

Unit 1		Unit 2		Unit 3	
غطاء - مظلة	canopy	مترايط - قريب جدا	close-knit	حب الهال - هيل	cardamom
مبهر - باهر	dazzling	الأكبر عمرا	eldest	بشكل ودي	cordially
فرع من فروع المعرفة	discipline	رسمي	formal	منزوع الكافيين	decaffeinated
روعة	extravaganza	تجمع - لقاء	get-together	مميز	distinctive
يُتجمع	gather	يُعقد (اجتماعا)	hold	نوع من القهوة	espresso
يطلق - يبدأ	launch	نقطة تحول	milestone	رائحة طيبة	fragrance
العديد من	multitude	يبادل	swap	كرم الضيافة	hospitality
يربي	nurture	مؤثر	touching	فوري - سريع	immediate
وطني	patriotic	الاحتفال لقرب قدوم مولود جديد	baby shower	يستورد	import
تيار - دفق - سيل	stream	مهد - سرير الطفل	crib	سريع - فوري	instant
منقطع النظر - لا مثيل له	unrivalled	مترقب - منتظر	expectant	يسجل دخول (انترنت)	log on
يزهر - زهرة	blossom	الأبوة	parenthood	حبة دواء	pill
يُدعي	claim	عربة أطفال	pram	يتشاجر	quarrel
يزرع	cultivate	نموذج مصغر	replica	يعيد ملء	refill
يسهل	Facilitate	منفصل - مستقل	separate	يندمج اجتماعيا	socialise
يحدق	gaze	مشغولات فضية - فضيات	silverware	توقيع شخصي	autograph
عالم الأرصاد الجوية	meteorologist	التالي	subsequent	يتحدث	converse
أكاديمي - علمي - دراسي	academic	التحول - الانتقال	transition	مسؤول عن	in charge of
متميز	outstanding	استراحة	breathing space	غاضب - منزعج	irritated
بائع - بائع متجول - مورد	vendor	قبيلة	clan	منعزل	lonesome
آلة موسيقى - القرية	bagpipes	يهجر	desert	ساحة	plaza
احتفال جماهيري	carnival	داخل	interior	سيء الصحة - دائم المرض	sickly
احتفالي	celebratory	مستحق	well-deserved	ملعب - استاد	stadium
عرض	display	يشغل يدويا بلف نابض	wind up	ابريق شاي	teapot
احتفالية	festivity	السكان الأصليين	aborigine	متعب - منهك	weary
يستأجر	hire	بومرانج - أداة للصيد	boomerang	مشروب	beverage
منشغل	preoccupied	للأبد - دائما	for good	لقاء مع أصدقاء قدامى	catch-up
يشارك في	take part in	بدوي - رحال	nomad	يَحْضُرُ - يلحق	make it
حيوي - نشط - منتشي	bubbly	أساسا - أصلا	originally	يقابل صدفة	meet up
سلسلة	chain	يستغرق في الذكريات	reminisce	يعيد جدولة - يعيد ترتيب المواعيد	reschedule
يحيي ذكرى	commemorate	دوار	roundabout	تنزيلات أسعار	sales
يركب وسيلة نقل	embark	تقليديا	traditionally	التجول في الأسواق	window shopping
مفعم بالحيوية	exuberant			ظرف - حالة - مناسبة	circumstance
خيالي	fanciful			موظف حكومي	civil servant
معقد	intricate			كاكاو	cocoa
اتحاد - وحدة - تآلف - تناغم	unison			الزراعة	cultivation
النسج - الغزل	weaving			امتنان - شكر	gratitude
				بورسلان - خزف	porcelain
				حرير	silk

Unit 4		Unit 5		Unit 6	
تعديل	adjustment	محسّن -معدل إلى الأفضل	ameliorated	كثير من	a great deal of
افتراض	assumption	قبل الميلاد	BCE	أجندة -جدول أعمال	agenda
يعيق -يسد -ينسد	block out	حرف -رمز	character	يتصفح	browse
قدرة	capacity	الكتابة المسمارية	cuneiform	رزمة -تقويم	calendar
الدفاع	defensiveness	إمبراطورية	empire	هاتف خلوي	cell phone
تشويش -تشنتت الفكر	distracton	ماليّ	financial	تنمة -تكلمة	complement
تعاطف	empathy	بالتدريج -تدرجيا	gradually	يخصص	customise
يعزز -يقوي	enhance	الحروف الهيروغليفية	hieroglyphics	مهيمن -الأكثر أهمية	dominant
المحاور	interlocutor	ينقش	inscribe	يعمل بطريقة مناسبة أو معينة	function
غير لفظي -غير شفهي	non-verbal	الكتابة التصويرية	pictogram	مؤخرا	lately
دقة الجرس	chime	عملي	practical	متنوع	miscellaneous
أمية	illiteracy	ثمين	precious	ضرورة	necessity
صعب المنال -لا يمكن الوصول إليه	inaccessible	يومي	quotidian	دفتر ملاحظات	notepad
يدمج	integrate	القصب	reed	يعتمد على	rely on
حبل النجاة -شريان الحياة	lifeline	الكاتب	scribe	مذكرة	reminder
حقبية البريد	mailbag	خلال -طوال	throughout	الهاتف الكمبيوتر	teleputer
ينسخ -يدون	transcribe	التصميم الصناعي	industrial design	يميل -يتجه	tend
محاسب	accountant	الآلية	mechanism	موضوع فكرة	theme
سنوي	annual	موثوق -يمكن الاعتماد عليه	reliable	عبر	via
قارة	continent	مأخذ -مقيس	socket	مدونة إلكترونية	weblog
مهذب -محترم	courteous	يكتسب	acquire	يلقي في السلة	bin
يعتقد -يعتبر	deem	هاوٍ	amateur	يمكن رميه -يمكن التخلص منه	disposable
يطلب	demand	قلم جاف	ballpoint	ينقل -يمرر	pass on
مغنية أوبرا	diva	يستدعي	call-in	يستعيد	reclaim
مليء بالمدح والثناء	flattering	نقصان -هبوط	falloff	شقيق -أخ -أخت	sibling
بقسوة	harshly	معرفة القراءة والكتابة	literacy	يسير طويلا في الأرياف والغابات	hike
إهانة -سياب	insult	الفخر والفرح -مصدر الرضا والسعادة	pride and joy	جبلي -كثير الجبال	mountainous
بدقة	meticulously	ينشر	publish	يبلغ -يخطر	notify
سلسلة جبال	mountain range	تجربة الحدث قبل انطلاقه رسميا	tryout	يميز -يتعرف على	recognise
يدين	owe	الإغلاق -عرقلة الكاتب	writer's block	أمن	security
لوح زجاجي في النافذة	pane	مساهمة -إسهام	contribution	مرشد -حاجب	usher
شهادة	attestation	يهيمن على -يسيطر على	dominate	مسبقا	beforehand
قلبيّ	cardiac	اقتصادي	economic	الإشارة المرجعية	bookmark
الدكتوراة	doctorate	دكتوراة فخرية	honorary PhD	احتفظ بالسِر	don't tell a soul
يرفق -بضم	enclose	أثر -تأثير	impact	حزم الخدمات اللاسلكية العامة	GPRS
شامل	extensive	بشكل رئيسي	mainly	مودم	modem
مقدما	in advance	بارع في استخدام الكلمات	wordsmith	يلصق في وثيقة -يدرج - يضع	paste
مرجع -مصدر معلومات	reference			دفتر أرقام الهواتف	phone book
				يضغط	press

1. Why do people hold festivals from your own point of view?

People hold festivals to commemorate special events. Festivals celebrate special days or an important event.

2. In your view, how can festivals benefit society?

- We can remember our past, culture and heritage. Festivals are good for the economy.

3. In your opinion, how do festivals that have been founded in the last century differ from more traditional celebrations?

In the past, festivals were simple and very few. Now, festivals are a lot and full of technology.

4. "Festivals are a celebration of our relationship with the world we live in." Do you agree or disagree? Why?

I am for, as many people from different countries come to celebrate, share the happiness and socialize during the festivals.

5- In your opinion, how can a visitor to Kuwait enjoy the cultural aspect of Hala February?

People can enjoy carnivals, concerts and shopping. They can know more about the Kuwaiti traditions through Hala February.

6." Life is a festival only to the wise." Explain!

Only wise people are able to enjoy their lives and make them as joyful as a festivals, even when they are going through hardship.

7. In your view, why is the Hajj so important?

All people in the Hajj feel they are equal before Allah. All people, rich or poor feel the same feelings and wear the same clothes. It's a chance to get rid of sins.

8. Preparing for a festival is a very demanding job. Explain.

Suitable accommodations should be prepared for visitors. Security measures should be taken to ensure the safety of visitors.

9. Festivals usually offer a wide range of activities. Discuss.

People can enjoy lot activities such as shopping, dancing, singing and going around. Many shops offer huge discounts.

1. What activities do you and your family enjoy doing together?

We can enjoy discussing family matters, watching TV and shopping. We also enjoy visiting our relatives.

2. Do you think it is important for the members of families to meet on important occasions? Give reasons. (Why are family occasions/ get-togethers important?)

Yes, because all family members meet to discuss family matters. A family get-together is a good chance to share happiness and sorrows together.

3. What is your favourite family celebration? Support your answer.

My favourite is the birthday because we all gather celebrating just one person, giving him/ her presents and enjoying a very happy time.

4. "When you look at your life, the greatest happinesses are family happinesses" Explain this quote.

The real happiness is when you find your family members happy and safe.

5. Many things should be done in preparation for a family celebration. Discuss.

Lots of preparations should be done such as making feasts, preparing the venues for celebrations and bringing the needed equipment such as cameras.

6. What do you think is the purpose of celebrating a new born baby?

It is for celebrating the expectant parents and giving gifts such as cribs, prams, clothing, silverwares and toys.

7. Many people nowadays are keen on videoing their own celebrations. Give reasons.

It is a good idea to save, remember and share sweet moments together after a while. One can change his boring mood by watching these videos from time to time.

8. In your opinion, why do some occasions become a personal milestone?

Some occasions make us rethink of life and relations with others. These occasions motivate us to consider the future very well.

9. How do people in your country celebrate the birth of a child?

All the family members gather to celebrate the new baby. The relatives and friends gather showing support and bringing presents for the coming baby.

1. What is your favourite meeting place? Why?

My favourite meeting place is the coffee house as I meet my friends and discuss some issues. It is a warm place where one can socialize with others.

2. Why do you think coffee houses are especially very popular with young people?

Young people tend to imitate the old who gather in coffee houses. Besides, the young can meet their friends, spend a nice time with their relatives and drink their lovely drinks.

3. In your view, why has coffee been a popular drink for so long?

Coffee has become a sign of hospitality and it is still central to the way people work, relax and socialize.

4. What do you think makes a meeting place very appealing?

A meeting place should be comfortable and socially warm.

5. Which do you prefer, drinking tea or drinking coffee? Support your answer.

I prefer drinking tea especially the green tea as it is very useful and helps me to keep cool and relaxed. Tea is related to many sweet memories in my mind.

6. For many people, coffee houses are no longer viewed as favourable meeting places. How far do you agree? Why or why not?

I do not think so, as many coffee houses are still available. In addition, coffee houses are considered an important social gathering point.

7. Coffee is an insignificant part of hospitality in the Arab world. Explain.

The peoples of Arab countries meet over a cup of delicious coffee and enjoy their time. Traditionally, a guest's coffee cup should never be empty.

8. In some countries, tea is prepared and consumed for special purposes. Discuss.

In some countries, tea is served to show respect and hospitality.

9. In your opinion, why is Diwaniya an important meeting place?

I think because it is a good social place where people meet to discuss issues ranging from business to football and from politics to literature.

10. Diwaniyas serve many different purposes. Discuss.

People meet in Diwaniyas to discuss different issues and solve problems.

1. In your opinion, what may cause personal problems?
 - They are misunderstanding
 - poor communication
2. What are the characteristics of effective communication?
 - Adjustments and empathy.
3. What is the most common communication problem? How would you deal with it?
 - Defensiveness. / We should make the adjustments.
4. Mention some suggestions for effective listening (being a good listener).
 - We should listen openly. / We should listen between the lines.
5. There are many barriers to effective communication. Mention Two.
 - Poor listening skills/ False assumptions
6. There are four factors that cause poor listening skills to develop. Mention two.
 - Disagreements / Passive listening
7. "Listening to the wisdom of others helps in increasing your own". Comment.
Why do you think it is recommended to be a good listener?
 - To solve many problems. / To see the world through the eyes of others.
8. Mention some ways of modern and traditional communication (in the past & nowadays).
Most countries no longer rely on mail runners .How do they communicate?
 - Modern communication. They are the Internet, e-mail and fax.
 - Traditional communication. They are letters, birds, fire and smoke.
9. The mail runners (postmen) are a lifeline between the mountain villages and the rest of the world. Why? What do mail runners do?
 - They deliver letters and bring news.
10. What benefits has the Internet brought to the world?
 - It has made the world a small village. / It has made communication easier and faster.
11. Mention some information that should be included / filled in the university application form.
What kind of information is needed for university application?
 - They are personal details, course details and academic qualifications.

1. Why did people need to develop a special kind of writing?

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

- It's used to record history and to pass on information

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

- They are the Arabic writing and the Chinese writing
- They are the Roman alphabet and pictograms

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

- It is used throughout the Arab world.
- It's the basis of other forms of writing.

4. How is the Arabic language different from other languages / the Roman alphabet?

- It has twenty eight letters.
- It's written from right to left.

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

- Every character represents a word.
- People must learn many characters to read.

6. From your point of view, few people learnt writing in the past. Why?

- Writing was very difficult and expensive.

7. How does a ballpoint pen work (its mechanism)?

- The ball moves in its socket.
- It transfers ink onto the paper.

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

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

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

- Ink needs gravity to move down on the ball.

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

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

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

1. What are the most common uses of mobile phones?

- They are making calls, sending and receiving messages and communicating with others

2. Mobile phones can do many functions as

- They can function as calendars, watches, radios and cameras.

3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of having a mobile phone?

- Advantages: They are sending text messages and saving time and effort.
- Disadvantages: They are costly and noisy and they cause health problems.

4. In your opinion, why are mobile phones becoming very powerful and dominant devices?

- They are used for communication and computing.

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

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

- I can give them to someone or sell them
- I can recycle them or throw them away

6. Why do you think recycling old mobiles is a good idea? (Advantages)

- It's to prevent waste and make use of its contents

7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of giving your old phone to a friend?

- Advantages: It's a good gift.
- Disadvantages: It can be misused.

Hajj

Have you ever been to Hajj ? Hajj is very important . Before going to Hajj , Muslims should prepare themselves well . They should read about it and prepare suitable clothes for this journey .All Muslims gather in one place to worship Allah .It is one of the five pillars of Islam .They all wear white clothes . They are all equal . Muslims should go to Hajj at least once a lifetime . When they come back ,their families decorate their homes and prepare food . They invite their friends . I wish I would go there .

Festivals

Have you ever been to Festivals ? Festivals are held for joy , happiness and delight .Kuwait celebrates Hala Feb , festival . Many shops offer discounts in shops . It is a patriotic celebration . It marks the National Day and Liberation Day . Festivals are a good chance for people to show their love and loyalty for their country .The national income goes up . It is time of friendship and shopping extravaganza . People sing national songs and prepare special meals . Finally , festivals remind people of their past . I like festivals .

Family celebrations

Do you enjoy family celebrations ? Family members meet on special occasions such as birthdays ,weddings , Eid al fitr and Eid al Adha . It is important for family members to meet on these occasions . They make family close – knit .They discuss problems and share feelings. Families usually hold parties and prepare food . They invite their friends and take photos to make these occasions memorable .My favourite family celebration is my birthday. I get a lot of presents and meet most of my friends and relatives .

Diwaniyas

What do you think of Diwaniya ? It is a gathering place . People usually go there to drink coffee. They also meet to discuss issues ranging from football to business .Talks , discussions and transactions are made over a cup of coffee. It is a tradition to meet in Diwaniya in Kuwait. Some people are for meeting their friends in public places to be more free . They want to change . Coffee is the most popular drink . It has a special taste . It also gives energy. It was used as medicine in the past

Communication

Currently, the social networks are becoming more popular among young generation. Therefore, we can say beyond any doubt that modern society prefers to send email or handwritten letters rather than socialize in reality. In my opinion, the face-to-face communication is more effective to build personal relationship but other ways of communication like email and chat are becoming more popular nowadays as they are easy and more convenient.

To begin with, by directly facing with other people individual could enhance his conversational speech by learning new words and improving pronunciation. For instance, communicating with well-educated person could enrich your vocabulary and range of vision. Secondly, there is no doubt that people sometimes want to see the real emotions of a man while he or she writing a letter or an email. Face-to-face communication allows individuals show that feelings entirely put people's faith in saying the truth. Moreover, connecting with people in real life helps easily make new friends at a later stage.

It should also be stated that socializing by Internet also has its benefits. Firstly, people could comfortably confess in some things that could not tell face-to-face. Furthermore, with improving of technological devices it is easier for people to write an email or just call due to the fact that it does not take a lot of time to send a message. Secondly, there are a lot of social networks such as Skype, Facebook and Twitter, which permit individuals keep in touch with friends from other countries all over the world.

To sum up, it is easy to communicate within Internet. Nevertheless, my point of view is...

Mobile Phone

The quickest way to contact somebody is to phone them. Nowadays, the mobile phone plays a vital role in our lives. We use it to connect with people and to organize our daily routine. Nevertheless, I think there are both advantages and disadvantages about it.

To begin with, there are many benefits the phone offers. You can get in touch with people in a matter of seconds and important conversations can be carried out.

Another advantage is that you can always keep up to date with global and current issues. What is more, by using the latest apps for smartphones you can check your profile in social networks and update your status wherever you are.

On the other hand, there are some disadvantages, as well. People, especially teenagers, have become too addicted to using these devices. For example, they use their phones while they are studying at home or having classes at school. Another argument against them is that teenagers talk too much with friends and their parents have to pay enormous bills.

All things considered, the phone is a very important device. It makes our everyday life easier but should be used with a sense of measure.

Modal verbs

• Can

- I **can** ride a horse. ability
- I **can** stay with my brother when I'm in Paris. opportunity
- She **cannot** stay out after 10 PM. permission
- **Can** you hand me the stapler? request
- Any child **can** grow up to be president. possibility

✚ Could

- Extreme rain **could** cause the river to flood the city. possibility
- By the time she was seven, she **could** already speak three languages. past ability
- You **could** see a movie or go out to dinner. suggestion
- **Could** I use your computer to email my boss? request
- We **could** go on the trip if I didn't have to work this weekend. conditional
- If I had more time, I could travel around the world.
- I **could swim** when I was four years old. ability
- I **couldn't swim** until I was nearly nine years old. negative
- The door was locked, and we **couldn't break** a window to get out. negative

✚ able to /manage to

- I haven't been able to walk since I broke my leg.
- The engine wouldn't start. In the end we **were** able to start it by pushing it down a hill.
- I hope I'll be able to see better when I get my new glasses.
- I haven't been able to go shopping since last month
- The fog came down and I wasn't able to get to the top of the mountain.
- I'd like to be able to swim like Jack. He swims like a fish.
- When I'm at the sea-side, I enjoy being able to take a swim every morning.
- Unfortunately, Jack hasn't been able to swim since his accident.

✚ able to /manage to

- The fog came down and I didn't **manage to** get to the top of the mountain.
- It was very icy, but I **managed to** keep the car on the road.
- The door was locked, but we **managed to get out** by breaking a window.
- This is an ideal job for those who can **only manage a few hours** each week.

1- Intensifiers come before the words they modify.

- The film was quite good.
- You did that pretty well.
- I was fairly certain about that.
- He was extremely surprised by his friend's arrival.
- *The film was absolutely awful.*
- *He was an exceptionally brilliant child.*
- *The food smelled really disgusting.*
- *If you are seventeen you are old enough to drive a car.*
- *I can't wear those shoes. They're not big enough.*

1- Phrasal Verbs

- Can you quickly go into the shop and buy some milk? يدخل
- The ship went under at about three o'clock. يغرق
- I can't go against my father's wishes. يعارض
- The lights went out and everything was completely black.
- This meeting went on for about ten minutes. يستمر
- When the fire bell went off, the students had to leave the classroom. يصدر صوت
- My family's going away for two weeks in the summer. يخرج
- The price of bread has gone up again. يرتفع
- I got up late, so I had to go without breakfast this morning. يخرج بدون / يستغني عن

2- Simple past and past perfect

1. We had had our dinner by the time they arrived.
2. Where had they lived before they moved here?
3. They were hungry because they hadn't eaten for several days.
4. Before they bought other food, they had sold their products.
5. They found the house strange after they had lived in a tent.
6. If I had seen you, I would have talked to you.

2-Compound nouns

- ❖ We combine two nouns to make a new idea. This can become one word or remain as two words.
- a **bathroom** (a room for baths)
- a **hairbrush** (a brush for hair)
- the **chair leg** (the leg of the chair)

3- Third Conditional

If + past perfect → would + have + past participle.

- If there had been life on Mars, we would have found it.
- If we had stopped space exploration in 1960, men wouldn't have walked on the Moon.
- If I had seen you, I would have talked to you.
- I wouldn't have phoned you if I hadn't wanted to ask you a question.

4- Definite & Indefinite article

- To write a letter, I need a piece of paper, a pen and an envelope.
- He bought the most expensive clothes in the shop.

5- Present perfect

- I've been at this school for four years.
- The government has become more interested in arts education.
- Susan hasn't mastered Japanese, but she can communicate.
- She has talked to several specialists about her problem, but nobody knows why she is sick.
- We have had many major problems while working on this project.
- She has worked for three different companies so far.
- My family has worked for his company for twenty years
- Sam has had his car for two years

5- Present perfect continuous

- She has been reading the newspaper all morning.
- Human beings have been writing for over 5000 years.
- We have been waiting here for over two hours!
- She has been watching too much television lately.
- He has been having his car for two years ❌ (non- continuous verb)

6 Question tags; Imperatives

It is a good idea, isn't it?

It is not a good idea, is it?

They are running, aren't they?

They are not running, are they?

She was playing volley, wasn't she?

She was not playing, was she?

They were eating, weren't they?

GRAMMAR

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

1. This alarm is designed to go automatically as soon as smoke is detected.
a) **off** b) *on* c) *away* d) *up*
2. We afford to spend our summer holiday abroad, so we stayed in Kuwait.
a) *can* b) *could* c) *managed to* d) **couldn't**
3. I'm sure my cousin will be coming tonight, I don't know exactly when.
a) **but** b) *as soon as* c) *for* d) *because*
4. No sooner had we put up our tents than it raining.
a) *is starting* b) **started** c) *has started* d) *starts*
5. I arrived home at night, I had done all the necessary work and shopping.
a) *Hardly* b) *After* c) **By the time** d) *While*
6. The heavy rain made the water level in the river and the authorities now are evacuating the area on the river bank.
a) *go out* b) *go without* c) *go away* d) **go up**
7. it was cold outside, we went swimming in the sea yesterday.
a) *But* b) *Because* c) *So* d) **Although**
8. After several attempts I to start the car's engine and went to work on time.
a) *could* b) *manage to* c) **managed to** d) *can*
9. The cost of living has gone sharply in the last few years.
a) *without* b) *out* c) *away* d) **up**
10. we are a small company, we sell almost a hundred machines a month.
a) **Although** b) *Once* c) *After* d) *When*
11. No sooner the letter than she started crying.
a) *she had read* b) *will she read* c) **had she read** d) *she will read*
12. The fire spread through the building quickly, but fortunately everybody escape.
a) *can* b) *couldn't* c) **was able to** d) *can't*

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

1. There iswatch in my pocket. You can get it .
a – an *b. the* *c. a* *d. Ø*
2. Britain is..... European country. Have you ever been there ?
a – an *b. a* *c. the* *d. Ø*
3. I sent you e-mail .Have you seen it ?
a – an *b. the* *c. the* *d. Ø*
4. That isissue between you and the boss. You can settle it amicably .
a – an *b. the* *c. a* *d. Ø*
5.amazing thing happened to me yesterday.
a – A *b. The* *c. An* *d. Ø*
6. I speakEnglish and French fluently.
a- neither *b- both* *c- as well* *d- either*
7. I speakItalian nor German . I am not good at learning foreign languages.
a- either *b- not only* *c- both* *d- neither*
8. You have toreveal the truth or you will be punished .
a- both *b- as* *c- either* *d- neither*
9. I'll buy either a laptopan I Pad .
a- or *b- and* *c. nor* *d- neither*
- 10.Both teachersthe family should nurture the young talents .
a- nor *b- or* *c- and* *d- as*
- 11.They have been living here.....1996.
a. for *b. since* *c. just* *d. ever*
- 12.He has been in prison four years.
a. never *b. since* *c. for* *d. so far*
- 13.He has known the trutha long time.
a. already *b. for* *c. just* *d. never*
- 14.Conditions have changed a lotwe were children.
a. already *b. for* *c. just* *d. since*
- 15.Our teacher has been very ill the last month.
a. since *b. for* *c. yet* *d. already*
- 16.I haven't eaten anythingtwenty four hours.
a. already *b. for* *c. just* *d. ever*
- 17.You are launching the new program tomorrow ,.....?
a. would you *b. aren't you* *c. are you* *d. will you*
- 18.If you have a problem, you will tell me,?
a. don't you *b. do you* *c. won't you* *d. will you*

19. Your brother didn't tell you why he was there,.....?

- a. *didn't he* b. *did he* c. *wasn't he* d. *was he*

20. You don't mind if I turn off the Ac,

- a. *don't you* b. *do you* c. *won't you* d. *will you*

21. What he said was wrong,

- a. *didn't he* b. *did he* c. *wasn't it* d. *was it*

22. The Hala February Festival was launched in 1999,.....?

- a. *hasn't it* b. *has it* c. *wasn't it* d. *was it*

23. I can understand a little Italian, I can't speak it.

- a- *Because* b- *So* c- *But* d- *Although*

24. Please, leave me alone now,

- a. *will you* b. *didn't* c. *don't you* d. *you will*

25. You'd rather have tea,.....?

- a. *wouldn't you* b. *will you* c. *hadn't you* d. *would you*

26. Oh, I am tired. I..... for two days.

- a. *didn't sleep* b. *haven't slept* c. *hasn't slept* d. *hadn't slept*

27. Our kitchen is a mess. We..... any cleaning for weeks.

- a. *hasn't done* b. *haven't done* c. *have done* d. *have been doing*

28. We've discovered this great café and we..... there many times.

- a. *has been going* b. *has gone* c. *are going* d. *have gone*

29. How is your Dad? I him for ages.

- a. *have seen* b. *have not seen* c. *hasn't seen* d. *had seen*

30. You..... all day. You need to take a rest.

- a. *have worked* b. *have been working* c. *has worked* d. *hasn't worked*

31. I how to swim for over 10 weeks and I'm still not very good.

- a. *have been learning* b. *had learnt*
c. *have learnt* d. *has been learning*

32. We Hala February since 1999. It is a patriotic festival.

- a. *has been celebrating* b. *have been celebrating*
c. *had celebrated* d. *celebrated*

33. We're very excited about our holiday. We for it since last September.

- a. *has been planning* b. *has planned*
c. *had planned* d. *have been planning*

34. For the last fifteen minutes of the movie heso he doesn't know how it has ended.

- a. *had been sleeping* b. *have been sleeping*
c. *has been sleeping* d. *has slept*

B) Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. His English is perfect! He have taking many English courses since three years.

has been taking for

2. They have watched TV since five hours now.

have been talking for

3. They have built the new ring road since more than a year. When will it be finished?

have been building for

4. My friend have played for a local team since 5 years.

has for

5. A sun rises in an east

The the

6. Both books or the Net is convenient for you.

and are

7. Neither you or your brother like pastries.

nor likes

8. Either you nor Khalid are going to the conference.

or is

9. Either my brother nor I has taken part in the Writing Competition.

or have

10. Both you or your friend speaks English fluently.

and speak

11. I have know about it since a long time.

known for

12. How long have he be reading that book? Will it take him long to finish it ?

has been

13. We have wait for the bus since half an hour but it hasn't arrived yet.

have been waiting for

14. I'm afraid. I was not hungry any more. I have just having an heavy meal.

had a

15. I haven't see him since three years as I haven 't been there since I left school.

seen for

16. We have to gone now, haven't we?

go don't

17. Let's have an rest, will we?

a shall