

Geel 2000 Language Schools

First Term New Close-up units (1, 2, 3 & 4)

Name:

Class



Unit 1 : Your World

I-Vocabulary 1

1	lavender (n)	a plant with small purple flowers that smell nice
2	contrast (v)	to have a clear difference from something else
3	display (n)	a show of something happening
4	aurora borealis (n)	coloured light that appears sometimes in the sky in the most northern countries (= the Northern Lights)
5	impact (n)	a strong effect or reaction
6	background (n)	a person's family and past experience of education, work, and living conditions
7	primary colour (n)	one of the three main colours: red, blue or yellow
8	caution(v)	to tell someone about a danger or problem that they need to avoid (= warn)
9	on board (phr)	in or on a vehicle, e.g. ship, train, plane (= aboard)
10	represent (v)	symbolise and be a sign or signal of something (representation: n)
11	confidence (n)	a belief in your ability to do something successfully (confident: adj)
12	seriousness (n)	attitude of gravity, solemnity, persistence, and earnestness toward something considered to be of importance (serious: adj)
13	suggest (v)	to give somebody an idea indirectly (suggestion: n)
14	reduce(v)	to make something less, smaller in size, amount, number, etc.
15	rarely (adv)	not often, seldom (rare: adj)
16	celebration (n)	an event in which people do something special to show that something is important
17	ahead (adv)	into the future; in front
18	sibling (n)	a brother or sister
19	imagination (n)	the ability to think of new and exciting ideas which are not obvious (imaginative: adj)
20	stepbrother (n)	the son of your stepmother (= the new wife of your father) or your stepfather (= the new husband of your mother) from a previous relationship
21	mother-law (n)	the mother of the husband or wife
22	stress (n)	the feeling of being so worried or tired that you cannot relax (stressed: adj)
23	affect (v)	to make somebody/something change in a particular way
24	effect (n)	a change something has on somebody/something(effective: adj)

Vocabulary 2

ADJECTIVE

An adjective is a word that qualifies a noun or a pronoun.

———— **EXAMPLE** ————

**A good girl, a fast train, a tall boy,
three old books**

1- eye-catching	attract attention because it looks bright, special or different in some way
2- energetic	lively and with a lot of energy
3- enthusiastic	excited and very interested about something (enthusiasm: n)
4- trustworthy	someone you can trust and depend on
5- depressed	feeling down or sad (depression: n)
6- nervous	anxious or afraid of something
7- calm	not worried or nervous
8- aggressive	angry/ ready to attack/violent (aggression: n)
9- aware	you notice something or you know it exists (# unaware)
10- generous	giving /thoughtful /considerate (generosity: n)
11- caring	full of love and affection (care: n)
12- embarrassed	feeling uncomfortable ashamed or shy (embarrassment: n)
13- lonely	feeling sad about being alone or not knowing people (loneliness: n)
14- easy going	not easily upset, annoyed or worried
15- proud	pleased with yourself or somebody else (pride: n)
16- miserable	very unhappy (misery: n)
17- sensible	able to make good judgements (sense: n)
18- distant	related, but not closely
19- close	when somebody likes and gets on well with somebody else
20- related (to)	belonging to the same family, group, or type; connected
21- shy	feeling uncomfortable in the company of other people

Vocabulary 3

Idioms & Expressions

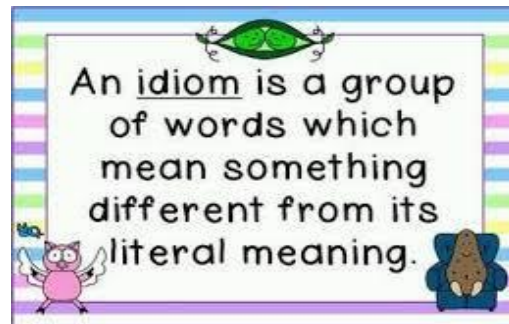
- 1- **Have a lot in common:** to have the same interests as somebody
- 2- **get on somebody's nerves:** to annoy somebody
- 3- **Keep in touch with:** to stay in contact with somebody /to talk or write to somebody
- 4- **Be dying to/for:** to really want to do something or have something
- 5- **Give somebody the green light:** to give somebody permission to do something
- 6- **see red:** to get very angry
- 7- **black and white:** clear and simple
- 8- **as good as gold:** well- behaved
- 9- **show your true colours:** to show /reveal your true character
- 10- **green with envy:** jealous

Phrasal Verbs

- 1- **be a natural (at):** be good at something without having to try hard
- 2- **hang out:** to spend a lot of time somewhere or with somebody
- 3- **fall out with:** to argue and stop being friends with somebody
- 4- **Sense of humour:** the ability to see the funny side of things
- 5- **(in) spare time:** free time
- 6- **Be mad about:** to like or enjoy very much

Prepositions

- 1- laugh **at** someone/something
- 2- spend money **on** someone /something
- 3- feel nervous **about** something
- 4- do something **for** fun **in** your spare time



A phrasal verb is a combination of 2 words, usually a verb and a preposition, that create a phrase with a different meaning.

Example:

I gave up when the game got too hard

PREPOSITION

Prepositions are words that express a relationship between a noun or pronoun and another part of the sentence.

EXAMPLE

on, to, by, with, over, under, across

Exercises

A-Choose the correct answer.

- 1-I can share all my secrets with Mike. He is very ____.
- a) aggressive b) thoughtless c) trustworthy d) calm
- 2- My uncle James is the most ____ person I know. He loves to give people gifts.
- a) miserable b) energetic c) generous d) aggressive
- 3- Some teenagers feel ____ and outcast at school because of pressure from their peers.
- a) easy going b) lonely c) aggressive d) proud
- 4- Ken felt very happy when he finally got the job he was ____ for.
- a) waiting b) asking c) dying d) falling
- 5- She uses email to keep in ____ with her friends.
- a) trouble b) common c) promise d) touch
- 6-Everybody thinks that the twins are as ____ as gold but they are naughty sometimes.
- a) well-behaved b) pretty c) good d) wealthy
- 7- It says that the teams who wear red are more likely to win because the red colour has a powerful ____ and dominance.
- a) impact b) affect c) stress d) seriousness
- 8- When you say "I saw red "it means that you are ____.
- a) happy b) angry c) aggressive d) sad
- 9- If you feel down and can't keep going, you are ____.
- a) embarrassed b) depressed c) energetic d) calm
- 10- She won the world cup in basketball and was very ____ of accomplishments.
- a) sensible b) caring c) proud d) aware
- 11- Children need to feel ____ to become successful.
- a) confident b) miserable c) easy going d) stressed
- 12-A friend's smile helps to ease the tension when one friend ____ another.
- a) keep in touch b) fall out with c) get on their nerves d) have a lot in common
- 13-The flowers in the garden need a lot of ____ to flourish.
- a) care b) caring c) impact d) effect
- 14-Tony is very ____ to his young siblings and likes to hang out with them.
- a) serious b) confident c) close d) related
- 15-Elderly people always suffer from ____ and this might lead to depression.
- a) lonely b) alone c) aggression d) loneliness

16-Having a lot of exams to study for made me feel ____ and overburdened.

- a) stressed b) stress c) proud d) confidence

17-My friend is ____ to travel abroad. She can't wait for the summer vacation.

- a) caring b) dying c) sleeping d) imagining

18-I ____ when I found out my best friend lied to me.

- a) was as good as gold b) was mad about c) saw red d) was a natural

19-____ my spare time, I play chess with my grandfather.

- a) On b) Into c) About d) In

20- Sam thinks he is funny, but I rarely laugh ____ his jokes.

- a) at b) in c) to d) for

21-After my pet's death, I felt sad and ____.

- a) calm b) miserable c) sensible d) distant

22- I haven't seen you since last week, Let's ____ together at the weekend

- a) play b) get on c) hang out d) keep in touch

23- I'm not ____ playing Tennis. I prefer football.

- a) in b) into c) on d) for

24-The team is ____ that they will win the finals because they have been practising very well.

- a) proud b) embarrassed c) confident d) sensible

25-My best friend and I have a lot in _____. That's what we have been friends for so long.

- a) touch b) common c) time d) personality

26-The new neighbour didn't show his true ____ until he became angry.

- a) personality b) traits c) character d) colours

30-My dad is very ____ and practical.

- a) sensible b) sense c) sensitive d) sensitivity

31-She uses ____ from the garden to keep the clothes in her wardrobe smelling nice.

- a) lavender b) aurora borealis c) plants d) sunshine

32-When you mix the ____ colours, blue and yellow, you get green.

- a) effect b) primary c) secondary d) background

B-Underline the odd word out.

1-eye catching – generous – pride - confident

2-reduce – affect – effect – suggest

3-aggressive – lonely – easy going – stressed

4-distant – relation – generosity – sense

5-caring – generous– confident – miserable

5- care – angry –lonely – stressed

6- generous – confident – enthusiastic – imagination

7- black and white - fall out with - see red - have a lot in common

8- sibling – sister in law – brother in law – stepmother

9- embarrassed – shy – lonely – confidence

10-nervous – generosity – calmness - imagination

C-Choose the correct preposition from the box.

in – on – at – with – to – of– about

- 1- Stop laughing _____ your sister. This is very rude.
- 2- I feel nervous _____ tomorrow's exam. I wish I will succeed.
- 3- My friend and I have a lot _____ common.
- 4- My mum is funny. She's got a great sense _____ humour and is very popular.
- 5- She likes to do indoor activities _____ fun; such as reading and listening to music.
- 6- Tina should quit spending her money _____ unwanted stuff.
- 7- The captain has a very positive effect _____ the team.
- 8- Hana is a natural _____ singing. I expect she will be a great singer one day.
- 9- My sister is mad _____ video games.
- 10-You must quit smoking. The smell is getting _____ my nerves.

D- Rewrite using the words in brackets a suitable word.

- 1- This is a hard situation to solve. It's not **clear and simple**. [Use an idiom]

.....

- 2-I was nervous

[Complete top form a meaningful sentence]

- 3-I thought Susan was honest, but she **showed her true character** when she cheated in the exam. [Use an idiom]

.....

- 4-She was embarrass when she tripped and fell down. [Use the correct form of the adjective]

.....

5-Tom really wanted to get the highest mark in the test, so he really studied very hard.
[Use an idiom]

6-My mum was very angry when I broke her China vase last night. [Use an idiom]

7-Justin likes to spend time with his little sister at the club. [Use a phrasal verb]

8-My sister is really good at drawing. [Use a phrasal verb]

9-She spends her money in buying sweets. [Correct the error]

10-Mary was very pleased when her parents gave her permission to use her new tablet.
[Use an idiom]

11-She felt uncomfortable in the presence of the new employee.
[Use a synonym for the underlined word]

12-The children were well behaved at dinner time and ate their meal quietly.
[Use an idiom]

13-Tim wore an attractive black suit in the party. All the guests admired how he looked.
[Use a synonym for the underlined word]

14-John is a pleasant person who is not easily upset. That's why he is very popular.
[Use an adjective]

15-Time was very unhappy when his best friend left the school. [Use an idiom]

E-Writing practice

Think of a friend who is close to you. Use **not less than 10 words** of vocabulary unit 1 to write a paragraph about him/her.

-What are the things in common?

-In what way you are different

-What you like about him/her.

II- Grammar 1



We use **THE PRESENT SIMPLE:**

- to express **habitual actions/ routines**
I do the shopping on Fridays.
- to express **general facts** in the present that are permanent
I work in a bank.
- to express **general truths**
The sun sets in the west
-to refer to **timetabled events** in the future
-The train leaves at 8 am on Monday.
- with certain **time expressions/adverbs of frequency**
always, usually, often sometimes, occasionally, hardly rarely/seldom, never

We use **THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS:**

- to express actions or events that are **happening now**
Can you call me back later, I am working right now.
- to express **planned actions in the near future**
We are having a party tonight, would like to join us?
- to express **gradual changes**
The weather is getting colder and colder.He
- -to express **annoying habits** (with always, forever, constantly , continually)
He is always losing his keys.
- with certain time expressions
now, at the moment, today, these days, this (week,month, year, evening ,afternoon) for the time being etc.

%	Adverb of Frequency	Example
100%	Always	I always study after class
90%	Usually	I usually walk to work
80%	Normally / Generally	I normally get good marks
70%	Often / Frequently	I often read in bed at night
50%	Sometimes	I sometimes sing in the shower
30%	Occasionally	I occasionally go to bed late
10%	Seldom	I seldom put salt on my food
5%	Hardly ever / Rarely	I hardly ever get angry
0%	Never	Vegetarians never eat meat
Subject + Adverb + Main Verb		Subject + BE + Adverb
Daniel always passes his exams.		He is always happy.

STATIVE VERBS

Stative Verbs: describe **STATES NOT ACTIONS**. We don't usually use the stative verbs with the **present continuous**. We usually use them with **present simple only**, but there are some stative verbs that are applicable for both tenses.

Non-progressive verbs (Stative verbs)

Emotional States	Mental States	Possession	Sense Perceptions	Other Existing States
care* dislike envy fear hate like love mind need please prefer surprise want* appreciate	amaze astonish believe desire doubt* feel* forget* imagine* know mean* realize recognize remember* suppose think* understand	belong have* own possess	feel* hear see* smell* taste* know	appear* be* consist of contain cost* exist include* look* matter owe resemble seem sound weigh*

Note that:

Sometimes we use the present simple and continuous with the stative verbs, but their meanings change.

have	** I have a car. (it means that he owns a car – {state}) ** She is having lunch today with her sister (it means that she is eating lunch today {action})
feel	** She feels happy about her success (It means that she is glad because she is successful {State}) ** She is feeling the carpet to see if it's good or bad (it means that she is touching the carpet to see if it's a good one {action})
look	** Ahmed looks really tired today (it means that he appears to be tired {state}) ** Ahmed is looking for his wallet. (it means that he is searching for his wallet {action})
see	** Do you see the moon? (It means are you able to see it? {state}) ** I'm seeing Ahmed tonight (it means that I'm meeting him tonight {action})
think	** I think that James is an excellent student (My opinion or I believe that he is an excellent student) ** She is thinking of travelling to USA next year (she is considering this)
appear	** He appears to be happy. (He looks happy.) ** The band is appearing tonight. (The band is singing or performing tonight.)

Exercises

A-Choose the correct answer.

1- How often ____ by plane?

- a) you travel b) do you travel c) are you travelling d) you are travelling

2- Sorry, I ____ what you are saying. Can you repeat?

- a) am not getting b) always get c) don't get d) am forever getting

3- ____ to move to Australia.

- a) John is wanting b) Does John want c) John wants d) Is John wanting

4- ____ it's a good idea to wear those clothes to school?

- a) You are thinking b) You always think c) Are you thinking d) Do you think

5- The ferry to Venice ____ at 8.45 Friday morning. It's always on time.

- a) leaves b) is leaving c) never leaves d) is constantly leaving

6- I ____ what he tells me because he lied to me once in the past.

- a) believe b) am not believing c) don't believe d) believing

7- Some colours like blue ____ people to relax.

- a) help b) helps c) is helping d) are helping

8- My neighbours ____ at each other. They are so noisy!

- a) forever shout b) aren't forever shouting c) are forever shouting d) don't forever shout

9- I ____ what you mean about that comedian. His jokes are really clever.

- a) see b) am seeing c) am not seeing d) doesn't see

10- This car ____ to Ahmed.

- a) belong b) belongs c) is belonging d) belonging

11- She ____ to be happy for winning the first place in the spelling Bee contest.

- a) seems b) seem c) is seeming d) are seeming

12- Mum ____ the food while she is cooking.

- a) tastes b) tasting c) is tasting d) taste

13- I ____ the doctor next week.

- a) see b) sees c) saw d) am seeing

14- We ____ of going to London next year.

- a) think b) are thinking c) thinks d) thought

15- The moon ____ 27 days to travel around the earth.

- a) takes b) take c) is taking d) will take

16- Tom ____ breakfast at the moment. He'll be finished in five minutes.

- a) is eating b) eat c) eats d) eating

17- The use of computers in schools ____ quickly these days.

- a) grow b) growing c) is growing d) grows

18- I often ____ lunch at 2 o'clock before I go to work.

- a) have b) has c) am having d) having

19- Mona ____ visitors this weekend. So she is not going out with her friends.

- a) expect b) expects c) is expecting d) expecting

20- What time ____ you leave for school every day?

- a) do b) does c) doing d) -

21- She ____ TV now because she has nothing to do.

- a) watches b) watched c) watching d) is watching

22- My family ____ in Cairo, but I ____ in Aswan.

- a) live /live b) lives /live c) live – is living d) are living/am living

23- Look! Marwan ____ his homework.

- a) is write b) writes c) is writing d) write

B-Choose the correct answer.

1. The flight ____ (leave) at 11 am.

- a. leaves b. left c. leaving

2. My aunt ____ (visit) this weekend.

- a. is visited b. are visiting c. is visiting

3. We ____ (leave) at 9 am this morning.

- a. are leaves b. is leaving c. are leaving

4. The movie ____ (not/start) until 9 pm.

- a. doesn't started b. doesn't start c. don't start

5. You ____ (land) in Paris before night fall tonight.

- a. land b. landed c. lands

6. My next class ____ (start) at 10 am.

- a. started b. starts c. starting

7. Alex ____ (not/study) with us tomorrow.

- a. isn't studying b. aren't studying c. isn't studied

8. The term ____ (begin) on April 20th.

- a. begins b. begun c. began

9. Joe ____ (graduate) from University in May.

- a. is graduating b. is graduated c. are graduating

10. The train ____ (leave) from Front Street at 10 am.

- a. leaving b. left c. leaves

11. You and Matt ____ (come) for lunch today.

- a. are coming b. are came c. is coming

12. Julie ____ (arrive) late to work today.

- a. are arriving b. is arrived c. is arriving

13. The concert ____ (begin) at 8 pm.

- a. begins b. began c. begun

14. The surgeon ____ (operate) on Monday morning.

- a. are operating b. is operated c. is operating

15. The store ____ (stay) open until 10 pm on Saturdays.

- a. staying b. stays c. stayed

16. We ____ (buy) a new car next week.

- a. is buying b. are bought c. are buying

17. We ____ (paint) the house this Saturday.

- a. is painting b. are painting c. are painted

C-Re-write the following sentences.

- 1- Adam does his homework every day. [Rewrite using: **at the moment**]
.....
- 2- Sara plays tennis in the club. [Rewrite using: **Where**]
.....
- 3- They are watching TV now. [Rewrite using: **on Fridays**]
.....
- 4- He thinks he will fail in the exam. [Rewrite in the negative form]
.....
- 5- Our neighbour is moving to the city. [Rewrite in the question form]
.....
- 6-At school, I often
[Complete with a present simple verb and make a meaningful sentence]
- 7- Right now she
[Complete with a present continuous verb and make a meaningful sentence]
- 8-She rarely play the piano in her spare time. [Rewrite after Correcting the error]
.....
- 9- What time (the party / start)?
[Rewrite with the correct form of the verb]
- 10- Rami doesn't come late to school. [Rewrite using: **never**]
.....
- 11-Everything is arranged for my travel to Alexandria tomorrow. [Rewrite using: **travelling**]
.....
- 12- He doesn't drink coffee at all. [Rewrite using: **never**]
.....
- 13-The train leaves at 6.00. [Rewrite in question form]
.....
- 14- She works on Sundays every day. [Rewrite in the negative form]
.....
- 15- We (stay) with our grandparents these days until our house is decorated. [Rewrite with the correct form of the verb]
- 16-Tina (always-speak) _____ loudly. This is getting on my nerves!
- 17- The medicine (taste – tastes – is tasting – is tasted) bitter. [Choose the correct answer]
- 18- Winter is approaching. May (need) _____ to buy some heavy clothes.
[Put the verb in the correct tense]

19- Amir doesn't goes to bed early.

[Rewrite after correcting the error]

20- Helen (always /talk) _____too much with her friends.

[Rewrite with the correct form of the verb]

D- Tick the correct sentence.

1. a) She's thinking about buying a new cooker.
b) She thinks about buying a new cooker.
2. a) I'm hearing strange noises in the kitchen, aren't you?
b) can hear strange noises in the kitchen, can't you?
3. a) This cake is tasting so good!
b) This cake tastes so good!
4. a) Why is she smelling the fish?
b) Why does she smell the fish?
5. a) Your daughter looks tired!
b) Your daughter is looking tired!
6. a) Maria is seeing the doctor because she is sick.
b) Maria sees the doctor because she is sick.
7. a) They think of buying a new car.
b) They are thinking of buying a new car.
8. a) Tom, you are always playing with my toys. This is really annoying!
b) Tom, you always play with my toys. This is really annoying!
9. a) He is going to the library at the moment.
b) He goes to the library at the moment.
10. a) She doesn't speaks English fluently.
b) She doesn't speak English fluently.

E-Make your own sentences using present simple and present continuous.

1-smell:
.....

- 2-have:
- 3-go:
- 4-study:
- 5-taste:
- 6-see:
- 7-feel:
- 8-think:

F-Fill in the blank with the present simple or present continuous.

- 1) Andy sometimes _____ comics. (*read*)
- 2) We never _____ TV in the morning. (*watch*)
- 3) Listen! Sandy _____ in the bathroom. (*sing*)
- 4) My sister usually _____ in the kitchen. (*help*)
- 5) My mother _____ breakfast now. (*make*)
- 6) They often _____ the bathroom. (*clean*)
- 7) Look! The boys _____ home. (*come*)
- 8) Every day his grandfather _____ for a walk. (*go*)
- 9) I _____ with my friend at the moment. (*chat*)
- 10) Cats _____ mice. (*eat*)

Clue Words

Present Simple	Present Continuous
Clue words	Clue words
Always	At the moment
Usually	At present
Often	Currently
Sometimes	Nowadays
Never	Now

Grammar 2

Articles

An article is a word used to modify a noun

Indefinite Articles:

- A**
- ★ are used before singular countable nouns
 - ★ **a** is used before a singular noun beginning with a consonant
 - ★ **Examples:** **a** banana, **a** lot of, **a** doctor, **a** cold
- AN**
- ★ **an** is used before a singular noun beginning with a vowel
 - ★ **Examples:** **an** hour, **an** MP3 player, **an** honest person

Definite Article :

- THE**
- ★ is used before singular and plural nouns when the noun is specific
 - ★ is used with nouns that are unique: **the** moon, **the** sun, etc.
 - ★ is used before the names of rivers, seas/oceans, mountain ranges, deserts and groups of islands: **the** Amazon, **the** Pacific, **the** Alps, etc.
 - ★ is used with superlative adjectives: **the** oldest, etc.
 - ★ is used with hotels, restaurants, cinemas, theatres. musical instruments:
 - ★ **Examples:** **the** flu, **the** radio, **the** Ritz Hotel, **the** piano

Don't Use

The

- ★ before proper nouns
- ★ with continents, countries, towns, streets or lakes
- ★ with names of mountains or islands
- ★ before names of meals or games and sports

Exercises

A-Complete using: a/ – /an or the.

- 1-What do you usually have for _____ dinner?
- 2-My dad is _____ very careful driver. He never exceeds _____ speed limit.
- 3-Mr. David has been _____ accountant for _____ year.
- 4-Drinking _____ milk with _____ honey and _____ lot of lemon juice is _____ best remedy for _____ sore throat.
- 5- Where have you been?' 'I've been to _____ school.'
- 6-Tom was so thirsty that he drank _____ whole bottle of mineral water.

- 7-We've never been to _____ Paris before. It's _____ first time we're visiting _____ France.
- 8- Listen! Jane is playing _____ flute. She is _____ very talented person.
- 9-Spain is _____ country where I was born.
- 10-I know there is _____ hospital in this town. Let me show you the way.
- 11-Noha arrived _____ hour late for the meeting.
- 12- "Are you coming to _____ party next Friday?"
- 13-She was wearing _____ amazing dress when I met her.
- 14-I am crazy about reading _____ books.
- 15- _____ dentist you recommended has no openings for the coming two weeks.

B-Complete with a/an/the or –.

CHAPTER ONE "The Hardest Things to Say"

(1)_____ most important things are (2)_____ hardest things to say. They are (3)_____ things you get ashamed of, because (4)_____ words make them smaller. When they were in your head they were limitless; but when they come out they seem to be no bigger than (5)_____ normal things. But that's not all. (6)_____ most important things lie too close to where your secret heart is buried; they are (7)_____ clues that could guide your enemies to (8)_____ prize they would love to steal. It's hard and painful for you to talk about these things ... and then (9)_____ people just look at you strangely. They haven't understood what you've said at all, or why you almost cried while you were saying

I was twelve, nearly thirteen, when I first saw (10)_____ dead person. It happened in 1960, (11)_____ long time ago...although sometimes it doesn't seem very long to me. Especially on (12)_____ nights when I wake up from (13)_____ dreams in which (14)_____ hail falls into his open eyes.

C-Choose the correct answer.

1-This is _____ useful book to have at _____ home.

- a) a/- c) the / a
- b) b) a/the d) -/the

2-One of _____ children has _____ flu.

- a) a/the c) the /-
- b) b) the/the d) a/a

3-I have _____ uncle who works in _____ America.

- a) an/- c) an/the
- b) b) a/the d) -/-

4- I love _____ music, especially _____ 18th-century music.

- a) the/the c) - /an
- b) the/ - d) -/ -

5) _____ apple a day keeps _____ doctor away.

- a) - / a c) An / -
- b) The/ a d) An / the

6) We had a lovely evening at _____.

- a) Watsons c) Mr Watson
- b) the Watsons' d) the Mr Watsons'

7) Well. If it's a good story. I'll listen with _____ pleasure.

- a) a c) -
- b) the d) an

8) He asked the chemist to give him something for _____ bad toothache.

- a) - c) an
- b) a d) the

9) _____ cheese in that shop isn't very good.

- a) A c) Any
- b) - d) The

10) We eat _____ soup with _____ spoon.

- a) a /a c) - / -
- b) - /a d) the / the

- 11) The students have lessons three times _____ week.
a) a c) the
b) - d) on
- 12) I went to _____ sea during my holiday and I rented _____ bungalow near the beach.
a) the / the c) - / a
b) The/ - d) The / a
- 13) I had _____ fish and _____ chips for lunch.
a) the/ the c) - / -
b) a /a d) any
- 14) I work with my hands. I am _____ car mechanic.
a) a c) -
b) the d) an
- 15) I heard _____ knock on _____ door.
a) a/ a c) -/ a
b) a/ the d) a/-
- 16) There's _____ difficult crossword in _____ *Times*.
a) a/ - c) a/ the
b) -/ a d) the/ the
- 17) Susan doesn't like _____ cakes sold in _____ local bakery.
a) the/ the c) the/-
b) -/ the d) the/a
- 18) We go to _____ club with _____ children every Friday.
a) the/ the c) the/ -
b) -/ the d) a / the
- 19) _____ Mt. Everest is _____ highest peak of _____ Himalaya.
a) The /the/the c) A/the /-
b) - / the / the d) - /a / the
- 20) He can't come to _____ work today. He has _____ cold.
a) - / - c) - / a
b) the / the d) the / a

D-Do as shown between brackets.

1-She is appearing tired today because she didn't sleep well last night. [Correct the error]
.....

2-She (think) Ahmed is a good football player. [Put the verb in the correct tense]
.....

3-Frank plays football at the weekends. [Rewrite using: **right now**]
.....

4-The moon (takes – take – is taking – will take) 27 days to travel around the earth.
[Choose the correct answer]

5- Tom is eating lunch at the moment. [Rewrite using: **every day**]
.....

6-Youssef is (never – usually – sometimes – always) late for school. He is very punctual.
[Choose the correct answer]

7- Water is boiling at 100 degrees. [Correct the error]
.....

8- They meet in the club every week. [Pose a question]
.....

9- Adam and his sister is watching T.V now. [Correct the error]

10-I haven't seen him for a long time but he still (remember) _____ me.
[Put the verb in the correct tense]

11- Did you have _____ good time in _____ The United Kingdom?
[Complete with a suitable article]

12- _____ Tower of London is _____ popular sights in _____ capital
of _____ Britain.

13-Adam plays guitar very well. [Correct the error]

14-It takes me a hour to get to the school. [Correct the error]
.....

15-No girl is smarter than Mary. [Rewrite using: **the**]
.....

16- I live in _____ apartment, which is brand new. [Complete with an article]

17-Ali plays football every weekend. [Rewrite using: **this weekend**]
.....

18- sleeps – travels – play – watches [Circle the odd one out]

19-People around the world like to visit _____ pyramids in _____ Egypt.
[Put an article where necessary]

20- Look! Bill _____ (catch) a funny little pig in the yard.
[Put the verb in the correct tense]

E-Read the postcard and fill in ‘a’ or ‘the’ where necessary.

Dear Uncle Josh,

We're on holiday in London. weather's great for sightseeing. sun's shining. We met Watsons here. They saw British Museum and National Gallery. We visited Hyde Park and went on boat trip on Thames to Tower Bridge. Yesterday we visited Buckingham Palace hoping to see Queen. Unfortunately, Queen Elizabeth II wasn't at home at the time. After dinner I'm going with Mrs Watson to Harrods to do some shopping there. Tomorrow we're visiting Tower of London and London Eye.

That's all for now.

Love,

Tina



Mr. Josh Green

8 Hills Street

Cardiff CF12

UK _____

III- Comprehension

Read the passage and answer all of the questions.

A tropical rain forest is an amazing place. Thousands of different kinds of plants and animals make their homes there.

Some are not found anywhere else in the world. If the rain forests are not protected, some species of plants and animals could disappear forever, taking their resources with them.

Scientists have known for a long time that medical cures can come from plants. The rain forest is the perfect habitat for many diverse types of plants. They compete for space, sunlight, water, and nutrients. The plants that survive are strong and hard. They also contain many types of chemicals. These chemicals are part of the plants' defence system. They can help protect it from fungus, bacteria, insects, disease, and other threats.

Experts believe that some of these chemicals might be useful to human beings, too. The native people of the rain forests have healers who help those who are sick. For hundreds of years, they have known which leaves, roots, and berries can be used to treat different illnesses.

Western scientists have begun working with these native healers. They learn about different plants, cures, and treatments. Then, they can perform tests on the plants to see what chemicals they contain and how they might be used. When they do find something important, it goes through more and more tests. Lots of experiments must be done over a long period of time before something can be safely sold as a drug. Scientists want to be sure, that it works and that the risk of using it isn't too high.

American scientists have set up labs in the countries where the rain forests are. They do studies and research there. They also hire scientists and workers who live in these countries to help them. This allows the local people to benefit from rain forests research. They can make money from the rain forest without destroying it, which is very important. If the rain forest is valuable to them, they will help protect it. The more people who are trying to conserve the rain forests, the better. Just imagine the cures that might be found there!



A-Answer the following questions :

1-The main idea in the passage is:

- A) species of plant and animal which live in the rainforests
- B) natives of the rainforests as healers
- C) the medicinal value of plants in the rainforests
- D) diseases which attack plants in the rainforests

2. It is not important to conserve the rainforests.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Not mention

3. How do local people who are hired by American scientists, benefit?

.....
.....

4. How do scientists find out if certain drugs are safe?

.....
.....

5. Drugs need to be tested before companies can sell them mainly because.....

- A) They are made from plants.
- B) They need to be sure that drugs are safe for use.
- C) They need to know that people's health benefit from their use.
- D) B+C.

6. One of these sentences is probably true.....

- A) The rainforests are diminishing every day.
- B) Rainforests are beneficial to the entire world.
- C) Some species of plants and animals are disappearing.
- D) People are not interested in herbal medicines.

B-Extract the following from the text:

- 1- Present simple verb:
- 2- Article and mention definite or indefinite:
- 3- Preposition:
- 4- Proper noun:
- 5- Common noun:
- 6- Adjective:
- 7- Pronoun:
- 8- Present continuous verb:

VI-Dialogue

C-Complete the following dialogue.

Omar: Do you know that I am seeing a doctor next week?

Ahmed: (1).....?

Omar: I have a terrible headache.

Ahmed: (2)?

Omar: Yes, sometimes I can't sleep so I watch some movies.

Ahmed: I think you should (3)

Omar: Maybe, let's see what the doctor will say.

Ahmed: (4)

Omar: Thank you

D-Correct the grammatical mistakes below.

Everyone is thinking Mark is a boring person because he collect things.

Mark's collections is rather different, though: one is a collection of chocolate boarding, while the other are airplane boarding passes. I know

my collections are looking unusual, or even eccentric, but in fact "there are quite a few people collecting these things," he say, 'I now have 102 wrappers and 23 boarding passes and both my collections still grow'. It actually really fun and quite challenging to find different designs, though my mum gets more and more tired of the mess in my room; she is always tell she is going to throw everything out.



.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit 2 :Mysterious World

I-Vocabulary 1

1	mystery (n)	not understood or can be explained by reason (mysterious :adj)
2	rainforest (n)	a forest in a tropical area where there is a lot of rain
3	unexplored (adj)	something which has not been explored before (exploration: n)
4	man-made (adj)	not found in nature but made by people
5	species (n)	a group of animals or plants of the same type
6	crooked (adj)	not straight
7	pine tree (n)	a type of tree with leaves shaped like needles which stay green all year
8	trunk (n)	the main part of a tree which branches grow from
9	what's more (phr)	in addition; also
10	unusual (adj)	not common or ordinary
11	explanation(n)	the reason you give for something that has happened (explain: v)
12	secret(n)	a piece of information you do not tell others
13	majority (n)	more than half of a group of people or things (# minority)
14	theory (n)	a set of ideas that explains why something happen (theoretical: adj)
15	curious (adj)	strange or unusual
16	appearance (n)	the way somebody/something looks (appear :v)
17	clue (n)	something you discover that helps you to solve a mystery
18	particular (adj)	referring to the one person or thing you are talking about and not any other (particularly: adv)
19	unique (adj)	very special, unusual or good
20	gravity (n)	the natural force that makes things fall to the ground
21	odd (adj)	strange or unusual (oddly: adv)
22	dismiss (v)	to reject something, e.g. an idea (dismissal :n)
23	sapling (n)	a young tree
24	bend (v) +(n)	to move something into a curve shape or so it is not straight
25	on purpose (phr)	by intention, not by accident
26	Native American (n)	the original people living in North America
27	inhabitant (of a place) (n)	somebody who lives in a particular place (inhabitation :n)
28	structure (n)	a building or other object constructed from several parts

Vocabulary 2

Adverbs



Girl runs **quickly**.



This is a **very** sweet mango.



Peter reads **quite** clearly.

An **adverb** is a word which modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

1- initially	at first
2- locally	with reference to a particular area or one's neighbourhood (local: adj)
3- neatly	carefully; in a tidy way (neat: adj)
4- unlikely	not probable
5- downwards	towards the ground (# upwards)(downward:adj)
6- uniformly	in exactly the same way
7- virtually	almost – nearly
8- therefore	as a result
9- apparently	as far as one knows or can see (= seemingly)
10- similarly	in almost the same way (similar=adj)




(a combination of a verb and an adverb or preposition)

- 1- **be into sb/sth**: to like somebody/something
- 2- **look into**: examine facts and information; investigate
- 3- **come across**: to find by chance
- 4- **find out**: to get information about somebody/something
- 5- **rely on**: to trust or have confidence in
- 6- **work out**: to find the answer to something
- 7- **weigh down**: to make sb/sth heavier in a way that makes it more difficult to move

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -ING AND -ED

- ed




▶ use to describe how people feel

bored	interested	excited
confused	surprised	frustrated

This lesson is difficult. I am confused!
Ken had nothing to do. He was very bored.

- ing



▶ use to describe something that causes an emotion

boring	interesting	exciting
confusing	surprising	frustrating

This lecture is very confusing. I don't understand!
The movie was interesting. I want to watch it again.

Exercises

A-Give one word for the following.

- 1-.....: not found in nature but made by people
- 2-.....: the reason you give for something that has happened
- 3-.....: the original people living in North America
- 4-.....: by intention, not by accident
- 5-.....: scientific examination of the facts of a problem or subject
- 6-.....: a young tree
- 7-.....: something you discover that helps you to solve a mystery
- 8-.....: to move something into a curve shape or so it is not straight
- 9-.....: the natural force that makes things fall to the ground
- 10-.....: the way somebody/something looks

B-Choose the correct answer.

- 1- The historians gave the press a logical ___ for why the city turned into a wasteland.
a) explanation b) work out c) appearance d) clue
- 2- The police solved the ___ when they found a witness who had seen everything.
a) trick b) investigation c) mystery d) evidence
- 3- The striped skirt and floral shirt look a little ___ together.
a) curious b) unique c) odd d) particular
- 4- The ___ of students passed the placement exam, but a few didn't.
a) minority b) majority c) gravity d) inhabitant
- 5- ___ was the force that the first plane designers had to worry about.
a) Majority b) Theory c) Sapling d) Gravity
- 6- The policeman's ___ about the murder was totally incorrect.
a) theory b) myth c) illusion d) legend
- 7- Sorry I dropped your book. I didn't do it ____.
a) on purpose b) downwards c) apparently d) uniformly
- 8- A lot of people think that "Dracula" is nothing but a myth, ____.
a) apparently b) unlikely c) virtually d) locally
- 9- The police usually ___ detectives to find strong evidence against the criminal.
a) look into b) be into c) come across d) rely on
- 10- I ___ a gold necklace on my way to school and handed in to the police.
a) came across b) looked into c) was into d) worked on
- 11-My siblings are almost identical in ___ that people think they are twins.
a) humour b) appearance c) imagination d) explanation
- 12-This explanation of the theory seems very ___ to me. There is missing data.
a) similarly b) virtually c) unlikely d) neatly

- 13-You should contact the police if you notice anything ___ in the area.
a) unusual b) usual c) curious d) man made
- 14-My mum never ___ who broke the window. I think I got away with it!
a) looked into b) was into c) worked out d) found out
- 15- “What ___ did you draw from the evidence, Harry?”
a) conclusion b) explanation c) clue d) mystery
- 16- “I can’t find the answer to this question. Can you give me a ___?”
a) theory b) clue c) conclusion d) discovery
- 17-Martha only buys this ___ brand of clothes because they are reasonable and comfy.
a) similar b) usual c) crooked d) particular
- 18-The judge ___ the case because of lack of evidence.
a) appeared b) concluded c) dismissed d) bent
- 19- When I need help I can___ on family and friends. They are a blessing.
a) rely b) trust c) focus d) confide
- 20- The___ of this building looks amazing. The architect is so talented!
a) exploration b) appearance c) structure d) inhabitant
- 21- The Second World War was the greatest ___catastrophe of all time.
a) natural b) man made c) wildlife d) species
- 22- Don't tell Ann any ___ she's got a big mouth and will not keep them.
a) explanations b) clues c) secrets d) mysterious
- 23- The road began to widen and after a sharp ___ she came into the tiny town indicated on the map.
a) trunk b) bend c) sapling d) structure
- 24-Don’t miss this ___ opportunity to take a photo with your favourite singer after the concert.
a) odd b) usual c) similar d) unique
- 25-The two brothers look ___ the same.
a) virtually b) neatly c) similarly d) initially
- 26-The children hid behind the ___ of the tree so their friends couldn’t find them.
a) pine b) trunk c) bend d) structure
- 27- Scientist should exert more effort in finding out the ___ natural parts in our country.
a) unexplored b) unlikely c) unusual d) odd
- 28-My little brother is ___ reading science fiction and adventurous books.
a) for b) in c) about d) into

29-The tower on top of the castle has become ___ because of earthquakes.

- a) bent b) crooked c) dismissed d) arched

30-When it rained after a long drought, ___ started to grow in the place.

- a) rainforest b) trunk c) sapling d) species

C-Rewrite using the words in brackets.

1-Everyone **trusted** Fred because he is very helpful.

[Use a phrasal verb]

2- Detectives **are investigating** the cause of the mysterious explosion. [Use a phrasal verb]

3-interesting – enthusiastic – reduce – eye-catching

[Circle the odd one out]

4-She won't take her laptop because it will just **make her bag heavier**. [Use a phrasal verb]

5-The movie was very bored.

[Correct the error]

6-Harry **was too interested** in UFOs when he was a little kid.

[Use: **into**]

7- There is an odd number in this equation but I can't **find the answer** to it

[Use a phrasal verb]

8- 'You should **find the information** about Charles Dickens,' said our English teacher.

[Use a phrasal verb]

9-The **people who live** in this country are very friendly and easy going.

[Give one word]

10- **At first**, I thought he was not a good company, but then we became best friends.

[Use a synonym]

11-These lectures are boring, **as a result**, I will stop attending them.

[Use a synonym]

12-She put all her files **carefully** in her drawer.

[Use another adverb with the same meaning]

13-This lake is not natural; it is **made by humans**.

[Use a synonym]

14-As far as I know, the case was closed for missing important evidence.

[use another adverb with the same meaning]

15-The disappearance of the little boy is still not understood. His parents are dying to find him.

[Use a synonym]

16-This road is not straight and dangerous.

[Use a synonym]

17- The original people who lived in America are achieving greater political success in fighting for their rights.

[Use one word instead of the underlined words]

18-I came across.....

[Complete to form a meaningful sentence]

19-The Dean's speech was (touch). It brought tears to our eyes.

.....[Put the word between brackets in the correct form]

20- His boss was annoying when he was late for the meeting.

[Correct the error]

D-Find the odd one out.

1-downwards – initially – local – very

2-interesting – eye catching – embarrassing – amazing

3-mystery – curious – evidence – clue

4-pleased – amazed – amazing – depressed

5- theoretical – particular – similarly – imaginative

6-dismiss – reduce – structure – appear

7-remarkable – imagination – presentation – conclusion

8-onwards – locally – really – in

9-pine tree – trunk – gravity – sapling

10-secret – man made – unique – calm

E- Create a word family for each of the word stems.

Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Noun
Ridicule	.....	-	-
-	usual	.....	-
explain	-	-	.....
-			remark
Discover	-	-	.....
-	similar	.....	.....
Stick	.....	.....	.....
Conclude	-	-	
attract	.....	.....	.....
.....	embarrassed/ embarrassing	-	.....
-	.....	.....	mystery

F. Choose the correct adjective

1. My nephew was _____ (amusing / amused) by the clown.
2. It's so _____ (frustrating / frustrated)! No matter how much I study, I can't seem to remember this vocabulary.
3. This lesson is so _____ (boring / bored)!
4. I'm feeling _____ (depressed / depressing), so I'm going to go home, eat some chocolate, and go to bed early with a good book.
5. I thought her new idea was absolutely _____ (fascinated / fascinating).
6. This math problem is so _____ (confusing / confused). Can you help me?
7. The teacher was really _____ (amusing / amused) so the lesson passed quickly.
8. The journey was _____ (exhausting / exhausted)! Twelve hours by bus.
9. The plane began to move in a rather _____ (alarming / alarmed) way.
10. He was _____ (frightening / frightened) when he saw a spider.
11. I was really _____ (embarrassing / embarrassed) when I fell over in the street.
12. That film was so _____ (depressing / depressed)! There was no happy ending for any of the characters.
13. I'm sorry, I can't come tonight. I'm completely _____ (exhausting / exhausted).
14. We are going in a helicopter? How _____ (exciting / excited)!
15. Don't show my baby photos to people, Mom! It's so _____ (embarrassing / embarrassed)!
16. It's okay, it's only me. Don't be _____ (alarming / alarmed).
17. My sister is so _____ (exciting / excited) because she is going on holiday tomorrow.
18. I hate long flights, I'm always really _____ (boring / bored).
19. She looked very _____ (confused / confusing) when I told her we had to change the plan.
20. John was _____ (fascinated / fascinating) by Mandarin when he first started learning languages. He decided to study more and now he can speak it fluently.

H-Writing Practice:

Choose a natural mystery you have read about or researched and write a paragraph in your copybook about it using **not less than 10 words** from vocabulary unit 2.

Here are some examples:

Star jelly

Singing sand dunes

Catatumbo lightning

Devil's Kettle Falls

The Wow! Signal

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

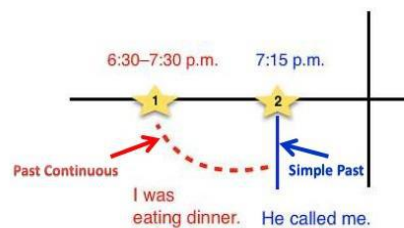
.....

.....

.....

II- Grammar 1

Past Simple and Past Continuous



I was eating dinner when he called me last night.
When he called me last night, I was eating dinner.

Past Simple	Past Continuous
<p>Usage : 1-Actions that started and finished in the past *Peter studied English yesterday.</p> <p>2- Past habits and routines: *I played football every day when I was at school</p> <p>3-Actions that happened one after another in the past: *Ahmed walked to school, met his friend and studied together.</p> <p>Key words: yesterday / the day before yesterday / last week / last year / last month / a week ago / 2 hours ago / in 2007 / last summer / on 20th of April</p>	<p>Usage : 1- Actions that were in progress at a certain time in the past: * At three o'clock yesterday, Ahmed was playing chess.</p> <p>2- Talk about two or more actions that were in progress at the same time and we use for them (and / while): *I was playing Tennis and Jessie was studying English.</p> <p>3-To describe a scene in a story: *The sun was shining, and the children were playing when they suddenly see a monster.</p> <p>4-To talk about an action that was in progress in the past but was interrupted by another action we use for them (while /as/ just as OR when): * She was studying when the Phone rang *While Ahmed was walking , he met his friend.</p> <p>Key words : all day yesterday / at 7 o'clock yesterday / this time last year/ from nine to five o'clock/ when / while / as / just as</p>

During- while /as

-During + noun= in the time period

We learnt several interesting facts **during** the lecture.

-While /as + clause= in the time period

We learnt several interesting facts **while /as we were** listening to the lecture.

When: When= (time conjunction) + past tense.

We had already ordered some pizzas **when** our friends got there.

When= (question word) + was/were going to.

We weren't sure **when** his next book was going to be publish.

Exercises

A-Put the verb in the correct past tense.

- 1) William _____ (send) text messages to his friends in Canada yesterday.
- 2) Margaret _____ (talk) to her husband in the sitting room when the lights went out.
- 3) Philip and Anne _____ (run) to catch the train yesterday at 8:00am.
- 4) The students _____ (learn) German and French at school.
- 5) Elisabeth _____ (get) up, _____ (have) breakfast and _____ (go) to school yesterday.
- 6) Ernest and Yolanda _____ (plant) vegetables in the orchard while Alice _____ (read) a newspaper.
- 7) The children _____ when their mom (arrive).
- 8) When I saw Jack, he _____ (go) to the shopping Centre.
- 9) Emma _____ (travel) to Rome five weeks ago.
- 10) Two boys _____ (climb) the tree and _____ (fall) down yesterday.
- 11) While mum _____ (cook), Ahmed _____ (read).
- 12) Mark _____ (forget) to buy bread yesterday.
- 13) When her husband _____ (arrive) I _____ (cook) dinner.
- 14) Just as Frank _____ (do) his homework, he _____ (remember) another assignment he had to do.
- 15) While George _____ (repair) his bike, Michael _____ (play) with their dog.

B- Put the verbs into Past Simple or Past Continuous.

- 1) Adam _____ (walk) along the street. It was 5.p.m. The late autumn sun _____ (shine). He _____ (think) about the case. Something in it was wrong. A detail or two _____ (not /match). He _____ (not / notice) that it _____ (start) to rain.
- 2) At 5 p.m. yesterday Mark _____ (sit) in the cinema. He _____ (drink) Coca Cola and he _____ (eat) popcorn. The film was so exciting that he _____ (not/notice) how he _____ (upset) the popcorn packet onto the floor.
- 3) Mr and Mrs James _____ (walk) along the beach with their dog Claw. Suddenly the wind _____ (start) to blow. It _____ (lift) an old plastic

bag from the ground. Claw the dog _____ (want) to catch it. It _____ (run) from one side to the other. Then it suddenly _____ (run) out of sight.

C-Choose the correct option.

1- _____ Daniel yesterday?

- a) Do you visit b) Did you visit c) Were you visiting d) Did you visit

2- _____ I was washing my clothes; my brother was doing his homework.

- a) When b) Once c) While d) Just

3-What time _____ home last night?

- a) you came b) did you come c) you come d) did you came

4- My friend _____ a good movie yesterday.

- a) is watching b) watches c) watched d) was watching

5- The teacher didn't _____ much homework yesterday.

- a) gave b) giving c) gives d) give

6-They _____ about the students who _____ in the exams.

- a) talked/fail b) were talking/fail c) were talking /failed d) talked and failed

7-He _____ a book when the lights _____ out.

- a) was reading /went b) read/was going c) was reading /was going d) read/went

8- Sam _____ at the bus stop when I _____ him yesterday.

- a) stood/see b) stood /saw c) was standing /was seeing d) was standing /saw

9-Sylvia _____ when she _____ the DVDs.

- a) was running/ dropped b) ran /dropped c) was running /was dropping d) ran/was dropping

10-While Steve _____ a documentary, he _____ asleep.

- a) was watching/ fell b) watched /fell c) was watching/was falling d) was watching/felt

11-We _____ home when the accident _____.

- a) drove/was happening b) drove /happened c) was driving/happened d) were driving /drove

12-He _____ his homework when his father came home.

- a) was doing b) did c) were doing d) does

13- _____ you _____ dinner when I called you?

- a) Did-eat b) Were -eating c) Did -ate d) Were -eat

14-Many years ago people _____ on horseback.

- a) were travelling b) travelled c) travel d) were travelled

15-_____ they swimming when the phone rang?

- a) Were b) Are c) Do d) Did

16-_____ Ben was doing his homework; he got a text message from his friend.

- a) When b) However c) While d) If

17-Mrs Adams _____ dinner at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

- a) had b) was having c) has d) having

18-She was cleaning the garage _____ she saw a spider.

- a) while b) during c) when d) just

19-While the forest ranger _____ in the woods, a fire _____.

- a) walked/started b) were walking /started
c) were walking /was starting d) walking / starting

20-They _____ their keys at their friends' house last night.

- a) forget b) forgetting c) were forgetting d) forgot

D-Put the verbs between brackets in the correct tense.

Last night, while I was doing my homework, Angela (call) _____. She said she (call) _____ me on her cell phone from her biology classroom at UCLA. I asked her if she (wait) _____ for class, but she said that the professor was at the front of the hall lecturing while she (talk) _____ to me. I couldn't believe she (make) _____ a phone call during the lecture. I asked what was going on.

She said her biology professor was so boring that several of the students (sleep, actually) _____ in class. Some of the students (talk) _____ about their plans for the weekend and the student next to her (draw) _____ a picture of a horse. When Angela (tell) _____ me she was not satisfied with the class, I (mention) _____ that my biology professor was quite good and (suggest) _____ that she switch to my class.

While we were talking, I (hear) _____ her professor yell, "Miss, are you making a phone call?" Suddenly, the line went dead. I (hang) _____ up the phone and went to the kitchen to make dinner. As I (cut) _____ vegetables for a salad, the phone rang once again. It (be) _____ Angela, but this time she wasn't sitting in class.

E-Writing Practice: Choose your favourite photo and write a description (using between 100 and 200 words) by answering the following questions:

What's your favourite photo?
Who took it? Where? When?
Why do you like it?

What was happening when you took the photo?
Where do you keep it?

.....
.....

Grammar 2

Used to and Would Be Used to and Get Used to

Usage: Both of them are used to describe actions that we did in the past but we no longer do them now.

USED TO		WOULD	
Form	Subject + used to + v. infinitive	Form	Subject + would + v. infinitive
:		:	
*Used to is used with <u>past action and stative verbs</u> .		*Would is used with <u>past action verbs only</u> . It cannot be used with <u>past state</u>	
*Used to doesn't need time period.		*Would cannot be used in <u>negative</u> form of the verb.	
Examples:		*Would needs time period.	
Affirmative: I used to play tennis but now I don't have time.		Examples: I would play Tennis when I was 6 years old.	
Negative: I didn't use to go shopping with my parents.		Affirmative: Grandpa would always tell us stories when we were young.	
Question: Did you use to drink milk when you were a child?		Question: Would your classmates invite you?	
BE USED TO		GET USED TO	
Usage: for actions or states that are usual or familiar to us.		Usage: for actions or states that are becoming familiar to us.	
We can use be used to with all tenses except the continuous tenses and model verbs.		We can use get used to with all tenses and model verbs.	
Form:		Form:	
verb be (am /is /are) + used to+ verb+ ing		get used to + verb+ ing	
Examples:		Examples:	
Affirmative: Tom is used to sending emails.		Affirmative: Hannah got used to using a computer.	
Negative: I was not used to staying up late.		Negative: You won't get used to the new school if you don't start socialising.	
Question: Is grandma used to using a computer?		Question: Did he get used to the new shoes?	

Exercises

A-Choose the correct answer.

1. Did Frank call while I (**work – worked – was working- am working**)?
2. I (**am used to – used – would – used to**) the winding roads near my house.
3. The Vikings (**sail – sailed – was sailing- sailing**) in long boats.
4. She (**got used – use – used - would**) to work long hours in the museum.
5. Paula was studying while Ben (**play – played – was playing - playing**) video games.
6. We (**didn't use – got used – weren't used -would**) to enjoy visiting archaeological sites.
7. They (**didn't visit – aren't visiting - weren't visiting- visited**) the museum when I called them.
8. The inhabitants (**got used – were used – would- be used**) keep warm around the fire every night.
9. They (**didn't use – get used – would – were used**) to write on scrolls of paper.
- 10.) While he (**repaired – was repairing – repairs – is repairing**) the washing machine, I (**watch – watched- was watching – am watching**) the news.
- 11.First Sam (**buys – bought – was buying - is buying**) the newspaper, then he (**takes – used to take – was taking – takes**) the plane to Chicago yesterday.
- 12.I loved going to my grandmother because she (**use to – didn't used to – used to – used**) cook amazing dishes every time we visited her.
- 13.I (**used to – used – got used to – am used to**) share an apartment with a friend, but then I moved out. I have my own place now.
- 14.Every Saturday I (**would - used - got used to – didn't use to**) go on a long bike ride. It was such an enjoyable time.
- 15.People (**aren't used to – used to – got used to – are used to**) the internet yet, but in few years' time it will be indispensable.

B- Complete the paragraph with the Past Simple or the Past Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

The final battle in the Norman Conquest of England was the Battle of Hastings on 14 October 1066. At the end of September of the year, William of Normandy ⁽¹⁾ _____ (arrive) in England with his army while King Harold and the English army ⁽²⁾ _____ (fight) against Norwegian Vikings. Still tired from battle, Harold and his army ⁽³⁾ _____ (rush) to the south coast to stop the Norman army. The two armies ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (meet) just outside the town of Hastings on the evening of 13 October. The very next day, King Harold ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (die) in the battle as he ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (fight) for his country. William then ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (go) to London with his army and on Christmas Day, in 1066, he ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (become) King William I of England.

C-Do as shown between brackets.

1- When the phone rang, he was studying.

[Rewrite using: **As**]

.....

2- It takes a while for young people to get used to (**live – lived – living – was living**) away from home.

[Choose the correct answer]

3- He didn't like ice-cream when he was young.

[Rewrite using: **used to**]

.....

4- England was winning the World Cup in 1966.

[Correct the mistake]

.....

5- They are preparing for the party now.

[Rewrite using: **all day yesterday**]

.....

6- She would have a puppy when she was young.

[Correct the mistake]

.....

7- We travelled to China and a storm hit the plane.

[Rewrite using: **While**]

.....

8- My sister was watching a horror movie last night.

[Rewrite using: **What**]

.....

9- I don't go out on weekdays.

[Rewrite using: be **used to**]

.....

10- They used to like football very much.

[Put the sentence in the negative form]

.....

11- People would think the earth was flat.

[Correct the error]

.....

12- I'm used to..... in the morning.

[Complete each sentences in an appropriate way]

13- a) Are you use to getting up early? _____

b) I never got used to wear contact lenses. _____

c) When we were children we didn't use to go on long summer holidays. _____

[Are these sentences correct? Rewrite the incorrect ones]

14- I can't get used to.....

[Complete each sentences in an appropriate way]

15 My father wouldn't tell me bedtime stories.

[Correct the error]

16- Karen doesn't like her new job. She _____ (not be) used to _____
(work) in a small office. [Put the correct form of the
verbs]

17- Jenny/have a hamster.

[Use: **used to**]

18- We would have bacon and eggs for breakfast.

[Correct the error]

19- My family goes to the cinema every Friday.

[Use: last **Friday**]

20- Salma doesn't hang out with her friends on weekdays.

[Use: **Be used to**]

D- Put the following verbs in the past simple.

break: _____

pay: _____

say: _____

bring: _____

send: _____

sleep: _____

ride: _____

see: _____

feel: _____

fall: _____

study: _____

teach: _____

E-Writing Practice: In your copybook, Make up a story. The woman below is your English teacher and she has been kidnapped. Write what, when, where, how, who and how has happened. Use the words written in the glossary and the past tenses.

Glossary:

- kidnap / kidnapper
- be kidnapped
- handkerchief
- gag (be gagged)
- tie / untie
- undo the knot
- be taken hostage
- hold her hostage
- scared / afraid
- isolated
- lock up
- rope
- ransom money
- rescue / release
- reward

Who Kidnapped My English Teacher?



III-Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Sonny Boy lifted the lid of his desk *cautiously* and peered at the big ripe mango which was resting on his reading book. There was a great gnawing in his stomach as he had not eaten since lunch-time and it had been only split pea soup with two dumplings in it. That was since 12.30 p.m. He wondered if he dared take two quick bites before Mr Callender returned from the toilet. He put out his hand to take it then drew it away again. It was too big a risk he decided. The juice would be all over his fingers and, besides, Mr Callender would smell it.

It was a quarter to five. He would wait until five, when he hoped Mr Callender would let him go home. He bit another piece from the pencil he was holding and his eyes wandered listlessly round the room and finally fastened on the open door before him from which Mr. Callender's plump figure would emerge at any moment. He was writing an essay on 'Birds' and there seemed so little he could say. He did not know many birds anyway. There was only the blackbird and the sparrow, and perhaps seagulls. Why couldn't Mr Callender give him a composition on something he knew about – crabbing, for instance? He could write pages about that.

His mind was brought back abruptly to the present as Mr. Callender appeared. 'Finished yet? You don't have to take the whole evening to write one piece of composition.' 'Yes sir,' he said. He had only written six lines which were really only a list of the few birds he knew, and some like the nightingale and the swallow that he had read about. It was better to get it over though. To wait longer was only to prolong the agony.' 'Bring it here!' He rose slowly and pushed back the chair with his right calf. It escaped harshly and tottered for a moment, before it crashed to the floor. 'Put some life in you, boy. That's all you can do. "This can liven you up, you know," and he stretched out his hand towards the leather strap which remained either curled up like a lazy snake on his desk, or hung languorously from his shoulder. No one would suspect that there was such a deadly sting in its tail.



A-Answer these questions.

1-The story is mainly about:

- A) eating in class.
- B) Sonny Boy's problems.
- C) Sonny Boy's fear for Mr Callender
- D) preparing for examination.

2. Why was there a gnawing in Sonny Boy's stomach?

.....

.....

.....

3. Eating the mango was a big risk because

- A) Mr Callender would have smelt the juice.
- B) Mr Callender was a strict teacher.
- C) Mr Callender had gone to the toilet.
- D) Mr Callender did not like the fruit.

4. What two things in paragraph two tell that Sonny Boy was tense?

.....

.....

.....

5. Why had Sonny Boy written only six lines?

.....

.....

.....

6. Why was Mr Callender angry with Sonny Boy?

.....

.....

.....

7. What did he do to show his anger?

.....

.....

.....

8. From the passage you can tell:

- A) Mr Callender did not like to use the strap.
- B) Sonny Boy was very afraid of Mr Callender.
- C) There was no tension in Mr Callenders classroom.
- D) Mr Callender was an expert teacher.

9. The word '**cautiously**' means

- A) quickly
- B) carefully
- C) quietly
- D) suddenly

10-If you were in Sonny Boy's shoes, how would you feel?

.....

.....

.....

B-Extract the following from the passage.

- 1-past simple verb:
- 2-past continuous verb:
- 3- present simple verb and mention affirmative or negative:
- 4-adverb:
- 5-adjective:
- 6-pronoun:
- 7-proper noun:
- 8-common noun and mention singular or plural:
- 9-article and mention its type:
- 10-preposition:

VI-Complete the dialogue.

Dialogue

Doctor: today?

Patient: I've been having trouble breathing lately.

Doctor: Have you had any type of cold lately?

Patient: No..... I just have a heavy feeling in my chest when I try to breathe.

Doctor: Do you have any allergies that you know of?

Patient: No,

Doctor:.....?

Patient: It happens a lot when I work out.

Doctor: I a prescription of the medications.

Patient: Thank you for your help, doctor.

Unit 3 :Fit as a Fiddle

I-Vocabulary 1

1	set a goal (expr)	to decide on an aim
2	social networking (n)	the act of socializing with different groups of people
3	centenarian (n)	somebody who is 100 years old or more
4	life expectancy (n)	the length of time that a person is likely to live
5	elsewhere (adv)	somewhere else; in another place
6	unlike (prep)	in contrast to
7	in moderation (phr)	within reasonable limits; not to excess
8	saying (n)	a sentence that many people use, which expresses something a lot of people believe is true
9	factor (n)	something that affects something else
10	throughout (prep)	during the whole of
11	(be) worth (phr)	be enjoyable or useful to have
12	peninsula (n)	a piece of land that is mostly surrounded by water but is joined to a larger area of land
13	purpose (n)	Aim
14	squash (n)	a type of vegetable with solid yellow flesh and a hard skin
15	crop (n)	a plant grown as food
16	make up (phr v)	to form
17	well-balanced (adj)	a diet that has all the different kinds of food you need to be healthy
18	strengthen (v)	to make something stronger
19	contribute (to) (v)	be one of the causes of an event or situation /lead to
20	homegrown (adj)	grown in your own garden or on your own land
21	herb (n)	a plant used to make tea or in cooking to add flavour
22	prevent (v)	stop from happening (prevention:n)
23	cure (v)	relieve (a person or animal) of the symptoms of a disease or condition (cure:n)
23	staple (n)	basic food
24	mentally (adv)	to do with the mind (mental :adj)
25	agriculture (n)	farming (agricultural: adj)
26	generation (n)	all the people that were born at about the same time
27	fitness (n)	the condition of being strong and healthy (fit: adj)

Vocabulary 2

1	recover (v)	to get better from an illness (recovery :n)
2	injury (n)	damage to part of a person's or an animal's body caused by an accident or attack
3	treat (v)	try to make a sick person better by using medicine, hospital care, etc.
4	symptom (n)	a sign of an illness (treatment : n)
5	patient (n)	somebody who is ill and receiving medical care (in hospital)
6	emergency (n)	a situation where someone needs taking to hospital; a serious situation that sb must deal with immediately (emergency: adj)
7	operation (n)	the process of cutting into somebody's body to repair it or remove a part that is damaged
8	ache (n)	a continuous internal discomfort that is unpleasant but not strong (ache: v)
9	pain (n)	sharp external discomfort that is difficult to ignore (painful: adj)
10	instructor (n)	a trainer, somebody who teaches you a sport (instruction :n)
11	pose (n)	a position of the body
12	evidence(n)	facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid
13	illness(n)	a disease or period of sickness affecting the body or mind (ill :adj)



Vocabulary 3

Prepositions

- 1-protect sb **against** a disease
- 2-work **on** something
- 3-contribute **to**
- 4-focus **on**
- 5-depend **on**
- 6-be **at** risk **of** something
- 7-live **over** 100 years
- 8-be a member **of**

Idioms

- 1-**fit as a fiddle**: very fit and healthy
- 2-**as fresh as a daisy**: lively and energetic
- 3-**under the weather**: unwell
- 4-**on the mend**: starting to feel better and recovering from an illness or an injury
- 5-**recharge your batteries**: regain energy
- 6-**on (somebody's) last legs**: feeling very weak; dying
- 7-**a new lease of life**: a chance of better health



Exercises

A-Match the word with its definition.

1- centenarian	a- a continuous internal discomfort that is unpleasant but not strong
2- ache	b- to get better from an illness
3- treat	c- sharp external discomfort that is difficult to ignore
4- injury	d- try to make a sick person better
5- pain	e- a sign of an illness
6- symptom	f- a plant grown as food
7- recover	g- a plant used to make tea or in cooking to add flavour
8- crop	h- damage to part of a person's or an animal's body
9- herb	i- somebody who is 100 years old or more
10-operation	j- facts indicating whether a belief or proposition is true
11-fitness	k- the process of cutting into somebody's body to repair it
12-evidence	l- to make something stronger
13-mentally	m- something that affects something else
14-factor	n- to do with the mind
15-strengthen	o- the condition of being strong and healthy

B-Choose the correct answer.

1-Joan twisted her ankle when she was running and now, she's in severe ____.

- a) ache b) pain c) pose d) symptom

2-He had to have the ____ on his leg because it was broken in several places.

- a) evidence b) emergency c) operation d) prescription

3-The wound should be ____ carefully or it will be infected.

- a) treated b) injected c) injured d) recovered

4-It's a good idea to eat food with _____. It gives great tastes to it.

- a) vitamins b) preservatives c) crops d) herbs

5-He suffered from a serious illness last year, but he has ____ now.

- a) discouraged b) treated c) recovered d) nourished

6-You should try to eat food that contains fats in _____.

- a) generation b) medication c) meditation d) moderation

- 7-After the accident, the___ spent three nights in a hospital ward for recovery.
a) instructor b) surgeon c) patient d) doctor
- 9-A well - balanced diet can ___good health and fitness.
a) contribute to b) depend on c) focus on d) prevent
- 10- The doctor managed to ___ the patient's illness.
a) recover b) treat c) prescribe d) strengthen
- 11- Studying for so many hours is ___ exhausting.
a) mentally b) similarly c) unlikely d) initially
- 12-People working in huge factories or stores with no windows often suffer from a set of ___, like headaches and sore eyes.
a) medicine b) symptoms c) injures d) factors
- 13-I believe in the old___ ‘Money makes the world go round’.
a) saying b) generation c) centenarian d) social networking
- 14- Kate set herself a ___ of learning Chinese in two years so she could go to China.
a) factor b) goal c) evidence d) pose
- 15-The internet is the most popular way of ___between people with common interests.
a) life expectancy b) well balance c) social networking d) eye catching
- 16- Drinking coffee in ___ won’t do you any harm.
a) imagination b) limitation c) meditation d) moderation
- 17-Grilled___ is a delicious and healthy dish.
a) crop b) herb c) squash d) staple
- 18- Many paintings are kept in dark rooms to ___ the colours from being destroyed.
a) prevent b) treat c) recover d) cure
- 19-Everyday ___, such as bread, are an important part of European diets.
a) herbs b) staples c) dairy d) preservatives
- 20- When he broke his leg, he went to hospital as a medical ____.
a) operation b) medication c) emergency d) prevention
- 21-The lost climbers were on their last ___ by the time the rescue team found them.
a) arms b) breaths c) sights d) legs
- 22-She fell off her motorbike, but luckily her ___ wasn’t serious.
a) pain b) ache c) injury d) illness

23-The younger ____ don't seem to be interested in the country's history.

- a) centenarian b) generations c) patients d) instructors

24-If you ____ yoga three times a week. You will end up being in a good shape.

- a) play b) make c) do d) go

25-His heart operation gave him a new ____ of life.

- a) mend b) lease c) breath d) batteries

26-I prefer eating small tasty ____ strawberries to the huge tasteless ones from the supermarket.

- a) well balanced b) crooked c) home-grown d) agricultural

27- Tom has been an effective member ____ this group for over two years.

- a) in b) of c) from d) at

28-The research team was ____ of students from the biology course.

- a) worked on b) looked into c) made up d) mad about

29-Eating well and exercising ____ a long life.

- a) contributes to b) focuses on c) depends on d) works on

30-Laura wants to take driving lessons, so she's looking for a good ____.

- a) surgeon b) patient c) instructor d) inhabitant

C- Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

of – on – against – to - over - at

1-If you eat too many sweets, you are ____ risk ____ having tooth cavity.

2-Ahmed didn't offer any contribution ____ the school project.

3-You need to work ____ your speaking and writing skills to excel in English.

4-I became a member ____ a charity community.

5-Your team depends ____ you, so practise hard to win the match.

6-All the students at school were vaccinated to protect them ____ Covid 19 yesterday.

7-Eating healthy food and drinking plenty of water made me ____ the mend now.

8-To fully understand the lesson, focus ____ the topic and pay attention to the explanation in class.

D-Rewrite using words in brackets.

1-After ten hours' sleep, she woke up feeling **lively and energetic**. [Rewrite using an idiom]

2- Your answer is very interested. I like it a lot. [Correct the error]

3-herbs – crops – illnesses – injury [Circle the odd one out]

4-The aim of this project is to help the underprivileged people.

[Rewrite with a synonym of the underlined word]

5-Ever since he caught a cold, he's been feeling unwell.

[Rewrite using an idiom]

6- Somebody who is ill and receiving medical care is.....

[Rewrite with one word to fit the definition]

7- That holiday has given me a chance of better health and I'm ready to go back to work.

[Rewrite using an idiom]

8-Despite his old age my grandfather is very fit and healthy.

[Rewrite using: **fiddle**]

9-I'm tired. I'll take a break to regain my energy.

[Rewrite using: **batteries**]

10- I feel very weak after running in the marathon.

[Rewrite using: **weather**]

11-She is severely illness. She needs to go to the hospital right away.

[Correct the error]

12-The football player fell down and (injure) _____ his leg.

[Rewrite with suitable form of the word]

13- agriculture – operation – recover – patient

[Circle the odd one out]

14- Yoga positions that involve standing on one leg help develop a good sense of balance

Rewrite using a synonym of the underlined word]

15-He takes vitamins to (strong) _____ his body.

[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]

E-Give synonym for the following.

1- **Farming:**

2-**in contrast to:**

3-**form:**

4- **in another place:**

5- **useful:**

F-Writing Practice:

In your copybook, write an email to your friend whom you give advice on how to stay fit and healthy. Use not less than 10 words from vocabulary of unit 3.

.....

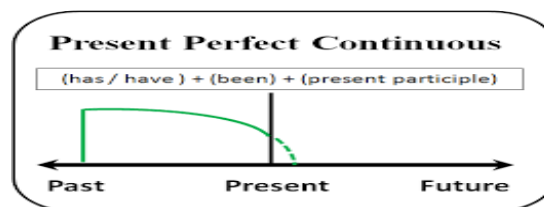
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II-Grammar 1

PRESENT PERFECT VS. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS



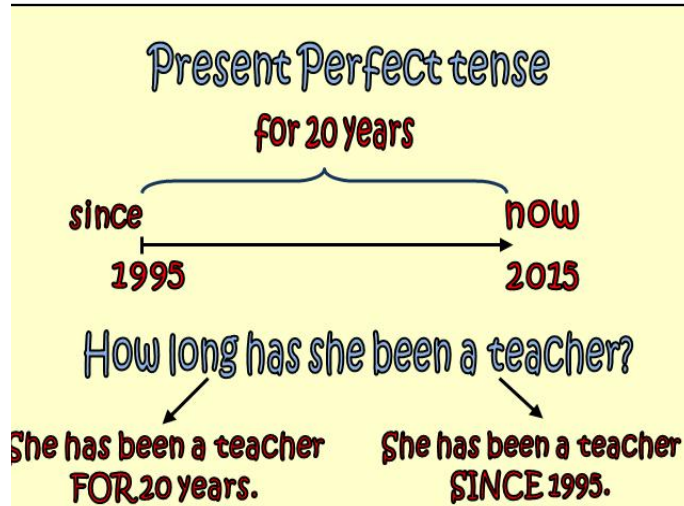
Present Perfect Simple	Present Perfect Continuous
<p>Usage: 1- To talk about something that started in the past and hasn't finished yet.</p> <p>Form: Subject + have / has +past participle of the verb</p> <p>Example: We have studied English for 6 years.</p> <p>2-Something has just finished:</p> <p>Example: Ahmed has just done his homework.</p> <p>3-Something that happened in the past, but we don't know when exactly:</p> <p>Example: James has won three matches so far.</p> <p>4-Something happened in the past but it has affected the present:</p> <p>Example: I've broken my leg, so I can't go to school.</p> <p>Key Words: already -yet / since – for / ever – never / still / lately / recently / so far / just/three times/until now/ for ages</p> <p>To ask we usually use: How many times</p> <p>Example: How many times have you been to London?</p> <p>I've been to London 3 times.</p>	<p>Usage: 1- Something that started in the past and still in progress.</p> <p>Form: Subject + have/ has + been +verb+ing</p> <p>Example: I have been studying all day.</p> <p>2- Something that started in the past and has happened repeatedly:</p> <p>Example: James has been training all day for 3 months.</p> <p>3-Something that started in the past and may have finished:</p> <p>Example: The girls have been studying all morning, they are very tired.</p> <p>Key Words: all day / all morning / lately / recently / since/ for / for a long time / for very long</p> <p>We use: How long</p> <p>Example: How long have you been working as a teacher?</p> <p>I've been working as a teacher for 6 years.</p>

Note that:

<p>Already = before now comes with the affirmative form.</p> <p>Ex: I've already done my homework.</p>	<p>Yet = any time soon comes with the negative and question.</p> <p>Ex: Ahmed hasn't finished his H.W yet.</p> <p>-Has he slept yet?</p>	<p>Just = a few moments ago.</p> <p>In affirmative:</p> <p>Ex: The lesson has just started.</p> <p>In Question:</p> <p>Ex: Have you just taken my pen?</p>	<p>Ever / Never:</p> <p>Ever comes ONLY with the Question form while NEVER comes ONLY with the Negative form.</p> <p>Ex: Have you ever been to London?</p> <p>No, I have never been to London before.</p>	<p>Still = something hasn't happened.</p> <p>Negative:</p> <p>Ex. he still hasn't replied to my call.</p>
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For or Since

How long...?: We use "how long...?" to ask the time in the Present Perfect tense.



Been or Gone

been —————>

I've been to London. I've just come back.

gone —————>

He's gone to the pub. He'll come back soon.

Examples:

- I've never been / gone to Switzerland.
- What's it like?

JACK: Where's Tom?

KAY: He went out an hour ago.

JACK: Where's he been / gone?

Exercises

A-Choose the correct answer.

1- ____ yoga for many years?

- a) Do you do b) Have you been doing c) Are you doing d) You have been doing

2-George ____ in marathons since he was a teenager.

- a) runs b) has been running c) ran d) is running

3-Mum, I ____ all my lunch; can I go to the park now?

- a) was eating b) have eaten c) have been eating d) eat

4-I can't go to the gym. I ____ for my exam yet.

- a) didn't study b) haven't been studying c) haven't studied d) am not studying

5-Sue ____ a mountain bike before, so I'm worried she might fall off.

- a) hasn't been riding b) hasn't ridden c) didn't ride d) wasn't riding

6-The children are tired. They ____ all morning.

- a) swim b) have been swimming c) are swimming d) have swum

7-John has been really busy. He ____ his grandparents for ages.

- a) didn't see b) wasn't seeing c) hasn't been seeing d) hasn't seen

8-My aunt's baby ____ one kilo this month.

- a) puts on b) has put on c) was putting on d) has been putting on

9- She hasn't met Amin ____he was at school.

- a) since b) for c) ago d) last

10- ____you finished your H.W yet?

- a) Have b) did c) Were d) Do

11- She ____ all day for three weeks.

- a) has trained b) has been training c) trained d) train

12- The last time I ____Ali was in March.

- a) meet b) have met c) have been meeting d) met

13-I used to play chess five years ____.

- a) yet b) so far c) ago d) for

14- I ____ as a teacher for five years.

- a) work b) worked c) have been working d) has worked

15- He ____ his arm that's why he can't come to school.

- a) has broken b) broke c) have broken d) breaks

16- He is the nicest boy I have ____ seen.

- a) ever b) never c) since d) not

17- I ____ that book. You should read it. It's really good.

- a)'ve read b) read c) reading d) is reading

18- He ____ his leg that's why he is absent from school.

- a) has broken b) broke c) have broken d) breaking

19- Can I borrow your pen? I ____ mine.

- a) 've lost b) lost c) lose d) losing

20- I ____ well lately, I think I should see a doctor.

- a) didn't feel b) haven't felt c) aren't feeling d) haven't been feeling

21-Katy ____ to Paris and Rome several times.

- a) was b) is being c) has been d) has gone

22-____ you ____ your assignment yet?

- a) Did /do b) Have / did c) Do /do d) Have /done

23-My parents ____ out of a plane before.

- a) never have jumped b) have never jumped c) never jumped d) never jump

25-___ you ___ my earrings, James? I can't find them!

a) Have /seen

b) Have /see

c) Did /see

d) Have /saw

26-Tina ___ her figure! It hurts so much.

a) Just have cut

b) have just cut

c) just cut

d) just cuts

27-Why are you late? I ___ here for two hours!

a) have waited

b) was waiting

c) have been waiting

d) waited

28- Why is he so tired? He ___ tennis for five hours.

a) played

b) was playing

c) has been playing

d) has played

29-___have you been learning English?

a) How long

b) When

c) How much

d) What time

30- Mike hasn't been home ___ two weeks now.

a) for

b) since

c) so far

d) already

B-Put the verb in the correct tense.

1. _____ (you / buy) your train ticket yet?

2. Why do I smell smoke?! What _____ (the children / do) in the kitchen?

3. Amanda _____ (already / have) lunch, so she'll meet us later.

4. How much coffee _____ (she / drink) this morning?

5. Simon _____ (write) three books so far.

6. I _____ (do) everything I needed to do today!

7. It _____ (not / rain) this summer, so the garden is dead.

8. I _____ (read) your book all day. It is really interesting.

9. She _____ (forget) how to get to my house.

10. I _____ (work) in the garden all day and I need to rest.

11. She _____ (make) three cakes. They look delicious!

12. We _____ (write) this book all month.

13. I _____ (want) to visit my uncles for a long time.

14. The boys _____ (play) Fortnite all day. They haven't eaten lunch yet!

15. I _____ (watch) seven films this week!

16-I think the waiter _____ (forget) us. We _____ (wait) here for over half an hour.

17-George and I _____ (already /write) the first draft of the science project.

18-I _____ (live) in a foreign country before.

19-Peter _____ (play) the piano for a whole month to take part in the contest.

20-Harry _____ (just/come) back from his holidays.

C- Practice

Complete with *since* or *for*.

since	last winter.		then.
for	over an hour.		many years.
	a few days.		spring.
	the 1950's.		lunchtime.
	a long time.		five minutes.
	I met Lucy.		my childhood.
	ages.		Christmas Day.
	Easter.		a century.
	1989.		last Monday.
	five weeks.		a few seconds.
	the interview.		Friday.
	his wedding.		Greco's times.
	Halloween.		seven nights.
	some years.		2 nd January.
	a fortnight.		the theft.
	thirty days.		a couple of days.
	he was a boy.		17 th century.
	Middle Ages.		ten o'clock.
	we left home.		several months.

D-Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses.

- Look, I (have) two tickets for the circus.
 - Look, I (hold) two tickets for the circus.
- We (be) there for more than half an hour by the time the show began.
 - We (wait) there for more than half an hour by the time the show began.
- Sam (sit) in the seat next to me when the clown threw a bucket of water at me.
 - Sam (be) in the seat next to me when the clown threw a bucket of water at me.
- One clown was juggling while he (balance) a glass of wine on his head.
 - One clown was juggling while he (have) a glass of wine on his head.
- I (love) the circus ever since I was a child.
 - I (go) to the circus ever since I was a child.

E-Underline the correct answer.

- 1) How many times have you *been / gone* to Segovia?
- 2) Have you *been / gone* to the Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao?
- 3) They're having a fantastic time in Australia. They've *been / gone* for six months.
- 4) Vicki isn't here. She's *been / gone* to the cinema with her friends.
- 5) I'm at home on my own. Everyone's *been / gone* for a walk by the river.
- 6) Bill has *been / gone* to Japan. He has just sent me a mail from there.
- 7) My mother has *been / gone* to the hairdresser's. She has just got home.
- 8) Tim has *been / gone* abroad. He has brought gifts for everyone.

F-Re-write the following sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1- Nora has been playing with her toys all morning. [What?]
.....
- 2- They have never used this computer before. [ever]
.....?
- 3- They have been watching this movie for 4 hours. [How long...?]
.....
- 4- Tom started learning French in 1995. [since]
.....
- 5- She hasn't met Sarah since 1990. [for]
.....
- 6- Sam has been having his car for two years. [Correct the error]
.....
- 7- I haven't never visited this country. [Correct the error]
- 8- chosen – done – gone – saw [Circle the odd one out]

- 9- The boys have just finished their homework. **[not]**
.....
- 10- You are such an intelligent boy. **[ever]**
.....
- 11-Holly is a famous singer. She _____ (sing) over one hundred songs.
[Rewrite the correct form of the verb]
- 12-They just watched this awful film. [Correct the error]
.....
- 13- She usually takes a shower. **[just]**
.....
- 14- We started painting at 6 o'clock. Now it's 10 o'clock and we are still working.
[have been]
.....
- 15- She played Tennis yesterday. **[already]**
.....
- 16- She has been practicing football for 3 years. **[How long]**
.....
- 17- Ahmed is still doing his homework. **[yet]**
.....
- 18- It hasn't rained for 5 years. **[The last]**
.....
- 19- He started working in this factory in 1990. **[since]**
.....
- 20- He learnt English seven years ago. **[for]**
.....
- 21-I last played tennis when I was young. **[haven't]**
.....
- 22- She went shopping a moment ago. **[has]**
.....
- 23- He started to teach English in 2005. **[since]**
.....

24- We still haven't had our results.

[yet]

.....

25- I haven't gone to the doctor for two weeks.

[The last time]

.....

G-Complete the sentences using the time expressions in the box.

already – just – for – lately – since – still – yet – ever – always – never – so far- often

1. Luis has lived in the city centre 1996.
2. Thanks for the present! I've wanted a pet goldfish!
3. Have you drunk pineapple juice? It's fantastic!
4. I've heard some fantastic news! I've passed my exams!
5. Hurry up! Haven't you finished ? You're so slow!
6. Nina has worked in this company five years.
7. I've been on a big ship before. It's an interesting experience!
8. We're very busy today. we've sold over a hundred bikes.
9. I've passed this building, but this is the first time I've been inside.
10. Can I have a different book? I've read this one.

H-Writing Practice: In your copybook, write a paragraph about some things you have done in your life (present perfect), when you did them (simple past) and things you haven't done yet. Write some personal details to make it more interesting.

.....

.....

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

COUNTABLE NOUNS

Have a singular and plural form
Can use a *singular* verb or a *plural* verb

We can count

a tree two trees
The **book** is old.
The **books** are old.

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Have only one form (no plural)
Always use a singular verb
Cannot use *a*, *an* or *a number* before them

We cannot count

butter butter~~s~~
Sugar is sweet.
~~a~~ rice two rice
~~a~~ bread two bread

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS ARE OFTEN...

ABSTRACT IDEAS (cannot touch)

love, freedom, education, luck, help, beauty, music, thunder

MADE OF SMALLER PARTS

sugar, rice, salt, sand, flour, dirt, dust, traffic, grass, spaghetti

SOME FOOD (cut into small parts)

bread, fish, cheese, chocolate, meat, bacon, food, ham

LIQUIDS & GASES

water, milk, wine, oil, coffee, rain, soup, air, smoke, blood, juice, fog

MATERIALS

wood, glass, paper, gold, silver, ice, iron, cotton, wool, steel

BE CAREFUL! (uncountable in English)

furniture, advice, work, news, information, luggage, money

Quantifiers

English Grammar

A - An - Some - Any

Woodward's
ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

A / AN + singular countable nouns

A + CONSONANT SOUND

There is a bottle on the table.

AN + VOWEL SOUND

There is an apple on the table.

SOME / ANY + plural countable nouns & uncountable nouns

+ affirmative **SOME** There is some cheese in the fridge.

- negative **ANY** There isn't any cheese in the fridge.

? questions * **ANY** Is there any cheese in the fridge?

		Countable SINGULAR	Countable PLURAL	UNCOUNTABLE
+	affirmative	A / AN	SOME	SOME
-	negative	A / AN	ANY	ANY
?	questions *	A / AN	ANY	ANY

* EXCEPTIONS

			Countable PLURAL	UNCOUNTABLE
?	questions 1. offer	Would you like some ... ?	SOME	SOME
?	questions 2. ask for	Can I ... some ... ?	SOME	SOME
?	questions 3. suggest	Why don't we ... some ... ?	SOME	SOME

Much

Much is used with uncountable nouns to indicate a large quantity. It is mostly used in negative questions or sentences.

Examples

- How **much** is the entrance fee?
- She doesn't visit **much** anymore.
- Don't rely too **much** on others.
- How **much** is it, Mum?
- It doesn't need **much** milk.
- I feel **much** worse now.

Many

The word **many** means a *lot of*. We use **many** with plural nouns.

Examples

- Does she want **many** dresses?
- How **many** cars in the gallery?
- Mary has **many** cats.
- I have **many** things to do.
- How **many** people are there in the World?
- There aren't **many** women priests.

A lot of

A lot of means a large number of amount. It can be used for countable or uncountable nouns (negative, positive and question)

Examples

- They've got **a lot of** orange juice.
- There is **a lot of** money in my bag.
- I have **a lot of** pencils.
- I have **a lot of** time.
- I drank **a lot of** water.



Lots of

A lot of and **lots of** have the same meaning **lots of** means a large number of amount. It can be used for countable or uncountable nouns (negative, positive and question)

Examples

- **Lots of** people went to the game.
- There were **lots of** jobs.
- Listening to music is **lots of** fun.
- There is **lots of** milk in the bucket.
- I have **lots of** cars.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

FEW - LITTLE A FEW - A LITTLE

= a small quantity; a small amount

FEW + Plural Countable Nouns	= not many; not enough; nearly no ...
A FEW + Plural Countable Nouns	= some; a small amount
LITTLE + Uncountable Nouns	= not much; not enough; nearly no ...
A LITTLE + Uncountable Nouns	= some; a small amount

FEW = NOT MANY

(FEW normally conveys a negative idea)

- He has **few** good friends.
(negative idea - not enough)
- **Few** people went to the concert.
- There are **few** honest politicians.

LITTLE = NOT MUCH

(LITTLE normally conveys a negative idea)

- There was **little** time to finish it.
(negative idea - nearly no time)
- He has **little** patience with others.
- They have **little** money to spend.

A FEW = SOME (a small amount)

(A FEW normally conveys a positive idea)

- He has **a few** friends that will help.
(positive idea - a small amount)
- I have **a few** days off next month.
- She has won **a few** awards.

A LITTLE = SOME (a small amount)

(A LITTLE normally conveys a positive idea)

- I have **a little** milk you can use.
(positive idea - a small amount)
- She has **a little** time to relax now.
- I have earned **a little** extra money.

Collective and Partitive Nouns

FOOD & DRINK

They are nouns which refer to specific items or amounts:

A bar of: chocolate – soap – metal
A piece of: chocolate – advice – furniture – cake – wisdom – information – paper – wood – glass – jewellery
A loaf of: bread
A slice of: cheese – pizza – bread
A cup of: coffee – tea
A glass of: water – juice
A bottle of: water – milk
A carton of: milk – juice
A jar of: jam – pickles – honey
A tin of: sardine – tuna – tomato paste
A can of: coke
A packet of: tea

Nouns that can be Countable and Uncountable

Sometimes, the same noun can be countable *and* uncountable, often with a change of meaning.

Countable		Uncountable
There are two hairs in my coffee!	hair	I don't have much hair.
There are two lights in our bedroom.	light	Close the curtain. There's too much light!
Shhhhh! I thought I heard a noise. There are so many different noises in the city.	noise	It's difficult to work when there is so much noise.
Have you got a paper to read? (newspaper) Hand me those student papers.	paper	I want to draw a picture. Have you got some paper?
Our house has seven rooms.	room	Is there room for me to sit here?
We had a great time at the party. How many times have I told you no?	time	Have you got time for a cup of coffee?
<i>Macbeth</i> is one of Shakespeare's greatest works.	work	I have no money. I need work!

A **bowl** of: soup – sugar – rice

A **kilo** of: meat – sugar

A **box** of: cereal – matches

A **tube** of: toothpaste

A **bag** of: flour – groceries

A **dozen** of: eggs

A **pot** of: tea

A **bunch** of: bananas – keys – grapes

A **head** of: lettuce

A **pile** of: money – cookies



Exercises

A-Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Don't make (**much** / **many** / **lots** / **a lot**) spelling mistakes.
- 2) There aren't (**some** / **little** / **any** / **no**) chips on the table.
- 3) Would you like (**some** / **many** / **any** / **much**) tea?
- 4) He didn't miss (**some** / **any** / **few** / **much**) of his friends.
- 5) He didn't manage to learn (**many** / **some** / **much** / **no**) information.
- 6) There is still (**a little** / **many** / **any** / **a few**) tart in the fridge.
- 7) Maths (**is** / **are** / **were** / **have**) more difficult than English.
- 8) I drink a (**glass** – **bag** – **tube** - **packet**) of water every morning.
- 9) I have (**a little** – **little** - **a few** – **few**) pens. I don't need any more.
- 10) I don't have (**many** - **some** - **much** – **few**) time left.

B-Fill in the blanks with a- an or the.

1. _____ weather is fine. Shall we go for a picnic?
2. No, I can't find _____ reasonable house to buy. They are all very expensive.
3. This is _____ man John sold his car.
4. I have got _____ idea about the Maths project
5. _____ world has seven continents. Their names all start with _____ 'A'.
6. Sir, _____ woman you are waiting for is in the hall. She is making _____ phone call.
7. All her life she wanted to be _____ actress, but she is _____ tailor now.
8. If you take _____ 7 o'clock train, you can reach there on time.
9. I've got _____ A+ from the English quiz and I'm very happy.

10. Don't forget to post _____ letter I gave you.
11. Rachel went to India and saw _____ Indian ocean.
12. We need _____ engineer for our company.
13. He visited _____ White House to see the president.
- 14- The teacher wanted _____ answer from the student.
- 15- I wish I could see _____ unicorn.

C-Re-write the following sentences:

1) He didn't buy any water.

[some]

2) He didn't know much information about this program.

[pieces]

3) The police caught some robbers.

[any]

4) He needs some juice.

[a]

5) She hasn't got much milk in the fridge.

[a few]

6) He gathered some information.

[not]

7) I drink many glasses of water every morning.

[much]

8) She doesn't have many friends.

[a few]

C-Do as shown between brackets.

1- He has been at the sea since 2005.

[Rewrite using: **for**]

2- I finished doing my homework a moment ago.

[Rewrite using: **just**]

3-I played tennis when I was young.

[Rewrite using: **used to**]

4- She (go)..... shopping an hour ago. [Put the verb in the correct tense]

5-She has been playing tennis for three years.

[Rewrite using: **How long**]

.....

6- He has planted twenty trees so far.

[Pose a question]

.....

7- Tina (fish).....all afternoon.

[Put the verb in the correct tense]

8- The last time I visited my cousin was in May.

[Rewrite using: **haven't**]

.....

9- He is gentle at all the times.

[Rewrite using: **always**]

.....

10- I've known him since six years.

[Correct the error]

.....

11- Are there some biscuits left?

[Correct the error]

.....

12- **news** – **scissors** – **books** – **glasses**

[Circle the odd one out]

13- He needs a (**piece** – **lot** – **loaf** – **slice**) of bread to make a sandwich.

[Choose]

14-**water** – **milk** – **apple** – **money**

[Circle the odd one out]

15- I have a little pens. I don't need any more.

[Correct the error]

.....

16- There are (many- few - a lot of - any) books on the shelf. They are not enough.

[Choose the correct answer]

17- My scissors aren't sharp enough.

[Rewrite using: **pair of scissors**]

.....

18-All the news I've received are good!

[Correct the error]

19- There aren't (some / little / any / no) chips on the table.

[Choose the correct answer]

20- Tom is ill. He became ill on Monday.

[Rewrite using: **has**]

.....

D-Write the past simple and past participle of the verbs.

1-blow: _____

2-drink: _____

3-do: _____

4-come: _____

5-hide: _____

6-fall: _____

- 7-fight: _____
- 8-feel: _____
- 9-cut: _____
- 10-choose: _____

III-Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below.

Since the arrival of West African emigrants to the Caribbean in the sixteenth Century, the main ingredients of the original African dishes has formed a basic part of those of the Caribbean to the present day. These foods are cassava, corn meal, sweet potatoes, Yams, plantains and bananas.

It is interesting to note that although these foods are commonly used in the Caribbean, similar dishes vary in names and methods of preparation according to various regions. Originally West Africans in their native country ate cassava, yam or plantains as 'foo-foo' when the vegetable was cooked, crushed and moulded like a pudding. Cou-cou, a savoury corn meal dish with okras, is a corruption of 'foo-foo'. Fungi, another corn meal mixture may be sweet or savoury like Cou-cou.

Conkies and Paimies are similar sweet dishes containing corn meal and cooked in plantain or banana leaves. Duckanoo is similar to Conkies and is made with sweet potato or corn meal. Bambula cake or bammie is cassava bread.

The popular ackee of Jamaica and the mango, well known in the area, were originally imported from West Africa. Jerk pork, for years a specialty of Portland, Jamaica, was long ago introduced by the Cormantee slaves from West Africa. In their homeland, these workers had been hunters. During their long journeys over the mountains, they cooked jerk pork which consisted of a whole pig with intestines and organs removed, cleaned, stuffed with blood and other seasonings, etc., and roasted over hot coals. This meat lasted for several weeks, and was therefore very useful as food during journeys.

A-Answer the following questions.

1. The main idea in this passage is:
 - A) Foods we eat
 - B) West African foods in the Caribbean
 - C) Ground provisions as basic foods
 - D) New foods of the Caribbean
2. When were African foods introduced in the Caribbean?
.....
- 3-Who brought African foods to the Caribbean?
.....
4. What are the main ingredients of African and Caribbean dishes?
.....
5. African and Caribbean foods are similar because
 - A) They have the same ingredients.
 - B) They came from Africa.
 - C) They are prepared in the same way.
 - D) They have the same names.

6. Cou-Cou and fungi are similar foods because

- A) they are sweet.
- B) they are both made with cornmeal.
- C) both are sweet and savoury.
- D) they are eaten in abundance.

7. Sweet potato or cornmeal is used for making

- A) Duckanoo.
- B) Bambula.
- C) Paimies.
- D) Foo foo.

B- Find the following in the passage:

- 1- Present simple verb:
- 2-present perfect simple verb:
- 3-past simple verb:
- 4- Proper noun:
- 5-common noun and mention singular or plural:
- 6- an article and mention its type:
- 7- a quantifier:
- 8-an adjective:
- 9-an adverb:
- 10-preposition:

VI-Complete the dialogue.

Omar: Have you bought Malik's birthday present yet?

Ahmed: (1).....

Omar: It has been 2 weeks! You need to hurry. His party is this Sunday!

Ahmed: (2).....

Omar: (3)?

Ahmed: A Play Station game! That is a good idea.

Omar: (4).....?

Ahmed: That'd be so nice of you. Let's go this afternoon.

Omar: (5)

Dialogue 2

Omar: Hello! I haven't seen you for you for ages

Ahmed: 1).....

Omar: I have been on a holiday to China.

Ahmed: China! wonderful! **2)**.....?

Omar: I went there two months ago.

Ahmed: 3).....?

Omar: Yes, I liked it so much.

Ahmed: 4).....?

Omar: only for two weeks.

Unit 4 :Technological Wonders

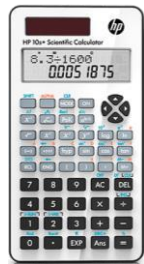
I-Vocabulary

1	wonder (n)	something that makes you feel surprise and admiration (wonderful: adj)
2	bionic (adj)	technology that causes a non-living object to move
3	telescope (n)	a piece of equipment like a long metal tube you look through to see distant things as if they were closer
4	solar system (n)	planets around the sun
5	asteroid (n)	a large rock or small planet that orbits the sun
6	float (v)	to hang in the air as if weightless
7	comet (n)	a bright object with a tail that travels around the sun
8	orbit (n)	a circular movement around an object like a planet or sun (orbit: v)
9	end up (phr v)	to find yourself somewhere you didn't want or expect to be
10	universe (n)	all of space
11	galaxy (n)	a large system of stars in space (galactic: adj)
12	engineering (n)	planning and building things like roads, bridges or machines
13	construction (n)	the process of building (construct: v)
14	software (n)	computer programs
15	invent (v)	to make or design something that has not existed before (invention: n, inventive: adj)
16	innovation (n)	a new idea or method or product (innovative: adj)
17	achievement (n)	something you succeed in doing (achieve :v)
18	sunshield (n)	a device that protects something, e.g. a telescope, from the light and heat of the sun
19	pillar (of)	an important part of a group or system
20	exoplanet (n)	a planet which is outside our solar system
21	hold your breath (expr)	be in a state of suspense or anticipation
22	sight (n)	something that you see
23	light year (n)	a unit used to measure large distances in space
24	compete (v)	to try to get people to buy your products and not somebody else's (competition: n) (competitive :adj)
25	creativity (n)	the use of imagination or original ideas to create something(creative: adj)

Vocabulary 2

Gadgets: small devices that do something useful

Examples:



Calculator



charger cable



external hard drive



headphones



mouse



Keyboard



monitor



tablet



Smart phone



surveillance camera



earphones



smart watch

Vocabulary 3

1	device (n)	an object with a particular purpose
2	remote-controlled (adj)	controlled by using equipment without having to touch it
3	touchscreen (n)	having a device with a screen that you touch in order to tell the computer what to do without any buttons or keys to operate it
4	drone (n)	a small aircraft without a pilot, controlled from the ground and used for taking photos, delivering items, for military purposes, etc.
5	wireless (adj)	being connected by signals instead of cables
6	smart (adj)	operated through computers so that it can work by itself

Inventions and innovation

Invention



Innovation



7	connect (v)	to join together two or more things (# disconnect)
8	podcast (n)	an audio file from the internet that you can play on a computer, smartphone, or other device
9	post (v)	to put comments, information or pictures on a website
10	record (v)	to write information down or store it in a computer so that it can be looked at in the future (recording, record: n)
11	update (v)	to add the most recent information to something (update: n)
12	upload (v)	to transfer files from one computer to another through the internet
13	Wi-Fi (n)	abbreviation for wireless fidelity ; a system used for connecting computers and other electronic equipment to the internet

Phrasal Verbs

1- **Plug in:** connect

2- **Switch off:** shut down

3- **Log in:** gain access to a computer

4- **Back up:** make a copy of information stored on a computer

5- **Set up:** get all necessary equipment ready to work on the device

6- **switch on:** start

Exercise

A-Match the word with its definition.

1-	comet	a) an audio file from the internet that you can play on a device
2-	update	b) a circular movement around an object like a planet or sun
3-	float	c) to add the most recent information to something
4-	wonder	d) a bright object with a tail that travels around the sun
5-	podcast	e) something that makes you feel surprise and admiration
6-	gadget	h) hang in the air as if weightless
7	wonder	i) all of space
8	switch on	j) small devices that do something useful
9	engineering	k) start
10	universe	l) things like roads, bridges

B-Give one word for the following.

- 1-.....: being connected by signals instead of cables
- 2-.....: controlled by using equipment without having to touch it
- 3-.....: a small aircraft without a pilot, controlled from the ground
- 4-.....: an object with a particular purpose
- 5-.....: a new idea, method or product
- 6-.....: get all necessary equipment ready to work on the device
- 7-: to transfer files from one computer to another through the internet
- 8-: a planet which is outside our solar system
- 9-.....: an important part of a group or system
- 10-.....: to put comments, information or pictures on a website

C-Choose the correct answer.

- 1- Web blogs are an ____ idea. They let people share their experiences with others.
a) innovative b) bionic c) industrial d) initial
- 2- The internet has ____ people around the world and made it easier for them to communicate.
a) updated b) recorded c) connected d) reacted
- 3- Drone is one of the main ____ in recent technology.
a) appliances b) achievements c) connections d) constructions
- 4- Which ____ has empowered our lives the most?
a) podcast b) construction c) exoplanet d) innovation
- 5- A GPS navigator is a useful ____ for people who tend to lose their way.
a) drone b) device c) pod d) process
- 6- The main attraction of this laptop is that it is ____ so you don't need a mouse.
a) galactic b) touchscreen c) reusable d) wireless
- 7- Most of the Astronauts dream of ____ weightless in the space.
a) floating b) driving c) improving d) connecting
- 8- The ____ of the mobile phones changed our way of life.
a) innovation b) invention c) observation d) discovery
- 9- -I'm looking for a ____ that is portable, so it will be easy to carry it.
a) drone b) podcast c) gadget d) innovation

10- The CEO will be amazed to see the updated ____ of the company's system.

- a) software b) sunshield c) galaxy d) record

11- The powerful ____ shows unexplored parts of the universe.

- a) podcast b) smart phone c) telescope d) surveillance camera

12- We are allowed to use a/an ____ in the maths exam.

- a) mouse b) calculator c) smart phone d) hard drive

13- I need the password to ____ to the internet.

- a) switch on b) update c) connect d) upload

14- I love my new ____ mouse.

- a) wireless b) remote-controlled c) well – balanced d) smart

15- I try to ____ my blog page at least twice a month.

- a) record b) post c) update d) download

16- I wonder if there is any life on ____ in other solar systems.

- a) exoplanets b) comet c) orbit d) asteroid

17- Quantum theory is the ____ of modern physics.

- a) pillar b) affect c) sight d) creativity

18- Remember to ____ all your work before you shut down the computer.

- a) set up b) switch on c) back up d) plug in

19- The bird's nest was so far away that I had to use a ____ to see it.

- a) smart phone b) monitor c) surveillance camera d) telescope

20- The security guard watched the ____ to see who was entering the building.

- a) tablet b) smartphone c) monitor d) software

21- The snow on the mountains was a wonderful ____.

- a) sight b) achievement c) pillar d) invention

22- Ken was flying his ____ plane in the park.

- a) wireless b) remote-controlled c) smart d) floating

23- I sometimes listen to ____ from British radio stations to hear different English accents.

- a) blogs b) websites c) sunshield d) podcasts

24- The Statue of Zeus at Olympia was one of the Seven ____ of the World.

- a) wonders b) structures c) accomplishments d) constructions

25- If you don't study harder, you'll ____ resitting your exams.

- a) set up b) end up c) so far d) depend on

26- Raising baby pandas in a zoo is an incredible ____ because it is very hard to do.

- a) achievement b) construction c) impact d) explanation

27- The reporter_____ the interview on camera for future references.

- a) logged in b) posted c) recorded d) uploaded

28-Always_____ your virus protection so your computer is safe.

- a) post b) update c) download d) back up

29-Life out a virtual life, collect furniture, make friends, and even greet people online with the _____connection.

- a) Wi-Fi b) social networking c) touchscreen d) innovation

30- This_____ phone doesn't have any buttons.

- a) wireless b) interactive c) remote-controlled d) touchscreen

D-Complete the word family table.

Verb	noun	Adjective
Explode	.....	Explosive
React	.....	.....
.....	connection	.....
.....	revolution	.....
.....	invention	.....
Inspire	.....	.....
.....	.....	Creative
Excel	.....	.....
Fascinate	.....	.....
... ..	.....	Competitive
... ..	organisation	Organised

E-Rewrite using the words between brackets.

1-You need to make a copy of your work on your laptop before shutting it down.

[Use a phrasal verb]

.....

2-The technician didn't take long to connect the printer to the network.

[Use a phrasal verb]

.....

3-device – touchscreen – wireless – connection

[Circle the odd one out]

4- You can gain access to this website with a password.

[Use a phrasal verb]

.....

5-The new mobile brand is becoming a threatening competition.

[Correct the error]

.....

6- Dad got my new laptop ready for me so I can use it now.

[Use a phrasal verb]

.....

7-There was a loud (explode) at the power station.

..... [Put the word between brackets in the correct form]

8- The plot of the novel reached to an unexpected point in a very tragic way.

[Use a phrasal verb]

.....

9-I add the most recent information about my profile on the website.

[Give one word]

.....

10- He was (inspire) by Albert Einstein's work and he decided to become a physicist.

..... [Put the word between brackets in the correct form]

F-Writing Practice.

In your copybook, write a paragraph about your favourite device using **not less than 10 words of unit 4**

Talk about:

How often do you use it

What you use it for

Why you love it so much

.....

.....

.....

.....

II-Grammar 1



Future Simple	Be Going To
<p>Form: subject + will + verb in infinitive</p> <p>Usage :1- Predictions about the future with no evidence</p> <p>Example: In the future, people will have robots.</p> <p>2- decisions made at the time of speaking (on spot):</p> <p>Example: I'm thirsty, I will drink.</p> <p>3- promises:</p> <p>Example: if you pass the exam, I will buy you a gift.</p> <p>4- Threats: If you don't do your homework, I will punish you.</p> <p>Example: If you don't do your homework, I will punish you.</p> <p>5- Requests:</p> <p>Example: Will you open the door, please?</p> <p>6-Offer:</p> <p>Example: Will you drink some coffee?</p> <p>7- To talk about future facts.</p> <p>Example: The new shopping mall will be open from 9 am to 9 pm</p> <p>Key Words: We also use "Will + inf " after these words: think, believe, expect, sure, (I'm) afraid, promise, hope, wish, maybe, perhaps, probably</p> <p>Note that: We can replace "Will "with "Shall" only with (I and We) only in questions or when you make a suggestion.</p> <p>Example: Shall we go to the club?</p>	<p>Form: subject + be going to + verb in infinitive</p> <p>Usage :1- Future plans:</p> <p>Example: James is going to travel to India next week.</p> <p>2- Predictions based on evidence:</p> <p>Example: The sky is cloudy, it's going to rain.</p> <p>Key Words: Next week, next month, next year, tomorrow, tonight, in a few years, etc.</p> <p>*We can use the present continuous to talk about future plans</p> <p>Ex. We are playing tennis next Monday.</p>

Exercises

A-Choose the correct answer.

1- I think, I ____ a new computer this year.

- a) will need b) am needing c) will have needed d) have needed

2- ____ see that 3D film tonight?

- a) You will b) Will you c) Have you d) Are you going to

3- The new IT magazine is out. ____ you a copy?

- a) Am I going to buy b) Shall I buy c) Am I buying d) Will I have bought

4- Look! Ahmed ____ the tree.

- a) will hit b) is going to hit c) will be hitting d) will have hit

5- ____ we go to the club tomorrow?

- a) Will b) Shall c) Are d) Do

6- ____ watch a movie tonight?

- a) Will you b) can you c) Are you d) Are you going to

7- Probably, Maha ____ to the party tomorrow.

- a) is coming b) will come c) will be coming d) will have come

8- Be careful! you ____ crash the car.

- a) will b) are c) are going to d) will be

9- I promise, I ____ you a new bicycle, if you get the full mark.

- a) will be buying b) will buy c) am going to buy d) will have bought

10- ____ help me carry this bag, please?

- a) Are you b) Will you c) Will you be d) Do you

11- A: Oh, I have cut my finger! B: ____

- a) Don't worry! I am going to bring you a plaster. b) Don't worry! I am bringing you a plaster.
c) Don't worry! I will bring you a plaster. d) Don't worry! I bring a plaster.

12- The score is 3:0 at the match and only two minutes left. You say to your friends: ____

- a) Our team is going to win! b) Our team will win! c) Our team will going to win!
d) Our team is wining

13- You are invited to a big party and you are very excited. You say: ____

- a) I am sure I am going to have so much fun tonight! b) I am sure I am having so much fun tonight!
c) I am sure I will have so much fun tonight! d) I am sure I have so much fun tonight!

7. They _____ a new road in Vispa.
a. will build b. are build c. are going to build
8. Tomorrow I _____ to Savona for a conference.
a. will go b. am going c. am going for go
9. It is very hot., _____ a window please?
a. will you open b. you will open c. are you opening
10. That bag is very heavy. _____ it for you ?
a. will I carry b. I shall carry c. shall I carry
11. What _____ tomorrow evening?
a. will you do b. shall you to do c. are you do d. are you doing
12. Do you think _____ to go to school in September?
a. will you b. you will c. you are d. you are going for

C-Writing Practice: A reporter just asked you, "What are you going to do next weekend?" Write your answer in a **form of a dialogue** using will /be going to, in your copybook.

.....

.....

C-Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Are you going out this evening? | a. My mother and sister |
| 2. What will you do if it snows tomorrow? | b. By bus or car. |
| 3. Who is going to be home this evening? | c. At home |
| 4. Where are you going to spend the Christmas Holidays? | d. After the 7 th . |
| 5. What is your mother cooking for Christmas | e.. I'm going to a party. |
| 6. When does school start again in January? | f.. I probably won't come. |
| 7. What are you doing for New Year's Eve? | g. No, I doubt it. |
| 8. How are you coming to school tomorrow? | h.. The usual, ravioli, meat, Russian salad. |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Grammar 2

Future Continuous	Future Perfect Simple
Form: subject +will + be + the verb +ing Usage: 1- actions that will be in progress at specific time in the future. Example: I'll be doing my homework this afternoon. 2- Plans and arrangements for the future. Example: This time next week I'll be flying to Rome. Key Words: this time next week/month/summer, this time tomorrow morning/ afternoon / night, etc.	Form: subject +will+ have +v. past participle Usage: 1-something that will be finished before a specific time in the future. Example: I'll have finished my homework by Monday. 2-the length of time that an action will have lasted for a certain point in the future. Example: We'll have known each other for two years next month. Key Words: by the end of this week/month/year, by this time tomorrow, by tomorrow morning /10o'clock/20120...etc.

B-Complete the sentences.

1. I think that Nikki _____.
2. Brianna is going to _____.
3. Brandon will _____.
4. Chloe is going to _____.
5. Zoey will _____.

Exercises

C -Choose the correct answer.

1-Brian's flight ____ by the time we arrive the airport.

- a) has landed b) will have landed c) will land d) is going to land

2-I ____ the whole file by mid night.

- a) will download b) am going to download c) will have downloaded d) download

3-The manager ____ the report this time tomorrow.

- a) will present b) will have presented c) will be presenting d) is going to present

4-They ____ married for 20 years by the end of this month.

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

5- He ____ us at 6 o'clock this evening.

- a) will visit b) will be visiting c) will have visited d) visiting

6-By the end of this lesson we ____the English curriculum.

- a) will have finished b) will finish c) will be finishing d) are going to finish

7- If you don't do your H.W, you ____to the club.

- a) won't go b) won't be going c) won't have broken d) aren't going to go

8- By2023 Ahmed ____his new book.

- a) will publish b) is going to publish c) will have published d) will be publishing

9-By the time I go to bed tonight I____ my work for the day.

- a) will finish b) will have finished c) have finished d) will be finishing

10- At this time next week I ____ (work) for this company for 20 years.

- a) will be working b) will have worked c)will work d) am going to work

D-Do as shown between brackets.

1- They will be watching TV all night. [Rewrite using: **What...?**]

.....

2- If the police arrive late, the burglars will rob the bank. [Rewrite using: **By the time**]

.....

3- This time tomorrow, she will be studying English. [Rewrite using: **By tomorrow**]

.....

4- Let's go to the club. [Rewrite using: **Shall**]

.....

5- This time tomorrow, Maria (breathe) ----- on a beach in Majorca.
[Put the verb in the correct tense]

6- Look, I can give you a lift to the station. I (drive) -----that way anyway.
[Put the verb in the correct tense]

7- Do you think you (still/do) -----same job in ten years' time?
[Put the verb in the correct verb]

8-The girls are studying their lessons now. [Rewrite using: **this time tomorrow**]

.....

9-Be careful! You will crash the car. [Rewrite the correction of the sentence]

.....

10- That bag is very heavy. Let me carry it for you. [Rewrite using: **Shall**]

.....

11-The building was finished two years ago. [Rewrite using: **two years from now**]

.....
12- My uncle will leave if my dad doesn't come back early. [Rewrite using: **By the time**]
.....

13- This time tomorrow, she will be studying English. [Rewrite using: **By tomorrow**]
.....

14- By 2100, the world's population----- (increase) to around 30.000 million. [Put the verb in the correct tense]

15- I hope I am not going to make a lot of mistakes in this exam when I finish it.
[Correct the error]
.....

E-Use will, going to , present continuous , present simple.

- Hurry up! The train _____ in 10 minutes. (depart)
- I _____ my mother at the airport tomorrow. (meet)
- _____ you _____ anything on Sunday morning? (do)
- If you help me, I _____ you. (help)
- I _____ TV until my science project is finished. (not, watch)
- When _____ the _____ meeting ? (begin)
- I _____ in a bank when I leave school. (work)
- Do you think she _____ soon? (come)
- She _____ an appointment with a teacher after school today. (have)

- I _____ in a bank when I leave school. (work)
- Do you think she _____ soon? (come)
- She _____ an appointment with a teacher after school today. (have)
- What _____ you _____ for lunch today? (have)
- My sister _____ to the dentist tomorrow. (go)
- I know my parents _____ let me _____ to the party. (not, go)
- Do you know if he _____ to the dance with Maiko next week? (go)
- Our grandparents _____ us this Christmas. (visit)
- _____ it _____ for Christmas? (snow)
- He _____ to the dance. He's got too much work. (not, go)
- Sorry, I can't stay after school today; I _____ tennis with Jun-Sik. (play)
- There's no need to hurry. The train _____ for another 30 minutes. (not, leave)
- We _____ a new car next month. (buy)

F-Put the verb in the correct future tense.

1. If he continues to spend his Money so foolish on cars he _____ (lose) most of his fortune by the time he is 40.
2. The oil from the boat is spreading quickly. By the time they organize a clean-up operation it _____ probably _____ (pollute) most of our beaches.
3. I've spent a fortune on swimming lessons. Next month I _____ (train) for three years and I don't think I _____ (can) dive successfully when I go to Mexico this summer.
4. Come back in an hour. By then I _____ (wash) and _____ (dry) my hair and we _____ (can) go out for a walk together.
5. I'm tired of living in this town. By March we _____ (live) here for 18 years. Fortunately, we _____ (move) out to the country sometime in the summer.
6. By the end of their European tour the band _____ (give) 25 open-air concerts.
7. By that time the tour agency _____ (sell) 400 tickets.
8. The children have already collected 400 match boxes. By the end of the year they _____ (collect) 500 if they continue at this rate.
9. Glen _____ (take) violin lessons this year. I hope he v (learn) some easy pieces before the renewal of the building.
10. She _____ (dance) for an hour at nine o'clock.
11. You will be able to buy your own laptop when you _____ (save) enough money.
12. I _____ (reply) to his email after I speak to the manager.
- 13- Once we finish this unit, we _____ (start) the next one.

III-Comprehension

Read the following passage.

What Will My Future Be?

(Mrs. Trent comes across a fortune teller on the street

Fortune teller (grasping her hand): Let me tell you what your future be.

Mrs. Trent: Why not? Let's see...

Fortune teller: You are young and pretty. Very soon, you'll meet a man... a very handsome man... He'll fall in love with you ...

Mrs. Trent: Oh! Really? How interesting!

Fortune teller: He'll marry you when you've known each other for six months...

Mrs. Trent: Fascinating! Tell me more!

Fortune teller: You'll have children and be very happy together...

Mrs. Trent: Tremendous! Well, then, thank you .Good bye!

Fortune teller: What about my money?

Mrs. Trent: You'll get it when you tell where I can find my wedding ring which I have just lost!

You see, I've been married for five years and already have two children!



A-Answer the following questions.

1. Will Mrs. Trent get married? Why? Why not?

.....

2. Will the fortune teller be able to fool the woman? Why?

.....

3. Will Mrs. Trent pay the fortune teller? Why?

.....

4. Will the fortune teller help the woman to find the lost ring?

.....

B-Find words having the same meaning as:

1-to meet by chance =

2-take firmly with the hand =

3-very good =

4-good looking =

C- Find the following in the passage:

1-future simple verb:.....

2-present simple verb:.....

3-present perfect simple verb:.....

4-pronoun:.....

5- Proper noun:.....

6-common noun and mention countable or uncountable:.....

7- an article and mention its type:.....

8- a preposition:.....

9-an adjective:.....

10-an adverb:.....

VI-Complete the dialogue.

Adam: Hey, Robert, what (1)..... this weekend?

Robert: I don't have any big plans.

Adam: We are putting together a surprise birthday party for Mary.

Robert: That sounds like fun. (2)?

Adam: We thought it would be fun to have a pool party at Jay's house.

Robert: Oh good! What shall I get for the birthday?

Adam: (3)

Robert: (4)?

Adam: Dress casually and bring your bathing suit!

Robert: Wonderful. (5)

PRIDE & PREJUDICE

Chapter 1

The Bennet's New Neighbours

1. What is the known fact about single men?

.....

.....

.....

2. What was Mrs. Bennet thrilled by?

.....

.....

.....

3. What are the rumours about the new tenant?

.....

.....

.....

4. What was Mrs. Bennet's ultimate wish?

.....

.....

.....

5. What is Mrs. Bennet's request from her husband?

.....

.....

.....

6. Write Short notes about Jane and Elizabeth.

.....

.....

.....

7. What does Mr. Bennet and his wife?

.....

.....

.....

8. Describe the relation between Mr. Bennet and his wife.

.....

.....

.....

9. What is the people's reaction about Mr. Bingley and his sister's?

.....

.....

.....

10. Who went with Mr. Bingley to The party? Describe him.

.....

.....

.....

11. Show the difference between Mr. Bingley and Darcy.

.....

.....

.....

12. What does Mr. Bingley Think of Jane?

13. How was Mrs. Bennet after the party?

14. What do you know about The Lucas' Family?

15. What does Elizabeth think of Bingley's sisters?

Comment

1- "Netherfield Park has been rented! And by a wealthy gentleman from the north."

2- "I don't see why I should bother to visit him!"

3- "My dear, you are mistaken. I highly respect your nerves – they are my old friends!"

4- "Besides, you are dancing with the only beautiful girl here."

5- "I can understand that and I would be willing forgive him for his pride if he hadn't wounded mine!"

Chapter 2

Fine Eyes

1. How do the Bennet's and Mr. Bennet and Mr. Bingley see each other?

2. Show the result of frequent meetings between Jane and Bingley?

3. What does Darcy Think of Elizabeth?

4. What did sir William entreat Darcy to do?

.....

.....

.....

5. What did Darcy ask Elizabeth for? What was her reply?

.....

.....

.....

6. Why was Caroline surprised?

.....

.....

.....

7. Show that Caroline was jealous.

.....

.....

.....

8. What can we say about the Bennet's for tune?

.....

.....

.....

Comment

1- "Please allow me the honour of dancing with you, Miss Bennet," Darcy politely requested.

.....

.....

.....

2- "Congratulations, Mr Darcy! And when will the wedding be?"

.....

.....

.....

3- "Well, when you are married you can invite her delightful mother and sisters over and their company.

.....

.....

.....

Chapter 3

Mrs Bennet plots

1. Why do the Bennet girls visit their aunt?

.....

.....

.....

2. How do they know all the news?

.....

.....

.....

3. Show that the Bennet girls were so amused.

.....

.....

.....

4. Why did Mrs. Bennet blame her husband for?

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

5. What was in the message written to Jane?

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

6. What is the problem with the horses?

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

7. What was Mrs. Bennet's wish when her daughter set off for the Bingle's?

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

8. What does the message from Netherfield state?

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

9. Show the different reactions when Jane became ill.

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

10. How did Elizabeth go to her sister?

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

11. Show that Elizabeth cares a lot for her sister?

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

12. Why were the Bingley sisters surprised?

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

13. Why did Elizabeth stay with her sister?

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

14. Show the contradiction in manner concerning the Bingley sisters towards Jane.

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

15. Mention some of the comments by the Bingley sisters concerning Elizabeth.

.....

.....

.....

Comment

1- "My dear, why do you call your children silly?"

.....

.....

.....

2- "Your wish has been answered! But you can't really take credit for making it rain, mama,"

.....

.....

.....

3- "Did you see her hair when she arrived? She looked positively wild."

.....

.....

.....

3- "Jane Bennet is indeed a very sweet girl and I am fond of her."

.....

.....

.....

Chapter 4

At Netherfield

1- Why did she refuse to play cards?

.....

.....

.....

2- What did Mr Bingley apologize for?

.....

.....

.....

3- What did Caroline flatter?

.....

.....

.....

4- What does Caroline think of an accomplished woman?

.....

.....

.....

5- What did the Bingley sister object to?

.....

.....

.....

6- Why did Elizabeth send a message to her mother?

.....
.....
.....
7- What did Mrs Bennet insist on?

.....
.....
.....
8- What did Lydia beg Mr. Bingley to do?

.....
.....
.....
9- Why didn't Elizabeth care for Mr Darcy's looks?

.....
.....
.....
10- What was Elizabeth's reply when Mr Darcy asked her to dance with him?

.....
.....
.....
11- What Shows that Mr Darcy like Elizabeth?

.....
.....
.....
12- Why were Mr Darcy and M8iss Bingley relieved?

Comment

1- "What is your idea of an accomplished woman then, Mr Darcy,

.....
.....
.....
2- "She must also improve her mind with wide reading,"

.....
.....
.....
3- "True. There is meanness in all the"

.....
.....
.....
4- "Would you like to dance mi8ss Bennet?"

Chapter 5

Distant Cousin Pays a Visit

1- What do you know about Mr Collins?

.....

.....

2- Why was Mrs Bennet upset?

.....

.....

3- What news did Mr Bennet have to tell his wife and daughters?

.....

.....

4- Show that Mr Collins is a good man.

.....

.....

5- Why does Mr Collins think that he is a lucky man?

.....

.....

6- How was Mr Collins received?

.....

.....

7- Describe Mr Collins.

.....

.....

8- What did Mr Bennet regret doing?

.....

.....

9- Show that Mr Collins appreciates lady Cathrine

.....

.....

10- What can you say about lady Cathrine's daughter?

.....

.....

11- What was the book chosen by Mr Collins to be read?

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

12- Why did Mr Collins Bennet?

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

Comment

1- " Although he didn't in what way he intends to so, it's good of him to want to help us,"

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

2- "I think you may be right, Lizzy. He does sound rather peculiar yet entertaining, doesn't he?

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

3- "She is a most charming young lady who is unfortunately of weak constitution.

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

Chapter 6

Elizabeth Meets Mr Wickham

1- Why was Mr Bennet bored with Mr Collins?

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

2- How did Lydia and kitty enjoy themselves?

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

3- What do you know about Mr. Wickham?

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

4- What did Elizabeth notice on both Darcy and Wickham?

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

5- What was Elizabeth Curious about?

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

6- What did the girls insists on?

.....
.....
.....
7- Why did Elizabeth think herself fortunate?

.....
.....
.....
8- Why does Mr Wickham know about Mr Darcy more than anyone else?

.....
.....
.....
9- What's Elizabeth's opinion about Mr Darcy?

.....
.....
.....
10- What was Mr Wickham Supposed to be before joining the army?

.....
.....
.....
11- Show that Mr Darcy was unfair towards Mr Wickham?

.....
.....
.....
12- What does Mr Wickham think of Mr Darcy?

.....
.....
.....
13- What does Lady Catharine intend to do?

.....
.....
.....
14- What did Elizabeth tell Jane the next morning?

Comment

.....
.....
.....
1- I wonder if he's likely to stay much longer."

.....
.....
.....
2- "I spent a few days in the same house as him and find him very disagreeable."

.....
.....
.....
3- "Did you ever seek legal assistance against him or make public his shameful behaviour?"

.....
.....
.....
4- "Quite accomplished but like her brother – very, very proud!"

Chapter 7

The Ball at Netherfield

1- Why were the Bennets excited?

2- Show that the Bingley sisters care for Jane more than any other one.

3- Show the different reasons concerning the ball From the Bennet sisters' Point of view.

4- Show that Elizabeth cares a lot for Mr Wickham.

5- Why was Elizabeth angry at the ball?

6- What was Mr Darcy's request from Elizabeth? What were her reaction and the guest's reaction as well?

7- What was Elizabeth's request from Mr Darcy?

8- What did Sir Lucas comment on?

9- What does Jane think of Mr Wickham?

10- What did Mr Collins want to do when he found out that Mr Darcy was the nephew of his patron?

11- What did Mrs Bennet converse with lady laces?

.....

.....

.....

12- What did Elizabeth warn her mother not to do?

.....

.....

.....

13- Show that Mary is not talented enough.

.....

.....

.....

14- How did Charlotte help Elizabeth?

.....

Comment

1- "It is your turn to say something now, Mr Darcy."

.....

.....

2- "I cannot talk of books in a ballroom. My head is always full of something else,"

.....

.....

3- "Mr Bingley doesn't actually know Mr Wickham himself?"

.....

.....

Chapter 8

Mr Collins Proposes Twice

1- What had Elizabeth suspected?

.....

.....

2- What did Mrs Bennet insist on?

.....

.....

3- Why does Mr Collins want to wed?

.....

.....

4- Did Elizabeth accept Mr Collins's marriage proposal?

5- What did Mr Collins think when Elizabeth refused his marriage proposal?

6- What was Mrs Bennet reaction when Lizzy refused to marry Mr Collins?

7- Who came to visit at that time?

8- What was charlotte planning to?

9- Why did charlotte want to marry Collins although she didn't love him?

10- Describe Lizzy when she knew that Charlotte got engaged to Mr Collins.

11- What was the result of Charlotte's accepting Mr Collin's Proposal?

Comment

1- "No. No. Nonsense, Lizzy! You must stay and hear Mr Collins."

2- "I understand Mr Collins has made you an offer of marriage which you have refused?"

3- "My dear Charlotte! Engaged to Mr Collins? Odious Mr Collins? Impossible!"

Chapter 9

Disappointments

1- What did Elizabeth decide to do?

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2- How did Darcy justify his absence from the ball?

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3- Who sent a letter? What was the news in it?

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4- What did Lizzy try to prove to Jane?

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5- In Elizabeth's Point of view what does Caroline want to do?

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6- Describe Mrs Bennet's different thoughts in the current situation.

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7- What did Caroline inform Jane in her letter?

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8- What did Elizabeth think of Caroline and Mr Darcy?

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9- What were the girls look in forward to in Christmas?

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10- Why does the girl's uncle visit them every Christmas?

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11- How do the girls feel when their uncle comes?

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12- What was Mrs Gardiner suggestion? Why?

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13- Why did Jane agree to go with her aunt Gardiner?

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14- What was Mrs Gardiner's advice for Lizzy?

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15- What was the outcome of Jane's visit to Caroline?

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16- Describe the Progress in the relation between Mr Wickham and Elizabeth.

Comment

1- "I worried that it may be too much for me to bear to be in Mr Darcy's presence again,

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3- "Believe me, Jane. Anyone who has seen you together could never doubt his love for you.

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4- "You need to be careful, Lizzy. I have nothing against him, for he is a very nice young man, but please use your common sense.

Chapter 10

Elizabeth Visits Hunsford

1- What did Chrlotte urge Lizzy to do?

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2- Why did Lizzy decided to go and visit Charlotte?

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3- What news did Lizzy know from her aunt?
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4- How did Lizzy feel when she visited Charlotte?
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5- What was Mr Collins trying to do?
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6- What does Lady Cathrine's invitation say?
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7- Describe Lady Cathrine.
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8- What made Lizzy annoyed?
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9- Why was Lady Cathrine astonished?
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10- Who are Lady Cathrine's nephews?
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11- Describe Colonel Fitz William.
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12- Show that Darcy was jealous of Fitz William.
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13- Why was Darcy ashamed of his aunt?
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14- How did Elizabeth misunderstand Mr Darcy?
.....
.....

Comment

1- "That is very strange! But I suppose you had no opportunity.

2- "We never had any governess."

3- "Then who taught you? Without a governess you must have been neglected!"

4- "Your younger sisters must be very young?"

5- "You cannot be more than twenty, I am sure. So there is no need to hide your age.

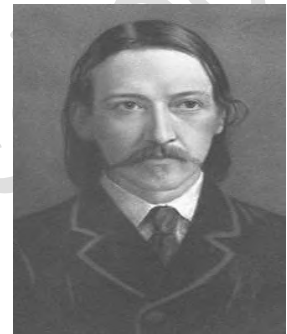
6- "Anne would have been a delightful performer if her health had allowed her to learn,

Poetry

“BED IN SUMMER”

By Robert Louis Stevenson

→ He was born in England in 1850. He studied Engineering then law. He travelled to America where he got married. He wrote “A Child’s Garden Of Verse.”



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What is the main theme of the poem?

→ The poem is about the weather in England. In summer, the sun doesn’t set Until late at night. In winter, it doesn’t shine until late in the morning. The poet Complains that he has to go to bed early in summer while there is still enough light.

The poem consists of three stanzas.



“Stanza one “

*In winter I get up at night
And dress by yellow candle-light.
In summer quite the other way,
I have to go to bed by day.*

Paraphrase

The poet describes the weather in England. In winter, it doesn't shine until late in the morning. The child has to light candles to change his clothes. In summer, the sun doesn't set until late at night.

Figure of speech

➤ **Alliteration:**

“I have to go bed by day” The sound “b” is repeated of “bed” and “by”

➤ **Consonance:**

“In winter I get up at night” the constant sound “t” is repeated

➤ **Rhyme scheme**

aabb

“Stanza two”

*I have to go to bed and see
The birds still hopping on the tree,
Or hear the grown-up people's feet
Still going past me in the street.*

Paraphrase

The child has to go to bed early while birds are still flying. He can hear people footsteps walking in the street.

Figure of speech

➤ **Rhyme scheme**

Ccdd

“Stanza three”

*And does it not seem hard to you,
When all the sky is clear and blue,
And I should like so much to play,
To have to go to bed by day?*

Paraphrase

The child complains that he has to sleep early while there is still enough day light. He likes to play instead of going to bed early.

Figures of speech:

➤ **Repetition:**

“to have to go bed by day?”

The word “to” is repeated three times

➤ **Alliteration:**

“To have to go bed by day?”

The sound “b” is repeated of “bed” and “by”