



First Term

Learn English

Grade 11

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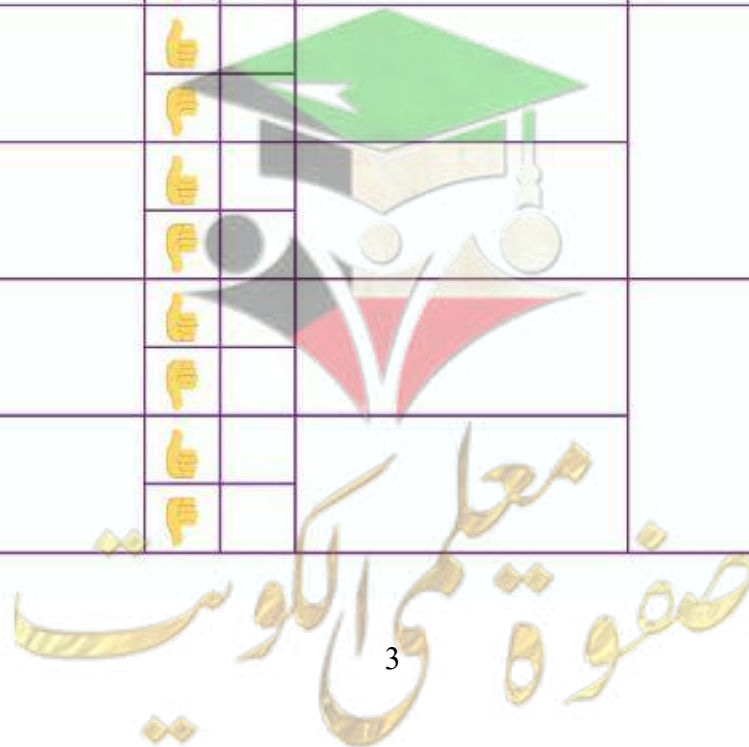
صفوة معلمي الكويت

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Pamphlet Follow up

Unit	Date	Remarks	Teacher's signature
Unit (1)		✎	
		✎	
		✎	
		✎	
Unit (2)		✎	
		✎	
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		✎	
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		✎	
Unit (6)		✎	
		✎	
		✎	
		✎	



Unit 1 Festivals and Occasions

Date :

Lessons: 1 & 2

(SB. Pages: 12 – 13)



New Vocabulary

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

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

.....

Lessons: 4&5

Date:.....

(SB. Pages.14-15)

New Vocabulary

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

A-Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list below:

{bagpipes /take part in / preoccupied/ display / hire / festivity }

- 1-The colourful.....of the fireworks lit up the night sky with vibrant bursts.
- 2.My brother wanted toa car for his road trip .
- 3.My daughter loves to community events and festivals.
4. The traditional Scottish instrument is called
- 5- Emily was.....with her upcoming presentation, unable to focus

Unit 1 Festivals and Occasions

Date:.....

Lessons: 7,&8

(SB. Pages: 16-17)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
bubbly	adj.	lively; high-spirited	
chain	n.	a group of establishments, such as hotels stores or restaurants by the same company	
commemorate	v.	to mark or celebrate a special occasion	
embark	v.	to go on board a ship a special occasion	
exuberant	adj.	filled with energy and excitement	
fanciful	adj.	over imaginative and unrealistic	
intricate	adj.	very complicated or detailed	
unison	n.	simultaneous performance of action	
weaving	n.	the act of forming fabric by interlacing long threads	

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

- We all began saying different prayers aloud in
 a- chain b- carnival c- weaving d- unison
- When we heard Olivia had got the job, we organized a\anparty for her.
 a- bubbly b- exuberant c-celebratory d- intricate
- Every year, our country those who lost their lives in the great war.
 a- hires b- commemorates c- embarks d- takes part
- The royal wedding party was followed by unforgettable three days of.....
 a- chain b- weaving c- festivity d- unison
- The.....design on the carpet caught everyone’s eye.
 a- bubbly b- exuberant c- celebratory d- intricate

B-Answer the following questions :

1-Why is the Hajj considered an important occasion for Muslims?

.....

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

.....

Unit 1 Festivals and Occasions
Unit 1-Grammar

.Date:.....

1) Modal verbs (abilities and inabilities)


Modals of ABILITY

We use the modal **CAN** to talk about ability in the present.

- I **can** speak English
- You **can** drink my tea and read my book then.
- I **can** meet you tomorrow.
- She is old. She **can't** play tennis.
- **Can** I ask a question?

We use the modal verb **COULD** to talk about ability in the past.

- When I was 6, I **could** ride a bike.
- We **couldn't** go out.
- What **could** they draw? They could draw a horse.
- He **could** speak seven languages in thirties.

As **can** and **could** cannot be used to talk ability in all tenses, we use **be able to** in other tenses.

- They are not **able to** write correctly.
- Will they **be able to** find the key?
- Will she **be able to** cope with the work?
- The child is not yet **able to** write.

Be able to / Managed to

- We tend to use **be able to** or **managed to** if we are talking about ability at a particular situation that are / were difficult.

Examples:

- * The door was locked, but we **were able to / managed to** go out.
- * Although the exam was difficult, my sister **was able to /managed to** pass.
- * The manager was busy, but **I was able to / managed to** reach him.



Unit

1

Festivals and Occasions

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

1-I can't swim very far these days, but I swim from one side of the lake to the other when I was young.

- a. able to b. could c. can d. managed

2-Tomorrow I will be 18 at last. Ihave access to the drivers test.

- a. could b. will be able to c. managed d. was able to

3- I ride a horse.

- a. could b. can c. managed d. was able to

4- The door was locked, but weget out by breaking the window.

- a. able to b. could c. can d. managed to

5- Everyone thought we wouldn't meet the deadline, but somehow we to

Finish everything on time

- a. could b. can c. managed d. was able to

6- When I first started my career, Iwork long hours without break.

- a. able to b. could c. can d. managed to

7- Even though, I woke up a half an hour late, I.....get to work on time.

- a. was able to b. could c. can d. managed

8- We had a room with a big window through which we.....see the lake easily.

- a. can b. could c. are able to d. managed to

9- 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

10- Heto cross the street despite the crowd.

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

Unit

1

Festivals and Occasions

intensifier

An intensifier is an adverb which is used to modify adjectives and adverbs :
Intensifiers come before the words they modify.

(quite , a little, pretty , , fairly , very , really , brand , extremely absolutely)

Gradable
Adjectives

- It's a **bit** cold in here. Shall I turn the fire on?
- He's **very** interested in history. Why don't you buy him a history book?
- This exercise is **really** difficult. I don't know any of the answers.
- I'm **extremely** tired. I'm going to bed.

Non-Gradable
Adjectives

- It's **absolutely** freezing in here. Shall I turn the fire on?
- He's **completely** fascinated by history. Why don't you buy him a history book?
- This exercise is **absolutely** impossible.
- That film is **really** terrifying. Don't go and see it on your own.

PS

*They got a brand new car.

* The family moved into their brand new home with excitement.

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

- The questions wereimpossible to answer.
a- absolutely b- a little c- quite d- rather
- I amtired. I think I will go to bed.
a- really b- brand c- quite d- absolutely
- This car is.....expensive. I can't afford it.
a- a little b- extremely c- quite d- rather
- My daughter iscertain that she wants to be a doctor.
a- absolutely b- very c- quite d- rather
- My sister was thrilled to receive a.....new laptop for her birthday.
a- really b- brand c- quite d- absolutely

Phrasal verbs with GO

Use / meaning :

Go away (phrasal verb)	To leave for another destination. Go away and leave me alone.	يغادر – يرحل
Go off (phrasal verb)	To begin to sound. The alarm clock goes off at 7 every day morning.	يدق – يرن
Go on (phrasal verb)	To continue. Go on , don't stop speaking .	يستمر
Go out (phrasal verb)	1-To become extinguished 2- To recede to low tide We couldn't see anything when the lights went out.	يصبح منطفئ ينقطع التيار حركة الجزر
Go up (phrasal verb)	To increase. The prices of petrol are going up these days.	يزداد
Go without (phrasal verb)	To do without. I'd rather go without food than work for him.	بدون
Go down (phrasal verb)	To decrease The prices are going down during festivals.	تهبط
Go under (phrasal verb)	To sink The ship went under at about three o'clock .	يغرق للسفينة
Go against (phrasal verb)	To oppose I can't go against my father's wishes	يكون ضد

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

- The prices of many things went.....due to economic crisis.
a. out b. up c. into d. off
- The lights went.....and everything was completely black.
a. under b. down c. out d. off
- My alarm clock didn't gothis morning.
a. out b. up c. into d. off
- Why don't you and I go.....this weekend?
a. under b. up c. away d. off
- Nowadays no one can go.....the use of the mobile phones.
a. under b. without c. away d. off
- The demand for the advanced electronic cars has gone.....in recent years.
a. under b. without c. away d. up

Unit

1

Festivals and Occasions

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

1-My grandfather could play football when he was young. (Ask a question)

- a- What did my grandfather do when he was young?
- b- What will your grandfather do when he was young?
- c- What could your grandfather do when he was young?

2-I can't (understanding) why my friend behaves like that. (Correct the verb)

- a- I can't **understands** why my friend behaves like that.
- b- I can't **understood** why my friend behaves like that.
- c- I can't **understand** why my friend behaves like that.

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 didn't play the piano when I was a child.
- c- I wouldn't play the piano when I was a child.

4-Samir can speak five languages. (Ask a question)

- a- How many languages Samir can speak?
- b- How many languages can Samir speak?
- c- How much languages Samir can speak ?

5-Emily was able to travel abroad. (Make negative)

- a- Emily was not able to travel abroad.
- b- Emily is not able to travel abroad.
- c- Emily won't be able to travel abroad.

6-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.

7-The chef prepared a delicious cake. (Use :absolutely)

- a- The chef prepared a delicious absolutely cake.
- b- The chef prepared an absolutely delicious cake.
- c- The chef absolutely prepared a delicious cake.

Unit 1 Festivals and Occasions

Language Functions

1) Agreement :

- That's right / true
- I agree with.....
- I couldn't agree more

2) Expressing preferences

- * like.....better than/ more than.....
- * I'd rather.....than.....
- * I'd prefer to.....
- * I'd better

3) Expressing personal opinions :

- In my opinion.....
- I believe
- * I think
- * I feel that

4) Disagreement :

- I'm not with you .
- That's not right .
- * I disagree
- *I don't agree.

Write what you would say in the following situations:

- 1- You have been invited to a festival, but you can't go.
.....
- 2- Your friend thinks that everyone should take part in the school activities.
.....
- 3- Your brother has bought a new precious watch and asked your opinion.
.....
- 4- Your friend asked which you like to drink a cold or hot drink.
.....

Translate into English:-

علي : لماذا تقام المهرجانات؟

.....

 حامد : لأنها تلعب دورا هاما في احياء التاريخ كما انها تزود الدخل.

Unit 1 Festivals and Occasions

Date:.....

Unit 1- Writing (Descriptive)

Festivals are the rhythm of life that brings joy to our souls.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) describing the preparations of a festival people celebrate in Kuwait and the activities that take place.

Outline

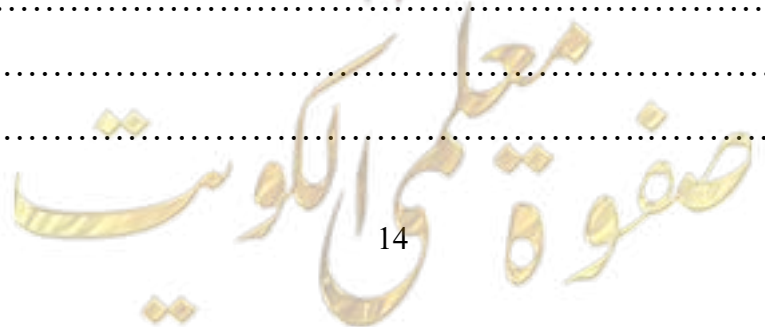
Introduction.....
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Body:

Paragraph1.....
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Paragraph2.....
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.....
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Conclusion.....
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.....



Unit

2

Family Celebrations

Date :

Lessons : 1&2

(SB. Pages.18-19)



New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
close-knit	adj.	united or bound together by strong relationships and common interests	
eldest	adj.	of the greatest age	
formal	adj.	done according to rules of convention	
get-together	n.	a sociable meeting or conference	
hold	v.	to arrange and take part in	
milestone	n.	an action or event marking a significant change or stage in development	
swap	v.	to take part in an exchange of	
touching	adj.	arousing strong feeling of sympathy, appreciation or gratitude	

Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list below:

{ milestone / formal / hold / touching / eldest / get together }

- 1- The..... dress code at the event required everyone to wear suits and ties.
- 2- My mom is arranging a small.....to celebrate my graduation .
- 3-Many Kuwaitis love totheir weddings in traditional tents.
- 4-The discovery of oil will always remain as a/anin the history of Kuwait.
- 5- Last night's play was so.....that I couldn't leave before watching the last scene.

Lessons : 4&5

Date:.....

(SB. Pages: 20- 21)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
breathing space	n.	an opportunity to pause, relax or decide what to do next.	
clan	n.	a group of close knit and interrelated families.	
desert	v.	to run away or leave.	
interior	n.	the inland part of a country or region.	
well-deserved	adj.	well-earned	
wind up	Ph.V	to make a clock or other device operate by turning a key or handle.	

A-Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list below:

{ wind up / desert/ breathing space /well-deserved/ interior / clan }

- 1- This holiday will give me a bit of.....before I start my new job.
- 2- My mother is working hard and her promotion is.....
- 3- To turn this radio on, you have toit up using this handle.
- 4- Merit promised not to.....her friends during tough time.
- 5- The.....parts of Kuwait are extreme hot during the summer months.

B-Answer the following question:

1-How can you make a family celebration a memorable one?

.....

Unit 2 Family Celebrations

Date :

Lessons: 7&8

(SB. Pages :22-23)


New Vocabulary

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

Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list below:

{roundabout / boomerang /for good/ aborigine /nomad /reminisce /originally}

1- The building was.....an office before changing it to a school.

2- My mother always takes her album of old photographs andabout the old good days.

3- My best friend is going back to Egypt.....

4- used to wander all over the Arabian Desert taking care of their cattle.

5-Emily drove around theand then continued on the main road.

6- The.....,native to Australia, have a strong bond with their land and culture.

Unit 2 Family Celebrations

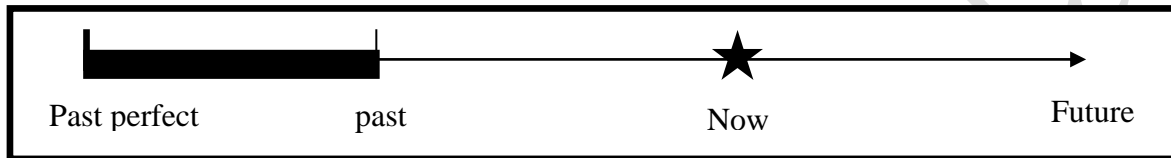
Date :

Unit 2-Grammar
Simple Past and Past Perfect
Usage:
1-To describe the first of two events in the past.

- I had spoken to Mr. Johnson before the meeting began.
- After Mona had graduated from the university, she travelled abroad.

2- Talk about a situation, state, feeling or action in the past:

- * Hussein felt nervous because he had never flown before.
(that he had not flown before this point in time.)


Form :

Had / 'd + past participle (V3)

KEY WORDS

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

when – before – by the time → past simple , past perfect(had+ PP)

 past perfect(had+ PP) → **when – before – by the time** → past simple

 Ex. **Before** she crossed the road, she had looked both ways.

 She had looked both ways , **before** she crossed the road.

As soon as / after /once/ because /by date → past perfect(had+ PP) , past simple

 past simple → **as soon as / after /once/ because /by date** → past perf. (had+ PP)

 EX. **After** she had finished her homework, she went to bed.

 She went to bed **after** she had finished her homework.

Unit 2 Family Celebrations

Inversion

Inversion happens in English for emphasis ,dramatic purpose or formality.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Form :-	Negative or word expression	Auxiliary verb	Subject	Main verb	Object

The most common negative or word expression are:

Hardlywhen
 Scarcelywhen
 No sooner.....than

Examples :-

- 1- **No sooner** *did* he *enter* the room **than** he left it again .
- 2- **Scarcely** *had* he *left* **when** his brother arrived .
- 3- **Hardly** *had* Noura *arrived* at school, **when** the bell rang.

Derivatives and Compound nouns



noun + noun

A combination of two nouns to form a new idea. This can become one word or remain as two words .

The first noun often acts as an adjective , **describing the** second noun .

- A **bathroom** (a room for baths)
- A **hairbrush** (a brush for hair)
- The **chair leg** (the leg of the chair)

{Lunchtime – birthday – teapot – grandfather – fireworks – necklace – freelance}

Unit

2

Family Celebrations

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

1. Hardly had I arrived homemy phone rang.
a. when b. than c. as soon as d. after
2.had the Italian Circus arrived, than people started to book tickets.
a. No sooner b. By the time c. After d. Hardly
- 3-..... had I begun to work when the lights went out .
a. Before b. Scarcely c. After d. When
- 4- No sooner had the company launched its new productit went bankrupt.
a. when b. after c. as soon as d. than
- 5- As soon as they fighting, the police surrounded them.
a. had started b. start c. starts d. starting
- 6- All the members.....to an agreement by the time the meeting ended.
a. come b. have come c. are coming d. had come
- 7-After Amina, she prayed and went to bed.
a. washed b. had washed c. was washing d. washes
- 8-..... Hamad had passed his driving test; his father bought him a car.
a. Before b. Hardly c. As soon as d. By the time
- 9-..... I arrived home, my family had already eaten dinner.
a. By the time b. Once c. As soon as d. After
- 10-My brother..... a restaurant as soon as he had won some money on the lottery.
a. open b. has opened c. opens d. opened
- 11- David..... the flat before he invited some friends to dinner.
a. had painted b. paints c. painting d. have painted
- 12-The students.....the test before they checked it up.
a. write b. writes c. writing d. had written

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

1- The party had hardly started when the light went out. (Begin with Hardly)

- a- Hardly the party had started when the light went out.
- b- Hardly had the party started when the light went out.
- c- Hardly did the party start when the light went out.

2- Olivia had begun practicing sport before she lost a lot of weight.

(Rewrite using: after)

- a- Olivia had begun practicing sport after she lost a lot of weight.
- b- After Olivia had begun practicing sport, she lost a lot of weight.
- c- After Olivia lost a lot of weight, she had begun practicing sport.

3- The dangerous thief had escaped. The police arrived.

(Join using: before)

- a- Before the dangerous thief had escaped, the police arrived.
- b- The police arrived before the dangerous thief had escaped.
- c- Before the police arrived, the dangerous thief had escaped.

4- The concert had no sooner ended than the fans rushed the stage.

(Begin with: No sooner)

- a- No sooner had the concert ended than the fans rushed the stage.
- b- No sooner has the concert ended than the fans rushed the stage.
- c- No sooner does the concert end than the fans rushed the stage.

5- I had scarcely reached the station when the train arrived.

(Begin with: Scarcely)

- a- Scarcely I had reached the station when the train arrived.
- b- Scarcely have I reached the station when the train arrived.
- c- Scarcely had I reached the station when the train arrived.

6- As soon as Adel(call) me, I left the office.

(Correct the verb)

- a- As soon as Adel **called** me, I left the office.
 b- As soon as Adel **had called** me, I left the office.
 c - As soon as Adel **has called** me, I left the office.

7- The film had already started when we(arrive).

(Correct the verb)

- a- The film had already started when we were arriving.
 b-The film had already started when we are arriving.
 c - The film had already started when we arrived.

8- I had no sooner gone to bed when someone rang my doorbell. (Begin with No sooner)

- a. No sooner I had gone to bed when someone rang my doorbell.
 b- No sooner had I gone to bed when someone rang my doorbell.
 c - No sooner did I go to bed when someone rang my doorbell.

9-No sooner had the teacher arrived than the bel (ring).

(Correct the verb)

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

10- By the time Mary (come) home, the kids had arrived and were sleeping in her rooms.

(Correct the verb)

- a- By the time Mary **came** home, the kids had arrived and were sleeping in her rooms.
 b- By the time Mary **had come** home, the kids had arrived and were sleeping in her rooms.
 c- By the time Mary **has come** home, the kids had arrived and were sleeping in her rooms.

11- Omar had written 5 letters ,.....?

(Add question tag)

- a- Omar had written 5 letters , **isn't he?**
 b- Omar had written 5 letters , **hasn't he?**
 c- Omar had written 5 letters , **hadn't he?**

Language Functions

Polite Request:

May I.../Excuse me .../Can you..... please?
Would /Will/Could you.... Please?

Accepting an Invitation:

With pleasure.

Declining an invitation:

I'm sorry .May be another time.

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. A friend of yours invites you to his birthday party but you can't attend.
.....
- 2- You want to borrow your friend's camera.
.....
- 3- Your friend thinks that the Italian food is bad.
.....
4. You want to invite your friend to go to a picnic with you.
.....

Translate into English:-

نورة : تلعب المناسبات الأسرية دورا هاما في تقوية العلاقات بين افراد الأسرة .

مني : معك حق فهي فرص جيدة للتجمع ومناقشه الأمور الهامة وتبادل الخبرات .

Unit

2

Family Celebrations

Unit 2-Writing (Descriptive)

Date:-.....

Family celebrations are beautiful occasions when all the members get together and share love and joy with each other.

Plan and write an essay of not less than 14 sentences (160 words) about a family celebration you had recently attended, describing the activities and your feelings.

Outline

Introduction.....
.....
.....
.....

Body:

Paragraph1.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Paragraph2.....
.....
.....
.....

Conclusion.....
.....
.....



Unit

3

Meeting places

Date :

Lessons : 1&2

(SB. Pages. 24-25)



New Vocabulary

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

Unit

3

Meeting places

4-What things could people do in coffee houses?

.....

.....

5-Serving and drinking coffee is a part of Arabian tradition. Explain.

.....

.....

6-What other beverages are popular in Kuwait?

.....

.....

Date : Lessons: 4&5

(SB: Pages:26- 27)

New Vocabulary

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

Unit

3

Meeting places

Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list below:

{ teapot / converse / stadium / autograph / weary / sickly }

- 1- She looked.....after catching a cold from her friend.
- 2- After a long day of hiking, I felt.....and in need of a good night's sleep.
- 3- Tourists are always glad to meet people to.....with them in their language.
- 4- The..... has been fitted with seating for over eighty thousand spectators.
- 5- People are trying to have a/an.....from famous people.

Date :

Lessons : 7&8

(SB: Pages:28- 29)

New Vocabulary

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

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

- 1- My friend and I didn't have money but we enjoyed.....in Avenue.
a. window shopping b. beverage c. autograph d. teapot
- 2- I'd appreciate it if we couldour meeting for Monday, as I won't be available.
a. converse b. import c. reschedule d. meet up
- 3-You can select anyfrom the snack counter. It is often colored with caramel.
a. pills b. beverages c. sales d. teapots

Unit 3 Meeting places

- 4- We shouldat the park for a picnic this weekend.
 - a. import b. refill c. reschedule d. meet up
- 5- All shops offer during the Hala February festival.
 - a. pills b. beverages c. teapots d. sales

Date :

Focus on



Answer the following questions:

1-Diwaniyas serve many different purposes. Mention some.

.....

.....

2- Do you think Diwaniyas have changed over the years?

.....

.....

Translate into English:-

احمد : الديوانية هي تجمع غير رسمي للرجال لمناقشة الأمور الرياضية والسياسية.

.....

.....

علي : وهي تلعب دورا جوهريا لتعزيز الروابط القوية بين العائلات في الكويت.

.....

.....

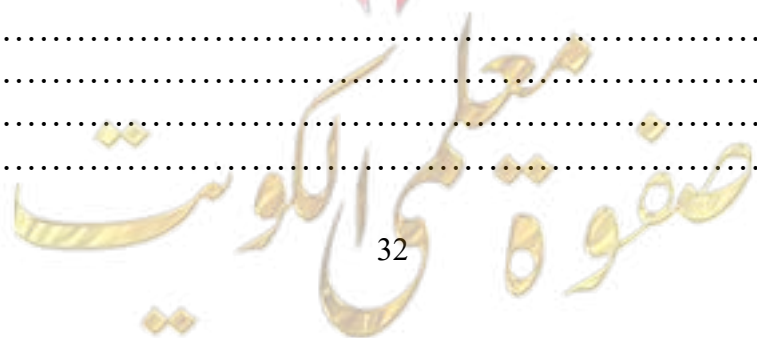
Describe a diwaniya:

.....

.....

.....

.....




Unit 3 Meeting places

Date:.....

Unit 3-Grammar

English Grammar

Conditionals



CONDITION + RESULT

ZERO conditional If you stand in the rain, you get wet.
If you heat ice, it melts.

PRESENT SIMPLE + PRESENT SIMPLE

*USES: Facts which are generally true or scientific facts
The condition always has the same result*

FIRST conditional If it rains, we will cancel the trip.
If you study, you will pass the exam.

PRESENT SIMPLE + WILL / WON'T + VERB

*USES: A possible situation in the future
Predicting a likely result in the future (if the condition happens)*

SECOND conditional If I won the lottery, I would travel a lot.
If they sold their house, they would be rich.

PAST SIMPLE + WOULD + VERB

*USES: Hypothetical or unlikely situations
Unreal or improbable situation now or in the future*

THIRD conditional If you had studied, you would have passed the exam.
If I hadn't been sick, I would have gone to your party.

PAST PERFECT + WOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

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

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

- 1-If I had had your mobile number, I you to my birthday party.
a. will invite b. would invite c. invited d. would have invited
- 2-If I had known that you were in hospital, I.....you.
a. visit b. would have visited c. will visit d. would visit
- 3-If Olivia had attended the summer camp, she.....new friends.
a. would have made b. made c. will make d. make
- 4- Nabil would have told you the truth if you him.
a. has asked b. had asked c. asked d. asks

Unit 3 Meeting places

5. If the players their best, the team would have won the match.
 a. do b. were doing c. have done d. had done
6. If you.....the doctor prescription, you would have recovered fast.
 a. had followed b. follows c. followed d. has followed
7. If I hadn't arrived late today. I.....the meeting.
 a. won't miss b. would miss c. would not have missed d. miss

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

- 1- **If you had conducted a survey,..... (Complete)**
 a- If you had conducted a survey , **you prove the power of social media.**
 b- If you had conducted a survey, **you will prove the power of social media.**
 c- If you had conducted a survey, **you would have proved the power of social media.**
- 2- **If Ayman (not eat) so much food at the party, he wouldn't have become so ill. (Correct the verb)**
 a- If Ayman **hadn't eaten** so much food at the party, he wouldn't have become so ill.
 b- If Ayman **hasn't eaten** so much food at the party, he wouldn't have become so ill.
 c- If Ayman **doesn't eat** so much food at the party, he wouldn't have become so ill.
- 3- **If the seminar (begin) at 10.00, we would have been on time. (Correct the verb)**
 a- If the seminar **begins** at 10.00, we would have been on time.
 b- If the seminar **had begun** at 10.00, we would have been on time.
 c- If the seminar **has begun** at 10.00, **we would have** been on time.
4. **If there had been life on Mars, we (Complete)**
 a. If there had been life on Mars, we **would have found it.**
 b. If there had been life on Mars, we **would find it.**
 c- If there had been life on Mars, we **will find it.**
- 5-**Adel didn't call the mechanic, so he didn't have his car repaired. (Begin with If)**
 a- If Adel calls the mechanic, he will have his car repaired.
 b-If Adel had called the mechanic, he would have had his car repaired.
 c- If Adel didn't call the mechanic, he didn't have his car repaired.

Unit 3 Meeting places

6- If I had received my electronic passport earlier,..... (Complete)

- a- If I had received my electronic passport earlier, **I travel.**
 - b- If I had received my electronic passport earlier, **I will travel.**
 - c- If I had received my electronic passport earlier, **I would have travelled.**
- 7-If I had attended the summer camp, I(make) new friends. (Correct the verb)

- a. If I had attended the summer camp, I will make new friends.
- b. If I had attended the summer camp, I would make new friends.
- c. If I had attended the summer camp, I would have made new friends.

Language Functions

Suggestion

- Let's + V1
- How about [V+ ing]?
- What about [V + ing]

Agreeing to suggestion

- Good idea
- That's okay (for me)
- That's fine

Rejecting a suggestion / Giving a reason

- I'm sorry, I can't make it on Friday – I'm shopping with my mother.

Write what you would say in the following situations:

- 1- An old man thanked you for helping him cross the road.
.....
- 2- Your friend suggested travelling to Dubai for a trip but you don't like this idea.
.....
- 3- Your brother suggested going to a café shop to have some drinks and you agree.
.....
- 4-Your family will have a party and you want your friends to attend.
.....

Translate into English:-

نورة : هل تعلم أن المقاهي قديما كانت اماكن مبهجة بها رفوف كتب ومرايا واثاث جيد؟

.....
.....

ملاك : نعم , فقد كانت اماكن هادئة يتحدث الناس فيها بلطف مع بعضهم البعض .

.....
.....



To write a description of a place, you should mention the following :

- The Location
- The Attractions
- * The Characteristics of the place
- * The Impression

Date:

Unit 3- Writing (Descriptive)

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

Plan and write an essay of not less than 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.

Outline

Introduction.....

Body:

Paragraph1.....

Paragraph2.....

Conclusion.....



Unit

4

Communicating

Date :

Lessons : 1 & 2

(SB. Pages: 34-35)



New Vocabulary

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

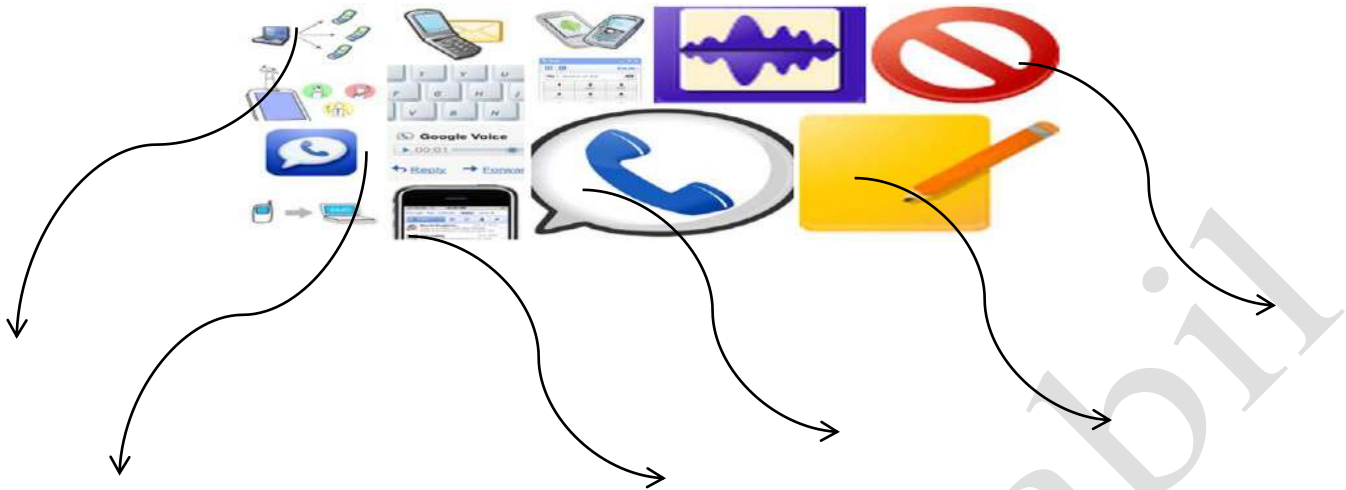
Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list below:

{ **empathy/ enhance /assumption / block out /defensiveness / non-verbal** }

- 1- His.....that all teenagers are lazy is a stereotype that doesn't hold true for everyone.
- 2-communication is essential for understanding emotions.
- 3- Parents should demonstrate theirand understanding to their children's problems.
- 4- People believe that computer skills will.....their job opportunities.
- 5- The trees outside the window the sun.

Unit 4 Communicating

What is the different ways of communication?



Answer the following questions:

1-Mention some characteristics of a good listener.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



2-What are the benefits of effective listening or (communication)?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3-Mention some factors that cause poor listening skills.

.....

.....

4- Suggest some ways for effective listening or effective communication.

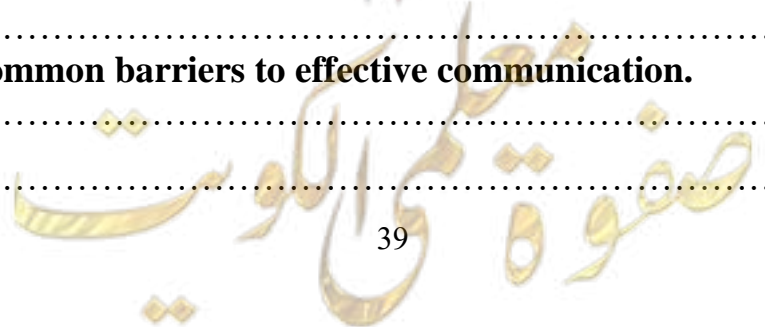
.....

.....

5-Mention some common barriers to effective communication.

.....

.....



Lessons: 4 & 5

Date:.....

(SB: Pages:36- 37)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
accountant	n.	a person who keeps financial accounts	
annual	Adj	occurring once every year	
continent	n.	any of the world's continuous expanses of land	
courteous	adj.	polite; respectful	
deem	v.	to regard or consider in a specified way	
demand	n.	the desire of consumers, clients etc.,for a particular commodity, service or other item	
diva	n.	a famous female opera singer	
flattering	adj.	full of praise and compliments	
harshly	adv.	cruelly or severely	
insult	n.	a disrespectful or scornfully abusive remark or action	
meticulously	adv.	very carefully and precisely	
mountain range	n.	a line of mountains connected by high ground	
owe	v.	to be under a moral obligation to give someone	
pane	n.	a single sheet of glass in a window/door	

Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list below:

{ annual /owe/ meticulously/ accountant / harshly / insult /pane }

- 1-Some parents treat their children sothat they may leave home for good.
- 2- My father'sincome is 25000 KD.
- 3- This huge window is made from a single.....of glass.
- 4-My brother is a/ an in a commercial bank.
- 5- Formal letters and emails should be well-written and..... revised before sending.
- 6-We a lot to scientist. They've made our life more comfortable and easier.

Date:.....

Lessons: 7 & 8

(SB: Pages:38- 39)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
attestation	n.	a legal statement made by someone saying that something is true	
cardiac	adj.	of or relating to the heart	
doctorate	n.	the highest degree awarded by a graduate school	
enclose	v.	to place in an envelope together with a letter	
extensive	adj.	containing or dealing with a lot of information and details	
in advance	Phrase	ahead of time	
reference	n.	a source of information that ascertains something and proves it reliable	

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

1-My friend has suffered a seriousproblem. She's in the CCU now.

a. cardiac b. flattering c. courteous d. non-verbal

2- My sister possesses a/anknowledge of banking.

a. cardiac b. flattering c. courteous d. extensive

3-I have..... my photo and personal details with the letter of application.

a. deemed b. owed c. enhanced d. enclosed

4- He obtained his accounting from Britain 3 years ago.

a- reference b- doctorate c- continent d- attestation

5- You need a/an.....of your high school certificate to gain a college scholarship.

a- insult b- doctorate c- continent d- attestation

B-Answer the following question: -

1. What information should be included in the application form?

.....

Unit 4- Grammar

Date:.....

Definite and Indefinite articles**A. I. Indefinite Articles a/an**

We use *a* with singular countable nouns and noun phrases which start with a consonant sound.

Eg; There is *a* beautiful bird in that tree. / He has bought *a* new villa.

We use *an* with singular countable noun phrases which start with a vowel sound. (a , e , i , o , u) \ silent H

Eg: My sister is *an* engineer. / He's going to see *an* optician tomorrow.

Hisham is *an* honest man. / I will finish this report within *an* hour.

Use/Meaning**We use a or an to refer to**

• **A person's job:** eg: She is *a* doctor. / He is *an* engineer.

• **Something or someone for the first time.**

Eg: We saw *an* elephant in the zoo. / *A* policeman stopped me in my car.

• **A person or thing, but not a special person or thing:**

Eg: to write *a* letter, I need *a* piece of paper, *a* pen and *an* envelope.

• **One of something:**

Eg: Her letter was only *a* page long./ He's won *a* million KWD.

B. Definite article "the"

We use **the** with singular or plural nouns and noun phrases:

Ex.: **The** cakes in **the** bakery look delicious.

Use/Meaning

We use **the** with,

- **Something or someone we have already mentioned:**

Eg: We saw **an** elephant in the zoo. **The** elephant was enormous.

- **Superlative expressions:**

Eg: She is **the** best teacher who has ever taught me./ He bought **the** most expensive clothes in the shop.

- **Something or someone everyone knows about:**

Eg: You can hurt your eyes if you look at the sun./

Did you see the Queen on TV last night?

- **Before the names of countries which are made up of groups of states or smaller countries.**

eg: the United Kingdom, the United States, the United Arab Emirates

- **Before the names of the groups of islands:**

eg: the Bahamas, the British Isles, the Canaries, the Philippines.

- **Before the names of rivers, seas and oceans:**

- eg: the Nile river, the Amazon, the Arabian sea, the Mediterranean sea, the Pacific ocean.

- **Before the names of mountain ranges:**

eg: the Alps, the Himalayas

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

Names of languages and nationalities: Chinese, English, Spanish, Russia

Names of sports: *Volleyball, Football, Basketball*

Names of people: *Ahmed, Mona*

Names of academic subjects: *Mathematics, Science, Arabic, English.*

Name of most of towns and cities: *Italy, Mexico, Kuwait, London.*

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

1. My friend likes to be astronaut.
a- an b- the c- no article d- a
2. Our children go to school by bus.
a- an b- the c- no article d- a
3. Last Monday I arrived in USA.
a- an b- the c- no article d- a
4. There's new English book on the desk .
a- an b- the c- no article d- a
5. It is nice habit to send greetings to relatives and friends.
a- an b- the c- no article d- a
6. We left Rome, flew over Alps and made a quick stop in London.
a- an b- the c- no article d- a
- 7- I bought new car last week.
a- an b- the c- no article d- a
- 8- I usually have lunch at 2 o'clock.
a- an b- the c- no article d- a
- 9- Sun rises in the east.
a- An b- The c- No article d- A
- 10- football teams took part in Qatar's FIFA World Cup 2022.
a- An b- A c- Many d- Much
- 11- Do you mind if I asked you questions?
a- little b- a little c- much d- a few

Subordinating Conjunctions

(but, although, however, in spite of)

- These conjunctions are used to join two clauses or ideas and this group of conjunctions indicates contrast.

-When it comes to the meaning we find that :

(However = But x Although = In spite of)

But & However

However comes at the beginning of a sentence. it must be separated off by commas.

Ex, Her foot was injured. **However**, she managed to walk home.

But links two contrasting ideas.

Ex. Her foot was injured, **but** she managed to walk home.

In these two examples, we find that the only difference is the punctuation in the second sentence.

Although & In spite of

Although is followed by a complete sentence

In spite of must be followed by a noun or a v. + ing

1- She managed to walk home **although** her foot was injured.

2- She managed to walk home **in spite of** her injured foot.

but if we want it to be followed by a complete sentence we can write it as followed:

- I decided to accept the job **in spite of the fact that** the salary was low.
- I decided to accept the job **in spite of** the low salary.

Unit 4

Communicating

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

1. We went for a walk it was raining heavily.
a- but b-although c-in spite of d- despite
2. those angry words , we are still close friends.
a- Although b-But c-However d- In spite of
3. We didn't win the match , our team played very well.
a- However b- In spite of c-Although d- But
4. My brother didn't get the job.....he had all the necessary qualifications.
a- although b- but c- despite d- in spite of
5. the heavy rain, they went fishing.
a-However b- Despite c-Although d- But
6. I worked very hard on my paper., I didn't get a good grade.
a-However b- Despite c-Although d- In spite of
- 7-.....the rain , we went to the park.
a-But b- Although c- In spite of d- Though

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

1- I planned everything carefully, but a lot of things went wrong.

(Join Using: although)

- a- Although a lot of things went wrong, I planned everything carefully.
- b- I planned everything carefully although a lot of things went wrong.
- c- Although I planned everything carefully, a lot of things went wrong.

2- **Although we have law against using mobiles while driving, people continue to use them.**

(Use: in spite of)

- a- In spite of having law against using mobiles while driving, people continue to use them.
- b- In spite of we have law against using mobiles while driving, people continue to use them.
- c- In spite of people continue to use them, we have law against using mobiles while driving.

3- **The little girl draws beautiful paintings. She has poor sight.**

(Use: in spite of)

- a- In spite of her poor sight, the little girl draws beautiful paintings.
- b- The little girl draws beautiful paintings in spite of she has poor sight.
- c- In spite of the little girl draws beautiful paintings, she has poor sight.

Correlative conjunctions**(both...and / either ... or / neither ... nor)**

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions that work together to join two items .

1- both ... and ...**both + adj. / n. / v. + and**

-We use this conjunction to join the same kind of words or expressions.

Examples :1- Leila is pretty . She is smart too .- Leila is **both** pretty **and** smart.2-He drinks milk. He drinks juice also.-He **drinks both milk and juice.**

If the sentence starts with Both , the verb must be plural which means :

am / is	→	are	/	was	→	were
v. + s	→	inf.	/	has	→	have

2- either ... or ...

-We use this one to talk about a choice between two possibilities .

-If the sentence starts with **Either** , the verb must follow the second subject.

Examples :1-He's Spanish or Italian .-He is **either Spanish or Italian** .2-We will stay in Kuwait or we will travel to London . We haven't decided yet .-We **will either stay in Kuwait or travel** to London.**3- neither ...nor ...**

-We use this structure to join two negative ideas (it is the opposite of **both ... and**) .

Examples :1- The play wasn't well produced or well acted.-The play **was neither well produced nor well acted**2- He doesn't eat healthy food . He doesn't drink milk .- He **neither eats healthy food nor drinks milk.**

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

1- He is neither my unclemy cousin. He is my brother-in-law.

- a. nor b. or c. and d. not only

2- Both AmaniAnfal are clever.

- a. or b. nor c. and d. but also

3-Both the girl and her motherfond of cooking programmes.

- a. is b. was c. has d. are

4- I write stories in English nor poems in English .

- a- both b- or c- neither d- and

1. Ahmed is neither my friend..... my relative.

- a- either b- or c- nor d- and

2. Both Sara and Huda..... anxious about their exams.

- a- was b- is c- has d- were

6- I have.....time nor money to start my own business.

- a- either b- neither c- both d- and

7- In shops, customers are allowed to pay either in cash.....with a credit card.

- a- and b- neither c- nor d- or

8-.....Ali and his classmates have taken part in the competition.

- a- Both b- Neither c- Either d- Scarcely

9-.....pancakes nor waffles are on the menu of the restaurant.

- a- Both b- Neither c- Either d- None

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

1-My cousin didn't call. He didn't even send a text message.

(Join using: neithernor)

a- My cousin neither called nor even sent a text message.

b- Neither called my cousin nor even sent a text message.

c- My cousin did not neither call nor even send a text message.

Unit

4

Communicating

2- Merit doesn't like camping. Olivia doesn't like camping.

(Join Using: neither ...nor)

- a- Neither Merit nor Olivia doesn't like camping.
- b- Neither doesn't Merit nor Olivia like camping.
- c- Neither Merit nor Olivia likes camping.

4- Mobile phones are not allowed in schools. Cameras are not allowed too.

(Join using Neither - nor)

- a- Neither mobile phones nor cameras is allowed in schools.
- b-Neither mobile phones nor cameras are allowed in schools.
- c. Neither mobile phones nor cameras are not allowed in schools.

5- Emily is good at playing chess. Olivia is good at playing chess.

(Join using Both - and)

- a- Both Emily and Olivia is good at playing chess.
- b- Both Emily and Olivia was good at playing chess.
- c- Both Emily and Olivia are good at playing chess.

6- Both the teacher and the student were able to solve the problem.

(Make negative)

- a- Neither the teacher nor the student is able to solve the problem.
- b- Neither the teacher nor the student were able to solve the problem.
- c-Neither the teacher nor the student was able to solve the problem.

7- Olivia plays tennis. Emily plays tennis, too.

(Use Both and)

- .a-Both Olivia and Emily play tennis
- .b- Both Olivia and Emily plays tennis
- .c- Both Olivia and Emily is playing tennis, too

8-You can watch TV. You can read a book.

(Use either or)

- .a-You can either watch TV or read a book
- .b-Either or you can watch TV, you can read a book
- .c- You can watch TV either you can read or a book

Unit 4 Communicating

Language Functions

1) Expressing opinions :

- I think.../ I believe .../In my opinion...
- As I see it..... *From my point of view

2) Expressing gratitude :

- Thanks for .../ Thank you for... * I'm grateful for your..to...
- I appreciate your... * It is very kind of you.

3) Apology:

- I'm sorry...../I apologize...
- I didn't mean that.... Forgive me

What would you say in the following situations?

- 1- One of your relatives offers you a nice mobile on your graduation.
.....
- 2- You express your opinion about mobile as a modern invention.
.....
- 3- Your father says that TV programs are boring.
.....
- 4- You meet a friend, you haven't seen for so long, in the street.
.....

Translate into English:-

نورة : لماذا يجب ان تكون مستمع جيد؟

.....
.....
ملاك : أن تكون مستمعاً جيداً ، يساعدك في حل مشكلاتك و يعزز قدرتك على التعاطف
.....
.....

Unit 4 Communicating

Date:

Unit 4- Writing (Descriptive)

“Good communication is just as stimulating as a black coffee.”

Plan and write an essay of not less than 14 sentences (160 words) describing a person’s outstanding communication skills and the benefits of effective communication.

Outline

Introduction.....

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

Body:

Paragraph1.....

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

Paragraph2.....

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

Conclusion.....

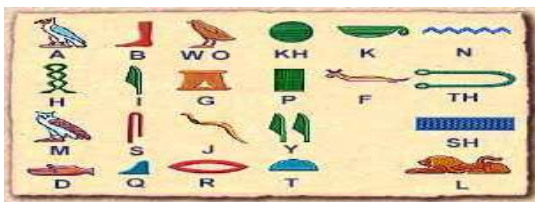
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Unit 5 Writing

Date :

Lessons : 1&2 (SB. Pages. 40-41)



New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
ameliorated	adj.	(of something bad or unsatisfactory) made better	
BCE	abbr.	Before Common Era	
character	n.	a printed or written letter or symbol	
cuneiform	n.	relating to the wedge shaped characters used in the ancient writing systems	
empire	n.	an extensive group of countries under a single supreme authority	
financial	adj.	economic activity concerned with money	
gradually	adv.	Slowly	
hieroglyphics	n.	incomprehensive symbols of writing	
Pictogram	n.	A pictorial symbol for a word or phrase	
inscribe	v.	to write or carve words or symbols on something	
quotidian	adj.	daily \occurring every day	
reed	n.	a tall, slender-leaved plant of the grass family	
scribe	n.	a person who copies out documents, esp, before printing was invented	
throughout	prep.	all the way through	
practical	adj.	use of something rather than with theory and ideas	
precious	adj.	of great value; not to be wasted or treated carelessly	

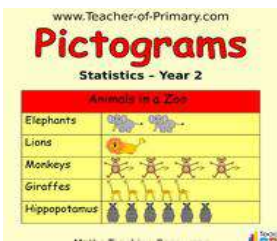
Unit 5 Writing

A-Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list below:

{practical / gradually / precious / pictograms / character / reeds}

1. Time is.....We must do our best to manage it wisely and effectively.
- 2- In the past, some people used to communicate economic information.
- 3- Thank Allah, the storm.....died down, leaving behind a sense of relief.
- 4- The artist used driedto draw a detailed bird’s nest.
- 5- Students should get enoughpractice before writing their exams..

B-Answer the following questions:



1-Mention different forms of old writing.



2- Why do you think people invented writing? Explain how writing can be a form of communication between people.

.....
.....

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

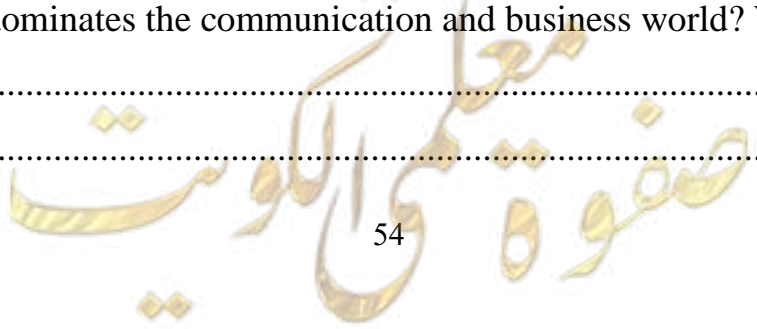
.....
.....

3- Do you think that the development of computers will affect the use of pens and paper?

.....
.....

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

.....
.....



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

.....

.....

Lessons : 4&5

Date:.....

(SB. Pages 42-43)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
acquire	v.	to learn or develop a skill ,habit ,quality	
amateur	n.	A person who engages in pursuit ,esp.a sport ,on unpaid basis	
ballpoint	n.	A pen with a tiny ball as its writing point	
call-in	n.	A telephone conversation that is broadcast during a radio or T.V programme	
falloff	n.	a decrease in something	
literacy	n.	The ability to read and write	
pride and joy	exp.	The main source of satisfaction and happiness	
Publish	v.	To prepare a book ,journal, piece of music or other work for public	
tryout	n.	A test of the potential of someone or something	
writer's block	n.	The condition of being unable to think of what to write	

Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list below:

{ amateur / pride and joy / tryout /published / literacy/ acquired }

- 1- Kuwait towers are the.....of Kuwait.
- 2- Merit an article in the daily newspaper about the last economic crisis.
- 3- My grandpa hadmuch wisdom during his long life.
- 4- Raising.....levels among adults is of great importance for the government.
- 5-Our team is going to attend a /an.....in football for the Olympic games.

Date :

Lessons: 7&8

(SB. Pages:44-45)

New Vocabulary

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

A-Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list below:

{ **wordsmith / dominate / mainly/ economic /contributions / impact** }

- 1- Emily's.....to the team helped us meet our deadlines and achieve our goals.
- 2- Global warming has a bad.....on different aspects of life all over the world.
- 3- Students need to pass the Aptitude testto join Kuwait University.
- 4- Don't allow your problems toyour life.
- 5-They are studying thetrends of the past year. The company aims to dominate the market with its innovative products

B-Answer the following question:

1. Mention a Kuwaiti character who has impressed you and why?

.....

Unit 5 Writing

Unit 5-Grammar

Date:.....

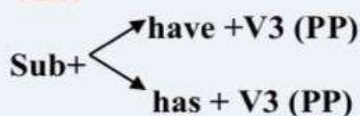
Present perfect simple and perfect continuous

Present perfect simple

- ❶ actions which happened at an unstated time in the past, the exact time is not important.
- ❷ actions which started in the past and are still continuing in the present.
- ❸ actions which have recently finished, and their results are visible in the present.

He **has just painted** the room.

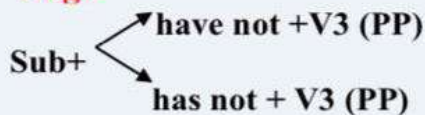
Aff:



He **has just arrived**.

I **have already typed** this letter.

Neg:



I **haven't read** this book **yet**.

She **hasn't spoken** to him **since** Monday.

Int:



Have you ever **been** to Paris?

Has Sue **left yet**?

Time words

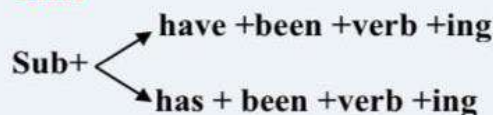
- never - ever - recently - for - since - yet - already - just - so far

Present perfect continuous

- ❶ to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now.
- ❷ to emphasize the idea of continuity.

She **has been working** here for seven years...

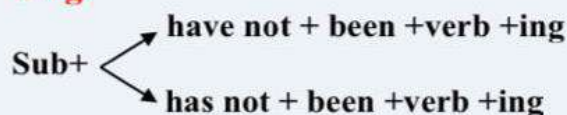
Aff:



You **have been waiting** for her for hours.

He **has been waiting** for her for two hours.

Neg:



You **have not been waiting** for her for hours.

He **has not been waiting** for her for two hours.

Int:



Have you **been waiting** for her for hours?

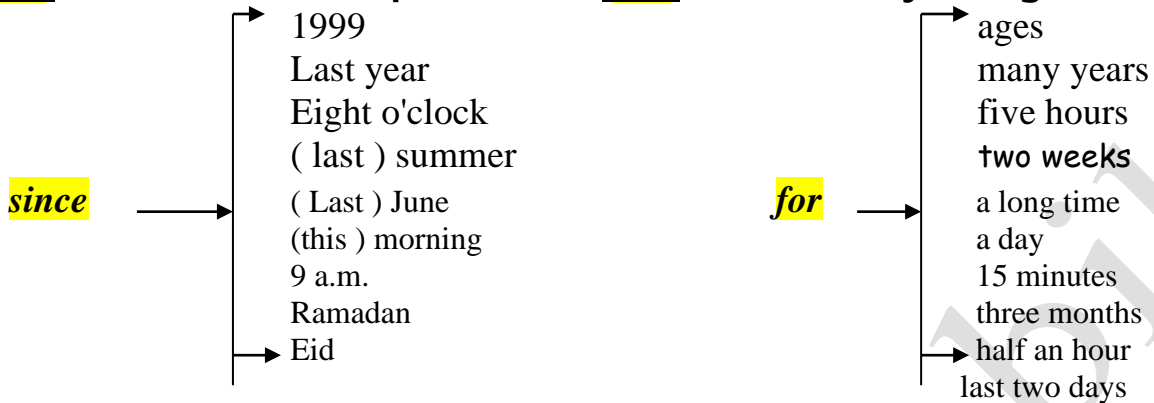
Has he **been waiting** for her for two hours?

Time words

- for - since - all - whole - how long

Since & For

Since is followed with a specific time. **For** is followed by a length of time .



Examples.

- I have lived here for the last couple of years.
- I have been living here since 2014.

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

- I have not had a good meal ages.
 a- at b- since c- for d- on
- We have not allowed to park here 1998.
 a- for b- since c- just d- yet
- They have been playing football last five hours.
 a- for b- since c- yet d- already
- Nabil has never changed his mind onceI met him.
 a- since b- ago c- for d- yet
- Our neighboursliving here for ten years.
 a- has been b- is c- have been d- was
- Health organisationsmillions of leaflets all the week on how people can avoid the Swine flue
 a- distribute b- distributed c- has distributed d- have been distributing
- I.....a cake, that is why the kitchen is such a mess.
 a- have been making b- made c- making d- makes
- Have you ever.....Japan?
 a- has visited b- visited c- visiting d- visits
- The boys have been waiting for the bus.....the early morning
 a- since b- yet c- for d- just
- Asealher economics essay all morning.
 a- have written b- wrote c- writing d- has been writing

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

1- I (prepare) lunch for my family since 2 o'clock.

(Correct)

a- I **prepared** lunch for my family since 2 o'clock.

b- I **am preparing** lunch for my family since 2 o'clock.

c- I **have been preparing** lunch for my family since 2 o'clock.

2- I have already finished the preparations for the annual meeting.

(Make negative)

a- I **have not finished** the preparations for the annual meeting yet.

b- I **did not finish** the preparations for the annual meeting.

c- I **do not finish** the preparations for the annual meeting.

3- I have been swimming since I was five years old.

(Ask a question)

a- How long are you swimming?

b- How long have you been swimming?

c- How long had you been swimming?

4- Merit (drink) three cups of coffee since morning.

(Correct)

a- Merit **drinks** three cups of coffee since morning.

b- Merit **is drinking** three cups of coffee since morning.

c- Merit **has drunk** three cups of coffee since morning.

5- Olivia (be) the top scorer in all the exams for the past three years.

(Correct the verb)

a- Olivia was the top scorer in all the exams for the past three years.

b- Olivia will be the top scorer in all the exams for the past three years.

c- Olivia has been the top scorer in all the exams for the past three years.

6- Emily has done her French homework with her friends. (Ask a question)

a- What does Emily do with her friends?

b- What has Emily done with her friends?

c- When could Emily do with her friends?

7- My brother (work) on the school project since last Sunday morning.

(Correct the verb)

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

8- No, I have never been to Qurain Festival.

(Ask a question)

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

9- I..... at this school for four years, since I was eleven years old. (Complete)

- a- I was at this school for four years, since I was eleven years old.
- b- I will be at this school for four years, since I was eleven years old.
- c- I have been at this school for four years, since I was eleven years old.

10- I (pass) my driving test, so I can borrow his car next week. (Correct the verb)

- a- I've passed my driving test, so I can borrow his car next week.
- b- I will pass my driving test, so I can borrow his car next week.
- c- I have been passing my driving test, so I can borrow his car next week.

11- Merit (train) to be a doctor for six years.

(Correct the verb)

- a- Merit will train to be a doctor for six years.
- b- She has been training to be a doctor for six years.
- c- She is going to train to be a doctor for six years.

Language Functions

Conducting an interview:

- Can I ask you ...?
- Do you have ... ?
- Any future plans ?
- What about ...

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your guest has thanked you for the coffee you offered.
.....
- 2- You didn't understand the lesson well. Ask your teacher to repeat.
.....
3. You are going to interview someone about his favourite sport.
.....
4. Your brother feels bored and doesn't know where to go.
.....

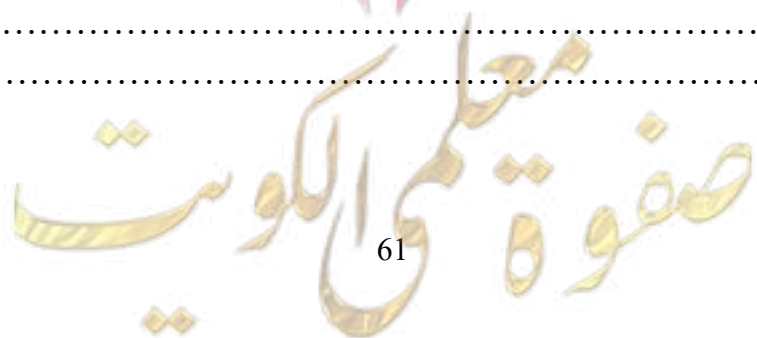
Translate into English:-

محمد: لماذا تعد الكتابة الصينية الأصعب على الإطلاق؟

.....

عمر : لأنها تتكون من أكثر من خمسة آلاف رمز .

.....



Unit 5 Writing

Date:.....

Unit 5-Writing(Descriptive)

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

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.

Outline

Introduction.....
.....
.....
.....

Body:

Paragraph1.....
.....
.....
.....

Paragraph2.....
.....
.....
.....

Conclusion.....
.....
.....



Unit

6

On the phone

Date :

Lessons : 1&2

(SB. Pages; 46-47)

New Vocabulary



English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
agenda	n.	a list of items of business to be considered and discussed at a meeting.	
a great deal of	phr.	much or a lot	
browse	v.	to survey objects casually, esp. goods for sale .	
calendar	n.	a chart or series of pages showing the days weeks and months of a year.	
cell phone	n.	system that can be used over a wide area, without a physical connection to network.	
complement	n.	a thing that competes or brings to perfection.	
customise	v.	to modify something to suit a particular individual or task .	
dominant	adj.	most important, powerful or influential.	
function	v.	to work or operate in a particular way.	
lately	adv.	recently; not long ago .	
miscellaneous	adj.	of a various types or from different sources.	
necessity	n.	the fact of being required.	
notepad	n.	a pad of blank or ruled pages for writing notes on	
rely on	ph.v.	to depend on.	
reminder	n.	a thing that causes someone to remember something.	
teleputer	n.	a combination of the words "telephone "&"computer" used to describe increasingly advanced mobile phone.	
tend	v.	to regularly behave in a particular way or to have a certain characteristic.	
theme	n.	a subject of artistic representation	
via	prep.	traveling through (a place) in route to a destination / by way of / by means of	
weblog	n.	a a web site on which an individual or group of users produces an ongoing narrative.	

Unit 6 On the phone

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

- 1- I have checked the to know the accurate date.
a. calendar b. complement c. necessity d. theme
- 2- I left you a of the meeting to help you remember its time.
a. teleputer b. complement c. reminder d. theme
- 3- Successful relationships alwaysunderstanding, respect and appreciation.
a. browse b. rely on c. function d. customise
- 4- My sister kept a selection of movies in case any of her guests wanted to watch something.
a. dominant b. economic c. miscellaneous d. financial
- 5- Olivia decided to.....the Internet for new recipes to try.
a. browse b. rely on c. function d. customise

B-Answer the following questions:

1-Who uses mobiles?

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



2- How will mobile phones be like in the future?

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

Mobile Phones



3-Mention their features, applications, and functions.

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

4- What are the advantages(pros) of mobile phones?

.....

.....

5- What are the disadvantages(cons) of mobile phones?

.....

.....

Date :

Lesson: 3

(WB: pages: 38-39)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
bin	v.	to place something in a receptacle in a deposit trash	
disposable	adj.	intended to be used once and then thrown away	
pass on	ph.v	to give something to someone else	
reclaim	v.	to retrieve or recover something previously lost, given or paid.	
sibling	n.	a brother or sister	

A-Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list below

{ disposable/ reclaim / sibling / pass on / dominant/ bin }

- 1- You can get rid of old mobiles by selling them to companies that.....mobile phones.
- 2- Instead of littering, we canour rubbish.
- 3- When we go on a picnic, we usually take.....plates, cups and spoons.
- 4- My and I often go shopping together on weekends.
- 5- Emily decided to.....her old clothes to her young cousin who needed them.

Unit 6 On the phone



B- Answer the following questions:

1-What will you do with your old mobile phone when you buy a new one?

Or Mention some ways to get rid of old mobile phones.

.....

.....

2-Why do you think young people keep changing their mobiles?

.....

.....

3-In your opinion, why is it good to recycle old mobile phones?

.....

.....

Date : **Lessons : 4&5**

(SB. Pages: 48-49)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
hike	v.	to walk for a long distance, esp. across the country or in the woods .	
mountainous	adj.	having many mountains .	
notify	v.	to inform someone of something .	
recognise	v.	to identify someone or something / to know again.	
security	n.	freedom from risk or danger / safety.	
usher	n.	a person who shows people to their seats, esp. in a theatre.	

Unit

6

On the phone

Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list below:

{ recognise / security / mountainous / hike/ notify/ usher }

- 1-cameras were installed throughout the building to monitor any suspicious activity.
- 2- An electronic system sends messages to.....people of news updates.
- 3- My friend lost a lot of weight, so I couldn'ther for the moment.
- 4- My grandfather felt excited about the.....view of his house in Turkey.
- 5- We decided toto the top of the mountain to enjoy the stunning view.

Date :

Lessons: 7&8

(SB. Pages. 50-51)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
beforehand	adv.	before an action or event	
bookmark	n.	a record of the address of a file, web page	
don't tell a soul	Phr.	keep it in secret	
GPRS	abbr.	general Packet Radio Service; a technology for radio transmission	
modem	n.	a combined device for modulation and demodulation	
paste	v.	to insert a text into a document	
phone book	n.	a telephone dictionary	
press	v.	to use continuous physical force on something in order to operate machine	

Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list below:

{ pressed / before hand / paste/ GPRS/ modem /phone book /don't tell a soul }

- 1-is a technology for radio transmission of small packets of data, between cellular phones and the internet
- 2- I didn't find my friend's number so I had to look it up in the.....
- 3- I.....the button to turn the radio on.
- 4- Our boss's speech seemed spontaneous, but it was prepared.....
- 5- You don't have to retype all this material. You can use the copy andoption.
- 6- A powerful.....is essential in all computer systems to connect the Internet.

Date :

Focus on

1-Do you think that the role of women has changed nowadays comparing to that of the past?

.....

.....

Unit 6- Grammar

Date:.....

(Tag Questions)**Form:**

Normally we use a positive tag question with a negative sentence and vice versa.

Examples :

* Noura won't be late , will she ?

* Jassim should pass his exam , shouldn't he ?

Use :

1-If the voice goes down , you are only asking the other person to agree with you .

2-If the voice goes up , you really need an answer to the question.

A) **Auxiliary verbs(am-is- are-.....etc)**

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

She **is** not a doctor , **is she** ?

B) **Main verbs (play - see - payetc)**

* We study English , **don't we** ?

We don't study English , **do we** ?

*My sister likes coffee , **doesn't she** ?

It doesn't rain in August in Kuwait , **does it** ?

*You bought a new car yesterday , **didn't you** ?

Mr. Salim didn't finish the report , **did he** ?

C) **I am**

I'm interested in English , **aren't I** ?

I'm not interested in French , **am I** ?

D) **never , hardly , scarcely..... etc**

My father never smokes , **does he** ?

E) **Let's (suggestion) & Let us (Request and imperative)**

Let's go out , **shall we** ?

Let us go out , **will you** ?

Auxiliary Verbs

am - is - are

was- were

have - has- had

can - could -

will - would -

shall - should -

may - might

must - need

dare- need

ought to.....

F) **I'd rather & I'd better**

I'd rather leave early , **wouldn't I** ?

I'd better leave , **hadn't I** ?

G) **Order**

Open the window , **will you / would you?**

Don't open the window , **will you/ would you** ?

H) **Nothing / something / everything**

Nothing is related to security , **is it** ?

Everything has been done perfectly, **hasn't it** ?

I) **Nobody / somebody / Everybody**

Nobody came from the army, **did they** ?

Everybody attacked each other, **didn't they** ?

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

1- you've met Noura,?

a. have you

b. don't you

c. do you

d. haven't you

2- The boys are listening to music,.....?

a. aren't they

b. were they

c. do they

d. hadn't they

3- Let's go to the school library to do research,.....?

a. do we

b. won't we

c. shall we

d. are we

4- He has never gone there,.....?

a. hasn't he

b. does he

c. doesn't he

d. has he

5- Never come late to the class,.....?

a. do you

b. have you

c. will you

d. did you

5- You'd better do that,?

a. haven't you

b. hadn't you

c. wouldn't you

d. have you

6- You'd rather sleep,.....?

a. haven't you

b. hadn't you

c. wouldn't you

d. have you

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

1-Emily used to go shopping on Friday,? (Add a tag question)

- a -Emily used to go shopping on Friday, **doesn't she?**
- b- Emily used to go shopping on Friday, **hasn't she?**
- c- Emily used to go shopping on Friday, **didn't she?**

2- Open the door,.....? (Add a tag question)

- a - Open the door, **do you?**
- b- Open the door, **will you?**
- c- Open the door, **can you?**

3- Mona did not leave a message ,.....? (Add a tag question)

- a - Mona did not a message , **does she?**
- b- Mona did not a message , **has she?**
- c- Mona did not a message , **did she?**

4 - Let's have some fresh air ,?- (Add a tag question)

- a -Let's have some fresh air, **can't we?**
- b- Let's have some fresh air, **haven't we?**
- c- Let's have some fresh air, **shall we?**

5- You want to join Kuwait University,? (Add a tag question)

- a - You want to join Kuwait University, haven't you?
- b- You want to join Kuwait University, didn't you?
- c- You want to join Kuwait University, don't you?

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

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

Unit 6 On the phone

Language Functions

-Planning :

- *-I will
- *I'm going to

Giving clarifications :

- *- What I'm trying to say is ...
- *-What I really meant was ...
- *-Let me explain it ...

Write what you would say in the following situations:

- 1- You warn your young brother who plays with matches.
.....
- 2- Your friend asks you which university you intend to join.
.....
- 3- Your friend didn't get what you said about the importance of recycling old mobiles.
.....
- 4- You came to the classroom late. Your teacher was very angry.
.....

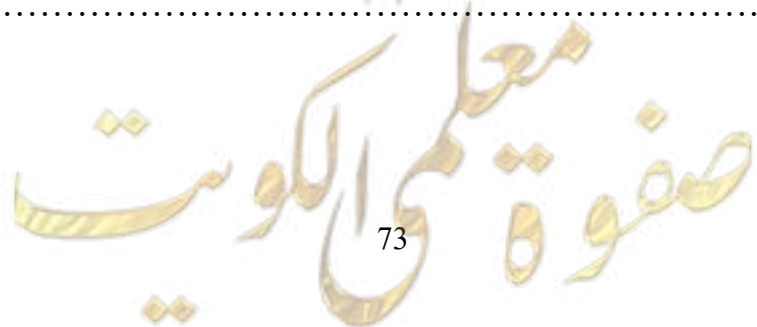
Translate into English:-

أحمد : لقد أصبحت الهواتف المحمولة من ضروريات الحياة في عصرنا .

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

مصطفى : اوافقك الرأي, يستخدمها الآباء و رجال الحالي الأعمال و الطلبة لأغراض مختلفة

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



Unit 6 On the phone

Date :

Unit6- Writing (Descriptive)

Mobile phones have become a necessity in our fast growing and modern world
They provide the flexibility in term of communication.

Plan and write an essay of not less than 14 sentences (160 words) describing how the new mobile looks like in terms of size, colour and shape and mentioning its features, application and functions .

Outline

Introduction.....
.....
.....

Body:

Paragraph1.....
.....
.....
.....

Paragraph2.....
.....
.....

Conclusion.....
.....
.....



Helping Words and Phrases to Make a Good Description:

1- To describe a festival:

- Streets exploded with colourful decorations.
- People made delicious cakes.
- We filled our ears with traditional songs.
- People shared patriotic feelings.
- There were contests and concerts.
- There were sales and people went shopping.
- People wore fanciful traditional clothes.
- Streets were lit up with colourful lights.

2-To describe an event(Family gathering / celebration/baby shower)

- * People made different kinds of food and sweets.
- * They danced and sang nice songs.
- * People decorated the house with colourful lights, flowers and balloons.
- * All members shared the same feelings of joy and happiness.
- * All people felt very close to each other.
- * The party was full of pleasure and laughter.
- * They took photos and recorded videos.

3-To describe a Place:

Describing a Mall:

- * It is lively/ peaceful/ superb.
- * It is a long way from my house.
- * It is very large with five floors.
- * It is very beautiful / breath-taking.
- * It has colourful lights on the walls.

- * It offers a wide variety of products.
- * It has famous brands.
- * Shopper can be seen carrying bags from their favourite stores.
- * There is a food court with different selection of restaurants and fast-food options.

Describing Diwanias:

- * The place is very spacious.
- * There are comfortable sofas.
- * The walls are decorated with antique hangings.
- * It has a colourful warm light that add beauty to the place.
- * People gather there to socialise , discuss and share stories.
- * Coffee and snacks are commonly served to guests .

Describing a restaurant:

- * The restaurant is small and cozy,with dim lighting and soft music.
- * The restaurant is known for its warm welcoming and friendly staff.
- * It offers a nice garden setting for outdoor dining.
- * It specializes in traditional or continental cuisine.
- * It is a vibrant spot with live music.
- * It is a family-run restaurant with a homey atmosphere.
- * It has an open kitchen where you can watch the chefs at work.

4- To describe a Person's good communication:

- * He/She is patient.
- * He/ She inspires me.
- * He/She listens between the lines.
- * He/She accepts other's opinions.
- * He /She doesn't judge before comprehending.
- * He/ She is very kind, respectful and advisor.
- * He/ She speaks softly and doesn't speak loudly.

- * He / She does things simply and out of his heart.
- * He/ She is such an amazing person with a golden heart.
- * He/ She is an extremely kind person, and everyone loves him / her.

* **To describe a device:**

- * It is highly sensitive \ state- of- the- art\ intricate.
- * The changes happen quickly these days.
- * It is sleek and stylish / high end.
- * It has an attractive design.
- * It's available in different models.
- * It is very expensive/ cheap.
- * It is handy and easy to use.
- * We can use it for miscellaneous activities /various things.

• **To describe Feelings / Impressions:**

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



Reading comprehension

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions: (110 Marks)

Air pollution is made up of gases, dust, odors, particles, smoke, fumes, and other substances which can be harmful to humans, animals, plants, and all living organisms. The air is contaminated and unclean. Air pollution affects the Earth's atmosphere. The atmosphere of the Earth is like a blanket of air which protects all living organisms. Without the atmosphere, life would not exist. The atmosphere protects living things from the heat of the Sun during the day, and at night. **It** prevents the warm air from escaping. Basically, the atmosphere helps keep the living things on Earth from burning up or freezing.

It is difficult to avoid the pollution in the air since it is the source where people get the oxygen to breathe and live. Pollution can travel with the wind from one place to another and spread over a large number of miles. Pollution can be caused by humans or it can also occur naturally. For example, natural pollution may come from volcanoes, forest fires, wind storms, pollen in the air, and other sources in nature.

The three main causes of pollution by humans include the release of smoke and fumes from manufacturing plants and various industries. Power plants release carbon monoxide and furnaces that burn waste are two examples of **man-made** pollution. Gasoline refineries also release dangerous chemicals in the air called hydrocarbons. The second cause is the burning of fossil fuels such as from cars, trucks, trains, airplanes. This type of pollution occurs often because people rely on transportation every day. Another main cause of pollution is from household and farming chemicals. On farms crop dusting may pollute the air, homes may be sprayed with chemical to kill bugs or to help the grass grow.

There are several effects of air pollution including acid rain, which is when rain is mixed with the pollution in the air. This acid rain can cause harm to trees, animals, fish, and other living organisms. It can cause problems with breathing and irritation to the eyes, nose, or throat. Sometimes people can also get headaches or have allergic reactions. Long-term effects can include lung cancer, heart disease and other health problems.

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

1- The best title for the passage is:

- Air Pollution
- Acid Rain
- Water Pollution
- Pollution Diseases

2- What does the underlined word “it” in paragraph 1 refer to:

- a. night
- b. day
- c. atmosphere
- d. sun

3- The underlined word “man-made” in paragraph 3 means:

- a. artificial
- b. various
- c. natural
- d. harmful

4- We can understand from paragraph 2:

- a. It’s easy to avoid air pollution.
- b. Pollution can be caused by humans or naturally.
- c. Pollution occurs because of cars traffic.
- d. Air pollution is caused by humans only.

5- According to paragraph 3 the first main cause of pollution by humans is:

- a. fossil fuels
- b. volcanoes
- c. smoke and fumes
- d. transportation

B- Answer the following questions: (4x15=60 Marks)

6- What are the three main causes of pollution by humans?

.....
.....

7- What is acid rain?

.....
.....

8- How does acid rain affect living organisms?

.....
.....

9- Why is the atmosphere very important?

.....
.....



READING COMPREHENSION (110 Marks)**Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:**

Rwanda, an African country, is witnessing major progress in the public health. This is the case of a 2-year-old girl named Ghislane. The little girl had been suffering from fever for several days. A nurse at the village healthcare centre in Rwanda told Ghislane's mother that she had malaria; a disease which is caused by mosquitoes. There was nothing the doctors could do, so they ordered the nurse to call an ambulance. But by the time Ghislane reached the main hospital, she stopped moving. Ghislane's mother said: "We arrived too late." She thought there was no hope for her daughter. The doctors said she needed a blood transfusion as the last resort.

Immediately, a hospital nurse typed a message on his smartphone. It was a request for two bags of blood. It was urgent. Normally, he would have sent a car and a driver to get the blood from a blood bank. This would take 3 hours. But this time, he tried something new. His phone received a confirmation message that the blood was on its way, and **it** would be delivered soon.

In six minutes, the sound of a drone - a small like airplane - could be heard above the hospital. As it passed over the laboratory, the drone dropped a red box attached to a parachute. Inside the box were two bags of blood, still cold from refrigeration. A nurse rushed the red box to the emergency room. Within minutes, it was injected into Ghislane's body, and the girl opened her eyes.

In parts of rural Africa, many people die from simple diseases due to shortage of essential medicines. This problem was the inspiration for an American company. In March 2016, the American company in collaboration with the government of Rwanda **launched** the world's first drone delivery service. The drones carry vital medical supplies to hospitals by air. The company has delivered more than 7,000 units of blood products to 21 hospitals in the country.

These electric drones can fly 160 km on one charge. The drones can carry 2 kilos of blood products and reach more than half of Rwanda. Before launching a drone, a technician enters its destination on a tablet. The whole process takes about a minute. The drone flies using GPS. Once it gets near the hospital, it sends a text message announcing the exact Arrival time. Then it slows down, drops its package, and goes back to its home base.

A- From a, b, c and d choose the suitable answer: (5X 10 = 50 Marks)**1-The best title of the passage could be:**

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Lifesaving Drones | b. The Causes of Malar |
| c. Blood Transfusion | d. Healthcare in America |

2- **The underlined word "launched" in the 4th paragraph is closest in meaning to:**

- a. bought
- b. started
- c. exported
- d. increased

3- **The underlined pronoun " it" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:**

- a. its way
- b. the blood
- c. a car
- d. his phone

4- **According to the passage, what did the nurse do when he got the red box?**

- a. He called an ambulance.
- b. He typed a message on his smartphone.
- c. He rushed the box to the emergency room.
- d. He carried vital medical supplies to the hospital.

5- **The purpose of the writer is to:**

- a. show us how drones are made.
- b. persuade us to use smartphones.
- c. describe the different parts of a drone.
- d. inform us about the benefits of drones in healthcare.

B- Answer the following questions: (4 X 15 = 60 marks)

6- **What did Ghislane suffer from?**

.....

.....

7- **Why did Ghislane’s mother say that there was no hope for her daughter?**

.....

.....

8- **Why didn’t the local nurse send a car and driver to get the blood from a blood bank?**

.....

.....

9- **What did the American company and the government of Rwanda launch in 2016?**

.....

.....

.....

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions: (110 Marks)

Mr. Henry at the end of the street was a different fellow with a different kind of house. What made **it** so different, you ask? Well, it was full of animals. He shared his home with rescued animals that regular animal shelters couldn't keep. He had an exotic animal's license, which gave him permission to have things like monkeys, large cats, and other strange creatures live on his property.

If you passed by his neighbourhood, you'd immediately know which house was his. His was the one with the ivy-covered brick wall around it and the iron gate across the driveway. Once you went inside, the hedges lining the driveway were craved into the shapes of animals. There was a dolphin jumping, a kangaroo hopping, a giraffe reaching skyward, and a squirrel holding an acorn. There were other pretty plants on the grounds, too.

From the outside it just looked like an old brick mansion, but it held a lot of surprises. The double doors with the lion's head doorknockers opened into a large tile entryway. In the wooden paneled walls all around, there were fish tanks with exotic and colorful fishes. The ceilings were painted with scenes from around the world, all full of plants and rare animals.

Continuing down the hall, you came to a large courtyard, which had been caged in, partly open to the sky. A pack of tiny monkeys **shimmied** up and down ornamental trees and swung from vines. Behind that, the hall continued to a room full of snakes and lizards. It felt like a desert in that room, so dry and hot. It was not everyone's favorite room, but it certainly was interesting.

You had to leave the building through the back doors and walk down a covered walkway to a large cage, much like the glass bird cage or a greenhouse, but much larger. It was where you would usually find Mr. Henry on a marble bench next to some carvings of jungle animals. He was watching the Bengal tiger that prowled back and forth inside the cage, a growling beast that occasionally showed its fangs, but seemed to have an understanding with its landlord.

Mr. Henry's house was the strangest and most unique place in town, a place very well worth seeing. He let kids from the neighborhood come see his house but only if they had written permission from their parents.

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

1- Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- Wild Animals
- The Scary House
- Snakes and Lizards
- Mr. Henry's House

2- The underlined word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to

- a. house
- b. street
- c. permission
- d. neighborhood

3- The underline word shimmied in paragraph 4 nearly means:

- a. painted
- b. enjoyed
- c. climbed
- d. cleaned

4- According to the passage, ONE of the following statements is Not TRUE:

- a. Mr. Henry’s house was full of animals.
- b. You had to leave the building through the back doors.
- c. Kids were allowed to visit the place without any written permission.
- d. Mr. Henry’s house was the strangest and most unique place in the town.

5- According to the passage, what seems to be Mr. Henry’s favorite animal at his house.

- a. the tiger
- b. the dolphin
- c. the squirrel
- d. the kangaroo

B- Answer the following questions: (4 x 15 = 60 Marks)

6- Why was Mr. Henry’s house different?

.....

.....

7- Where could one find Mr. Henry usually?

.....

.....

8- How were the ceilings of the house decorated?

.....

.....

9- What exhibit or animal room seemed to be the least popular among most people?

.....

.....

Summary Making (60 Marks)

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Relationships are like elevators; they are either taking you up or down. Therefore, you simply must choose the right friends. While diversity is great, it's best to keep friendships with people whose values are the same like yours. So, try to choose friends with similar values. Moreover, good friends must bring balance in areas where you are weaker. When you and your friends utilize each other's strengths, everyone wins. Furthermore, because no one wants to be negative or down all the time, it's recommended to make friends who motivate and encourage you. Finally, select friends who celebrate your success. Above all, you should prove yourself a good friend as well.

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

How should you choose your friends?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Rubrics	Content / relevance of Ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Format	Total
		30	20	5	5

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

Summary Making (60 Marks)

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Digital technology has made life easier and faster, but has affected real life and damaged our relationships. First, it has made people live in a virtual world. A world where members of the family no longer talk together because they are busy with their smart device. Second, it has damaged human communication. People rely very much on their phones to ask about their friends and families. Third, digital technology has bad effects on our health. It has led to a sedentary lifestyle where the internet replaced many of our activities. For instance, we no longer need to visit shops as we can do it online. Another problem with technology is that we have become dependent on it. Today people are so attached to their devices that they cannot live without them because they rely on them in everything.

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

What are the bad effects of digital technology on our lives?

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.....

.....

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

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

Name:

Class: 11/.....

First Period Quiz**I- Vocabulary (20 Marks)****A- From a, b, c and d choose the best answer : (4x5= 20 Marks)**

20

1. Aof birds migrate to warmer regions when it is extreme cold.
 a) multitude b) clan c) display d) fragrance
2. The farewell speech was sothat everyone was moved to tears.
 a) preoccupied b) distinctive c) touching d) intricate
3. She wanted tomilk with fresh orange juice.
 a) gather b) swap c) converse d) hire
4. A guest's cup of coffee is never left empty in a Kuwait diwaniya as it's a mark of Kuwaiti
 a) boomerang b) stream c) hospitality d) pill

II- Grammar (20 Marks)

20

B - From a, b, and c choose the correct answer as required: (4x5= 20 Marks)**5- Sarah (be able to) complete her science project on time in spite of her sickness.****(correct the verb)**

- a- Sarah were able to complete her science project on time in spite of her sickness.
 b- Sarah was able to complete her science project on time in spite of her sickness.
 c- Sarah are able to complete her science project on time in spite of her sickness.

6- Ahmed had hardly entered the room when the bell rang. (Begin with: Hardly)

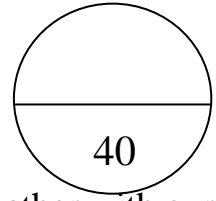
- a-Hardly did Ahmed enter the room when the bell rang.
 b-Hardly has Ahmed entered the room when the bell rang.
 c-Hardly had Ahmed entered the room when the bell rang.

7- Before she joined the international firm, she had worked in an oil company.**(Rewrite using: after)**

- a- After she joined the international firm, she had worked in an oil company.
 b- She joined the international firm after she had worked in an oil company.
 c- She had worked in an oil company after she joined the international firm.

8- If the seminar (begin) at 10.00, we would have been on time. (Correct the verb)

- a-If the seminar **begins** at 10.00, we would have been on time.
 b- If the seminar **began** at 10.00, we would have been on time.
 c-If the seminar **had begun** at 10.00, we would have been on time.



III- Writing (40 Marks)

Celebrations add warmth and colour to our life. These are special occasions to gather with our dear ones. **Plan and write a paragraph of about 6 sentences on the preparations and activities during one of your favourite family celebrations.**

The Outline (5 Marks)

I-Introductory sentence:

II Supporting details:

III- Concluding sentence:

Write Your paragraph Here (35 Marks)



صفوة معلمي الكويت