



P10 MODULE 1,2

Easy English

Mr. El Hussein Ali





Module 1 Feels like home

New Vocabulary

stay in touch with	يبقى على اتصال	permanent home	بيت دائم	access	مَدْخَل
out of mind	مجنون	houseboat	عَوَامَة	cope with	يتأقلم مع
spacious / cramped	واسع / ضيق	currently	حاليا	get used to	يعتاد على
belongings	اغراض - ممتلكات	residence	مكان الإقامة	admire	يعجب بـ
drop by	يزور زيارة سريعة	tower	برج	regret	يندم على
drawback	عيب	face	يواجه	expenses	نفقات
lighthouse	منارة	furnished	مؤثث	heating	تدفئة
temporary	مؤقت	luxurious	مترف	go shopping	يتسوق
spiral stairway	سُلَّم حلزوني	inviting	جذاب	location	موقع
there is no place like home	لا يوجد مكان مريح مثل بيتك	isolated	معزول - بعيد - ناءٍ		

1-SU. MXt. Match the words with their meanings

1. the things that you own and can carry with you	a. residence
2. disadvantage	b. tower
3. at the present time	c. belongings
4. a place where sb lives)	d. permanent
5. a tall narrow building or part of a building	e. face
6. far away from other buildings, towns, etc. and difficult to reach	f. drawback
7. lasting for a long time, not temporary	g. currently
8. to have to deal with a problem or situation	h. isolated
9. attractive, makes you feel welcome	i. furnished
10. containing furniture	j. luxurious
11. comfortable, expensive and beautiful	k. inviting

2-WU. Choose a, b, c or d.

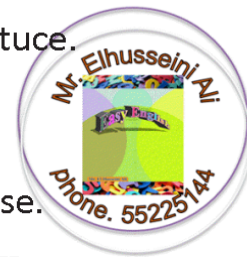
- My new flat is a little -----, so I haven't got much space for new furniture.
a. spacious b. cramped c. luxurious d. isolated
- Some hotels are nice, but I think there is no place ----- home.
a. as b. by c. like d. at
- With this road closed in winter, there's no ----- from the village to the sea.
a. access b. lighthouse c. residence d. tower
- When Bill suddenly decided to leave the country, everybody thought he was ----- his mind.
a. in b. up c. on d. out of

5. After a few weeks, you will ----- used to your new town and it will feel like home.
 a. get b. come c. make d. have
6. Mandy often ----- not going to college.
 a. faces b. admires c. regrets d. accesses
7. Sometimes I feel like I can't cope ----- the amount of work I have to do.
 a. with b. about c. to d. for

3-WU. Complete with the words in the box.

currently expenses furnished temporary belongings shopping location
 stairway heating drawback

- Loud noise is a ----- of living in the city.
- He put all his ----- in a suitcase and left the house.
- When you go -----, don't forget to get milk and lettuce.
- The hotel is in a beautiful ----- near the beach.
- The ----- leads to the bedrooms upstairs.
- The flat I'm living in is ----- until I buy my own house.
- You don't have to buy a sofa; the new house is -----.
- Fatima was born in Al Khor, but she is ----- living in Doha.
- It's cold in here. We should turn on the ----- system.
- Unfortunately, I've got too many ----- this month, so I can't afford to buy those jeans.



“God shows his mercy to those who are merciful. Have compassion to creatures on earth so that those in heaven may have mercy upon you.

الرَّاحِمُونَ يَرْحَمُهُمُ الرَّحْمَنُ، اَرْحَمُوا مَنْ
 فِي الْأَرْضِ يَرْحَمَكُم مِّنْ فِي السَّمَاءِ
 رواه الترمذي.

settle in	يألف مكان ويعتاده	check in	يسجل الوصول	cope with	يتأقلم مع
put --- up	يستضيف	drop by	يزور زيارة سريعة	sign up	يشترك / يسجل في
moved out	ينتقل من مكان	move in	ينتقل إلى مكان		
check out	يدفع قبل مغادرة الفندق	aware of	على دراية بـ		

4-SU. Read the sentences and match the phrasal verbs in bold with their meanings.

1. They settled in quickly at their new school.	a. to get used to a new place, job, etc.
2. Could you put me up when I come to Rome?	b. to make a short visit
3. All guests should check out by noon.	c. to let sb stay in your house
4. Tyler doesn't live with his parents any more. He moved out a long time ago.	d. to start living in your new home
5. We checked in at a luxurious hotel by the beach.	e. to report that you have arrived at a hotel or airport
6. My friend was in the neighbourhood, so she dropped by .	f. to leave a hotel after paying the bill
7. A: I found a new flatmate! B: Really? When is he moving in ?	g. to leave your home for another one

5-WU. Complete with the correct phrasal verbs. Make any necessary changes.

put up drop by check in check out move in move out settle in

- Mr and Mrs Cosby bought the house last Sunday, and want to _____ by the end of the month.
- Nasser was exhausted when he reached the hotel, so he just _____ and went to his room to sleep.
- Do you think you could _____ me _____ for a few nights?
- Emma _____ this afternoon and we had a nice cup of coffee together.
- James doesn't live at his parents' house any more. He _____ when he found a job.
- I hope your room is OK. I'll leave you alone now so you can _____.
- I think we should pack our things tonight, because we have to _____ by ten o'clock tomorrow.

Preposition of Place	What it Describes	Example Sentences
at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - specific points or locations - An exact address - Events - A stop on a journey 	<p>There is a dog at the top of the steps.</p> <p>Mark lives at 55 Oxford Street.</p> <p>I was at a party last night.</p> <p>We stopped at a small village.</p>
in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enclosed spaces - a large place with boundaries - countries, towns or cities <p>* If we only know the name of the street, we use "on or in" as the preposition</p>	<p>The dog is in the garden. I have an apple in my bag.</p> <p>Let's go for a walk in the forest.</p> <p>Jane lives in London.</p> <p>Diane's house is in (us on) Cherry Street.</p>
on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - surfaces or tops of things - Attached to - Close to a river - with these words: the outskirts of... the third floor campus 	<p>There's a clock on the wall.</p> <p>She is wearing a ring on her finger.</p> <p>London is on the River Thames.</p> <p>We live on the third floor.</p> <p>There are plenty of shopping facilities on the campus.</p>

6-WU. Complete with the correct preposition.

1. **A:** Does Graham live _____ Richmond Street?

B: No. He lives _____ 34 Royal Avenue.

2. My daughter used to live _____ the countryside, but she lives _____ a flat _____ the city centre now.

3. There are lots of great facilities _____ campus.

4. I've always wanted to live _____ a cottage somewhere _____ a rural area.

5. There are three large flats _____ the 5th floor of the building.

6. There used to be a post office _____ 22 Hillside Lane, but now it's a supermarket.

7. Len grew up _____ a bungalow _____ the outskirts of town.

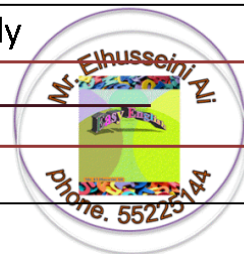
8. You often find huge shopping centres _____ the suburbs of towns _____ England.

9. The police informed all residents living _____ the county that a storm was on its way.



adjust	يتأقلم - يتكيف	get over	يتغلب على	remember	يتذكر
observe	يلاحظ	surroundings	البيئة المحيطة	remind	يذكر
fascinated	مهتم - منبه	native	أصلي (الأم)	catch up on	يوكب آخر الأخبار
initial	أولي	temporary	مؤقت	enthusiasm	تحمس
anxiety	قلق	appreciate	يقدر	avenue	طريق؛ مدخل
occur	يحدث	outskirts	ضواحي	lane	حارة
frustrated	محبط	miss out on	يفوت الفرصة-يخسر	wisely	بحكمة

7-WU. match the words with their meanings.



1. adjust	a. very interested
2. observe	b. related to the place where you were born
3. fascinated	c. happening at the beginning
4. initial	d. annoyed or impatient because you can't achieve what you want
5. anxiety	e. to become familiar with a new situation by changing the way you think and behave
6. frustrated	f. everything that is around a person; the environment
7. get over	g. to find a way to deal with sth difficult
8. surroundings	h. to watch sth carefully and learn more about it
9. native	i. a worried feeling you have about sb or sth

8-WU. Circle the correct words.

- If anything bad **occurs** / **becomes**, call me.
- My **temporary** / **initial** thought was that Brian is rude, but he is just shy.
- Richard started getting **fascinated** / **frustrated** because learning a foreign language was difficult for him.
- I **appreciate** / **observe** that you helped me cook dinner last night.
- Khalid just moved to a new city and he is still getting used to his new **outskirts** / **surroundings**.
- James works a lot, but he tries not to **miss** / **move** out on important events in his children's lives.
- Olga's parents are Spanish, but English is her **loved** / **native** language, because she was born and raised in London.
- That girl over there **remembers** / **reminds** me of my sister.
- Call me when you have time so we can **catch** / **obtain** up on our news.
- Peter suffers from **anxiety** / **enthusiasm** and gets stressed before he gives presentations.

Get

Obtain buy, receive, bring, begin to have, etc.	move arrive, reach, leave, enter, rise, etc	become / start to be	Idioms
get an email يتلقى إميل	get to يصل إلى	get frustrated يحبط	get rid of يتخلص من
get experience يكتسب خبرة	get home يصل بيته	get ready يستعد	get down to business يدخل في الموضوع
	get there يصل هناك	get excited يتحمس	
	get off يخرج - ينزل	get older يكبر	get to know يعرف
	get into يدخل	get in trouble يتورط في مشكلة	get involved يتغلغل / ينغمس في
	get up يستيقظ		
	get out of يخرج من		

9-WU. Match.

1. Your mobile phone never works when you need it, so just get ...	a. ... involved in a local charity event.
2. It's a difficult situation but you'll get ...	b. ... rid of it and get a new one.
3. My new colleague and I went out for a coffee and got ...	c. ... there , Thomas had left.
4. By the time we got ...	d. ... to know each other better.
5. Maryam likes helping people in need, so she got ...	e. ... over it if you ask for help.
6. Every time I suddenly see a friend, I always get ...	f. ... excited and happy.
7. It's very important for you to get ...	g. ... some working experience as soon as you can.

10-WU. Complete with the correct form of the words in capitals.

In 1688 a Swiss doctor, Johannes Hofer, made an interesting 1-----.

DISCOVER

One of his patients was very ill, and was probably not going to make it.

The patient was growing very 2 -----, and constantly complained

PATIENT

about the 3 ----- he felt in the hospital. In the end, Hofer decided to send him home to his family. Amazingly, changing 4 ----- had a very positive effect on the patient and he started to get better. It is the first recorded case of homesickness, and Hofer went on to do a lot of research on the subject.

lonely

locate

Most importantly, Hofer discovered that people don't feel homesick for their actual place of 5 -----.

RESIDENT

They could live in a huge 6 ----- house, but it wouldn't matter.

LUXURY

It's their family and friends that they miss the most

11-WU. Circle the correct words.

how are you keeping?	How are you?
you have a point	have made a good suggestion; have a good idea:
Keep sb posted.	To supply with the latest news
fill sb in	give them more details about something that you know about.
get back	to return to a place
Drop me a line	To contact someone, usually with a letter, note, or phone call.

1.

A: Hi, Majed! How are you **1 keeping / meaning**?**B:** Not bad. My leg hurts a little after football practice. But we need to exercise, don't we?**A:** You have a **2 chance / point**. Oh, I've been **3 keeping / meaning** to ask you something.**B:** What's that?**A:** Do you think I could come to your football practice?**B:** I don't know. I'll ask the coach and **4 get / give** back to you.**A:** Thanks.

2.

A: You know, I **5 dropped / gave** you a line last week, but you didn't reply.**B:** Sorry, I've been practising skateboarding.**A:** Skateboarding? How old are you?**B:** Come on. Don't make fun of me.**A:** Anyway, are you getting the **6 point / hang** of it?**B:** Not really. It's taken me ages to learn just one trick. It's not as easy as it looks.**A:** **7 Best / Very** true. I used to love skateboarding when I was a kid.**B:** Well, all I want to do is learn a few good tricks.**A:** Good luck with that. **8 Keep / Drop** me posted.

**“A Muslim is the brother of another Muslim.
He neither oppresses him nor leaves him in evil hands.”**

الْمُسْلِمُ أَخُو الْمُسْلِمِ
لَا يَظْلِمُهُ وَلَا يُسْلِمُهُ
رواه البخاري

Grammar

Present Simple VS Present Progressive

Present Simple المضارع البسيط	Present Progressive المضارع المستمر
<p>يتكون من</p> <p>He , she , it + (verb1 + s / es / ies) (Does / النفي does not) (السؤال)</p> <p>I , we , you , they (verb1 فقط) (Do / النفي do not) (السؤال)</p>	<p>يتكون من</p> <p>I \Rightarrow am he , she , it \Rightarrow is we , you , they \Rightarrow are } verb + ing</p>
<p>يعبر عن:</p> <p>الحقائق general truths</p> <p>* Water boils at 100 degrees.</p>	<p>يعبر عن :</p> <p>actions happening at the moment of speaking. احداث تقع الكلام اثناء الكلام</p> <p>* He is reading a story now.</p>
<p>العادات repeated habitual actions حالة ثابتة دائما permanent situations</p> <p>* I drink coffee every morning. * Ali lives in Qatar.</p>	<p>حالة مؤقتة temporary states</p> <p>* Ali is living in London for a few months * I'm drinking too much coffee these days.</p>
<p>احداث ستقع في المستقبل لكن وفقا لجدول ثابت</p> <p>* The school bus leaves at 6.30 next Monday. * Our flight to London leaves at 5 Pm tomorrow.</p>	<p>الخطط والترتيبات المستقبلية future arrangement</p> <p>* I'm meeting Jassim after class today.</p>
<p>إذا انتهى الفعل ب (ch - sh - ss - o - x - z) يضاف es</p> <p>wash - washes</p> <p>*He plays football every day. *Does he play football every day? *He does not play football every day.</p> <p>*They play tennis every week. *Do they play tennis every week? *They do not play tennis every week.</p>	<p>مواقف أو أمور متغير situations changing or developing ومتطورة</p> <p>*Air pollution is increasing in our city.</p> <p>* He is playing football now. * Is he playing football now. * He is not playing football now.</p> <p>*They are playing football now. * Are they playing football now? *They are not playing football now.</p>
<p>Time Expressions</p> <p>every - always - often - usually - sometimes - rarely - ever - never - etc in the morning/spring, etc. on Mondays/Monday morning, weekdays etc. at the weekend, etc. once/twice/three times, etc. a week/day, etc.</p>	<p>Time Expressions</p> <p>now - at the moment - at present - this - these - look - listen today, these days, this week/year, etc. tonight, tomorrow, etc. next week/year, etc.</p>



Stative verbs

Stative verbs usually cannot be used with –ing form (continuous, progressive).

- They are usually connected with **feelings, emotions, senses, thinking, opinions, belonging and permanent states**.
- So these verbs are not actions! Yes, that is why they can also be called non-action.

Feelings and emotions	Senses	Thinking and opinions	Belonging	Permanent states	Other verbs
love like dislike hate prefer want wish desire	see hear smell sound taste feel	forget remember understand believe think imagine doubt guess	have belong own possess	consist contain cost	sound seem look

Say "I **love** eating fast food",

not "I'm **loving** it".

Say "These shoes **belong** to Greg",

not "They're **belonging** to Greg"

Say "This music **sounds** fantastic!",

not "This music **is sounding** fantastic!"



NOTE

Some **stative verbs** can be used in progressive tenses, but with a different meaning.

see

I'm seeing my doctor tomorrow.

think of/about

I'm thinking of buying a car.

have

(with words like: lunch, breakfast, shower, barbecue)

He's having a shower at the moment.

The verbs **see, hear, smell, taste** and **feel** are commonly used with **can** to indicate an action happening now.

I can hear a strange noise coming from the kitchen.

1- SU. Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

1. **A:** Whose coat is this?

B: It's Olivia's. She 1 _____ (stay) with us for the weekend.

A: Really? Where is she? I really 2 _____ (want) to talk to her and find out how she
3 _____ (cope) in London.

B: She's fine. I 4 _____ (think) she 5 _____ (get) used to her new life.
She also 6 _____ (have) a part-time job. Anyway, you can ask her for yourself. She
7 _____ (make) chocolate cake with Patricia in the kitchen. The two of them
8 _____ (always / like) to spend time together.

2. **A:** So, when 9 _____ you _____ (visit) your friend in Doha?

B: Next week. I 10 _____ (leave) on Sunday afternoon. Are you sure you
11 _____ (not want) to come with me?

A: Positive. You 12 _____ (know) how much I 13 _____ (hate) travelling
by plane.

B: It's only a short flight. Come on!

A: No, thanks. Anyway, I'm pretty busy this week. Jack and I 14 _____ (paint) the flat.

B: You are? I 15 _____ (hope) you do a good job. I'll drop by to see it when I come back.

2.WU. Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

Hey Natalie,

How are you? I 1 _____ (write) to ask for your help.

I 2 _____ (hope) that you 3 _____ (not mind).

I 4 _____ (think) about moving out of the flat that

I 5 _____ (rent) at the moment. The expenses 6 _____

(be) too high and it's too big for one person, so a smaller one would be better

for me. Also, I 7 _____ (start) to get tired of the traffic and the

noise. I 8 _____ (never / have) any peace and quiet!

Anyway, I 9 _____ (need) a favour. 10 _____ you
_____ (have) any free time next week to help me?

I 11 _____ (want) us to look at a few flats together before

I decide which one to rent. My brother 12 _____ (usually / help)

me with things like this, but this month he 13 _____ (work) really

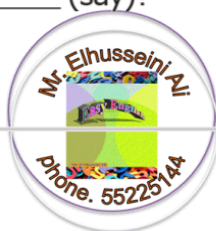
long hours and he 14 _____ (not have) much time. What

15 _____ you _____ (say)?

See you,

Britney

Attached files 



Question words

Q-words	We ask about	Examples
Who	people (subject or object)	<i>Who is your best friend? Who are you talking to?</i>
Whom	people (object)	<i>With whom are you going to the celebration?</i>
Which	people or things (limited choice)	<i>Which students will participate in the survey? Which of these jumpers do you like best?</i>
What	things (unlimited choice) actions and activities general descriptions specific information	<i>What did you buy? What happened? What is your brother like? What kind of cars do you like driving?</i>
Whose	possession	<i>Whose are these trainers?</i>
Why	reason, purpose	<i>Why did she call you?</i>
When	time	<i>When are your parents coming?</i>
Where	place	<i>Where would you like to go tonight?</i>
How	manner specific information quantity someone's health frequency	<i>How did you fix this? How far is it to the station? How long are you staying? How much coffee is left? How's your sister? How often do you travel?</i>

Subject Questions - Object Questions

• Subject Questions: السؤال عن الفاعل

When we use the question words **who**, **which** and **what** to ask **about the subject** of the verb, we **form** the **question** without auxiliary verbs (**who/which/what + verb** in the **affirmative form**).

Who saw the accident?	Tom (saw the accident).
What happened outside?	An accident (happened).
Which boy is your new neighbour?	The blond boy (is my new neighbour).

• Object Questions: السؤال عن المفعول

When we use the question words **who**, **which** and **what** to ask **about the object** of the verb, we **form** the **question** with auxiliary verbs (**who/which/what + verb** in the **question form**).

Who did you see at the restaurant?	(I saw) Tom and June.
What are you eating?	(I'm eating) Chinese food.
Which shirt do you prefer?	(I prefer) the blue shirt.



Direct questions and indirect questions

- Use indirect questions with **WH Questions** (when/where/what/how/why).
- You can use all the tenses.
- Use a phrase to introduce your indirect question:
 - **Do you know.....?**
 - **I'm not sure**
 - **I'd like to know.....**
 - **I can't remember**
 - **I wonder**
 - **Can/could you tell me?**
 - **I don't know**
 - **Have you any idea?**
 - **I've no idea**
 - **Do you happen to know?**
 - **I haven't a clue**
 - **Do you remember?**

<u>Direct Questions</u>	<u>Indirect questions</u>
<u>Simple Present</u>	
1. Where do you live?	Can you tell me <u>where you live?</u>
2. Where does your brother live?	I'd like to know <u>where your brother lives.</u>
<u>Simple past</u>	
3. When did you arrive?	I'd like to know <u>when you arrived.</u>
4. What did your mother prepare for lunch?	Can you tell me <u>what your mother prepared</u> for lunch?
<u>Future</u>	
5. What will your sister do next winter?	Do you know <u>what your sister will do</u> next winter?
6. When is she going to Brazil?	Do you know <u>when she is going to</u> Brazil?
<u>Present Perfect</u>	
7. Where has Martha gone?	Could you tell me <u>where Martha has gone?</u>
8. Where have you been?	I'd like to know <u>where you have been.</u>

3-OG- Write indirect questions.

1. Where does your sister study?

2. Where do your friends go?

3. When does the pharmacy open?

4. When is Alice's party?

5. When do you relax?



6. What did you do last night?

7. What did your friend sing in the concert?

8. How much did it cost?

4-SU. Complete the questions below with question words.

1. A: To ----- are you going to give this gift?

B: My cousin.

2. A: ----- can arrange the doctor's appointment for Mr Smith?

B: The secretary.

3. A: ----- was it you wanted me to bring you?

B: My keys.

4. A: Just ----- far do you intend to go running every morning?

B: About ten kilometres.

5. A: ----- car is parked in the garage? I don't recognise it.

B: It's Martin's. He's just arrived.

6. A: Under ----- circumstances will the flight be cancelled?

B: If it snows heavily.

7. A: ----- is it like to take part in such an important event?

B: It's quite amazing!

8. A: ----- did you decide to look for a job during the school holidays?

B: I needed the money.

5-SU. Write questions. The words in bold are the answers.

1. A: What ----- ?

B: I ordered **a milkshake and a doughnut** at the café.

2. A: Which ----- ?

B: Greg bought **the red jacket**.

3. A: Who ----- ?

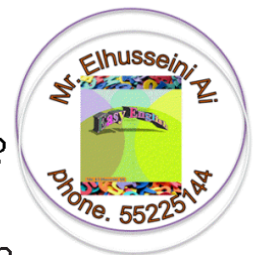
B: **Mohammed** is going bowling with Khalifa.

4. A: Who ----- ?

B: I want to visit **Ali** tomorrow afternoon.

5. A: What ----- ?

B: **A motorbike** crashed into that tree.



6-SU. Read the direct questions and form indirect questions.

1. How long will the meeting last?

Excuse me, do you know -----?

2. Where does Miss Davis live?

Could you -----?

3. Is the flat furnished?

I'd like to -----.

4. When did you graduate?

Can you -----?

5. Do I need to buy any books for the French course?

I was wondering -----.

**7-WU. Match**

1. Who is staying in that room?	a. Under my desk.
2. Where did you find that bag?	b. Only £20.
3. How much was your new shirt?	c. My cousin is.
4. What happened to the fence?	d. It takes me about half an hour.
5. How long does it take you to get to the office by bike?	e. He's nice and helpful.
6. What's your new teacher like?	f. A motorbike crashed into it last night.
7. Who did you see at the café last night?	g. We saw a colleague of mine.

8-WU. Write questions. The words in bold are the answers.

1. A: _____ ?
B: I'm meeting **Rose** at the park.
2. A: _____ ?
B: I **lifted weights** at the gym.
3. A: _____ ?
B: **The black** skirt suits you better than the white one.
4. A: _____ ?
B: I'm buying a new laptop **because my old one broke**.
5. A: _____ ?
B: We're leaving for Japan **on Monday**.
6. A: _____ ?
B: They went **to Brighton** for the weekend.
7. A: _____ ?
B: I had **a salad** for dinner.
8. A: _____ ?

1. Who are you meeting at the park? _____ ?
2. What did you do at the gym? _____ ?
3. Which skirt suits me better, the black one or the white one? _____ ?
4. Why are you buying a new laptop? _____ ?
5. When are you leaving for Japan? _____ ?
6. Where did they go for the weekend? _____ ?
7. What did you have for dinner? _____ ?
8. Who ordered a milkshake? _____ ?



“Certainly Allah helps His servant, as long as he helps his brother!”

وَاللَّهُ فِي عَوْنِ الْعَبْدِ مَا كَانَ الْعَبْدُ
فِي عَوْنِ أَخِيهِ
رواه مسلم

Reading Culture shock

Culture shock is the emotional and mental reaction to being in a completely new cultural environment. This is often a very difficult experience for many people and it consists of several stages of feelings until someone successfully adapts to being in the new culture.

The "honeymoon" phase of culture shock is usually the first stage that people go through when surrounded by different cultural values and lifestyles.

During this stage, people often have very positive images of their new cultural surroundings. *They* tend to view these in an idealistic way and ignore or minimize problems. Encounters with new people are seen as fascinating and unique. This phase is usually quite short for most people and quickly gives way to the second stage, called "the frustration phase".

During the "frustration phase", the newcomer begins to experience a more negative view of their cultural surroundings. The problems of communicating in a new language or the tasting different foods, for example, are no longer novel. The visitor tends to exaggerate or dwell on problems in the new culture. There is a definite frustration that things that should be easy are still difficult. For example, people who may have been enjoyed learning the basics of a language during the honeymoon phase would now find it a chore to try and communicate with locals in the frustration phase. Newcomers may feel isolated during this phase and many people will voluntarily isolate themselves. Depending on one's outlook and situation, this phase can last days, months, or even years.

After the frustration phase ends, the adjustment phase begins. This marks the time when newcomers begin to adapt to the new culture. They begin to accept the differences around them and the challenges of everyday life. They can appreciate some aspects of the new culture while being realistic about those they perceived as problems back in the frustration phase. This opens the door to three possible outcomes - mastery, rejection, or **assimilation**.

Those newcomers who enter the "mastery phase" have completely adapted to the values and beliefs of the new culture. They are able to navigate the new culture like a native while at the same time keeping some of their own original cultural values. Those who choose the "rejection phase" have decided against integrating in the new culture and do not accept it. They usually choose to permanently withdraw from the culture through **isolation** or returning home. Interestingly, these people usually have the hardest time re-adjusting to their home culture after going back. Integrators are people who completely adopt the identity of the new culture and give up the values and beliefs of their home culture.

Culture shock is a very emotional experience for most people and there are many symptoms. A person going through culture shock may display irritability and angry outbursts at times. Many experience a bout of depression or lethargy from time to time. If not managed carefully, this can lead some people to suicide. It is important to recognize these symptoms in newcomers and understand the reasons for these feelings.

According to the article, what is culture shock?

- a disease caused by a traumatic shock to the body
- a program designed to support projects that introduce various aspects of culture
- an exchange of students between two countries to promote mutual understanding
- the emotional and mental response to being in a new cultural environment

The word 'they' in paragraph 2 refers to:

- people in culture shock
- fascinating and unique people
- people communicating in a new language
- none of the above

The word 'newcomer' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

- new statesman
- beginner
- professional
- international

**It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that:**

- the second phase of culture shock is easier to deal with than the first
- people in the second phase of culture shock are generally less dissatisfied
- in the second phase of culture shock people find it easy to communicate with locals
- people in the second phase of culture shock are generally more dissatisfied

The word 'assimilation' in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:

- acculturation
- absorption
- qualification
- identification

According to the article, newcomers who enter the 'mastery phase' have:

- become completely accustomed to the values and beliefs of the new culture
- decided against integrating in the new culture and do not accept it
- 100% completely mastered the new foreign language they were learning
- experienced a long bout of depression or lethargy from time to time

The word 'isolation' in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to:

- absolution
- segregation
- annihilation
- canalization



A. Circle the correct words.

1. She lives in a nice cabin in the forest. However, sometimes she feels kind of **cramped / isolated** because she's far from town.
2. It took Billy a few months to **adjust / occur** to his new school, but now he loves it.
3. Mary went out with Anna and they **missed / caught** up on each other's news.
4. One of the **surroundings / drawbacks** of living in a city is the traffic and noise.
5. I don't have a big suitcase, so I will have to pack my things **currently / wisely**. *بحكمة*
6. Don't be so **impatient / fascinated**. Dinner will be ready in twenty minutes!
7. I live in a city that has many bicycle **lanes / avenues**, so I use my bike all the time. *حارة*

B. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition (in, out, up, of, with, on).

1. I really want to **get rid** _____ all our old furniture.
2. Liam's flatmate **moved** _____ because they didn't get along.
3. I don't think you're **aware** _____ the expenses of living alone.
4. It took us a few months to settle _____, but now we love our new flat.
5. Carl **put me** _____ for **the night**, because I didn't have anywhere else to stay.
6. Tracy finds it difficult to **cope** _____ the stress at work.
7. Our house is _____ **the outskirts** of the city.
8. I'm going to **sign** _____ for the creative writing course at college.

C. Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

1. **A:** This weekend we _____ (have) a barbecue at our house. _____ you _____ (want) to come?
B: Sure, that sounds great! Is it a special occasion?
A: Not really. We just _____ (like) inviting friends over. We _____ (do) it often.
2. **A:** So, when _____ you _____ (leave) for France?
B: Next month. I _____ (enjoy) taking trips in the autumn. I am very excited about it.
3. **A:** I heard about your new job. _____ you _____ (live) in Toronto now?
B: Well, yeah. I _____ (stay) at my cousin's house for a few days but I _____ (look) for a flat in the city centre.
4. **A:** Where's Dan? Don't tell me he _____ (work) again this weekend!
B: No, he _____ (shop) for some furniture.
A: He should go to *Happy Home*. It's a furniture shop that _____ (sell) nice and cheap furniture.

D. Write questions. The words in bold are the answers.

1. **A:** _____
B: I'm moving **next Saturday**.
2. **A:** _____
B: I took a picture of **the lighthouse**.
3. **A:** _____
B: **Ahmed** dropped by this morning.
4. **A:** _____
B: My new flat is **spacious**.
5. **A:** _____
B: Well, it takes me **about half an hour** to get to work.
6. **A:** _____
B: We usually invite **our neighbours** to our barbecues.

E. Match. Choose from the responses a-h. There are two extra responses which you do not need to use.

1. Could you tell me what happened at the meeting yesterday? ☐
 2. I'd really like to live in a location with some peace and quiet. ☐
 3. Guess what! I got accepted by the University of Chester! ☐
 4. The car is filthy! When are you going to clean it? ☐
 5. I was wondering how far the art gallery is from here. ☐
 6. If you ask me, this coffee maker is useless! ☐
- a. I couldn't believe it when I heard it.
 - b. Wow! That's fantastic news.
 - c. You'll soon get the hang of it.
 - d. Well, then I suppose somewhere in the suburbs will suit you.
 - e. I think living on the outskirts of the city is boring.
 - f. It's about ten minutes by bus.
 - g. OK. Let me fill you in.
 - h. I know. I've been meaning to do it.



A. Choose a, b, c or d.

- We bought a new house and it was nice to finally **settle** _____.
a. for c. on
b. out d. in
- George **dropped** _____ earlier for coffee but now he has left.
a. into c. off
b. by d. over
- Excuse me, I'd like to know _____ there are any museums around here.
a. what c. would
b. why d. whether
- We _____ with you, **so don't wait for us**.
a. are coming c. don't come
b. aren't coming d. not coming
- Let's _____ **down to business** before we run out of time.
a. go c. get
b. make d. have
- What _____ on **this week**?
a. do you work c. are you working
b. you work d. you working
- Erin lives _____ **Oxford Street**.
a. in c. at
b. between d. to
- _____ **bag is that** on the living room floor?
a. Where c. How
b. Who d. Whose
- We **aren't** going to live here **forever**. It's a(n) _____ solution.
a. rural c. permanent
b. temporary d. urban
- Jane** _____ that's a very good idea.
a. isn't thinking c. doesn't think
b. don't think d. not think



B. Complete with the suitable word.

am used over and on up in/near into

My Big Life Change

I moved to Qatar about six months ago because of work. In the beginning, it was hard to get 1 _____ the feeling of homesickness but now

I'm starting to get 2 _____ to living here. Actually, I

3 _____ even starting to like it because it is turning

4 _____ a great experience. You see, when I arrived,

I immediately signed 5 _____ for Arabic lessons to learn the language. There, I met some very interesting people 6 _____

I've made some pretty good friends. Also, the fact that I live 7 _____

Doha makes living here even better. Of course, I haven't forgotten my family and friends back home. So, I use the Internet a lot to keep in contact because I don't want to miss out 8 _____ what's going on there.



Writing : An informal email

Plan

GREETING

• **Greet the person you're writing to.**

- Dear Kevin, • Hi Bill! • Hello Mary, • Hey Phil!
- Dear Mum, • Dear Uncle Greg,

OPENING PARAGRAPH

• **Begin your letter/email and say why you're writing.**

Use set phrases like:

- How's it going? I hope everything's OK.
- How are you (keeping)?
- Thanks for your last letter/email.
- It was nice to hear from you again.
- I'm writing to tell you / let you know...
- Sorry I didn't reply sooner, but...
- It's taken me ages to reply, but...
- I've been meaning to get back to you, but...
- Sorry I haven't written for so long, but...

MAIN PART (1-3 paragraphs)

• **Mention everything you want to include in your letter/email.**

CLOSING PARAGRAPH

• **State anything you want to emphasise and end your letter/email.**

Use phrases like:

- I have to go now.
- Well, I'd better finish off here.
- That's all for now.
- Say hello to everyone.
- Email me when you get the chance.
- Get back to me soon.
- Keep me posted.
- Drop me a line and let me know how you're doing.
- I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

SIGNING OFF

• **Use a signature ending and your first name below that.**

- Yours, • Take care, • Bye for now, • Love, • Keep in touch,
- All the best, • Best wishes, • See you soon, • Write back soon,

Hello Mubarak,

How are you? Guess what! I've found a job at a pizza restaurant in your area. The only problem is I don't really know your part of town, so, I've got a few questions for you.

My dad said I should come by car; other people said I should use public transport. What do you think? If I end up using public transport, there are two ways to get there: travel by bus or take the subway. Which one is the best? Also, there's a chance I'll have to work late some nights.

Do you think I could stay at your place sometimes so that I don't have to travel across the city during the night?

Email me when you get the chance.

Best wishes,

Robert





Module 2 Endurance

New Vocabulary

endurance	تحمل - جلد	spotted	حدد الموقع	igloo	كوخ الإسكيمو
bungee jump	القفز الحر	get .. attention	يلفت إنتباهه	disappearance	إختفاء
hold	يمسك	recover	يُشفى	recover	يُشفى
hold one's breath	يحبس أنفاسه	be stunned	مذهول - مذهول	catastrophic	فاجع
run a marathon	يشارك في ماراتون	snow-covered car	سيارة مغطاة بالثلوج	rescue teams	فرق الإنقاذ
crawl	يحبو - يزحف	passers-by	المارة	struck	ضرب
follow footprints	يتبع الآثار	abandoned	مهجور - متروك	drowned	غرق
ranger	حراس المحمية الطبيعية	barely	بالكاد	resident	مقيم
search parties	فرق البحث	survive	ينجو		

1-SU. Match the words with their meanings

1. crawl		a. to die from being underwater and unable to breathe
2. ranger		b. people who are walking past sb/sth by chance
3. recover		c. a person whose job is to look after a park or forest
4. stunned		d. to happen suddenly and cause harm or damage
5. passers-by		e. extremely surprised or shocked
6. abandoned		f. to notice sb/sth especially when it is not easy to do so
7. strike		g. left by the people who owned or used it
8. drown		h. to move on hands and knees
9. spot		i. to get better after an illness, accident, shock, etc.



injure	to hurt people or animals	يجرح
hurt	feel pain - injure someone - cause emotional pain	يؤلم - يجرح
damage	to harm or spoil something	يتلف - يضر
harm (V, N)	hurt someone or damage something	يؤذي - يضر
wound (V, N)	to damage an area of the body	
destroy	to damage sth so badly that it no longer exists, works, etc.	يدمر - يحطم
ruin	to damage sth in such a way that it still exists, but has lost all its value	يفسد - يدمر - يعطل
pull	to move something towards yourself	يسحب
drag	to move something by pulling it along a surface	يجر

2-SU. Complete the sentences with the correct the word in the boxes. In some cases, there may be more than one answer.

harm hurt injure

1. I was skiing all day and now my knees -----.
2. Pollution can our ----- health.
3. Only two people were seriously ----- in the accident.

damage destroy ruin

4. The bad weather ----- our plans to go on a picnic in the countryside.
5. Several buildings were completely ----- by the fire.
6. Don't put that hot pot on the table. You'll ----- the surface.

carry pull drag

7. We couldn't lift the bookcase, so we ----- it to the other side of the room.
8. A complete stranger helped me ----- the shopping bags to my car.
9. The scuba diver ----- the rope to show that he wanted to go back up to the surface.



“Whosoever takes care of a believer’s need in this world, God will take care of his need in the Hereafter.”

مَنْ نَفَّسَ عَنْ مُؤْمِنٍ كُرْبَةً مِنْ كُرْبِ الدُّنْيَا
نَفَّسَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ كُرْبَةً مِنْ كُرْبِ يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ
رواه مسلم

Against All Odds	على عكس كل الاحتمالات	dragged	جرّ	survivors	ناجين
human endurance	التحمل البشري	accidentally	بالخطأ	hiker	متجول (سيرا - ركضا)
extreme conditions	ظروف قاسية	recover from	يشفى من	shelter	مأوى, ملجأ
hold on to	يتمسك بـ	eventually	أخيرا		

3-WU. Choose a, b, c or d.

Against All Odds

Some stories about how people have survived in extreme 1 ----- are absolutely unbelievable. This story about two brothers who survived an accident in the Andes shows that human 2 ----- can be amazing.

Everything was going well for Justin and Steve Stone, two 3 ----- who were exploring the Peruvian Andes, until the moment Justin accidentally slipped and broke his leg. Steve tried to use a rope to help Justin get down the mountain, but after a while Justin fell again, this time off a cliff. For about two hours, Steve continued to 4 ----- on to Justin, without being able to see him. They were in a terrible situation and had no idea what to do. 5 -----, Justin decided to cut the rope so that at least his brother could survive. Justin fell into a large hole filled with snow and Steve climbed down to look for him. He couldn't find him and each brother was on his own.

Justin, who was now seriously 6 -----, didn't give up. He wanted to survive. He 7 ----- himself through the snow for five miles, without any food or water, and finally managed to reach the campsite. There, he found his brother, who was also 8 ----- from his own injuries. In the end, they both survived.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | a. supplies | b. odds | c. shelter | d. conditions |
| 2. | a. search | b. endurance | c. life | d. breath |
| 3. | a. hikers | b. rangers | c. survivors | d. passers-by |
| 4. | a. dig | b. hold | c. drown | d. spot |
| 5. | a. Barely | b. Accidentally | c. Eventually | d. Extremely |
| 6. | a. injured | b. damaged | c. ruined | d. harmed |
| 7. | a. waved | b. pulled | c. carried | d. dragged |
| 8. | a. forcing | b. striking | c. treating | d. recovering |

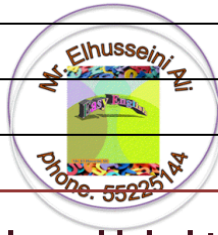


follow footprints	يتبع آثار الأقدام	(body part) hurt	يؤلم
abandoned	مهجور	be trapped	عالق - محتجز
drop (temperature)	تنخفض الحرارة	hold breath	يحبس أنفاسه

4-WU. Circle the correct words.

1. When a big branch fell on Tony's leg, he was **abandoned / trapped** and couldn't get up.
2. At night the **temperature** usually **drops / signals** a great deal in the desert.
3. We got lost, but we **followed** our **supplies / footprints** in the snow back to the campsite.
4. My stomach **hurts / harms**. I think it's something I ate.
5. How long can you **hold / keep** your **breath** underwater?

temperature	الحرارة	(rain) shower	واابل من المطر	(cloud) foggy	كثير الضباب
mild	معتدل	drizzle	رذاذ	overcast	ملبد بالغيوم
chilly	بارد	pour	هطول المطر	dull	غائم
freezing	متجمد	wet	مطير	storm	عاصفة
boiling	تغلي	(wind) blow	تهب	thunder	الرعد
(sun) shine	تسطع	breeze	نسيم	lightning	البرق
clear skies	سما صافية			blizzard	عاصفة ثلجية

**5-SU. Read the weather words in the table and label them using the words in the box.**

SUN RAIN STORM TEMPERATURE CLOUD WIND



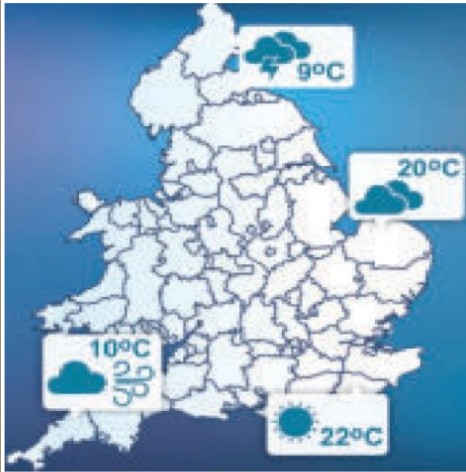
mild chilly freezing boiling	shine clear skies	shower drizzle pour wet	blow breeze	foggy overcast dull	thunder lightning blizzard
---------------------------------------	----------------------	----------------------------------	----------------	---------------------------	----------------------------------

**6-SU. Circle the correct words.**

1. You don't need an umbrella. It's only **pouring / drizzling**.
2. It will be **overcast / mild** all day tomorrow without any sunshine, with the possibility of showers in the afternoon.
3. We were sitting outside and a light **blizzard / breeze** was blowing. It was very pleasant.
4. There was a violent storm during the night and lots of trees were struck by **lightning / thunder**.
5. Winters here are usually mild, but you may get some **boiling / freezing** cold days in January.

7-WU. Look at the map and complete the weather forecast with the words in the box.

thunder shining clear skies mild blowing foggy overcast chilly



In the **south**, it will be sunny with 1 ----- and the temperature will stay fairly high, at **22°C**. In the **west**, the temperature will drop from 15°C to **10°C** and it will be 2 ----- all day with the possibility of strong winds 3 ----- in the afternoon. In the **north**, it will be 4 ----- and there will be storms later on. Expect 5 ----- and **lightning** as well. In the east, early in the morning it will be 6 -----, so be careful when **driving**. Later in the afternoon, the sun will start 7 ----- and the weather will be 8 ----- and **pleasant**

at 20°C.



Character	الشخصية	Appearance	المظهر	Feelings	المشاعر
arrogant	مُتَكَبِّر	bald	أَصْلَع	discouraged	مُتَبَيِّط - فاقد الثقة
devoted	مُخْلِص	handsome	وَسِيم	irritated	سَاخِط, مُغْضَب
reserved	مُتَحَفِّظ	pale	شَاخِب	offended	مُسْتَاء
witty	ذَكِي	underweight	نَاقِصُ الْوِزْن	overjoyed	مَبْتَهَج
impatient	غير صبور	well-built	قوي البنية	horrified	مذعور - مرعوب
				stunned	مذهول

8-SU. Put the adjectives in the box in the correct category in the table below.

bald arrogant devoted irritated offended witty pale overjoyed
underweight reserved discouraged handsome

Feelings	Character	Appearance
• _____ • _____ • _____ • _____	• _____ • _____ • _____ • _____	• _____ • _____ • _____ • _____

9-SU. Use some of the adjectives in the previous activity to complete the sentences.

1. He was a(n) ----- husband and father, and did his best to provide for his wife and children.
2. Jane is very ----- and feels terribly uncomfortable when she has to speak to people she doesn't know.
3. The boy was terribly weak and -----; it was obvious that he had not eaten in days.
4. I was ----- to hear that my brother who lives in Canada is visiting us in July.
5. I felt ----- when Brian spoke to me so rudely the other day.
6. I had really made an effort, so when my boss criticised my work, I felt really -----.
7. James is really -----; his comments are not only clever but also funny.
8. I don't like working with Derrick; he has a big idea of himself and is terribly -----.

10-WU. Choose a, b, c or d.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | a. tired | b. stunned | c. overjoyed | d. frustrated |
| 2. | a. ideal | b. suitable | c. well-built | d. fascinated |
| 3. | a. bald | b. anxious | c. horrified | d. underweight |
| 4. | a. pale | b. devoted | c. offended | d. impatient |
| 5. | a. witty | b. irritated | c. reserved | d. arrogant |



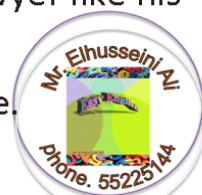
Fred was 1 ----- to hear that his old friend was back in town, and was really looking forward to meeting him again. They arranged to meet at a café and catch up on each other's news. When Liam finally arrived, Fred was astonished by how different his old friend looked. He was no longer the handsome, 2 ----- boy he used to be with the dark hair. He was now chubby and almost 3 ----- . 'Liam! Is that you?' Fred said, but his friend didn't seem 4 ----- . 'I know I have changed a lot', he replied, 'but that, my friend, is the result of living an interesting life.' The two friends sat down at a table and started talking. Soon Fred realized that his friend had changed only in appearance. Liam told Fred funny stories from his life and Fred felt very comfortable hanging out with his 5 ----- old friend again. A few hours later, the two men left the café, filled with childhood memories and promising each other that they would meet again soon.

expectation	توقعات	gentleman	مهذب	fortune	ثروة
uncertainly	بحيرة - بتردد	nobly	بأنبل - بشرف		
whoever	مَنْ	well-built	قوي البنية		

11-WU. Complete with the words in the box.

handsome fortune expectation uncertainly discouraged whoever
gentleman nobly

1. With the ----- he made through his hard work, he was able to provide his family with a comfortable life.
2. There is a general ----- in his family that he will become a lawyer like his father, and he seems to like the idea.
3. He looked ----- around, unable to decide which street to take.
4. Thank you for holding the door for me. You're such a -----!
5. The little boy felt ----- when he saw that he couldn't fly the kite and didn't want to try again.
6. Although he was tired, he acted ----- and gave up his bus seat to the old lady.
7. Steve was a ----- man. He was tall with dark hair and green eyes.
8. ----- comes in first, open the windows, please



furious	يتميز غيظا	filthy	قذر , متسخ جدا	panicked	scared خائف جدا
boiling	حار جدا	starving	يتضور جوعا	enormous	big ضخم
fascinating	جذاب - خلاب - ممتع	devastated	مُحْطَب , محطم نفسيا	dreadful	bad سيء
gorgeous	بهيّ؛ فائق الجمال	amateur	هاوي	incredible	surprising مذهش
astonished	مندهش, مذهول	exhausted	very tired مُرهق		

12-SU. Replace the 'strong' adjectives in the sentences 1-7 below with an appropriate adverb and the 'weak' adjectives in the box.

surprised interesting hungry dirty hot beautiful angry

1. I was **furious** with myself when I lost my mobile phone.
-----.
2. It's **boiling** outside. We should go for a swim.
-----.

3. I watched a **fascinating** documentary about dolphins last night.

4. My cousin Stephanie has **gorgeous** blue eyes.

5. I was **astonished** to hear that Frank got fired.

6. Your hands are **filthy**. You'd better wash them before dinner!

7. I haven't had anything for breakfast and I'm **starving**.



13-WU mod. complete the sentences with the suitable word, there are extra ones.

fascinating filthy starving gorgeous boiling furious astonished freezing

1. Paul's father was ----- when he found out that his son had crashed his car.

2. Your car is ----- . You should take it to the car wash.

3. A: It's ----- in here. Why don't you turn on the air conditioner?

B: It's not working. I'll open the windows.

4. I'm ----- . Let's order something to eat.

5. It's ----- outside. You should wear your gloves and boots.

"Allah harms the person who hurts others."

مَنْ ضَارَّ ضَارَّ اللَّهُ بِهِ
رواه الترمذي

shock	صدمة عصبية	step on	يخطو على	fortunate	محظوظ
bear	دب	shake with fear	يرتجف خوفا	pull up	يوقف السيارة
relieved	مُزّاح - هادئ؛ مُطمئن	slip	ينزلق	hold on	يتمسك بـ
cliff	صخرة	hang off	يتدلى	rescue	ينقذ
edge	حافة	panic	رعب، ذعر - مذعور	skid	تنزلق السيارة

14-WU. Complete with the words in the box. There are two extra words which you do not need to use.

shock shake bear relieved cliff edge hold

Yesterday, Mark Perkins was lucky and avoided a very unfortunate accident at the last minute. As he was driving in the mountains, a(n) **1** _____ ran out in front of him and, while trying to avoid it, he almost drove off a(n) **2** _____. The front part of his car was a metre from the **3** _____ when he slammed on the brakes. Fortunately, he got out just in time to see his car hanging off the cliff and eventually fall off. He was in **4** _____ when emergency services found him in the middle of nowhere, but felt **5** _____ that he had managed to survive.



15-WU. Choose a, b or c.

1. A: I broke my leg yesterday.

B: _____

- a. You aren't hurt, are you?
- b. Don't tell me you went to the doctor!
- c. Oh, dear!

3. A: I got fired today.

B: _____

- a. Is everything OK?
- b. Really? That's terrible!
- c. That's so scary!

2. A: I lost my wallet this morning.

B: _____

- a. What a frightening experience!
- b. Poor you!
- c. Don't worry. It's over.

4. A: _____

B: I've been having a terrible day!

- a. Are you serious?
- b. Is there anything I can do to help?
- c. What's up with you?

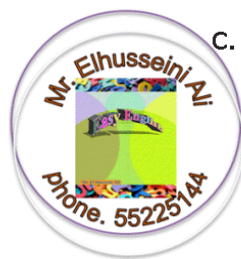
16-WR. Complete the gaps in the text with the suitable word.

used off to with during/on At was and

Have you ever seen a tent hanging 1 _____ a cliff and wondered what it's doing there? If you haven't, then you don't know what cliff camping is. Rock climbers spend many days and nights rock climbing, so they often have to camp in the mountains 2 _____ their trip. That is why many of them carry *portaledge*s with them. These are hanging tents that climbers can set up on the edges of mountain cliffs. Many people would be sick 3 _____ fear at that idea, but for professional rock climbers it's not scary at all. Jeff Stinson, who is a rock climber, 4 _____ to camp outdoors all the time, but he soon got tired of it and wanted 5 _____ try something new. He was lucky. His friend, Danny Cooper, had tried cliff camping many times before, so they decided to go rock climbing together at the Yosemite National Park. 6 _____ first, Jeff was a little worried about sitting in a tent, hanging thousands of feet in the air. But Danny seemed pretty confident because the tent 7 _____ hanging from special safety ropes. 'It was actually enjoyable, 8 _____ the view was absolutely breathtaking,' says Jeff. 'The only difficult part is when you have to get supplies or food from outside the tent.'

**17-WR mod. Choose a, b, c or d.**

- The ----- of the small village had to leave it because of the wildfire that broke out nearby.
a. passers-by b. residents c. hikers d. rangers
- Lisa was ----- when she heard the bad news.
a. abandoned b. trapped c. stunned d. relieved
- The doctors told his family that he would ----- fully and would live a normal life again.
a. breathe b. recover c. regret d. treat
- Mandy spilt orange juice on her skirt and completely ----- it.
a. harmed b. injured c. damaged d. ruined
- We couldn't see through the ----- as we were driving up the mountain.
a. breeze b. shower c. fog d. oxygen
- Our car ----- on the slippery road and hit a wall.
a. blocked b. held c. skidded d. damaged



Grammar

past simple الماضي البسيط

subject + verb 2

غير منتظم - يُحفظ	ed	منتظم - نضيف
get got	help helped	
see saw	work worked	

- He **played** tennis yesterday.
- **Did** he **play** tennis yesterday?
- He **did not play** tennis yesterday.

1. completed actions in the past

I **went** to London last holiday

2. habitual or repeated actions in the past.

My mother always read books to me when I was little.

3. an action in the past that interrupted a 'longer' action in progress

I **fell** down while I was playing football.

4. actions happened one after the other in / past habits or repeated actions in the past

I **got** up, **took** a shower, **did** my prayers, **ate** my breakfast and went to work.

yesterday / ago / past / once / in 1999 / last

Used to + verb 1

* to talk about something that happened regularly in the past, but no longer does.

للتعبير عن عادة كانت موجودة في الماضي و قد انتهت الان

We **used to play** tennis every afternoon when we were young.

Did you **use to play** tennis every afternoon when you were young?

We **didn't use to play** tennis every afternoon when we were young.



1-OG. Complete with the Past Simple of the verbs. Use **used to** where it is appropriate.

- Yesterday I ----- (go) to Saleh's house and we ----- (watch) some funny videos on the Internet. Then we ----- (decide) to make a video of us skateboarding. It ----- (be) great, but we ----- (not can) upload it. We ----- (be) very upset.
- A: Hey, why ----- (you / be) late for school today?
B: I ----- (not hear) my alarm clock and I ----- (wake) up at 9 a.m.
- In the past, Sandy ----- (not have) a laptop. She ----- (do) her homework on a desktop computer. Now she's got a laptop, so she can do her homework anywhere.

2-WU. Complete with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

A: What happened? How 1 ----- (you / injure) yourself?

B: Last weekend I 2 ----- (go) mountain biking and I 3 ----- (fall) off my bike.
I 4 ----- (not can) walk, but fortunately I 5 ----- (be) with my friend, Ethan.

A: So, then what 6 ----- (you / do)?

B: At first, we 7 ----- (not know) how serious it 8 ----- (be), so Ethan
9 ----- (take) me to hospital and the doctors 10 ----- (treat) me there.
I will get better soon.

3-SU. Complete the dialogues with the Past Simple or used to where possible.

1. **A:** 1 ----- (you / know) that Mark 2 ----- (go) hiking every weekend
before he 3 ----- (move) to the city?

B: Yes. Don't tell me that you 4 ----- (not know) that!

2. **A:** I 5 ----- (not mind) driving in extreme weather conditions before I
6 ----- (have) the accident. Now, I never drive if the weather is bad.

B: Good for you.

3. **A:** 7 ----- (your uncle / live) in an igloo when he 8 ----- (be) in Alaska?

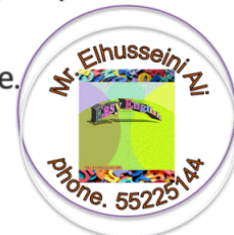
B: Don't be silly. Inuits don't live in igloos. My uncle 9 ----- (stay) in an igloo for a
couple of days during his hunting trips.

A: Wow! It sounds like a great experience.


B: It is. When I 10 ----- (visit) him last winter, we 11 ----- (go) hunting together
once and we 12 (spend) a night in an igloo. It 13 ----- (be) amazing!

4-WU. Complete with used to and the verbs in the box.

- | | |
|---|---|
| go
eat
live
not like
work
love
not swim
not go
be
have | <p>1. A: When I was younger, my dad and I ----- swimming every day in the summer. It was great!</p> <p>B: Really? I ----- at all when I was younger, but now I'm a great swimmer.</p> <p>2. A: ----- you ----- in a flat in the city centre?</p> <p>B: No. I ----- a house in a small town, but now I live in the suburbs.</p> <p>3. A: ----- your sister ----- at a travel agency when she was in San Francisco?</p> <p>B: Yes. She ----- a tour guide, too. But she isn't any more.</p> <p>4. A: I ----- history at all when I was in school.</p> <p>B: Me neither. But I ----- science.</p> <p>5. A: My friends and I ----- at that Chinese restaurant almost every week, but we don't any more. Do you want to go this weekend?</p> <p>B: Sure! As you know, I ----- to Chinese restaurants that much. But now I never miss a chance.</p> |
|---|---|



past simple VS past progressive

past simple الماضي البسيط	past progressive الماضي المستمر
<p>sub + verb 2</p> <p>غير منتظم - يحفظ ← → منتظم - نضيف ed</p> <p>get got help helped</p> <p>see saw work worked</p>	<p>I he she it مفرد } was + v1 + ing</p> <p>We you they اسم جمع } were + v1 + ing</p>
<p>- He played tennis yesterday.</p> <p>- Did he play tennis yesterday?</p> <p>- He did not play tennis yesterday.</p>	<p>- She was reading a book when he arrived.</p> <p>- Wasshe reading a book when he arrived?</p> <p>- She was not reading a book when he arrived.</p>
<p>1. completed actions in the past</p> <p>I went to London last holiday</p>	<p>1. temporary past states or actions</p> <p>We were playing in the park all day yesterday.</p>
<p>2. an action in the past that interrupted a 'longer' action in progress</p> <p>I fell down while I was playing football.</p>	<p>2. an action in progress interrupted by another action / give background information</p> <p>I fell down while I was playing football.</p>
<p>3. actions happened one after the other in / past habits or repeated actions in the past</p> <p>I got up, took a shower and did my prayers.</p>	<p>3. Two actions were in progress at the same time.</p> <p>While I was watching T.V, my brother was doing his homework.</p>
<p>yesterday / ago / past / once / in 1999 / last</p>	<p>while , as / when</p>
	<p>While , as + was/were + v-ing , V2</p> <p>V2 + while , as + was/were + v-ing</p> <p>When + V2 , was/were + v-ing</p> <p>was/were + v-ing + when + V2</p>

I **was watching** TV **when** Jim **knocked** the door.

	I was watching TV	when	Jim knocked the door.
When	Jim knocked the door	,	I was watching TV
	Jim knocked the door	while	I was watching TV
While	I was watching TV	,	Jim knocked the door

5-OG. Read and circle A, B, C or D.

- Henry was walking to school when it _____ to rain.
was starting starts started were starting
- Harry and I _____ in the forest when we saw a poisonous snake.
hiking were hiking hikes hiked
- While the guide _____ us the ancient city, we took photos.
showed was showing are showing shows
- Linda was talking on her phone when she _____ into the shop.
walk walking walked was walk
- We _____ a shelter when it started to rain.

**6-OG. Complete the sentences with Simple Past or Past Progressive.**

- While I _____ (have) a shower, the doorbell _____ (ring).
- The students _____ (talk) while the teacher _____ (explain)
- Pete and Sam _____ (play) football yesterday.
- Lucy and I _____ (go) shopping last weekend.
- I _____ (walk) down the street when an accident _____ (take) place.
- He _____ (eat) chips while he _____ (watch) the football match.
- The robber _____ (break) into the house, _____ (steal) all the money and _____ (leave) without a trace.
- They _____ (work) when 9/11 _____ (happen).
- She _____ (dance) when she _____ (fall) and _____ (break) her leg.
- We _____ (study) when we _____ (hear) an explosion.

“A strong person is not the one who beats his rivals in wrestling, but a strong person is the one who controls his anger.”

لَيْسَ الشَّدِيدُ بِالصُّرْعَةِ إِنَّمَا الشَّدِيدُ الَّذِي

يَمْلِكُ نَفْسَهُ عِنْدَ الْغَضَبِ

رواه البخاري

7-SU. Choose a, b, c or d.

When I was younger, I 1 ----- camping with my father all the time. Once, though, things 2 ----- as planned. While we 3 ----- dinner outside our tent, the weather suddenly 4 ----- and strong winds started blowing. We knew that a sandstorm 5 -----, so we ran towards our car. We got into the car, and for a few minutes we could see absolutely nothing. The sandstorm didn't last long, but it was a frightening experience. We spent the night in the car and the next day we 6 ----- up very early in the morning and 7 ----- . As we 8 ----- home, my father looked at me and said, 'This is the first and last time that we go camping without checking the weather forecast!'

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a. used to go | b. use to go | c. go | d. was going |
| 2. a. didn't use to turn out | b. weren't turning out | c. not turning out | d. didn't turn out |
| 3. a. had | b. were having | c. used to have | d. was having |
| 4. a. were changing | b. used to change | c. changed | d. was changing |
| 5. a. was coming | b. came | c. used to come | d. coming |
| 6. a. used to get | b. got | c. was getting | d. were getting |
| 7. a. was leaving | b. were leaving | c. left | d. leave |
| 8. a. was driving | b. drive | c. are driving | d. were driving |

8-WU. Complete with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets

A: Hey, Peter. Where 1 ----- (be) you yesterday?

B: I 2 ----- (not feel) well, so I 3 ----- (stay) home.

A: 4 ----- you (feel) the earthquake?

B: Of course. I 5 ----- (watch) TV with my son when suddenly everything 6 ----- (begin) to shake. We 7 ----- (run) outside immediately.

What 8 ----- you (do) at the time?

A: Well, it 9 ----- (happen) while I 10 ----- (have) a meeting with Mr Roberts. I 11 ----- (be) shocked and I 12 ----- (not know) what to do.

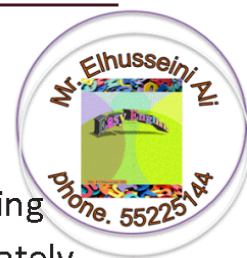
Thankfully, Mr Roberts 13 ----- (recommend) that we go under the table and wait till it 14 ----- (finish).

B: Thankfully?

A: Yeah. As we 15 ----- (wait), the huge bookcase that we have in the meeting room 16 ----- (fall). Right on the table!

B: No way!

A: And there's more. I 17 ----- (not can) stop shaking so I 18 ----- (leave) work. I 19 ----- (not pay) attention while I 20 ----- (drive) home



and I 21 ----- (crash) into a tree. Fortunately, I 22 ----- (not get) hurt.

B: What a day!

9-WU. Complete the text with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

Last weekend, I 1 ----- (go) hiking with my friend Khaled. As we 2 ----- (walk) near some cliffs, I 3 ----- (hear) someone calling for help. We 4 ----- (look) down and 5 ----- (see) a man at the bottom of the cliff. His leg was injured. Khaled immediately 6 ----- (call) for help. While he 7 ----- (talk) on the phone, I 8 ----- (try) to find something so I 9 ----- (can) pull the man up. While I 10 ----- (look) around, I 11 ----- (slip) on some loose rocks. Fortunately, I 12 ----- (not fall) all the way down and my friend 13 ----- (help) me up. A rescue team 14 ----- (arrive) quickly and 15 ----- (save) the man.

10-WU. Join the sentences below using the words given. Make any necessary changes

1. We were walking down the street. An ambulance sped by us. **while**
 -----.
2. The phone rang. I woke up. **when**
 -----.
3. I was getting off the bus. I saw Mansoor. **as**
 -----.
4. They were sitting in the park. They heard a loud noise. **while**
 -----.
5. She was walking down the street. She found a bracelet. **when**
 -----.
6. We were leaving. Amanda and her friends arrived. **as**
 -----.



Reading

Read the following story then answer the questions.

I was very interested while listening to my friend telling me the following story which he had read in a newspaper. It was a hot noon, and the few people walking along the street stood struck dumb gazing up a man in the air little by little falling down to the earth. His wide new garment acted as a parachute when his foot slipped off the wooden board he was standing on while painting the front of a high house. It was funny that he fell down on his feet inside the box of a lorry that happened to be passing by at the time. When the people shouted, the lorry driver stopped and the man jumped off delighted at being saved. If the lorry had been a second later, it would have knocked him down dead, so he insisted on giving the driver a treat. He crossed the street to buy him a coca cola. On his way back he was so excited that he couldn't avoid being struck down by a motorcycle running fast a long the street. He fell down on the ground. The people hurried to help him rise to his feet, but they found him dead.

1. What TYPE is the text ?

- A. narrative
- B. persuasive
- C. informative
- D. argumentative



Read the following sentence from the passage

His wide new garment acted as a parachute when his foot slipped off the wooden board .

2. what is the FIGURE OF SPEECH found in this sentence ?

- A. simile
- B. metaphor
- C. personification
- D. onomatopoeia

Read the following

" When the people shouted, the lorry driver stopped and the man jumped off delighted at being saved. "

3. Which word BEST replaces the underlined word ?

- A. Sad
- B. tired
- C. bored
- D. happy



4. How was the man killed? SUPPORT your answer with DETAILS from the text .



1.a 2.c 3.c 4.a 5.b 6.a 7.a 8.c

A. Choose a, b or c.

- I fell down the stairway and I ____ my ankle.
a. injured b. harmed c. damaged
- There is a ____ of rain, so don't forget your umbrella.
a. safety b. fortune c. ^{إحتمالية}possibility
- After searching for a while, we found ____ in a cave.
a. shock b. side c. ^{مأوى}shelter
- Don't be ____ if you don't get it right the first time. It's quite difficult, you know.
a. discouraged b. reserved c. overjoyed
- The sky was ____ and it began to drizzle.
a. wet b. overcast c. clear
- The temperature ____ ten degrees today.
a. dropped b. dragged c. drowned
- After a week in the hospital, George ____ from his illness.
a. recovered b. endured c. treated
- It's ____ hot outside today, so we should go to the beach.
a. mild b. freezing c. boiling

B. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

ranger amateur chilly spotted
offended devoted landed

- It's quite ____ tonight, so you should put on a coat before you go out.
- The manager told Mr Spencer that he was the most ____ employee in the company, and that they were sorry to see him leave.
- Saud won a photography competition and he's only a(n) ____ photographer.
- You know he didn't mean what he said, so please don't feel ____.
- As we were walking, we ____ a bear in the distance.
- The aeroplane ____ at the nearest airport due to an engine problem.
- The park ____ told us not to light a fire.

C. Complete the dialogues with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets. Use *used to* where possible.

- A: When I ____ (be) younger, I ____ (play) basketball on the school team.
B: Really? I ____ (not know) that! I never ____ (like) basketball that much.
- A: When I was a student, I ____ (camp) with my friends on this beach every summer.
B: That's nice. I ____ (not go) to the beach very often, because it ____ (be) pretty far from where I ____ (live).

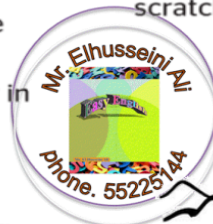
- A: ____ you ____ (participate) in the marathon that ____ (take) place last weekend?
B: Yes, and I also ____ (manage) to reach the finish line!

D. Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- The police officer ____ (stop) me because I ____ (talk) on my mobile phone while I ____ (drive).
- The baby ____ (crawl) on the floor while Mary ____ (cook) in the kitchen.
- The car ____ (hit) the side of the bridge and immediately ____ (overturn).
- We ____ (try) to find our way through the fog when we ____ (hear) someone calling for help.
- As soon as the ambulance ____ (arrive), the paramedics ____ (take) care of the injured.

E. Put the dialogue in order. Write 1-8.

- ☐ Tom, what are all those scratches on your arm?
☐ Poor thing? I'm the one with all the scratches!
☐ A cat attacked me.
☐ Yeah. It was stuck in a tree and I climbed up to save it.
☐ What? Are you serious?
☐ You're right. But why did it scratch you? Didn't it want to get down?
☐ The poor thing!
☐ I think it was scared. That's why it started scratching me.



Writing : A Story

A story



Plan

INTRODUCTION

Describe the setting of the story (time, place, weather, etc.) and introduce the main character(s).

MAIN PART (2-3 paragraphs)

Describe the series of events that lead up to the climax (what the character(s) did, saw, heard, said, etc. and how they felt).

CONCLUSION

Describe what happened in the end and make a short comment.



Writing Plan: A story

Complete the writing plan below and write your story on the next page.



Introduction (describing the scene)

Setting:

Where: _____

When: _____



Major characters: _____

Main part (narrating the story)

Rising action:

Climax:

Falling action:

Conclusion (ending the story)

End of action / Feelings / Lesson learnt:



Plot Development	
Introduction	<i>presents the main character and sets the scene</i>
Rising action	<i>gives extra detail and builds towards a problem</i>
Climax	<i>shows the main event of the story</i>
Falling action	<i>shows how the characters react after the event</i>
Conclusion	<i>shows how everything goes back to normal</i>

INTRODUCTION

Who is the main character?
Where is the story set?
What is the place/weather like?

RISING ACTION

What is the main character doing?
Is anyone with him/her?

CLIMAX

What is the main event / highest point of tension in the story?
What do the characters do/say/think/feel?
How is the event resolved?

FALLING ACTION

How do the characters respond to what happened?
What do they do to try to get everything back to normal?

CONCLUSION

What happens in the end?
How do the characters feel afterwards?

Suggested answer

After several hours of hiking through the forest, two friends, Arthur and Dan, found a long line of dry ground, lower than the rest of the land and sheltered by trees on both sides.

'It looks like this used to be a river,' said Arthur.

Dan nodded. 'It's out of the wind – let's camp here for the night'.

They put up their tent and went to sleep. Arthur woke up when Dan shook him by the shoulder. 'Do you hear that? Is it thunder?' he asked. Arthur listened then closed his eyes again. 'Yeah, but don't worry; it's miles away,' he said sleepily.

Moments later, he shot up, wide awake as a noise filled the tent. It sounded like a train approaching – fast. Something was very wrong. He tore open the entrance to the tent, looked out into the early light, and his eyes grew wide with fear.

'Get out, get out!' he yelled, and Dan struggled out of his sleeping bag as well. They crawled out of the tent as fast as they could and pulled themselves onto the higher ground.

Seconds later, a huge wave of water crashed down the dry river, throwing up mud and plants. They watched as it tore their tent out of the ground, carrying it along with the water before smashing it against a rock several feet away.

They stood there, too shocked to move. Eventually, they heard a sound of a car.

'Are you kids all right?' the driver asked.

'I think so,' said Arthur. He explained what had happened.

'Come on,' said the driver. 'I'll give you a ride home.'

