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-Vocabulary

-Reading

-Grammar

-Worksheet

Student name:.....

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Past perfect simple

-We use the past perfect simple for an action which happened before another action in the past .

يستخدم زمن الماضي التام عند التحدث عن فعلين حدثا في الزمن الماضي ، فعل حدث قبل الفعل الآخر والتركيز يكون على الفعل الأول .



***keyword of past perfect simple.**

After	After+ subject + had+ past participle ,subject+ simple past verb. Subject+ simple past verb+ after +subject+ had +past participle
When	When + subject+ simple past verb ,subject + had+ past participle Subject +had +past participle +when +subject+ simple past verb.

Example :

I had finished my homework before I went playing football.

-Affirmative sentences:

-Subject + had +past participle

-Examples:

-I had eaten dinner before my husband came home .

-The train had just left when I arrived at the station .

-I had snowed in the night , so the bus didn't arrive.

Note :the helping verb (had) we write it with singular and plural subject.



-Negative sentences:

- Subject + had+ not + past participle

-Example.

-I arrived at 1 pm but she hadn't arrived yet.

-Max hadn't lived in Madrid when he moved to London.

-When they came home, Liza hadn't cooked dinner.

-Question sentences:

-Yes/no question.

-Had +subject+ past participle?

-Example:

-Had you spoken to him before you met each other?

-WH word question.

WH +had +subject +past participle ?

-Example:

- Where had you spoken to him before you met each other?

.....

Exercises:

*Correct the verbs between the brackets .

1-When we got to the field , the football match already
..... (begin).

2-They all left the room when she(recite) he poem .

3-Before he arrived at the airport , the planealready
.....of (take).

4-After the rain(stop) , the air seemed fresh and cool.

*Rewrite these sentences:

She finishes her work.

-Affirmative.....

-Negative.....

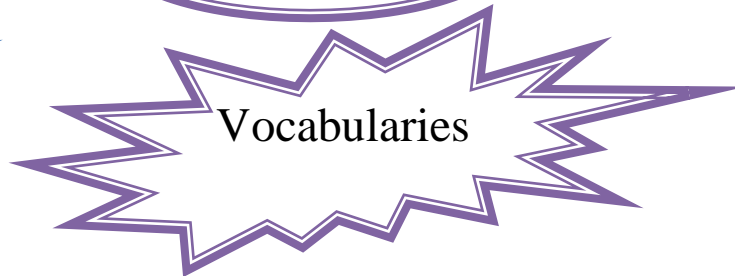
-Question

Esraa Himour



Unit Four

Vocabularies



Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Destination	The place to which someone or something is going or being sent.	وجهة
Magnificence	Glory	المجد
Stunning	Wonderful	رائع
Dazzling	Elegant	راقي
Majestically		مهيب
Measures	Size	حجم
Surrounded	Be all around someone or something	محاط
Residence	A persons home ; the place where someone lives	مقر إقامة
Administration	The process or activity of running a business , organization	إدارة
Gradually	Slowly	تدريجيا
Permanent	Lasting	دائم
Occasions		مناسبات
Uniquely	Rare	فريد
Architecture	Building design	مهندس معماري
Impressively		لافت
Statues		تماثيل
Legendary	Mythic	أسطوري
Fiercely		بشكل عنيف
Guests	Visitors	ضيوف
Murals	Oil painting	لوحة زيتية
Royal		ملكي



A great destination



***Answer these questions from the paragraph.**

1-Which country is the Grand Palace in ?

2-What is the name of the city that it is in ?

3-How old is the Grand palace ?

4-What is it used for now?

5-What is a good way to approach the palace?

6-Which people should visitors avoid?

Unit Six

I remember

vocabularies



Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
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Autobiography	An account of a person's life written by that person	السيرة الذاتية
Episode	Event	حدث
Preparation	Planning / Ready	تجهيز
Memorable	Unforgettable	جدير بالذكر
Refrigerator		ثلاجة
Cardamom	A spice for giving a scented taste to food	حب الهال
Scented	Perfumed	معطر
Pudding		حلوى البودينغ
Coarsely		
Terracotta	Baked clay	الطين الاحمر
Pistachios	A kind of nut	فستق
Aroma	Flavor	نكهة
Annual		سنوي
Knitting	The craft or action of knitting.	حياكة
Superheated		
Erasers	Rubber	ممحاة
Firmly	Sure	قطعا
Unfortified		غير محصنة
Chase	Hunt	مطاردة
Pure	Clean	نقي
Wilier	Bad	سيء / خبيث
Sinking	Drowning	غرق
Jars	Glass container	اناء
Flinging	Throw	يرمي
Mercilessly		بلا رحمة

***Answer these questions from the paragraph.**

1- How did Madhur travel to and from school every day ?

.....

2-What school activities happened in April and May?

.....

3- Why did Madhurs mother sometimes try to distract her?

.....

4-What was the man the man selling on this particular day?

.....

5-What did Madhurs mother want to be sure about ?

.....

6-How did the honey seller convince her that his honey was pure ?

.....

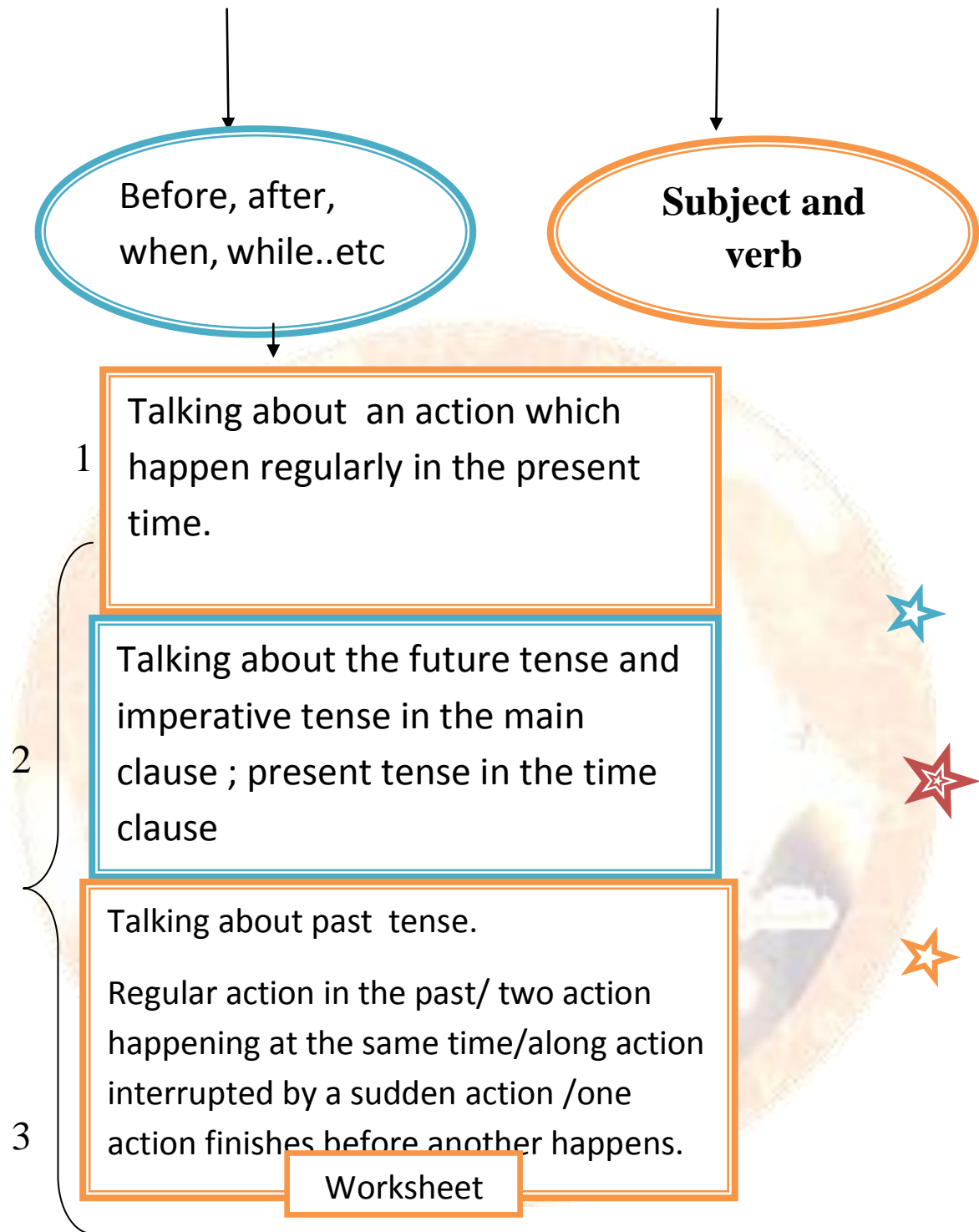


Clauses



Time clause

Main clause



*Correct the verbs between the brackets

1. He will wash up before he.....(go) to bed.
2. When it (get) cold I'll light the fire.
3. When the Queen.....(arrive) the audience will stand up.

4. She (give) the children their dinner before he comes home.

7. He'll have to behave better when he..... (go) to school.

8-I'll be ready as soon as you..... (be).

9-Please, call us when you..... (arrive).

10-She ate the almond cakes before she(leave) for school.

-11 I always have breakfast before I(leave) for school.



English is easy

Unit Eight

Language Magazine

Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Conducted	Result	أدى إلى
Survey	Study	دراسة
Standard		معيّار
Harmful	Hurtful	مؤذي
Sample		عينة
Particularly	Specially	محدد
Inappropriate	Unsuitable	غير مناسب
Convention	Agreement	اتفاقية
Creeps	Steal	سرقة
Assume	Suppose	افترض
Teenage	Adolescent	سن المراهقة
Punctuation		علامات الترقيم
Meaningless		
Solely	Merely	فقط
Ridiculous	Silly	سخيف
Analyses		تحليل
Advantageous	Characteristic	أفضلية/ ميزة
Immediately	Right away	حالا
Arrangement	Order	ترتيب
Vicinity	Neighborhood	الجوار
Proficient	Skilled/ Expert	ماهر
Disgruntled	Angry / Dissatisfied	مستاء
Emoticons	It kind of facial expression such as representing a smile	تعبير وجهي
Stock		
Efficient	Active	فعال
Abbreviations	A shortened form of a word or phrase.	اختصارات
Appropriate	Suitable	مناسب
Selectively		انتقائي

*Answer these questions from the paragraph.

1- Which paragraph tells you about the two question that people were asked in the survey?

.....



2-What were the questions?

.....

3- Did most people who answered the survey use text message?

.....

4-Did most people think it made the standard of English worse?

.....

5-How many of the opinions clearly think texting is bad ?Which ones?

.....

6-How many clearly think is good ? Which ones?

.....

7-Which opinion gives advice about how to deal with texting and young people?.....



Reported speech



Reported speech:

We use it when you tell somebody else what you or a person said before.

Direct speech & Reported speech.

Direct speech	Reported speech
I play football every day .	She says that she plays football every day.

Reported statements

*When the reporting verb is in the past tense(e.g. said) the verbs of the original direct speech usually change tense.

Example:

-"Ahmad is happy".

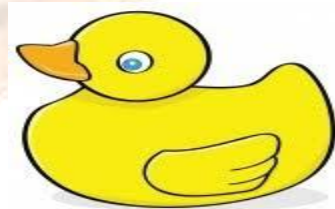
—He said that Ahmad **was** happy.

*When the reporting verb is the present tense (e.g. says) the verb in the original direct speech do not change tense .

Example:

-He said " I **have lived** here for a long time"

-He said that he **had lived** here for a long time.



Reported commands



*When we report affirmative commands , we use tell+ indirect object + infinitive .

Example:

" Sit down!" said the teacher . The teacher **told** the students **to sit down** .

*When we report negative commands, we tell + indirect object +not+ infinitive .

Example :

"Don't make a noise !" said the teacher . The teacher told the students not to make a noise .

*You can use other verbs such as order , instruct , command ,ask, beg, depending on the situation .

Example:

"Please , sit down !" said the teacher . The teacher asked the students to sit down .

Reported Question



*You can use it and weather .

Examples:

"Is the phone working?" He wants to know if / weather the phone is working .

"Do adults use text messaging ?" They are asking if / weather adults use text messaging .

*You can use a question word (what , who, why, how ,etc).

Examples:

"Where are the exams?" Susie asked when the exams were .

"Where do you live , Joe?" where he lived.

Remember:

*If the reporting verb is in the present tense , we don't change the tense of the verb in the direct speech

*If the reporting verb is in the past tense , we often change the tense of the verb in the direct speech .

*Sometimes you need to change other words , too.

*There are no question marks in reported question.

Worksheet

Complete the reported question:

1-"Do the students have mobile phones?"

The teacher wants to know.....

2-"When is the festival taking place ?"

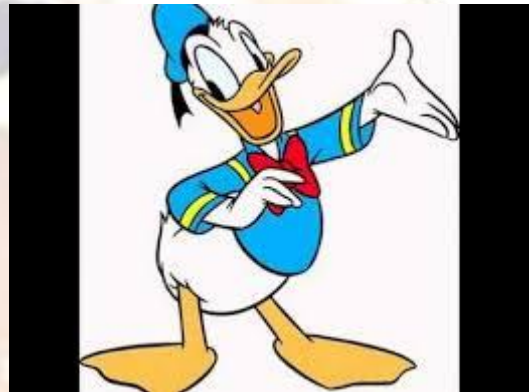
Ahmad asked.....

3-"Did you bring your laptop, Lucie?"

Todd asked Lucie.....

4-"What are the students discussing ?"

I wonder.....



PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

FUNCTIONS OF THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

The past perfect continuous corresponds to the present perfect continuous, but with reference to a time earlier than 'before now'. As with the present perfect continuous, we are more interested in the **process**.

EXAMPLES

- **Had you been waiting** long before the taxi arrived?
- **We had been trying** to open the door for five minutes when Jane found her key.
- **It had been raining** hard for several hours and the streets were very wet.
- Her friends **had been thinking** of calling the police when she walked in.
-

FORMING THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

The past perfect continuous is composed of two elements - the past perfect of the verb *to be* (*had + been* + the present participle (*base+ing*)).

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I had been buying	I hadn't been buying	Had I been buying
You had been buying	You hadn't been buying	Had you been buying
We had been buying	We hadn't been buying	Had we been buying

Correct the verb between the brackets.

1. They (chat) for over 2 hours.
2. I (wait) there for ages.
- 3-Peter was Sally's best friend. She (know) him all her life.

4-The children were wet because they (play) football in the rain.

5We were very hungry because we (not / eat).

6.I was delighted when I found my keys. I (look) for them for hours.

7She was exhausted because she (work) since eight o'clock that morning.

8-Everything was white because it (snow).

9The passengers were cross because the airline (lose) everyone's bags.

10-I (not / see) Jacob for several years, but I recognized him immediately.

