



English Revision Sheet

Prep.1

2020-2021

Second Term

Unit (6)

Ready, Steady, Go!

New vocabulary:-

1-Paddle boarding (n.): a sport of using a board and rowing with your hands.

2-Challenge (n.): a new or difficult task that tests your ability.

3-Skurfing (n.): A sport which is a combination of water skiing and surfing.

4-Scuba diving(n.): the sport of diving under water using breathing equipment.

5-Coordination (n.): the ability of making your arms, legs & other body parts move in a controlled way.

6-Confidence (n.): it's being certain of your abilities or having trust in people.

7-Combine (v.): to join together to make a single thing.

8-Thrilling (adj.):exciting

9-Trendy (adj.): modern & fashionable

10-Trek (v. / n.): to walk a long distance over mountains, hills or forests.

11-Tournament(n.): A competition between players or teams which lasts till there is only one winner.

12-Referee (n.): a person who is in charge of a sports game &whomakes sure that the players follow the rules.

**Derivatives:

*Compete (verb) Competition /Competitor (noun) Competitive (adj.)

*Participate (verb) Participation /Participant (noun)

*Combine (verb) Combination (noun) Combined (adj.)

*Supervise (verb) Supervision/supervisor (noun)

Grammar

If conditionals

****The Zero Conditional**

We can make a zero conditional sentence with two **present simple** verbs (one in the 'if clause' and one in the 'main clause'):

If + present simple, present simple.

This conditional is used when the result will always happen. So, if water reaches 100 degrees, it always boils. It's a fact. I'm talking in general, not about one particular situation. The result of the 'if clause' is always the main clause.

The 'if' in this conditional can usually be replaced by 'when' without changing the meaning.

For example: If water **reaches** 100 degrees, it **boils**. (It is always true; there can't be a different result sometimes).

****The First Conditional**

The first conditional has the **present simple** after 'if', then the **futuresimple** in the other clause:

if + present simple, ... will + infinitive

It's used to talk about things which might happen in the future. Of course, we can't know what will happen in the future, but this describes possible things, which could easily come true.

*If it **rains**, I **won't go** to the park.

*If I **study** today, I **ll go** to the party tonight.

Note:

We can use **Unless** instead of **If ... not**

For example:

If Stella **doesn't** start practicing, she won't play in the match.

Unless Stella starts practicing, she won't play in the match.

****The Second Conditional**

The second conditional uses the **past simple** after if, then 'would' and the infinitive:

if + past simple, ...would + infinitive

(We can use 'were' instead of 'was' with 'I' and 'he/she/it'. This is mostly done in formal writing).

It has three uses:

First, we can use it to talk about things in the future that are probably not going to be true. Maybe I'm imagining some dream for example.

*If I **won** the lottery, I **would buy** a big house. (I probably won't win the lottery)

*She **would pass** the exam if she ever **studied**. (She never studies, so this won't happen)

Second, we can use it to talk about something in the present which is impossible, because it's not true.

*If I **had** his number, I **would call** him. (I don't have his number now, so it's impossible for me to call him).

Third, we can use it to give an advice.

*If I **were** you, I **wouldn't go** out with that man.

****The Third Conditional**

We make the third conditional by using the **past perfect** after 'if' and then 'would have' and the **past participle** in the second part of the sentence:

if + past perfect, ...would + have + past participle

It talks about the past. It's used to describe a situation that didn't happen, and to imagine the result of this situation.

*If she **had studied**, she **would have passed** the exam (but, really we know she didn't study and so she didn't pass)

- If I **hadn't eaten** so much, I **wouldn't have felt** sick (but I did eat a lot, and so I did feel sick).

Exercise (1):

Complete the following dialogue:

Hoda: Hi, Mariam.

Mariam: Hi, Hoda.

Hoda: Where did you go last summer?

Mariam:

Hoda: Alexandria ! Great. What did you visit there?

Mariam:

Hoda: Did you read any books?

Mariam: Yes,

Hoda: Did you swim in the sea?

Mariam:

Hoda: Nice to meet you again.

Mariam:

Hoda: Goodbye.

Exercise (2):**Choose the correct answer:**

1-The sent the footballer off the pitch for behaving badly.

- a) referee b) judge c) empire d) country

2-My coach always encourages me and this gives me the to win races.

- a) enjoyment b) confidence c) combination d) danger

3-I wish I'd a/an in that race! I know I could have won!

- a) supervisor b) instructor c) competitor d) assistant

4- None of us has enough money to go out so let's what we've all got.

- a) combine b) compete c) play d) sing

5-Finding a cure for cancer is one of the biggest facing medical researchers.

- a) referees b) competitors c) instructors d) challenges

Exercise (3):**Choose the correct answer:**

1- Jack could win the race if he better running shoes.

- a) had b) has c) will have d) is having

2-If you don't live right now you the train.

- a) miss b) will miss c) would miss d) missed

3-If they An extension, their house would be bigger.

- a) build b) will build c) built d) have built

4-If it's hot, I always A cap.

- a) would wear b) wear c) will wear d) wore

5-I Fitter if I took up Judo lessons.

- a) am going to be b) would be c) would have been d) will be

Exercise (4):**Re-write the following sentences using the words in brackets:-**

1-Unless you **don't practice** hard, you won't win. (correct the mistake)

.....
.

2-They don't have enough money. They won't go snowboarding.
(Join with: if)

.....
.

3-If I (have)..... time, I would join the mountain climbing group. (correct the verb)

4- Roger can't swim, so we can't go in the sea. (begin with: If)

.....
.

5-If I (be)..... you, I wouldn't wear this old fashion dress.
(correct the verb)

6-If Alicia goes to the game, I (will go/ went), too. (choose)

7-Supervise:
(give the derivatives of the word)

8- A person who is in charge of a sports game &whomakes sure that the players follow the rules.(give one word)

.....

.....

Homework Exercises

Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer:

1-The football fans went crazy when theshowed a player the red card.

a-player b- referee c- line judge d- track

2-Young children shouldn't go swimming without.....

a- supervise b- referee c- competition d- supervision

3-'Why are you training so hard?'

'Because I'm going to.....in the Olympic Games.'

a- Supervise b- succeed c- compete d- concentrate

4-How.....did you go when you tried scuba diving?

a- Depth b- deepen c- deeply d- deep

5-I believe free diving is one of the most.....sports in the world. I wouldn't try it.

a-danger b- dangerous c- compete d- challenge

Exercise 2

Choose the correct answer:

1-If I the time, I would join the sports team.

a-have b- had c- have gone d- has

2-If he drank water in the lunch break, he.....so thirsty.

a-feel b- would c- wouldn't feel d- felt

3-Tom.....Tennis if he finds his racket.

a-play b-will play c- plays d- would play

4-If you had to move to a new house, which area.....?

a-you choose c-will you choose

a-would you choose d-have you chosen

Exercise 3

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1-If I (be you), I would use solar energy in my house. (correct the verb)

.....

2-You can boil the water to evaborate. (Begin with If)

.....

3-If he gets one more point, he (win) the tournament. (Correct the verb)

.....

4- Compete.....(Give a derivative)

5- Modern and fashionable=.....(Give one word)

Unit 7

Extreme situations

New vocabulary:-

1-Rugby (n.): A sport where two teams try to score points by carrying, Passing or kicking an oval ball.

2-Peak (n.): The top of a mountain.

3-Exhausted (adj.): Very tired.

4-Survive (n.): To continue to live after being in a difficult situation.

5-Reach (v.): To arrive at a place after spending a long time travelling.

6-Shiver (v.): To shake because you're cold, ill or afraid.

7-Companion (n.): A person you spend a lot of time with.

8-Expedition (n.): A journey to explore or find something.

9-Convince (v.): To make someone agree to do something.

10-Mercy (n.): Kindness.

11-Prevent (v.): To stop.

12-Limp (v.): To walk slowly and difficulty because of a painful leg.

13-Collapse (v.): To fall down because of pressure.

14-Adapt (v.): To become familiar with a new situation.

15-Motivate (v.): To give someone a reason for doing something.

16-Signal (v.): To make a movement, sound, flashetc. to tell people something.

****Phrasal Verbs:****1-Cope with:** To deal with a difficult situation.**2-Carry on:** To continue # Give up**3-Run across:** To meet someone by chance.****Collocations & Expressions:**

1-Keep (calm)

2-Get (lost)

3-Do (your best)

4-Go (missing/ on a journey)

5-Save (someone's life)

Grammar**Lesson (1)****Past Perfect Simple & Past Perfect Continuous****Past Simple vs. Past Perfect**

<u>Past perfect simple</u>	<u>Past perfect continuous</u>
<u>Usage :</u> <u>1-To describe an action that happened before another action in the past</u> <u>EX: I had gone to school before I met my friends</u>	<u>Usage :</u> <u>1- we use it also to describe an action that happened before another action in the past , but we use the past perfect continuous to express how long the first action was in progress</u> <u>EX: We had been waiting for her all morning before she called us.</u>

<p><u>2-Action or something that happened before a specific time in the past usually we use the word “by” : By 6 o’clock yesterday I had gone to the party</u></p> <p><u>3-Something that happened in the past that had an effect on a later action : She had earned a lot of money so she decided to buy a new car</u></p>	<p><u>2-We don’t know if the action is completed or not</u></p> <p><u>Ex.: he had been exercising , so he was tired.</u></p>
<p><u>Form :</u></p> <p><u>Subj + had +v.P.P</u></p> <p><u>I had gone to school</u></p> <p><u>Negative form : we use “hadn’t “</u></p> <p><u>She hadn’t played football</u></p> <p><u>Question Form : Had she gone to the party ?</u></p> <p><u>No, she hadn’t .</u></p>	<p><u>Form :</u></p> <p><u>Subj + had + been + v.ing</u></p> <p><u>She had been playing all day</u></p> <p><u>Negative Form : we use “ hadn’t “</u></p> <p><u>“</u></p> <p><u>She hadn’t been playing all morning</u></p> <p><u>Question form : Had they been playing all day ?</u></p> <p><u>Yes , they had</u></p>
<p><u>Key Words : after – before – until – when – as soon as – by – already - just</u></p>	<p><u>Key words : after / before / by the time / as soon as / when / all day / for ages / for a long time / for very long.</u></p>

REMEMBER :

**After /as soon as +Past perfect ,
past simple**

**Past simple + after /as soon as +
Past perfect**

**Ex.After she had an accident ,
she went to the hospital.**

**Before/By the time + Past simple
, Past perfect**

**Past perfect + before/by the time
+ Past simple**

**Ex. Before she went to school ,
she had finished her homework.**

**Didn't + inf + until + Past perfect
: ex : I didn't go to school until I
had eaten my breakfast**

“ By “ + time + Past perfect

**By 7 o'clock last week , we had
played tennis.**

Lesson(2)**7.4 Question Tags**

Question tags are short questions at the end of a positive or negative sentence. They are formed with a modal or an auxiliary verb + a personal pronoun.

We usually use an affirmative question tag after a negative sentence, and a negative question tag after an affirmative sentence.

*You haven't competed in a marathon, **have you?***

*The athletes are training hard, **aren't they?***

When an affirmative sentence contains a verb in the Present Simple or the Past Simple we use *do/does, don't/doesn't* and *did/didn't* in the question tag.

*You go swimming every day, **don't you?***

*You went swimming yesterday, **didn't you?***

We use question tags when we want

- someone to agree with what we are saying.
*It's a beautiful day, **isn't it?***
- to make sure that what we are saying is right.
*The tennis match starts at 3 o'clock, **doesn't it?***

Note: Some question tags are irregular. Notice the way these tags are formed.

*I am lucky to be alive, **aren't I?***

*Everyone is looking forward to the trip, **aren't they?***

*Let's hike in the mountains, **shall we?***

Don't forget** to let me know you've arrived safely, **will you?

*Be careful, **won't you?***

*This/That is so dangerous, **isn't it?***

*These/Those are brave men, **aren't they?***

Exercise (1):**Choose the correct answer:**

1-The person you travel or live with is called your

- a) enemy b) companion c) athlete d) hiker

2-An explorer has missing in the Amazon jungle.

- a) gone b) kept c) got d) done

3-If I this ordeal, I'll never go hiking alone again.

- a) die b) live c) survive d) travel

4-I'd hate to swim in that cold sea. It makes me just to think about it.

- a) shiver b) convince c) survive d) prevent

5- I ran several old friends when I went back to my home town.

- a) away b) out c) across d) from

Exercise (2):**Choose the correct answer:**

1-When the team reached the top, they several members.

- a) already lost b) will lose
c) had already lost d) have already lost

2-Let's go mountain biking,?

- a) don't we b) are we
c) can we d) shall we

3-Everyone is coming on the sailing trip,?

- a) aren't they b) is he
- b) are they d) won't you

4- We For long before the lights went out.

- a) hadn't talked b) haven't talked
- c) didn't talk d) hadn't been talking

5-By the time we the mountain, the sun had set.

- a) have reached b) reached
c) had reached d) will reach

Exercise (3):

Re-write the following sentences using the words in brackets:-

1-To continue to live after being in a difficult situation =

(Give one word)

2- Carry on #(opposite)

3- Mum made breakfast. We sat down to eat. (After)

.....

4-..... (Kevin/ buy) snorkeling equipment before he left on his trip? (Correct the verb)

5-You go jogging every morning,?(question tag)

Exercise (5):**Read the following passage and answer the questions:-**

Many people prefer to live in towns and big cities like Cairo and Alexandria. They are attracted by their lights, cinemas, theaters and clubs. Many people leave their villages and live in towns where the chances of work are found. They work in big shops and restaurants and gain much money. Those people have forgotten that they are in need of the village and its crops, vegetables and fruits. Without the farmer, people would suffer much.

A-Answer these questions :-

1-Why do we need the farmer?

.....

2-Where do we get crops?

.....

3-Why do people leave their villages?

.....

B-Choose the correct answer :-

1-Cinemas and theatres are found in (cities – villages – shops).

2-Without the farmer, life would be (happy – easier – difficult).

.....

Homework Exercises

Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer:

1-An.....is someone who goes to places not many people have been to.

a- expedition b- condition c- explorer d- destination

2-Try to..... if you are in a difficult situation.

a-get lost b-go missing c- keep calm d- expedition

3-An..... Is a trip to see something very far away.

a-journey b- condition c- companion d- expedition

4-The rescue team were amazed that the earthquake victims had.....
the extreme cold.

a-helped b- died c- lived d-survived

5-Many people..... every year while walking in the mountains.

a-go missing b- keep calm c-cope with d-save

Exercise 2

Choose the correct answer:

1-Poor Steve.....around the forest for hours before the rescue team found him.

a-had been walking c-have walked
b-had walked d-was walking

2-You wanted that map,.....you?

a-won't you b-will c-didn't d-did

3-Carrie.....the top when the other climbers got there

a-had already reached c-reached

b-had been reaching d-didn't reach

4-You will tell me if you can see him,.....you?

a-don't b-won't c-will d-do

5-She had been walking next to the river when she.....a strange noise.

a-had heard b-heard c-hears d-hearing

Exercise 3

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1-Just.....your best and everything will be fine. (Complete)

2-We couldn't stop it, can we? (Correct the verb)

.....

3-My grandfather.....(live) in his house for ages before he moved in with us. (Correct the verb)

.....

4-To meet someone by chance.....(Give one word)

5-To deal with a difficult situation.....(Give one word)

Unit (8)

Time to spare

New vocabulary:-

1-To spare (exp.): more than you need.

Ex: We have no time to spare if we want to be ready for tomorrow's match.

2-Caver (n.): someone who travels the world exploring and photographing caves.

3-stalactite (n.): a column of rock that hangs from the roof of a cave.

4-Capture (v.): to catch someone or something.

5-Explore (v.): to travel around an area to learn about it.

6-Flow (v.): to move easily in one direction.

7-Cookery(n.) the hobby of cooking and making dishes.

8-Martial arts (Pl. n.):forms of fighting to defend yourself like karate, kung fo etc.

9-Necessity (n.):something that you need and is very important to you.

10-Exhilarating (adj.):making you feel very excited and happy.

12-Leisure: free time for pleasure.

**Phrasal Verbs:

1-Call for = require:to demand or need something.

2-Call out = announce: to say something loudly and make it known.

3-Cut out for: to be suitable for something.

Ex: you're not cut out for being a soldier.

4-Show off:to behave boastfully in order to attract people's attention.

5-Try out for:to do an audition for a position in a sports team or a play.

Ex: Tom is trying out for the school football team.

6-Take to: to start liking someone or something.

7-Take up:to begin

****Derivatives:**

1-Impress (v.)	Impression (n.)	Impressive (adj.)
2-Support (v.)	Support (n.)	Supportive (adj.)
3-Educate (v.)	Education (n.)	Educated/Educational (adj.)
4-Entertain (v.)	Entertainment (n.)	Entertaining (adj.)
5-Collect (v.)	Collection (n.)	Collected (adj.)

Grammar

Modals & Semi-modals

Modals & Semi-modals

8.1 Can & Could

We use *can* + bare infinitive

- to talk about general ability in the present and the future.

*He **can** make beautiful things out of stone.*

- for requests.

***Can** we go to the concert tonight?*

- for permission.

*People **can** enter this cave and explore if they like.*

We use *can't* + bare infinitive to show that we are sure that something isn't true.

*That **can't** be Jane! Isn't she away on a trip?*

We use *could* + bare infinitive

- to talk about general ability in the past. (past form of *can*)

*I **could** ski when I was only seven years old.*

- to talk about possibility.

*We **could** go sailing if the wind went down by tomorrow.*

- for polite requests.

***Could** you please give me that magazine?*

- to make suggestions.

*We **could** go to the cinema.*

8.2 May & Might

We use *may* + bare infinitive

- to talk about possibility in the future.
*I **may** take up painting as a hobby next month.*
- for polite requests. (with *I* and *we*)
***May** we borrow your camera?*
- for polite permission.
*You **may** ask me any question you like.*

We use *might* + bare infinitive

- to talk about possibility in the future.
*Sue **might** decide to join a gym soon.*
- as the past tense of *may*.

8.3 Must

We use *must* + bare infinitive to

- say that something is necessary.
*I **must** be home at 7 o'clock at the latest.*
- talk about obligations.
*You **must** wear a helmet when riding a motorbike in this country.*
- show that we are sure that something is true.
*My sister **must** be nervous about the dance competition.*
- recommend something.
*You really **must** go and see that play! It was great!*

We use *mustn't* + bare infinitive to talk about something that is not allowed.

*People **mustn't** speak on their mobiles while driving.*

8.4 Should

We use *should* + bare infinitive to

- give advice.

People of all ages **should** take some exercise every week.

- ask for advice.

What **should** I do about losing weight?

Note: Ought to can also be used to give advice, but it is not usually used in the question form.

8.5 Would

We use *would* + bare infinitive for

- actions that we did regularly in the past, but that we don't do now.

I **would** always go for a run in the morning before I started work.

- polite requests.

Would you please buy some batteries for my camera?

8.6 Needn't

We use *needn't* + bare infinitive to say that something is not necessary. We don't use it in affirmative sentences.

You ***needn't take*** photos at the party because my brother is videotaping it.

Note: We can also use *need* as an ordinary verb. It has affirmative, negative and question forms and it is usually used in the Present Simple and the Past Simple. It is followed by a full infinitive.

Mary ***needs to find*** a new hobby.

The twins ***didn't need to walk*** to the cinema because their mum took them in the car.

Did he ***need to pay*** to join the chess club?

8.7 Be Able To

We use *be able to* to talk about

- ability.
*I **will be able to** play the guitar tonight.*
- a specific ability in the past. (*Could* cannot be used here.)
*She **wasn't able to** practise the new dance at the weekend.*

8.8 Have To

We use *have to* to

- say that something is necessary.
*You **have to** rehearse your part in the play every day.*
- talk about obligation.
*We **have to** have some training before we can go parachuting.*

8.9 Mustn't & Don't Have To

There is an important difference between *mustn't* and *don't have to*. We use *mustn't* to say that something is not allowed, whereas we use *don't have to* to show that there is no obligation or necessity.

*In basketball, players **mustn't** kick the ball.*

*You **don't have to** play basketball with us this afternoon if you don't want to.*

Exercise (1):**Complete the following dialogue:**

Jack: Hi Jim, how are you doing ?

Jim: No, I don't have any plans for tonight.

Jack: How

Jim: I don't feel like seeing a film. I don't think I will go out.

Jack: Why? Let's go out & have

Jim:

Jack: Okay, I will rent a DVD & come over.

.....?

Jim: Sure, I will make some popcorn & you bring some fresh juice with you.

Exercise (2):**Choose the correct answer:**

1-His new film is fun and for people of all ages.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a) educational | b) entertaining |
| c) scary | d) boring |

2-Are you really going to out for the main role in the school play?

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| a) try | b) call |
| c) run | d) show |

3-Joey, stop showing No one likes what you're doing and you're not grabbing our attention!

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| a) up | b) for | c) off | d) out |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|

4-Tom loves He's always got his nose in a recipe book.

- a) cookery b) photography
- c) martial arts d) ballet

5-Judo and Karate are both examples of

- a) drama b) martial arts
- c) photography d) painting

Exercise (3):

Choose the correct answer:

1-You go to bed early. It's Saturday tomorrow, so there's no school.

- a) mustn't b) can't
- c) don't have to d) should

2-"I hurt my knee when I fell off my bike"

"You to be more careful"

- a) ought b) might
- c) needn't d) can

3-"Is this your sister jogging in the park?"

" It be her, she hates jogging."

- a) shouldn't b) can't
- c) oughtn't d) needn't

4-Tony have been out last night, he didn't answer the phone when I rang.

- a) must b) should
c) ought to d) would

5- you please turn your head a little to the left?

Exercise (4):

Re-write the following sentences using the words in brackets:-

1-**Should** I borrow your blue pen, please? (Correct the mistake)

.....

2-It's not necessary to pay for tickets, It's a free party. (needn't)

.....

3-Hey, Joey, is it OK if I use your bike for a minute? (May I.....?)

.....

4-When I was young, I (must- would- was able- should) run for an hour every morning. (choose the correct answer)

5-Take up = (give the meaning)

.....

Homework Exercises

Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer:

1-Helena loves..... . She enjoys making figures from wood.

a-photography b-painting c-sculpture d-drama

2-Lenny is going to study.....because he wants to be an actor.

a-drama b-painting c-drama d-cookery

3-If you want to take up.....you should get yourself a new camera.

a-ballet b-photography c-painting d-drama

4-I'm a terrible chef; I must take aclass.

a-cookery b-painting c-drama d-martial arts

5-My brother likes to show.....about his sports car.

a-up b-of c-off d-on

Exercise 2

Choose the correct answer:

1-Youtake up a hobby in your free time.

a-may b-ought to c-couldn't d-needn't

2-You.....see the doctor about your headaches, Dad.

a-shouldn't b-may c-should d-mustn't

3-The children.....be hungry. They haven't eaten all day.

a-must b-might c-can't d- can

4-Nick.....show off like that. It's really annoying.

a-should b-must c-able to d-shouldn't

5-You.....be tired. You have been studying all day.

a-must b-mustn't c-shouldn't d-can't

Exercise 3

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1-'Is that your sister jogging in the park?'

'It.....be her; she hates exercises.' (Complete)

2-You..... (need)buy a new camera; you can borrow mine.
(Correct the verb)

3-We definitely need to have a licence to fly a plane. (Use: must)

.....

4-To start liking someone or something.....(Give one word)

5-Impress.....(Give derivatives)

Unit (9)

HighTech World

New vocabulary: -

1-Surveillance (n.): the careful watching of someone or something.

2-lose consciousness: to not to be awake because of injury.

3- Exhibition (n.): an event at which objects such as paintings are shown to the public.

4-Alternative (to): something that different from something else and offering possible choices.

5-Commit (v.): to do something illegal or wrong.

6-Operate (v.): to work.

7-Whereas (conj.): but/ compared with the fact that

8-Recognition (n.):the fact of knowing something or someone you have seen or experienced it before.

9-Concerned about: worried about.

10-Gadget (n.): any mechanical or electronic device.

11- Predict (v.): know what will happen or expect.

12-Revolutionise (v.): to completely change something so that it will be much better.

**Phrasal Verbs:

1-Set off: to start on a trip.

2-Come under: to experience something or suffer it.

EX: Our government is coming under pressure to change the law.

3- Put up:to build or put in a higher position.

Grammar

Active & Passive

9.1 The Passive Voice: Tenses

We use the passive voice when

- the action is more important than who or what is responsible for it (the agent).
*Two people **were injured** during the robbery.*
- we don't know the agent, or it is not important.
*You can use the computer now. It **was repaired** yesterday.*

The passive is formed with the verb *be* and a past participle. Notice how the active verb forms change to passive verb forms.

Tense	Active	Passive
Present Simple	take/takes	am/are/is taken
Present Continuous	am/are/is taking	am/are/is being taken
Past Simple	took	was/were taken
Past Continuous	was/were taking	was/were being taken
Present Perfect Simple	have/has taken	have/has been taken
Past Perfect Simple	had taken	had been taken
Future Simple	will take	will be taken

Note: There is no passive form for Future Continuous, Present Perfect Continuous and Past Perfect Continuous.

We change an active sentence into a passive sentence in the following way:

The object of the verb in the active sentence becomes the subject of the verb in the passive sentence. The verb *be* is used in the same tense of the main verb in the active sentence, together with the past participle of the main verb in the active sentence.

They are watching us! We are being watched!

In this example, we do not know who is watching us and it is not very important, so we do not include the word *they* in the passive sentence.

Note: When we want to change a sentence with two objects into the passive voice, one becomes the subject of the passive sentence and the other one remains an object. Which object we choose depends on what we want to emphasise. If the personal object remains an object in the passive sentence, then we have to use a suitable preposition (*to, for, etc.*).

He gave me a video camera.

I was given a video camera.

A video camera was given to me.

9.2 By & With

Sometimes it is important to mention the agent (who or what is responsible for the action) in a passive sentence. We use the word *by* before the agent to do this.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

Sometimes we want to mention a tool or material in the passive sentence. We use the word *with* to do this.

The window was broken with a rock.

The room was painted with a new kind of paint.

9.3 The Passive Voice: Gerunds, Infinitives & Modals

Tense	Active	Passive
Modal	can take	can be taken
Gerund	taking	being taken
Bare Infinitive	take	be taken
Full Infinitive	to take	to be taken

Surveillance cameras should be installed here to prevent crimes.

He avoided being recognised by wearing dark glasses.

The project had better be finished by tomorrow.

The battery needs to be recharged.

Exercise (1):**Choose the correct answer:**

1-Conservations deal with species that come threat from man.

- a) on b) under c) up d) from

2-Bill Gates, the creator of Microsoft, has the world we live in.

- a) developed b) experimented c) revolutionised d) destroyed

3-The producer was concerned the amount of money being spent on the film.

- a)for b) about c) at d) of

4-Can you what will happen in 5 years.

- a) prevent b) predict c) commit d) put up

5-I don't understand how this works, where is the instructions for it?

- a) gadget b) design c) research d) engineer

Exercise (1):**Choose the correct answer:**

1-The young children (teach) how to log in at the moment.

- a) were taught b) are being taught c) taught d) are teaching

2-Can films from the internet legally?

- a) be downloaded b) being downloaded c) downloaded
d) were downloaded

3-The mouse and the keyboard haven't connected to the computer yet .

- a) been b) are c) be d) were

4-Computer science in schools.

- a) are taught b) teaches c) is taught d) taught

5-The window was broken a rock.

- a) with b) by c) of d) from

Exercise (3):

Re-write the following sentences using the words in brackets:-

1-Computer chips (make) in England. (Correct)

.....

2-The batteries needs to **being** recharged. (Correct the mistake)

.....

3-Someone left the computer on all night. (Passive)

.....

4-The police officer has caught the criminal. (Passive)

.....

5-The careful watching of someone or something. (Give one word)

.....

Exercise (5):**Read the following passage and answer the question:**

Sarah's family's washing machine stopped working, so her dad ordered a newone. It was going to be delivered on Saturday.

When Saturday came, Sarah and her friend Emily sat in the front yard waiting for the delivery. They were excited because they knew that they would get to play with the box.

As soon as the washing machine was out of the box, Sarah and Emily took out some crayons and colored all over it. They turned it into a pink, red, blue and yellow clubhouse.

It was their clubhouse for a while, and then it was a fancy car. After that, they cut out a square on one side and made it into a TV. They acted out their favorite TV show for Sarah's family. It was a fun day for everyone.

Answer:

1- What does the underlined word refer to?

.....

2-When was the washing machine delivered?

.....

3-What is the last thing Sarah and Emily turned the box into?

.....

Choose:

1-Sarah and Emily waited for the delivery

- a) in the back yard
- b) in the front yard
- c) in the kitchen
- d) in the balcony

2-The clubhouse was pink, red, yellow and

- a) black
- b) white
- c) blue
- d) brown

Homework Exercises

Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer:

1-I was really concerned.....my i pod after I dropped it, but it was fine.

a-of b-around c-about d-in

2-'The remote control doesn't work'

'I think you need to change the.....'

a-USB stick b-batteries c-laptop d-microphone

3-Through the internet, people can communicate.....friends all over the world.

a-in b-to c-from d-with

4-If you read the....., you'll find out how your new gadget works.

a-script b-lines c-remote control d-instructions

Exercise 2

Choose the correct answer:

1-They looked for the USB stick, but it couldn't..... .

a-found b-be found c-find d-is found

2-My i pod should.....later today.

a-delivering b-be delivered c-being delivered d-to be delivered

3-Information about the school play.....in class yesterday.

a-gave out b-was given out c-was giving out d-gives out

4-I don't understand why my computer.....last night.

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

Exercise 3

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1-We don't clean the computer screens everyday. (Use: are)

.....

2-I'm sure we can deliver the air conditioning unit tomorrow. (Use: be)

.....

3-They have trained Amanda as a laboratory assistant. (Use: has)

.....

4-To completely change something so that it will be much better.... (Give one word).....

5-To start on a trip..... (Give one word)

6-To experience something or suffer it..... (Give one word)

Unit (10)

That's Entertainment

New vocabulary:-

- 1- **Rappers (pl.n.):** people who sing rap songs.
- 2- **Reschedule (v.):** change the time of a planned event.
- 3- **Enquiry or Inquiry (n.):** the act of asking for information.
- 4- **Purchase (v.):** to buy something.
- 5- **Cast (n.):** the actors in a play, movie.
- 6- **Rehearse (v.):** practice a role in a movie or play.
- 7- **Box office (n.):** a place at a theatre or cinema where tickets are bought or reserved.
- 8- **Backstage (n.):** the area behind the performing space in a theater.
- 9- **Script (n.):** the written text of a play, film or a broadcast.
- 10- **Soap Opera (n.):** a series of television or radio programmes about the lives & problems of some particular characters.
- 11- **Witty (adj.):** someone clever & funny.

**Phrasal Verbs:

- 1- **Act out:** perform
- 2- **Give out:** distribute/ give something to each of a number of people.
- 3- **Get (something) down:** write it down.
- 4- **Sell out:** run out of tickets.
- 5- **Grow out of:** become too old for something.
- 6- **Catch on:** become fashionable or popular.

****Derivatives:**

Entertain (v.)	Entertainment/ Entertainer (n.)		Entertaining (adj.)
Perform (v.)	Performance/ Performer (n.)		Performing (adj.)
Dramatise (v.)	Drama (n.)	Dramatic (adj.)	Dramatically (adv.)
Create (v.)	Creation/ creator (n.)	Creative (adj.)	Creatively (adv.)

GrammarReported Speech**10.1 Reported Speech: Statements**

When we report direct speech, the tenses used by the speaker usually change as follows:

Present Simple	Past Simple
'He likes hip-hop,' she said.	She said (that) he liked hip hop.
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
'He is listening to his new CD,' she said.	She said (that) he was listening to his new CD.
Present Perfect Simple	Past Perfect Simple
'They have bought a new CD,' she said.	She said (that) they had bought a new CD.

Note:

- Remember to change pronouns and possessive adjectives where necessary.
*'We are going to form a band,' he said. → He said (that) **they** were going to form a band.*
*'Those are **my** music magazines,' she said. → She said (that) those were **her** music magazines.*
- We can leave out that.
***They said that** they had seen the film before. → **They said they** had seen the film before.*
- The following tenses and words don't change in Reported Speech: Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous, would, could, might, should, ought to, used to, had better, mustn't and must when they refer to deduction.

10.2 Say & Tell

We often use the verbs *say* and *tell* in reported speech.

We follow *tell* with an object.

Julia said they would love her new single.

*Julia told **her friends** they would love her new single.*

10.3 Reported Speech: Change in time & place

When we report direct speech, there are often changes in words that show time and place too.

now	then
'I'm playing the guitar now ,' she said.	She said she was playing the guitar then .
today	that day
'We're going to the theatre today ,' he said.	He said they were going to the theatre that day .

tonight	that night
'They can go to the cinema tonight ,' she said.	She said they could go to the cinema that night .
yesterday	the previous day/the day before
'I saw them in concert yesterday ,' she said.	She said she had seen them in concert the previous day/the day before .
last week/month	the previous week/month / the week/month before
'He released the CD last month ,' she said.	She said he had released the CD the previous month/the month before .
tomorrow	the next day/the following day
'I'll buy the tickets tomorrow ,' she said.	She said she would buy the tickets the next day/the following day .
next week/month	the following week/month
'We're going to the show next week ,' she said.	She said they were going to the show the following week .
this/these	that/those
' This is my music magazine,' she said.	She said that was her music magazine.
ago	before
'I bought that CD two weeks ago ,' she said.	She said she had bought that CD two weeks before .
at the moment	at that moment
'He's singing in a band at the moment ,' she said.	She said he was singing in a band at that moment .
here	there
'Your CDs are here on the table,' she said.	She said my CDs were there on the table.

10.4 Reported Speech: Questions

When we report questions, changes in tenses, pronouns, possessive adjectives, time and place are the same as in reported statements. In reported questions, the verb follows the subject as in ordinary statements and we do not use question marks.

When a direct question has a question word, we use this word in the reported question.

'When did you start making records?' he asked.

*He asked **when** I had started making records.*

When a direct question does not have a question word, we use *if* or *whether* in the reported question.

'Do you like classical music?' he asked.

*He asked **if/whether** I liked classical music.*

10.5 Reported Speech: Commands

When we report commands, we usually use *tell* + object + full infinitive.

'Turn the volume down!' he shouted at me.

*He **told me to turn** the volume down.*

'Don't take my MP3 player!' he said to his sister.

*He **told his sister not to take** his MP3 player.*

10.6 Reported Speech: Requests

When we report a request, we usually use **ask + object + full infinitive**.

*'Can you lend me your headphones, please?' she asked.
She **asked me to lend** her my headphones.*

(Also: She asked if I could lend her my headphones.)

'Please don't tell anyone,' he said.

*He **asked us not to tell** anyone.*

Exercise (1):

Complete the following dialogue:

Sam: You look sad,?

Fady: Someone stole my flat.

Sam:?

Fady: Yesterday.

Sam:?

Fady: I was informed by my neighbors.

Sam:?

Fady: Yes, I called the police.

Exercise (2):**Choose the correct answer:**

1-I love Shakespeare and I'm thinking of studying at university.

- a) dramatic b) drama c) dramatise d) dramatically

2-The entire of the play is getting together after the performance for a celebration.

- a) characters b) filmmakers c) cast d) producers

3-Can you give one script to each actor, please?

- a) out b) in c) to d) up

4-Let's make sure we get tickets before they out.

- a) give b) act c) sell d) turn

5-You can pay for tickets in cash or by credit card at the

- a) box office b) backstage c) hospital d) police station

Exercise (3):**Choose the correct answer:**

1-Peter me that he was enjoying his drama course.

- a) said b) told c) asked d) wondered

2-Ken told me he sing my song.

- a) wouldn't b) is going to c) won't d) don't

3-The director said that he was busy

- a) at that moment b) at this moment c) at the moment d) at moment

4-Mrs. Mill said that her son's friend had her CD player.

- a) break b) will break c) broken d) broke

5-Tom said that he was going to the theater.....

- a) tonight b)that night c) this night d) the night

Exercise (4):

Re-write the following sentences using the words in brackets:-

1-I've learnt my lesson. (Jake said)

.....

2-Mary said:"I have to go and see the director." (Reported speech)

.....

3-"Meet me at the box office", he told us. (He told us that.....)

.....

4- Jane said that she **saw** us at the rehearsal that night. (Correct the mistake)

.....

5-The actors in a play, movie: (Give one word)

.....

Homework Exercises

Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer:

1-'Why is this play so popular?'

'Because it has a great..... .'

a-lyric b-script c-line d-stage

2-You can collect your tickets from the theatre.....

a-dressing room b-backstage c-box office d-soap opera

3-We have acted.....the last scenes hundreds of times.

a-off b-on c-out d-in

4-We didn't see the play because all the tickets were sold.....

a-out b-off c-on d-by

5-Mum's got a headache. Please turn.....the music.

a-up b-into c-by d-down

Exercise 2

Choose the correct answer:

1-My friend asked me why I..... installed a santav in my car.

a-wasn't b-didn't c-hadn't d-couldn't

2-The pupils asked their teacher..... a scene from the play to act out.

a-recommending b-recommend c-to recommend d-could recommend

3-'Has Rick signed for the contract for the show yet?'

'He told me last month that he'd signed it..... .'

a-a week before b-before a week c-a week ago d-last week

4-She asked her sister..... off the music.

a-turn

b-to turn

c-turns

d-had turn

Exercise 3

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1-'I'm not going to this concert tonight.' John said (Begin with: John told his friend)

.....

2-'I will buy you a laptop.' Mr White said (Begin with: Mr White promised his son)

.....

3-'Please don't play your music so loudly.' He said (Begin with: She asked me)

.....

4-To change the time of a planned event..... (Give one word)

5-The area behind the performing space in a theatre.....
(Give one word)

6-Perform..... (Give a derivative)

7-drama..... (Give a derivative)

Poetry...



Prep. 1

2nd term

1- " Daffodils" by William Wordsworth

2- " The Rescue " by Ian Serraillier

1- " Daffodils "

By : William Wordsworth

William Wordsworth (1770 – 1850) :-

He was born in Cumberland – England . He was allowed to travel to the countryside and come close to the life of the country people. This early contact with nature influenced his poetry very much. He was also considered one of the early leaders of romanticism, which was for lovers of nature with clear and honest feelings.

Stanza (1) :-

I wandered lonely as a cloud .

That floats on high o`er vales and hills.

When all at once I saw a crowd,

A host, of golden daffodils ;

Beside the lake , beneath the trees ,

Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

****Vocabulary:-**

1-**Wandered** : went from one place to another without any aim .

2- **Floats** : goes up in the air .

3- **Vales** : valleys

4- **Crowd** : large number together without order .

5-**Daffodils** : yellow flowers .

Paraphrase :-

In this stanza, the poet starts his poem by saying that while he was walking alone without any aim like a cloud in the sky that was floating high over valleys and hills; he suddenly saw a number of yellow flowers beside the lake under the trees. They were moving gently upwards and backwards, dancing in the light gentle wind

Figures of speech :-**1- Simile:-**

Line 1 " I wandered lonely as a cloud."

The poet compares himself to a cloud. As both of them were wandering alone without any aim.

2- Personification:-

Line 6 " Fluttering and dancing in the breeze."

The poet personifies the daffodils as if they were humans that were moving and dancing in the gentle wind.

3- Contrast:-

Lonely X crowd

Over X beneath

Vales X hills

4- Alliteration:-

Line 2 " That floats on high o`er vales and hills ."

The (H) sound is repeated in " **high – hills** ".

Line 5 " Beside the lake , beneath the trees , "

The (B) sound is repeated in " **Beside – beneath** ".

Rhyme scheme :-

a b a b c c

Stanza (2) :-

Continuous as the stars that shine.

And twinkle on the Milky Way ,

They stretched in never – ending line

Along the margin of a bay :

Ten thousand saw I at a glance ,

Tossing their heads in sprightly dance .

****Vocabulary:-**

- 1- **Twinkle** : shine with a trembling , sparkling light.
- 2- **Milky Way** : area of the sky lit by numberless stars .
- 3- **Margin** : edge .
- 4- **Tossing** : throwing up , raising up .
- 5- **Sprightly** : lively , beautiful.

Paraphrase :-

In this stanza , the poet describes the daffodils as the stars that shine in the sky . He says that they stretched in a very long , unending line like the stars that light the Milky Way . Their number was so great and they were raising and throwing their heads in a lively and beautiful way.

Figures of speech :-**1- Simile :-**

Line 1 " Continuous as the stars that shine. "

The poet compares the daffodils to the stars that shine in the sky .

2- Personification:-

Line 6 " Tossing their heads in sprightly dance. "

The daffodils were personified as if they were persons that move and dance.

Rhyme scheme:-

d e d e f f

Stanza (3) :-

The waves beside them danced ; but they

Out-did the sparkling waves in glee :

A poet could not but be gay ,

In such a jocund company :

I gazed – and gazed – but little thought

What wealth the show to me had brought :

****Vocabulary:-**

1- **Sparkling** : shining brightly .

2- **Glee** : joy .

3-**Jocund** : cheerful .

4- **Company** : number of persons that man go together with .

5- **Gazed** : looked for a long time , stared .

Paraphrase :-

In this stanza , the poet makes a comparison between the daffodils and the waves in the lake . The daffodils were much better in dancing than the waves . Their sight was so lovely that it filled the poet with joy and happiness . He couldn't help standing there looking at them for a long time.

Figures of speech:-**1- personification:-**

Line 1 " The waves beside them danced ; but they "

The waves are personified as if they were persons that danced .

2- Alliteration:-

Line 6 " What wealth the show to me had brought : "

The (W) sound is repeated in "**what - wealth**" .

Rhyme Scheme:-

g h g h ii

Stanza (4) :-

**For oft , when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood ,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude ;
and then-my heart with pleasure fills ,
and dances with the daffodils .**

Vocabulary:-

- 1- **Oft** : often .
- 2- **Couch** : bed .
- 3- **Mood** : state of mind .
- 4- **Flash** : appear suddenly .
- 5- **Solitude** : loneliness .

Paraphrase:-

In this stanza , the poet describes the great influence of the lovely sight of the daffodils upon him . For whenever he lies on bed on any mood , that lovely sight comes up to his mind and fills his heart with peace , happiness and he finds his heart dancing with the daffodils .

Figures of speech:-**1- Personification:-**

Line 5 " and then-my heart with pleasure fills ,"

Line 6 " and dances with the daffodils ."

The poet's heart is personified as if it were a person that dances with great joy and happiness .

2- Contrast:-

Vacant X pensive

3- Alliteration:-

Line 6 " and dances with the daffodils ."

The (D) sound is repeated in " **dances – daffodils** ".

Rhyme scheme:-

j k j k l l

Questions & answers :-**1- What is the Romanticism ?**

It is a new method in the world of art and literature . It appeared in the 18th and 19th centuries . It depends on the love of nature , feeling lonely , showing personal experience and clear ideas .

2- "William Wordsworth`s poem is a good example for the romanticism . " Discuss.....

" Daffodils " is a good example of romantic poetry as it is for the love of nature , the poet feels lonely and he shows his personal experience with clear ideas, simple words and beautiful lines.

3- What did William Wordsworth see while he was walking like a cloud ?

While he was walking alone without any aim like a cloud in the sky , that was floating high over the valleys and hills , he saw a number of yellow flowers beside the lake under the trees. They were moving gently upwards and backwards , dancing in the light gentle wind.

4- " William Wordsworth describes the daffodils as the stars....." Discuss.....

He describes the daffodils as the stars that shine in the sky . He says that they stretched in a very long , unending line like the stars that light the Milky Way . Their number was so great and they were raising and throwing their heads in a lively and beautiful way .

5- In the poem " Daffodils ", the poet makes a comparison between the daffodils and the waves in the lake .

Explain.....

He makes a comparison between the daffodils and the waves in the lake. The daffodils were much better in dancing than the waves . Their sight was so lovely that it filled the poet with joy and happiness. He couldn't help standing there looking at them for a long time.

6- How does the lovely sight of the daffodils have a great influence upon the poet ?

The poet describes the great influence of the lovely sight of the daffodils upon him. For whenever he lies on bed on any mood , that lovely sight comes up to his mind and fills his heart with peace , happiness and he finds his heart dancing with the daffodils.

2-"The Rescue"

By : Ian Serraillier

Ian Serraillier(1912 – 1994) :-

He was born in London, the eldest of four children. He was educated at Brighton College and at St Edmund Hall, Oxford . He was a British novelist and poet . He was best known for his children's books, especially The Silver Sword, a wartime adventure story that was adapted for television. He also retold old stories from Rome, Greece and England. Children enjoyed reading his poems and stories because of his simple words and images.

Stanza (1) :-

The wind is loud.

The wind is blowing.

The waves are big.

The waves are growing.

What's that ? What's that ?

A dog is crying.

It's in the sea.

A dog is crying.

His or hers

Or your or mine ?

A dog is crying.

A dog is crying.

Vocabulary :-

1-Blowing : moving along .

2- Growing : increasing , becoming bigger .

Paraphrase :-

In this stanza, the poet describes a storm on the beach as the wind is blowing with its loud noise and the sea turns to be rough and the waves become big . Suddenly, he sees a dog drowning in the sea. He wonders whose dog it is. It can be yours, his, hers or the poet's . It doesn't matter but it is in danger and it is crying for help.

Stanza (2) :-

Is no one there ?

A boat is going .

The waves are big .

The man is rowing .

The waves are big .

The waves are growing .

Where's the dog ?

Where's the man ?

He's on the sand .

It isn't crying .

His or hers

Or yours or mine ?

Is it dying ?

Is it dying ?

Vocabulary :-

1- **Rowing:** moving a boat through the water .

Paraphrase :-

In this stanza, the poet wishes to find anyone who goes to save the dog .
Luckily, he sees a boat going to save it and the sea is still bad .
Suddenly, the poet can't see the man or the dog . He can't hear the dog
any more . The poet doesn't care whose dog it is but he is very worried
and asks whether the dog has died or not .

Stanza (3) :-

The wind is loud

The wind is blowing .

The waves are big .

The waves are growing .

Where is the boat ?

It's upside down.

And where's the dog ?

And must it drown ?

His or hers

Or yours or mine ?

O, must it drown ?

O, must it drown ?

Vocabulary :-

1- **Drown** : died in water .

Paraphrase :-

In this stanza, the poet says that the weather is still bad as the wind is still blowing loudly and the waves are still high. Unfortunately, the boat has turned upside down. It doesn't matter whose dog it is but the poet is very worried and asks if it has drowned.

Stanza (4) :-

So tired and wet

And still it lies.

So tired and wet

He cannot stand.

And where's the dog ?

It's in his hand.

He lays it down

Upon the sand.

His or hers

Or yours or mine ?

The dog is mine,

The dog is mine !

Paraphrase :-

In this stanza, the poet asks about the man who has gone to save the dog as he can't see him but suddenly, the man is seen lying on the sand so tired and wet. The poet asks about the dog and he suddenly sees it in the hand of the man who puts it on the sand. The poet doesn't care whose dog it is but he cares about the dog itself but then he realizes that the dog is his.

Stanza (5) :-

So tired and wet

And still it lies.

I stroke its head.

It opens its eyes.

It wags its tail

So tired and wet.

I call its name,

For it's my pet,

Not his or hers

Or yours, but mine.

And up it gets,

And up it gets !

Vocabulary :-

1- **Wags** : moves from side to side.

Paraphrase :-

In this stanza, the poet says that the dog is still lying on the sand. It is so tired and wet. The poet touches its head gently. It opens its eyes and moves its tail welcoming the poet although it is so wet and tired. He calls its name because he discovers that the dog is his and what is more important is that the dog is still alive and it gets up.

Questions & answers :-

1- "The Rescue" is written in the form of a ballad." Discuss....

This poem is written in the form of a ballad as it tells a short story in a very simple language. This poem is very effective and attracts the reader to the story of the dog. It also gives the reader a moral lesson on how we should be merciful and care for animals even they are not ours.

2- In "The Rescue", the poet is very clever at describing the weather Explain....

The poet is very clever at giving an alive and effective picture of the weather. He also makes the reader see and feel the storm .He describes a storm on the beach as the wind is blowing with its loud noise, the sea turns to be rough and the waves become big. This description makes the reader feel worried about the dog.

3- How does the poet show his human feelings in the poem ?

He was very worried about the dog although he doesn't know whose dog it is.

4- How does the poet show the intimate relationship between him and his dog ?

The poet was afraid that the dog was dead. But, he was happy to find out that it was still alive. He stroked its head gently and the dog wagged its tail to greet the poet when it called its name although it was very tired and wet.

5- What is the significance of repeating, his or hers, yours or mine?

To show that it doesn't matter whose dog it is, we must care about it first as an animal in danger.

6- Why does "The Rescue" end happily?

Because the poet discovers that the dog is his and what is more important is that the dog is saved from danger, still alive and it gets up safely.

Story

"BLACK BEAUTY"

Chapter One

My Early Years

1-Describe Black Beauty.

-It was a black horse with one white foot and white star on his forehead.

2-What did Black Beauty's master decide to do when he was four years old?

-He decided to sell Black Beauty to "Squire Gordon" whose home was near the village of "Birtwick".

3-Who were Black Beauty's friends?

-Merrylegs and Ginger.

4-"Listen to what I say to you, the colts are good colts, but they don't have good manners." Comment

-These words were said by Black Beauty's mother to Black Beauty when he kicked a little as he played. She asked him to have good manners and not to bite or kick when he is playing.

5-"I think she's unhappy because she bites sometimes." Comment

-These words were said by Merrylegs to Black Beauty in the afternoon when Ginger went out. Merrylegs told Black Beauty about Ginger and that she bites sometimes because perhaps someone hurt her before she came her.

Chapter Two

Joe Green

1-Who was Joe Green?

-He was a young and small boy who was going to work for Squire Gordon in the stable. He works hard and has a kind heart.

2-Why did John wake Black Beauty up in the middle of the night?

-To get the doctor to Black Beauty's mistress because she was ill.

3-Why wasn't the way back to Birtwick easy for Black Beauty?

-Because Black Beauty carried the doctor who was very heavy and couldn't ride well.

4-How did John take care of Black Beauty when he heard him moaning?

-John covered Black Beauty with warm blankets and gave him a warm meal.

5-"I wish I could be sweet like you Black Beauty." Comment

-These words were said by Ginger to Black Beauty when they stood together alone under the apple tree and talked. Ginger told Black Beauty that she wishes to behave like Black Beauty but she can't because men were always unkind to her and they sold her to people who whipped her.

6-"John, could you please say a kind word to the boy?" Comment

-These words were said by Mr. Green to John about Joe, the little boy who was very sad because Black Beauty was sick. Joe can't eat or smile, he knows that he hurt Black Beauty and he didn't do everything he should, but he did his best.

Chapter Three

The Whip

1-Why did the master "Squire Gordon" ask Joe to take a letter to brick maker "Mr. Clay"?

-Because Joe worked hard and learned quickly and John began to trust him.

2-What did Joe and Black Beauty find on their way to Mr. Clay's house?

-They found a cruel driver and his two horses that couldn't pull their heavy cart out of the mud. He was shouting at them and hitting them hard.

3-What did Joe do to save the horses from the cruel driver?

-He shouted and knocked on the door, then Mr. Clay came out. Joe told him about the cruel driver.

4-Why did Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have to leave "Birtwick"?

-Because Mrs. Gordon was ill, and he needed to go to a warm country for two or three years.

5-What did Mr. Squire Gordon do before leaving?

-He gave Merrylegs to Mr. Blome Field, he sold Black Beauty and Ginger to a friend who had a farm, and he shook hands with John and wished him well.

6-"A man in your brick yard is whipping two horses." Comment

-These words were said by Joe to Mr. Clay. Joe told him about the cruel driver who was shouting and whipping his horses. Mr. Clay told Joe that this cruel man is never going to get near another horse in his yard again.

Chapter Four

Earlshall and Reuben Smith

1-Describe Mr. York and the new mistress.

-Mr. York was a good man but the new mistress was proud and unfriendly. She wanted her horses' heads up, so Ginger and Black Beauty had to wear check rein to make their heads high and this caused so much pain or them.

2-Who was "Reubin Smith"?

-He took care of the horses when Mr. York was away. He was good with the horses most of the time, but sometimes he had a bad temper.

3-What happened to Smith and Black Beauty?

-It was a dark night and the road was full of big sharp stones. The stones cut Beauty's feet and he fell hard on his knees. Smith fell too, he landed very hard and died.

4-"Drive to the Duchess's. And get those horses' heads up."

Comment

-These words were said by the new mistress at Earlshall farm. She loved to keep the heads of her horses up high because this was fashion. When Beauty heard this, he was worried because this caused much pain to Ginger before.

5-"And so, Beauty, here we are ruined by stupid people. Life is very hard." Comment

-These words were said by Ginger to Black Beauty when she met him again in the field. She was ruined by a hard rider and needed rest.

Chapter Five

A Job Horse and Jerry Barker

1-What are "livery stables"?

-They are places where ladies and gentlemen can let horses and carriages. They aren't always nice places.

2-Who were Jerry Barker's family?

-They were Jerry Barker, his wife Polly, and their children Harry and Dolly. They were gentle happy people. They called Black Beauty "Jack".

3-What did "Captain" tell Black Beauty about an army horse's life?

-Captain told Beauty that the life of an army horse was good, but many men and horses died in the war. A horse doesn't know why men fight.

4-Why didn't Jerry want to sell Captain?

-Because Captain was a very old horse and Jerry knew he couldn't find a good master for him for his last days.

5-"Yes, Dolly, as gentle as a kitten, come and pat him." Comment

-These words were said by Jerry Barker to his daughter Dolly when she asked him about Black Beauty if he is gentle or not. Her father answered that Black Beauty is gentle as a kitten.

Chapter Six

Poor Ginger

1-When did Black Beauty meet with Jerry at the cab stand as he wanted?

-He met a weak old chestnut horse, she was very thin and her legs shook. She was poor Ginger.

2-Why did Black Beauty wish that the dead horse is Ginger?

-He hoped she got her wish. If she did, she had no more sadness.

3-"Black Beauty, is that you?" Comment

-These words were said by Ginger to Black Beauty when Beauty ate some hay, the wind blew a little of it over her, when she picked it up. Black Beauty saw the unhappiness in her eyes. She looked at him and recognized that he is Black Beauty.

Chapter Seven

Jerry's New Year

1-Why aren't Christmas and New year merry times or a cabman and his horse?

-Because the beautiful happy people who are dancing inside don't think of cabmen and their horses. Sometimes they must stand for hours in the rain or snow and wait for people. They stand till they feel cold and pain.

2-What happened to Jerry?

-Jerry was very sick.

3-Whom did Jerry's wife write to?

-Jerry's wife wrote to Mrs. Fowler who is her old mistress.

4-Why was Black Beauty sad?

-Because Jerry and his family left for the country when Jerry was well. They are going to have their cottage. Captain was gone and Jerry asked one of the other drivers to find Beauty a good home.

5-"Harry! Who lives at Fairstowe?" Comment

-These words were said by Dolly to Harry when their mother got a letter from Fairstowe, from her old mistress Mrs. Fowler who asked **them to** come to live near her.

Chapter Eight

Hard Times

1-Who was the new master of Black Beauty?

-He was Nicholas Skinner, an ugly man with black eyes and a huge nose. Skinner was unkind to his drivers and his drivers were unkind to horses.

2-Why did Black Beauty fall to the ground?

-Because a noisy family of four called Beauty's cab. They had many heavy boxes and bags.

3-What did the doctor advise Skinner to do?

-He advised him to feed Beauty well and keep him off the street, then send him to a horse fair in ten days. Maybe he can get a small price for him.

4-"A horse must work until he can't work anymore. Then I sell him to the butcher." Comment

-These words were said by Mr. Skinner to the doctor when Beauty was weak and needed rest. Skinner was very unkind. The doctor told him to keep Beauty off the street and send him to a horse fair if he wants to get a small price for him.

Chapter Nine

The Good Gentleman and his Grandson

1-How was the sale?

-There were many horses, some were very weak and it was hard for them to walk, and some were very old. There were many people too who wanted to buy a horse for very little money.

2-Who bought Black Beauty? For how much?

-Mr. Thoroughgood, a grandfather and his grandson "Willie". They bought him for five pounds.

3-What did Willie call Black Beauty?

-He called him " Old Crony".

4-How did grandfather know that Beauty is going to be better?

-When he looked closely at Beauty's legs, he said that Beauty is going to be fine in the spring.

5-"Willie, by summer, he's going to be fine. He has a beautiful mouth and good steps." Comment

-These words were said by grandfather to his grandson Willie when Black Beauty could pull the carriage and his legs didn't hurt and it was easy for him to do work. Grandfather and Willie were happy to buy him.

Chapter Ten

My Last Home

1-Where did Grandfather, Willie and Beauty drive up to?

-They drove up to a pretty house near the village, where miss Blomefield and miss Ellen live.

2-Why was the tall lady nervous of Black Beauty?

-She was nervous because she was afraid that Beauty might fall again, but grandfather told her to try him a little.

3-Who did Black Beauty meet at the house of the ladies?

-He met little Joe Green.

4-Whom shall little Joe Green write to? Why?

-He shall write to Mrs. Gordon and tell her that her favourite horse has come again.

5-"That looks like the star that Black Beauty had. I wonder where he is now and if he is happy." Comment

-These words were said by little Joe Green to himself when he saw that the horse in front of him has one white leg and a star on his forehead. He knew that he is Black Beauty himself.

Composition Section

Composition (1)

"Mid-year Vacation"

Write 3 paragraphs not less than 17 lines about the activities that you have done in your mid-year vacation and how they were very useful for you.

[illegible]

Composition (2)

Modern Technology

Write 3 paragraphs not less than 17 lines about the importance of modern technology in our lives.

[illegible]

Composition (3)

School Facilities

Write 3 paragraphs not less than 17 lines imagining that your school is trying to improve different facilities for students. Talk about these facilities and why they important to the students.

This image shows a full page of a document template designed for handwritten notes or answers. It features approximately 28 evenly spaced horizontal rows. Each row is defined by two small black dots, one at the beginning and one at the end of the line, creating a series of parallel dotted lines across the entire width of the page. The background is plain white, and there are no margins, headers, or footers present.

Notes

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Good Luck

Revision

Section

Unit six

Choose the correct answer:

1-If it's hot, I always a cap.

a-would wear b-wear c-will wear d-wore

2-Jack could win the race if he..... better running shoes.

a-had b-has c-will have d-is having

3-If you don't go to practice, you.....your skills.

a-don't improve b-improved c-don't improve d-didn't improve

4-If she.....train for the race, she won't win.

a-doesn't b-don't c-didn't d-is

5-If you don't leave right now, you.....the train.

a-miss b-will miss c-would miss d-missed

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1-If I ..(be) you, I wouldn't wear this old fashion dress. (correct)

.....

2-They don't have enough money. They won't go snowboarding. (if)

.....

3-A person who is in charge of a sport game and makes sure the players follow the rules. (Give one word)

.....

4-If he scores one more goal,(we-win) the competition? (correct the verb)

.....

5-Survive..... (Give a derivative)

Unit Seven

Choose the correct answer:

1-You aren't leaving for the sports game now,.....?

a-don't you b-are you c-didn't you d-have you

2-.....snorkeling equipment before he left on his trip?

a-Had Kevin bought b-Did Kevin bought c-Do Kevin bought

3-Bill and Pete.....the airport before I got there.

a-had been leaving b-are leaving c-had left d-left

4-Try to.....if you are in a difficult situation.

a-keep calm b-go missing c-get lost d-go

5-Frank had a headache because.....to loud music since that morning.

a-had listened b-listened c-listen d-had been listening

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1-Let's do something adventurous,.....? (complete with a question tag)

2-A journey to explore or find something. (Give one word)

.....

3-They didn't have fun canoeing,.....?

(Complete with a question tag)

4-I ran.....several old friends when I went back to my home town.

..... **(Complete)**

5-By the time we reached the mountain, the sun...(set). (Correct)

.....

Unit Eight

Choose the correct answer:

1-Joey stop showing..... . No one likes what you're doing.

a-up b-off c-for d-out

2-His new film is fun and.....for people of all ages.

a-educational b-entertaining c-scary d-boring

3-You go to bed early. It's Saturday tomorrow, so there's no school.

a-mustn't b-can't c-don't have to d-should

4-Tony.....have been out last night, he didn't answer the phone when I rang.

a-must b-should c-ought to d-would

5-You.....see the doctor about your headache , Dad.

a-shouldn't b-may c-should d-mustn't

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1-We definitely need a license to fly a plane. (must)

.....

2-To start liking someone or something. (Give one word)

.....

3-You ..(need) buy a new camera; you can borrow mine. (correct)

.....

4-Impress..... (Give a derivative)

5-Nick must show off like that. It's really annoying. (correct the mistake)

.....

Unit Nine

Choose the correct answer:

1-Can you.....what will happen in five years?

a-predict b-commit c-put up d-prevent

2-Can films.....from the internet legally?

a-being downloaded b-be downloaded c-downloaded

3-Computer science.....in schools.

a-are taught b-teaches c-is taught d-taught

4-They looked for the USB stick, but it couldn't

a-found b-find c-be found d-is found

5-The producer was concerned..... The amount of money being spent on the film.

a-for b-about c-at d-of

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1-I don't understand why my computer...(crash) last night. (correct)

.....

2-Someone left the computer on all night. (Passive)

.....

3-Computer chips..(make) in England. (correct)

.....

4-To experience something or suffer it. (Give one word)

.....

5-I'm sure we can deliver the air conditioner unit tomorrow. (be)

.....