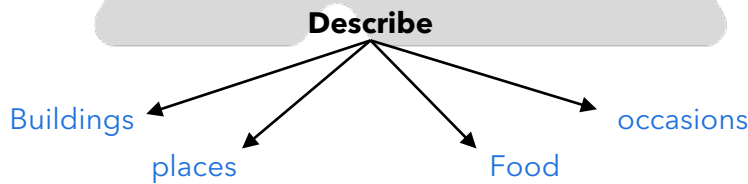
## The body:

🔴 Body 1: الفكرة الأولى  
الأفكار الجزئية

🔴 Body 2: الفكرة الثانية  
الأفكار الجزئية

🔴 The Conclusion: الخاتمة  
نصيحة - رأي - طول - اقتراحات

## The Descriptive Essay



## Example 1:

🔴 Introduction:

Burj Khalifa is the tallest standing structure in the world.  
There are so many amazing features to this building and many activities to do that makes this building a destination to thousands of people every year.

## The body:

🔴 Body 1: The special features of Burj Khalifa

🔴 Body 2: The activities you can do in Burj Khalifa

🔴 The Conclusion: In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest



## Example 2:

### Q Introduction:

Hala February is one of the most interesting festivals in the gulf.  
It is one of the most important festivals in the gulf because of its patriotic meaning to Kuwaitis, as well as the great offers and concerts.

The body:

Q Body 1: The patriotic meaning of Hala February

Q Body 2: The offers and concerts of Hala February

Q The Conclusion: In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

## Writing Practice

**There are so many factors that can either help or hinder communication. In 12 sentences, write a descriptive essay describing the behaviours that can improve or hinder communication.**

### Q Introduction:

In this essay, I will write about the factors that improve or hinder communication.



The body:

Q Body 1: Factors that improve communication

- Being a good listener
- maintaining eye-contact
- giving enough information

Q Body 2: Factors that hinder communication

- Interrupting
- making judgment
- non-verbal signals

Q The Conclusion:

To conclude, maintaining good communication is dependant on improving your communication skills.



Communication is the art of passing and receiving information from one person to another. In this essay, I will write about the factors that improve or hinder communication.

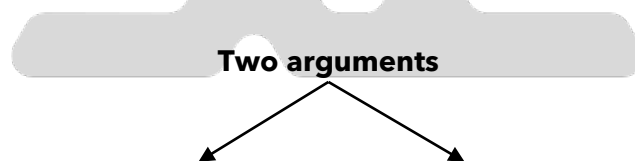


There are many factors that improve communication. The first factor is being a good listener. Listening carefully and interactively with the speaker can maintain or even improve the level of your communication. The second factor is maintaining eye-contact. This helps both the speaker and the listener to be more engaged. The third factor is giving enough information. The speaker should not give too little or too much information. They should give just enough to keep the listeners interested instead of bored.

On the other hand, there are many factors that hinder communication. The first one would be interrupting. Interruption is one of the major issues that most listeners suffer from. Instead of allowing the speaker to finish so they can get the completed idea, they tend to interrupt and comment on ideas that are incomplete. The second factor that hinders communication is making judgments. Some people tend to make judgments on others as they are listening to them. This will discourage the speaker to communicate. The final factor is the non-verbal signals such as yawning or looking at the time. These signals also discourage the speaker and sometimes makes them not interested in speaking to the person again.

To conclude, maintaining good communication is dependant on improving your communication skills. Furthermore, improving communication will consequently lead o improving your relationship with the other person.

## The argumentative Essay



Arguments for/  
with/supporting

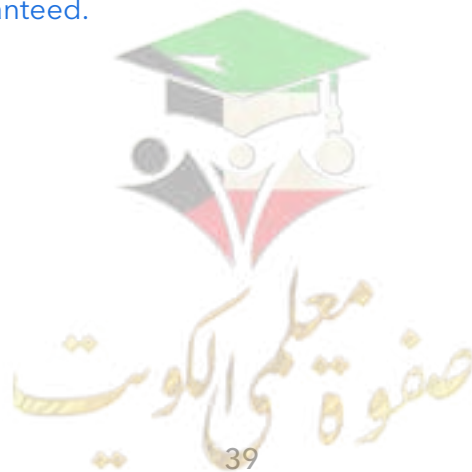
Arguments  
against

### Example 1:

Q Introduction:

Hook: Participating in remote charity is a very controversial issue.

Thesis: Some people think that remote charity is a humanitarian act, while others believe that it's risky and unguaranteed.



Q The body:

- Body 1: Arguments for remote charity.
- Body 2: Arguments against remote charity.

Q The Conclusion: In my opinion,.....

### Example 2 :

Q Introduction:

Hook: Thousands of people are becoming victims of online crimes every year.

Thesis: Some people think that monitoring home computers by the government is a way to protect people from techno-crimes, while others think that it's a violation of privacy.

Q The body:

- Body 1: Arguments for monitoring home computers.
- Body 2: Arguments against monitoring home computers.

Q The Conclusion: In my opinion,.....

## Writing Practice



**Some people believe that studying online is a lot easier and more beneficial than physically going to school. Others, however, think that online teaching makes communication between the teacher and the students more difficult, and that it could hinder the learning process. In 12 sentences write an argumentative essay discussing both points of view and stating your own opinion.**

Q Introduction:

In this essay I will discuss the arguments for and against studying online.

Q The body:

- Body 1: Arguments for studying online
  - Safer
  - Ability to record classes
  - Easier to send documents, videos and pictures
  - Ability to communicate with a larger number of students

- Body 2: Arguments against studying online
  - Influences the quality of communication
  - Connection issues
  - Technical issues
  - Could lead to one-way-communication

## 🔴 The Conclusion:

Due to the current epidemic, relying on online education is safer.

---

Recently, many countries depended on online education because of the current situation and the spread of the Corona Virus. However, Some people think that studying online hinders the learning process and makes communication difficult. In this essay I will discuss the arguments for and against studying online.

There are many arguments for studying online. The first argument is that it is safer than physically going to school, especially after the spread of Corona Virus. In addition, online teaching allows teachers and students to record classes. This means that students can watch these videos later or use them to revise before exams. Furthermore, it is easier to send documents, videos and pictures online. So, teachers don't have to print documents, nor do they need to carry a projector around to play videos in class. Another argument that supports studying online is that the software used in online education allow teachers to communicate with a larger number of students in a single class.

On the other hand, there are many arguments against studying online. Some people believe that studying online influences the quality of communication. When students are physically present in front of the teacher, the teacher can assess their comprehension and the quality of communication through the students' body language. In addition, if the student or the teacher experience connection issues, it will lead to getting disconnected or misheard. Furthermore, some technical issues could occur, like failure in microphones or speakers and headphones. Another argument against studying online is that it could lead to one-way-communication. In other words, the large number of students in each class will force the teacher to be the main speaker and communicator, while others only listen. Being passive listeners in class will definitely hinder communication.

Due to the current epidemic, relying on online education is safer. However, teachers and students should work hard on finding solutions to the technical problems that could influence the quality of communication.



## UNIT 5 : WRITING

| Word         | Meaning         |
|--------------|-----------------|
| ameliorated  | مُحسّن \ مُعدّل |
| Character    | رمز \ حرف       |
| empire       | إمبراطورية      |
| Gradually    | بشكل تدريجي     |
| Inscribe     | ينقش            |
| Practical    | عملي            |
| Quotidian    | يومي            |
| Scribe       | كاتب \ خطاط     |
| acquire      | يكتسب           |
| ballpoint    | قلم جاف         |
| call-in      | مكالمة          |
| Literacy     | معرفة           |
| Publish      | ينشر            |
| contribution | مساهمة          |
| Economic     | اقتصادي         |
| impact       | تأثير           |
| wordsmith    | متحدث فصيح      |
| Mechanism    | آلية            |
| Reliable     | موثوق به        |

| Word              | Meaning               |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| BCE               | قبل الميلاد           |
| Cuneiform         | الكتابة المسمارية     |
| financial         | مادي \ مالي           |
| Hieroglyphics     | الكتابة الهيروغليفية  |
| Pictogram         | الكتابة عن طريق الصور |
| Precious          | ثمين                  |
| Reed              | عيدان الخيزران        |
| Throughout        | في كل الأماكن         |
| Amateur           | غير ناظم \ هاو        |
| writer's block    | تجمد الافكار          |
| fall-off          | تناقص                 |
| pride and joy     | سعادة و سرور          |
| try-out           | اختبار                |
| Dominate          | يسيطر او يهيمن        |
| Honorary PHD      | دكتوراة فخرية         |
| mainly            | بشكل أساسي            |
| industrial design | تصميم صناعي           |
| Socket            | جيب \ غمد             |



## Setbook

- Writing is a way of communicating that was developed by ancient people thousands of years ago
- Writing started with pictograms which is using drawings to communicate because letter haven't yet been invented
- Arabic writing has 28 letters and it's written from right to left



Q Writing is more useful than speaking because:

- You can keep the information longer
- You can return to it any time you need.
- You can always revise it before submitting it.

The written form of Arabic, which people have been using since the 4th century CE, is the second most widely used alphabet in the world. It is used throughout the Arab world and is also the basis of other forms of writing such as Malay, Urdu and Turkish. Unlike systems based on the Roman alphabet, Arabic is written from right to left. It has twenty-eight letters. Like Chinese, Arabic writing is a precious art form as well as a practical method of communication.

## Present Perfect Simple



Have

+ p.p

has

Q Keywords: Just - yet - never - ever - already - lately - recently - since - for

Q I have just written an article.

I haven't written an article yet.

Q Since:

since 2005 - since August - since Tuesday - since my graduation - since Eid - since Ramadan - since my birthday - since I was born

Q For:

For 5 years - for 2 days - for 10 minutes - for a long time - for a century - for a decade - for as long as I lived - for as long as I've known you

**Correct the underlined words:**

Q Has you ever been to Spain?

Have

Q I have just wrote the essay.

Written

Q We has worked hard for 2 hours.

Have

Q We have meet recently.

Met

Q I didn't submit the report yet.

Haven't submitted

Q I have studied Spanish since 5 years.

For

Q We haven't visited our uncles for Eid.

since





# Present Perfect Continuous

Have been

+ V(ing)

Has been

Q Keywords: Since - for - several - all (day, night, month)

Q I have been studying all day.

I haven't (have not) been studying all day.

Q I have been waiting for you for five hours.

I haven't (have not) been waiting for you for five hours.

**Correct the underlined words:**

Q Has you been studying in Spain for 3 years?

Q I have been wrote the essay for a long time.

Q We has working hard for 2 hours and still haven't finished.

Q We have been played football since we were 8 years old.

Q I have been studying Spanish since 5 years.

Q We have been visiting our uncles for Eid.

Have

writing

Have been working

playing

For

Since



## Writing

Writing the outline:

Introduction: المقدمة

Q Hook: أي شيء يشد القارئ: مثلا بيت شعر - أمثال - حكم - حقائق - معلومات عامة - معلومات صادمة

Q Thesis: جملة واحدة تحتوي على الأفكار المطلوبة مني براس السؤال، هدفها تبين لي الموضوع يتكلم عن شنو

The body:

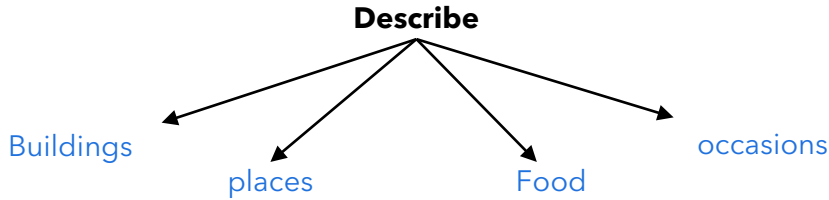
Q Body 1: الفكرة الأولى  
الأفكار الجزئية

Q Body 2: الفكرة الثانية  
الأفكار الجزئية



Q The Conclusion: الخاتمة  
نصيحة - رأي - طول - اقتراحات

## The Descriptive Essay



### Example 1:

Q Introduction:

Burj Khalifa is the tallest standing structure in the world.  
There are so many amazing features to this building and many activities to do that makes this building a destination to thousands of people every year.

The body:

Q Body 1: The special features of Burj Khalifa

Q Body 2: The activities you can do in Burj Khalifa

Q The Conclusion: In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

### Example 2:

Q Introduction:

Hala February is one of the most interesting festivals in the gulf.  
It is one of the most important festivals in the gulf because of its patriotic meaning to Kuwaitis, as well as the great offers and concerts.

The body:

Q Body 1: The patriotic meaning of Hala February

Q Body 2: The offers and concerts of Hala February

Q The Conclusion: In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

## Writing Practice



**Writing and speaking are both ways of communication. In 12 sentences write a descriptive essay about both writing and speaking describing how they are effective ways of communication.**

### Q Introduction:

In this essay, I will describe how both writing and speaking are effective ways of communication.

The body:

### Q Body 1: Writing

- time to revise before sending
- ability to go back to it in the future

### Q Body 2: Speaking

- more instant
- tone and voice passes feelings

### Q The Conclusion:

All in all, both skills are great for communication.

---

To communicate with each other, people have had the choice between speaking and writing for very long time. In this essay, I will describe how both writing and speaking are effective ways of communication.

Writing has been used for communication thousands of years ago. It is an effective way of communication because of two major reasons. The first reason is that writing gives the person time to revise the messages before sending them. This helps in eliminating any mistakes and prevents sending information by mistake. The second reason is having the ability to go back to the messages in the future. In other words, writing allows for archiving the information for later access.

Speaking is also one great way of communication. It is the first communication skill that any human being learns in their early ages. There are two main reasons that make speaking an effective skill for communication. First, speaking is more instant. This means that whatever you say will be immediately received by the listener. Second, the tone and voice used while speaking pass feelings too. In other words, Not only does speaking help you communicate your ideas, but it also helps you to communicate your feelings.

all in all, both skills are great for communication. It is up to the communicator to decide which skill to use, where to use it and under which circumstances.

# The argumentative Essay



## Two arguments

Arguments for/  
with/supporting

Arguments  
against

### Example 1:

#### ❑ Introduction:

Hook: Participating in remote charity is a very controversial issue.

Thesis: Some people think that remote charity is a humanitarian act, while others believe that it's risky and unguaranteed.

#### ❑ The body:

- Body 1: Arguments for remote charity.
- Body 2: Arguments against remote charity.

❑ The Conclusion: In my opinion,.....

### Example 2 :

#### ❑ Introduction:

Hook: Thousands of people are becoming victims of online crimes every year.

Thesis: Some people think that monitoring home computers by the government is a way to protect people from techno-crimes, while others think that it's a violation of privacy.

#### ❑ The body:

- Body 1: Arguments for monitoring home computers.
- Body 2: Arguments against monitoring home computers.

❑ The Conclusion: In my opinion,.....



# Writing Practice



**Some teachers think that exams should be answered in a spoken form, instead of a written form. They believe that oral exams are the real test for the students' knowledge. In 12 sentences write an argumentative essay discussing both points of view and stating you own opinion.**

## Q Introduction:

In this essay I will discuss the arguments for and against oral exams.

## Q The body:

- Body 1: Arguments for oral exams
  - Testing students' real knowledge
  - Getting spontaneous answers
  - Easier to mark
  
- Body 2: Arguments against oral exams.
  - Not always fair
  - They don't allow for revision
  - Not receiving coherent answers

## Q The Conclusion:

Oral exam are not always fair.

---

Some teachers believe that oral exams are better than written exams. Others, however, disagree. In this essay I will discuss the arguments for and against oral exams.

There are many arguments for oral exams. First, they think that oral exams will help teachers in testing the students' real knowledge. Second, It allows them to receive spontaneous answers, which sometimes matter to some teachers and some subjects. Third, teachers prefer oral testing because they are easier to mark. The marks will be put while the student is answering orally. This will also makes the submission and announcement of grades faster.

On the other hand, there are many arguments against oral exams. The teachers who disagree with the idea of oral exams think that these exams are not always fair. This is mainly because they don't allow students to revise their answers, which means that if they get confused or distracted they could lose a lot of marks. One of the disadvantages of oral exams that a lot of teachers don't like is that oral exams don't allow students to give coherent answers. Some subjects require students to take their time and come up with coherent long answers.

Oral exam are not always fair. They can be a great way to test some aspects of some subjects, but they won't work to other subjects. Teachers are advised to integrate both testing methods if possible but not to discard written exams altogether.

## UNIT 6 : ON THE PHONE

| Word              | Meaning              | Word        | Meaning         |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| agenda            | جدول أعمال           | browse      | يتصفح           |
| a great deal of   | كمية كبيرة من        | calendar    | تقويم           |
| cell phone        | هاتف نقال            | complement  | تكلمة           |
| customize         | يخصص \ يعدل \ يغير   | dominant    | مهيمن           |
| function          | يعمل \ يؤدي وظيفة    | lately      | مؤخراً          |
| Miscellaneous     | متنوع                | necessity   | ضرورة           |
| notepad           | أوراق ملاحظات        | rely on     | يعتمد على       |
| reminder          | رسالة تذكير          | teleputer   | هاتف ذكي        |
| tend              | يميل إلى             | theme       | موضوع \ فكرة    |
| via               | عن طريق              | weblog      | مدونة           |
| bin               | يرمي في سلة المهملات | pass on     | ينقل            |
| Disposable        | استعمال مرة واحدة    | reclaim     | يسترد           |
| sibling           | اخ \ أخت             | hike        | ينتزه           |
| notify            | يبلغ \ يخبر          | mountainous | جبلي            |
| recognize         | يتعرف على            | security    | أمن             |
| Usher             | مرشد                 | Beforehand  | مسبقاً \ مقدماً |
| bookmark          | علامة مميزة          | GPRS        | حزمة اتصالات    |
| don't tell a soul | لا تخبر أحداً        | Paste       | يلصق            |
| Modem             | جهاز اتصال للكمبيوتر | phone book  | دليل الهاتف     |
| press             | يضغط                 |             |                 |



## Setbook

☑ Phones are important to:

- Check on others
- Call for help in emergencies
- Schedule appointments
- Check emails
- Take pictures
- Write down notes
- Communicate instantly



Q The disadvantages of phones are:

- Some games and applications are time and money consuming
- It makes people anti-social

Q Before we replace our old phone with a new one, we should:

- We should format our old phones, then sell them or recycle them.

## Tag Question



**Is Am Are Was Were**  
**Have Has Had**

Q She is a teacher, **isn't she** ?

Q The boys are excited about that trip, **aren't they** ?

Q My mother hasn't yet arrived, **has she** ?

Q I am not expelled from the institute, **am I** ?

Q I am expelled from the institute, **aren't I** ?

## Can - Could - Should - Must - Will - Would

Q You will submit your homework, **won't you** ?

Q You won't submit your homework, **will you** ?

## Do - Does - Did

Q You played football when you were little, **didn't you** ?

Q You stay up all night, **don't you** ?

Q She works at a restaurant, **doesn't she** ?

## Irregular Cases حالات شاذة

Q You'd rather work hard, **wouldn't you** ?

Q You'd like to study engineering, **wouldn't you** ?

Q You'd better leave, **hadn't you** ?

Q Let's go shopping, **shall we** ?

Q Let us go shopping, **will you** ?

Q Close the door, **will you** ?

Q Work harder, **will you** ?

# The Imperatives



## Q Giving Orders:

- Eat with your right hand
- Give me your books after class

## Q Giving Instructions:

- Go straight, then turn right.
- Open your app-store then click search

## تدريبات إضافية



### Choose the correct answer:

Q Please \_\_\_\_\_ in. the door is open.

- come**       coming       came       comes

Q You are annoying me. \_\_\_\_\_ out of my room now!

- Get**       Getting       Got       Gets

Q I \_\_\_\_\_ to work very early yesterday.

- come       coming       **came**       comes

Q My house is right there. \_\_\_\_\_ left.

- Turn**       Turning       Turned       Turns

Q She is \_\_\_\_\_ for her exam now.

- study       **studying**       studied       studies

Q \_\_\_\_\_ for tomorrow's exam. it's very difficult!

- Study**       Studying       Studied       Studies

Q I \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi to take me to work because my car broke down.

- call       calling       **called**       calls

Q \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi so you can go to work if your car is not working.

- Call**       Calling       Called       Calls



# Writing



## Writing the outline:

**Introduction:** المقدمة

🔴 Hook: أي شيء يشد القارئ: مثلاً بيت شعر - أمثال - حكم - حقائق - معلومات عامة - معلومات صادمة

🔴 Thesis: جملة واحدة تحتوي على الأفكار المطلوبة مني براس السؤال، هدفها تبين لي الموضوع يتكلم عن شنو

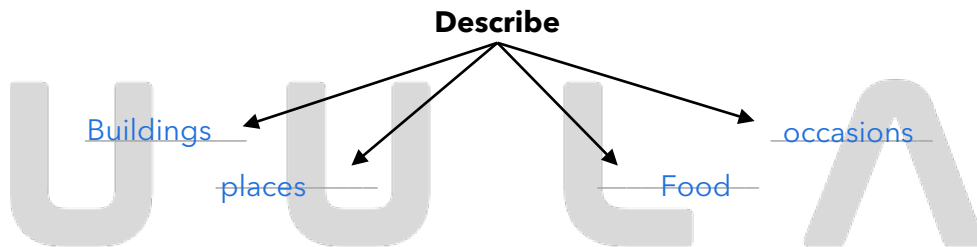
## The body:

🔴 Body 1: الفكرة الأولى  
الأفكار الجزئية

🔴 Body 2: الفكرة الثانية  
الأفكار الجزئية

🔴 The Conclusion: الخاتمة  
نصيحة - رأي - حلول - اقتراحات

## The Descriptive Essay



### Example 1:

🔴 Introduction:

Burj Khalifa is the tallest standing structure in the world.  
There are so many amazing features to this building and many activities to do that makes this building a destination to thousands of people every year.

The body:

🔴 Body 1: The special features of Burj Khalifa

Q Body 2: The activities you can do in Burj Khalifa

Q The Conclusion: In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

### Example 2 :

Q Introduction:

Hala February is one of the most interesting festivals in the gulf.  
It is one of the most important festivals in the gulf because of its patriotic meaning to Kuwaitis, as well as the great offers and concerts.

The body:

Q Body 1: The patriotic meaning of Hala February

Q Body 2: The offers and concerts of Hala February

Q The Conclusion: In my opinion .... / I advise you .... / I suggest

### Writing Practice

**Social media can be one of the strongest tools in the hands of any business owner. In 12 sentences write a descriptive essay describing how social media can be used to improve a business and what a business social media page should look like and include.**



Q Introduction:

In this essay I will describe how social media can improve a business and what a business social media page should look like

The body:

Q Body 1: How social media can improve a business

- Promoting for the business
- Getting more exposure
- Creating attractive advertisements easily

Q Body 2: What a business social media page should look like

- Clear and attractive name
- Pictures or videos of products or services
- Detailed captions and descriptions of each product or service

Q The Conclusion:

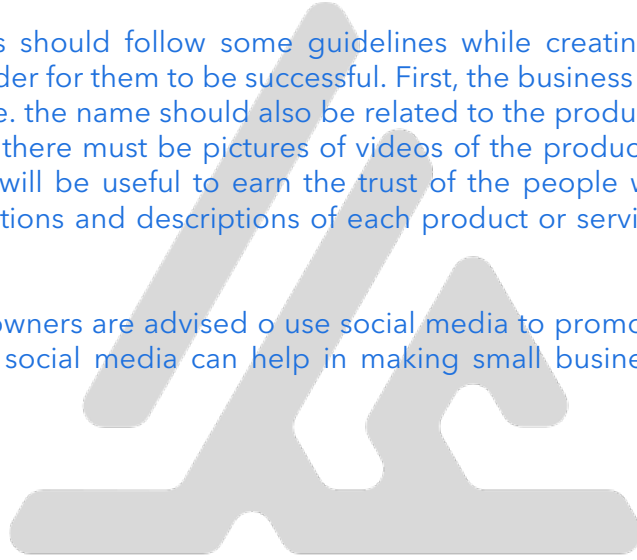
Small business owners are advised o use social media to promote for their businesses

Social media has endless benefits in so many different fields. However, the use of social media in business is the most recent trend that small business owners go to to promote their businesses. In this essay I will describe how social media can be used to improve a business and what a business social media page should look like and include.

Social media has been used in businesses because of its many benefits. The first benefit is that social media helps in creating promotions for the business. For a small amount of money, a business owner can create a post that will instantly be shared on different social media platforms. Consequently, the business page and posts will receive more visits and exposure from people all over the world. In addition, creating the promotions on social media such as Facebook or Instagram is becoming easier. Those social media platforms can help in creating attractive advertisements by just clicking on the pictures or videos that you want to use in that advertisement. The promotion will be automatically created and shared in no time.

Business owners should follow some guidelines while creating their business social media pages, in order for them to be successful. First, the business page must have a clear and attractive name. the name should also be related to the products sold, or the services provided. Second, there must be pictures of videos of the products or provided services on the page. This will be useful to earn the trust of the people who will visit the page. Third, detailed captions and descriptions of each product or service should be provided on the page.

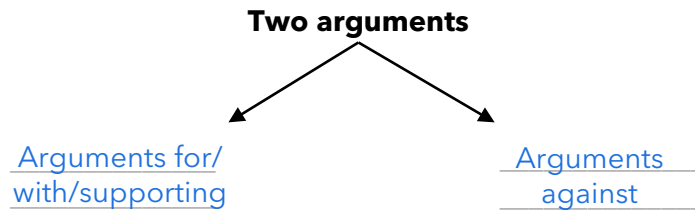
Small business owners are advised to use social media to promote for their businesses. If used effectively, social media can help in making small businesses bigger in a short amount of time.



U U L A



# The argumentative Essay



## Example 1:

### Q Introduction:

Hook: Participating in remote charity is a very controversial issue.

Thesis: Some people think that remote charity is a humanitarian act, while others believe that it's risky and unguaranteed.

### Q The body:

▪ Body 1: Arguments for remote charity.

▪ Body 2: Arguments against remote charity.

Q The Conclusion: In my opinion,.....

## Example 2:

### Q Introduction:

Hook: Thousands of people are becoming victims of online crimes every year.

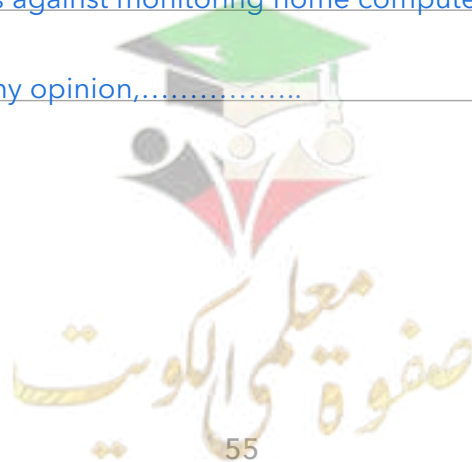
Thesis: Some people think that monitoring home computers by the government is a way to protect people from techno-crimes, while others think that it's a violation of privacy.

### Q The body:

▪ Body 1: Arguments for monitoring home computers.

▪ Body 2: Arguments against monitoring home computers.

Q The Conclusion: In my opinion,.....



# Writing Practice



**Nowadays, children get cell phones and have access to social media and the internet even before they become teenagers. Some parents are against this idea. In 12 sentences write an argumentative essay discussing both points of view and stating your own opinion.**

## Q Introduction:

In this essay I will discuss the arguments for and against giving cell phones to children

## Q The body:

- Body 1: Arguments for giving cell phones to children
  - Being in touch with them when they go out
  - Using social media and the internet for learning
  - Staying up-to-date
- Body 2: Arguments against giving cell phones to children
  - Wasting time
  - Making them idle
  - Coming across inappropriate content

## Q The Conclusion:

It's a bad idea not to give children cell phones these days.

Nowadays, all kids have cell phones even before they're teenagers. Some parents, however, are against this idea. In this essay I will discuss the arguments for and against giving cell phones to children.

There are many arguments for giving cell phones to children. The first argument is that parents will be more in touch with their children when they go out. They will also be able to track them in case of emergencies using certain applications. The second argument is that children can still use the internet and social media for learning. There are hundreds of websites and social media accounts that are educational and beneficial. Furthermore, children will stay up-to-date with the latest local and international news in the different fields.

On the other hand, there are many arguments against giving cell phones to children. The first argument is that being on cell phones could be addictive. Therefore, it will waste the children's time. In addition, it will make them lazy and idle. This could result in them gaining weight or becoming out of shape. The argument that scares parents the most, is that giving cell phones to children at a young age could result in them coming across inappropriate content on the internet or social media.

It's a bad idea not to give children cell phones these days. However, parents should be aware of what social media accounts their children are following and what websites they log on to.

# Summary Making:



## Paraphrasing:

### Changing words:

- ❑ Climbing mountains is dangerous  
Climbing mountains is risky
- ❑ It's important to memorize your bank pin code.  
it is essential to remember your bank pin code.

### Rearranging words:

- ❑ If you cared, you would apologize.  
You would apologise if you cared
- ❑ wanting to win is not enough in this competition.  
in this competition wanting to win is not enough

### Changing to passive:

- ❑ people use pineapples to make paper.  
Pineapples are used to make paper
- ❑ Engines will be fixed immediately if they fail.  
engineers will fix the engines immediately if they fail

### What is NOT paraphrasing?

- ❑ In addition, lack of sleep could cause loss of concentration.
  - First
  - Second
  - Next
  - Finally



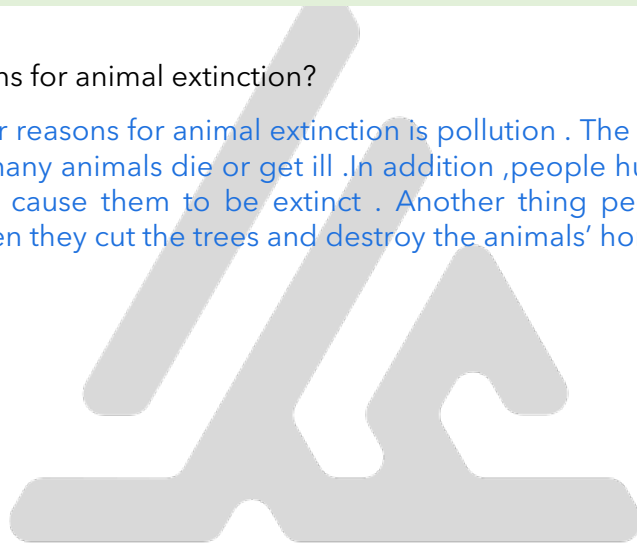
## Practice:

Many animals have gone extinct because of so many reasons. Men actions are well-known to be the major causes of animal extinction. Men hunt animals for their meat, skin and sometimes to sell their teeth or bones. Another thing man has been doing to cause animal extinction is the destruction of the animals' natural habitat. People have been cutting trees to create lands for farming and building. Moreover, the use of pesticides contributes to killing animals. When animals feed on the plants which pesticides were used on, they either get ill or die. Pollution plays a vital role in animal extinction as well. Although biologists have been unable to isolate a single cause for the recent rapid decline in numbers and extinctions of many species, it spears that much of it is due to pollution.



What are the reasons for animal extinction?

One of the major reasons for animal extinction is pollution . The use of pesticides is also known to be why many animals die or get ill .In addition ,people hunt animals for different reasons which can cause them to be extinct . Another thing people do to kill animals irresponsibly is when they cut the trees and destroy the animals' homes.



## Focus On



### The Diwaniya

Diwanias are informal social gatherings, usually of Kuwaiti men, at which people meet to discuss issues ranging from business to football, and from politics to literature. Diwaniya literally means a place of assembly. Etymologically, the name originates from the Arabic word diwan, which means the office in which the Amir meets and talks with his subjects.

الديوانية هي تجمع عرفي للرجال الكويتيين عادة يتم فيه مناقشة مواضيع تتراوح بين الأعمال إلى كرة القدم ومن السياسة إلى الأدب. لغوياً كلمة الديوانية تعني مكاناً للتجمع، حسب علم الاشتقاق، تم اشتقاق الاسم من الكلمة العربية ديوان والتي تعني المكتب الذي يلتقي فيه الأمير ويتحدث مع رعيته.

Nowadays, however, Diwanias serve many different purposes, as family, public and even political meeting places. The structure housing the Diwaniya itself has also been transformed in recent years. Traditionally, the diwaniya would be held in a large tent, with cushions upon which to sit, whereas it is now common to find permanent structures built specifically for Diwaniya.

أما اليوم، فالديوانية تخدم أهداف عديدة أخرى، على سبيل المثال أن تكون مكاناً لتجمع الأسرة و العامة أو حتى مكاناً للتجمعات السياسية. المكان الذي تعقد فيه الديوانية أصبح مختلفاً في السنوات الأخيرة، تقليدياً تعقد الديوانية في خيمة كبيرة مع متكآت يجلس عليها، أما الآن فمن الدارج أن نجد مبنى دائم مخصص للديوانية.

Family Diwanias play a vital role in reinforcing strong ties between the extended families. In the eighteenth century, major families set up an extension to their main house where they met with guests and discussed important issues, weddings and funeral ceremonies for the male side of the family would also be held there.

تلعب الديوانيات العائلية دوراً أساسياً في تقوية الروابط بين العوائل الممتدة. في القرن الثامن عشر، قامت العوائل الكبيرة بعمل امتداد لبيوتهم الرئيسية للقاء ضيوفهم و مناقشة مواضيع هامة. كما تقام أيضاً مراسم العزاء واحتفالات الزواج في الديوانية لرجال العائلة.

Politicians have even employed the Diwaniya in political campaign, as a way to meet and court potential voters. The tradition of using Diwaniya for political functions dates back to the First Amir of Kuwait, HH Sabah the First, who used to visit many diwanias so as to learn of public grievances. This tradition is continued to this day by the current Amir and other dignitaries.

استخدم السياسيون أيضاً الديوانية في حملاتهم السياسية كطريقة للقاء و إرضاء الناخبين المحتملين. عادة استخدام الديوانية لاستخدامات سياسية تعود لأمر الكويت الأول سمو الشيخ صباح الأول الذي اعتاد على زيارة العديد من الديوانيات ليتعرف على معاناة العامة، استمرت هذه العادة إلى هذا اليوم عن طريق أمير الكويت الحالي و كبار الشخصيات





# IRREGULAR VERBS - تصاريف الأفعال

| 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     |
| ينحني  | Bend          | Bent       | Bent       |
| 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      |
| يصطاد  | 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        |
| يموت   | Die           | Died       | Died       |
| يأكل   | Eat           | Ate        | Eaten      |
| يسقط   | Fall          | Fell       | Fallen     |
| يشعر   | Feel          | Felt       | Felt       |

| المعنى      | V(1)    | V(2)    | V(3) / p.p |
|-------------|---------|---------|------------|
| يهرب        | Flee    | Fled    | fled       |
| يطعم        | Feed    | Fed     | fed        |
| يحفر        | Dig     | Dug     | dug        |
| يتشاجر      | Fight   | Fought  | Fought     |
| يجد         | Find    | Found   | Found      |
| يؤسس        | Found   | Founded | Founded    |
| 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      |
| يعلق        | Hang    | Hung    | Hung       |
| 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       |
| يعير        | Lend    | Lent    | lent       |
| يسمح        | Let     | Let     | let        |
| يضع جانباً  | Lay     | Laid    | Laid       |
| يستلقي      | Lie     | Lay     | Lain       |
| يكذب        | Lie     | Lied    | Lied       |
| يضيء        | Light   | Lit     | lit        |
| يضيع        | Lose    | Lost    | Lost       |
| يجعل \ يصنع | Make    | Made    | Made       |
| يعني        | Mean    | Meant   | Meant      |
| يلتقي       | Meet    | Met     | Met        |

| المعنى                        | V(1)       | V(2)       | V(3) / p.p    |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| يدفع                          | Pay        | Paid       | Paid          |
| يضع                           | Put        | Put        | Put           |
| يثبت                          | Prove      | Proved     | Proved/proven |
| ينسحب                         | Quit       | Quit       | Quit          |
| 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          |
| يجهز                          | Set        | Set        | set           |
| يخيط                          | Sew        | Sewed      | Sewn          |
| يهز                           | Shake      | Shook      | Shaken        |
| يتساقط (الشعر او أوراق الشجر) | Shed       | Shed       | Shed          |
| يلمع                          | Shine      | Shone      | Shone         |
| يظهر                          | Show       | Showed     | Shown         |
| يغلق                          | Shut       | Shut       | shut          |
| 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 (يقراً حرف حرف)          | Spell      | Spelt      | Spelt         |
| يسكب                          | Spill      | Spilt      | Spilt         |
| يدور                          | Spin       | Spun       | spun          |
| ينتشر                         | Spread     | Spread     | spread        |
| يقف                           | Stand      | Stood      | Stood         |
| يفهم                          | Understand | Understood | Understood    |
| يسرق                          | Steal      | Stole      | Stolen        |

| المعنى               | V(1)    | V(2)          | V(3) / p.p    |
|----------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|
| يلتصق                | Stick   | Stuck         | Stuck         |
| يقرص \ يلسع          | Sting   | Stung         | Stung         |
| تفوح منه رائحة كريهة | Stink   | Stank         | Stunk         |
| يصعق                 | Strike  | Struck        | Struck        |
| يسبح                 | Swim    | Swam          | Swum          |
| يتورم                | Swell   | Swelled       | Swollen       |
| يتأرجح               | Swing   | Swung         | swung         |
| 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        |
| يخضع لـ              | Undergo | Underwent     | undergone     |
| يستيقظ               | Wake up | Woke up       | Woken up      |
| يرتدي                | Wear    | Wore          | Worn          |
| يكتب                 | Write   | Wrote         | Written       |
| يفوز                 | Win     | Won           | Won           |

U U L A



## LINKING WORDS

| Sequence   | Result   | Emphasis   |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ First / firstly, second / secondly, third / thirdly etc.</li> <li>▪ Next, last, finally</li> <li>▪ In addition, moreover</li> <li>▪ Further / furthermore</li> <li>▪ Another</li> <li>▪ Also</li> <li>▪ In conclusion</li> <li>▪ To summarize</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ So</li> <li>▪ As a result</li> <li>▪ As a consequence (of)</li> <li>▪ Therefore</li> <li>▪ Thus</li> <li>▪ Consequently</li> <li>▪ Hence</li> <li>▪ Due to</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Undoubtedly</li> <li>▪ Indeed</li> <li>▪ Obviously</li> <li>▪ Generally</li> <li>▪ Admittedly</li> <li>▪ In fact</li> <li>▪ Particularly / in particular</li> <li>▪ Especially</li> <li>▪ Clearly</li> <li>▪ Importantly</li> </ul> |
| Addition   | Reason   | Example  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ And</li> <li>▪ In addition / additionally / an additional</li> <li>▪ Furthermore</li> <li>▪ Also</li> <li>▪ Too</li> <li>▪ As well as</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For</li> <li>▪ Because</li> <li>▪ Since</li> <li>▪ As</li> <li>▪ Because of</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For example</li> <li>▪ For instance</li> <li>▪ That is (ie)</li> <li>▪ Such as</li> <li>▪ Including</li> <li>▪ Namely</li> </ul>  |
| Contrast   | Comparison   | (This section is intentionally left blank for student use.)  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ However</li> <li>▪ Nevertheless</li> <li>▪ Nonetheless</li> <li>▪ Still</li> <li>▪ Although / even though</li> <li>▪ Though</li> <li>▪ But</li> <li>▪ Yet</li> <li>▪ Despite / in spite of</li> <li>▪ In contrast (to) / in comparison</li> <li>▪ While</li> <li>▪ Whereas</li> <li>▪ On the other hand</li> <li>▪ On the contrary</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Similarly</li> <li>▪ Likewise</li> <li>▪ Also</li> <li>▪ Like</li> <li>▪ Just as</li> <li>▪ Just like</li> <li>▪ Similar to</li> <li>▪ Same as</li> <li>▪ Compare</li> <li>▪ compare(d) to / with</li> <li>▪ Not only...but also</li> </ul> |  |