

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



هشام السخاوي و إيهاب ابراهيم

الملف أسئلة مراجعة نهائية الفترة الأولى

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر والمادة لغة فرنسية في الفصل الأول

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موقع
المنهج الكويتية
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DAZZLING EAGLE

IN ENGLISH

SMART
EDITION



OVER
TO YOU

GRADE ELEVEN | FIRST TERM

HOD

أ. هشام السخاوي
أ. إيهاب إبراهيم

Unit 1			
Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning
Fanciful <i>adj.</i>	وهمي / خيالي	Unrivalled <i>adj.</i>	لا يبارى \ منقطع النظير
Festivity <i>n.</i>	عيد / مهرجان	Bagpipes <i>n.</i>	مزمارة القربة
Gather <i>v.</i>	يجمع / يحتشد	Take part in <i>Ph. v</i>	يشارك
Hire <i>v.</i>	يستخدم / يستأجر	Bubbly <i>adj.</i>	نشيط - حيوي
Intricate <i>adj.</i>	معقد / صعب حله	Canopy <i>n.</i>	مظلة - غطاء
Launch <i>v.</i>	ينطلق / يبدأ	Carnival <i>n.</i>	مهرجان
Preoccupied <i>adj.</i>	مشغول البال	Celebratory <i>adj.</i>	احتفالي
Multitude <i>n.</i>	عدد كبير \ جموع / حشد	Chain <i>n.</i>	سلسلة من المحلات أو المطاعم
Nurture <i>v.</i>	يربي / ينشئ \ يرعى	Commemorate <i>v.</i>	يحتفل \ يحيي ذكرى
Patriotic <i>adj.</i>	وطني	Weaving <i>n.</i>	نسيج \ حياكة
Embark <i>v.</i>	يصعد \ يركب أي مركبة	Stream <i>n.</i>	سيل من \ تدفق
Extravaganza <i>n.</i>	عرض ترفيهي كبير	Dazzling <i>adj.</i>	ساطع / باهر \ متألّق
Exuberant <i>adj.</i>	مليء بالحيوية	Discipline <i>n.</i>	فرع من الدراسة
Unison <i>n.</i>	انسجام / اتفاق	Display <i>n.</i>	عرض

Unit 2			
Aborigine <i>n.</i>	سكان استراليا الأصليين	Reminisce <i>v.</i>	يتحدث عن ذكرياته
Originally <i>Adv.</i>	أصلاً \ أولاً \ في الأصل	Get-together <i>n.</i>	تجمع/اجتماع لقاء
Hold <i>v.</i>	يعقد/اجتماع - يشارك	Roundabout <i>n.</i>	دوار- طريق ملتوية- ممر دائري
Boomerang <i>n.</i>	قوس يرتد لراميه	Nomad <i>n.</i>	بدو رحل
Breathing space <i>n.</i>	مجال للراحة	Wind up <i>Ph. n.</i>	عبأ الساعة \ عبأ المنبه \ شغل لعبة
Clan <i>n.</i>	عشيرة \ زمرة \ قبيلة	Swap <i>v.</i>	يبادل/ يقايض
Close-knit <i>Adj.</i>	مترابط / متماسك	Get-together <i>n.</i>	تجمع/اجتماع لقاء
Formal <i>Adj.</i>	رسمي \ شكلي	Touching <i>Adj.</i>	موثر
Desert <i>v.</i>	يهجر - يترك	Traditionally <i>Adv.</i>	على نحو تقليدي
Eldest <i>Adj.</i>	الأكبر سناً	Interior <i>n.</i>	داخلاً داخلية
Milestone <i>n.</i>	نقطة انطلاق	Well-deserved <i>Adj.</i>	مستحق عن جدارة - بجدارة
For good <i>n.</i>	للأبد		

Unit 3					
Autograph	<i>n.</i>	توقيع شخصي	Irritated	<i>Adj.</i>	غاضب/ثائر
Hospitality	<i>n.</i>	حسن ضيافة كرم	Log on	<i>ph. v</i>	تسجيل الدخول
Beverage	<i>n.</i>	مشروب	Lonesome	<i>Adj.</i>	منزل - وحيد-
Cardamom	<i>n.</i>	هال نبات الهال	Make it	<i>ph. v</i>	يحضر
Catch up	<i>n.</i>	لقاء الأصدقاء	Meet up	<i>ph. v</i>	نلتئم - نتقابل
Import	<i>verb</i>	يستورد	Pill	<i>n.</i>	قرص / حبة دواء
Teapot	<i>n.</i>	إبريق الشاي	Plaza	<i>n.</i>	ساحة عامه / ميدان مركز تجاري
Window shopping	<i>n.</i>	أخذ فكرة دون شراء	Weary	<i>adj.</i>	مرهق / متعب حزين كئيب
Converse	<i>V.</i>	يتحدث مع - يتحاور	Immediate	<i>Adj.</i>	فوري عاجل
Cordially	<i>Adv.</i>	وديا بشكل ودي	Quarrel	<i>n.</i>	شجار / خصام
Immediate	<i>Adj.</i>	فوري / عاجل	Refill	<i>n.</i>	يعيد ملء
Decaffeinated	<i>Adj.</i>	منزوع الكافين	Reschedule	<i>V.</i>	يعيد جدولة
Distinctive	<i>Adj.</i>	مميز	Sales	<i>n.</i>	البيع مع خصم
Espresso	<i>n.</i>	إسبرسو قهوة	Sickly	<i>Adj.</i>	ضعيف / غير صحي / شاحب
Fragrance	<i>n.</i>	عبير عطر	In charge of	<i>Expr.</i>	مسئول عن
Instant	<i>Adj.</i>	فوري عاجل	Socialize	<i>V.</i>	يقيم علاقات اجتماعية مع الآخرين
			Stadium	<i>n.</i>	ملعب - إستاد رياضي

Unit 4

Accountant	<i>noun</i>	محاسب مسئول حسابات	Enhance	<i>verb</i>	يعزز ينمي يقوي
Adjustment	<i>noun</i>	تعديل / تسوية	Extensive	<i>adj.</i>	واسع شامل
Annual	<i>adj.</i>	سنوي	Flattering	<i>adj.</i>	مجامل
Assumption	<i>n.</i>	افتراض ادعاء	Harshly	<i>adv.</i>	بقسوة / بخشونة
Attestation	<i>n.</i>	شهادة / إقرار	Empathy	<i>n.</i>	التعاطف
Block out	<i>phr. V</i>	يحبب / يمنع	Enclose	<i>v.</i>	يرفق ب
Capacity	<i>n.</i>	استيعاب قدرة / سعة	In advance	<i>phr.</i>	مقدماً / سلفاً / مسبقاً
Cardiac	<i>adj.</i>	ذو علاقة بأمراض القلب	Insult	<i>n.</i>	إهانة مسبة تحقير
Doctorate	<i>n.</i>	درجة الدكتوراه	Owe	<i>v.</i>	يدين لـ
Continent	<i>n.</i>	قارة	Interlocutor	<i>n.</i>	محاوّر محادث
Courteous	<i>adj.</i>	مهذب / مؤدب لطيف	Reference	<i>n.</i>	مرجع / إشارة
Deem	<i>v.</i>	يعتبر يعتقد	Pane	<i>n.</i>	لوح زجاجي

Defensiveness	<i>n.</i>	موقف دفاعي	Meticulously	<i>adv.</i>	بدقه
Demand	<i>n.</i>	لب- حاجة	Mountain range	<i>n.</i>	سلسله جبال
Distraction	<i>n.</i>	إلهاء	Non-verbal	<i>adj.</i>	غير لفظي
Diva	<i>n.</i>	مغنية أوبرا شهيرة			

Unit 5

Acquire	<i>v.</i>	يكتسب / يتعلم	Ballpoint	<i>n.</i>	قلم جاف
Amateur	<i>n.</i>	هاو / غير محترف	BCE	<i>Abbr.</i>	قبل الميلاد
Character	<i>n.</i>	حرف / رمز	Call-in	<i>n.</i>	اتصال هاتفي ببرنامج
Contribution	<i>n.</i>	مساهمة / تبرع / مساعدة	Economic	<i>adj.</i>	اقتصادي
Cuneiform	<i>n.</i>	الخط المسماري	Empire	<i>n.</i>	إمبراطورية
Dominate	<i>n.</i>	يسيطر	Falloff	<i>n.</i>	قلعة - تناقص
Throughout	<i>Prep</i>	في كل أنحاء	Financial	<i>adj.</i>	مالي
Honorary PhD	<i>n.</i>	دكتوراه فخرية	Gradually	<i>Adv.</i>	تدرجياً
Impact	<i>n.</i>	تأثير	hieroglyphics	<i>n.</i>	الهيروغليفية
ameliorated	<i>n.</i>	معدل	Mainly	<i>adv.</i>	بشكل أساسي
Inscribe	<i>v.</i>	ينقش / يكتب	tryout	<i>n.</i>	إختبار
Literacy	<i>n.</i>	محو الأمية	Pictogram	<i>n.</i>	كتابة بالصور
Scribe	<i>n.</i>	كاتب / ناسخ / محرر كتاب	Practical	<i>adj.</i>	عملي / فعلي / إجرائي
Publish	<i>v.</i>	ينشر كتاباً / يصدر	Precious	<i>adj.</i>	نفيس / ثمين
Quotidian	<i>adj.</i>	يومي / عادي / مبتذل	Pride and joy	<i>Expr.</i>	مصدر سعادة
Reed	<i>n.</i>	قصب / ساق نبات	Wordsmith	<i>n.</i>	كاتب بارع
			Writer's block	<i>n.</i>	توقف إلهام / المانع الكتابي

Unit 6

Agenda	<i>n.</i>	جدول أعمال / برنامج	Calendar	<i>n.</i>	تقويم
A Great deal of <i>phrase</i>		عدد كبير من / قدراً كبيراً من	Cell phone	<i>n.</i>	هاتف خلوي
Beforehand	<i>adv.</i>	مقدماً / سلفاً	Complement	<i>n.</i>	تكلمة / تنمة
Customize	<i>v.</i>	يعدل وفقاً للاحتياجات	Lately	<i>adv.</i>	حديثاً / مؤخراً
Bin	<i>v.</i>	يلقي في القمامة	Miscellaneous	<i>Adj.</i>	متنوع
Disposable	<i>Adj.</i>	للاستعمال لمرة واحدة	Mountainous	<i>Adj.</i>	جبلية / وعرة
Dominant	<i>Adj.</i>	سائد / مسيطر	Modem	<i>n.</i>	مودم / وصلة النت

Don't tell a soul <i>Expression</i>	لا تخبر أحد	Necessity <i>n.</i>	ضرورة حاجة ملحة
Function <i>v.</i>	يؤدي وظيفة	Notepad <i>n.</i>	مدونة
GPRS <i>Abbr.</i>	نقل البيانات عبر الانترنت	Notify <i>v.</i>	يبلغ يعلم
Hike <i>v.</i>	يتنزه سيرا لمسافة طويلة	Reminder <i>n.</i>	مذكرة تذكير
Pass on <i>phr. V</i>	ينقل / يمرر معلومة أو شيء	Security <i>n.</i>	أمن / سلامة
Paste <i>v.</i>	يلصق	Sibling <i>n.</i>	أخ أو أخت
Phone book <i>n,</i>	دليل هاتف	Teleputer <i>n.</i>	هاتف به بخصائص الحاسوب
Press <i>v.</i>	يضغط	Tend <i>v.</i>	يميل لـ / يخدم
Reclaim <i>v.</i>	يسترد / يستصلح	Usher <i>n.</i>	دليل مرشد
Recognize <i>v.</i>	يتعرف على / يميز	Theme <i>n.</i>	فكرة رئيسية
Rely on <i>phr. v kw</i>	يعتمد على	Via <i>Prep.</i>	بواسطة - عن طريق
Browse <i>v.</i>	يستعرض / يتصفح	web log <i>n.</i>	مدونة
		Bookmark <i>n.</i>	مؤشر الكتاب

Festivals & Occasions

Introduction :

Hook : Life is a festival to the wise.

Thesis: In my essay I am going to write about festivals, some types of festivals, the preparations and the activities people do during these festivals.

Body 1 : The types of festivals and the preparations to be done before holding a festival.

- National festivals (Hala Feb.)
- Religious Festivals (Hajj)
- Artistic Festival (Al- Qurain)
- Preparing food, decorations, gifts

Body 2 : The activities to be done during festivals.

- Singing songs
- Offering gifts
- Playing fireworks

Conclusion: "Nothing is better than celebrating a happy occasion."

The topic

Life is a festival to the wise. Festivals are very important and are of different types. Festivals and celebrations are found in all societies. In my essay I am going to write about festivals, some types of festivals, the preparations and the activities people do during these festivals.

There are many types of festivals. There are national, religious, artistic, cultural, and even sports festivals. The best example of cultural and national festivals in Kuwait is the Hala February Festival. It is the most dazzling celebration. People in Kuwait look at it as a patriotic celebration because it coincides with Kuwait National Day on 25th February and The liberation Day on 26th February. Also, we have Al-Qrain cultural festival that aims at celebrating the Kuwaiti artistic culture. One of the best examples of religious occasions for Muslims is Hajj. People go there to launder their misdeeds and ask forgiveness and mercy from Allah.

People practice doing different activities during festivals. They sing songs. **In addition**, they play fireworks. **Moreover**, they play music and exchange gifts. **Furthermore**, they gather and have delicious food. The most important thing is sharing happiness together.

All in all, nothing is better than celebrating a happy occasion. Festivals bring people close together.

The National Day of Kuwait

Introduction :

Hook: The National Day is very important for Kuwaitis.

Thesis: In my essay I am going to describe the National Day Celebration and the activities people practice during this occasion.

Body 1 : Describing the National Day Celebration.

- The time of the festival
- Shops offer discounts
- The place of the festival
- The preparations

Body 2 : The activities people do during the festival.

- Singing patriotic songs.
- playing fireworks
- arranging raffles and concerts
- Marching on the Gulf Street

Conclusion : Festivals bring people close together.

Festivals and celebrations are found in all societies. They can be of different kinds. The National Day is very important for Kuwaitis. In my essay I am going to describe the National Day Celebration and the activities people practice during this occasion.

Kuwait National Day is on the 25th of February. It is a patriotic celebration. People from all over the world come to Kuwait to share the festival. Shops offer big discounts. **In addition**, people enjoy buying things at low prices.

People in Kuwait practice many activities during the festival. They sing patriotic songs. **Furthermore**, they play fireworks and march on the Gulf Street. Mass Media arrange raffles and concerts for people to enjoy the festival.

All in all, it is now clear that festivals like the National Day bring people close together. They share the happy moments together. They feel pride of their country.



Hajj (E-mail)

Introduction :

Hook : Have you ever been to Makka?

Thesis : In my e-mail I am going to write about an interesting journey in my life, Hajj.

Body 1 : Describing the journey

- The time (annually)
- The place (In Maka)
- The type (Religious)

Body 2 : The activities I did there.

- Praying and skining mercy from Allah
- reading the Holy Quran
- Going round Al-Kaaba
- Walking between Al-Safa and Al-Marwa

Conclusion: It was the best journey I have ever had.

To : Mona@gmail.com

From : Marwa@hotmail.com

Subject: My journey to Makka

The Topic

Dear Mona, how are you? thank you for your last e-mail. I send you this e-mail to tell you about my best journey, Hajj, the preparation before the journey and the activities I did during and after the journey.

Have you ever been to Makka? I have been there once. I prepared many things before going there. I prepared the right clothes, money, and my passports. **In addition**, I packed my luggage and helped my parents to arrange everything.

During the journey, I read the Holy Quran and prayed for Allah. I went round Al-Kaaba for seven times asking mercy from Allah. **Furthermore**, I walked between Al-Safa and Al-Marwa. The best thing in this journey is that all people rich or poor share the same feelings. All people feel sorry for the bad deeds they have done so they gather to ask mercy and forgiveness from Allah.

In conclusion, for me this is the best journey I have ever had. I advise you to go and experience the feeling of being a newly reborn person.

Goodbye for now. Please say hello to all your family members. Please, send me soon.

Yours sincerely,

Marwa

Family Celebrations (My Favourite Celebration)

Introduction :

Hook: Nothing is better than celebrating a family celebration.

Thesis: My favourite one is my Birthday.

Body 1 : The preparations of the party.

- Food and drinks
- Inviting friends
- Making a big cake
- Preparing the house

Body 2 : The different activities we do during the Birthday.

- listening to music
- chatting and discussing the latest news
- sharing happiness together.
- playing games

Conclusion : Family celebrations bring people close together.



Families meet on different occasions, in different places. Nothing is better than celebrating a happy occasion in one's life. My favourite happy occasion is my birthday

Before my birthday party, I prepare many things, my mother prepares food and drinks for the party. I help her clean the house and arrange the seats. Sometimes I go to the nearest supermarket to buy things she needs for the party. My mother always makes a big cake with my name written on top of the cake. I like it when I blow the candles. **Also**, when I tell them about my best wishes for the coming year.

During the party. we listen to music. **In addition**, we discuss the latest news and play games. **Moreover**, we take many memorable photos together.

In short, Family Celebrations is a good chance for all family members to meet and discuss family matters. It is the time when they can share happiness together. These celebrations bring people close together.

My cousin's Wedding Party

Introduction :

Hook : Have you ever been to a wedding party?

Thesis: In my essay I am going to describe the ceremony, the preparations, and the activities.

Body 1 : Describing the ceremony.

- a big hall in Salmiya
- richly decorated
- overlooks the Gulf
- amazing guest reception

Body 2 : The activities we practiced during the party.

- singing songs
- listening to music
- sharing the happy occasion
- having delicious food

Conclusion: Wedding parties bring people close together.



Nothing is better than celebrating a happy occasion in one's life. I attended my cousin's wedding ceremony. It was great. We spent a wonderful time there.

The ceremony was held at a Five- Star Hotel located in Salmiya. The hotel overlooks the Gulf. The hall was richly decorated with lots of lights, candles, and flowers. The seats are well- arranged and the guest reception was amazing. We wore colorful clothes.

There, we celebrated our cousin. We sang songs and listened to music. We all shared the happy occasion. **In addition**, we had delicious food. All guests wished him a happy new life. It is our habit to offer money and gifts for the bride and the groom to decrease the burden placed upon their shoulders. The wedding is one of the best memories that really touched me, especially when the groom entered the hall and all the guests welcomed him warmly as if a famous footballer scored a goal in a match. All people clapped and cheered. We took some memorable pictures.

In short, a Family Celebration is a good chance for all family members to meet and spend a great time. It is the time when we can share happiness together.

Meeting Places

Introduction :

Hook : Have you ever been to Al-Mubarkiya? It is my favourite meeting place.

Thesis : in my essay I am going to write about my favorite meeting place Al-Mubarkiya

Body 1 : Describing Al Mubarkiya

- located in Kuwait City
- The heart of Kuwait City
- still maintaining its original style.
- Popular for locals and tourists

Body 2 : The different activities people do there

- Shopping in old markets
- Having Kuwaiti food
- Chatting with friends

Conclusion: Meeting places like Al-Mubarkiya play a vital role in social life



Have you ever been to Al-Mubarkiya? It is my favourite meeting place. There You can gather, shop and enjoy all together! Very interesting place to visit and spend a lovely hours!

It is located in Kuwait City. It is the heart of Kuwait City. It is still maintaining its old style. It has many shops, restaurants, coffee shops, fish markets and vegetable markets. It is the best destination for both the locals and the tourists. This market has been around for at least 200 years.

People can do different activities there. They can enjoy shopping in the old market. This place is perfect whether you want to shop, eat, or for sightseeing. Al-Mubarakiya features a variety of shops such as dates, honey, spices, sweets, vegetables, fruits, meat, and fish. People enjoy having Kuwaiti food in the best restaurant in the Gulf area. The prices are the cheapest in Kuwait. A children playground is nearby where kids can enjoy playing games in the kids area.

It is now clear that meeting places like Al-Mubarkiya play a vital role in social life. I have been there many times and I will come back for more. I am really loving it: lots of locals, local food, a variety of good to choose from.

The Diwaniya

Introduction :

Hook : Meeting places bring people close together.

Thesis: The Diwaniya is my favourite meeting place.

Body 1 : Describing the Diwaniya.

- Informal meeting place
- Well- decorated
- Coffee and tea corner

Body 2 : The activities we do in the Diwaniya

- Sharing happiness
- Discussing family matters
- playing games

Conclusion: Diwanias play a vital role in social life.



Meeting places bring people close together. There are many places for people to meet. Some examples of meeting places are coffee shops, diwanias , malls, restaurants and parks. The Diwaniya is my favourite meeting place.

Diwaniya is an informal meeting gathering where people meet to do different activities. My Diwaniya is very big and well-decorated. There is a tea and coffee corner for guests. Guests are always welcomed in Diwanias. There is a big TV, play station and some games for entertainment.

In the Diwaniya we can practice doing many things. We chat altogether and solve family problems. Sometimes, we play games. **In addition**, we study and read books.

Furthermore, we listen to music and play cards. **Moreover**, we share happiness and sadness together.

It is now clear that meeting places like Diwanias play a vital role in social life. It brings people close together.

Communication

Introduction :

Hook : The ability to communicate effectively is important in relationships, education, and work.

Thesis: In my essay, I am going to write about why it is important to have good communication and the role of the internet.

Body 1 : The role of the internet in the world of communication.

- Communication easier and faster
- contacting all your family and friends
- small village

Body 2 : Why is it important to have good communication?

- good communication leads to good community
- qualities of a good listener
- effective listening skills

Conclusion: Effective communication helps us enables us to build trust and respect.

+



The ability to communicate effectively is important in relationships, education, and work. Communication in the past was completely different from communication nowadays. We need to develop communication skills to understand each other correctly.

The internet has made Communication easier and faster. The world has become like a small village. **Moreover**, you can contact all your family and friends globally and in a very short time. This piece of technology provides the opportunity to keep in touch through live conversations, instant messaging, emails, live visual discussions, and more.

Here comes a question; why is it important to have good communication? **The answer is so easy. Simply**, good communication leads to good community. A good listener is the person who listens openly and with understanding to the other person. He can listen between lines. He must be a good and patient listener.

In conclusion, effective communication helps us better understand a person or situation and enables us build trust and respect. It is said that **listen or your tongue will keep you deaf**. This means that we should listen to the wisdom of others to increase our own.

My (College) the campus and my academic life.

Introduction : Kuwait University is one of the best universities in the Middle East.

Body 1 : The time and the campuses of Kuwait University.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> established in October 1966. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of Colleges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The six campuses of the university 	

Body 2 : Describing the building ,the staff and the academic studies.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> well trained staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> well- equipped building
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> variety of academic studies 	

Conclusion: Kuwait University is the best choice.



Kuwait University is one of the best universities in the Middle East. For me, it is the best choice. Kuwait University graduates have the advantage to work and also have variety of choices.

Kuwait University (KU), was established in October 1966. It comprises 17 colleges. The six campuses of the university are Adailiya, Shuwaikh, Keifan, Khaldiya, Fintas, and Jabriya. They are minutes away from downtown Kuwait City.

The staff there is well trained. They offer help and advice for students. The buildings are well- equipped and prepared to meet the students' needs according to their fields of study. Students have a variety of academic studies to choose from according to their needs and interests.

All in all, from the above mentioned reasons, it is very clear that Kuwait University is the best choice. For me Kuwait University is a milestone and a step forward to a better future.

(Modern Technology)On the Phone

Introduction :

Hook : Technology offers us a unique device, the mobile phone, is it a blessing or a curse?

Thesis: In my essay, I am going to write about the advantages and disadvantages of a mobile phone.

Body 1 : The advantages of using mobile phones

- easy to use
- surfing the net
- emergency cases

Body 2 : The disadvantages of using mobile phones

- health problems
- wasting time and money
- social isolation

Conclusion: We need to use it properly to avoid its negative effects.



Modern technology is very important to all of us. Technology offers us a unique device, the mobile phone, is it a blessing or a curse? Despite its advantages, there are also some disadvantages of mobile phone.

First, mobile phones are easy to use, communicate and handy. You can call anywhere, local or international. It can entertain you as well. You can surf the internet, listen to music, text, and play games. **Furthermore**, it makes it easy to send or check emails, put your personal data, make a note, reminder, alarm or even buy and sell. A mobile phone is of great help in case of emergency. Businessmen can plan their daily agenda and communicate with their staff and clients.

In contrast, a mobile phone can be dangerous for us. It can affect our health negatively. **In addition**, it is a waste of time and money. Some young people spend a lot of their time using mobile phones and become socially isolated.

In conclusion, a mobile phone is very important but we need to use it properly to avoid its negative effects.

Languages

Introduction :

Hook : Languages are a passport to another world.

Thesis: In my essay I am going to write about the importance of learning other languages and how it can be a sign of respect among people of different nations.

Body 1 : The importance of learning other languages

- learning many cultures
- discovering the secrets about a country
- connecting to other people

Body 2 : It's a sign of respect and creates instant connections.

- creating instant friendships
- Understanding others
- creating a sense of humour

Conclusion: Learning a new language takes you to another world.

The topic



Languages are a passport to another world. Passports and planes can take you to anywhere in the world but can you really know a country without knowing the language? With a language you can get to know and get involved with the culture.

Now, we should not know JUST English, we should learn more. Learning a new language is great! You can know many cultures of countries which is apart from your own country. Learning languages is very important, and it allows you to connect to other people.

Learning a language is a sign of respect and creates instant connections. Even attempting a few words when in a shop or asking for directions shows that you have had enough respect. Speaking someone's mother tongue creates instant friendships as well. **Moreover**, when committing mistakes while saying some words in a different language creates a sense of humour.

In short, learning a new language takes you to another world. You can enjoy learning languages as it expands one's view of the world, increases one's experiences, and makes one more flexible and tolerant.

Set Book Questions**Unit 1**

1. State some ways people can commemorate happy occasions.

(Mention some of the activities people can practice during festivals.)

They can make carnivals. They can make raffles. They can play fireworks. They can go shopping. They sing songs.

2. Explain why has Hala February become a patriotic celebration?

The festival coincides with Kuwait National Day on 25th Feb. The festival coincides with The Liberation Day on 26th Feb.

3. Hala February festival is a chance of mixture of cultures because...

Many people come from other countries to share and take part in the festival.

4. How can festivals benefit a society?

They attract tourists. They are good for the economy.

5. (Why has Hala February festival become an important economic event?)

Many shops offer huge discounts. Many people come from all over the world to celebrate and enjoy buying things at low prices.

6. What are the aims of holding Al- Qurain culture festival?

It aims at awarding artists. It aims at celebrating Kuwaiti artistic culture.

7. How does the Qurain culture festival reward and honour artists?

It is held to offer the Appreciation, Encouragement and Personality of the years' Award.

8. Hajj is a special religious event when people can launder their misdeeds. Discuss.

It is the fifth pillar of Islam. People feel that they are equal before Allah. They seek Allah's forgiveness.

9. What preparations should be made before going for Hajj?

People buy the clothes specialized for Hajj. People should check their money. They should free their hearts from hate.

10- Why do people hold festivals?

They hold festivals to share happiness and sorrows together. People become close together.

11- 'Life is a festival only to the wise'. Explain!

Only the wise appreciate the beauty of life and enjoy it.

Unit 2 Set Book Questions

1. On which occasions do members of your family meet each other? Why do they meet?

They usually meet on Birthdays, Wedding parties, Graduation parties and after returning from Holy places. They meet to discuss family matters. They can share happiness and sorrows together. People become close together.

2. Food is a basic component of your menu if you have a family celebration. Why?

Food is a sign of hospitality. Food adds fun to family celebrations.

3. There are different features (Activities) which can be practiced during family celebrations. Discuss.

People can sing songs. They can dance. They listen to music. They play fireworks. They discuss family matters. They Watch TV.

Unit 3

1. What kind of people went to the coffee houses in the past? Why did they go there? Apart from drinking coffee, what other things did people do in coffee houses in the past?

(In what ways were the coffee houses the centre of social life in London?)

Poets, Businessmen, Writers, Politicians and Scientists used to go to coffee houses to do their jobs. They used to go there to catch the latest news, do business, know the state of the world and solve problems.

2. "Coffee has become a popular drink in the Arab world," Explain (Why are most people fond of drinking coffee?)

Coffee is tasty. It is easy-made. It gives energy.

3. Guess what social roles does coffee shops play in modern Kuwait? (Mention two places where Kuwaiti people meet for different purposes.)

They meet in coffee shops, diwanias, shopping malls and restaurants. They meet to play games, study and chat with their friends.

4. Coffee is a significant part of Kuwaiti hospitality. Discuss this statement.

People in Kuwait meet over a cup of delicious coffee. A guest's coffee cup is never empty in a Kuwaiti home. It is a sign of hospitality.

5. Do you think that gulf countries should give women the chance to meet in formal places as men? Why?

Of course, like men, women have their own social gathering places to meet and to discuss their matters. A woman is the half of the society.

6- How can we strengthen our family bonds?

We can strengthen our family bonds by making a great deal of festivals and occasions. We can seek the elders' advice. We can share each other's happiness and sadness.

Focus On

1- Can you assess the roles Diwanias play in Kuwait?

(Diwanias serve an important political and social function. Explain.)

It is an informal social Kuwaiti gathering where people meet and discuss many issues ranging from politics to football. People meet, chat, study, solve problems and play games. It strengthens family ties.

2- What is the difference between traditional and modern Diwanias?

In the past they were in tents outside the house. Now they are within the same house.

Unit 4

- 1. A good listener should have some certain characteristics. Discuss some of them. (Mention some essential factors for healthy communication?)**

He should listen openly. He needs to listen between lines. He needs to be good and patient listener.

- 2. Communication leads to community. What does that mean?**

Healthy relationships and healthy communications lead to healthy society. Good communication builds trust, respect and understanding among people.

- 3. There are some barriers to effective communication. Explain. Mention some factors that cause poor listening skills to develop.**

Distractions, interrupting the speaker, lack of interest, disagreement with the speaker and defensives causes poor listening skills to develop.

- 4. What information should be included in a letter of application?**

We should write personal information, qualifications, experience, language, reference and contacts.

- 5. From your own point of view, why do people write formal letters?**

People write formal letters to apply for a job or a university.

- 6. "Listen or your tongue will keep you deaf." Explain.**

We should listen to the wisdom of others to be able to speak well and to the point.

Unit 5

- 1- Writing is very important for all nations throughout history. Explain the importance of writing.**

Writing document history. It can record our thoughts and keep them to be used again.

- 2- Do you think that human beings will one day have a single system of writing? Why?**

Yes, because the computer already combined people and the world has become small, therefore they need a single language to communicate and exchange ideas.

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

As I see, pens and paper won't be used any more. All written forms will be computerized.

- 4- The Arabic form of writing is special and different from the Roman form. Explain.**

It contains 28 letters. It is written from right to left. It is the language of the holy Quran. The Roman contains 26 letters. It is written from left to right.

- 5- Abdul Aziz Al Babtain is a man of achievements. Discuss.**

He is a famous Kuwaiti poet and a businessman. He is the founder of Al Babtain Central Library.

- 6- What's special about Al Babtain Central Library?**

It is specialized in the Arabic poetry. It is specialized in both modern and classic poetry. It discovers young talents.

7-Why is the foundation of prize for poetic creativity so important?

It discovers young talents. It encourages talents and support them.

Unit 6

1- People in business depend greatly on mobile phones. How?

They plan their daily agenda. They communicate with staff and clients. Also, they send and receive e-mails.

2- Both parents and children use their mobile phones for similar reasons. Mention some.

OR How can mobiles be useful for professionals?

They use mobiles as calendars, as watches, as alarm clocks and as calculators.

3- What do you predict mobile phones will be like in the future?

They will become the ultimate remote control of our life or what is called 'teleputer'. We will be able to see the whole world in the eyes of mobile phones. They will replace computers.

4- What do people do with their old mobile phones when they buy a new one?

They give their old mobiles to friends or to young siblings as a gift. They throw them. They sell them to mobiles companies.

5- Why is it a good idea to recycle old mobile phones?

It is a good idea to recycle old mobile phones to save the environment. It is good to save money.

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

They keep changing their mobiles to keep up with modern technology. They want to buy phones which can help them do outdoor activities.

8- What are the advantages and disadvantages of mobile phones?

Advantages: people can use them for calling. People can use them for CCC(communication, computing and content). To send and receive e-mails.

Disadvantages: if people misuse them, they can waste money and time.

Focus on

1- Sheikha Suad Mohammed Al-Sabah is a woman of achievements. Discuss.

She is a Kuwaiti poet. She wrote many poems, essays and articles.

2- Why do most people like to read poetry?

They can express their feelings. Poetry can motivate people in wartimes. They are source of relaxation and creativity.

GRAMMAR UNIT 1**The past simple VS. The past Continuous****Choose the correct answer:**

1- While we the car, we saw a horrible accident.

- a- drove b- driving c- was driving d- were driving

2- Sara was eating dinner when someone on the door.

- a- knock b- knocked c- knocking d- were knocking

3- I was entering the room, the phone rang.

- a- Just as b- After c- Before d- Till

4- Students to each other when the teacher entered the classroom.

- a- were talking b- talking c- was talking d- talks

5- While my mom was cooking dinner, I my assignment.

- a- finish b- finished c- finishing d- have finished

Do as shown between brackets:

1- I read a book. I was waiting for the bus.

(Join using: While)

a- While I read the book, I was waiting for the bus.

b- While I was reading the book, I was waiting for the bus.

c- While I was waiting the bus, I read the book.

2- I was studying physics when you called me.

(Ask a question)

a- What were you doing when I called you?

b- What was you doing when I called you?

c- What did you doing when I called you?

3- I was sleeping. I suddenly heard the explosion.

(Join using: When)

a- I was sleeping when I suddenly heard the explosion.

b- I slept when I suddenly heard the explosion.

c- I sleep when I suddenly heard the explosion.

4- Somebody broke into the house. Everyone was taking a nap.

(Join the sentences)

a- While somebody broke into the house. Everyone was taking a nap.

b- Somebody broke into the house while everyone was taking a nap.

c- While somebody was breaking into the house. Everyone takes a nap.

Modal Verbs

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

1. When Tom was 16, he was a fast runner. He _____ run 200 meters in 22 seconds.
a- can b- could c- can't d- couldn't
2. I'm afraid I _____ come to your party next Saturday.
a- can b- could c- can't d- couldn't
3. I'm not in a hurry. I've got plenty of time. I _____ wait.
a- can b- could c- can't d- couldn't
4. I was feeling terribly sick yesterday. I _____ eat anything.
a- can b- could c- can't d- couldn't
5. Can you speak loudly, please? I _____ hear you very well.
a- can b- could c- can't d- couldn't
6. "You look exhausted." "Yes, I _____ sleep last night.
a- can b- could c- can't d- couldn't
7. He _____ cross the street despite the crowd in the street.
a- managed to b- can c- could d- able to
8. Irun 100 metres in 20 seconds.
a- can b- could c- manage d- able
9. My grandfatherspeak 3 languages when he was only 20 years old.
a- can b- could c- manage d- able
10. I hope I will be.....to see better when I get my new glasses.
a- can b- could c- manage d- able
11. The door was locked but weto get in from the window.
a- can b- could c- managed d- able
12. It took a long time, but in the end Ito save enough money to build my new villa.
a- can b- could c- managed d- able
13. Three months ago, I broke my leg and Iwalk.
a- can b- could c- can't d- couldn't
- 14- I looked everywhere for my glasses but I find them anywhere.
a- can't b- couldn't c- am not able d- managed to
- 15- When the car broke down, I was really pleased because I solve the problem.
a- was able to b- didn't manage to c- can d- couldn't
- 16- After several attempts, I start the engine
a- can b- am able to c- couldn't d- managed to
- 17- I open the window. I think it's stuck.
a- can't b- couldn't c- wasn't able to d- didn't manage to

Do as shown between brackets:

1- Yes, I can fly a plane.

(Ask a question)

- a- Can you fly a plane?
- b- Did you fly a plane?
- c- Would you fly a plane?

2- I have been able to visit many countries in my life.

(Make Negative)

- a- I will not be able to visit many countries in my life.
- b- I haven't been able to visit many countries in my life.
- c- I haven't abled to visit many countries in my life.

3- I managed to finish my homework on time.

(Make Negative)

- a- I couldn't finish my homework on time.
- b- I don't manage to finish my homework on time.
- c- I can't finish my homework on time.

4- No, I'm afraid I can't come to your graduation party. Sorry.

(Ask a question)

- a- Do you come to my graduation party?
- b- Would you come to my graduation party?
- c- Have come to my graduation party?

Phrasal Verbs with Go

Go away	يغادر - يرحل	Go up	يزداد	Go down	يقل
Go off	يدق - يرن	Go without	يستغنى عن	Go under	يغوص - يغرق
Go on	يستمر	Go into	يدخل	Go to	يذهب إلى
Go against	يعارض	Go out	ينقطع التيار تنطفئ النار		

Choose the correct answer :

1. I will go _____ for three weeks this summer.

- a- away
- b- up
- c- without
- d- off

2. The Titanic wentbecause it hit an iceberg.

- a- away
- b- up
- c- without
- d- under

3. The prices of petrol are going.....day after day.

- a- away
- b- up
- c- without
- d- off

4- I think people can't gosmart phones right now.

- a- away
- b- up
- c- without
- d- down

5- Can you quickly go the shop and buy some milk ?

- a- away
- b- into
- c- without
- d- down

Do as required in brackets :

Intensifiers

1. The film was good. (Use very)

- a- The film was very good.
- b- The film was good very.
- c- The very film was good.

2. You did that well. (Use Pretty)

- a- You did that well pretty.
- b- You did that pretty well.
- c- You pretty did that well pretty.

3. I was certain about that. (Use fairly)

- a- I was certain fairly about that.
- b- I was fairly certain about that.
- c- I was certain about that fairly.

Choose the correct answer

1. I'mtired today. I've been working all day.

- a. extremely b. absolutely c. totally d. quite

2. The weather isgood this weekend.

- a. very b. completely c. totally d. quite

3. Mr. Hesham isdelighted with the results of his students.

- a. extremely b. very c. absolutely d. so

4. The standard of our team wasawful this season

- a. very b. extremely c. quite d. so

GRAMMAR UNIT 2

The Past perfect Tense & Simple Past

Do as shown between brackets:

01. Before they came, they (buy) a present.

(Correct the verb)

- a- **Before** they came, the buying a present.
- b- **Before** they came, the had bought a present.
- c- **Before** they came, the buy a present.

02. He went to New York after he (grow) up.

(Correct the verb)

- a- He went to New York **after** he growing up.
- b- He went to New York **after** he grow up.
- c- He went to New York **after** he had grown up.

03. We (go) to bed when my father arrived.

(Correct the verb)

- a- We goes to bed **when** my father arrived.
- b- We go to bed **when** my father arrived.
- c- We had gone to bed **when** my father arrived.

04. I returned home because I (forget) my keys there. (Correct the verb)

- a- I returned home **because** I forget my keys there.
- b- I returned home **because** I forgotten my keys there.
- c- I returned home **because** I had forgotten my keys there.

05. The bell (ring) after we had arrived. (Correct the verb)

- a- The bell rang **after** we had arrived.
- b- The bell ring **after** we had arrived.
- c- The bell had rung **after** we had arrived.

06. We had already eaten when John came home. (Use after)

- a- After we had already eaten , John came home.
- b- After we already ate , John came home.
- c- We had already eaten after John came home.

07. When I got to the airport I discovered that I had forgotten my passport. (Use after)

- a- After I got to the airport I discovered that I had forgotten my passport.
- b- I got to the airport after I discovered that I had forgotten my passport.
- c- I got to the airport after I discovered I forget my passport.

09. I opened my handbag to find that I (forget) my credit card. (Correct the verb)

- a- I opened my handbag to find that I forget my credit card.
- b- I opened my handbag to find that I forgetting my credit card.
- c- I opened my handbag to find that I had forgotten my credit card.

10. They shut down the factory because so many people (die) out of dangerous smoke. (correct)

- a- They shut down the factory before so many people die out of dangerous smoke.
- b- They shut down the factory before so many people dying out of dangerous smoke.
- c- Before they shut down the factory so many people had died out of dangerous smoke.

Choose the correct answer:

1- She watched a video after the children to bed.

- a- go b- gone c- had gone d- have gone**

2- I was very tired because I too much.

- a- study b- studies c- studying d- had studied**

3- Ahmad had called his father before he for his trip.

- a- leaves b- left c- leaving d- had left**

4- Ali was not at the party because he his leg.

- a- had broken b- breaking c- breaks d- breaking**

5- I arrived home, my family had already eaten dinner.

- a- While b- After c- Because d- By the time**

Do as shown between brackets:

1- I went to bed. I brushed my teeth. (Join using: After)

- a- After I had brushed my teeth, I went to bed.
- b- I had brushed my teeth after I went to bed.
- c- After I brushed my teeth, I had gone to bed.

2- We arrived at the station. The train left the station. (Join using: Before)

- a- We arrive the at the station before the train had left.
- b- Before we arrive the at the station, the train had left.
- c- Before we arrived at the station, the train had left.

3- My mother finished the cake. The guests started to arrive. (Join Using: before)

- a- My mother has finished the cake before the guests started to arrive.
- b- My mother had finished the cake before the guests started to arrive.
- c- My mother finish the cake before the guests started to arrive.

4- I felt ill. I ate too many cakes. (Join Using because)

- a- I felt ill because I had eaten too many cakes.
- b- I felt ill because I eat too many cakes.
- c- Because I felt ill, I had eaten too many cakes.

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Subject-Verb Inversion

1- We had hardly started when it began to rain (Inversion)

- a- **Hardly** we had started when it began to rain.
- b- **Hardly** had we started when it began to rain.
- c- **Hardly** we start when it began to rain.

2- As soon as we had left the house, it exploded. (Use No sooner)

- a- No sooner had we left the house than it exploded.
- b- No sooner we had left the house than it exploded.
- c- No sooner had we leave the house than it explode.

3- I had scarcely left when I ran right into him. (Begin with Scarcely)

- a- Scarcely I had left when I ran right into him.
- b- Scarcely had I left when I ran right into him.
- c- Scarcely I had left when I run right into him.

4- I have never been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone. (Begin with Never)

- a- Never I have been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.
- b- Never have I been as annoyed as when I losing my mobile phone.
- c- Never have I been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.

5- As soon as I had finished my dinner, the doorbell rang. (Use: No sooner)

- a- No sooner I had finished my dinner, the doorbell rang.
- b- No sooner had I finished my dinner than the doorbell rang.
- c- No sooner had I finished my dinner that the doorbell rang.

6. He valued his fans and really enjoyed meeting them. (Start with: not only...but also)

- a- Not only did he value his fans but also enjoyed meeting them.
- b- Not only had he valued his fans but also enjoy meeting them.
- c- Not only does he value his fans but also enjoyed meeting them.

GRAMMAR UNIT 3**If Conditional****Type 1**

- 1. If he buys that car,** (Complete)
 a- it may cost him much.
 b- it would cost him much.
 c- it would have cost him much.
- 2.If the weather (be) warm , we'll go to the sea .** (Correct)
 a- If the weather is warm, we'll go to the sea.
 b- If the weather were warm, we'll go to the sea.
 c- If the weather had been warm, we'll go to the sea.
- 3.Unless you pay the money,.....** (Complete)
 a- you will go to jail. b- you would go to jail. c- you would have gone to jail.
- 4.His teeth will become bad.....** (Complete)
 a- if he ate much sweet. b- if he had eaten much sweet. c- if he eats much sweet .

Type 2

- 1-If he succeeded,** (Complete)
 a- he will join the university.
 b- he would join the university.
 c- he would have joined the university.
- 2.You would meet them if you (come) earlier.** (Correct)
 a. You would meet them if you come earlier.
 b- You would meet them if you would come earlier.
 c. You would meet them if you came earlier.
- 3. If I were a bird ,.....** (Complete)
 a- I will fly b- I would fly c- I would have flown
- 4.If....., he would forgive you.** (Complete)
 a- you apologized to him b- you apologize to him c- you had apologized to him

Type 3

- 1- If....., I'd have helped you.** (Complete)
 a- you asked me b- you had asked me c- you ask me
- 2-if he had been able to.** (Complete)
 a- He would come on time b- He would have come on time c- He will come on time
- 3- If I (have) money, I'd have bought this Rolls Roice.** (Correct)
 a- If I had money, I'd have bought this Rolls Roice.
 b- If I have money, I'd have bought this Rolls Roice.
 c- If I had had money, I'd have bought this Rolls Roice.
- 4- If I had caught the bus, I (not be) late to work.** (Correct)
 a- If I had caught the bus, I wouldn't be late to work.
 b- If I had caught the bus, I wouldn't have been late to work.
 c- If I had caught the bus, I couldn't be late to work.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- You will be fined if you your car there.
a- park b- parked c- have parked d- had parked
- 2- Would you mind if Iearly?
a- leave b- left c- have left d- had left
- 3- If I had known that you were in hospital, I you.
a- visit b- will visit c- would visit d- would have visited
- 4- If I rich, I would buy a fine house.
a- am b- is c- were d- be
- 5- If I enough money, I would have bought a castle.
a- have b- had c- had had d- will have
- 6- If it rains, the boys hockey.
a- won't play b- wouldn't play c- wouldn't have played d- couldn't play
- 7- If he his own vegetables, he wouldn't have to buy them.
a- grow b- grows c- grew d- had grown
- 8- She wouldn't have yawned the whole day if she late last night.
a- doesn't stay up b- didn't stay up c- hadn't stayed up d- don't stay up
- 9- If I could go anywhere, it New Zealand.
a- will be b- would be c- would have been d- may be

GRAMMAR UNIT 4**Quantity Words****Choose the best answer :**

- 1- Have you got achocolate?
a- bottle of b- bar of c- pane of d- loaf of
- 2- I take aof toast to work in case I get hungry.
a- bottle b- slice c- pane d- grain
- 3- Would you buy me.....milk, please?
a- bottle of b- bar of c- pane of d- loaf of
- 4- He gave me a advice.
a- bottle of b- bar of c- piece of d- loaf of
- 5- There is an interesting.....of news in the newspaper.
a- item b- bar c- pane d- loaf
- 6- This window.....needs repairing.
a- item b- bar c- pane d- loaf
- 7- You should add a.....of lemon to add flavor to the food.
a- piece b- bar c- pane d- loaf

Do as required

- 8- Would you give me a (grain) of bread? (Correct)
 a- Would you give me a bottle of bread?
 b- Would you give me a loaf of bread?
 c- Would you give me a pane of bread?
- 9- That's an interesting (pane) of information. (Correct)
 a- That's an interesting piece of information.
 b- That's an interesting bottle of information.
 c- That's an interesting bar of information.
- 10- I'd like to have a (grains) of lemon with my juice. (Correct)
 a- I'd like to have a loaf of lemon with my juice.
 b- I'd like to have a piece of lemon with my juice.
 c- I'd like to have a bar of lemon with my juice.
- 11- My door needs repairing, the door (slice) is broken. (Correct)
 a- My door needs repairing, the door pane is broken.
 b- My door needs repairing, the door loaf is broken.
 c- My door needs repairing, the door piece is broken.

Definite & Indefinite Articles (a, an, the)

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Give me book which is on the table.
 a- a b- an c- the d- (-) no article
- 2- That was interesting story.
 a- a b- an c- the d- (-) no article
- 3- We saw monkey at the zoo.
 a- a b- an c- the d- (-) no article
- 4- My brother is English teacher.
 a- a b- an c- the d- (-) no article
- 5- Whales are biggest animals in the world.
 a- a b- an c- the d- (-) no article
- 6- She's journalist.
 a- a b- an c- the d- (-) no article
- 7- moon moves slowly round earth.
 a- a / the b- an / the c- the / the d- (-) no article / a
- 8- sun is shining.
 a- a b- an c- the d- (-) no article
- 9- I'd like..... cup of coffee, please.
 a- a b- an c- the d- (-) no article

10- Have you got..... double room, please?

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

11- He gave me a lighter and some cigarettes but lighter didn't work.

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

12- There wasdoctor andnurse in the room,nurse was sleeping.

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

13- She tooksandwich andpiece of cake, but didn't eatcake.

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

14- She playspiano perfectly.

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

15- We usually meet once..... week.

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

16- I enjoy studying languages but I findLatin quite difficult.

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

16- I always listen toradio when I get up.

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

17-Can your daughter play..... violin?

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

18-Do you enjoy learningSpanish?

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

19-Do you studyphysics at school?

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

20-Can you speakRussian?

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

21- I really enjoy playingfootball at weekends.

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

22- I can cycle 15 miles..... hour.

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

23- Ali isbest student at school.

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

Correlative conjunctions and Subordinating conjunctions**{ both...and \ either...or \ neither...nor }****☞ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d**

1.gases and oils can be separated by heating.
a. Neither b. Both c. Either d. None
2.Heba or Nagla is going to book the tickets.
a. None b. Either c. Neither d. Both
3.Adel nor Ali wrote the composition.
a. Either b. None c. Both d. Neither
4. Both Rasha and Mahaunderstood the lesson.
a. has b. is c. have d. was
5. Either Badr or Jassem and Adelgoing to collect the books tomorrow.
a. are b. is c. were d. have
6. Neither Fahd nor Mubarakthe lesson.
a. write b. writes c. are writing d. written
7. me nor my brother like mushrooms.
a- Both b- Either c- Neither d- Not only
8. I couldn't choose between the two. I liked of them.
a- both b-either c- neither d- not only
- 9- you return the stolen money or I will call the police.
a- Both b- Either c- Neither d- Not only
- 10- Ahmad and Ali played football yesterday.
a- Both b- Either c- Neither d- Not only
- 11- My mother can neither read write. She is illiterate.
a- and b- or c- nor d- but also

☞ Do as shown between brackets:

1. My mother is going for a walk. My father is going for a walk, too. [Use: Both...and]
a- Both my mother and my father are going for a walk.
b- Both my mother and my father is going for a walk.
c- Both my mother and my father were going for a walk.
2. He is not strong. He is not brave, either. [Use: Neither...nor]
a- He is not neither strong nor brave.
b- He is neither strong nor brave.
c- Neither he is strong nor brave.

3. He can't play tennis. He can't play football, either.

[Use Neither...nor]

- a- He can neither play tennis nor can't play football.
- b- He can neither play tennis nor play football.
- c- He can neither play tennis and can't play football.

4. The movie was good. The play was good, too.

[Join using "both....and"]

- a- The movie was both good and the play was good.
- b- Both the movie and the play were good.
- c- Both the movie and the play was good.

5. I like the food here. I like the service, as well.

[Join using "both....and"]

- a- I like both the food and the service.
- b- I like both the food and I like the service.
- c- I like both the food and the service I like.

6. He called his manager. He left a message, too.

[Join using "both....and"]

- a- He called both his manager and he left a message.
- b- He called both his manager and too left a message.
- c- He both called his manager and left a message.

7. The exam wasn't short. It wasn't easy ,either.

[Join using "neither...nor"]

- a- The exam was neither short nor easy.
- b- The exam was neither short nor was easy.
- b- The exam was neither short nor was easy, either.

8. Ali didn't come early. He didn't apologize, either.

[Join using "neither...nor"]

- a- Ali didn't neither come nor didn't he apologize.
- b- Ali neither come nor apologize, either.
- c. Ali neither came nor apologized.

9. I couldn't find my key. I couldn't find my bag ,either.

[Join using "neither...nor"]

- a- I could neither find my key nor my bag.
- b- I couldn't neither find my key nor my bag.
- c- I could neither find my key nor find my bag, either.

10. They can study physics. They can study chemistry. [Join using "either...or"]

- a- They can study either physics or they can study chemistry.
- b- They can study either physics or chemistry.
- c- They can study physics or They study chemistry.

11. We will travel to London. We will travel to Rome.

[Join using "either...or"]

- a- We will travel either to London or Rome.
- b- We will travel either to London or we will travel to Rome.
- c- We will travel to either London or travel to Rome.

12. Fatma will present the lecture. Haidi will present the lecture. [Join using "either...or"]

- a- Either Fatma or Haidi will present the lecture.
- b- Either Fatma will present the lecture or Haidi will present the lecture.
- b- Either Fatma will present the lecture or Haidi will present.

"But, Although, However, In spite of"**Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d**

1-The rain was heavy, they went sailing.

- a- **Although** b-**Because** c- **However** d-**In spite of.**

2-.....the heavy rain, they went fishing.

- a- **Although** b -**In spite of** c-**However** d-**Yet**

3-..... they trained hard, they lost the match..

- a- **Although** b -**In spite of** c-**However** d-**Yet**

4. They decided to stay in the area.....their problems with the local residents.

- a. **but** b- **although** c- **however** d- **in spite of**

5. There were many peoplethe hotel was not equipped to handle them.

- a- **but** b- **because** c- **despite** d- **in spite of**

Do as shown between brackets:

1- They gave her the best treatment. They couldn't save her. (Join using Although)

a- Although they gave her the best treatment, they couldn't save her.

a- They gave her the best treatment although they couldn't save her.

b- Although they couldn't save her, they gave her the best treatment.

2- There was a lot of traffic. He arrived on time.

(Join Using Although)

a- Although being a lot of traffic, he arrived home.

b- Although there was a lot of traffic, he arrived on time.

c- There was a lot of traffic, although he arrived on time.

3- He was ill. He attended the meeting.

(Join Using Although)

a- He was ill although he attended the meeting.

a- Although he attended the meeting, he was ill.

b- He attended the meeting although he was ill.

4- They played well. They lost the game.

(Join Using In spite of)

a- In spite of playing well, they lost the game.

a- In spite of they played well, they lost the game.

b- They lost the game in spite of they played well.

5- We wanted to go camping. We watched the movie.

(Join Using In spite of)

a- In spite of we wanted to go camping, we watched the movie.

b- In spite of the fact that we wanted to go camping, we watched the movie.

c- We wanted to go camping in spite of watching the movie.

6- She was beautiful. She wasn't attractive.

(Use: Although)

a- Although she was beautiful, she wasn't attractive.

a- Although being beautiful, she wasn't attractive.

b- She was beautiful although she wasn't attractive.

GRAMMAR UNIT 5**The present perfect & The Present Perfect Continuous****Choose the right answer:**

1. Ijust.....two letters.
 a- has written b- have written c- had written d- am writing
2.You ever..... an elephant?
 a- have seen b- has seen c- had see d- was seeing
3. Ali.....English for 6 years.
 a- is studied b- have studied c- had studied d- has studied
4. He.....in Kuwait since 1986.
 a- is worked b- have worked c- was worked d- has been working
5. The two armies!.....all last month.
 a- has fought b- have been fighting c- was fighting d- are fighting

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- I have already seen that movie on TV.** (Make Negative)
 a- I haven't already seen that movie on TV.
 b- I haven't seen that movie on TV, yet.
 c- I don't already see that movie on TV.
- 2- I have been studying for three hours.** (Ask a question)
 a- How long have you been studying?
 b- How long do you study?
 c- How long did you study?
- 3- No, I haven't been to France yet.** (Ask a question)
 a- Have you ever been to France?
 b- Do you go to France?
 c- How do you go to France?
- 4- She has just finished preparing food for the party.** (Make Negative)
 a- She hasn't just finished preparing food for the party.
 b- She hasn't finished preparing food for the party,yet.
 c- She has never just finished preparing food for the party.

(Since – For – ago – yet)

Choose the Correct answer from a) , b) , c) and d):

1. I've been looking for itFebruary.
a) since b) for c) ago d) yet
2. I haven't heard about Alilast year.
a) for b) since c) yet d) ago
3. They are trying to modernize Kuwait the liberation of Kuwait.
a) ago b) ever c) yet d) since
4. He has stayed in France..... a couple of days.
a) ago b) for c) yet d) since
5. I've been here a long time.
a) for b) ever c) ago d) since
6. The Olympic Games started three weeks
a) since b) never c) ago d) yet
7. I haven't finished my homework
a) yet b) ever c) for d) since
8. I have been studying English1999.
a) yet b) ever c) for d) since
9. She has studied Arabic5 O'clock.
a) for b) yet c) since d) ago
10. I have been living in Kuwait.....1968.
a) since b) ago c) for d) yet
11. They have been playing three hours.
a) for b) since c) yet d) already
12. I have been working here the last 5 years.
a) for b) since c) yet d) already
13. I have been waiting the bus 3 hours .
a) for b) since c) yet d) already
14. I haven't seen youChristmas.
a) for b) since c) yet d) already
15. It has been rainingages .
a) for b) since c) yet d) already
16. India has been independent1947.
a) for b) since c) yet d) already

GRAMMAR UNIT 6**Tag Question****Choose the correct answer:**

1. The office was **hardly** empty,?
a- was it b- wasn't it c- didn't they d- were they
2. Sarah **left** a message,?
a- was she b- did he c- didn't she d- were they
3. The results were **scarcely** encouraging,?
a- was it b- wasn't it c- didn't they d- were they
4. Everybody **enjoyed** the match,?
a- do they b- did it c- didn't they d- were they
5. He **hadn't** got enough money,?
a- did he b- had he c- hadn't he d- don't he
6. It **rarely** rains in Summer,?
a- does it b- doesn't it c- didn't they d- were they
7. **They'd better** leave early,?
a- hadn't they b- hasn't it c- didn't they d- were they
8. **Don't do** it again,?
a- will it b- will you c- don't they d- do they
9. Shut the door,.....?
a- will it b- will you c- don't they d- do they

Do as required:

- 1- You've met Fadi,.....? (Complete)
a- You've met Fadi, don't you?
b- You've met Fadi, didn't you?
c- You've met Fadi, haven't you?
- 2- They won't be late,? (Complete)
a- They won't be late, will they?
b- They won't be late, can they?
c- They won't be late, will you?

3- This is not a no smoking area,? (Complete)

- a- This is not a no smoking area, doesn't it?
- b- This is not a no smoking area, don't it?
- c- This is not a no smoking area, is it?

4- The boys are listening to music,.....? (Complete)

- a- The boys are listening to music, aren't they?
- b- The boys are listening to music, don't they?
- c- The boys are listening to music, are they?

5- He can speak English,.....? (Complete)

- a- He can speak English, can't he?
- b- He can speak English, will he?
- c- He can speak English, can't we?

