

مؤسسة الجهراء الأهلية التعليمية
مدرسة الرفعة النموذجية (م + ث) بنون
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وزارة التربية
الإدارة العامة للتعليم الخاص
الفصل الدراسي الأول



Grade 11

REMEDIAL EXERCISES

1ST TERM



2022-2023

Student's Name :

Class :

MODULE 1

UNIT 1

" Festivals and occasions "

| UNIT 1 Lesson 1-2 | | | UNIT 1 Lesson 4-5 | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | canopy (n.) | غطاء - مظلة | 21 | bagpipes (n.) | مزمار القرية |
| 2 | dazzling (adj.) | مبهر للنظر | 22 | carnival (n.) | احتفال شعبي - كرنفال |
| 3 | discipline (n.) | مجال/ فرع (من المعرفة) - النظام | 23 | celebratory (adj.) | احتفالي |
| 4 | extravaganza (n.) | تسلية - متعة - ترفيه | 24 | display (n.) | عرض - استعراض |
| 5 | gather (v.) | يتجمع - يجمع | 25 | festivity (n.) | احتفال - مهرجان |
| 6 | launch (v.) | ينطلق - يبدأ - يطلق | 26 | hire (v.) | يستأجر - يؤجر |
| 7 | multitude (n.) | عدد كبير - جمهور غفير | 27 | preoccupied (adj.) | شارد الذهن - منشغل الذهن كليا |
| 8 | nurture (v.) | يهتم - يرعى - يربي | 28 | take part in (v.) | يشارك في |
| 9 | patriotic (adj.) | وطني - متعصب للوطن | UNIT 1 Lesson 7-8 | | |
| 10 | stream (n.) | تدفق - تيار (جدول) | 29 | bubbly (adj.) | حيوي |
| 11 | unrivalled (adj.) | متفوق - لا مثيل له | 30 | chain (n.) | سلسلة - مجموعة |
| UNIT 1 Lesson 3 WB | | | 31 | commemorate (v.) | يحتفل بذكرى خاصة - يحيي ذكرى |
| 12 | academic (adj.) | أكاديمي - تعليمي | 32 | embark (v.) | يصعد - يسافر على متن |
| 13 | blossom (n.) | زهرة (على شجرة مثمرة) | 33 | exuberant (adj.) | ممتلئ بالحيوية |
| 14 | claim (v.) | يطالب - يدعى | 34 | fanciful (adj.) | وهي - خيالي - عجيب |
| 15 | cultivate (v.) | يزرع - ينمي | 35 | intricate (adj.) | معقد - صعب حله |
| 16 | facilitate (v.) | يسهل | 36 | unison (n.) | انسجام |
| 17 | gaze (v.) | يحدق النظر | 37 | weaving (n.) | النسيج - طريقة النسيج |
| 18 | meteorologist (n.) | المختص بالأرصاد الجوية |  | | |
| 19 | outstanding (adj.) | بارز | | | |
| 20 | vendor (n.) | بائع (متجول) | | | |

| UNIT 2 LESSON 1- 2 | | | UNIT 2 LESSON 4-5 | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------|--|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | close-knit | (adj.) | متماسك- مترابط (بالعلاقات الاجتماعية) | 19 | breathing space | (n.) | فترة الاسترخاء والراحة |
| 2 | eldest | (adj.) | الأكبر | 20 | clan | (n.) | عشيرة |
| 3 | formal | (adj.) | رسمي | 21 | desert | (v.) | يهجر - يترك - يتخلى |
| 4 | get-together | (n.) | اجتماع (بشكل غير رسمي) لقاء اجتماعي | 22 | interior | (n.) | داخلي |
| 5 | hold | (v.) | يرتب - يشارك في - يقيم | 23 | well-deserved | (adj.) | مستحق جيدا |
| 6 | milestone | (n.) | حدث هام | 24 | wind up | (v.) | يشغل يدوي |
| 7 | swap | (v.) | يتبادل | UNIT 2 LESSON 7-8 | | | |
| 8 | touching | (adj.) | مؤثر | 25 | aborigine | (n.) | ساكن - قاطن (في استراليا) |
| UNIT 2 LESSON 3 WB | | | 26 | boomerang | (n.) | البومرنج (نوع من قوس الرماية) | |
| 9 | baby shower | (n.) | حفل هدايا (للزوجان المتوقعان بقدوم طفل) | 27 | for good | (phr.) | للأبد - نهائيا |
| 10 | crib | (n.) | سرير طفل | 28 | nomad | (n.) | البدو الرحالة |
| 11 | expectant | (adj.) | متوقع | 29 | originally | (adv.) | أصلا - أولا |
| 12 | parenthood | (n.) | الأبوة | 30 | reminisce | (n.) | يتذكر - يسترجع الأحداث (الماضية) |
| 13 | pram | (n.) | عربة طفل | 31 | roundabout | (n.) | دوار |
| 14 | replica | (n.) | نسخة طبق الأصل | 32 | traditionally | (adv.) | عادة - تقليديا |
| 15 | separate | (adj.) | منفصل | | | | |
| 16 | silverware | (n.) | أواني فضية | | | | |
| 17 | subsequent | (adj.) | التالي - اللاحق - التالي | | | | |
| 18 | transition | (n.) | تحول - انتقال | | | | |

| UNIT 3 LESSON 1-2 | | | UNIT 3 LESSON 4 - 5 | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1 | cardamom (n.) | هيل | 23 | autograph (n.) | توقيع (شخص مشهور) |
| 2 | cordially (adv.) | بمودة - بحرارة | 24 | converse (v.) | يتحدث مع / يحدث |
| 3 | decaffeinated (adj.) | خال من الكافيين | 25 | in charge of (expr.) | مسئول علي - مشرف علي |
| 4 | distinctive (adj.) | متميز - مميز | 26 | irritated (adj.) | مثار - غاضب - متهيج |
| 5 | espresso (n.) | قهوة اسبر سو | 27 | lonesome (adj.) | وحيد - مهجور - موحش |
| 6 | fragrance (n.) | رائحة عطرة | 28 | plaza (n.) | ساحة عامة (في مدينة) |
| 7 | hospitality (n.) | كرم الضيافة | 29 | sickly (adj.) | متوعك - سقيم - عليل |
| 8 | immediate (adj.) | عاجل | 30 | stadium (n.) | إستاد |
| 9 | import (v.) | يستورد - واردات | 31 | teapot (n.) | إبريق الشاي |
| 10 | instant (adj.) | عاجل - فوري | 32 | weary (adj.) | متعب |
| 11 | log on (v.) | يبدأ العمل على كمبيوتر | UNIT 3 LESSON 7 - 8 | | |
| 12 | pill (n.) | حبة - دواء | 33 | beverage (n.) | مشروب |
| 13 | quarrel (n.) | شجار - تشاجر | 34 | catch-up (n.) | لقاء بين الأصدقاء |
| 14 | refill (v.) | يعيد ملئ - يملأ ثانية | 35 | make it (v.) | يحضر - يصل في الوقت المناسب |
| 15 | socialize (v.) | يتعاش مع - يتأقلم | 36 | meet up (v.) | يقابل - يلتقي من جديد |
| UNIT 3 LESSON 3 WB | | | 37 | reschedule (v.) | يعيد جدولة |
| 16 | circumstance (n.) | ظرف - حدث - واقعة | 38 | sales (n.) | تتزيلات |
| 17 | civil servant (n.) | موظف بالخدمة المدنية | 39 | window shopping (n.) | النظر إلى البضائع المعروضة (في واجهات المحلات) |
| 18 | cocoa (n.) | مشروب الكاكاو | | | |
| 19 | cultivation (n.) | الزراعة | | | |
| 20 | gratitude (n.) | امتنان - شكر | | | |
| 21 | porcelain (n.) | الخزف الصيني | | | |
| 22 | silk (n.) | حرير | | | |

MODULE 2

UNIT 4

" Communicating "

| UNIT 4 Lesson 1-2 | | | 22 | deem (v) | يعتبر - يعتقد |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | adjustment (n) | تعديل - تغيير - ضبط | 23 | demand (n) | مطلب - طلب - حاجة |
| 2 | assumption (n) | افتراض - ظن | 24 | diva (n) | مغنية مشهورة (في الأوبرا) |
| 3 | block out (ph.v) | يمنع - يحجب | 25 | flattering (adj) | مدحي - إطرائي |
| 4 | capacity (n) | قدرة - استطاعة | 26 | harshly (adv) | بقسوة - بخشونة - بعنف |
| 5 | defensiveness (n) | دفاع - أساليب الدفاع | 27 | insult (n) | إهانة / يهين - يسب |
| 6 | distraction (n) | لهو - انشغال | 28 | meticulously (adv) | بحرص شديد / بكل دقة وعناية |
| 7 | empathy (n) | تعاطف - مشاركة وجدانية | 29 | mountain range (n) | سلسلة جبلية |
| 8 | enhance (v) | يعزز - يحسن | 30 | owe (to) (v) | يدين بـ |
| 9 | interlocutor (n) | الشخص المحاور | 31 | pane (n) | لوح زجاجي (في باب أو نافذة) |
| 10 | non-verbal (adj) | غير شفهي (لغة الإشارات) | UNIT 4 Lesson 7-8 | | |
| UNIT 4 Lesson 3 WB | | | 32 | attestation (n) | شهادة - دليل - برهان |
| 11 | chime (n) | صوت الجرس | 33 | cardiac (adj) | قلبي |
| 12 | illiteracy (n) | أمية (عدم معرفة القراءة و الكتابة) | 34 | doctorate (n) (PHD) | درجة الدكتوراه |
| 13 | inaccessible (adj) | غير متاح - لا يمكن الوصول إليه | 35 | enclose (v) | يرفق (في رسالة) |
| 14 | integrate (v) | يدمج | 36 | extensive (adj) | واسع - شامل - شاسع |
| 15 | lifeline (n) | حبل النجاة (خط التواصل) | 37 | in advance (phr) | مقدما - مسبقا |
| 16 | mailbag (n) | حقيبة البريد (كيس) | 38 | reference (n) | مرجع |
| 17 | transcribe (v) | يدون - يسجل - ينسخ | UNIT 4 Lesson 4-5 | | |
| 18 | accountant (n) | محاسب | | | |
| 19 | annual (adj) | سنوي | | | |
| 20 | continent (n) | قارة | | | |
| 21 | courteous (adj) | مؤدب - محترم | | | |

| UNIT 5 Lesson 1– 2 | | | UNIT 5 Lesson 4–5 | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 | ameliorated (adj) | معدل - مطور - متحسن | 21 | acquire (v) | يكتسب - يتعلم |
| 2 | BCE (abbr) | فترة ما قبل الميلاد | 22 | amateur (n) | هاو - غير محترف |
| 3 | character (n) | حرف / رمز الكتابة أو الطباعة - (شخصية) | 23 | ballpoint (n) | قلم حبر جاف |
| 4 | cuneiform (n) | الكتابة المسمارية | 24 | call-in (n) | اتصال هاتفي على الهواء |
| 5 | empire (n) | إمبراطورية | 25 | falloff (n) | تناقص - تناوّل |
| 6 | financial (adj) | مالي (تمويل) | 26 | literacy (n) | معرفة القراءة والكتابة |
| 7 | gradually (adv) | تدرجياً - بالتدرج | 27 | pride and joy (expr) | مصدر الرضا والسعادة |
| 8 | hieroglyphics (n) | الكتابة الهيروغليفية (الكتابة الفرعونية) | 28 | publish (v) | ينشر - يعلن - يذيع |
| 9 | inscribe (v) | يكتب - ينقش | 29 | tryout (n) | اختبار قدرات - تجربة |
| 10 | pictogram (n) | رمز تصويري لكلمة - كتابة تصويرية (رمزية) | 30 | writer's block (n) | توقف فكر الكاتب (عقدة الكاتب) |
| 11 | practical (adj) | عملي | UNIT 5 Lesson 7–8 | | |
| 12 | precious (adj) | ثمين - نقي - غالي | 31 | contribution (n) | مساهمة - مشاركة - هبة - تبرع |
| 13 | quotidian (adj) | يومي | 32 | dominate (v) | يسيطر - يهيمن على |
| 14 | reed (n) | بوص - قصب | 33 | economic (adj) | اقتصادي |
| 15 | scribe (n) | الكاتب - خطاط | 34 | honorary PhD. (n) | دكتوراه فخرية |
| 16 | throughout (prep) | في كل مكان | 35 | impact (n) | تأثير - صدمة |
| UNIT 5 Lesson 3 WB | | | 36 | mainly (adv.) | غالباً - إلى حد بعيد |
| 17 | industrial design (n) | تصميم صناعي | 37 | wordsmith (n) | محترف (في استخدام الكلمات) - صانع الكلمة |
| 18 | mechanism (n) | آلية - ميكانيكية | | | |
| 19 | reliable (adj) | موثوق به / يمكن الاعتماد عليه | | | |
| 20 | socket (n) | تجويف - (مقبس) | | | |

| UNIT 6 Lesson 1-2 | | 24 | reclaim (v) | يُصلح- يسترد (يستصلح) | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | agenda (n) | جدول أعمال - برنامج | 25 | sibling (n) | شقيق (أخ / أخت) |
| 2 | a great deal of (phr) | قدر هائل من- كثير من | UNIT 6 Lesson 4 - 5 | | |
| 3 | browse (v) | يستعرض- يتصفح | 26 | hike (v) | يتجول (في الريف / الغابة) |
| 4 | calendar (n) | تقويم - روزنامة | 27 | mountainous (adj) | جبلي - كثير الجبال |
| 5 | cell phone (n) | تليفون خلوي (جوال) | 28 | notify (v) | يخطر / يبلغ / ينذر (رسمياً) |
| 6 | complement (n) | متمم - مكمل | 29 | recognise (v) | يدرك - يتعرف على - يميز |
| 7 | customise (v) | يعدل - يغير | 30 | security (n) | أمن - سلامة |
| 8 | dominant (adj) | سائد- مسيطر - مهيمن | 31 | usher (n) | دليل / مرشد (الناس إلى أماكنهم في السينما) |
| 9 | function (v) | يعمل - يؤدي وظيفة | UNIT 6 Lesson 7 - 8 | | |
| 10 | lately (adv) | مؤخراً- حديثاً | 32 | beforehand (adv) | مُسبقاً - سلفاً - مُقدماً |
| 11 | miscellaneous (adj) | متنوع - مختلف | 33 | bookmark (n) | علامة موقع نت / المؤشرة |
| 12 | necessity (n) | حاجة - ضرورة | 34 | don't tell a soul (exp.) | يبقي سرا- يحفظ السر |
| 13 | notepad (n) | مفكرة مكتبية - كراسة لتدوين الملاحظات | 35 | GPRS (abbr.) | تكنولوجيا اتصال لاسلكي لتحديد المكان |
| 14 | rely on (ph.v) | يعتمد على | 36 | modem (n) | الموديم (جهاز وسيط يصل الكمبيوتر بخط الهاتف) |
| 15 | reminder (n) | مُذكر (رسالة تذكير) | 37 | paste (v) | يلصق - يُدخل |
| 16 | teleputer (n) | تلفون كمبيوتر | 38 | phone book (n) | دليل الهاتف |
| 17 | tend (to) (v) | يميل إلى - يتجه نحو | 39 | press (v) | يضغط - يكبس |
| 18 | theme (n) | موضوع أدبي | | | |
| 19 | via (prep.) | عن طريق - عبر | | | |
| 20 | weblog (n) | المنونة (موقع على النت) | | | |
| UNIT 6 Lesson 3 WB | | | | | |
| 21 | bin (v) | يرمي / يضع في حاوية | | | |
| 22 | disposable (adj) | مُستخدم لمرة واحدة | | | |
| 23 | pass on (ph.v) | ينقل - يُمرر | | | |

Unit 1 "Festivals and occasions " Lesson 1- 2

- Festivals are important for countries for many reasons. Explain.

(1st period 2019)

- الاحتفالات مهمة للدول لأسباب عديدة اشرح .

1-How can people/ the society get benefit from festivals?

(1stperiod – 2013/ 2014)

كيف يستفيد الناس و المجتمع من الاحتفالات ؟

-They attract tourists

- They spread joy

- They increase sales

تجذب السياح

تنشر الفرحة

تزيد المبيعات

2- What cultural aspects can Kuwaitis and tourists enjoy during "Hala February Festival" ? (1st p 2014)

ما المجالات التي السياح و الكويتيون يستمتعون فيها أثناء مهرجان هلا فبراير؟

- What would you tell people to encourage them to visit Kuwait during the HalaFebruary Festival ?

ماذا تقول للناس لكي تشجعهم علي زيارة الكويت أثناء هلا فبراير؟

- They can enjoy carnivals and contests

- They can enjoy discounts

(1st p 2015)

الاستمتاع بالمهرجانات الشعبية و المسابقات

الاستمتاع بالخصومات

3- Which festival do you prefer most ,"Hala February Festival" or "Qurain Cultural Festival" ?

Give reasons for your choice.

(2nd period 2012 – 2013)

أي الاحتفالات التي تفضلها "مهرجان هلا فبراير" ام "مهرجان القرين الثقافي؟ اعطي سببا لاختيارك

- I prefer Hala February Festival because :-

- I can enjoy discounts

- I can enjoy carnivals

الاستمتاع بالخصومات

الاستمتاع بالمهرجانات

4- Why do you think "Hala February Festival" is very important ?

لماذا تعتقد مهرجان هلا فبراير مهم جدا؟

-It is a patriotic event

- It is a touristic event

- It is an economic event

انه حدث وطني

انه حدث سياحي

انه حدث اقتصادي

5- The "Hala February Festival" is considered a patriotic celebration. Why? (1st p. 2018 - 2022)

مهرجان هلا فبراير احتفال وطني. لماذا؟

- It coincides with the National Day and Liberation Day.

انه يتزامن مع العيد القومي و عيد التحرير

6-How can the Qurain Cultural Festival encourage creativity and honour artists ? (1st p 2011)

كيف يشجع مهرجان القرين الثقافي علي الإبداع و تكريم الفنانين؟

- How can we reward and honour the contributors to culture ?

(2nd session 2013)

كيف نكافئ و نكرم المساهمين في الثقافة؟

-They can give awards

-They can nurture young talents

يعطي جوائز

يرعي صغار الموهوبين

7- What activities are usually included in the Qurain Cultural Festival (offer) ? (2nd period 2013)

ما هي الانشطة التي يتضمنها مهرجان

- What can people enjoy in Qurain Cultural Festival ? (1st period 2012 – 2013)

بماذا يستمتع الناس في مهرجان القرين الثقافي؟

- There are concerts

يوجد حفلات موسيقية

- There is film screening

يوجد عرض افلام

8- How do cultural festivals benefit the society ? (2nd period 2012 – 2013)

كيف تفيد المهرجانات الثقافية المجتمع؟

- They nurture young talents

رعاية صغار الموهوبين

- They spread culture

نشر الثقافة

9- In your opinion, why has the "Qurain Cultural Festival "become the centre of cultural dialogue in Kuwait? (1st period 2010 / 14 / 2020)

في رأيك لماذا أصبح مهرجان القرين الثقافي مركز للحوار الثقافي في الكويت؟

(2nd session 2014)

- In your opinion, what is the importance of Qurain Cultural Festival ?

(1st period 2016 / 2017)

في رأيك ما هي أهمية مهرجان القرين الثقافي؟

- artists gather from different countries

يتجمع الفنانون من مختلف الدول

- they can share their talents and cultures

يتشاركون مواهبهم و ثقافتهم

Unit 1 Lesson 7 / 8

10-Why is Hajj very important ?/Why is Hajj considered an important gathering for Muslims?

لماذا الحج مهم؟ لماذا يعتبر الحج اجتماع هام للمسلمين

- It is the 5th pillar of Islam
الركن الخامس من اركان الاسلام

- It is an annual gathering for Muslims
انه الاجتماع السنوي للمسلمين

- People feel that they are equal before Allah.
يشعر الناس انهم متساوين أمام الله

(1st period 14 / 16 / 17)

Unit 2

"Family celebrations

Unit 2

Lesson 1-2

1 - Members of family meet on different occasions such as:

(1st period 2010 – 2011)

يتقابل أفراد الأسرة في مناسبات مختلفة مثل:

- What occasions do families in Kuwait celebrate ?

(1st period 2012– 2013)

ما هي المناسبات التي تحتفل بها الأسر في الكويت؟

- They celebrate birthdays and marriage

- They celebrate success and weddings

يتقابلون باعياد الميلاد و الزواج

يتقابلون بالنجاح و الزفاف

2- Why are family celebrations important?

(1st 2022)

لماذا الاحتفالات الأسرية هامة

-Why is it important for the members of families to meet on important occasions?

لماذا من المهم لأعضاء الأسرة أن يتقابلون في مناسبات مهمة

- People share happiness and sorrow

- They make family ties strong

(1st period 2016-2018)

يتشاركون السعادة و الحزن

تقوي الروابط الأسرية

Unit 2

Lesson 7 / 8

3-How do people in Kuwait celebrate their family occasions ? What does it usually include ?

- كيف يحتفل الكويتيون بالمناسبات الأسرية؟ ماذا يتضمن؟

- They decorate the house and invite guests

يزخرفون المنزل و يدعون الضيوف

(1st period 2014)

- It includes video films , big feasts , songs , music

يتضمن أفلام فيديو و عزائم كبيرة و اغاني و موسيقى

Unit 3 "Meeting places

Unit 3

Lesson 1-2

1- Where do you prefer to meet your friends ?Why?

(1st period 2012 -2013)

أين تفضل مقابلة الأصدقاء؟ و لماذا؟

- I meet them in the club أقابلهم بالنادي

- because we can play sports لأننا نلعب رياضة

2-Why is coffee houses favourable meeting places for people nowadays?

(1stp. 2020 - 2022)

* How have coffee houses become the centre of social life in many countries?

(1st p. 2014/15)

كيف أصبحت المقاهي مركز للحياة الاجتماعية في العديد من الدول؟

-People can meet and chat (over a cup of coffee)

- It is a way to welcome guests.

يمكن ان يتقابل الناس يتحدثون

طريقة للترحيب بالضيوف

3- Coffee become very popular as a drink in the Arab world. Why?

(1st p 2010 -2011/ 2015)

أصبحت القهوة محبوبة جدا كمشروب في العالم العربي لماذا؟

- it has an interesting taste لها مذاق جيد

- it gives energy.

تعطي طاقة

4- In Kuwait, serving and drinking coffee has been at the heart of the countries' famous Kuwaiti hospitality/ community. Why ?

- في الكويت تقديم و شرب القهوة أصبح في قلب الضيافة الكويتية المشهورة لماذا؟

- It is a part of Kuwaiti heritage and traditions

- it is a way to welcome guests .

(1st period 2014 / 16)

انها جزء من التراث و التقاليد الكويتية

انها طريقة للترحيب بالضيوف

Unit 3 { FOCUS on }

8- How do you think Diwanias keep families united ?

كيف تحافظ الديوانية على الأسر متحدة؟

(1st period 2014-2018)

- Diwanias play a vital role in Kuwaiti society (people's life). /in the Gulf area . Explain

تلعب الديوانية دورا حيويا في حياة الكويتيون في منطقة الخليج اشرح

- They make family ties strong

تقوي الروابط الأسرية

- People can discuss their issues

يمكن ان يناقشوا قضاياهم

9- From your point of view, Diwanias serve an important political and social function .How?

(1st period 2010-2011)

من وجهة نظرك تخدم الديوانية مهام سياسية و اجتماعية مهمة لماذا؟

- People can run political campaigns.

يمكن إجراء حملات سياسية

- They help Kuwaitis to socialize

تساعد الكويتيين للتعايش

1- How does poor communication affect relationships?

- It may cause misunderstanding - It may cause personal problems (1st 2016-2020)
تسبب سوء التفاهم

2- Mention some suggestions for effective listening (being a good listener): (Mid year 2013)

- اذكر بعض من الاقتراحات للاستماع الفعال (ما صفات المستمع الجيد ؟)
يجب ان نسمع بانفتاح
- we should listen openly - we should listen between the lines

3- There are many barriers to effective communication. Mention Two. (Mid-year 2018)

- يوجد موانع للتواصل الفعال (موانع) اذكر اثنين ؟
a. poor listening skills b. false assumptions c. non verbal signals d. improper use of questions
مهارات الاستماع الفقيرة الافتراض الخاطي عدم وجود الإشارات الشفهية سوء استخدام الأسئلة

4- Which barrier to effective communication is the most important? Why? (Mid-year **2022**)

- ما هي الموانع الرئيسية للتواصل الفعال ؟ ولماذا ؟
-It is poor listening skills. - It blocks out communication
مهارات الاستماع الضعيف تمنع التواصل

5- From your point of view, what factors might cause poor listening skills?

- من وجهة نظرك، ما هي العوامل التي ربما تسبب الاستماع السيئ ؟
-they are disagreements , passive listening , lack of interest (1st period 2019)
الخلاقات و الاستماع المجهول وقلة الاهتمام

6- " Listening to the wisdom of others helps in increasing your own". Comment.

- الاستماع لحكمة الآخرين تزيد من حكمتك . علق ؟
- In your opinion, why is it important to be a good listener? (Mid-year 2010-2011- 2015)
في رأيك , لماذا من المهم ان تكون مستمع جيد؟
- We can solve many problems - We can see the world through the eyes of others
تحل كثير من المشاكل أن توي العالم من خلال عيون الآخرين

Unit 4**Workbook (Lesson 3)****7. Mention some ways of modern and traditional communication (in the past & nowadays).**

اذكر بعض من وسائل التواصل الحديثة والتقليدية ؟

*** Most countries no longer rely on mail runners .How do they communicate ?** (Mid year 2012)

معظم الدول لم تعد تعتمد علي ساعي البريد , فكيف يتواصلون ؟

* **Modern communication :** they are the Internet , e-mail and fax
التواصل الحديث : الانترنت و الايميل و الفاكس

* **Traditional communication :** they are letters , birds , fire and smoke

التواصل التقليدي : الرسائل و الطيور و النار و الدخان

8-The mail runners (postmen) are a lifeline between the mountain villages and the rest of the world. Why?

سعاد البريد حبل التواصل بين القرى الجبلية و باقي العالم , لماذا ؟

* What do mail runners do ?

(Mid year 2012)

ماذا يفعل ساعي البريد ؟

- they deliver letters and read them

يسلموا الرسائل و يقرأها

- they bring news

يحضروا الأخبار

9- What benefits has the Internet brought to the world ?

(Mid year 2014)

ما الفوائد التي جلبها الانترنت للعالم ؟

- it has made the world a small village.

جعل العالم قرية صغيرة

-it has made communication easier and faster

جعل الاتصالات أسهل وأسرع

Unit 4

LESSON 7-8

10- Mention some information sections that should be included / filled in the university application form :

اذكر بعض المعلومات التي يجب أن تتضمنها (نملأها في) استمارة التقديم للجامعة ؟

* What kind of information is needed for university application?

(Mid-year exam 2010-2011)

ما المعلومات التي نحتاجها في استمارة التقديم للجامعة ؟

- they are personal details , course details and academic qualifications

معلومات شخصية و بيانات الكورس و المؤهلات الأكاديمية

Unit 5

LESSON 1

1-Throughout history , people used writing for many purposes . Mention.

(Mid-year 2020)

- Explain how writing can be a form of communication between people .

(Mid-year exam 2014)

اشرح كيف يمكن أن تكون الكتابة شغل من التواصل بين الناس ؟

-It's used to record history

تستخدم لتسجيل التاريخ

- It's used to pass on information

تستخدم لتمرير المعلومات

2-Mention the different forms of writing in the past?

(Mid-year exam 2010-2011)

اذكر نماذج مختلفة للكتابة في الماضي ؟

-They are the Arabic writing and the Chinese writing

إنها الكتابة العربية و الكتابة الصينية

- They are the Roman alphabet and pictograms

الأحرف الأبجدية الرومانية و الكتابة التصويرية

3- The written form of Arabic is the second most widely used alphabet in the world. Why?

(Mid-year 2010-2011)

الأحرف الأبجدية الرومانية و الكتابة التصويرية

- it is used throughout the Arab world.

تستخدم من خلال العالم العربي

- it's the basis of other forms of writing.

إنها أساس أشكال الكتابة الأخرى

4- In what way is the Arabic language different from other languages / the Roman Alphabet?

ما هو الاختلاف بين اللغة العربية و اللغات الأخرى ؟

- it has twenty eight letters.

بها 28 حرف

- it's written from right to left.

تكتب من اليمين لليسار

(Mid-year -2022)

5- The Chinese writing system is very difficult. Why?

(Mid-year exam 2010-2011)

الكثافة الصينية صعبه جدا . لماذا ؟

- every character represents a word.
- people must learn many characters to read.

كل حرف (رمز) يمثل كلمة

يجب علي الناس تعلم كثير من الرموز لقرأتها

6- How can a language enjoy an outstanding position worldwide ?

(1st period 2016-2017)

كيف يمكن ان تتمتع اللغة بمكانه بارزه عالميا ؟

- If it is easy to use in communication , travel and
- When many people in different countries use it.

لو انها سهله الاستخدام للتواصل و السفر و

عندما يستخدمها ناس كثر بدول مختلفة

7- In your opinion, how would life be without the invention of writing?

(Mid-year 2016)

من وجهه نظرك و كيف سيكون العالم بدون الكتابة ؟

- Life would be boring.
- There would be less communication.

الحياة ستكون مملة

سيكون هناك تواصل أقل

(Unit 5)

WORKBOOK

(Lesson 3)

8- Why do you think the ballpoint pens become an instant success? ?

(Mid year 2012)

لماذا تعتقد ان القلم الجاف (ذو الكره الدوارة) - أصبحت نجاحا عاجلا و سريعا ؟

- they used quick-drying ink.
- they are stronger than normal ink pens.

لأنها استخدمت الحبر الجاف السريع

هي أقوى من أقلام الحبر التقليدية

9. Ballpoint pens can not write in all different situations / directions / upside down. Why?

قلم الحبر الجاف لا يكتب في كل الظروف والاتجاهات المختلفة أو بالمقلوب , لماذا ؟

- ink needs gravity to move down on the ball.

(Mid-year 2010-2011)

لان الحبر يحتاج الي جاذبيه لكي يتحرك الحبر لأسفل علي الكره

10- How do you think the development of computers will affect people's use of pens ,pencils and paper in the future?

(Mid year 2015) لماذا تعتقد ان التطوير في الحاسب الآلي سيؤثر علي استخدام الناس للأقلام و الورق في المستقبل ؟

- People will keep a lot of information on computers.

سيحفظ الناس الكثير من المعلومات علي الكمبيوتر.

- They will use e-mails and flash memories for sending information.

11. " The pen is the tongue of the mind." Comment .

(Mid-year 2010-2011)

سوف يستخدموا الايميلات و الذاكرة لإرسال المعلومات

- Why has the Bic pen become an object of cultural significance?

(Mid year 2013)

لماذا أصبحت أقلام البيك أداة ذو أهمية اقتصادية و ثقافيه

- it is the tool that expresses our feelings and thoughts.

هي أداة تعبر عن مشاعرنا و افكارنا

Unit 6

LESSON 1

1- ما هي استخدامات الهاتف الخليوي النقالة ؟

1- What are the most common uses of mobile phones (for business people)? (1st 2013 - 2020)

- they are making calls, sending and receiving messages and communicating with others
- إجراء المكالمات ، إرسال و استلام الرسائل و التواصل مع الآخرين

2- ما هي مميزات و عيوب استخدام الهاتف النقال ؟

2- What are the advantages and disadvantages of having a mobile phone? (Mid year 2013)

advantages: they are sending text messages and saving time and effort
المميزات : إرسال الرسائل النصية ، توفير الوقت و الجهد .

Disadvantages: they are costly and noisy and they cause health problems
العيوب : مكلفة و مزعجة ، تسبب امراض صحية .

3- لماذا تعتقد أن الهواتف النقالة ضرورية للوالدين ؟
(1st period 2016 - 2017)

3- Why do you think mobile phones are necessary for parents ?

- parents use them to check their children
- يستخدموهم لكي يتفحصوا أطفالهم .
-they can call for help.
- يتصلون من أجل المساعدة.

4- كيف ستكون الهواتف النقالة في المستقبل ؟
(Mid-year 2016)

4- How would mobile phones be like in the future?

- They would be small and developed.
- ستكون صغيرة و متطورة .
- They would be powerful devices.
- ستكون أجهزة قوية .

(Unit 6)

WORKBOOK (Lesson 3)

5-How can people get rid of their old mobiles ?

5- كيف يستطيع الناس التخلص من هواتفهم النقالة القديمة ؟
- ماذا يمكن أن تفعل بهاتفك القديم بعد الانتهاء منه ؟

- What can you do with your mobile when you finish using it ?

- I can give them to someone or sell them
- أستطيع أن أعطيهم لشخص آخر ، أو أبيعهم .
- I can recycle them or throw them away
- أستطيع أن أعيد تصنيعها أو أرميها بعيدا .

6- إعادة تصنيع الهواتف القديمة هي فكرة جيدة .. اشرح (المميزات)
(Mid year 2012 - 2015)

6- Recycling old mobile phones is a good idea . Explain (advantages)

- We can prevent waste and make use of its contents
- حتي نمنع المخلفات و نستخدم محتوياته .

7- ما هي مميزات و عيوب إعطاء هاتفك القديم لصديق أو قريب / أخ أو أخت ؟

7- What are the advantages and disadvantages of giving your old phone to a friend or a relative / a sibling?

- المميزات : هي هدية جيدة .
a- **Advantages** : it's a good gift
- العيوب : يمكن أن يتم إساءة استخدامه .
b- **Disadvantages** : it can be misused

Language Functions (10th / 11th / 12th Years)

| No. | المعنى | اسم الوظيفة | التعبير | المعنى |
|-----|----------------------------|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 | النصيحة | Advice | - You should..... / You shouldn't.... | يجب أن ... / لا يجب أن.. |
| 2 | الاعتذار | Apology | - I'm sorry. | أسف |
| 3 | التحذير | Warning | - Be careful. It's dangerous. / Don't.... | احترس / لا..... |
| 4 | التفضيل | Preference | - I like / I preferto | أنا أحب ... / أفضل |
| 5 | الطلب بأدب | Request politely | - Can you, please? | هل أستطيع ... من فضلك؟ |
| 6 | الاقتراح | Suggestion | - Let's / You can | هيا بنا ... / تستطيع أن |
| 7 | الامتنان / الشكر | Gratitude | - Thank you. | شكراً |
| 8 | الاستجابة للشكر | Responding to thanking | - You are welcome. | على الرحب والسعة / العفو |
| 9 | المحبة / الاستحسان | Likes / Approval | - I like it. / It's wonderful. | أنا أحبه . / هذا رائع |
| 10 | عدم المحبة / عدم الاستحسان | Dislikes / disapproval | - I don't like it. / It's bad. | أنا لا أحب ... / انه سيئ |
| 11 | الموافقة | Agreement | - I agree with you. / That's right. | أتفق معك . / هذا صحيح |
| 12 | عدم الموافقة | Disagreement | - I don't agree with you. - That's wrong. | لا أتفق معك . / هذا خطأ |
| 13 | إعطاء الأسباب | Giving reason | - It's because I was ill / busy. | هذا لأني كنت مريض / مشغول |
| 14 | إعطاء رأي | Giving opinion | - I think it's good / bad. | أعتقد أنه جيد / سيئ . |
| 15 | عرض مساعدة | Offering help | - Can I help you? | هل أستطيع مساعدتك؟ |
| 16 | طلب مساعدة | Asking for help | - Can you help me , please? | هل تستطيع مساعدتي؟ |
| 17 | الإلزام | Obligation | - You must | يجب أن |
| 18 | المنع | Prohibition | - It's not allowed. / You mustn't.. | إنه غير مسموح. / لا يجب |

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 19 | اللوم | Blame | - I blame you. / It's your mistake. | ألومك . / هذا خطأ |
| 20 | تخفيف اللوم | Release from blame | - Don't worry. / Never mind. | لا تقلق / لا عليك |
| 21 | التهنئة | Congratulations | - Congratulations! / Good luck! / Well-done. | مبروك / حظ وافر / أحسنت |
| 22 | الإقناع | Persuasion | - Come on, please! - Please ! Please ! I like (need) it . | هيا من فضلك . / من فضلك! |
| 23 | الدعوة | Invitation | - I'd like to invite you to..... | أود أن أدعوك لـ..... |
| 24 | قبول الدعوة | Accepting invitation | - Ok. I'll come. | سوف آتي. |
| 25 | رفض الدعوة | Declining invitation | - I'm sorry, I can't. (I'm busy .) | أسف، لا أستطيع |
| 26 | الندم التمنى | Regret Wish | - I wish I were..... - I wish I had + P.P. - I'd like to..... | أتمنى لو... / أحب ان.... |
| 27 | التخطيط / النية | Planning / Intention | - I plan to / I will.. | أخطط لـ... / أنا سوف... |
| 28 | خيبة الأمل | Disappointment | - I'm disappointed. / What a pity ! | أنا محبط . / ياللاسى. |
| 29 | نصيحة متأخرة | Late Advice | - You should have + P.P. | كان يجب أن |
| 30 | وصف : (مهرجان / احتفال / مكان) | Describing : (festival/celebration/place) | - It was dazzling. I enjoyed it. | كان ملفت للنظر . استمتعت به كثيرا. |
| 31 | عدم الاهتمام / اللامبالاة | Indifference | - I don't care. - So what ! | لا أهتم / وماذا بعد ؟ (وأنا شكوي) |

Language Functions

1-Your father , teacher , scientist (**says /said – tells – told / thinks – argue - suggest / believes / is convinced**)

..... *I agree with you*

-Your friend, classmate, brother, sister (**says /said – tells – told / thinks – argue - suggest / believes / is convinced**)

..... *I don't agree with you*.....- *That's wrong*.....

2- A friend asks **why /cause / reason**.....

.....*Because I was ill / Because it's good*.....\

3-You **want**.....but your father **refuses / against idea / doesn't allow / persuade him**....

.....*Please! Please! I like it*.....- *Come on, please*.....

4- Your friend asks about your **plans / intention**

.....*I plan to go to London*.....- *I will*

5-A friend asks about your **opinion / points of view**

.....*I think it is good / bad*.....

6-A friend asks **which you like / prefer** tea or coffee.

.....*I like tea*..... / *I prefer*to.....

7-A friend **invites** you to **wedding / party / a farm**.....

.....*Ok. I will come.* / *Sorry, I can't come*.....

8- **advice**----- You should be careful.

9- You **want to**...../ **ask** your friend/ **to help you**

.....*Can you help me, please?*.....

10- A friend **bought a new**.....

..... *I like it. It's good. / I don't like it. It's bad*

11- A friend **helped you / gratitude**.....

.....*Thank you*.....

12-You have (**free time / weekend / holiday**) **suggest**.....

.....*Let's go to*.....(*the zoo / sea / cinema*)..

13- You friend **failed / had an accident / got up late**.....

.....*You should have been careful*...../ *That's bad*

14-Your friend doesn't know how **to reach a place / destination / asks where**

.....*Turn left. It's next to the bank*.../ *You can use Google maps*.....

15- I don't care / So what ! / It's OK.* عند عدم فهم معني الموقف ضع

| Tense الزمن | Key words الكلمات الدالة | Form التكوين | Examples الأمثلة |
|---|--|--|---|
| 1- Present Simple المضارع البسيط (Facts / Habits) | always – usually often – sometimes – every-daily- weekly – monthly -rarely- generally- on Fridays seldom- frequently – scarcely – occasionally | الفعل نفسه: (الاسم الجمع - You - I - We - They) S + الفعل: (الاسم المفرد - He - She - It) | 1. My friends (visit) me every week 1..... 2. He usually (wash) his car. 2..... 3. She often (study) at night. 3..... 4. water (boil) at 100 C.4..... |
| 2- Past simple الماضي البسيط | yesterday – last – ago – in the past – in 1970 – One day- In the old / ancient times – | الفعل + ed أو ماضي شاذ | 1. She (watch) a nice film yesterday. 1..... 2. I (buy) a new computer last week. 2..... 3. We (try) to win the match two years ago. 3..... |
| 3- Future simple المستقبل البسيط | tomorrow – next – in the future – in 2020 soon – later – in 2 days | will + مصدر الفعل | 1. We (travel) to London next summer holiday. 1..... |
| 4- Present continuous المضارع المستمر | Look ! – Listen ! - Watch out! at this moment – now –still - at the present time | am is + V. + ing are | 1. Look! The bus (come) there. 1..... 2. They (run) in the park now . 2..... |
| 5- Past continuous الماضي المستمر | while - as - when | was + V. + ing were | 1. While he (swim) there, it rained 1..... 2. As we were sleeping here , he (come) in. 2..... |
| 6- Future continuous المستقبل المستمر | *All the day tomorrow *at six o' clock tomorrow *When you come tomorrow | will + be + V. + ing | 1. I (meet) my friends at six o'clock tomorrow. 1..... |
| 7- Present perfect المضارع التام | ever – never – just- already - since– for – yet – recently – lately – so far - up till now | have + P.P has | 1. He (not eat) his meal yet. 1..... 2. They (just do) their homework. 2..... 3. Ali (see) him since 2 o'clock. 3..... |
| 8- Present perfect continuous المضارع التام المستمر | * since -for +(now, still, all) *since - for + (أفعل الاستمرار) (five –work – wait...) *all the time / morning.... | have + been + V. + ing has | 1. She still (wait) there since 2 o'clock. 1..... |
| 9- Past perfect الماضي التام | after – before –because as soon as - until / till – when – by the time –once – By + وقت في الماضي – [No sooner.....than]- [scarcely /hardly...when]- [already.....when] | had + P.P | 1. After I (write) my homework, I went out. 1..... 2- By the time we (reach) the airport, the plane had taken off. 2..... |
| 10- Unreal Past الماضي الغير حقيقي | *I wish * if only * as if * as though | أو ماضي شاذ / الفعل + ed - had + P.P - مصدر الفعل + would | 1-I wish I (go) to London. 1..... 2- I wished I (go) to London. 2..... 3- I wish Ali (stop) that noise. 3..... |
| 11- Future perfect المستقبل التام | by next month –by October – by the end of June- – in a month time | will + have + P.P | 1. By next June , we (finish) our exams. 1..... |
| 12- Past Perfect Cont. الماضي التام المستمر | *after + * before * since *by the time * for *when * all *because * when | had + been + V. + ing | 1. Before I finished my homework, I (work) for three hours. 1..... |

Irregular Verbs

| <i>Infinitive</i> | <i>Irr. Past</i> | <i>PP.</i> | <i>Infinitive</i> | <i>Irr. Past</i> | <i>PP.</i> |
|-------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| go | went | gone | buy | bought | bought |
| do | did | done | think | thought | thought |
| come | came | come | bring | brought | brought |
| become | became | become | catch | caught | caught |
| run | ran | run | teach | taught | taught |
| drink | drank | drunk | keep | kept | kept |
| begin | began | begun | sleep | slept | slept |
| swim | swam | swum | feel | felt | felt |
| eat | ate | eaten | meet | met | met |
| give | gave | given | feed | fed | fed |
| get | got | got | grow | grew | grown |
| forget | forgot | forgotten | know | knew | known |
| win | won | won | throw | threw | thrown |
| write | wrote | written | draw | drew | drawn |
| ride | rode | ridden | fly | flew | flown |
| drive | drove | driven | make | made | made |
| take | took | taken | leave | left | left |
| find | found | found | lose | lost | lost |
| steal | stole | stolen | see | saw | seen |
| speak | spoke | spoken | hear | heard | heard |
| break | broke | broken | understand | understood | understood |
| wear | wore | worn | be | was /were | been |
| say | said | said | have | had | had |
| pay | paid | paid | cut | cut | cut |
| tell | told | told | shut | shut | shut |
| sell | sold | sold | hit | hit | hit |
| build | built | built | let | let | let |
| send | sent | sent | put | put | put |
| spend | spent | spent | cost | cost | cost |
| stick | stuck | stuck | hurt | hurt | hurt |
| dig | dug | dug | read | read | read |
| hold | held | held | spread | spread | spread |
| fall | fell | fallen | broadcast | broadcast | broadcast |

Prepositions of time

at

مع الساعات 7 o'clock , 5:00 pm
08:30 , 11:00 , 6:00 am

الأوقات :- night, mid-night , sunset
noon, weekend ,free time ,dawn ,sunrise

on

أيام الأسبوع : Saturday , Sunday
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday , etc

التاريخ (شهر + رقم) : 21st March, 25th Feb.
August 2nd , June 20th etc

الأعياد و المناسبات : National Day, Eid Al Fitr
Eid Al Adha , Mother Day, holiday,birthday

in

السنوات : 1990 , 2018 , 1846

فصول السنة: Summer, Winter, Spring, Autumn

الشهور January, March, February , Ramadan

الأوقات الأساسية: morning, afternoon, evening

by

وسائل المواصلات: car, bus, train, truck,
plane, ship, camel, bicycle, lorry

By sea , by land , by air

حروف الجر العامة 12th Year

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>in order to " to "</p> <p>appeal to</p> <p>contribute to</p> <p>used to</p> <p>lead to</p> | <p>take care of " of "</p> <p>proud of</p> <p>in the forests of China</p> <p>the cause of</p> <p>the lack of</p> <p>full of</p> <p>of course</p> |
| " with " | |
| <p>angry with (مع شخص)</p> <p>provide with</p> <p>deal with</p> <p>impressed with</p> <p>satisfied with</p> | <p>at risk " at "</p> <p>at a loss</p> <p>at random</p> <p>at a young age</p> <p>at the (top / bottom)</p> <p>arrive at / arrive in</p> |
| " in " | <p>good at</p> |
| <p>take part in / participate in</p> <p>in danger</p> <p>in their heads</p> <p>interested in</p> <p>in the front row</p> <p>succeed in</p> <p>take part in / participate in</p> | <p>by (bus / car) " by "</p> <p>by a computer</p> <p>by adulthood</p> |
| <p>the reason for " for "</p> <p>care for</p> <p>famous for</p> <p>grateful for / thankful for</p> <p>responsible for / irresponsible for</p> <p>accountable for</p> <p>challenge for</p> | <p>from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock " from "</p> <p>from 1990 to 2000</p> <p>from Friday to Monday</p> <p>from Jahra to Kuwait City</p> <p>graduate from</p> <p>prevent from</p> <p>escape from</p> <p>different from</p> |
| <p>under threat " under "</p> <p>under control</p> | <p>throughout (the world / his life)</p> <p>balance between</p> |
| " on " | |
| <p>try on</p> <p>keen on</p> <p>on the (right / left)</p> <p>on my way to</p> <p>depend / dependant on / rely on</p> <p>play on musical instruments</p> <p>grow on / feed on</p> <p>on a bus</p> <p>on the coast</p> | |

A) From a, b, c and d, choose the best word that completes the following sentences:

- 1- The government has a website containing information on environmental issues.
a. gathered b. launched c. embarked d. commemorated
- 2- A lot of people had outside the theatre to welcome the actors and actresses.
a. nurtured b. hired c. embarked d. gathered
- 3- This person is an outgoing, and popular character with a sense of humour.
a. patriotic b. bubbly c. dazzling d. preoccupied
- 4- My father had to.....a car because his car had a serious breakdown last week.
a. hire b. gather c. commemorate d. launch
- 5- I like this hotel because it enjoys a/an location overlooking the sea.
a. preoccupied b. patriotic c. unrivalled d. intricate
- 6- It was difficult to see anything because the lights were too
a. dazzling b. intricate c. preoccupied d. bubbly
- 7- AL-Arabi Magazine had a reputation for the talented young writers.
a. Embarking b. commemorating c. nurturing d. launching
- 8- All of us have a duty towards our country in times of war.
a. Fanciful b. patriotic c. preoccupied d. dazzling
- 9- The manager is....., thinking about the speech he has to deliver tonight.
a. Patriotic b. fanciful c. unrivalled d. preoccupied
- 10-The school honoured the students whoactivities during the school year.
a. took part in b. commemorated c. embarked d. hired
- 11- Dubai held a magnificent fireworkto mark the coming of the new year.
a. unison b. display c. canopy d. bagpipe
- 12-This statue was built to.....our victory over our enemy.
a. launch b. commemorate c. nurture d. take part in
- 13-Ahmed Zuwail was a/anscientist for his great inventions.
a. dazzling b. unrivalled c. intricate d. patriotic
- 14-The lights over there are dazzling because it's Hala February
a. canopy b. carnival c. multitude d. discipline
- 15- The schedule of flights is shown on the monitor.
a. display b. canopy c. bagpipe d. discipline
- 16- I went to several libraries to..... some information about my research.
a. hire b. commemorate c. gather d. embark
- 17-Trees are lined over the road forming a..... of leaves.
a. Discipline b. weaving c. bagpipe d. canopy
- 18- Hala February is an annualof music parties and fireworks displays.
a. extravaganza b. discipline c. weaving d. canopy

- 19- I drive in a constant of traffic every day to reach my place of work.
 a. Weaving b. stream c. extravaganza d. canopy
- 20- Sociology is an important that focuses on human social behaviour.
 a. weaving b. festivity c. canopy d. discipline
- 21- Ali enjoyed a/an dinner in a hotel after he had recovered from the disease.
 a. Intricate b. celebratory c. patriotic d. preoccupied
- 22- We believe that no is complete without a party cake or other types of desserts.
 a. Festivity b. chain c. multitude d. stream
- 23- I was worried when I the plane for the first time.
 a. Nurtured b. embarked c. hired d. commemorated
- 24- McDonalds is a of restaurants known worldwide.
 a. Chain b. carnival c. festivity d. canopy
- 25- That was a/an performance from such a young tennis player.
 a. Patriotic b. intricate c. exuberant d. celebratory
- 26- This may somehow seem a suggestion. We cannot achieve it.
 a. Dazzling b. celebratory c. bubbly d. fanciful
- 27- Hand was a flourishing industry in the region in the past.
 a. Chain b. unison c. weaving d. multitude
- 28- The trees in this jungle formed a leafy We couldn't see the sun above us.
 a. Extravaganza b. festivity c. carnival d. canopy
- 29- Each year on this date we our soldiers who lost their lives in the war.
 a. launch b. gather c. commemorate d. nurture
- 30- This old city has a of problems; the government should solve them soon.
 a. multitude b. festivity c. carnival d. display
- 31- When I visited Scotland, last year, I enjoyed listening to the music.
 a. Chains b. canopies c. disciplines d. bagpipes
- 32- I cannot meet any new clients because I am very with the new project.
 a. dazzling b. preoccupied c. intricate d. patriotic
- 33- Our school has an anti-smoking campaign to raise our awareness against it.
 a. Launched b. gathered c. hired d. embarked

B:) Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:

(gathered – unrivalled – discipline – launched – bubbly - canopy)

- 1- In spring time my garden is always covered with a beautiful green of grass.
- 2- All the students to listen to an important announcement yesterday.
- 3- Have you decided on the you will study at the university in Europe?
- 4- Kuwait International Book Fair is usually in February every year.
- 5- The museum in Paris boasts an/a collection of French porcelain.

GRADE 11 – UNIT ONE – GRAMMAR

- 1- It was very hot, but I wasreach home walking.
a. can b. able to c. could d. managed
- 2- I swim when I was young.
a. can b. able to c. managed d. could
- 3- By the time she was seven, she already speak three languages.
a. Can b. could c. able to d. managed
- 4- It was very icy, but I.....to keep the car on the road.
a. Managed b. can c. am able d. could
- 5- I was talk to my father before he left home.
a. Can b. could c. able to d. managed to
- 6- The math exam was quite difficult but we pass it.
a. managed to b. can c. able to d. could
- 7- Wespend another moment in this café. It was too noisy.
a. can not b. could not c. are not able to d. haven't managed to
- 8- I woke up late this morning but I to get to work on time.
a. Can b. able to c. could not d. managed
- 9- After great efforts, we.....climb the mountain.
a. managed to b. can c. able to d. could not
- 10- In ancient times, people move from place to place using animals.
a. Can b. could c. able to d. managed
- 11- The fire brigadeto rescue the trapped children with great difficulty.
a. Could b. able to c. managed d. can
- 12- The mathematics exam was not difficult, so we were.....pass it.
a. able to b. could c. can d. managed
- 13- Do not worry. I..... do the calculation. I am good at Math.
a. Could b. was able to c. can d. managed
- 14- The touristopen his case at the airport because he had lost the keys.
a. could not b. isn't able to c. hasn't managed to d. can not
- 15- The door was stuck but after some efforts we open it.
a. is able to b. can c. managed to d. could not
- 16- We had a room with a big window through which we see the lake easily.
a. are able to b. managed to c. can d. could
- 17- Three months ago, I broke my leg and I..... walk.
a. am not able to b. could not c. haven't managed to d. can not
- 18- I hope I will be..... see better when I get my new glasses.
a. able to b. managed to c. can d. could
- 19- With great difficulty, we pass the math exam.
a. managed to b. able to c. can d. could not

- 20- When Ali was in high school, he..... beat anyone in a running race.
 a. able to b. managed c. can d. could
- 21- If the price of gas goes I will have to use my electric cooker.
 a. Up b. down c. off d. into
- 22- The lights went.....and everything was completely dark.
 a. Up b. down c. out d. off
- 23- The meeting went for about 20 minutes.
 a. On b. up c. off d. out
- 24- I did not come early because my alarm clock did not go
 a. Off b. up c. on d. out
- 25- If he is bothering you, simply ask him to go
 a. Up b. on c. off d. out
- 26- Ahmed is our tour guide. We can't go to the desert him.
 a. Up b. without c. down d. off
- 27- I could not go walking because of the heavy rain yesterday.
 a. On b. up c. off d. out
- 28- The Titanic went in deep water because it hit an iceberg.
 a. Under b. up c. on d. off\
- 29- I cannot gomy father's wishes and demands.
 a. On b. off c. out d. against
- 30- They feel very sad for their father's death, but they believe that life will go
 a. On b. against c. off d. out
- 31- This new restaurant is good. Its food is delicious.
 a. a little b. extremely c. brand d. rather
- 32- How can Fahad afford to buy himself a/an.....new car?
 a. Brand b. pretty c. quite d. absolutely
- 33- The players felttired after the long exhausting match.
 a. Brand b. fairly c. quite d. a little
- 34- We areexhausted even though it is still the first period exams.
 a. Absolutely b. a little c. fairly d. brand
- 35- The weather in most African countries is.....hot in summer.
 a. Brand b. a little c. fairly d. extremely
- 36- Imean that he must do his best to succeed in the coming exam.
 a. Pretty b. really c. fairly d. very
- 37- We prefer to live in this area because it is calm here.
 a. a little b. quite c. fairly d. brand
- 38- He got full mark in the exam I believe he is a/anintelligent student.
 a. Pretty b. a little c. brand d. fairly
- 39- The students were punished because they werenoisy.
 a. Pretty b. a little c. brand d. rather

B. From a, b and c, Choose the correct answer as required:

1- My room is big, but I need a bigger one. **(Use: fairly)**

- a- My room is big fairly, but I need a bigger one.
- b- My room is fairly big, but I need a bigger one.
- c- My room fairly is big, but I need a bigger one.

2-My sister managed to unlock the door after trying for almost half an hour. **(Use able to)**

- a- My sister is able to unlock the door after trying for almost half an hour.
- b- My sister will be able to unlock the door after trying for almost half an hour.
- c- My sister was able to unlock the door after trying for almost half an hour.

3- I could play the piano when I was a child. **(Make negative)**

- a- I could not play the piano when I was a child.
- b- I did not play the piano when I was a child.
- c- I do not play not the piano when I was a child.

4- My aunt can speak five languages. **(Ask a question)**

- a- How many languages does your aunt speak?
- b- How many languages did your aunt speak?
- c-How many languages can your aunt speak?

5- After her uncle went away, he.....see his family often. **(Complete)**

- a- After her uncle went away, he wasn't able to see his family often.
- b- After her uncle went away, he won't be able to see his family often.
- d- After her uncle went away, he isn't able to see his family often.

GRADE 11 – UNIT ONE – WRITING (DESCRIPTIVE)

Social gatherings and patriotic events function as a mirror reflecting the culture and traditions of a country.

Plan and write an essay of **14 sentences (160 words)** describing what is happening in these events and which one you prefer most and why.

N.B. Remember the topic should include an introduction 2 body paragraphs and a Conclusion

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

.....

.....

Body

Paragraph (1)

.....

.....

Paragraph (2)

.....

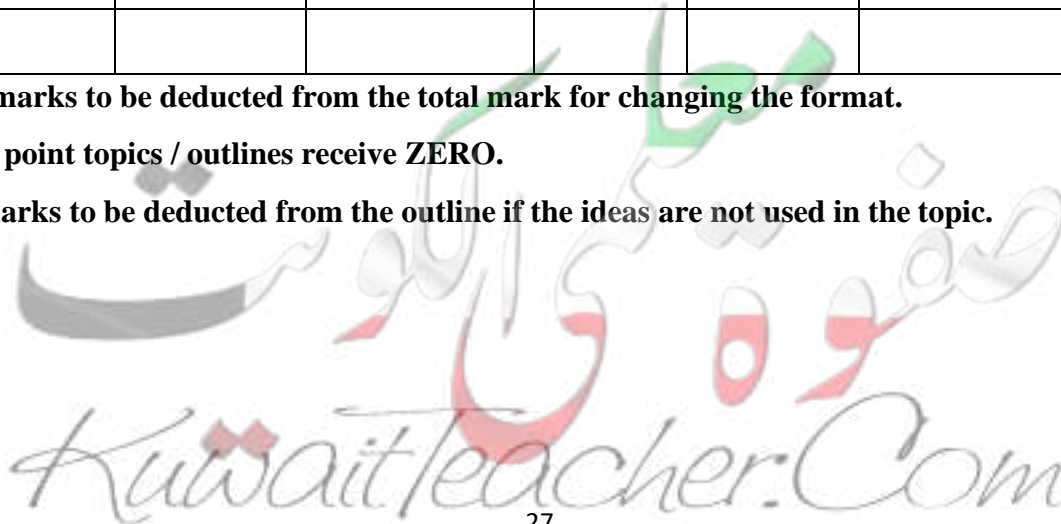
.....

Conclusion:

.....

| Rubrics | Outlining | Exposition of ideas and coherence | Paragraphing and number of sentences | Spelling | Grammar | Handwriting, spacing and punctuation | Total |
|---------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| | | 20 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | |

- 20 marks to be deducted from the total mark for changing the format.
- Off point topics / outlines receive ZERO.
- 5 marks to be deducted from the outline if the ideas are not used in the topic.



GRADE 11 – UNIT ONE – READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Your genes are responsible for your appearance and your health. Half your genes are from your mother, the other half from your father. You are not identical to your mother or your father, but you probably look a bit like both of them. Or you may resemble one of your grandparents. But even if you are like other members of your family, you are unique. Your genes are different from everyone else's genes. The only people who have exactly the same genes are identical twins. They should look exactly the same.

Some of the features you inherit from your parents are hair, eye colour, skin colour and facial features like the size and shape of your nose. You probably have the same hair colour as one of your parents, but this is not always true. Two dark-haired parents can have a blond or red-headed child. This happens when there was a blond or red-headed ancestor. Fifty percent of men with bald fathers will lose their hair. But the gene for baldness can come from the mother's family too -only boys should look at their mother's father. They may take after him.

The strongest, or **dominant**, gene in eye colour is brown. If both parents have brown eyes, their children probably have brown eyes too. It's also common for two brown-eyed parents to have a blue-eyed child, but unusual for two blue-eyed parents to have a brown-eyed child. As well as eye colour, you can inherit poor eyesight from your parents. So if you're short-sighted, you're probably not the only person in your family who wears glasses.

There are many different skin colours: from black, dark brown, brown, light brown to white. Most families share the same skin colour, but black parents can give birth to a lighter-skinned child if they have pale-skinned ancestors. Usually, a black and a white parent have dark-skinned children because black is a dominant gene. But twin sisters Hayleigh and Lauren are exceptions. One twin is black and the other is white. Hayleigh looks exactly like her black father and Lauren is the image of her white mother. This was only possible because their father had a white relative in his past.

Finally, if you are left-handed or if you have dimples in your cheeks or chin, you can thank your genes.

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

1. What is the best title for the passage?
a. Human Beings b. Features of Twins c. A Family Tradition d. It's All in the Genes
- 4- The underlined word "**their**" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
a. Boys b. men c. bald fathers d. mother's family
- 5- The underlined word "**dominant**" in the 3rd paragraph means:
a. Usual b. appropriate c. weak d. main
- 6- From the 1st paragraph we learn that genes:
a. are identical in everybody. c. specify who your parents are.
b. determine what you look like. d. come mainly from your grandparents' side.

- 7- According to the 2nd paragraph, ONE of the following statements is TRUE about men:
- a. They nearly always have sons who go bald.
 - b. They sometimes inherit baldness from their mother's side.
 - c. They always lose their hair because of their father's genes.
 - d. They never pass on baldness through their daughter's genes.

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

8- Which people have exactly the same genes?

.....

9- What features do you inherit from your parents?

.....

10- How can you explain that two brown-eyed parents having a blue-eyed child?

.....

11- According to the 4th paragraph, explain why black and white parents give birth to dark-skinned children.

.....

GRADE 11 – UNIT ONE – SUMMARY MAKING

- Read the following passage, then do as required:

It is hard to know where to start when beginning strength training. There are countless exercises you can do. Some of which work with certain bodies, while others don't. With some familiarity of the basics, you can begin to craft a routine helping you achieve your personal goals.

Strength training should be a part of your workout routine due to its numerous benefits. One purpose of strength training is to build muscles and improve bone density. For another thing, strength training increases the strength of ligaments and joint functioning. It can help raise good cholesterol levels and lower blood sugar levels. Most people like strength training because of its most obvious benefit which is having a slimmer appearance.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the passage above in answer to the following question: - What are the benefits of strength training?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

1. My uncle is going toa celebration for his son’s graduation from UK.
 - a. Hold
 - b. swap
 - c. desert
 - d. reminisce
2. Inventing the internet has been ain the history of communication.
 - a. Milestone
 - b. boomerang
 - c. nomad
 - d. roundabout
3. The tragic end of the movie was so that most of the viewers shed tears.
 - a. Touching
 - b. formal
 - c. eldest
 - d. close-knit
4. It is a very good idea togood books after reading them.
 - a. Swap
 - b. wind up
 - c. desert
 - d. hold
5. The whole usually gather when one member comes back from Hajj.
 - a. Clan
 - b. milestone
 - c. roundabout
 - d. boomerang
6. Most Children who grow up in a family have no social or psychological problems.
 - a. close-knit
 - b. eldest
 - c. touching
 - d. formal
7. To avoid accidents, car drivers should slow down when they approach the
 - a. Roundabout
 - b. clan
 - c. aborigine
 - d. boomerang
8. It's incorrect to address people by their first names at these events.
 - a. Formal
 - b. close-knit
 - c. well-deserved
 - d. eldest
9. Mohammed Salah’s performances earned him a/an reputation as a terrific footballer.
 - a. well-deserved
 - b. eldest
 - c. touching
 - d. close-knit
10. My grandfather used toabout his years when he was an officer in the army.
 - a. Reminisce
 - b. swap
 - c. hold
 - d. wind up
11. were invented in Australia thousands of years ago and were originally used for hunting.
 - a. Boomerangs
 - b. Roundabouts
 - c. Milestones
 - d. Nomads
12. We are a very family that support each other through many crises.
 - a. close-knit
 - b. eldest
 - c. well-deserved
 - d. touching
13. My brother has recently been to London on a business trip.
 - a. Eldest
 - b. well-deserved
 - c. touching
 - d. close-knit
14. We are having ato celebrate Ali’s promotion to a higher position in the company.
 - a. get-together
 - b. boomerang
 - c. milestone
 - d. roundabout
15. After finishing her project, my sister needed abefore starting the next one.
 - a. breathing space
 - b. milestone
 - c. get-together
 - d. boomerang
16. My grandparents used totheir hand watches before sleeping.
 - a. wind up
 - b. desert
 - c. hold
 - d. reminisce
17. Competitors have to throw a /an for more than 27 metres to win.
 - a. Boomerang
 - b. milestone
 - c. interior
 - d. nomad

18. I like the new car's It is the most beautiful one I have ever seen.

a. get-together b. milestone c. aborigine d. interior

19. Our company's conference will be at the Hilton Hotel this year.

a. Held b. swapped c. deserted d. reminisced

20. Starting school is usually considered a for both children and parents.

a. Milestone b. clan c. nomad d. boomerang

B) Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:

(traditionally – reminisce – aborigines – desert – originally – clans)

1. Old people like to on past memories when they get together.

2. When he was sure that the ship was going to sink, the captain gave an order to it.

3. Corona virus was discovered in China.

4. April in North Korea is a month of festivals.

5. The director has made films about Australian and local environmental issues.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(breathing space – wined up – originally – swapped – touching – traditionally)

1. At the end of the film, the hero managed to rescue his child from death in a scene.

2. The bank has given my father's company some to restructure its debt.

3. Potatoes came from South America.

4. , men who live in Gulf Area wear dishdasha and ghotra. It's their heritage.

5. We phone numbers with the people we met on holiday so we can be in touch.

GRADE 11 – UNIT TWO – GRAMMAR

1. We the new manager yesterday morning.

a. Met b. meet c. will meet d. are meeting

2. Some people think that life in the past happier and healthier than today.

a. Was b. were c. will be d. are

3. The manager yesterday's meeting because she was ill.

a. did not attend b. do not attend c. cannot attend d. does not attend

4. The athlete the gold medal last week.

a. Won b. win c. is winning d. wins

5. In 1995, my uncle to Canada on a business trip.

a. Left b. will leave c. leaves d. is leaving

6. As soon as the sun had set, the temperature dramatically.

a. Dropped b. had dropped c. drops d. was dropping

7. The student in the art competition last week.

a. took part b. will take part c. takes part d. is taking part

8. After he his university degree, he was selected to be a lecturer.
- a. had got b. is getting c. gets d. has got
- 9 had the Italian circus arrived than people started to book tickets.
- a. No sooner b. By the time c. Hardly d. After
10. As soon as famine.....in my country, many people migrated outside.
- a. had started b. will start c. has started d. starts
11. My sister stayed up all night she had received good news.
- a. After b. no sooner c. by the time d. hardly
12. When we reached the cinema, the movie
- a. had begun b. begins c. will begin d. has begun
- 13 had the bus just left when we got to the stop.
- a. Hardly b. No sooner c. By the time d. After
14. I had just gone outside it started to rain.
- a. When b. no sooner c. after d. hardly
15. She had visited several doctors she found out what the problem was with her hand.
- a. before b. no sooner c. hardly d. after
16. Before they went to the party, they nice presents.
- a. had bought b. buy c. will buy d. are buying
17. The bell..... after we had arrived.
- a. Rang b. had rung c. is ringing d. rings
18. Hardly had my brother arrived he travelled to America once again.
- a. Than b. when c. as d. before

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

- 1- He had hardly got his university degree when he was selected to be a lecturer. **(Begin with: Hardly)**
- a. Hardly had he got his university degree when he was selected to be a lecturer.
- b. Hardly he had got his university degree when he was selected to be a lecturer.
- c. Hardly had got he his university degree when he was selected to be a lecturer.
- 2- The officer checked my passport then he asked me to put my finger on the scanner. **(Use: Before)**
- a. The officer checked my passport before he asked me to put my finger on the scanner.
- b. The officer has checked my passport before he asked me to put my finger on the scanner.
- c. The officer had checked my passport before he asked me to put my finger on the scanner.
- 3- When they arrived to the ceremony, all the guests left the place. **(Begin with: By the time)**
- a. By the time they arrived to the ceremony, all the guests have left the place.
- b. By the time they arrived to the ceremony, all the guests left the place.
- c. By the time they arrived to the ceremony, all the guests had left the place.

- 4- She (call) her father before she arrived. (Correct)
- She had called her father before she arrived.
 - She called her father before she arrived.
 - She has called her father before she arrived.

- 5- The thieves spent the money then the police caught them. (Use: By the time)
- By the time the police caught the thieves, they had spent the money.
 - By the time the police caught the thieves, they spent the money.
 - By the time the police caught the thieves, they have spent the money.

GRADE 11 – UNIT TWO – WRITING (DESCRIPTIVE)

Write on the following topic:

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

Plan and write a report of **about 14 sentences (160 words)** describing a family celebration you have recently attended: what the occasion was, how the preparations were and how you enjoyed it.

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

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

Body

Paragraph (1)

.....

Paragraph (2)

.....

Conclusion:

.....

| Rubrics | Outlining | Exposition of ideas and coherence | Paragraphing and number of sentences | Spelling | Grammar | Handwriting, spacing and punctuation | Total |
|---------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| | 20 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 120 |
| | | | | | | | |

GRADE 11 – UNIT TWO– READING COMPREHENSION

Dyslexia is a learning disorder that involves difficulty reading due to problems identifying speech sounds and learning how they relate to letters and words (decoding). Also called reading disability, dyslexia affects areas of the brain that process language. People with dyslexia have normal intelligence and they usually have normal vision. Most children with dyslexia can succeed in school with tutoring or a specialized education programme. Emotional support also plays an important role for **them**.

The symptoms of dyslexia can be difficult to recognise before your child enters school, but some early clues may indicate a problem. Once your child reaches school age, your child's teacher may be the first to notice a problem. The condition often becomes **apparent** as a child starts learning to read. Once your child is in school, dyslexia signs and symptoms may become more apparent, including: Reading well below the expected level for age, having problems concerning processing and understanding what he or she hears and having a difficulty to find the right word or forming answers to questions. One thing that can be observed in a dyslexic's writing is that some of the letters will be written backwards.

Dyslexia tends to run in families. It appears to be linked to certain genes that affect how the brain processes reading and language, as well as risk factors in the environment. Scientists have listed some dyslexia risk factors. A family history of dyslexia or other learning disabilities gives an early clue. Early birth or low birth weight of a baby can also lead to dyslexia. Exposure during pregnancy to nicotine, drugs, or infection that may alter brain development in the fetus will surely cause dyslexia. Finally, Individual differences in the parts of the brain that enable reading can negatively affect on the reading ability of the child.

Dyslexia is not a medical problem. There is no medication that can heal dyslexia. Dyslexia is a disorder present at birth and it can be managed with special instruction and support. Early interference to address reading problems is important. Parents must understand that children with dyslexia can learn normally, but probably need to learn in different ways than children without the condition. Teaching should be individualized and may involve modeling letters and words in clay or other three-dimensional techniques to help the child learn letters and words. It should be carefully chosen to meet the child needs.

a-From a, b, c and d , choose the right answer :

1-The best title for this passage is

- a. Dyslexia: the Reading Disorder
- b. Medical Problems
- c. Different Learning Styles
- d. Dyslexia and Normal Intelligence

2-The underlined word "**apparent**" in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to

- a. clear
- b. difficult
- c. early
- d. hidden

4-The underlined pronoun "them "in the 1st paragraph refers to

- a.children with dyslexia
- b. people with dyslexia
- c. areas of the brain
- d.speech sounds

5- Dyslexia is a learning disorder that involves difficulty reading due to.....

- a. hearing and talking problems.
- b. parental and social issues.
- c. a problem in relating letters and words.
- d. strict school instructions and regulations.

6- All the following sentences are facts about dyslexia **Except**:

- a.we can treat dyslexia by medicine
- b.dyslexia affects areas of the brain
- c. dyslexia has a connection with genes
- d. letters are written backwards

B-Answer the following questions:

7-Which areas does dyslexia affect?

.....

8-When does dyslexia become apparent?

.....

9-Many problems that can happen during pregnancy, may lead to dyslexia. Mention two.

.....

10- How can dyslexia be managed?

.....

GRADE 11 – UNIT TWO – SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following passage then do as required:

School libraries are important for both teachers and students. Teachers need resources that will help them improve classroom instructions. Students must be able to find materials that will answer questions on home works. School librarians select materials for the library and help students and teachers effectively use its resources. For example, a school librarian might guide a student to books useful for a particular assignment. In addition, the librarian might teach the student how to use an online public access catalogue of available materials. School librarians also help young people find enjoyable books to read in their free time. School librarians should have specialised training in librarianship. They should also have teaching skills, because school librarians work closely with educators.

How important are the school librarians?

.....

.....

.....

GRADE 11 – UNIT THREE – VOCABULARY

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

1. We..... most of our electronic devices from Japan.
a. Import b. socialize c. refill d. converse
2. Some friends of mine like to drink coffee with
a. Pill b. cardamom c. hospitality d. autograph
3. I am on diet. I will have..... espresso with skimmed milk.
a. Weary b. irritated c. lonesome d. decaffeinated
4. Apple corporation has a / an logo that makes it well known.
a. Irritated b. distinctive c. decaffeinated d. weary
5. Would you prefer a/an..... or a cappuccino?
a. Stadium b. autograph c. espresso d. hospitality
6. My mother has bought these beautiful flowers for their delicate
a. Fragrance b. teapot c. stadium d. cardamom
7. The Arabs are famous for their and warm welcome with their guests.
a. Hospitality b. cardamom c. teapot d. espresso
8. The parliament member has urged the government to takeactions against smoking.
a. Sickly b. irritated c. immediate d. weary
9. There is no medicine for Corona Virus. Scientists are working hard to find one.
a. Instant b. irritated c. weary d. sickly
10. Your email has been deactivated because you have not..... for a year.
a. caught up b. met up c. wind up d. logged on
11. He was dismissed out of the school because of thehe was responsible of with his classmates.
a. Quarrels b. beverages c. plazas d. teapots
12. Can Imy cup once again, please?
a. Converse b. socialize c. import d. refill
13. Nowadays, people don't.....with their neighbours as they used to do in the past.
a. Reschedule b. socialize c. refill d. import
14. Fans crowded round the famous movie star to ask for his
a. Autograph b. stadium c. cardamom d. teapot
15. The tourist enjoyed the chance to.....with someone who spoke her language.
a. Converse b. refill c. import d. reschedule
16. Sheikh Jaber..... is one of the modern landmarks of Kuwait.
a. Beverage b. stadium c. espresso d. teapot
17. My neighbour was..... by drivers parking near his house and causing an obstruction.
a. Immediate b. instant c. irritated d. distinctive
18. I felt so after all my friends had left to study abroad.
a. Lonesome b. distinctive c. instant d. immediate

19. The house where I lived as a child is very close to the town's main
- a. teapot b. espresso c. cardamom d. plaza
20. When the child got out of the hospital, he looked pale and
- a. decaffeinated b. sickly c. lonesome d. distinctive
21. This..... has a seating capacity of more than 50 thousand football fans.
- a. stadium b. cardamom c. fragrance d. autograph
22. My sister refilled the with boiling water so that she could make tea.
- a. teapot b. plaza c. autograph d. stadium
23. My brother ordered some seafood dishes and special..... for his friends.
- a. beverages b. teapots c. stadiums d. autographs
24. My friends and I usually have a quick..... for coffee every morning.
- a. catch-up b. stadium c. autograph d. espresso
25. Due to the pandemic, schools must..... the times of the exams.
- a. import b. converse c. socialize d. reschedule
26. We do not have money but still we can go to the mall to do
- a. window shopping b. beverage c. teapot d. stadium
27. Trafalgar Square in England is a very famous
- a. autograph b. plaza c. stadium d. cardamom
28. Arabs are well-known with their
- a. plaza b. stadium c. teapot d. hospitality
29. My mother bought a unique and traditionalto decorate the kitchen.
- a. teapot b. plaza c. window shopping d. stadium
30. We must show our respect and to old people in the society.
- a. gratitude b. beverage c. fragrance d. cardamom

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

(stadiums – reschedule – window shopping – socialise – sickly – instant)

1. My friend usually goes..... in her free time, but she buys nothing.
2. Some people like to.....with others by making acquaintances.
3. The council had to take a/an urgent decision regarding the security of the country.
4. Qatar builds fantastic as a preparation for the football world cup 2022.
5. Kuwait Airways.....its flights due to the bad weather.

B: Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

(lonesome - irritated – fragrance – log on – meet up– sales)

1. They decided to some other time since they are busy right now.
2. Big stores and markets usually announce their.....to encourage customers to go shopping.
3. I usually prefer to use the perfume of strong during the day.
4. He was..... by the disrespect and ill-treatment of some people.
5. To to the net, you need to have a username and a password.

GRADE 11 – UNIT THREE – GRAMMAR

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

1. If I had studied harder, I higher marks.
a. would have got b. get c. got d. would get
2. If she more careful, she would not have made the accident.
a. Be b. had been c. have been d. was
3. If I had arrived early, the teacher..... angry.
a. Wouldn't be b. would be c. will be d. wouldn't have been
4. C. I would have studied medicine if I my exams.
a. had passed b. passed c. would have passed d. pass
5. If I had not overslept, I on time.
a. Would be b. will have c. would have been d. will be
6. I..... that car if I had had enough money at that time.
a. could have bought b. buy c. could buy d. bought
7. If I have a lot of money,
a. I bought a car b. I would buy a car c. I will buy a car d. I would have bought a car
8. If my friend invited me to her birthday party, I her invitation.
a. would accept b. will accept c. would have accepted d. can accept
9. If she had asked for my opinion, I.....her mine.
a. Tell b. would tell c. will tell d. would have told
10. I a driving ticket if I had driven my car very fast.
a. would get b. will get c. would have got d. get
11. If I had been at the party, I all my friends there.
a. would have met b. will meet c. would meet d. can meet
12. If he goes to England, he English quickly.
a. Would have learnt b. will learn c. learnt d. would learn
13. If he knew that the passport was not valid, he the plane.
a. would not miss b. would miss c. will miss d. won't miss
14. If I have financial problems, my parents me.
a. Helped b. would help c. would have helped d. will help
15. If we had worked in groups, we.....the work quickly.
a. would have finished b. will finish c. would finish d. finished
16. We.....the final match if we had trained harder.
a. will win b. would not have won c. would have won d. would not win
17. Whatif he does not send the money?
a. would you do b. will you do c. had you done d. have you done
18. If you what I told you, you would find the place easily.
a. Remembered b. remember c. will remember d. had remembered

19. We.....more money if we sold more products.

- a. had earned b. will earn c. would earn d. would have earned

20. If I..... your address, I would have written to you.

- a. had known b. know c. will know d. would have known

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

1. If they had trained hard enough before the match, (Complete the sentence)

- a. If they had trained hard enough before the match they would have won the match.
b. If they had trained hard enough before the match they would win the match.
c. If they had trained hard enough before the match they will win the match.

2. He would have been on time for the interview if he (leave).....(Complete the sentence)

- a. He would have been on time for the interview if he left the house at nine
b. He would have been on time for the interview if he has left the house at nine
c. He would have been on time for the interview if he had left the house at nine

3. He would have formatted the laptop if there had enough experience. (Change into passive)

- a. The laptop would have been formatted if there had enough experience.
b. The laptop has been formatted if there had enough experience.
c. The laptop would be formatted if there had enough experience.

4. If my cousin (follow).....a strict regime, she could have lost some weight. (Correct)

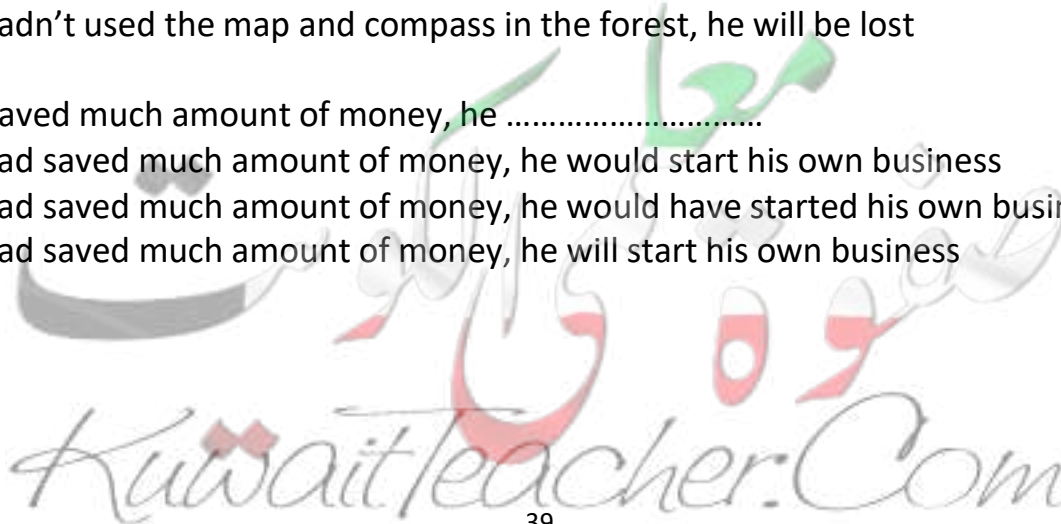
- a. If my cousin followed a strict regime, she could have lost some weight.
b. If my cousin had followed a strict regime, she could have lost some weight.
c. If my cousin follows a strict regime, she could have lost some weight.

5. If he hadn't used the map and compass in the forest, (Complete)

- a. If he hadn't used the map and compass in the forest, he would have been lost.
b. If he hadn't used the map and compass in the forest, he would be lost
c. If he hadn't used the map and compass in the forest, he will be lost

6. If he had saved much amount of money, he (Complete)

- a. If he had saved much amount of money, he would start his own business
b. If he had saved much amount of money, he would have started his own business
c. If he had saved much amount of money, he will start his own business



GRADE 11 – UNIT THREE – WRITING (Descriptive)

“When you leave a beautiful place, you carry it with you wherever you go.” – A. Stoddard

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) **describing an unforgettable place you have been to, what makes it special and what you suggest to make it more attractive.**

N.B. Your writing should include **an introduction, two body paragraphs and a conclusion.**

Write your outline here

Introduction:

.....

.....

Body:

Paragraph (1)

.....

.....

.....

Paragraph (2)

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion:

.....

| Rubrics | Outlining | Exposition of ideas and coherence | Paragraphing and number of sentences | Spelling | Grammar | Handwriting, spacing and punctuation | Total |
|---------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| | 20 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 120 |
| | | | | | | | |

- 20 marks to be deducted from the total mark for changing the format.
- Off point topics / outlines receive ZERO.
- 5 marks to be deducted from the outline if the ideas are not used in the topic.

- Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below:

Most people have heard of Shakespeare and probably know something of the plays he wrote. However, not everybody knows much about this remarkable man, except perhaps that he was born in the market town of Stratford-upon-Avon and that he married a woman called Anne Hathaway. We know nothing of his school life. We do not know, for example, how long it lasted, but we presume that he attended the local grammar school, where the principal subject was Latin. Nothing certain is known of what he did between the time he left school and his **departure** for London. Many legends were said about the reasons that made him leave Stratford, but nobody was sure of them.

Whatever caused him to leave the town of his birth, the world can be grateful that he did so. What is certain is that he set his foot on the road to fame when he arrived in London. It is said that at first, he was without money or friends there, but that he earned a little by taking care of the horses of the gentlemen who attended the plays at the theatres. In time, as he became a familiar figure to the actors in the theatre, **they** stopped and spoke to him. They found his conversation so brilliant that finally he was invited to join the company.

Earlier than 1592 there was no mention of Shakespeare either as an actor, or as a playwright. Even the name of the theatre he worked in was not known. However, by this date he had become one of the three leading members of a company of actors. This company travelled about the country, giving performances in different towns, and also performed plays at Court. His plays attracted large audiences. He also shared in the profits of the works. Thus, his connections with the theatre made him a wealthy man.

Shakespeare died in 1616. Some years earlier he chose a gravestone, under which he was to be buried. He had a statement engraved on this stone which threatened to bring misfortune to anyone who might steal his grave. It seems strange that he should have had this fear. He must have known how greatly he was respected, even in his lifetime, for the genius that he showed in his plays and poems.

A- From a , b , c and d , choose the right answer:

1. The best title for the text is:
 - a. A Genius Poet and Playwright.
 - b. A Talented Poet.
 - c. A Famous Playwright.
 - d. A Mystery in a Writer's Life.
2. The underlined word “**departure**” in the 1st paragraph is opposite in meaning to:
 - a. Arriving
 - b. leaving
 - c. visiting
 - d. moving
3. The underlined pronoun “**they**” in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
 - a. the actors
 - b. the theatres
 - c. the gentlemen
 - d. the horses
4. The 3rd paragraph sheds light on:
 - a. the reasons why Shakespeare went to London.
 - b. how Shakespeare was fought in London.
 - c. how Shakespeare could make friends in London.
 - d. how Shakespeare became a famous dramatist in London

5. According to the passage, one of the following facts is **NOT TRUE** about Shakespeare:
- a. Shakespeare died in 1616.
 - b. Shakespeare was a great poet and playwright.
 - c. Shakespeare left school as he was bad at Latin.
 - d. Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon.

B- Answer the following questions:

6. What did Shakespeare learn in the local grammar school in Stratford?

.....

7. Why did the actors in the theatre ask Shakespeare to join them?

.....

8. Where did Shakespeare start to become wealthy and famous?

.....

9. What was the activity that made Shakespeare a rich man?

.....

GRADE 11 – UNIT THREE – SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following passage then answer the question below:

It seems that the desire for money is part of human nature. This desire varies from one person to another. However, in every society, rich or poor, there is a strong relation between money and respect. The more money a person has, the more prestige he is likely to acquire. Money plays a different role in every stage of our life; therefore, its importance is closely related to the personal or social goals it is meant to achieve. To a child at school, it means buying things like candies and sweets. Besides, to teenagers and young people, it means independence and it helps them gain a marked social status and respect, since they can buy things their fellow teenagers cannot. Moreover, An adult realises the value of money as a breadwinner of a family. Satisfying the family needs and brings him/her happiness. Finally, at the age of retirement, money is the main source of security to a person.

In four sentences of your own, summarise and paraphrase the paragraph in an answer to the following question:

What 's the importance of money at the different stages of life?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Language Functions

c) Write what would you say in the following situations:-

- 1- A friend of yours believes that celebrations are useless and of no importance.
.....
- 2- You are invited to attend your friend's birthday party but you can't go.
.....
- 3- Your father wants to know what your future job is.
.....
- 4- A friend of yours suggests decorating the main streets in February as a kind of celebration.
.....
- 5 Your sister wants to know what you think about a car she has recently bought.
.....
- 6- Your friend asks you about your opinion concerning the new traffic laws.
.....
- 7- Your friend asked you to describe the best family celebration.
.....
- 8- You don't know the way to the library and you ask someone about its location.
.....
- 9-Your brother wants to jump the line at the cashier.
.....
- 10- Your father asks you about the reason behind studying abroad.
.....
- 11- A friend of yours suggests drinking coffee in a coffee house.
.....
- 12- Your father wants to know why you spend most of your time at the café.
.....

Translation

1- أحمد : تلعب المهرجانات دوراً كبيراً في زيادة عدد الزائرين للدولة.
.....

علي: فهي تساعد في زيادة الدخل القومي للدولة.
.....

2- سالم : يعتبر مهرجان هلا فبراير من أكثر الاحتفالات إبهاراً في الكويت.
.....

محمد : لقد أصبح المهرجان خلال عقد من الزمان ظاهرة قومية تخلق شعوراً بالوطنية لدى الكويتيين.
.....

3- علي : يذهب الناس إلى الحج لأنه ركن من أركان الإسلام الخمسة.
.....

حمد : و هناك سبب آخر ، و هو الحصول على مغفرة الله.
.....

4- فهد : في أي المناسبات يتقابل عادة أفراد الأسرة؟
.....

سعد : يتقابل أفراد الأسرة عادة في حفلات أعياد الميلاد و الزفاف و التخرج.
.....

5- فهد : تعتبر الديوانية جزءاً مهماً في التقاليد الكويتية لأنها تقوي الروابط الأسرية.
.....

جابر : كما أنها تلعب دوراً اجتماعياً و سياسياً هاماً في المجتمع.
.....

GRADE 11 – UNIT FOUR – VOCABULARY

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

1. Some people find the process of to life in another country a bit difficult.
a) attestation b) distraction c) adjustment d) empathy
2. I made the that my friends were coming, so I was surprised that they didn't show up.
a) assumption b) capacity c) defensiveness d) interlocutor
3. The of the freezer is small. We need to get a bigger one.
a) distraction b) continent c) empathy d) capacity
4. My friend often responds to criticism with He should accept it by all means.
a) defensiveness b) capacity c) pane d) adjustment
5. There was a lot of in the public library to the extent that I couldn't finish my assignment.
a) capacity b) distraction c) adjustment d) attestation
6. The author has the skills to make his readers feel great with his poor character.
a) distraction b) diva c) empathy d) accountant
7. Reading novels and stories will definitely your reading skills.
a) enhance b) reschedule c) owe d) enclose
8. During interviews, candidates should keep constant eye contact with their
a) reference b) capacity c) accountant d) interlocutor
9. Gestures and facial expressions are forms of communication.
a) non-verbal b) cardiac c) annual d) extensive
- 10- People setting up in business on their own really need to employ a/an who will be responsible for financial matters.
a) interlocutor b) attestation c) pane d) accountant
- 11- In its 2020 report, UNICEF reveals how children have coped with Covid19 in poor countries.
a) annual b) non-verbal c) cardiac d) courteous
- 12- Explorers travelled across the southern American to explore new places.
a) pane b) continent c) capacity d) accountant
- 13- It was of him to write a letter of thanks to his supporters.
a) annual b) cardiac c) courteous d) extensive
- 14- The speaker it a great honour to be invited to address such a large audience.
a) owed b) enhanced c) enclosed d) deemed
- 15- Some companies have been unable to meet the for their products because of the crisis.
a) demand b) insult c) assumption d) accountant
- 16- The was cheerfully applauded after her great performance.
a) pane b) continent c) attestation d) diva
- 17- The young actor received remarks about his humanitarian acts.
a) flattering b) weary c) cardiac d) annual
18. During a total solar eclipse, the Moon passes between Earth and the Sun. This completely the Sun's light.
a) blocks out b) deems c) encloses d) enhances

19. My cousin'smade me so upset. He apologised saying he did not mean it.
 a) reference b) demand c) insult d) interlocutor
20. The experts examined the paintingto determine whether it was original or not.
 a) meticulously b) harshly c) originally d) cordially
21. The Sierra runs the length of the northwest coast of Majorca.
 a) assumption b) adjustment c) mountain range d) reference
22. The broken window has to be fixed immediately.
 a) pane b) diva c) capacity d) interlocutor
23. Leafy green vegetables, dark chocolate, and exercise will improve your.....function.
 a) flattering b) non-verbal c) courteous d) cardiac
24. Marry received herin History in 1998 from the Sorbonne in Paris.
 a) doctorate b) assumption c) adjustment d) accountant
25. Many old buildings have undergonerestoration because they are part of our cultural heritage.
 a) extensive b) cardiac c) courteous d) flattering
26. Regarding, the applicant is asked to submit an attestation of his doctorate degree and a copy of his civil ID.
 a. assumptions b) continents c) distractions d) references

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

(blocks out / meticulously / adjustments / harshly / attestation / deems)

- The engine only needs minorto work well and be effective.
- During sandstorms, the dust in the atmosphere..... sunlight.
- The manager will take whatever action heit appropriate in the problem.
- The wind blew fast andthat caused the forest fire spread rapidly.
- This is an/aof my bachelor's degree, signed by the head of the university.

(meticulously / enclose / harshly / courteous / owe / extensive)

- My classmate is polite ,well-mannered ,respectful and above all
- The secretary told me to my CV with an application letter for my job interview.
- Imy life to my friend who saved me from a dangerous accident.
- The player was attacked by critics because he missed the free kick.
- It will take many days for the city to clean up the.....damage caused by the hurricane.

GRADE 11 – UNIT FOUR – GRAMMAR

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

1. What was book that you read about? Can you lend it to me?
a) the b) a c) an d) some
2. This was..... incredible story. I can't believe it .
a) any b) a c) the d) an
3. New York Times is popular news company.
a) an b) the c) some d) a
- 4..... he had only entered the contest for fun, he won the first prize.
a) Although b) But c) However d) In spite of
5. I wrote her phone number on back of this paper.
a) a b) the c) an d) any
6. My friend drives expensive car. He got it as a gift.
a) any b) a c) the d) an
7. What is title of the poem we read last week?
a) the b) a c) an d) some
8. I think taxi driver over there needs some assistance.
a) an b) a c) the d) any
- 9..... his illness, my brother went to work.
a) Although b) But c) However d) In spite of
10. I watched documentary film last week . It was very interesting.
a) a b) the c) an d) some
11. Do you want to go to restaurant where we met last time?
a) an b) a c) the d) any
- 12 you study hard or you will not pass the course.
a) Either b) Both c) Neither d) Nor
13. Norway nor Switzerland is in the European Union.
a) Both b) And c) Either d) Neither
14. Nasser is intelligent and creative which explains why he is successful.
a) neither b) Either c) Both d) Or
15. I like coffee, my brother prefers tea.
a) but b) although c) however d) in spite of
16. We can go either to Spain to Greece for our holiday.
a) and b) or c) nor d) both

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

- 1-English is spoken in Wales. Welsh is spoken in Wales, too. **(Join using both...and)**
a) Both English and Welsh are spoken in Wales.
b) Both English and Welsh would be spoken in Wales.
c) Both English and Welsh were spoken in Wales.
- 2-They completed the basketball match although it was raining. **(Join using: in spite of)**
d) They have completed the basketball match in spite of the rain.
e) They completed the basketball match in spite of the rain.
f) They complete the basketball match in spite of the rain.
- 3-They did not support us. They did not tell us anything, either. **(Join using neither...nor)**
g) They neither supported us nor told us anything.
h) They neither support us nor tell us anything.
i) They neither will support nor will tell us anything.
- 4-In spite of his old age, he still leads an active life. **(Join using :Although)**
j) Although he was old , he led an active life.
k) Although he is old , he was leading an active life.
l) Although he is old, he still leads an active life.
- 5-It is my final offer. You can take it. You can leave it. **(Join using :either... or)**
m) It is my final offer. You either can take it or you can leave it.
n) It is my final offer. You can either take it or leave it.
o) It is my final offer. Either you can take it or you leave it.
- 6-James does not play cricket. His brothers do not play cricket, either. **(Join using neither.....nor)**
p) Neither James nor his brothers will play cricket.
q) Neither James nor his brothers play cricket.
r) Neither James nor his brothers have played cricket.
- 7-There was heavy traffic. She made it on time. **(Join using :However)**
a) There was heavy traffic. However, she made it on time.
b) There was heavy traffic however she made it on time.
c) However there was heavy traffic she made it on time.
- 8-The coffee is too sweet to drink . The tea is too sweet to drink, too. **(Join using both...and)**
s) Both the coffee and the tea were too sweet to drink. .
t) Both the coffee and the tea will be too sweet to drink.
u) Both the coffee and the tea are too sweet to drink.

Write on the following topic: (Descriptive)

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

Plan and write a report of 14 sentences (160 words) describing a person's outstanding communication skills and how he is able to ensure effective communication.

NB: (The topic should include an introduction, 2 body paragraphs and a conclusion)

Outline (20Marks)

Introduction:

.....

Body

Paragraph (1)

.....

Paragraph (2)

.....

Conclusion:

.....

Rubrics for Checking Writing

| Exposition of ideas & coherence | Paragraphing & number of sentences | Spelling | Grammar | Hw., spacing & punctuation | Total |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|--------------|
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 100 |
| | | | | | |

- 20 marks to be deducted from the total mark for changing the format.
- Off point topics / outlines receive ZERO.
- 5 marks to be deducted from the outline if the ideas are not used in the topic.

GRADE 11 – UNIT FOUR – READING COMPREHENSION

Did you know that some people do not do their reading assignments? Some students do not even read short texts that they are assigned in class. There are many reasons for this. They may be distracted or bored. They may be unwilling to focus. They may be unconfident readers. Whatever the reason, it must stop today.

Reading **stimulates** your mind. It is like a workout for your brain. When people get old, their muscles begin to deteriorate. They get weaker and their strength leaves them. Exercise can prevent this loss. The same thing happens to people's brains when they get older. Brain power and speed decline with age. Reading strengthens your brain and prevents these declines.

You can benefit from reading in the near-term too. Reading provides knowledge. Knowledge is power. Therefore, reading can make you a more powerful person. You can learn to do new things by reading. Do you want to make video games? Do you want to design clothing? Reading can teach you all this and more. But you have to get good at reading, and the only way to get good at something is to practice.

Read everything that you can at school, regardless of whether you find it interesting. Reading expands your vocabulary. Even a "boring" text can teach you new words. Having a larger vocabulary will help you better express yourself. You will be able to speak, write, and think more intelligently.

Do not just discount a text because it is unfamiliar to you. Each time you read, you are exposed to new ideas and perspectives. Reading can change the way that you understand the world. **It** can give you a broader perspective on things. It can make you worldlier. You can learn how people live in faraway places. You can learn about cultures different from your own.

Reading is good for your state of mind as it has a calming effect. It can lower your stress levels and help you relax. You can escape from your troubles for a moment when you read, and it is a positive escape. So, do yourself a favour: the next time you get a reading assignment, take as much as you can from it. Squeeze it for every drop of knowledge that it contains. Then move on to the next one.

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

1. The main idea of the second paragraph is:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| a. Age affects the body in many ways. | c. Reading deteriorates your muscles. |
| b. Reading strengthens your mind. | d. Working out keeps your body in shape. |

2. The word "**stimulates**" in paragraph (2) means:

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|--------------|
| a. Hits | b. kills | c. stops | d. energizes |
|---------|----------|----------|--------------|

3. The pronoun "**it**" in paragraph (5) refers to:

- | | | | |
|--------|------------|----------|---------|
| a. Way | b. reading | c. world | d. text |
|--------|------------|----------|---------|

4. According to the 1st paragraph , ONLY ONE of the following statements is NOT TRUE:

- a) Some students do not read short texts that they are assigned in class.
- b) Students don't do their reading assignments because they feel bored.
- c) Students don't do their reading assignments because they are unwilling to focus.
- d) Students don't do their reading assignments because they may be confident readers.

5. The author's primary purpose in writing this passage is to:

- a) persuade people to read as much as they can.
- b. show the obstacles that face readers.
- c.inform people about the books they should read.
- d. advise people about the time of reading books.

C) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6. Why does the author believe that reading is good for your state of mind?

.....

7. How is reading beneficial in the near-term?

.....

8. How can reading help you think intelligently?

.....

9. Why does the author encourage readers not to discount unfamiliar texts?

.....

GRADE 11 – UNIT FOUR – SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following paragraph, then do as required:

It is understandable that many people believe imprisoning animals for any reason is simply wrong. Critics of zoos would argue first that animals often suffer physically and mentally by being kept in zoo. Even the best artificial environments can't come close to matching the space, diversity, and freedom that animals have in their natural habitats. Second, this deprivation causes many zoo animals to become stressed or mentally ill. Later, capturing animals in the wild also causes much suffering by splitting up families. Finally, some zoos make animals behave unnaturally: for example, marine parks often force dolphins and whales to perform tricks. These mammals may die decades earlier than their wild relatives.

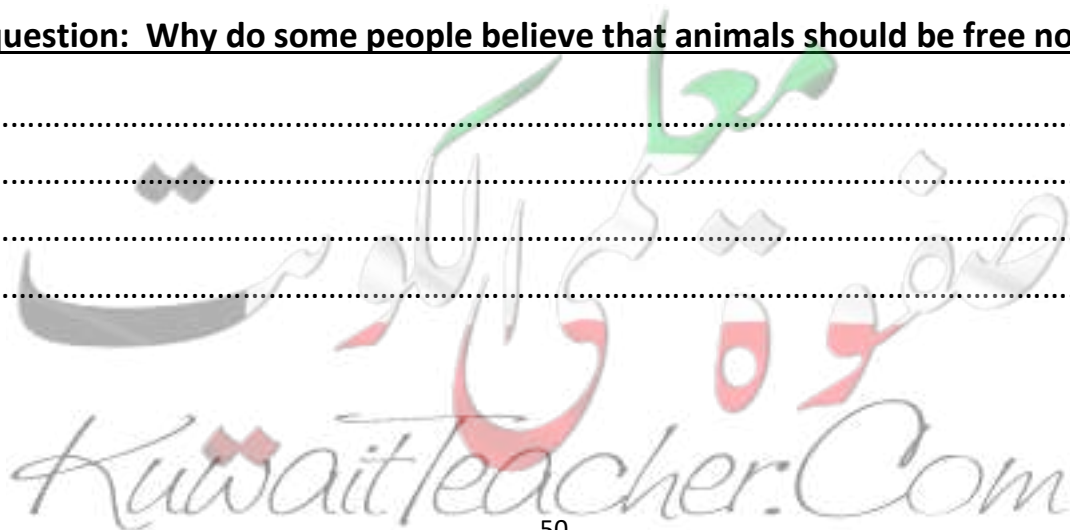
In FOUR sentences, summarise and paraphrase the previous paragraph in answer to the following question: Why do some people believe that animals should be free not kept in zoos?

.....

.....

.....

.....



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

- 1-The competition is open to both and professional photographers.
a- Ballpoint b. literacy c. pictogram d. amateur
- 2- My best friend likes to watch programmes on KTV1.
a- call-in b. scribe c. fall-off d. impact
- 3 symbols helped countries of the ancient world to record their history.
a- Falloff b. Cuneiform c. Honorary PhD d. Contribution
- 4- In our company we always work as a group; no one is allowed to
a- Acquire b. inscribe c. dominate d. socialise
- 5- According to history books, the fall of the Roman..... was due to wars.
a- Empire b. Character c. Reed d. Cuneiform
- 6- A bike is morethan a car and it is much better for the environment.
a- Loose b. economic c. annual d. financial
- 7- Historians have discovered amazing Egyptian carved on temple walls.
a- Reeds b. ballpoints c. hieroglyphics d. impacts
- 8- This is my favourite watch because it was with my mother's name.
a- Socialized b. cultivated c. inscribed d. acquired
- 9-Next Monday the for the football competition will officially start.
a- Characters b. tryouts c. scribes d. impacts
- 10- You should quit smoking as it has a detrimental on health.
a- Empire b. pictogram c. ballpoint d. impact
- 11- Symbols and.....are actively encouraged as a means of simplifying essential messages.
a- Falloffs b. impacts c. cuneiforms d. pictograms
- 12-She was proud that the newspaper had agreed to her story.
a- Publish b. acquire c. dominate d. import
- 13- In the past, people used to inscribe symbols on blocks of clay.
a- Reeds b. ballpoints c. amateurs d. empires
- 14- The industry has.....grown since the end of the American Civil War.
a- Gradually b. meticulously c. harshly d. cordially

B) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable word from the list below:

revolve / precious / characters / dominate / falloff / practical

- 1- The market has been witnessing a/an..... in sales.
- 2- Microsoft continues to traditional PC market.
- 3- I am very grateful to you for the..... advice you have provided me with.
- 4- In the past, people had to learn to recognise thousands of before reading.

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

1. Jack has justthe window of the gym accidentally.
 a. break b. broke c. broken d. breaking
2. My mother just baked a cake for the picnic.
 a. has b. have c. have not d. has not been
3. I havebeen to this lovely place before.
 a. for b. yet c. since d. never
4. The students.....twenty questions so far.
 a. answer b. will answer c. are answering d. have answered
5. Everything is going well. We..... any problems so far.
 a. had not had b. will not have c. have not had d. could not have
6. They have already..... a new house.
 a. buy b. buying c. bought d. would buy
7. My uncle.....in Germany since my childhood.
 a. works b. worked c. has worked d. have worked
8. Since he began acting, hein two plays and a TV drama.
 a. was performing b. has performed c. is performing d. is going to perform
9. I'm so hungry, I anything since breakfast.
 a. didn't eat b. don't eat c. won't eat d. haven't eaten
10. The journalist..... articles on different topics since morning.
 a. will write b. was writing c. would write d. has been writing
11. Have youon the school project for two weeks?
 a. work b. be worked c. working d. been working
12. It is nice to see you again. What..... since we last met?
 a. do you do b. did you do c. will you do d. have you been doing
13. I have..... watching the concert for an hour.
 a. be b. been c. being d. will be
14. I 'm tired now because Iall morning.
 a. ran b. have run c. am running d. have been running
15. Itall week. I hope it stops by Saturday because I want to go to the beach.
 a. is raining b. has rained c. was raining d. has been raining
16. The football team have been playing football morning.
 a. For b. just c. since d. already
17. The worker has been helping the co- worker to do the task..... two days.
 a. For b. since c. already d. before
18. Marry has been rejecting the new job proposal 2019.
 a. Since b. for c. just d. yet

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

1. We've been waiting here since 10 o'clock this morning.

(Form a question)

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

2. Since I started learning English, **(Complete the sentence)**

- a. Since I started learning English, I will read many English books.
- b. Since I started learning English, I have read many English books.
- c. Since I started learning English, I am reading many English books.

3. People have just travelled to Mars.

(Change into negative)

- a. People did not travel to Mars.
- b. People have not travelled to Mars yet.
- c. People have never travelled to Mars.

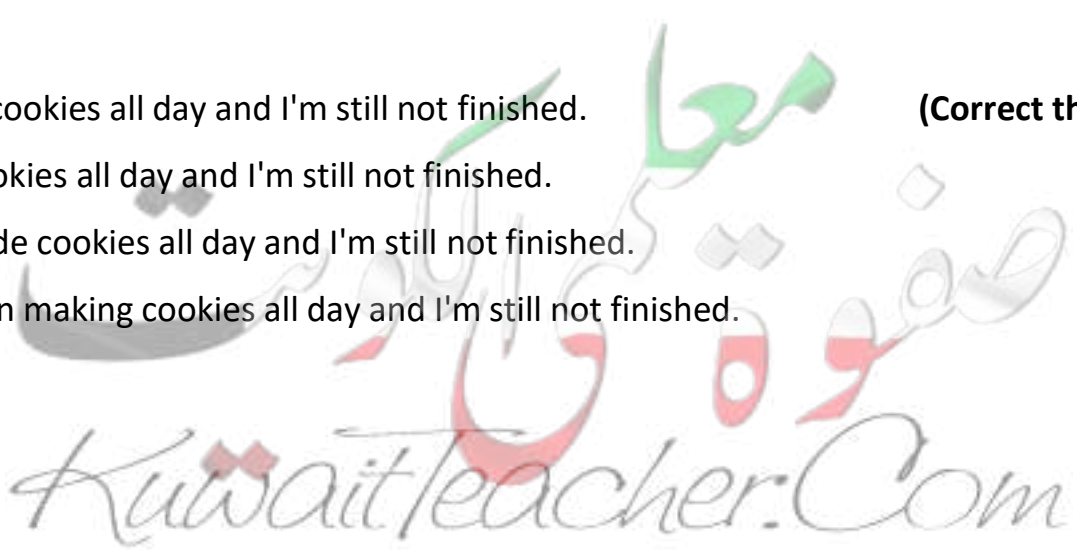
4. The woman has slept for many days. She has a headache now. **(Change into negative)**

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

5. I **(make)** cookies all day and I'm still not finished.

(Correct the verb)

- a. I made cookies all day and I'm still not finished.
- b. I have made cookies all day and I'm still not finished.
- c. I have been making cookies all day and I'm still not finished.



GRADE 11 – UNIT FIVE – WRITING

Write on the following topic: (Descriptive)

“To learn a language is to have one more window from which to look at the world” – Chinese proverb

Plan and write an essay of not less than 14 sentences (160 words) about a language you have recently learned, **describing the difficulties you have faced while learning it and the benefits you gained from learning it.**

(Your writing should include introduction, two body paragraphs and a conclusion.)

Outline

Introduction:

.....

.....

Body:

Paragraph 1

.....

.....

Paragraph 2

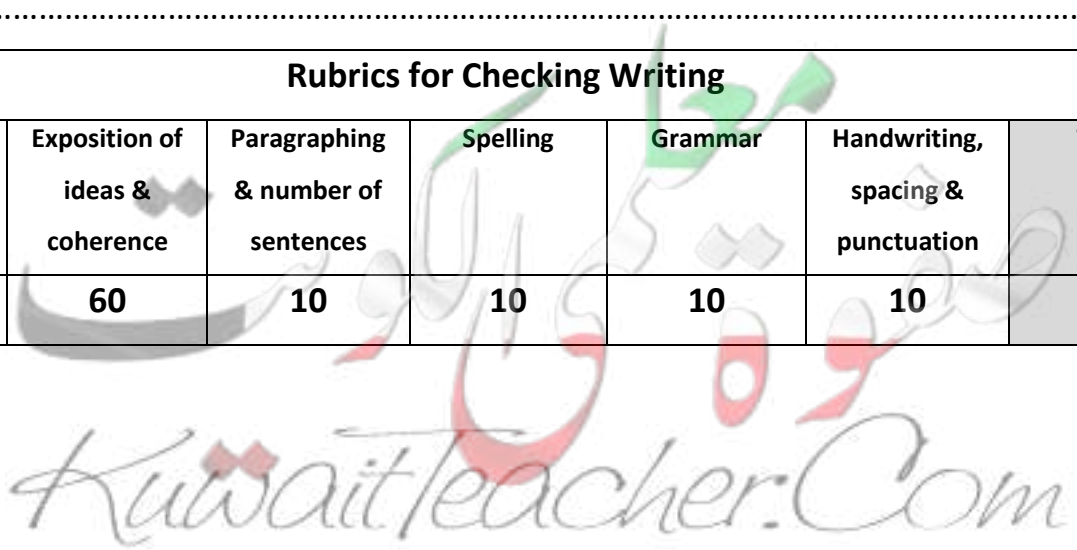
.....

.....

Conclusion:

.....

| Rubrics for Checking Writing | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|---------|------------------------------------|-------|
| Outlining | Exposition of ideas & coherence | Paragraphing & number of sentences | Spelling | Grammar | Handwriting, spacing & punctuation | Total |
| 20 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 120 |



GRADE 11 – UNIT Six – Vocabulary

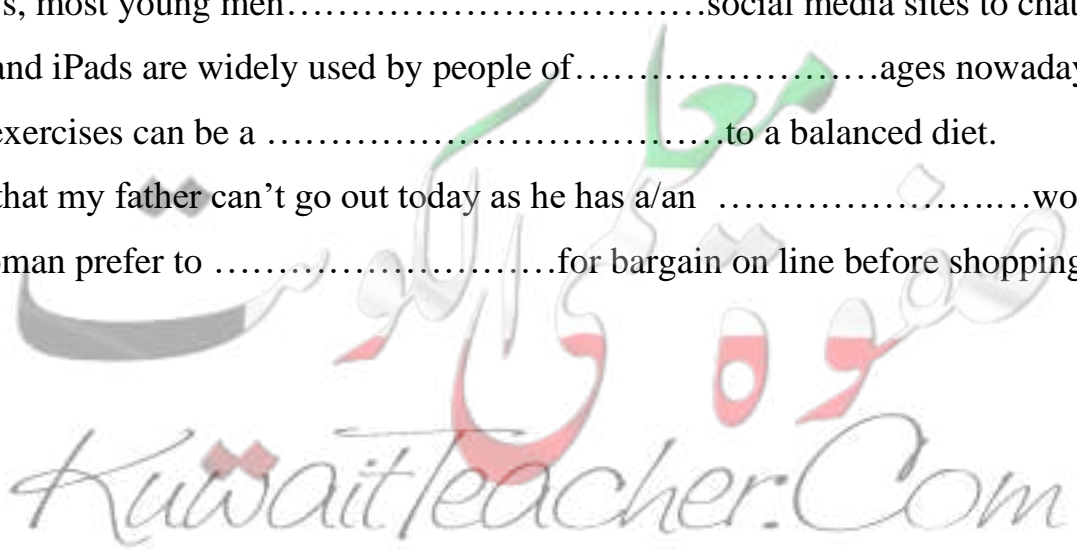
B: Choose the correct word from a,b, c, and d.

- 1- My uncle has been feeling unwell....., so he will travel for medical treatment.
a- mainly *b- originally* *c - lately* *d- traditionally*
- 2- I'm counting down the days on the till my father's back.
a- calendar *b- theme* *c - necessity* *d- reminder*
- 3- The man at the station kiosk doesn't like people.....through the magazines.
a- functioning *b - customizing* *c- tending* *d- browsing*
- 4- Unemployment will be aissue at the next election.
a- miscellaneous *b- dominant* *c- reliable* *d- disposable*
- 5- The first point on theof today's meeting is to discuss the annual work plan?
a- teleputer *b- theme* *c-agenda* *d-complement*
- 6- Three days after my arrival, Imy suitcase from the left luggage office.
a- reclaimed *b- passed* *c - binned* *d- functioned*
- 7- I have four.....: three brothers and a sister.
a- teleputers *b- themes* *c - notepads* *d- siblings*
- 8- I enjoyed my stay in a/an.....village in Oman last summer.
a- disposable *b- dominant* *c- miscellaneous* *d- mountainous*
- 9- Thiscan help us find our seats in this cinema. I suggest we ask him.
a- security *b- usher* *c- sibling* *d- weblog*
- 10- Omar a button and the door closed.
a- reclaimed *b- pressed* *c- pasted* *d- binned*
- 11- I'm really angry that the bank didn't warn me about this new charge
a- beforehand *b- harshly* *c- originally* *d- traditionally*
- 12- Keep aof stationery websites and check them for special offers.
a- security *b- modem* *c- phone book* *d- bookmark*

A: Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

functions- miscellaneous- rely on- browse- reminder- theme- complement -great deal of

- 1- The plan we prepared to develop the company.....well.
- 2- Nowadays, most young men.....social media sites to chat.
- 3- Laptops and iPads are widely used by people of.....ages nowadays.
- 4- Regular exercises can be ato a balanced diet.
- 5- It seems that my father can't go out today as he has a/anwork
- 6- Many woman prefer tofor bargain on line before shopping.

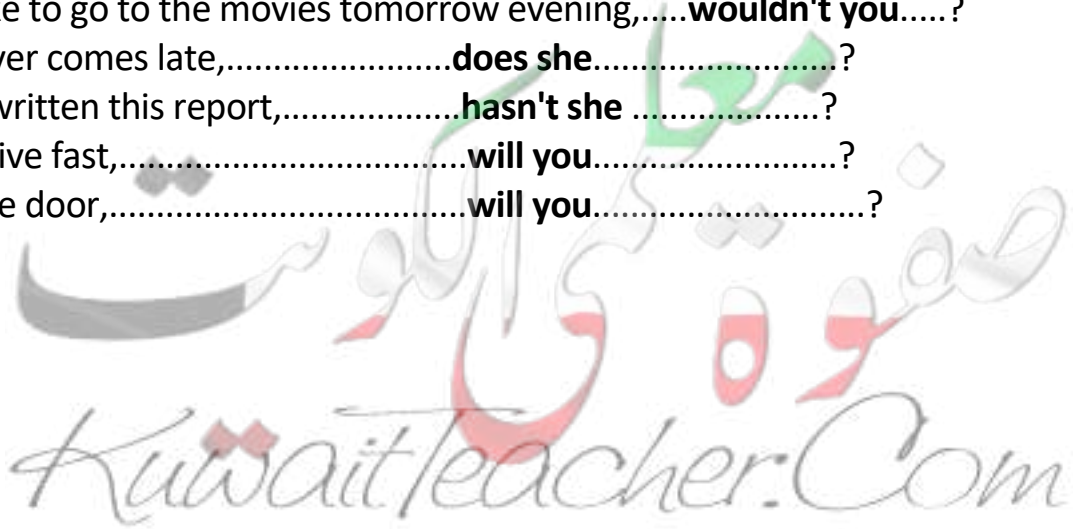


A: Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Stop talking ,?
 a-won't you b-don't you c-aren't you d-shan't you
- 2-too much .You are getting fat.
 a-Eat b-Not eat c-Don't eat d-Eats
- 3- She's never been to Turkey before,.....?
 a-isn't she b-does she c-has she d- hasn't she
- 4- Playing a musical instrument isn't as easy as supposed,.....?
 a. was it b. will it c. isn't it d. is it
- 6- There has been no rain for the last couple of weeks,.....?
 a. has there b. have there c. hasn't there d. haven't there
- 7- Please, call me when he comes,.....?
 a-do you b. will you c. don't you d. must you
- 8- Let's have a morning walk,.....?
 a. shall we b. will we c. don't we d. must we
- 9- Nothing can be done at this very moment,.....?
 a. shall it b. will it c. don't it d. can it
- 10- She rarely comes late,.....?
 a. does she b. can't she c. didn't she d. doesn't she
- 11- You have never seen that movie before,.....?
 a. have you b. hasn't he c. haven't you d. had you

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1-You are Mr. Sami,aren't you.....?
- 2-You won't forget,will you.....?
- 3-He can't speak English,.....can he.....?
- 4-Let's have a swim,.....shall we.....?
- 6-Bader always has his breakfast at home,.....doesn't he ?
- 7-Why treating me as a boss! I'm your friend,.....aren't I.....?
- 8-You'd better drive carefully,.....hadn't you.....?
- 9-Please, let us go out,.....will you.....?
- 10-You'd like to go to the movies tomorrow evening,.....wouldn't you.....?
- 11-Laila never comes late,.....does she.....?
- 12-Huda's written this report,.....hasn't she?
- 13-Don't drive fast,.....will you.....?
- 14-Open the door,.....will you.....?



Translation

1-فهد : لا يوجد شيء أفضل من الاستماع لحكمة الآخرين.

علي : هذا صحيح لتنمية الحكمة لدينا و تحسين مهارة التواصل.

2-سالم : يجب ألا تتحكم في المحادثة ولا أن تقاطع المحاور.

سامي : أكيد لتحقيق الانصات الفعال عند مواجهة أي نوع من التواصل.

3-راشد : يتضمن التواصل بشكل فعال عدد من نقاط القوة المحددة، و خاصة مهارات الاستماع.

خالد : نعم هذا صحيح ، إن الاستماع الجيد يساعدك على رؤية العالم من خلال الآخرين.

4-فهد : يعتقد معظم خبراء التواصل أن الدفاعية تسبب مشاكل الاتصال.

حسين : لكن المستمع الماهر يقوم بالتعديلات اللازمة أثناء محادثاته.

1-سالم: استخدم الناس في الماضي الصور التوضيحية كشكل من أشكال الكتابة بدلاً من الحروف.

خالد: لأنه كان من السهل جداً على أي شخص فهم معانيها.

2- محمد : تعتبر الأحرف العربية ثاني أكثر الأبجدية استخداماً في العالم.

سعد : نعم ، إنها لغة مميزة. فهي تكتب من اليمين إلى اليسار و تحتوي على ثمانية و عشرين حرفاً.

3-فهد : ما الذي يجمع بين الكتابة العربية و الصينية؟

حمد : أعتقد أن كلاهما يعتبر شكلاً من أشكال الفن الثمين و وسيلة تواصل عملية.

4-منصور : في العصور القديمة، طور الناس نوعاً من الكتابة لتوثيق المعلومات و نقلها.

سامي : نعم ، و كانت الكتابة الأولى على شكل رسوم بيانية بدلاً من الحروف.

5-سالم: لازالت البشرية تماس منذ ما يربو من خمسة الاف عام

ماجد: نعم و قد تم تطوير الكتابة لتسجيل وتمرير المعلومات

Salem: Human beings have been writing for over five thousand years.

Majd: That's right. Writing has been developed to document and pass on information.

Total Mark (560 Marks)**1. Vocabulary (100 marks)**

A -From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences: (5x10 = 50 marks)

- Arabic coffee is famous for its strong flavour as it is spiced with
a. stream b. **cardamom** c. insult d. wordsmith
- Wearing a pair of jeans and a T-shirt is not appropriate for a/anmeeting.
a. **formal** b. irritated c. flattering d. preoccupied
- Those who suffer from poor hearing find it hard tospeaking skills.
a. import b. enclose c. desert d. **acquire**
- The skyscraper in front of my house my view of the sea.
a. takes part in b. logs on c. **blocks out** d. winds up
- The beauty of diamonds always attracts the attention of women.
a. decaffeinated b. eldest c. cardiac d. **dazzling**

B -Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list below:(5 x10 = 50 marks)

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

- The manager of this famous **chain** stores announced the opening of a new branch.
- All the firemen who put out the huge fire were **cordially** received by the people.
- The sun is **gradually** rising up reflecting its light on the waves of the blue sea.
- In the past, **nomads** used to travel from place to place looking for water sources .
- Some people who like collecting old things **deem** rare old stamps to be valuable.



II- Grammar (60 Marks)

A) From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences: (4X10= 40 marks)

11. Although my friend tried as hard as he....., he didn't pass the driving test.

- a) can
b) could
c) is able to
d) managed to

12. By the time we arrived at work, we discovered that somebody.....into the office.

- a) had broken
b) break
c) breaks
d) has broken

13.proper diet and exercise are important for your health.

- a) Either
b) Neither
c) But
d) Both

14. My mother is inkitchen preparing lunch.

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



B) From a, b and c choose the correct answer as required: (4x5=20 marks)

15. If there had been a mountain in Kuwait, I (Complete)

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

16. My grandfather is very old, but he looks fit and healthy. (Join using: In spite of)

- a) In spite of being very old, but my grandfather looks fit and healthy.
b) **In spite of being very old, my grandfather looks fit and healthy.**
c) My grandfather is very old, in spite of he looks fit and healthy.

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

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

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

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

III. Language Functions(40 Marks)

Write what you would say in the following situations (4x10= 40marks)

19. Your brother doesn't know how to operate his new laptop.

Giving instructions / Making suggestions

20. Your mother is against the idea of completing your studies abroad.

Stating advantages / Expressing opinions

21. A friend of yours asks why you are keen on learning foreign languages.

Giving reasons/ Expressing opinions about languages

22. Your cousin wants to know why you don't like to go on a picnic.

Giving reasons/ Expressing dislikes / Expressing preferences

Any reasonable response is to be accepted

IV- Set Book (40 Marks)

Answer only FOUR of the following questions (4x10=40 marks)

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

It coincides with the National Day and the Liberation Day of Kuwait.

24. Why is it important for the family members to meet on occasions?

To strengthen family ties. / ... spread love.

25. Why do people go to coffee houses nowadays?

People go to coffee houses nowadays to do business. / ... to chat with each other. / ... to meet friends. / ... to have drinks. / ... to spend free time.

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

The most important barrier to effective communication is the poor listening skill./ ... improper use of questions. /... assumption and non verbal signals.

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

It's written from right to left. / It has 28 letters. / It has different sounds.

Any reasonable answer is to be accepted



V- Writing (120 Marks)

Write on the following topic: (Descriptive)

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

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

NB: (Your writing should include an introduction, two-body paragraphs and a conclusion)

Outline: (20 Marks)

Introduction:

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

Body:

Paragraph 1:

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

Paragraph 2:

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

Conclusion:

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



VI- Reading Comprehension: (110 Marks)

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

Fish has been an important food source for people all over the world. It is high in proteins, low in fat, and has many essential vitamins. However, these days, getting fish from the ocean may be damaging both the ocean and its future. Ocean fishing now is a big business, so fishing companies want to get as much fish as possible from the ocean. However, **their** methods, such as overfishing, fish farming, and bottom searching, are threats to our oceans.

Overfishing is a major threat. It happens when modern, technologically advanced ships hunt for fish. With the equipment on board, these ships can immediately find groups of fish and get them all. In fact, these ships remove fish from the ocean faster than the ocean can replace them. Another problem with overfishing is that the nets catch more than fish; they trap whales, dolphins, and even birds, which are then destroyed.

A fish farm is where large numbers of fish are raised for food. Some people think that fish farming is the answer to overfishing in the ocean. However, fish farming is also damaging the ocean. For example, a typical salmon farm raises thousands of fish. To feed these fish, other, smaller fish are removed from the ocean in huge quantities. In fact, it **requires** five pounds of ocean fish to produce one pound of salmon. It's clear that fish farming is not the answer.

Bottom searching is a term that describes catching fish at the bottom of the ocean. This happens when ships lower huge nets to the bottom of the ocean. The nets have wheels, which destroy everything they run over. The nets take everything, including many poisonous creatures that cannot be eaten. Moreover, the balance of diverse life that lives there is destroyed. Scientists say that there are still many kinds of undiscovered animals that live there. When they are brought to the surface, many are just thrown away.

In conclusion, our oceans provide us with many benefits, one of which is fish. We need to be careful, however, that our desire for fish doesn't destroy the ocean. Big fishing companies must find alternatives to their practices of overfishing, fish farming, and bottom searching in order to avoid destroying the ocean and running out of the fish we desire.



الصفحة السابعة

المجال الدراسي: اللغة الأجنبية الأولى (الإنجليزية) - امتحان الصف العادي عشر - نهاية الفترة الدراسية الأولى - 2021/2022
(المفردات - القواعد - الوظائف اللغوية - أسئلة الكتاب المقرر - التعبير الكتابي - الاستيعاب المقروء - التلخيص - الترجمة)

A) From a, b, and c choose the correct answer: (5 X 10 = 50 marks)

28. What is the **best title** for the passage?

- a) Food Sources
- b) Fishing Equipment
- c) The Importance of Fish
- d) **Threats to Our Oceans**

29. The underlined word “**requires**” in the 3rd paragraph is closest in meaning to:

- a) **needs**
- b) damages
- c) explains
- d) removes

30. The underlined word “**their**” in the 1st paragraph refers to:

- a) proteins
- b) people
- c) **fishing companies**
- d) essential vitamins



31. People, all over the world, like fish as a source of food because:

- a) It's a big business nowadays.
- b) **It's high in proteins and low in fat.**
- c) Fish live in the ocean in large groups.
- d) It's a good source of income for them.

32. According to the passage, ONE of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**:

- a) Bottom searching is a dangerous way to catch fish.
- b) There are two problems related to overfishing in the oceans.
- c) **Fish farming is the solution to the problem of overfishing.**
- d) To feed salmon in a fishing farm, you need huge amounts of small fish.

الصفحة الثامنة

المجال الدراسي: اللغة الأجنبية الأولى (الإنجليزية) - امتحان الصف الحادي عشر - نهاية الفترة الدراسية الأولى - 2021/2022
(المفردات - القواعد - الوظائف اللغوية - أسئلة الكتاب المقرر - التعبير الكتابي - الاستيعاب المقروء - التلخيص - الترجمة)

B) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (4 x 15 = 60 marks)

33. According to the passage, what are the three main methods of catching fish from the ocean?

They are overfishing, fish farming, and bottom searching

34. How does modern technology help in destroying the oceans?

It provides modern advanced fishing ships with advanced equipment that could destroy fish in large quantities.

35. Why can't we eat all what the nets bring from the bottom of the sea?

Because the nets take everything, including many poisonous creatures that cannot be eaten.

36. Why should big fishing companies find new alternative ways for catching fish?

In order to avoid destroying the ocean and running out of the fish we desire.

Any reasonable answer related to the passage is to be accepted



VII- Summary Making: (60 Marks)

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Fruit and vegetables should be an important part of your daily diet. Evidence shows there are significant health benefits to getting at least five portions of a variety of fruit and vegetables every day. First, fruit and vegetables contain many vitamins and minerals that are important for your health. Also, they help reduce the risk of heart diseases such as high blood pressure. In addition, they lower your cholesterol and body fat which helps you maintain a healthy weight. Moreover, fruit and vegetables boost your immune system. It's always recommended to eat fresh fruit and vegetables that are in season.

In a paragraph of four sentences only, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in answer to the following question:

What are the benefits of eating fruit and vegetables ?

The answer should include the following ideas:

- Contain many vitamins and minerals that are important for health.
- Help reduce the risk of heart diseases such as high blood pressure.
- Lower cholesterol and body fat which helps maintain a healthy weight.
- Boost the immune system and that helps to protect from some diseases.



Rubrics for Checking Summary Making

| RUBRICS | Mark | Total Mark |
|---|------|------------|
| Content / relevance of ideas | 30 | 60 |
| Paraphrasing | 20 | |
| Spelling and grammar | 5 | |
| Format | 5 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copying the whole paragraph receives ZERO. • Exceeding the required number of sentences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minus 5 marks for one sentence. - Minus 10 marks for two sentences and above. | | |

VIII – TRANSLATION (30 Marks)

Translate the following into good English: (2x15=30)

بدر : بدأ الناس الكتابة منذ أكثر من خمسة الاف سنة.
سالم: هذا صحيح فقد طور الناس الكتابة لتوثيق ونقل المعلومات.

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

Salim : That's true. People have developed writing to document and pass on information.

انتهت الأسئلة

