

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



عُلا

الملف مذكرة عُلا الإثرائية

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روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر



روابط مواد الصف العاشر على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف العاشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

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حقق هدفك الدراسي

ريح بالك وارفع مستوى دراستك مع المذكرة الشاملة والفيديوهات التي تشرحها والاختبارات التي تدربك في منصة علا



نخبة المعلمين يجابونك بأسرع وقت

ما فهمت؟ تواصل مع أقوى المعلمين واحصل على شرح لسؤالك

دروس يشرحها أقوى معلمي الكويت

فيديوهات مبسطة قصيرة تشرح لك كل شيء خطوة بخطوة

تفوق في القصير والفايل مع نماذج اختبارات سابقة

نماذج اختبارات سابقة مشروحة بالكامل تجهزك لاختباراتك



اكتشف عالم التفوق مع منصة علا

لتشترك بالمادة وتستمع بالشرح المميز صور أو اضغط على رمز الQR



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قبل لا تكمل تأكد من هذه الروابط المهمة



التجميعات



المعلق والتغييرات

هذه المذكرة تغطي المادة كاملة. في حال وجود أي تغيير للمنهج أو تعليق جزء منه يمكنك تصوير الQR للتأكد من المقرر.

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الأفعال المساعدة - Helping Verbs

ما هي الأفعال المساعدة؟

هناك عدة أنواع من الأفعال المساعدة، دور الفعل المساعد في الجملة هو:

- (مساعدة) الفعل الأساسي.
- يستخدم لصياغة السؤال و النفي (سيتم شرح ذلك في درس (Question Formation and Making Negative)
- تستخدم في صياغة بعض الأزمنة

أولاً: Verb (be)

V(be)	مفرد - جمع	مضارع - ماضي
Am	تستخدم لكلمة I فقط	مضارع
Is	مفرد - He - She - It	مضارع
Are	جمع - We - You - They	مضارع
Was	مفرد - I - He - She - It	ماضي
were	جمع - We - You - They	ماضي

تستخدم هذه الأفعال المساعدة عادةً مع الأزمنة المستمرة بحيث يكون الفعل بعدها ing

مثلاً: She is writing - They are waiting

وتستخدم أيضاً للتعبير عن الوضع الحالي، مثلاً:

I am a teacher - أنا معلم

He is happy - هو سعيد

They are surprised - أنهم متفاجئون

ثانياً: Verb (have)

V(have)	مفرد - جمع	مضارع - ماضي
Have	جمع - I - We - You - They	مضارع
Has	مفرد - He - She - It	مضارع
Had	للـكـل	ماضي

تستخدم هذه الأفعال المساعدة عادةً مع الأزمنة التامة بحيث يكون الفعل بعدها بالتصريف الثالث (يمكن الرجوع

لتصريف الأفعال بنهاية المذكرة)

مثلاً: She has written - They have written

ثالثاً: Do - Does - Did

هذه الأفعال المساعدة لا تكون موجودة بشكل واضح في الجملة عادةً، و لكن يجب علينا استخراجها من الأفعال الأساسية في الجملة.
نستخرج Do من الجملة اذا كان الفعل بالمصدر - بدون إضافات
نستخرج Does من الجملة اذا كان الفعل بالمضارع و نهايته s
نستخرج Did اذا كان الفعل بالماضي V2
متى نحتاج لاستخراج هذه الأفعال؟ نحتاجها لصياغة السؤال او النفي.
دائماً اذا استخراجنا هذه الأفعال يعود الفعل الأساسي للمصدر

مثال:

I work as a teacher.

I **don't work** as a teacher.

She works as a teacher.

She **doesn't work** as a teacher.

They worked as teachers.

They **didn't work** as teachers.



رابعاً: Modals

تسمى هذه الأفعال بالأفعال الناقصة، و دائماً يكون الفعل بعدها بالمصدر بكل الحالات.

Can - Could

Shall - Should

Will - Would

May - Might - Must

She must win.

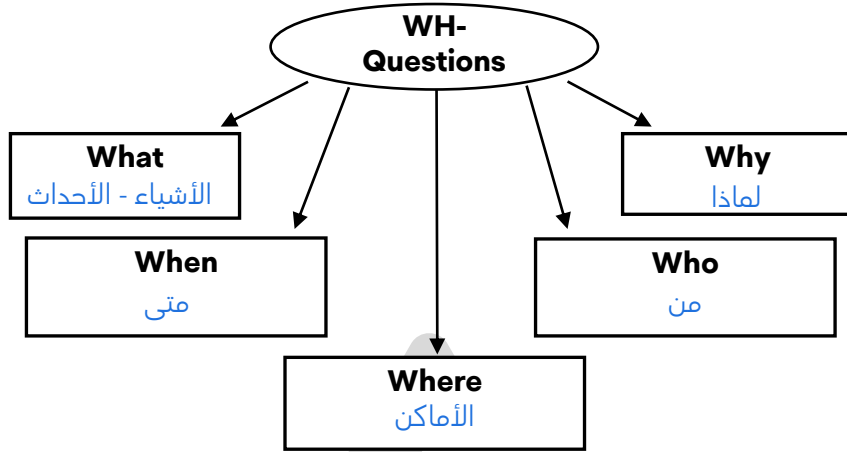
We will leave soon.

Ahmad can run fast.

مثال :



Question Formation:



المساعدات - الأفعال المساعدة		
V(be)	V(have)	Modals
Is Am Are Was were	Have Has Had	Can - Could Shall - Should Will - Would May - might must

في صياغة السؤال بحال وجد فعل مساعد:

- نختار الشيء الذي نريد أن نسأل عنه و نحذفه من الجملة الأساسية
- نختار كلمة السؤال المناسبة what - where - when - why
- دائماً بعد كلمة السؤال نضع الفعل المساعد
- نضع الفاعل بعد ذلك (الفاعل غالباً يكون اول كلمة بالجملة)
- ثم نكمل كتابة السؤال و نضع علامة استفهام

🔴 The teacher will explain the lesson tomorrow in the classroom, because we didn't understand it very well.

- What will the teacher explain tomorrow in the classroom?
- When will the teacher explain the lesson in the classroom?
- Why will the teacher explain the lesson tomorrow in the classroom?
- Who will explain the lesson tomorrow in the classroom?
- Where will the teacher explain the lesson tomorrow?

🔴 Yes, the teacher will explain the lesson.

Will the teacher explain the lesson?

Q My sister is preparing dinner now because we will have visitors.

- What is my sister preparing now?
- When is my sister preparing dinner?
- Why is my sister preparing dinner?
- Who is preparing dinner now?



Q No, my sister is not preparing dinner now.

Is my sister preparing dinner now?

Q The chef has cooked a delicious dinner.

- What has the chef cooked?
- Who has cooked a delicious dinner?

Q Yes, the chef has cooked a delicious dinner.

Has the chef cooked a delicious dinner?

Q Yes, my father can help you with this issue.

Can your father help me with this issue?

Q No, we haven't met before.

Have we met before?

Q Yes, you should do this yourself.

Should I do this myself?

No Helping Verbs

Do	Does	Did
Play Write go	Plays Writes goes	Played Wrote went



في صياغة السؤال بحال عدم وجود فعل مساعد:

- نختار الشيء الذي نريد أن نسأل عنه و نحذفه من الجملة الأساسية
- نختار كلمة السؤال المناسبة what - where - when - why
- نستخرج الفعل المساعد do - does - did من الفعل الأساسي
- دائماً بعد كلمة السؤال نضع الفعل المساعد do - does - did
- نضع الفاعل بعد ذلك (الفاعل غالباً يكون اول كلمة بالجملة)
- ثم نكمل كتابة السؤال و نضع علامة استفهام

🔴 Last night, the band played the famous song on stage because the audience asked for it.

- What did the band play on stage last night?
- When did the band play the famous song on stage?
- Why did the band play the famous song on stage last night?
- Who played the famous sing on stage last night?

🔴 Yes, the band played the famous song last night.

Did the band play the famous song last night?

🔴 My mother walks every morning to lose some weight.

- Who walks every morning to lose some weight?
- Why does my mother walk every morning?



🔴 Yes, my mother walks every morning to lose some weight.

Does my mother walk every morning to lose some weight?

🔴 We sing around the bonfire when we go camping.

- When do we sing around the bonfire?
- Who sings around the bonfire when we go camping?

🔴 Yes, we sing around the bonfire when we go camping.

Do we sing around the bonfire when we go camping?

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Negative Making:

بحالة وجود فعل مساعد



V(be)	V(have)	Modal
Is	have	Can
Am	has	Could
Are	had	Shall
Was		should
Were		May
		Might
		Must
		Will
		Would



في صياغة النفي بحال وجد فعل مساعد:

- نبحث عن الفعل المساعد
- نضيف له not
- ممكن ان نختصر او ان نجعلهما مفصولين

- ❑ We were waiting for the bus.
We were not (weren't) waiting for the bus.
- ❑ Mona is going to learn to drive.
Mona is not (isn't) going to learn to drive.
- ❑ She is studying Science.
She is not (isn't) studying Science.
- ❑ The children are standing in the middle of the street.
The children are not (aren't) standing in the middle of the street.
- ❑ I am writing a message.
I am not writing a message.
- ❑ I can run fast.
I can not (can't) run fast.
- ❑ You should study hard.
You should not (shouldn't) study hard.

- ❑ I will travel next Sunday.
I will not (won't) travel next Sunday.
- ❑ You could be wrong.
You could not (couldn't) be wrong.

بحال عدم وجود فعل مساعد

Do Does Did

في صياغة السؤال بحال عدم وجود فعل مساعد:

- نستخرج الفعل المساعد do - does - did من الفعل الأساسي
- نضيف not للفعل المساعد
- ممكن اختصارهما و ممكن ان نجعلهما مفصولين

- ❑ Ahmad loves football.
Ahmad does not (doesn't) love football.
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- ❑ I know how to cook pizza.
I do not (don't) know how to cook pizza.
- ❑ He travels abroad every year.
He does not (doesn't) travel abroad every year.
- ❑ We saw a horror film.
We did not (didn't) see a horror film.
- ❑ She broke the window.
She did not (didn't) break the window.
- ❑ They got married in 2010.
They did not (didn't) get married in 2010.
- ❑ She has 3 cars.
She does not (doesn't) have 3 cars.
- ❑ They have 3 cars
They do not (don't) have 3 cars
- ❑ I had 3 cars in the past.
I did not (didn't) have 3 cars in the past.

الأزمنة الأساسية - Basic Tenses

ملاحظة:

الأزمنة في هذا القسم ليست ضمن المنهج، ولكنها تعتبر من الأساسيات اللغوية التي تساعدك في فهم محتوى القواعد للمادة لمن يعاني من المشاكل التأسيسية.

الأزمنة: ماهي، متى تستخدم؟ وكيف نفرق بينها؟

المضارع البسيط - Present Simple

- يستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للأشياء المكررة و التي تحدث بشكل روتيني
- يستخدم هذا الزمن للحقائق
- هذا الزمن لا يحتاج وجود كلمات دالة Keywords دائما

Keywords :

المناهج الكويتية

Every (hour, month, week... etc) - Usually - Regularly - Sometimes - Often - Always - Never

صيغة الفعل:

إما ان يكون الفعل بالمصدر **inf** أو يكون نهايته **s**

- يكون الفعل بالمصدر **Inf** اذا كان قبله : I - we - you - they - جمع
The boys **play** football every week.
نفي الفعل باستخدام كلمة **don't - do not** اذا كان الفعل بالمصدر
The boys **don't play** football every week.

- نضع نهاية الفعل **s** اذا كان قبله : he - she - it - مفرد
The boy **plays** football every week.
نفي الفعل باستخدام **doesn't - does not** ثم يعاد الفعل للمصدر
The boy **doesn't play** football every week.

الماضي البسيط - Past Simple

يستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط لشيء حدث بالماضي

Keywords :

Last (year, month, week ...etc) - Yesterday - Ago - In the past - When I was little

صيغة الفعل:

يكون الفعل بالتصريف الثاني V2 سواء كان قبلها مفرد او جمع (يضاف للفعل -ed اذا كان فعل اعتيادي، اما الأفعال الشاذة تجدون تصريفاتها في نهاية المذكرة: قسم تصاريف الأفعال)

- The boys **played** football last week.
نفي الفعل باستخدام كلمة **didn't - did not** ثم يعاد الفعل للمصدر
The boys **didn't play** football last week.

Future Simple - المستقبل البسيط

يستخدم لشيء لم يحصل بعد، سيحصل بالمستقبل

Keywords :

Next (year, month, week ...etc) - The coming (year, month, week ..etc) - tomorrow - soon - in the future - tonight - this evening

صيغة الفعل:

نستخدم **will** و الفعل بالمصدر سواء للجمع او المفرد

The boys **will play** football next week.

نفي الفعل باستخدام كلمة **will not - won't** ويبقى الفعل بالمصدر كما هو
The boys **won't play** football next week.

Present Continuous - المضارع المستمر



يستخدم للشيء الذي يحصل في الوقت الحالي و لم ينته بعد

Keywords : nahj.com/kw

Now - at the moment - currently - at the present time - look - listen - nowadays

صيغة الفعل:

يحتوي الفعل على **ing-** و يسبقه **am - is - are**

- Am → I
- Is → مفرد - he - she - it
- Are → جمع - we - you - they

I **am playing** football now.

She **is playing** football now.

They **are playing** football now.

نفي بإضافة **not** للفعل المساعد دون تغيير للفعل الأساسي

I **am not playing** football now.

She **isn't (is not)** playing football now.

They **aren't (are not)** playing football now.

Past Continuous - الماضي المستمر

- يستخدم لشيء حصل بالماضي لفترة طويلة
- يستخدم لحدثين بالماضي حدثا بنفس الوقت
- يكون بالجملة فعليين على الأغلب

Keywords :

When - While - as

يحتوي الفعل على **ing-** و يسبقه اما **was - were**

- Was → مفرد - he - she - it - I
- Were → جمع - we - you - they

I **was** playing football when you called me.
She **was** playing football when you called her.
They **were** playing football when you called them.

ننفي بإضافة **not** للفعل المساعد دون تغيير للفعل الأساسي

I **wasn't (was not)** playing football when you called me.
She **wasn't (was not)** playing football when you called her.
They **weren't (were not)** playing football when you called them

ملاحظة:

باقي الأمانة أساسية ضمن المنهج وستجدونها مشروحة بقسم القواعد و لكن سيتم إضافتها كملخص في هذا القسم أيضاً.

المضارع التام - Present Perfect

يستخدم لشي حصل بالماضي و انتهى، و لكن له تأثير على الوقت الحالي.

Keywords :

Just - Yet - Never - Ever - Already - Lately - Recently - Since - For

صياغة الفعل:

يكون الفعل بالتصريف الثالث V3، و يسبقه **have - has** (يضاف للفعل -ed إذا كان فعل اعتيادي، اما الأفعال الشاذة تجدون تصريفاتها في نهاية المذكرة: قسم تصاريف الأفعال)

- Has → مفرد - he - she - it
- Have → جمع - I - we - you - they

I **have played** football recently.
He **has played** football recently

ننفي بإضافة **not** للفعل المساعد دون تغيير للفعل الأساسي

I **haven't (have not) played** football recently.
He **hasn't (has not) played** football recently

المضارع التام المستمر - Present Perfect Continuous

- يستخدم لشي حصل بالماضي ولازال جاري الحدوث (لم ينته بعد)
- يستخدم لشي حصل بالماضي بشكل متكرر (أكثر من مرة)

Keywords :

Since - For - Several - all (day, month, year)

صيغة الفعل:

يضاف للفعل -Ing, و يسبقه **have been - has been**

- **Has been** → مفرد - he - she - it
- **Have been** → جمع - I - we - you - they

I **have been playing** football all day.
He **has been playing** football all day

نفي بإضافة **not** للفعل المساعد دون تغيير للفعل الأساس و **been**

I **haven't (have not) been playing** football all day.
He **hasn't (has not) been playing** football all day

الماضي التام - Past Perfect

يستخدم لحدثين حصلوا بالماضي, يكون أحدهما حصل قبل الآخر

Keywords :

Before - After - When - As soon as - By the time - By (time) - Once

صيغة الفعل:

يكون الفعل بالتصريف الثالث V3, و يسبقه **had** سواء للجمع او المفرد
الفعل الآخر بالجملة يكون دائما بالماضي البسيط V2

I **had played** football before I ate lunch.
He **had played** football before he ate lunch

نفي بإضافة **not** للفعل المساعد دون تغيير للفعل الأساسي

I **hadn't (had not) played** football before I ate lunch.
He **hadn't (had not) played** football before he ate lunch

Unit 1 : We are What We Eat



Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
absorb	يمتص	wholesome	متكامل
arthritis	التهاب المفاصل	calcium	كالسيوم
antioxidant	مطهر-مضاد أكسدة	combat	يحارب - يقاوم
caffeine	مادة الكافيين	digestive	يساعد على الهضم
cholesterol	كوليسترول	iron	حديد
dietician	اخصائي تغذية	neutralize	يعادل
fibre	ألياف	probiotic	محتوي بكتيريا نافعة
metabolize	يحرق الدهون	Saturated fat	دهون مشبعة
nutrition	تغذية	stimulant	محفز
protein	بروتين	boost	يعزز - يقوي
Unsaturated fat	دهون غير مشبعة	dehydration	جفاف
vitamin	فيتامين	obesity	سمنة
comprise	يتكون من	grilled	مشوي
fatigue	اجهاد - تعب	organic	عضوي
deficiency	نقص	RDA	القيمة الغذائية اليومية
metabolism	حرق الدهون	supplement	مكمل غذائي
pomegranate	رمان	atmospheric	ذو أجواء مريحة
Sodium	صوديوم	eatery	مطعم
Appeal to	يناسب - يلائم	irresponsibly	بشكل غير مسؤول
crammed	مزدحم	Salad bar	ركن سلطة
Fanatic	محب - مشجع	Vegetarian	نباتي
Malnutrition	سوء تغذية	Specialty	تخصص

Setbook

🔴 What happens to your body if you eat healthy food?

My body becomes healthier.

ماذا يحدث لجسمك إذا اكلت طعاماً صحياً
يصبح جسمي صحياً.



Q What happens to your body if you eat unhealthy food? ماذا يحدث لجسمك اذا اكلت طعاما غير صحياً
My body becomes weaker and catches diseases. يصبح جسمي ضعيفاً ومريضاً.

Q How can you keep a healthy lifestyle? كيف تحافظ على نمط حياة صحي؟

I can keep a healthy lifestyle if I eat healthy food: eat enough protein, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins and avoid fatty food, and if I play sports: walking, swimming, jogging ...etc.

I can keep a healthy lifestyle if I get enough sleep: get 6 to 8 hours of sleep every night.

عن طريق الطعام الصحي: بروتين كافي، كربوهيدرات، معادن، فيتامينات وتجنب الطعام الدهني.
عن طريق ممارسة الرياضة: المشي السباحة الهرولة
استطيع المحافظة على نمط حياة صحي اذا نمت بشكل كافي: 6-8 ساعات باليوم

Q How is green tea important? ما أهمية الشاي الأخضر؟

It's rich in antioxidants that helps in removing harmful substances from the body and combat diseases.

انه غني بمضادات الأكسدة التي تزيل المواد السامة من الجسم وتعارض الأمراض.

Q Drinking coffee is healthy. Explain. شرب القهوة مفيد للصحة وضح.

Coffee contains caffeine that helps in boosting your energy. However, you should avoid cream, caramel and sugar when you drink it.

القهوة تحتوي على الكافيين الذي يساعد على زيادة الطاقة، و لكن يجب عليك الابتعاد عن الكاراميل والسكر والكريمة المخفوقة عند شربها

Q What are the benefits of dark chocolate? ما هي فوائد الشوكولاتة الداكنة؟

It helps in lowering blood pressure and improves the metabolism of sugar for diabetics

تساعد في خفض ضغط الدم وتحسين عملية حرق السكر للمصابين بالسكري.

Q Water is important. Give reasons. ما أهمية الماء؟

Water forms 60% of our bodies. Drinking 6-8 glasses of water everyday prevents dehydration

يشكل الماء 60% من أجسامنا، شرب 6-8 أكواب من الماء يومياً يمنع الجفاف

Q What are the advantages of the vegetarian diet? ما هي إيجابيات النظام الغذائي النباتي؟

It's good for weight loss, and your body will get so many vitamins.

انه مفيد لخسارة الوزن، ويغذي الجسم بالفيتامينات

Q What are the disadvantages of the vegetarian diet? ما هي سلبيات النظام الغذائي النباتي؟

It lacks the important protein. It doesn't have enough iron and calcium.

تنقصه البروتينات المهمة، لا يحتوي على كمية كافية من الحديد و الكالسيوم

❑ People like fast foo. Explain why.

لماذا يحب الناس الوجبات السريعة؟

They're cooked faster so you don't have to wait. It's cheaper than properly cooked food. Fast food restaurants are easier to reach as they have drive-thru and delivery services.

لأنها تُطهى بشكل أسرع فلا تضطر للانتظار لوقت طويل، لأنها أرخص من الوجبات المطهية بشكل جيد، لان مطاعم الوجبات السريعة سهلة الوصول حيث توفر خدمة التوصيل وخدمة السيارات.

❑ It's never been easier to eat healthily. Some might argue that fast food and high-sugar snacks are easier and cheaper than eating healthily. But what could be healthier (and tastier!) than home-made meals, full of the natural and nutritious ingredients our bodies need? Our skin, muscles, bones, brain and heart are all maintained by the good nutrition we eat.

من السهل جداً أن تأكل طعاماً صحياً، يجادل البعض ان الوجبات السريعة والوجبات الخفيفة الغنية بالسكر أسهل و أرخص من الأكل الصحي، ولكن ما الذي من الممكن ان يكون أصح و أذ من الطعام المعد في المنزل، الغنية بالمكونات المغذية والطبيعية التي يحتاجها جسمنا؟ يتم الحفاظ على الجلد والعضلات والعظام والدماغ والقلب عن طريق التغذية السليمة.



Past Simple



يستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط لشيء حدث بالماضي

❑ The keywords of the past simple:

Yesterday, ago, last, in the past

صيغة الفعل:

يكون الفعل بالتصريف الثاني V2 سواء كان قبلها مفرد او جمع (يضاف للفعل -ed اذا كان فعل اعتيادي، اما الأفعال الشاذة تجدون تصريفاتها في نهاية المذكرة: قسم تصاريف الأفعال)

V+ed: play + ed = played / work + ed = worked

Irregular verbs: sit - sat / bring - brought / stand - stood

❑ I **called** her last night to check on her.

❑ I **didn't call** her last night to check on her.

❑ I **found** your key 2 days ago. I **left** it on your desk.

❑ I **didn't find** your key 2 days ago. I **didn't leave** it on your desk.

Past Continuous

- ❑ يستخدم لشيء حصل بالماضي لفترة طويلة
- ❑ يستخدم لحدثين بالماضي حدثا بنفس الوقت
- ❑ يكون بالجملة فعليين على الأغلب

Q The keywords of the past continuous:

When - while - as

صيغة الفعل:

يحتوي الفعل على -ing و يسبقه اما were - was

- Was → مفرد - he - she - it - I
- Were → جمع - we - you - they

Was / were + V(ing)

Q I **was studying** English when you **came** in.

Q I **was cooking** dinner when the lights **went** off.

Q You **came** in while I **was studying**.

Q The lights **went** off while I **was cooking** dinner.

Q You **came** in as I **was studying**.

Q I **was studying** English as you **came** in.

Q You came in while I was studying.

(Negative)

You **didn't come** in while I was studying.

Q I was cooking dinner when the lights went off.

(Negative)

I **wasn't cooking** dinner when the lights went off.

Q You **were talking** on the phone at 9:00 o'clock yesterday.

(Negative)

You **weren't talking** on the phone at 9:00 o'clock yesterday.

Q She **was arguing** about the test when the teacher gave the results.

(Negative)

She **wasn't arguing** about the test when the teacher gave the results.

Adjectives Order



في هذه القاعدة علينا حفظ ترتيب الصفات.

ملاحظة :

(الصفة الأولى number و الأخيرة purpose غالباً لا يتم شرحهم، و لكن تم شرحهم احتياطاً) - مس يعني ما ايون بالفاينال؟ ما ايون بالفاينال 😊

Number	One - three - a hundred - a dozen - kilogram - kilometer
Opinion	Nice - beautiful - amazing - pretty - strange - awkward - ugly
Size	Big - small - huge - tiny - little - wide - narrow
Age	Old - young - new - up-to-date
Shape	Round - triangular - square - thin - fat - tall - short - long
Color	Red - blue - green - yellow - black - white - transparent
Origin	Kuwaiti - Saudi - American - British - Chinese - Scottish
Material	Wooden - cotton - metal - plastic - silk
Purpose	Sleeping - cosmetic - cleaning - recording - storage

- 🔴 I loved your **new, red, cotton** shirt.
[red - new - cotton]
- 🔴 Let's buy **two, beautiful, Chinese** tables.
[two, Chinese, beautiful]
- 🔴 She had a **strange, little, recording** camera.
[recording, strange, little]

🎯 Practice

Smart Quizzes



Writing

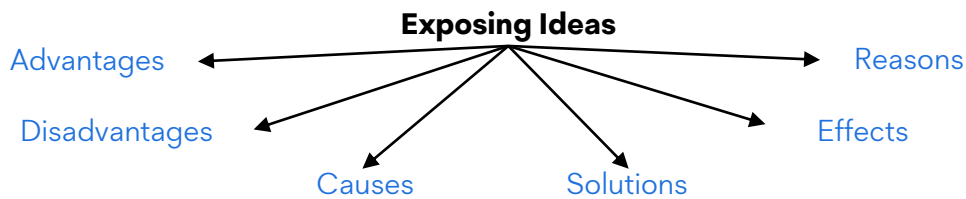
Writing the outline:

- 🔴 Introduction: المقدمة
- Hook: أي شيء يشد القارئ: مثلا بيت شعر - أمثال - حكم - حقائق - معلومات عامة - معلومات صادمة
 - Thesis: جملة واحدة تحتوي على الأفكار المطلوبة مني براس السؤال، هدفها تبين لي الموضوع يتكلم عن شنو
لا يشترط كتابة كلمة "hook" او "thesis" ولكن كتبناها هنا للتوضيح فقط

The body:

- 🔴 Body 1: الفكرة الأولى
الأفكار الجزئية
- 🔴 Body 2: الفكرة الثانية
الأفكار الجزئية
- 🔴 The Conclusion: الخاتمة
نصيحة - رأي - طول - اقتراحات





الأمثلة في Example 1 & Example 2 ليست ضمن مواضيع المنهج .. هي مثال لتوضيح طريقة كتابة ال Outline فقط

Example 1:

Introduction:

In Kuwait, hundreds of people die every year because of car accidents
There are many cause of car accidents and the government must solve this problem.

The body:

Body 1:

The causes of car accidents

Body 2:

Solutions for the problem of car accidents.

The Conclusion:

In my opinion / I advise you / I suggest

Example 2:

Introduction:

Vegetarian diet has proven to be one of the most successful diets for weight loss
There are many advantages and disadvantages for following the vegetarian diet

The body:

Body 1:

The advantages of the vegetarian diet

Body 2:

The disadvantages of the vegetarian diet

The Conclusion:

In my opinion / I advise you / I suggest



Vegetarian diet is one of the most controversial diets nowadays. In 12 sentences write an expository essay about the advantages and the disadvantages of the vegetarian diet.

📌 Introduction:

In this essay, I will write about the advantages and disadvantages of the vegetarian diet.

The body:

📌 Body 1: Advantages

- Vitamins and fibres
- Maintaining and losing weight

📌 Body 2: Disadvantages

- Imbalanced diet
- Causes malnutrition

📌 The Conclusion:

All in all, going on a vegetarian diet is very beneficial for the health.

People nowadays have different opinions about the vegetarian diet. In this essay, I will write about the advantages and disadvantages of the vegetarian diet.

There are many advantages of going on a vegetarian diet. The first advantage is that it has many vitamins and fibres. The fruits and vegetables that are included in the diet are very rich in vitamins that nourish the body and skin. The second advantage is that it helps in maintaining and losing weight. This is because the vegetarian diet is usually low in calories.

There are many disadvantages to going on a vegetarian diet. First of all, it's an imbalanced diet. This means that despite having so many vitamins and fibres, it still lacks the important proteins and elements. Second of all, it could cause malnutrition. Some people who went on the vegetarian diet have reported feeling dizzy and unenergized.

All in all, going on a vegetarian diet is very beneficial for the health. However, you should first consult your dietician instead of going on it without any consultation.

The Persuasive Essay:



One argument - Persuade the reader

الأمثلة في Example 1 & Example 2 ليست ضمن مواضيع المنهج .. هي مثال لتوضيح طريقة كتابة ال Outline فقط

Example 1:

🔴 Introduction:

- Hook : Do you know how charity benefits the society?
- Thesis : In this essay I will discuss how charity guarantees a balanced society by giving the needy a better chance in life, and giving the donators a feeling of satisfaction.

The body:

🔴 Body 1: Charity gives the needy a better chance in life.

🔴 Body 2: Charity gives the donators a feeling of satisfaction.

🔴 Conclusion: In my opinion-----

Example 2:

🔴 Introduction:

- Hook : many people nowadays shop online instead of going to malls.
- Thesis : shopping online has more shortcomings and people must be careful when they shop online.

The body:

🔴 Body 1: the shortcomings of online shopping.

🔴 Body 2: the precautions people must take while shopping online.

🔴 Conclusion: I advise people to-----

Writing Practice:



Vegetarian diet is one of the most controversial diets nowadays. In 12 sentences write a persuasive essay persuading the reader to go on a vegetarian diet and eat less meat.

🔴 Introduction: In this essay, I will write about the advantages of the vegetarian diet and why we should eat less meat.

The body:

🔴 Body 1: Advantages of the vegetarian diet

- Vitamins and fibres
- Maintaining and losing weight

🔴 Body 2: Why eat less meat

- High calories in meats
- Prevents heart diseases

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🔴 The Conclusion: The vegetarian diet is a healthy diet

People nowadays have different opinions about the vegetarian diet. However, it has been medically proven that eating more vegetables and less meat can be healthier. In this essay, I will write about the advantages of the vegetarian diet and why we should eat less meat.

There are many advantages of going on a vegetarian diet. The first advantage is that it has many vitamins and fibres. The fruits and vegetables that are included in the diet are very rich in vitamins that nourish the body and skin. The second advantage is that it helps in maintaining and losing weight. This is because the vegetarian diet is usually low in calories.

There are, also, many reasons to eat less meat. The first reason is that meats usually are high in calories. This means that eating too much meat could result in weight gain. Another reason is that eating less meat will help in preventing heart diseases. This has been medically proven and so many doctors around the world advised people to eat less meat to protect themselves from heart diseases.

All in all, the vegetarian diet is a healthy diet. People are advised to go on a vegetarian diet at least for some time throughout the year to maintain a better health.

Unit 2 : Respecting Cultures



Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
aspiration	الطموح	calligraphy	فن الخط
creed	عقيدة	consistently	بشكل مستمر
delegate	مندوب	diverse	مختلف
diversity	تنوع	inspirational	مُلهم
initiative	مبادرة	master	يتقن
interfaith	متعلق بالأديان	richly	بشكل مكثف
tolerance	تسامح	account	تقرير
mentor	مرشد - مدرب	conduct	ينفذ
seminar	مؤتمر	cover	يقطع مسافة
adorn	يجمل - يزين	figure	شخصية
commemorate	يستذكر	ground- breaking	رائع - مذهل
cursive	خط مزخرف	high- ranking	ذو مكانة مرموقة
embellish	يزين - يزخرف	pilgrimage	حج
paraphrase	يعيد صياغة	relevant	مناسب
review	يراجع		

Setbook



- 🔴 What is respect? ما هو الاحترام؟
 It's to treat people nicely and with appreciation. هو أن تعامل الناس بشكل جيد وتعاملهم بتقدير
- 🔴 What did Islam teach us when it comes to respect? ماذا علمنا الإسلام من ناحية الاحترام؟
 Islam taught us to respect each other and treat each other with kindness. علمنا أن نحترم بعضنا البعض وأن نعامل بعضنا بلطف
- 🔴 What is the culture of peace is ما هي ثقافة السلام؟
 It's respecting everyone of different religions, cultures and races and to follow the human manners and apply them to all humanity. هي احترام الجميع من مختلف الديانات والثقافات والأعراق وأن تتحلى بالأخلاق الإنسانية ونطبقها على الجميع.

Q What is Kuwait's role to further the culture of peace?

ما دور الكويت في نشر ثقافة السلام؟

- Kuwait has organized conferences to promote mutual understanding and respect.
- Kuwait has arranged seminars and programs to raise awareness.
- Kuwait has sponsored many conferences about religious tolerance.

نظمت الكويت مؤتمرات لنشر التفاهم المتبادل والاحترام.
نظمت الكويت ندوات وبرامج لنشر التوعية.
رعت الكويت العديد من المؤتمرات تتحدث عن التسامح الديني.

With all of these activities, Kuwait is an exemplar of the kind of tolerance, dignity and respect that all people should aspire to in the hope of making the modern world a better place. As Ban Ki-moon, the Secretary-General of the UN has said, "One of the great challenges of our time must now surely be to ensure that our rich cultural diversity makes us more secure – not less."

بعد كل هذه الأنشطة، تعد الكويت مثالاً يحتذى به في التسامح والكرامة والاحترام والتي يجب أن يطمح لها كل الناس أملاً لجعل العالم الحديث مكاناً أفضلًا. وكما قال بان كي مون السكرتير العام للأمم المتحدة "أحدى أعظم التحديات في وقتنا الحالي من المؤكد انه ضمان ان اختلافاتنا الثقافية تضمن لنا أماناً أكثر و ليس أقل".

المناهج الكويتية

Sometimes respect between cultures happens in the smallest forms. In 2002, the United States Postal Service issued a special stamp to honour and commemorate Islamic culture. The blue postage stamp was adorned with gold Arabic calligraphy, in celebration of both Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha. The text reads both 'Eid mubarak' in Arabic and 'Eid Greetings' in English, providing a simple bridge between languages and customs. Eid mubarak translates literally as 'blessed festival and can be paraphrased as, 'May your religious holiday be blessed'.

أحياناً يتمثل الاحترام بين الثقافات بأصغر الأشكال، في 2002 قام البريد الأمريكي بعمل طابع لتكريم والتذكير بالثقافة الإسلامية، تم تزيين هذا الطابع الأزرق بالخط العربي المطبوع بالذهب، و ذلك احتفالاً في عيد الفطر و النضحى، وتم كتابة (عيد مبارك) باللغة العربية و (تحية العيد) بالإنجليزية، ليعبر ذلك عن جسر بسيط (تواصل) بين اللغات والعادات، تترجم (عيد مبارك) الى (احتفال مبارك) ويمكن إعادة صياغتها بطريقة أخرى مثل (بارك الله في أعيادكم الدينية)

Present Perfect

يستخدم لشي حصل بالماضي و انتهى، و لكن له تأثير على الوقت الحالي.



Have

+ p.p

has

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

صياغة الفعل:

يكون الفعل بالتصريف الثالث V3، و يسبقه have - has (يضاف للفعل -ed اذا كان فعل اعتيادي، اما الأفعال الشاذة تجدون تصريفاتها في نهاية المذكرة: قسم تصاريف الأفعال)

- Has → مفرد - he - she - it
- Have → جمع - I - we - you - they

Q I have just written an article.

I haven't written an article yet.

Q Since:

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

Q For:

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

Correct the underlined words:

Q Has you ever been to Spain?

Have

Q I have just wrote the essay.

Written

Q We has worked hard for 2 hours.

Have

Q We have meet recently.

Met

Q I didn't submit the report yet.

Haven't submitted

Q I have studied Spanish since 5 years.

For

Q We haven't visited our uncles for Eid.

since



Preposition

Q ON:

- I was born on the 20th of November 2014.
- I will visit my uncle on Sunday.
- Put the books on the desk.
- I forget my wallet on the train.

Q IN:

- I was born in November.
- She graduated from school in 2015
- Put the books in the box.
- We study in a nice classroom.

Q AT:

- I woke up at midnight.
- Let's meet up at 2 o'clock.
- I'm at the university now.
- We will meet at the national park later.



Q BY:

- Our students come to school by the school bus.
- Travelling by train is fun.
- I'm standing by the grocery store.
- The chair is by the desk

Q Between:

بمعنى (بين) اذا كان عندي شيئين فقط
The house is between the trees

Q Among:

بمعنى (بين) اذا كان عندي اكثر من شيئين
The house is among the trees

Practice

Smart Quizzes

موقع
المناهج الكويتية
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Writing

Writing the outline:

Q Introduction: المقدمة

- Hook: أي شيء يشد القارئ: مثلًا بيت شعر - أمثال - حكم - حقائق - معلومات عامة - معلومات صادمة
- Thesis: جملة واحدة تحتوي على الأفكار المطلوبة مني براس السؤال، هدفها تبين لي الموضوع يتكلم عن شئو

لا يشترط كتابة كلمة "hook" او "thesis" ولكن كتبنا هنا للتوضيح فقط

The body:

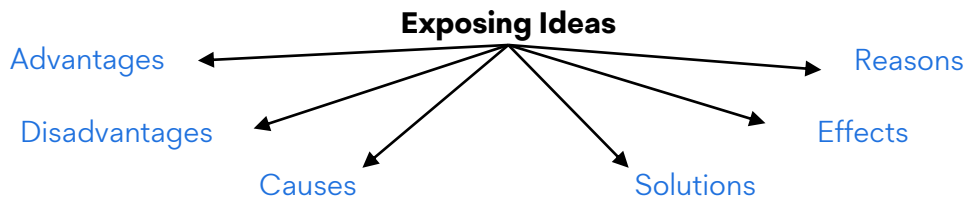
Q Body 1: الفكرة الأولى
الأفكار الجزئية

Q Body 2: الفكرة الثانية
الأفكار الجزئية

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



The Expository Essay



الأمثلة في Example 1 & Example 2 ليست ضمن مواضيع المنهج .. هي مثال لتوضيح طريقة كتابة ال Outline فقط

Example 1:

Introduction:

In Kuwait, hundreds of people die every year because of car accidents
There are many cause of car accidents and the government must solve this problem.

The body:

Body 1: The causes of car accidents

Body 2: Solutions for the problem of car accidents.

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

Example 2:

Introduction:

Vegetarian diet has proven to be one of the most successful diets for weight loss
There are many advantages and disadvantages for following the vegetarian diet

The body:

Body 1:
The advantages of the vegetarian diet

Body 2:
The disadvantages of the vegetarian diet

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



Respect is a very big concept. In 12 sentences write an expository essay discussing the importance of respect to the society and ways of showing respect to others.

🔴 Introduction:

In this essay, I will write about the importance of respect to the society and ways of showing respects to others.

The body:

🔴 Body 1: The importance of respect

- keeping peace
- strengthening the society

🔴 Body 2: Ways of showing respect

- Not involve ourselves in private matters
- listen well and never interrupt.

🔴 The Conclusion:

To conclude, respect is earned and not demanded.

Every person on this earth has the right to be respected. In this essay, I will write about the importance of respect to the society and ways of showing respects to others.

Respect is very important to any society. First of all, respect ensures peace. This means that if citizens were taught to respect each other regardless of their differences, tolerance amongst them will increase, and they will be able to live together in harmony. Consequently, hatred and discrimination crime levels will decrease. In addition, respect will eventually strengthen the society. All citizens will understand that they're equal and that they need each other to live in peace.

There are many ways of showing respect to people. First, you can show respect to others by not involving yourself in their personal matters. Second, listening well to people and not interrupting them is another way of showing respect. Showing the person that what they are saying is important is a great way of showing them that you respect their thoughts and ideas.

To conclude, respect is earned and not demanded. People should treat others with respect if they want to be respected in return.

The Persuasive Essay:



One argument - Persuade the reader

الأمثلة في Example 1 & Example 2 ليست ضمن مواضيع المنهج .. هي مثال لتوضيح طريقة كتابة ال Outline فقط

Example 1:

🔴 Introduction:

- Hook : Do you know how charity benefits the society?
- Thesis : In this essay I will discuss how charity guarantees a balanced society by giving the needy a better chance in life, and giving the donators a feeling of satisfaction.

The body:

- 🔴 Body 1: charity gives the needy a better chance in life.
- 🔴 Body 2: charity gives the donators a feeling of satisfaction.
- 🔴 Conclusion: in my opinion-----

Example 2:

🔴 Introduction:

- Hook : many people nowadays shop online instead of going to malls.
- Thesis : shopping online has more shortcomings and people must be careful when they shop online.

The body:

- 🔴 Body 1: the shortcomings of online shopping.
- 🔴 Body 2: the precautions people must take while shopping online.
- 🔴 Conclusion: I advise people to-----

Writing Practice:



Respect is a very big concept. Some people think that others with different beliefs and religions do not deserve our respect. In 12 sentences write a persuasive essay convincing the reader that respect should be given to all people, explaining the importance of respect to the society.

Q Introduction:

In this essay, I will prove that respect should be given to all people, and explain the importance of respect to the society.

The body:

Q Body 1: Respect should be given to all people

- Islam teachings
- The right to be respected

Q Body 2: The importance of respect

- keeping peace
- strengthening the society

Q The Conclusion:

According to Islam, respect should be given to all people regardless of their religion or beliefs.

People have different view when it comes to respecting those who have different religions or beliefs. However, Islam always took the rights of all people into consideration. In this essay, I will prove that respect should be given to all people, and explain the importance of respect to the society.

Respect should be given to all people. This is one of Islam's teachings that each Muslim must follow. We have learned that all people are equal, and all of them should be respected and protected regardless of their religions or beliefs. In addition, it is one of the human right that each and every person is respected. Therefore, socially and religiously, you are required to show respect to all people.

Respect is very important to any society. First of all, respect ensures peace. This means that if citizens were taught to respect each other regardless of their differences, tolerance amongst them will increase, and they will be able to live together in harmony. Consequently, hatred and discrimination crime levels will decrease. In addition, respect will eventually strengthen the society. All citizens will understand that they're equal and that they need each other to live in peace.

to sum up, respect should be given to all people regardless of their religion or beliefs according to Islam. Therefore, it is necessary to spread the culture of respect in the society.

Unit 3 : Inspiring Architecture



Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
concrete	خرساني	design	تصميم
drill	يحفّر	Evoke	يثير المشاعر
Expressionist	معبر	gourmand	محب للأكل
forecourt	ساحة	mainstream	شائع
foundation	ساس البناء	State of the art	حديث
framework	الهيكل العام	chic	أنيق
geometric	هندسي	governmental	حكومي
Renowned	مشهور	modernistic	حديث
slightly	بدرجة خفيفة - قليلاً	public	عام
studio	ستوديو	residential	سكني
venue	مسرح-صالة-ملعب	spacious	واسع
boutique	محل صغير-بوتيك	state	حكومي
brand	ماركة	sturdy	ثابت
edutainment	وسائل ترفيه تربية	substantial	مهم
advocate	يدعم	apprehensive	قلق
benefit	يستفيد	council	مجلس
detrimental	مدمر	influx	تدفق
objective	هدف	profitable	مربح
voice	يعبر		

Setbook

Q What is meant by inspiring architecture?

ما المقصود بالهندسة المعمارية الملهمة؟

It means the buildings that look very special, different, and breath-taking

المقصود بها المباني التي لها شكل مميز ومختلف و مُبهّر

Q How are inspiring architecture important?

ما أهمية الهندسة المعمارية الملهمة؟

- They attract tourists
- They beautify the country
- They create a lovely view
- They grab people's interest and attention

تجذب السياح.
تُحَقِّلُ البلد
تصنع منظرًا جميلًا
تجذب انتباه الناس

Q Malls are a destination for people. Explain.

تعتبر المجمعات التجارية وجهة للناس. وضح؟

They are a destination for people to gather, shop, eat and have a good time.

تعتبر وجهة للناس ليتجمعوا ويتسوقوا ويأكلوا ويستمتعوا بوقتهم

Q What makes a mall a destination for shoppers?

ما الذي يجعل أي مجمع تجاري وجهة للمتسوقين؟

A mall is a destination to shopper because if the different stores, different brands, sales and offers, unique boutiques, great atmosphere and suitable prices.

يكون المجمع التجاري وجهة للمتسوقين اذا كانت به محلات مختلفة، ماركات مختلفة، عروض و خصومات، محلات صغيرة مميزة، أجواء جيدة، وأسعار ملائمة.

360° Kuwait is a monumental shopping centre being built in the South Surra area of Kuwait City. The centre contains copious shops, from large department stores selling mainstream brands to smaller boutiques, alongside all your favourite sports, music, electronics and games stores.

يعتبر مجمع 360 مجمعاً تجارياً كبيراً وتم بناؤه في جنوب السرة بمدينة الكويت، يحتوي المجمع على المحلات الكثيرة من المحلات الكبيرة التي تبيع الماركات المعروفة الى المحلات الصغيرة، إضافة الى محلاتك المفضلة الرياضية والموسيقية و الالكترونية ومحلات الألعاب.

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Comparatives & Superlatives



The Comparatives:

تستخدم حالة المقارنة comparative للمقارنة بين شيئين فقط.

دائماً يكون عندي كلمة than بعد الصفة

اذا كانت الصفة قصيرة: نضيف نهايتها er

اذا كانت الصفة طويلة: نضيف قبلها more

Q Nice r than Smart er than

Q more amazing than more beautiful than

Q more organized than more special than

Q My office is closer to my house than yours.

Q Your dress is more beautiful than the one I saw yesterday.

تستخدم حالة التفضيل Superlative لتفضيل شيء واحد على باقي الأشياء (يعني مس كأي أقارن بين 3 أشياء و اكثر - أي 😊)

دائماً يكون عندي كلمة the قبل الصفة

اذا كانت الصفة قصيرة: نضيف نهايتها est

اذا كانت الصفة طويلة: نضيف قبلها most

The Superlatives:

- Q the nice st the smart est
- Q the most amazing the most beautiful
- Q the most organized the most special
- Q My office is the closest among the other offices.
- Q This is most beautiful dress I have ever seen.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better than	The best
Bad	Worse than	The worst
Far	Farther than Further than	The farthest The furthest
Late مؤخّر المناهج الكويتية almanhajj.com/kw	Later than Latter than	The latest The lattest
Little	Less than	The least
Many / Much	More than	The most
Old قديم	Older than	the oldest
Old عمر	Older than	The eldest

Compound Adjectives



هي صفات مكونة من رقم واكثر من كلمة (غالباً رقم و كلمتين)
الطريقة:

- نبحث عن الرقم
 - نحذف s من الكلمة التي بعد الرقم
 - نضع خط بين الرقم و الكلمة التي حذفنا منا s
 - ثم نكتب الموصوف بعدهم
- مثال: a 4-player game - a game of 4 players

- Q They live in a building of 3 stories.

They live in a 3-story building

- Q He won a race of 5 kilometers.

He won a 5-kilometer race.

- Q We had a meal of 3 dishes.

We had a 3-dish meal.

📌 I watched a movie of 90 minutes.

I watched a 90-minute movie

🎯 Practice

Smart Quizzes



Correlative Conjunction:



Both ... and

تستخدم إذا كان عندي شيئين مشتركين بشيء معين، و يكون الفعل دائماً بعدها بالجمع

Either ... or

تستخدم بمعنى إما .. أو

ننظر الى ما بعد or إذا كان مفرد فالفعل يكون مفرد، أما إذا جمع يكون الفعل جمع.



Neither ... nor

تستخدم بمعنى النفي للأثنين (لا هذا و لا ذاك)

ننظر الى ما بعد nor إذا كان مفرد فالفعل يكون مفرد، أما إذا جمع يكون الفعل جمع

Both ... And

- 📌 Both Ahmad and his brother **are polite**.
- 📌 Both roses and lilies **look very beautiful**.
- 📌 We need to hire **both** a nurse **and** a technician.

Either ... Or

- 📌 Either Ahmad or Khalid **has the report**.
- 📌 Either roses or lilies **look very beautiful**.
- 📌 Either two doctors or a nurse **needs to be hired**.

Neither ... Or

- 📌 Neither Ahmad nor Khalid **has the report**.
- 📌 Neither roses nor lilies **look beautiful on that table**.
- 📌 Neither two doctors nor a nurse **needs to be hired**.

Writing



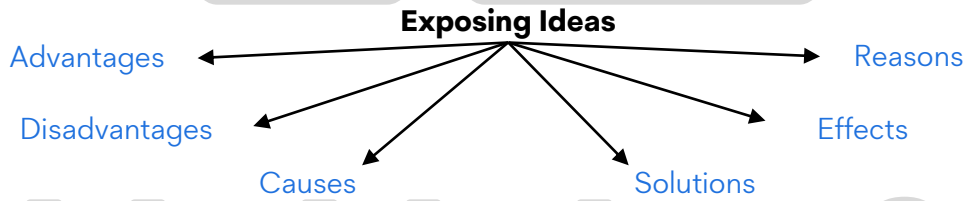
Writing the outline:

- Introduction: المقدمة
- Hook: أي شيء يشد القارئ: مثلاً بيت شعر - أمثال - حكم - حقائق - معلومات عامة - معلومات صادمة
- Thesis: جملة واحدة تحتوي على الأفكار المطلوبة مني براس السؤال، هدفها تبين لي الموضوع يتكلم عن شئو
لا يشترط كتابة كلمة "hook" او "thesis" ولكن كتبنا هنا للتوضيح فقط

The body:

- Body 1: الفكرة الأولى
الأفكار الجزئية
- Body 2: الفكرة الثانية
الأفكار الجزئية
- The Conclusion: الخاتمة
نصيحة - رأي - طول - اقتراحات

The Expository Essay



الأمثلة في Example 1 & Example 2 ليست ضمن مواضيع المنهج .. هي مثال لتوضيح طريقة كتابة ال Outline فقط

Example 1:

- Introduction:
In Kuwait, hundreds of people die every year because of car accidents
There are many cause of car accidents and the government must solve this problem.

The body:

- Body 1:
The causes of car accidents

🔴 Body 2:

Solutions for the problem of car accidents.

🔴 The Conclusion:

In my opinion / I advise you / I suggest

Example 2:

🔴 Introduction:

Vegetarian diet has proven to be one of the most successful diets for weight loss
There are many advantages and disadvantages for following the vegetarian diet

The body:

🔴 Body 1: The advantages of the vegetarian diet

🔴 Body 2: The disadvantages of the vegetarian diet

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

Writing Practice

The government is planning to build new modern buildings in Kuwait city. In 12 sentences write an expository essay about the importance of inspiring architecture in buildings and how you would suggest the new buildings should look like.



🔴 Introduction:

In this essay, I will write about the importance of inspiring architecture in buildings and how I would suggest the new buildings that the government will build should look like.

The body:

🔴 Body 1: The importance of inspiring architecture

- They beautify the country
- They attract tourists

🔴 Body 2: suggestions for the new buildings

- Should reflect the culture of the country
- Long towers to attract the eyes of people

🔴 The Conclusion:

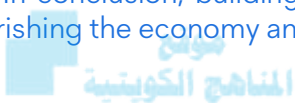
In conclusion, buildings have a great role in the country.

The government has decided to build new buildings in Kuwait city. In this essay, I will write about the importance of inspiring architecture in buildings and how I would suggest the new buildings that the government will build should look like.

Building buildings with inspiring architecture is very important. First, inspiring architecture play a part in beautifying the country. It participates in giving an attractive look to the city. Second, they attract tourists. Buildings with unique designs usually grab the tourists' attention and make them curious about the idea of the reason behind the design.

If the government is planning on building more unique buildings and also profit from them, they should make sure that those buildings are designed in a special way. A first suggestion would be that the new buildings reflect the culture of the country. They could be built to look like something that represent our ancestors' history and struggles. For example, they can build places that look like ships or tents. A second suggestion would be building long towers instead of short building to attract the eyes of the people. Longer towers can also serve as a tourist destination to give the tourists a good view at the city.

In conclusion, buildings have a great role in the country. They could be the reason for flourishing the economy and attracting the tourists.



The Persuasive Essay: /kw



One argument - Persuade the reader

الأمثلة في Example 1 & Example 2 ليست ضمن مواضيع المنهج .. هي مثال لتوضيح طريقة كتابة ال Outline فقط

Example 1:

🔴 Introduction:

- Hook : Do you know how charity benefits the society?
- Thesis : In this essay I will discuss how charity guarantees a balanced society by giving the needy a better chance in life, and giving the donators a feeling of satisfaction.

The body:

- 🔴 Body 1: Charity gives the needy a better chance in life.
- 🔴 Body 2: Charity gives the donators a feeling of satisfaction.
- 🔴 Conclusion: In my opinion-----

Example 2:

📌 Introduction:

- Hook: Many people nowadays shop online instead of going to malls.
- Thesis: Shopping online has more shortcomings and people must be careful when they shop online.

The body:

- 📌 Body 1: The shortcomings of online shopping.
- 📌 Body 2: The precautions people must take while shopping online.
- 📌 Conclusion: I advise people to-----

Writing Practice:



Buildings have a greater role than just being used for housing. In 12 sentences write a persuasive essay convincing the reader that attractive buildings are important culturally and financially.



📌 Introduction:

In this essay, I will write about the importance of attractive buildings culturally and financially

The body:

- 📌 Body 1: The cultural importance
 - Reflect the country's traditions and culture
 - Teach tourists about the country
- 📌 Body 2: The financial importance
 - Attract more tourists to the country
 - Improve the economy of the country

📌 The Conclusion:

In conclusion, buildings have a great role in every society.

Nowadays, buildings serve more purposes than in the past. Unlike in the past, buildings were very simple. Today, buildings are becoming more attractive and creative. In this essay, I will write about the importance of attractive buildings culturally and financially.

Attractive buildings are important culturally. First, they reflect the country's traditions and culture by some of their designs. For example, in Kuwait the National Assembly building looks like an old tent, while one of the famous shopping malls looks like a ship. Another importance is that those buildings could teach tourists about the country. When a tourist sees a unique building they will most likely ask the question of why was this building built to look like this. The answer to that question would usually contain cultural information about the country.

As a result of the mentioned above, attractive buildings also have a financial importance. They will attract more tourists to the country as most tourists admire unique building designs. In addition, they could improve the economy of the country as tourists will end up staying in hotels, buying products or even paying for services.

In conclusion, buildings have a great role in every society. Therefore, there is a huge responsibility on architects to come up with more unique designs.

المناهج الكويتية
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U U L A

Unit 4 : Computer Games



Word	Meaning
Anti reflective	مضاد انعكاس
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	الذكاء الاصطناعي
compete	ينافس
competitive	تنافسي
console	جهاز ألعاب
convoluted	معقد
discourse	حوار
employ	يوظف
naturalistic	مماثل للطبيعة
perception	إدراك
analogue	كلاسيكي
drive	محرك أقراص
touchscreen	شاشة لمس
arcade	العاب كلاسيكية
breathhtaking	خلاب
Built in	مدمج
exclusive	حصري
keypad	لوحة مفاتيح

Word	Meaning
rival	منافس
sensor	جهاز استشعار
simulate	يحاكي الواقع
Speech recognition	يتحكم به عن طريق الصوت
Visual effects	مؤثرات بصرية
wizard	ذكي
idle	كسول
incredibly	بشكل لا يصدق
mundane	ممل
Out of shape	غيرلائق صحيا
Computer-friendly	يعمل على الكمبيوتر
Hold button	زر إيقاف مؤقت
wireless	اللاسلكي
Bonus	علاوة
caller	المتصل
helpline	خط مساعدة
joystick	جهاز التحكم باللعبة
mode	حالة

Setbook

🔴 Describe computer games in the past.

- They were simpler
- The graphics were bad
- The movement of the characters was limited

أوصف ألعاب الكمبيوتر القديمة

كانت أبسط
التصوير كان سيئاً
حركات الشخصيات كانت محدودة



Q Describe computer games nowadays: أوصف ألعاب الكمبيوتر الحديثة

- They are more convoluted
- The graphics have been improved
- There is 3D gaming
- There is online and multiple player gaming modes
- The characters look realistic and have naturalistic movements
- There is simulation gaming

أصبحت معقدة
تم تطوير التصوير
توجد ألعاب ثلاثية الأبعاد
توجد ألعاب جماعية و ألعاب متصلة بالانترنت
تبدو الشخصيات واقعية و حركاتهم طبيعية
هناك ألعاب محاكاة (جنهم صح من كثر ما انهم واقعيين)

Q How do you think computer games will be in the future? كيف ستصبح ألعاب الكمبيوتر بالمستقبل؟

- Games will be even mor complicated
- There will be no consoles or joysticks
- The games will be so realistic
- More simulation games will be created
- There will be 4D games in which you will engage your senses.

ستكون معقدة أكثر
"ماراج يكون في يد حق اللعب"
ستكون الألعاب واقعية
سيتم صنع ألعاب محاكاة أكثر
ألعاب رباعية الأبعاد التي ستتفاعل مع حواسك (اللمس والتذوق وغيره) سيكون هناك

Q What are the advantages of computer games? ما هي إيجابيات ألعاب الكمبيوتر؟

Playing video games is fun. It could enhance your imagination. It teaches you to solve problems

لعب ألعاب الكمبيوتر ممتع، ممكن أن يطور من الخيال، يعلمنا حل المشكلات.

Q What are the disadvantages of computer games? ما هي سلبيات ألعاب الكمبيوتر؟

They waste our time if they weren't useful games. Spending too much time on video games could make you idle and lazy. Some video games are addictive and disconnect you from communicating with others

ستضيع وقتنا ان لم تكن ألعاب مفيدة، من الممكن ان تجعلنا خاملين و كسولين اذا لعبنا لوقت طويل. بعض الألعاب تجعلنا ندمن عليها وتعزلنا عن الآخرين.

Future Simple



يستخدم هذا الزمن للشي الذي لم يحصل بعد، و لكن سيحصل بالمستقبل

🔴 The keywords of the future simple:

Soon - Tomorrow - later - tonight - this evening- next (week, month, year...) - The following (week, month, year ..)

مطلوب علينا معرفة ان هناك 3 صياغات لزمن المستقبل:

- Will مع الفعل بالمصدر
- نضع is am are - V(be) مع going to ثم الفعل بالمصدر
- نضع is am are - V(be) مع وضع ing للفعل

الحالة الأولى:

- 🔴 _____ **will** _____ + V (inf.)
- 🔴 I _____ **will travel** _____ to London next month.
- 🔴 We _____ **will give** _____ our presentation later tonight.
- 🔴 They _____ **will visit** _____ us soon.

الحالة الثانية:

- 🔴 V (be) + _____ **going to** _____ + V (inf.)
- 🔴 I _____ **am going to travel** _____ to London next month.
- 🔴 We _____ **are going to give** _____ our presentation later tonight.
- 🔴 They _____ **are going to visit** _____ us soon.

الحالة الثالثة:

- 🔴 V (be) + V (_____ **ing** _____)
- 🔴 I _____ **am travelling** _____ to London next month.
- 🔴 We _____ **are giving** _____ our presentation later tonight.
- 🔴 They _____ **are visiting** _____ us soon.

The more ... the more



تأتي هذه القاعدة بمعنى: كلما (صار كذا) .. كلما (صار كذا)
توجد 3 حالات بهذه القاعدة:

- وجود صفة
- وجود جملة
- وجود صفة مع جملة

الحالة الأولى:

في حال وجدت عندي صفات بالجزئين من الجملة، نقول بمعاملة الصفات معاملة comparative (نضيف er للصفات القصيرة او نضيف more للصفات الطويلة)

- ❶ If your food is good, you will have a nice party.
The better your food, the nicer the party.
- ❷ If you show a nice smile, your friends will be happy.
The nicer your smile, the happier your friends.
- ❸ If you work hard, your achievements will be big.
The harder you work, the bigger your achievements will be.

الحالة الثانية:

في حال وجدت عندي جمل بدون صفات، مجرد ندخل more على الجملتين

- ❶ If you study, you will succeed.
The more you study, the more you succeed
- ❷ If you sell products, you will earn money.
The more you sell products, the more you will earn money.

الحالة الثالثة:

باختصار:

- الجملة اللي فيها صفة أطبق عليها الحالة الأولى
- والجملة اللي ما فيها صفة أطبق عليها الحالة الثانية

- ❶ If your experience is good, you will have more job opportunities.
The better your experience, the more you will have job opportunities.



Writing



Writing the outline:

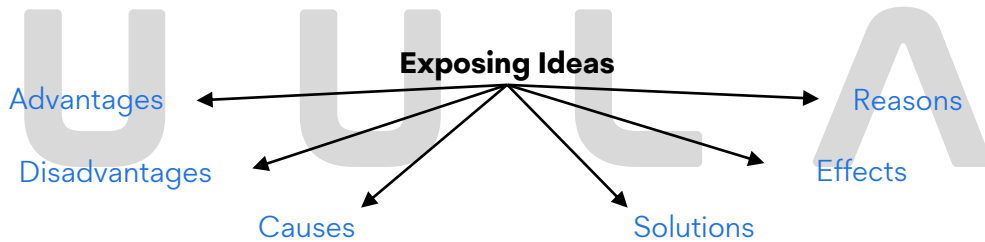
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- Thesis: جملة واحدة تحتوي على الأفكار المطلوبة مني براس السؤال، هدفها تبين لي الموضوع يتكلم عن شئو

لا يشترط كتابة كلمة "hook" او "thesis" ولكن كتبنا هنا للتوضيح فقط

The body:

- Body 1: الفكرة الأولى
الأفكار الجزئية
- Body 2: الفكرة الثانية
الأفكار الجزئية
- The Conclusion: الخاتمة
نصيحة - رأي - طول - اقتراحات

The Expository Essay



الأمثلة في Example 1 & Example 2 ليست ضمن مواضيع المنهج .. هي مثال لتوضيح طريقة كتابة ال Outline فقط

Example 1:

- Introduction:

In Kuwait, hundreds of people die every year because of car accidents
There are many cause of car accidents and the government must solve this problem.

The body:

🔴 Body 1:

The causes of car accidents

🔴 Body 2:

Solutions for the problem of car accidents.

🔴 The Conclusion:

In my opinion / I advise you / I suggest

Example 2:

🔴 Introduction:

Vegetarian diet has proven to be one of the most successful diets for weight loss
There are many advantages and disadvantages for following the vegetarian diet

The body:

🔴 Body 1:

The advantages of the vegetarian diet

🔴 Body 2:

The disadvantages of the vegetarian diet

🔴 The Conclusion:

In my opinion / I advise you / I suggest

Writing Practice

People from all ages nowadays play videogames. In 12 sentences write an expository essay about the advantages and disadvantages of playing videogames.

🔴 Introduction:

In this essay, I will write about the benefits of video games and how video games benefit the players' skills and social life

The body:

🔴 Body 1: The benefits of videogames on the skills:

- promotes creativity
- improves health



Body 2: The benefits of videogames on social life:

- making new friends online
- improving communication skills

The Conclusion:

In conclusion, videogames are double-edged weapons.

Video games can be harmful, but can also be useful. It depends on the players themselves. In this essay, I will write about the benefits of video games and how video games benefit the players' skills and social life.



There are many benefits of videogames on the players' skills. First, they promote creativity. A lot of videogames nowadays help players to improve their creative side because they involve simulation. Second, videogames can improve health. This is mainly because many games nowadays involve full-body movement instead of just controlling a joy-stick. This will help players to be more active and probably lose some weight too.

There are also many benefits of videogames on the players' social life. First, players can make new friends online. It's easier to make friends through online videogames because mostly those players share the same interests. Second, videogames can participate in improving the players' communication skills. Players nowadays communicate with people from all over the world through a microphone or texting. They also communicate using different languages.

In conclusion, videogames are double-edged weapons. The players can either benefit from them or not depending on the choices they make.



The Persuasive Essay:



One argument - Persuade the reader

الأمثلة في Example 1 & Example 2 ليست ضمن مواضيع المنهج .. هي مثال لتوضيح طريقة كتابة ال Outline فقط

Example 1:

🔴 Introduction:

- Hook : Do you know how charity benefits the society?
- Thesis : In this essay I will discuss how charity guarantees a balanced society by giving the needy a better chance in life, and giving the donators a feeling of satisfaction.

The body:

- 🔴 Body 1: Charity gives the needy a better chance in life.
- 🔴 Body 2: Charity gives the donators a feeling of satisfaction.
- 🔴 Conclusion: In my opinion-----

Example 2:

🔴 Introduction:

- Hook : Many people nowadays shop online instead of going to malls.
- Thesis : Shopping online has more shortcomings and people must be careful when they shop online.

The body:

- 🔴 Body 1: The shortcomings of online shopping.
- 🔴 Body 2: The precautions people must take while shopping online.
- 🔴 Conclusion: I advise people to-----

Writing Practice:



People from all ages nowadays play videogames. In 12 sentences write a persuasive essay to convince the reader that video games can be useful, explaining its benefits on the players' skills and social life.

Q Introduction:

In this essay, I will write about the benefits of videogames on the player's skills and social life.

The body:

Q Body 1: Benefits on player's skills

- Improves creative thinking
- Improves problem-solving
- Improves physical activity

Q Body 2: Benefits on social life

- Making friends
- Socializing and sharing interests

Q The Conclusion:

Videogames can be useful, if we use it the right way.

Videogames are no longer games for little kids. People from all ages and backgrounds play different videogames believing that they are useful. In this essay, I will write about the benefits of videogames on the player's skills and social life.

There are many benefits of videogames on the player's skills. For example, some videogames promote creative thinking, especially the ones that require solving puzzles and mysteries. In addition, some video games improve problem-solving. Furthermore, simulation videogames improve the player's physical activity because it involves physical movement.

There are also many benefits of videogames on the player's social life. Online videogames allow the player to make friends and meet people from all over the world. They can chat by typing or even by a voice call. Another benefit is that some videogames allow for socializing and sharing interests through sending pictures or video files.

Videogames can be useful, if we use it the right way. People should stop looking at videogames as a negative leisure-time activity.

Unit 5 : Sports Psychology

Word	Meaning
adversity	صعوبة
equestrian	فروسي
neurologist	طبيب أعصاب
observe	يلاحظ
Paralympics	الألعاب الأولمبية للمعاقين
interpersonal	بين الأشخاص
Personal trainer	مدرب شخصي
aggression	عدوان
introvert	منطوي
extrovert	اجتماعي
feedback	انطباع -التغذية الراجعة
motivation	تحفيز
stimulation	تحفيز
sportsmanship	روح رياضية
teammate	عضو في فريق

Word	Meaning
badminton	الريشة
member	عضو
solarium	جهاز تسمير البشرة
phenomenon	ظاهرة
physiotherapy	علاج طبيعي
rehabilitation	إعادة تأهيل
Self-discipline	ضبط النفس
virtue	فضيلة
navigate	يتنقل \ يتحرك
stamina	لياقة بدنية
determination	تصميم -عزم
mentality	عقلية
opponent	خصم
application	تطبيق
gymnastics	الجمباز
sauna	ساونا
Able-bodied	سليم بدنياً



Setbook

Q What is the Paralympics?

ما هي دورة الألعاب البارالمبية؟

It's a sport competition for the disabled.

هي بطولة رياضية لذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة

Q What is the importance of the Paralympics?

ما أهمية دورة الألعاب البارالمبية؟

- It makes the disabled feel as capable as the able-bodied people.
- It encourages the disabled and gives them a feeling of accomplishment.
- It enables the disabled to be involved in the society.
- It enables the disabled to represent their country and win titles for them.

تجعل ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة يشعرون بأنهم قادرين جسدياً مثل الأشخاص الأصحاء بدنياً.
تشجع ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة وتعطيهم شعور بالإنجاز.
تساعد ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة على الانخراط في المجتمع (يكونون جزء من المجتمع)
تساعد ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة على تمثيل بلدهم والفوز بالألقاب من أجل بلدهم

- Q What is Kuwait's role towards the disabled? ما هو دور الكويت تجاه ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة؟
Kuwait is the first country in the gulf to develop a sport club for the disabled.

الكويت هي البلد الأول في الخليج التي افتتحت نادي رياضي لذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة

- Q How can we help the disabled? كيف يمكننا مساعدة ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة؟

It's our responsibility to encourage them, help them to improve their talents, involve them more in the society. We must not use their parking area, help them to cross the street and carry things for them.

من مسؤولياتنا تجاه ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة أن نشجعهم و نساعدهم على تطوير مهاراتهم و أن نشركهم أكثر في المجتمع، علينا ألا نستخدم مواقف السيارات الخاصة بهم ونساعدهم على عبور الشارع وأن نحمل عنهم الأمتعة (الأغراض)

- Q What are the characteristics of the extroverted personality? ما هي مواصفات الشخصيات الاجتماعية؟

They are outgoing and sociable. Their aggression is direct. They play team-sports like football and basketball. They play aggressive sports like boxing.

انهم اجتماعيين، عنفهم مباشر، يلعبون رياضات جماعية مثل كرة القدم و كرة السلة، يلعبون الرياضات العنيفة مثل الملاكمة.

almanahj.com/kw

- Q What are the characteristics of the introverted personality? ما هي مواصفات الشخصيات الانطوائية؟

They are shy and isolated. Their aggression is indirect. They play solo and concentration sports like tennis, golf and chess.

انهم خجولين وغير اجتماعيين، عنفهم غير مباشر، يلعبون الرياضات الفردية والتي تتطلب التركيز مثل التنس والغولف والشطرنج

- Q Kuwait was the first country in the Gulf region to develop a sport club specifically for the disabled. Established in 1977, the Kuwait Disabled Sports Club now has more than 1,500 members. The track and field stadium are equipped with a digital screen and a physiotherapy section.

الكويت هي أول دولة بالخليج تنشئ نادي رياضي لذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة بشكل خاص في عام 1977. يضم النادي الكويتي الرياضي لذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة الآن أكثر من 1500 عضو، تم تجهيز مضمار الجري و الملعب بشاشة رقمية وقسم للعلاج الطبيعي.

Question Formation



The WH-Questions:

- Q What الأشياء - الأحداث Q When متى
Q Where الأماكن Q Why لماذا

The helping verbs:

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

في صياغة السؤال بحال وجد فعل مساعد:

- نختار الشيء الذي نريد أن نسأل عنه و نحذفه من الجملة الأساسية
- نختار كلمة السؤال المناسبة what - where - when - why
- دائماً بعد كلمة السؤال نضع الفعل المساعد
- نضع الفاعل بعد ذلك (الفاعل غالباً يكون اول كلمة بالجملة)
- ثم نكمل كتابة السؤال و نضع علامة استفهام

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

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

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

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

No helping verbs?

Do	Does	Did
Play	Plays	Played
cook	cooks	Cooked
		Wrote
		went



في صياغة السؤال بحال عدم وجود فعل مساعد:

- نختار الشيء الذي نريد أن نسأل عنه و نحذفه من الجملة الأساسية
- نختار كلمة السؤال المناسبة what - where - when - why
- نستخرج الفعل المساعد do - does - did من الفعل الأساسي
- دائماً بعد كلمة السؤال نضع الفعل المساعد do - does - did
- نضع الفاعل بعد ذلك (الفاعل غالباً يكون اول كلمة بالجملة)
- ثم نكمل كتابة السؤال و نضع علامة استفهام

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

- What did your parents buy?
- Where did your parents buy a new house?
- Why did your parents buy a new house near the beach?

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

- When does your father walk in the neighbourhood?
- Where does your father walk every morning?
- Why does your father walk in the neighbourhood?

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

ملاحظة :

يمكن استخدام **How long** للآثنين (في حال وجود **since** او **for** بالجملة)



تتبع نفس خطوات صياغة السؤال السابقة:

- نختار الشيء الذي نريد أن نسأل عنه و نحذفه من الجملة الأساسية (في هذه الحالة يكون هو **since-for** مع الزمن الذي يأتي بعدهم
- نختار كلمة السؤال المناسبة
- دائماً بعد كلمة السؤال نضع الفعل المساعد
- نضع الفاعل بعد ذلك (الفاعل غالباً يكون اول كلمة بالجملة)
- ثم نكمل كتابة السؤال و نضع علامة استفهام

Q Mona has written 2 book since 2010.

Since when has Mona written 2 books?

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

How long has the teacher explained the new school rules?

Q The author has published 3 articles since October.

Since when has the author published 3 articles?

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

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

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

Since when hasn't our company updated the system?

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

Since when have the owners hired three chefs?

- 🔴 I have travelled to London for two weeks.
How long have you/I travelled to London?
- 🔴 My mother has seen this man a lot for two nights.
How long has my mother seen this man?
- 🔴 We haven't been in the same class since I was in grade 6.
Since when haven't we been in the same class?
- 🔴 The government has set laws to solve this problem since 2005.
Since when has the government set laws to solve this problem?
- 🔴 We haven't been in the same class since I was in grade 6.
Since when haven't we been in the same class?
- 🔴 The government has set laws to solve this problem since 2005.
Since when has the government set laws to solve this problem?
- 🔴 The team members have sat down and discussed this issue for 4 hours
How long have the team members sat down and discussed this issue?
- 🔴 The computer has shown me these messages since I ran the new update.
Since when has the computer shown me/you these messages?
- 🔴 The hunters have considered the importance of protecting rare animals for the last few years.
How long have the hunters considered the importance of protecting rare animals?
- 🔴 People around the world have started thinking about the environment since the campaign.
Since when have people around the world started thinking about the environment?
- 🔴 We have sat together on every meal since our father passed away.
Since when have we/you sat together on every meal?

Modals

- 🔴 Can

 - I can write my name with my eyes closed.
 - My father can hold his breath for 2 minutes



Q Could

- I could run faster when I was younger.
- She could swim for a whole 30 minutes in the past

Q Should

- You should do your homework since you have time.
- You should buy that dress. It looks nice on you.
- You should always do your best at anything you do.

Q Would

- I would study if I had time.
- If you listened, you would learn.
- They would leave if the music stopped.

Question Tag:

الفكرة العامة من القاعدة هي إيجاد الفعل المساعد (او استخراجه) ثم تحويله للنفي .. او إزالة النفي منه اذا كان منفيًا



Is Am Are Was Were
Have Has Had

- Q She is a teacher, isn't she ?
- Q The boys are excited about that trip, aren't they ?
- Q My mother hasn't yet arrived, has she ?
- Q I am not expelled from the institute, am I ?
- Q I am expelled from the institute, aren't I ?

Can - Could - Should - Must - Will - Would

- Q You will submit the homework, won't you ?
- Q You won't submit the homework, will you ?

Do - Does - Did

- Q You played football when you were little, didn't you ?
- Q You stay up all night, don't you ?
- Q She works at a restaurant, doesn't she ?

- ❑ You'd rather work hard, **wouldn't you** ?
- ❑ You'd like to study engineering, **wouldn't you** ?
- ❑ You'd better leave, **hadn't you** ?
- ❑ Let's go shopping, **shall we** ?
- ❑ Let us go shopping, **will you** ?
- ❑ Close the door, **will you** ?
- ❑ Work harder, **will you** ?

Practice

Smart Quizzes

موقع
المناهج الكويتية
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Writing

Writing the outline:

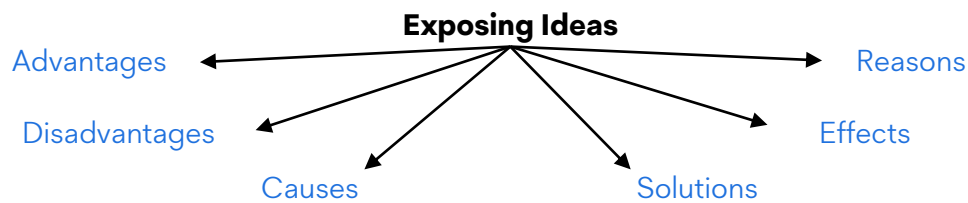
- ❑ Introduction: المقدمة
 - Hook: أي شيء يشد القارئ: مثلاً بيت شعر - أمثال - حكم - حقائق - معلومات عامة - معلومات صادمة
 - Thesis: جملة واحدة تحتوي على الأفكار المطلوبة مني براس السؤال، هدفها تبين لي الموضوع يتكلم عن شئو

لا يشترط كتابة كلمة "hook" او "thesis" ولكن كتبنا هنا للتوضيح فقط

The body:

- ❑ Body 1: الفكرة الأولى
الأفكار الجزئية
- ❑ Body 2: الفكرة الثانية
الأفكار الجزئية
- ❑ The Conclusion: الخاتمة
نصيحة - رأي - طول - اقتراحات





الأمثلة في Example 1 & Example 2 ليست ضمن مواضيع المنهج .. هي مثال لتوضيح طريقة كتابة ال Outline فقط

Example 1:

Introduction:

In Kuwait, hundreds of people die every year because of car accidents
There are many cause of car accidents and the government must solve this problem.

The body:

Body 1:

The causes of car accidents

Body 2:

Solutions for the problem of car accidents.

The Conclusion:

In my opinion / I advise you / I suggest

Example 2:

Introduction:

Vegetarian diet has proven to be one of the most successful diets for weight loss
There are many advantages and disadvantages for following the vegetarian diet

The body:

Body 1:

The advantages of the vegetarian diet

Body 2:

The disadvantages of the vegetarian diet

The Conclusion:

In my opinion / I advise you / I suggest



The disabled people are facing many difficulties nowadays. In 12 sentences write an expository essay about the difficulties they face explaining the importance of setting rules to protect the rights of the disabled.

📌 Introduction:

In this essay, I will write about the difficulties the disabled face and the importance of setting rules to protect their rights.

The body:

📌 Body 1: The difficulties the disabled face

- Their parking spots are being used
- No disabled entrance and seating in some places

📌 Body 2: The importance of setting rules

- disabled will be treated equally to the able-bodied
- disabled will feel they are part of the society

📌 The Conclusion:

All in all, the disabled are citizens who have equal rights in this society.

There are many challenges facing the disabled in our country. In this essay, I will write about the difficulties the disabled face and the importance of setting rules to protect their rights.



There are many difficulties the disabled face in our country. For example, their parking spots are being used by the able-bodied everyday. Unfortunately, the able-bodied use those parking spots because they are closer to the entrance of the building, but they completely ignored the fact that there might be disabled people who need those spots more. Another example is the disabled entrance and seating. Some buildings do not have special entrance for the disabled which makes it difficult for them to enter the building. In addition, some places like restaurants and coffeeshops are not facilitated with disabled seating.

Setting rules to protect the right of the disabled is very important. First, the disabled will be treated equally to the able-bodied. If their right were violated, the law will be enforced and their rights will be protected. Second, setting strong rules that protect the disabled will make them feel they are part of the society. Therefore, they will work hard to serve this society in the different fields, such as the Paralympics.

All in all, the disabled are citizens who have equal rights in this society. Therefore, strict rule should be made to ensure their rights are not violated.



One argument - Persuade the reader

الأمثلة في Example 1 & Example 2 ليست ضمن مواضيع المنهج .. هي مثال لتوضيح طريقة كتابة ال Outline فقط

Example 1:

🔴 Introduction:

▪ Hook :

Do you know how charity benefits the society?

▪ Thesis :

In this essay I will discuss how charity guarantees a balanced society by giving the needy a better chance in life, and giving the donators a feeling of satisfaction.

The body: manahj.com/kw

🔴 Body 1: Charity gives the needy a better chance in life.

🔴 Body 2: Charity gives the donators a feeling of satisfaction.

🔴 Conclusion: In my opinion-----

Example 2:

🔴 Introduction:

▪ Hook :

Many people nowadays shop online instead of going to malls.

▪ Thesis :

Shopping online has more shortcomings and people must be careful when they shop online.

The body:

🔴 Body 1: The shortcomings of online shopping.

🔴 Body 2: The precautions people must take while shopping online.

🔴 Conclusion: I advise people to-----

Writing Practice:



The disabled people are facing many difficulties nowadays. In 12 sentences write a persuasive essay about the difficulties they face explaining the importance of setting rules to protect the rights of the disabled.

Q Introduction:

In this essay, I will write about the difficulties the disabled face and the importance of setting rules to protect their rights.

The body:

Q Body 1: The difficulties the disabled face

- Their parking spots are being used
- No disabled entrance and seating in some places

Q Body 2: The importance of setting rules

- disabled will be treated equally to the able-bodied
- disabled will feel they are part of the society

Q The Conclusion:

All in all, the disabled are citizens who have equal rights in this society.

There are many challenges facing the disabled in our country. In this essay, I will write about the difficulties the disabled face and the importance of setting rules to protect their rights.

There are many difficulties the disabled face in our country. For example, their parking spots are being used by the able-bodied everyday. Unfortunately, the able-bodied use those parking spots because they are closer to the entrance of the building, but they completely ignored the fact that there might be disabled people who need those spots more. Another example is the disabled entrance and seating. Some buildings do not have special entrance for the disabled which makes it difficult for them to enter the building. In addition, some places like restaurants and coffeeshops are not facilitated with disabled seating.

Setting rules to protect the right of the disabled is very important. First, the disabled will be treated equally to the able-bodied. If their right were violated, the law will be enforced and their rights will be protected. Second, setting strong rules that protect the disabled will make them feel they are part of the society. Therefore, they will work hard to serve this society in the different fields, such as the Paralympics.

All in all, the disabled are citizens who have equal rights in this society. Therefore, strict rule should be made to ensure their rights are not violated.

Unit 6 : Nature



Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
conservation	حماية	nest	عش
sanctuary	محمية طبيعية	toxin	مادة سامة
deserve	يستحق	fauna	الثروة الحيوانية
effluent	الصرف الصحي	flora	الثروة النباتية
hectare	هكتار	Fence off	يسيج
propagation	تكاثر	marsh	مستنقع
vegetation	نباتات	call	صوت الحيوانات
genus	نوع	pesticide	مبيد حشري
poacher	صياد غير قانوني	underpart	الجزء السفلي من جسم الحيوان
widespread	منتشر	herbivore	أكل العشب
fierce	شرس	proud	فخور
hostile	عدواني	sustenance	طعام
aggressive	عدواني	adjacent	مجاور
tame	أليف	cleanup	تنظيف
stubborn	عنيد	exotic	غريب
Bed out	يزرع	global	عالمي
Carbon monoxide	أول أكسيد الكربون	mammal	حيوان ثديي
finance	يعول	On behalf	نيابة عن
imperative	ضروري	wasteland	أرض قاحلة

Setbook:

❏ What are rare animals?

They are animals that are in danger of being extinct

ما هي الحيوانات النادرة؟

هي الحيوانات المعرضة للانقراض

❏ What do rare animals need?

They need food, water, appropriate and safe environment, and appropriate weather.

ماذا تحتاج الحيوانات النادرة؟

تحتاج الى الطعام والماء البيئة الآمنة و الملائمة و المناخ الملائم.



Q What are rare animals threatened by?

ما الذي يهدد حياة الحيوانات النادرة؟

They are threatened by other wild animals, poachers and hunters, the destruction of their habitats either by natural disasters or by people cutting the trees down.

الحيوانات المفترسة الأخرى، الصيادين، تدمير مواطنهم من قبل الكوارث الطبيعية وعن طريق قطع الأشجار

Q How can we save rare animals?

كيف يمكننا حماية الحيوانات النادرة؟

We can save them by putting them in sanctuaries, stop hunting them, setting laws against illegal hunting, stop cutting trees and destroying their natural habitats.

يمكننا حمايتها عن طريق وضعها في المحميات الطبيعية، عدم اصطيادهم، وضع قوانين ضد الصيد الجائر (الصيد الغير قانوني) عدم قطع الأشجار و عدم تدمير البيئة

Q Why should we save rare animals?

لماذا يجب علينا حماية الحيوانات النادرة؟

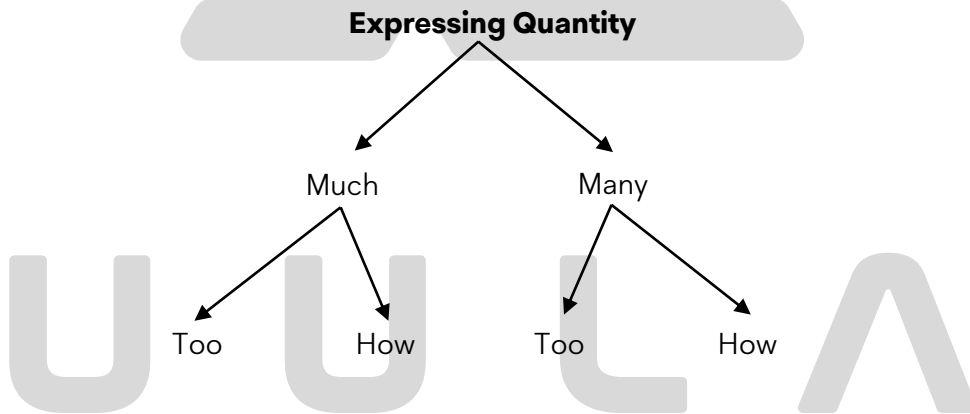
Saving rare animals will help us to keep the balance in the environment. In addition, saving those animals might help in saving other species.

حمايتها سيساعدنا على المحافظة على اتوازن البيئي وقد يساعد على حماية الأنواع الأخرى من الحيوانات.

The countable and the non-countable nouns



للتعبير عن الكميات نستخدم كلمتين: much - many
بحيث تكون Much للغير معدود
أما Many للمعدود



Q Don't put **too much** water in the pan.

Q **How much** sugar do you want in your tea?

Q **Too many** people will come to the party tonight.

Q **How many** chairs do we have in the classroom?

	Enough	Not Enough
Countable	A few	Few
Uncountable	A Little	Little

- مس شلون نعرف اذا كان كافي او مو كافي؟ 😊
- راج يكون ميبين لكم بالجملة 🗣️ .. مثل الأمثلة اللي تحت

- 🔴 I have **a few** apples to make the apple juice my father asked for.
- 🔴 We can't make the meeting here. We only have **few** chairs.
- 🔴 We have **a little** sugar left for the cake.
- 🔴 We only have **little** juice left. It's not enough for our guests.

Expressing Quantity



- 🔴 We have **some** vegetables in the fridge.
- 🔴 There is **some** honey left in the container
- 🔴 We don't have **any** vegetables in the fridge.
- 🔴 There isn't **any** honey left in the container.
- 🔴 Do we have **any** vegetables in the fridge?
- 🔴 Is there **any** honey left in the container?

Present Perfect Simple



يستخدم لشي حصل بالماضي و انتهى، و لكن له تأثير على الوقت الحالي.

Have

+ p.p

has

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

صياغة الفعل:

يكون الفعل بالتصريف الثالث V3، و يسبقه have - has (يضاف للفعل ed- اذا كان فعل اعتيادي، اما الأفعال الشاذة تجدون تصريفاتها في نهاية المذكرة: قسم تصاريف الأفعال)

- **Has** → مفرد - he - she - it
- **Have** → جمع - I - we - you - they

- 🔴 I have just written an article.
I **haven't** written an article yet.

Q Since:

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

Q For:

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

Correct the underlined words:

Q Has you ever been to Spain?

Have

Q I have just wrote the essay.

Written

Q We has worked hard for 2 hours.

Have

Q We have meet recently.

Met

Q I didn't submit the report yet.

Haven't submitted

Q I have studied Spanish since 5 years.

For

Q We haven't visited our uncles for Eid.

since



Present Perfect Continuous

- يستخدم لشي حصل بالماضي ولازال جاري الحدوث (لم ينته بعد)
- يستخدم لشي حصل بالماضي بشكل متكرر (أكثر من مرة)

Have been

+ V (ing)

Has been

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

صيغة الفعل:

have been - has been و يسبقه Ing-، و يضاف للفعل

▪ **Has been** → مفرد - he - she - it

▪ **Have been** → جمع - I - we - you - they

Q I have been studying all day.

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

Q I have been waiting for you for five hours.

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

Q I _____ For you for five hours.

have waited

have been waiting

waited

has been waiting

Correct the underlined words:

Q Has you been studying in Spain for 3 years?

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

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

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

Q I have been studying Spanish since 5 years.

Q We have been visiting our uncles for Eid.

Have

writing

Have been working

playing

For

Since



Correlative Conjunction:



Both ... and

تستخدم اذا كان عندي شيئين مشتركين بشيء معين، و يكون الفعل دائماً بالجمع



Either ... or

تستخدم بمعنى إما .. أو
ننظر الى ما بعد or اذا كان مفرد فالفعل يكون مفرد، أما اذا جمع يكون الفعل جمع.

Neither ... nor

تستخدم بمعنى النفي للأثنين (لا هذا و لا ذاك)
ننظر الى ما بعد nor اذا كان مفرد فالفعل يكون مفرد، أما اذا جمع يكون الفعل جمع

Both ... And

Q Both Ahmad and his brother **are polite**.

Q Both roses and lilies **look very beautiful**.

Q We need to hire **both** a nurse **and** a technician.

Either ... Or

Q Either Ahmad or Khalid **has the report**.

Q Either roses or lilies **look very beautiful**.

Q Either two doctors or a nurse **needs to be hired**.

Neither ... Or

Q Neither Ahmad nor Khalid **has the report**.

Q Neither roses nor lilies **look beautiful on that table**.

Q Neither two doctors nor a nurse **needs to be hired**.

Not Only but Also:



في حال وجود فعل مساعد الأفعال المساعدة:

V (be): is am are was were

V (have): have has had

Modals: can could shall should may might must will would

نعكس الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل (اللي موجود ببداية الجملة) فقط بعد Not only
اما الجملة بعد but also تبقى مثل ما هي

❶ He is playing the piano. He is playing the guitar.

Not only is he playing the piano, but also he is playing the guitar.



❷ He has studied English and French.

Not only has he studied English, but also he has studied French.

❸ They had enjoyed the game. They had enjoyed the enthusiasm from the audience too.

Not only had they enjoyed the game, but also they had enjoyed the enthusiasm from the audience.

❹ She will study hard. She will pass the exam.

Not only will she study hard, but also she will pass the exam.

في حال عدم وجود فعل مساعد

Do: V (inf) - مصدر play - write

Does: V+s - plays - writes

Did: V2 - ماضي played - wrote

نستخرج do-does-did من الفعل الأساسي
يرجع الفعل الأساسي الى المصدر

نعكس الفعل المساعد الذي استخرجناه مع الفاعل (اللي موجود ببداية الجملة) فقط بعد Not only
اما الجملة بعد but also تبقى مثل ما هي

❶ The visitors admired the food. They admired the decor too.

Not only did the visitors admire the food, but also they admired the decor.

❷ My sister sells cookies and cupcakes.

Not only does my sister sell cookies, but also she sells cupcakes.

❶ The patients need care. The patients need attention.

Not only do the patients need care, but also they need attention.

Writing



Writing the outline:

❶ Introduction: المقدمة

- Hook: أي شيء يشد القارئ: مثلاً بيت شعر - أمثال - حكم - حقائق - معلومات عامة - معلومات صادمة
- Thesis: جملة واحدة تحتوي على الأفكار المطلوبة مني براس السؤال، هدفها تبين لي الموضوع يتكلم عن شئو

لا يشترط كتابة كلمة "hook" او "thesis" ولكن كتبنا هنا للتوضيح فقط

The body:

❶ Body 1: الفكرة الأولى

الأفكار الجزئية

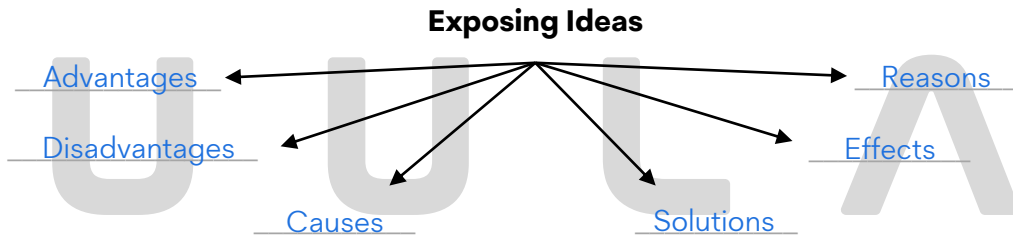
❶ Body 2: الفكرة الثانية

الأفكار الجزئية

❶ The Conclusion: الخاتمة

نصيحة - رأي - طول - اقتراحات

The Expository Essay



الأمثلة في Example 1 & Example 2 ليست ضمن مواضيع المنهج .. هي مثال لتوضيح طريقة كتابة ال Outline فقط

Example 1:

❶ Introduction:

In Kuwait, hundreds of people die every year because of car accidents
There are many cause of car accidents and the government must solve this problem.

The body:

- Body 1: The causes of car accidents
- Body 2: Solutions for the problem of car accidents.
- The Conclusion: In my opinion / I advise you / I suggest

Example 2 :

Introduction:

Vegetarian diet has proven to be one of the most successful diets for weight loss
There are many advantages and disadvantages for following the vegetarian diet

The body:

- Body 1:
The advantages of the vegetarian diet
- Body 2:
The disadvantages of the vegetarian diet
- The Conclusion:
In my opinion / I advise you / I suggest

Writing Practice



More animals around the world are becoming extinct. In 12 sentences write an expository essay about the reasons behind animal extinction and the measures that should be taken to protect those animals.

Introduction:

In this essay I will discuss the reasons behind animals extinction and the measures that should be taken to protect those animals.

The body:

- Body 1: Reasons behind animals extinction
Human activity
Natural disasters
- Body 2: How to protect endangered animals.
Setting laws against illegal hunting
Stop deforestation
Put them in sanctuaries

🔴 The Conclusion:

Protecting animals is our responsibility to protect the environmental balance.

Unfortunately, more and more animals nowadays are becoming endangered of being extinct. There are many reason for animal extinction. In this essay I will discuss the reasons behind animals extinction and the measures that should be taken to protect those animals.

There are many reasons that caused some animals to be extinct, or endangered to be so. The first and main reason would be human activities. This involves deforestation, which is the act of cutting trees, pollution, and the destruction of natural habitats as a result of building and modernization.

On the other hand, there are some measures that people can take to protect those animals and save their lives. First, strong laws should be set against illegal hunting. Second, deforestation should be stopped to protect the environment and the natural habitat of animals. Third, those animals should be put in sanctuaries to help them produce and keep them in a safe and a protected environment.

Protecting animals is our responsibility to protect the environmental balance. Environmental awareness should be spread and animals extinction should be taken seriously.

The Persuasive Essay:

One argument - Persuade the reader



الأمثلة في Example 1 & Example 2 ليست ضمن مواضيع المنهج .. هي مثال لتوضيح طريقة كتابة ال Outline فقط

Example 1:

🔴 Introduction:

- Hook : Do you know how charity benefits the society?
- Thesis : In this essay I will discuss how charity guarantees a balanced society by giving the needy a better chance in life, and giving the donators a feeling of satisfaction.

The body:

- 🔴 Body 1: Charity gives the needy a better chance in life.
- 🔴 Body 2: Charity gives the donators a feeling of satisfaction.
- 🔴 Conclusion: In my opinion-----

Example 2:

Q Introduction:

- Hook : Many people nowadays shop online instead of going to malls.
- Thesis : Shopping online has more shortcomings and people must be careful when they shop online.

The body:

- Q Body 1: The shortcomings of online shopping.
- Q Body 2: The precautions people must take while shopping online.
- Q Conclusion: I advise people to-----

Writing Practice:



More animals around the world are becoming extinct. In 12 sentences write a persuasive essay convincing the reader that human beings are the main reason why some animals are endangered, and what measures should be taken to protect those animals.

Q Introduction:

In this essay I will prove that human beings are the main reason why some animals are endangered and the measures that should be taken to protect those animals.

The body:

Q Body 1: Human beings are responsible

Deforestation
Destruction of natural habitats
Pollution

Q Body 2: How to protect endangered animals.

Setting laws against illegal hunting
Stop deforestation
Put them in sanctuaries

Q The Conclusion:

Protecting animals is our responsibility to protect the environmental balance.

Unfortunately, more and more animals nowadays are becoming endangered of being extinct. There are many reason for animal extinction. In this essay I will prove that human beings are the main reason why some animals are endangered and the measures that should be taken to protect those animals.

The first and main reason for animal extinction would be human activities. This involves deforestation, which is the act of cutting trees. Consequently, this leads to the destruction of the animals natural habitats. Pollution is another human activity that resulted in endangering many animals.

There are some measures that people can take to protect those animals and save their lives. First, strong laws should be set against illegal hunting. Second, deforestation should be stopped to protect the environment and the natural habitat of animals. Third, those animals should be put in sanctuaries to help them produce and keep them in a safe and a protected environment.

Protecting animals is our responsibility to protect the environmental balance. Environmental awareness should be spread and animals extinction should be taken seriously.

موقع
المناهج الكويتية
almanahj.com/kw



U U L A

Focus On

Traditional Dress in Kuwait

Traditional dress has always been important within Kuwait and still continues to be so. Kuwaitis take pride in their country and its traditions and this is expressed through the clothes they choose to wear.

لطالما كان الزي الرسمي مهم في الكويت و لازال مهماً، يشعر الكويتيون بالفخر ببلادهم و عاداتهم و يتم التعبير عن ذلك من خلال الملابس التي يختارون ارتداها.

Kuwait is a great place to go shopping. It has some of the best stores and shopping centers in the whole of the Middle East. It's little wonder a lot of people like to spend their free time shopping.

الكويت مكان رائع للتسوق، لديها بعض من أفضل المتاجر و المجمعات التجارية في الشرق الأوسط كاملاً، فلا عجب (ليس من الغريب) ان هناك الكثير من الناس يحبون قضاء وقت فراغهم في التسوق.



Summary Making:

Paraphrasing:

Changing words:

🔴 Climbing mountains is dangerous
Climbing mountains is risky

🔴 It's important to memorize your bank pin code.
It is essential to remember your bank pin code.

Rearranging words:

🔴 If you cared, you would apologize.
You would apologise if you cared

🔴 wanting to win is not enough in this competition.
In this competition wanting to win is not enough

Changing to passive:

🔴 people use pineapples to make paper.
Pineapples are used to make paper

🔴 Engines will be fixed immediately if they fail.
Engineers will fix the engines immediately if they fail



What is NOT paraphrasing?

Q In addition, lack of sleep could cause loss of concentration.

- First
- Second
- Next
- Finally

Practice:

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



almanahj.com/kw

Q What are the reasons for animal extinction?

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

U U L A

Irregular Verbs - تصاريف الأفعال

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

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يهرب	Flee	Fled	fled
يطعم	Feed	Fed	fed
يحفّر	Dig	Dug	dug
يتشاجر	Fight	Fought	Fought
يجد	Find	Found	Found
يؤسس	Found	Founded	Founded
يطير	Fly	Flew	Flown
ينسى	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
يحصل على	Get	Got	Got
يسامح	Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
يجمد	Freeze	Froze	Frozen
يذهب	Go	Went	Gone
يعطي	Give	Gave	Given
ينمو \ يزرع	Grow	Grew	Grown
يعلق	Hang	Hung	Hung
يسمع	Hear	Heard	Heard
يختبئ	Hide	Hid	Hidden
يضرب	Hit	Hit	Hit
يمسك	Hold	Held	Held
يؤلم	Hurt	Hurt	hurt
يبقي	Keep	Kept	Kept
يعرف	Know	Knew	Known
يتعلم	Learn	Learnt	Learnt
يرحل \ يترك	Leave	Left	Left
يعير	Lend	Lent	lent
يسمح	Let	Let	let
يضع جانباً	Lay	Laid	Laid
يستلقي	Lie	Lay	Lain
يكذب	Lie	Lied	Lied
يضيء	Light	Lit	lit
يضيع	Lose	Lost	Lost
يجعل \ يصنع	Make	Made	Made
يعني	Mean	Meant	Meant
يلتقي	Meet	Met	Met

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يدفع	Pay	Paid	Paid
يضع	Put	Put	Put
يثبت	Prove	Proved	Proved/proven
ينسحب	Quit	Quit	Quit
يقرأ	Read	Read	Read
يركب	Ride	Rode	Ridden
يرن	Ring	Rang	Rung
يصعد \ يرتقي	Rise	Rose	Risen
يركض	Run	Ran	Run
يقول	Say	Said	Said
يرى	See	Saw	Seen
يبيع	Sell	Sold	Seen
يرسل	Send	Sent	Sent
يجهز	Set	Set	set
يخيط	Sew	Sewed	Sewn
يهز	Shake	Shook	Shaken
يتساقط (الشعر او أوراق الشجر)	Shed	Shed	Shed
يلمع	Shine	Shone	Shone
يظهر	Show	Showed	Shown
يغلق	Shut	Shut	shut
يغني	Sing	Sang	Sung
يغرق	Sink	Sank	Sunk
يجلس	Sit	Sat	Sat
ينام	Sleep	Slept	Slept
يتحدث	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
يقضي	Spend	Spent	Spent
يهجأ (يقرأ حرف حرف)	Spell	Spelt	Spelt
يسكب	Spill	Spilt	Spilt
يدور	Spin	Spun	spun
ينتشر	Spread	Spread	spread
يقف	Stand	Stood	Stood
يفهم	Understand	Understood	Understood
يسرق	Steal	Stole	Stolen

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يلتصق	Stick	Stuck	Stuck
يقرص \ يلسع	Sting	Stung	Stung
تفوح منه رائحة كريهة	Stink	Stank	Stunk
يصعق	Strike	Struck	Struck
يسبح	Swim	Swam	Swum
يتورم	Swell	Swelled	Swollen
يتأرجح	Swing	Swung	swung
يشم	Smell	Smelt/smelled	Smelt/smelled
يأخذ	Take	Took	Taken
يُعلم	Teach	Taught	Taught
يخبر	Tell	Told	Told
يمزق	Tear	Tore	Torn
يفكر	Think	Thought	Thought
يرمي	Throw	Threw	Thrown
يخضع لـ	Undergo	Underwent	undergone
يستيقظ	Wake up	Woke up	Woken up
يرتدي	Wear	Wore	Worn
يكتب	Write	Wrote	Written
يفوز	Win	Won	Won



Linking Words

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

Prepositions and Language Functions

Language functions

Suggestion للاقتراح	I suggest..... Why don't you.....? You can How/what about?.....? Let's.....	Advice اسداء النصح	I advise you to..... It's better to..... If I were you..... You should/ shouldn't.....
Agreement للموافقة	I agree with you. That's right. Ok. That's right/true/correct.	Disagreement عدم موافقه	I disagree with you. You are wrong. Nonsense. That's wrong. You can't be serious.
Giving opinion ابداء الرأي	I think..... I believe..... In my opinion..... I feel that..... As I can see.....	Asking for opinion طلب الرأي	What's your opinion of.....? What do you think.....? Do you think.....?
Warning تحذير	Be careful! It's dangerous. Never..... Don't..... Watch out/ lookout.....	Polite request طلب بطريقة مهذبه	Can/could you....., please? Would/will you....., please? Would you mind doing me a favor?
Apology / Accepting الاعتذار وقبوله	I'm sorry. Forgive me, please. Never mind. No problem. Its ok.	Prohibition للمنع	It's not allowed to..... You mustn't..... It's illegal.....
Approval الموافقة والسماح والاستحسان	A good idea..... Let's go Well done! I enjoyed a lot. Congratulations! Its nice / great/ fantastic/expensive.....	Disapproval استنكار ورفض وعدم الاستحسان	It was awful / terrible / bad. What a terrible.....!
Asking for a place السؤال عن مكان	Where is the bank, please? Excuse me, how can I get to the.....?	Directions الاتجاهات	Turn right / turn left / go straight on..... It's on the left / right / opposite the

Prepositions - أحرف الجر

Prepositions			
	At	In	on
Time	noon night/ midnight the weekend five o'clock this moment	April / June winter / summer 1978 / 2011 the Middle Ages the morning/ evening	Monday / Sunday the 2nd of March the Mother Day his birthday The National Day
Place	the bus stop the door the top / the bottom the end the back	the garden Jahra city the sky / the sea the middle	the ground/ tree the way the left / the right the first floor



أحرف جر ثابتة مع كلمات معينة

On	Of	With	At	For	From	By	throughout
On TV/radio On Foot Log on depend on keen on	accuse of proud of fond of full of afraid of approve of the cause of	agree with angry with	arrive at stop at at random	famous for reason for	escape from different from suffer from	by car by bus by cheque	travel throughout spread throughout throughout country throughout life throughout the world



Conjunctions

أدوات الربط في اللغة الانجليزية ومعانيها

Coordinating Conjunctions

تتكون روابط العطف من 7 كلمات هي:

for ,and ,nor ,but ,or ,yet ,so

ويمكنك تذكر هذه الكلمات باستخدام هذه الكلمة الدليلية

FANBOYS

والتي يرمز كل حرف فيها إلى هذه الروابط السبعة :

1. F = For
2. A = And
3. N = Nor
4. B = But
5. O = Or
6. Y = Yet
7. S = So



ثانيا: الروابط المتلزمة

Correlative Conjunctions

either . . . or	أي من ... أو
no sooner . . . than	بمجرد كذا؛ حال؛ حالما؛ فور
rather... than	بالأحرى ... من
hardly . . . when	بالكاد ... عندما
what with . . . and	بسبب و...
scarcely . . . when	بشق الأنف ... عندما
whether . . . or	سواء ... أو
.... just as . . . so	كلا من كذا و كذا
neither . . . nor	لا ولا....
if . . . then	لو إذا
not . . . but	ليس ولكن
not only . . . but also	ليس فقط بل أيضا....

الروابط التي تتشابه في المعنى مع And

Both.....and....	كلا من
Besides	إضافة إلى ذلك
Moreover	علاوة على ذلك
In addition,	بالإضافة إلى ذلك
Furthermore	وفضلاً عن ذلك

الروابط التي تتشابه في المعنى مع But

Rather	بالأحرى
Instead	بدلاً من
Conversely	بعكس
Till	حتى
However	غير أنه
Nonetheless	مع ذلك. بالرغم من ذلك
Otherwise	وإلا
Nevertheless	وبالرغم من

الروابط التي تتشابه في المعنى مع so

Accordingly	لهذا أو طبقاً هذا
Consequently	وفقاً لذلك
Hence	لذلك
Meanwhile	في خلال ذلك؛ في هذه الأثناء
Then	لذلك
Therefore	ومن ثم، بناء على ذلك

Examples

- She is *both* intelligent *and* beautiful.
- I will *either* go for a hike *or* stay home and watch TV.
- Jerry is *neither* rich *nor* famous.
- He is *not only* intelligent, *but also* very funny.
- Would you *rather* go shopping *or* spend the day at the beach?

ثالثاً: الروابط الثانوية ومعانيها

Subordinating conjunctions

rather than	بالأحرى
Than	من؛ وما هي إلا أن... حتى

الروابط الزمنية:

now that	الآن وَقَدْ
Since	إِذْ؛ بَحَيْثْ؛ بِمَا أَنَّ؛ مِنْ ذَلِكَ الْوَقْتِ؛ مِنْذُ
by the time	بِحُلُولِ وَقْتٍ...
After	بَعْدُ، فِيمَا بَعْدُ
While	بَيْنَمَا
as soon as	حَالَمَا
Till	حَتَّى
Until	حَتَّى، إِلَى أَنْ
Whenever	حِينَمَا
as long as	شَرِيطَةً أَنْ؛ مَا دَامَ
When	عِنْدَمَا
Once	فَوْرًا، حَالَمَا
Before	قَبْلَ

روابط السبب:

Since	إِذْ؛ بَحَيْثْ؛ بِمَا أَنَّ؛ مِنْ ذَلِكَ الْوَقْتِ؛ مِنْذُ
Why	سبب (وهي هنا ليست استفهامية، مثل: هذا سبب استدعائي لك (This is why I called you))
Because	لأن
so that	لكي أن
in order (that)	لكي أن

صفات الوصل:

That	أن
What	الذي (للشيء)
Which	أي
whichever	أيهما
whatever	مهما

ضمائر الوصل:

Who	الذي (للأشخاص)
Whom	الذي (للمفعول به)
whoever	كل من
whomever	كل من (للمفعول به)
Whose	لمن (الملكية)

روابط الكيفية:

If	إذا، لو
How	كيف (ليست استفهامية مثل: سأريك الآن كيف نصمم الإعلان)
Though	وَلَوْ أَنَّ

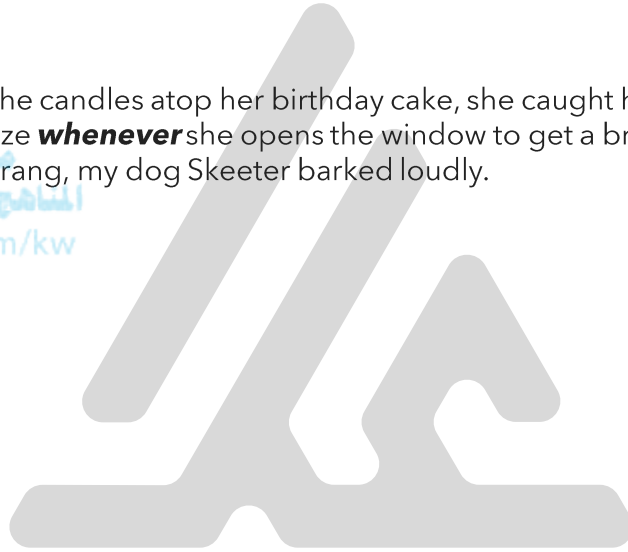
الروابط المكانية:

Where	أين (هنا ليست استفهامية مثل: سأريك أين وضعنا الإعلان)
Wherever	حيث

Examples:

- **As** Sherri blew out the candles atop her birthday cake, she caught her hair on fire.
- Sara **begins** to sneeze **whenever** she opens the window to get a breath of fresh air.
- **When** the doorbell rang, my dog Skeeter barked loudly.

المناهج الكويتية
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