



Grammar



Past Perfect Simple and Past Perfect continuous

1) The Past Perfect Tense

Affirmative Statements

subject + had + past participle

e.g.: You had studied English before you moved to New York.

Negative

subject + had not + past participle

e.g.: You had not studied English before you moved to New York.

Interrogative

① (Yes – No) question:

Had + subject + past participle?

e.g.: Had you studied English before you moved to New York?

② W.H. question:

Question word + had + subject + past participle?

e.g.: Where had you been before you lived in Paris?

Time guides

before – after – as soon as – when – by the time –
the previous day – the week before

- We use this tense when we want to show two past actions one happened before the other.

Example:

- ✧ I had never seen such a beautiful beach before I went to Alexandria.
- ✧ I did not have any money because I had lost my wallet.
- ✧ Tony knew Istanbul so well because he had visited the city several times.
- ✧ Had Susan ever studied Arabic before she moved to Egypt?
- ✧ She only understood the movie because she had read the book.
- ✧ Kristine had never been to an opera before last night.
- ✧ A : Had you ever visited the U.S. before your trip in 2006?
B : Yes, I had been to the U.S. once before.

- She never saw a bear before she moved to Alaska. (Not Correct)
- She had never seen a bear before she moved to Alaska. (Correct)

2) The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Affirmative Statements

subject + had been + v-ing

e.g.: You had been filming.

Negative

subject + had not been + v-ing

e.g.: You had not been filming.

Questions

Had + subject + been + v-ing?

e.g.: Had you been filming?

Short answers

Yes, I had.

No, I hadn't

Time guides

all day – night – week – for years – a long time –
ages – since

➤ We use this tense:

★ To talk about action that started in the past and were still in progress when something happened.

e.g.: The paparazzi had been waiting on the street for hours before the singer left hotel.

★ For actions that were in progress in the past and had an effect on a later action.

e.g.: Gemma's feet were sore because she had been wearing high heels all day.

A) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. She (*is working – has worked – had been working – work*) for the company since she left school.
2. After I (*will post – had been posting – had posted – was posting*) the letter, I realized I (*have written – wrote – had written – 'm writing*) the wrong address.
3. How long (*are they waiting – had they waited – had they been waiting – they have waited*) by the time the train arrived?
4. It was the first time she (*has invited – had been inviting – will be inviting – had invited*) to dinner.
5. We started to worry about Hani because we (*are calling – had been calling – call – have been calling*) him all afternoon.
6. When I arrived home, I saw that the children (*are leaving – had already left – will be leaving – had been already leaving*).
7. By the time I arrived at the station, the train (*will leave – has already left – had been leaving – had already left*).
8. How long (*had they been waiting – will they be waiting – they waited – they have been waiting*) at the cinema before they booked the tickets?
9. Naira was exhausted because she (*has been running – had run – had been running – will be running*) all morning.

10. John asked me where I (*would be – was – had been – will be*) the day before.
11. My uncle had been working at a bank for nearly 30 years by the time he (*will retire – had retired – has retired – retired*) in 2011.
12. After I (*had finished – will finish – had been finishing – have finished*) my homework, I watched T.V.
13. He (*won't buy – doesn't buy – hadn't bought – didn't buy*) his laptop until he had checked the prices.
14. The streets flooded because it (*had rained – rains – had been raining – has rained*) for three hours.
15. (*Had – Having – As soon as – After*) written the letter, she posted it.
16. Before she went to school, she (*has had – will have – had had – was having*) her breakfast.
17. The streets (*were – are – had – would*) wet as it had been raining all night.
18. He wasn't paid a good salary (*by the time – as soon as – until – after*) he had enough experience.
19. It was only when he had saved enough money that he (*would buy – had bought – bought – was buying*) the car.
20. He had (*as soon as – when – before – no sooner*) left the house than it started to rain.
21. They went home after they (*had played – will play – were playing – have played*) the match.
22. By the time I (*apply – had applied – will apply – applied*) for the job of an accountant, I had had a lot of courses in accountancy.

B) Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. Immediately on seeing his face, I knew he had found something interesting. (*As soon as ...*)
2. She had already switched off the lights before she left the room. (*By the time, ...*)
3. I studied music for two years before I traveled to France. (*already*)
4. She arrived at hour late for our study session. (*studying*)
5. Having finished his homework, he played computer games. (*had finished*)
6. First, he broke into the window and then he stole the jewels. (*after*)

7. Claire locked the door after turning off all the lights. (turned)
8. There was no one in the room when the police arrived. (left)
9. Eric made breakfast and then phoned his friend Mark. (after)
10. I wrote 7 reports before finishing work. (had)

C) Complete the sentences with the past perfect simple or the past perfect continuous form of the verbs: (SB)

1. I (study) in Turkey for six years before I visited the ancient city of Ephesus.
2. The historian was surprised to learn that a colleague (discover) a gold necklace at the site.
3. We (not notice) the animals carved into the stone when we visited the temple.
4. I (walk) along the city walls for ages before someone mentioned they were nearly ten kilometres long.
5. I (not think) about going to Athens until I saw an interesting documentary about the Acropolis.

D) Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word given: (WB)

1. James was promoted after ten years at the company. **WORKING**
James ten years at the company before his promotion.
2. Our plan failed due to a lack of proper preparation. **HAD**
Our plan failed because properly.
3. He failed the history test due to his absences in class. **GOING**
He failed the history test because to the lessons.
4. Was our trip last year your first one to the US? **BEEN**
Before our trip last year, to the US?
5. I studied French for two years and then I went to Paris. **ALREADY**
I for two years before I went to Paris.
6. Sarah arrived an hour late for our study session. **STUDYING**
We an hour when Sarah arrived.

1

Listening & Speaking

New Vocabulary

displays (n.)	معروضات	a collection of things seen by the public
special effects	مؤثرات	artificial images, especially in a film, that appear real but are created by artists
absolutely	اطلاقاً / قطعاً	used to emphasis that something is completely true
eruption	اندلاع / ثوران	an occasion when a volcano explodes and flames and rocks come out of it
lava	الحمم	molten rock that issues from a volcano
realistic	واقعي	in a way that is accurate and true to life

Useful languageAgreeing:

You're absolutely right

That's exactly what I think

Disagreeing:

I partly agree

I agree to a point

Yes, but

Really

Why do you say that?

I don't agree at all.

I'm afraid I don't agree

I'm not sure about that

A) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

- The film won several awards for its special (*reflects* – *affects* – *effects* – *defects*).
- It isn't (*artistic* – *fantastic* – *realistic* – *effective*) to expect people to work for so little money.
- The flow of molten (*water* – *lave* – *glass* – *metal*) was scary.
- She was (*hardly* – *absolutely* – *realistic* – *display*) horrified of the dog, so she ran away.
- The (*eruption* – *infection* – *corruption* – *injection*) of the volcano was disastrous.

B) Supply the missing parts of the following dialogue:

Reda meets her friends Yasmin in a shopping centre.

Reda : Oh! Hi Yasmin, it's nice to see you. I wonder what are you doing?

Yasmin : Hello Reda, nice to see you, too. I'm picking a present for my mum's birthday next Monday.

Reda : Great! Let me help you if you aren't sure what to buy for her.

Yasmin : Thanks, I'm thinking of buying her a pair of sunglasses,
1)

Reda : Well, I'm Your mother spends most of time in doors so she hardly needs to put them on.

Yasmin : You 2) So, what do you suggest?

Reda : So, 3) Buy her a cooking book.

Yasmin : That's 4) Mum will surely be very happy with his birthday present. In addition, it isn't expensive as I don't have much money at the moment.

Reda : Great!

Yasmin : Thanks Reda. You are a great help.

2 Grammar

1) Question tags

Use:



1. We use question tags, at the end of statements when we want someone to confirm what we already know.

- e.g.:**
- 1) Josh is American, isn't he?
 - 2) You haven't been to the States, have you?

2. We also use question tags when we express opinions and look for the other person's agreement or want to involve them in conversation.

- e.g.:**
- 1) The match was brilliant, wasn't it?
 - 2) Money isn't everything, is it?

Form:

1. In the question tag we use the auxiliary (be, have or a modal verb) that we used earlier in the sentence (for the Present Simple we use do/does and for the Past Simple we use did) and the pronoun to refer to the subject of the sentence.
2. A negative question tag follows a positive statement and a positive question tag follows a negative statement.

- e.g.:
- 1) He's thirsty, isn't he?
 - 2) She hasn't done her homework yet, has she?
 - 3) She works hard, doesn't she?

Instructions: (Rules to be done)

1. Don't use names.
2. Put a question Mark at the end?
3. positive → negative
4. negative → positive

**Note:**

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

e.g.:

- 1) I'm early for the talk, aren't I?
- 2) Everyone is excited, aren't they?
- 3) Let's go to the beach tomorrow, shall we?
- 4) Don't touch the ancient book without gloves, will you?
- 5) Remember to text me when you arrive, won't you?
- 6) Be careful, won't you?
- 7) This/ That is so dangerous, isn't it?
- 8) These/Those are brave women, aren't they?

Consider the following cases:

1. Open the door, will/won't you?
2. Don't do it again, will you?
3. I'm taller, aren't I? (spoken) / am I not? (formal)
4. Let's play another game, shall we?

5. Let us play, will you/won't you?
6. Let me/him do it, will you/won't you?
7. You had better go now, hadn't you?
8. He needn't buy another one, does he? Or need he?
9. He needn't have bought another one, did he? Or need he?
10. You look/seem tired, aren't you?

A) Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. I'm sure Omar wasn't late. (...was...?)
2. Rawan has never let down her friends, has she? (*Rawan always helps*)
3. I think Yumna is a talented painter. (...isn't...?)
4. I'm sure Ahmad won the first prize. (...didn't...?)
5. Everyone wasn't late, were they? (*Everyone was...*)

2) Pronouns

Reflexive Pronouns

Subject pronouns	Reflexive Pronoun
I	myself
You	yourself – yourselves
We	ourselves
They	themselves
He	himself
She	herself
It	itself
The baby	itself



➤ We use them when the subject and the object are the same person.



1. Imperative: -----> Yourself – Yourselves

e.g.: Do your homework yourself.
Behave yourselves.

2. Let's -----> ourselves

e.g.: Let's do the homework by ourselves.

Extra examples

- 1) I did my homework myself.
- 2) Rana made the cake herself.
- 3) Dalia and her brother wrote the letter themselves.

Reflexive and reciprocal pronouns

➤ We use 'each other' to say that someone does something to another and the other does the same thing to the first.

e.g.: Mark and Dan are speaking to each other.

→ (Mark is speaking to Dan and Dan is speaking to Mark.)

B) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. (*Everything – Everyone – Everywhere – Anyone*) was interested in the subject we were discussing.
2. The old woman lives in this big house (*by – with – on – for*) her own.
3. We're expecting some guests, so children behave (*yourself – yours – yourselves – myself*), please.
4. Haven't we met (*somewhere – everywhere – nowhere – anywhere*) before?
5. Look! the cat is cleaning (*itself – it – its – hers*).
6. Who booked the tickets? I booked (*their – they – them – theirs*) myself.
7. This red shirt isn't (*mine – me – myself – I*).

C) Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. At the moment. I have nothing to do. (*don't*)
2. Nobody helped her move these heavy boxes. (*herself*)
3. She lives in this big house by herself. (*own*)
4. This is my book. It's mine. (*her*)
5. We had a very nice time at the party. (*ourselves*)
6. I told no one that my sister's marriage was delayed. (*didn't ...*)
7. No one helped her paint the room. (*by*)
8. This is my bike. It's mine. (*their*)
9. They weren't late for the meal, were they? (*early*)
10. This car belongs to us, it's ours. (*them*)
11. Nobody taught me how to drive. (*I taught*)



Use your English

New Vocabulary

pass down	يورث	to give knowledge to a younger generation
dig up	يحفر	to remove something from the ground
die out	ينقرض	to come from a time in the past
burn down	يحرق	to destroy something, with fire
date back	يرجع تاريخه إلى	to have been made in certain time in the past
replace	يستبدل / يحل محل	take the place of

Word building

Verb	Noun	Adjective
analyse	analysis	Analytical
repeat	repetition	Repetitive
think	thought	thoughtful
prove	proof	proven
conclude	conclusion	conclusive
research	research / researches	researched

A) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. This castle (*passes down – dates back – digs up – dies out*) to the 17th century.
2. I think it would be great to (*dig up – date back – pass down – burn down*) the memories of older people to the future generations.
3. The buildings that housed government records were (*passed down – dated back – died out – burnt down*).
4. This species has nearly (*passed down – died out – burnt down – dated back*) because its habitat is being destroyed.
5. They don't want to the (*repeat – repeated – repetitive – reputation*) of the past mistakes.
6. People on trials are innocent until (*proving – prove – proven – proved*) guilty.
7. They collect blood samples for (*analysis – analyse – analytical – analyst*) at a national laboratory.

8. Thanks for the flowers. That's very (*repetitive – analytical – thoughtful – conclusive*) of you.
9. The story can be to a/an (*conclusion – prove – analysis – conclude*) that the young man wasn't guilty.
10. Professor at universities give lectures and do (*repetition – research – conclusion – thought*).
11. They have found an artefact (*digging – dating – dying – delaying*) back to ancient times.
12. The person is here to (*dig – die – date – replace*) the ill worker.

B) Multiple-choice cloze: (SB)

For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Bangladesh is a country with many rivers, so boats are a part of everyday life. People live on them, travel on them and (1) from them. Boatbuilding in Bangladesh dates (2) 3,000 years. However, designs from the past are being (3) by faster, more modern boats, and boatbuilding skills are (4) out. The knowledge used to be (5) down through the generations, but young people these days are not (6) in learning the craft. Runa Khan didn't want these traditional skills to be lost, so she (7) ancient boat-building techniques. She knew that if she didn't do (8) to preserve the art, it would be lost forever.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A exchange | C trade | B prove | D make |
| 2. A back | C of | B to | D by |
| 3. A removed | C relied | B replaced | D reported |
| 4. A dying | C falling | B dating | D putting |
| 5. A given | C taught | B learned | D passed |
| 6. A skilled | C interested | B experienced | D thoughtful |
| 7. A thought | C repeated | B concluded | D researched |
| 8. A something | C everything | B nothing | D anyone |

C) Complete the sentences with the correct form of these verbs: (WB)

ask – burn – date – die – dig – pass

1. This necklace has been down in my family for more than a hundred years.
2. My dog up a historical artefact at the beach yesterday.
3. My sister has made our family tree, back to 1850.
4. The original building was down during the Great Fire of 1666.
5. I don't think it's very old, but I know some experts, so I'll around.
6. These traditions are at risk of out if we don't record them.

D) Read the sentences. Use the word in CAPITALS at the end of each sentence to form a word that fits in the gap: (WB)

1. Carbon 14 dating is a method of that can show how old an object is. (ANALYSE)
2. use complex machines called spectrometers in the process. (RESEARCH)
3. By examining the quantities of carbon 14 in organic material, they can reach a very precise on its age. (CONCLUDE)
4. However, the of the test is important to be sure of the result. (REPEAT)
5. With this method, archaeologists have obtained of the age of many artefacts. (PROVE)
6. The opposite is also true: some objects once to be historical have turned out to be fake! (THINK)



Writing

Using qualifiers, brainstorming ideas writing an informal e-mail:

In English Grammar a qualifier is a word or phrase (such as very) that precedes or decreasing the quality signified by the word it modifies
 very / quite / rather / somewhat / more, most, less, least, too, so, just, enough, most, less, least, too, so, just, enough, even, a bit, a little, a (whole) lot, a great deal of

Gradable Adjectives:

Most adjectives that have a meaning which can be stronger or weaker. Other adjectives is extreme or absolute and cannot easily be made stronger or weaker. These are called "ungradable adjectives"

Examples: Absolutely awful – Totally impossible – Utterly ridiculous

A) Choose the correct option (a-b) to complete the sentences: (SB)

1. I was tired, so I went to bed.
a) utterly b) a bit
2. the objects were old.
a) very b) totally
3. The history test was impossible.
a) very b) totally
4. The programme was absolutely
a) bad b) awful
5. the designs were outstanding.
a) completely b) slightly

Vocabulary

Review Unit 6

Student Book

A) Complete the sentences with these words.

civilisations – sites – exhibits – tombs – tunnels – archaeologists – origins – ruins

1. The in the museum were rather dull.
2. I walked through the underground
3. A team of are studying the artefacts.
4. There are several of historical interest in the area.
5. The of the object are a mystery.
6. Ancient have left behind some well-preserved buildings, such as the pyramids.
7. The castle hasn't been well preserved and it is really just now.
8. The long, thin were used for the bodies of kings and queens.

B) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words.

1. We've had to delay our holiday because of an (*fortune*) accident.
2. (*history*) have studied the evidence about who won the battle.
3. We have (*conclusion*) that these tools were left by the Romans.
4. Please could you (*analysis*) the results of the survey?
5. The artefacts are (*value*) and will sell for a high price.
6. It was one of the most (*destruction*) storms ever recorded.

C) Complete the sentences with the correct form of these phrasal verbs.

ask around – date back – die out – pass down

1. This straight road to Roman times.
2. In the past, people used to information through songs and stories.
3. Animals will if we don't protect them.
4. I don't know, but I can for you.

Work Book

D) Complete the sentences with these words.

artefacts – emperor – pyramid – battle – historians – valuable – civilisation – invaded – coins – origins

1. The Aztecs built a that lasted for almost 200 years.
2. believe that the of the empire date back to around 1300 CE
3. The Aztecs had a well-organised army and they were always prepared for
4. Every Aztec town had a marketplace, but they didn't use for money. Instead, they used items like cocoa beans or feathers.
5. Archaeologists have found Aztec including pottery, masks and weapons.
6. Like the Egyptians, the Aztecs were also known for building enormous stone
7. Moctezuma II was the ninth Aztec He died when the Spanish in 1520.

E) Complete the sentences with the words in brackets.

- have recently discovered important historical (*archaeologists, artefacts*)
- An underground inside a castle led to an unknown, possibly of a king. (*tomb, tunnel*).
- Inside, a number of valuable objects were found, including gold and even cups. (*coins, glass*)
- The whole has been closed to visitors in order to it. (*preserve, site*)
- will now the castle on a 3D program to look for new hidden rooms. (*experts, rebuild*)

Grammar**Student Book****F) Complete the text with the past perfect simple or past perfect continuous form of these verbs.**

buy – celebrate – decide – get – give – look forward – miss – wait

Last weekend was a disaster. I to my friend Tia's party all week. I a funny birthday card and to give Tia a concert ticket as a present. But when I arrived at the party it was full, and everyone for hours! I the time wrong and I most of the party. Tia was worried and she for me to arrive. Then I found out that someone her a ticket to the same concert!

G) Complete the sentences with a question tag.

- We reserved a table for lunch,?
- I shouldn't open that,?
- You went to New York last year,?
- She can come with us,?
- They weren't late for the meal,?
- Oh, no. I've forgotten your birthday,?

H) Complete the sentences with a suitable pronoun.

1. This car belongs to us. It's
2. I won't be there to care for you and Beth, so look after while you're away.
3. I went to the party, but there was there. I was the only person!
4. I told you - I'm staying here. I'm not going with you.
5. Please could I have to drink?
6. My little brother taught how to tie his shoelaces.

Work Book

I) Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. How long *had he been looking* / *had he looked* for the lost manuscript before he found it?
2. Marcus *had begun* / *had been beginning* a Latin course when I saw him last week.
3. Hector *hadn't bought* / *hadn't been buying* the book before the history course started.
4. We *had watched* / *had been watching* a documentary when the lights went out.
5. Angela was exhausted because she *had dug* / *had been digging* at the archaeological site all day.
6. The explorer *hadn't walked* / *hadn't been walking* for long when he found a waterfall.
7. *Had you seen* / *Had you been seeing* the exhibition already?
8. Emilio *hadn't understood* / *hadn't been understanding* the importance of his discovery.

J) Complete the sentences with question tags.

1. He would never lie about the discovery,?
2. You'd already returned the book,?
3. Oh, dear! I'm wrong,?
4. Let's watch the documentary about the Mayas,?
5. The Chinese invented paper,?
6. Ms Li's your history teacher,?
7. Lee and Jin will present their discovery today,?
8. You know the answer,?

K) Complete each sentence with a pronoun.

1. The author was upset because at all came to his talk.
2. Maria hurt while she was digging.
3. Clara and Andrea should have won the award since the best project was
4. Martina and I introduced to the new history teacher.
5. I need to speak to about the problem, but I don't know who.
6. Of course, the book is; look, it's got my name on it.
7. Marta, you need to express better in your written work.
8. This civilisation is a complete mystery - we don't know about.

L) Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Windsor Castle is a historical building near London, England. The castle is famous because it is one of the homes of the British royal family. The castle was originally built by William the Conqueror in about 1070 CE. Later kings and queens all added to the castle and, today, there are about 1,000 rooms. In these rooms are collection of priceless drawings and paintings by famous artists such as Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo. In November 1992, there was a terrible fire in the castle which resulted in the destruction of more than 100 rooms but fortunately fire fighters were able to save most of the valuable artwork. Specialist builders worked hard to repair the castle after the fire and now these rooms are open to visitors.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is Windsor Palace famous?
2. Who was the castle originally built by?
3. What did the fire in the castle result in?

Choose the correct answer:

4. The underlined word "priceless" means (**very cheap – worth a very large amount of money – worthless – not valuable**).
5. Fire fighters (**could – managed to – weren't able to – were supposed to**) save most of the valuable art work.

M) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

- A : Have you heard about Bethany Hamilton?
 B : I haven't heard about her.
?
 A : She is a surfing champion who lost her arm.
 B :?
 A : While she was waiting for a wave, she was attacked by a shark.
 B :?
 A : It sank its sharp teeth into her left arm and took it with it.
 B : Oh! Did she survive after this accident?
 A : Fortunately, she survived
 after the accident.

N) Write a paragraph of SIX (6) sentences on Only ONE of the following topics:

- 1) Ancient Egypt
- 2) Tourism

Model Exam based on Unit 6

I. Language Functions

1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

- Doctor :?
 Ali : I have a headache and a rise in my temperature.
 Doctor : Take a deep breath. All right.
 Ali :?
 Doctor : Not so serious. You suffer from flu.
 Ali :?
 Doctor : You should follow these instructions and stay in bed
 for four days.
 Ali :?
 Doctor : Well, food should be light with some hot drinks until
 your temperature becomes normal.
 Ali :?

II. Vocabulary & Structure

2) Choose the correct word (s) in brackets:

1. The village was (*exhibited – invaded – played – preserved*) by the enemy two years ago.
2. It's our duty to (*reserve – deserve – preserve – reserve*) the environment.
3. As a youngman he joined the (*arts – military – politics – gymnasium*) and pursued a career in the army.
4. It's a range of (*physical – political – medical – identical*) and mental challenges.
5. They found some (*evidence – remark – solution – origin*) which proved that the Romans once lived there.
6. After I (*will post – had been posting – was posting – had posted*) the letter, I went shopping.
7. By the time I arrived at the station, the train (*had already left – had been already leaving – has already left – will leave*).
8. You'd better go now, (*don't you – do you – wouldn't you – hadn't you*)?
9. He (*is working – has worked – had been working – works*) for the company since he left school.
10. It was only when he had saved enough money that he (*would buy – had bought – bought – was buying*) the car.

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. There was no one in the room when the police arrived. (*left*)
2. She usually goes to bed early, doesn't she? (*never*)
3. The old woman lives in this big house on her own. (*by*)
4. Only half of the ship was restored. (*recovered*)
5. The bride's white dress was extremely amazing. (*fascinating*)

III. Reading Comprehension

4) Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Sarah's wedding dress arrived at seven o'clock on Wednesday just twenty-four hours before her marriage. When she tried it on, she found it was too much big for her. She hurried to the dressmakers, but the shop

was closed. There was a notice on the door «Closed for one week's holiday». Tears rose to Sara's eyes. She ran home to her mother who asked her neighbour, Mrs Ihsan, to help them. Mrs Ihsan was a dressmaker one day. She worked hard and sat up late at night until the dress fitted Sarah. The next morning a young woman called Fatma came carrying a large box. She said, «I'm glad I've found you. There's been a mistake. You've got my wedding dress and I've got yours and I'm getting married today». She held out the box to Sarah.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Whose dress was it in fact?
2. How did Mrs Ihsan help Fatma?
3. What does « She » in the last sentence refer to?

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. Sarah was going to get married on
a) Wednesday b) Tuesday
c) Friday d) Thursday
5. In the large box carried by the young woman, there was wedding dress.
a) Fatma's b) her
c) hers d) the dressmaker's

VI. Writing

5) Write a paragraph of SIX (6) sentences on Only ONE of the following topics:

- 1) Old civilisations
- 2) How to protect our environment

V. Literature

The Poetry

6) Answer the following questions:

3. From 'Bed in summer', who is the poet?
4. Why is the poet complaining?