

elite book

To The Max

2

1st Term

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رقم الإيداع بدار الكتب المصرية

2015 / 15890

يُطلب من مؤسسة الكوثر التجارية 10 شارع الوزير علاء الدين بجوار كنيسة العذراء الفجالة القاهرة

ت/ 0225897096 موبايل/ 01066502221 / 01012225581

و جميع المكتبات الكبرى بالمحافظات و الأقاليم

1 JOBS

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Main Words	Arabic	Definition
undergraduate (n)		A student at a college or university who has not yet earned a degree. ★ They met when they were undergraduates at Cambridge.
treasurer (n)		Someone who is officially in charge of the money in an organization. ★ He's the treasurer of the Bank of our village.
(under / in) circumstances (n)		The way something happens. ★ It's amazing that they did so well under the circumstances .
qualification (n)		A degree or a diploma / a special skill or knowledge that makes someone suitable to do a particular job or activity. ★ Simon left school with no qualifications .
accuracy (n)		The ability to do something without making mistakes. ★ Computers can do sums with great accuracy .
proficient (in / at) (adj)		Skilled or good at doing something. ★ She's proficient in two languages.
desire (n)		The feeling of wanting something. ★ The hotel had everything you could possibly desire .
potential (n)		An ability that someone has that can be developed to help that person become successful. ★ He has the potential to be the very best actor.
neglect (v)		To fail to take care of someone or something. ★ She's been neglecting her studies this term.

commute (v)		To travel regularly to and from work. ★ She <u>commutes</u> to the city by car every day.
dedication (n)		A feeling of very strong support for someone or something. ★ The new job requires a lot of enthusiasm, <u>dedication</u> and hard work.
priority (n)		Something that is more important than other things. ★ My first or top <u>priority</u> is to find a good job.

Noun	Arabic	Definition
job hunting		The activity of trying to find a job.
semester = term		One of the periods into which a year is divided at a college or university.
Business Administration		The study of the principles of running a business.
community		A group of people who live in the same area.
typist		Someone who uses a computer keyboard.
record-keeping		The work involved in storing files, papers, information etc in an office.
job market		The number of jobs that are available in a particular place.
household chores		Tasks such as cleaning, washing, and ironing that have to be done regularly at home.
opportunity		A chance to do something.

Verb	Arabic	Definition
fit		To be suitable for something. ★ With her qualifications, she should <u>fit</u> the job perfectly.
ensure		To make something certain to happen. ★ The role of the police is to <u>ensure</u> that the law is obeyed.
overcome		To successfully deal with or gain control of something difficult.

		★ He overcame all hardships in his path to the top of the mountain.
appreciate		To understand how serious or important a situation or problem is. ★ We really appreciate all the help you gave us last weekend.
value		To think that (someone or something) is important or useful. ★ I've always valued her advice.

Adjective	Arabic	Definition
appropriate		Suitable or right for a particular situation.
current		Happening or existing now.
fluent		Able to speak a language easily and very well.
punctual		Arriving or doing something at the expected or planned time.
cutting-edge		Very modern.
stable		Not likely to move or change.
full-time		Done for the whole of a working week.

Expression	Arabic	Definition
entry-level (position / job)		A job at the lowest level in a company, profession, trade, etc. ★ He was hired as an entry-level research assistant.

✎ **Choose the correct answer between brackets:-**

1. I have joined the university two years ago, which means that I still (graduate – undergraduate – treasurer – typist) student.
2. A/An (treasurer – graduate – postgraduate – undergraduate) is a student at a college or university who has not yet earned a degree
3. A/An (treasurer – graduate – postgraduate – undergraduate) is someone who is officially in charge of the money that is taken in and paid out by a government, business, organization, etc.
4. (Desire – Accuracy – Priority – Circumstance) is the way something happens.

5. I have been a carpenter for ten years, so I am very (proficient – current – fluent – punctual) at my job. I know exactly what to do and how to do it.
6. I have a deep (priority – desire – accuracy – qualification) to change my career. I want to find a new job and have new experiences.
7. (Semester – Potential – Qualification – Dedication) is an ability that you have that can be developed to help you become successful.
8. If you (ensure – overcome – value – neglect) someone or something, you fail to take care of them.
9. He (commutes – ensures – fits – appreciates) to work every day by train.
10. His (accuracy – dedication – circumstance – opportunity) to his duties was outstanding. He arrives to work on time and does his job perfectly.
11. The safety of the country takes (priority – desire – accuracy – qualification) over any other matter. Nothing is more important.
12. You'll never get a good job if you don't have any (priorities – qualifications – circumstances – desires).
13. Mr. Smith is the country's (graduate – undergraduate – treasurer – typist). He's responsible for finance.
14. You mustn't (value – appreciate – neglect – commute) your studies. You have to exert a lot of effort if you want to pass next week's exam.
15. He works very hard to (commute – ensure – fit – appreciate) complete accuracy in all his record-keeping.
16. Some people don't understand his (dedication – desire – opportunity – accuracy) to his family.
17. (Job market – Business Administration – Job hunting – Record-keeping) is the study of the principles of running a business.
18. A/An (graduate – undergraduate – treasurer – typist) is someone who uses a computer keyboard.
19. If something is (stable – fluent – appropriate – punctual), it's be suitable for something.
20. He (neglected – appreciated – overcame – ensured) his fear of heights and climbed the ladder.
21. She (values – commutes – neglects – ensures) the time she spends with her family.
22. If something is (proficient – current – fluent – punctual), it's happening or existing now.

23. She was (stable – fluent – appropriate – punctual) in English, French, and German, but she couldn't speak Chinese.
24. What we are planning is (punctual – stable – full-time - cutting-edge) technology never seen in Australia before.
25. He's been taken to hospital where his condition is described as serious but (stable – fluent – appropriate – punctual).
26. I'm still a/an (undergraduate – treasurer – postgraduate – typist). I will graduate next year.
27. She is (graduate – undergraduate – treasurer – typist) of the college. He's responsible of the money that is taken in and paid out by the college.
28. The (qualifications – circumstances – desires – priorities) of the theft of the painting were not known.
29. If someone is (fluent – punctual – proficient – current), he/she is good at doing something.
30. (Desire – Accuracy – Priority – Circumstance) is the feeling of wanting something.
31. The house was locked up and (neglected – appreciated – overcame – ensured) for years. The windows were broken, the wooden planks needed to be fixed and the walls were full of cracks.
32. If you (value – appreciate – neglect – commute), you travel regularly to and from a place and especially between where you live and where you work
33. It took a lot of hard work and (dedication – accuracy – qualification – desire), but we managed to finish the project on time.
34. My top (circumstance – qualification – accuracy – priority) is to find somewhere to live.
35. I left school at the age of 15, so I had no (desires – circumstances – semesters – qualifications) and I couldn't find a job.
36. What a wonderful football player! He's still young and has a lot of (priority – desire – treasurer – potential).
37. He desires a company that values and (overcomes – appreciates – neglects – commutes) his potential.
38. (Semester – Potential – Qualification – Dedication) is one of the periods into which a year is divided at a college or university.

39. (Job market – Business Administration – Job hunting – Record-keeping) is the work involved in storing files, papers, information etc in an office.
40. If you (commute – ensure – fit – appreciate) something, you make something certain to happen.
41. If you (overcome – appreciate – neglect – commute) something, you understand how serious or important a situation or problem is.
42. Do you think it's (appropriate – punctual – stable – fluent) for small children to see the movie? There's so much violence in it.
43. If someone is (proficient – current – fluent – punctual), he/she is arriving or doing something at the expected or planned time.
44. If you have a (punctual – stable – full-time – cutting-edge), it's done for the whole of a working week.
45. Macro has one (accuracy – potential – semester – circumstance) left before he finishes his undergraduate degree in Business Administration.
46. Many teachers are doing a very good job under difficult (circumstances – desires – priorities – qualification).
47. She says she can type 85 words per minute with 90% (priority – desire – accuracy – potential).
48. His one great (dedication – accuracy – qualification – desire) in life was to own a Mercedes.
49. He (neglected – commuted – appreciated – fit) from London to Manchester in a bus.
50. (Semester – Potential – Qualification – Dedication) is a special skill or type of experience or knowledge that makes someone suitable to do a particular job or activity
51. Put the bag on the scale. It will give you the exact weight with amazing (priority – desire – accuracy – qualification).
52. (Job market – Business Administration – Job hunting – Record-keeping) is the activity of trying to find a job
53. (Job market – Business Administration – Job hunting – Record-keeping) is the number of jobs that are available in a particular place
54. With her (priorities – desires – circumstances – qualifications), she should fit the job perfectly.
55. I don't think you (commute – neglect – fit – appreciate) how much time I spent preparing this meal.

56. If someone is (proficient – current – fluent – punctual), he/she is able to speak a language easily and very well.
57. Taking care of children is a (cutting-edge – current – stable – full-time) job. It takes all of your time.
58. Even when he was the company's (undergraduate – treasurer – postgraduate – typist), he managed the company's money and finance in Europe.
59. There's only one way to become (stable – proficient – current – full-time) at anything – practice!
60. (Semester – Potential – Qualification – Dedication) is a feeling of very strong support for someone or something.
61. We are looking for graduates with (qualifications – circumstances – desires – priorities) in maths or science.
62. He is (proficient – current – fluent – punctual) with a computer and enjoys using the latest technology to overcome business challenges.
63. The festival was a great way for the local (community – dedication – qualification – circumstance) to get together.
64. (Record-keeping – Household chores – Business Administration – Job Market) are tasks such as cleaning, washing, and ironing that have to be done regularly at home.
65. If you (ensure – overcome – value – neglect) something, you think that someone or something is important.
66. She's always very (stable – fluent – appropriate – punctual) for appointments.
67. If something is (punctual – stable – full-time – cutting-edge), it's not likely to move or change.
68. Please (ensure – overcome – value – neglect) that all the windows are closed.
69. Macro has a different set of (undergraduates – typists – treasurer – priorities) that are leading him to the job that is right for him.
70. I have always had a strange (priority – desire – accuracy – qualification) to dive with sharks.
71. He (fits – appreciates – neglects – commutes) that poor dog - he never takes him for walks or gives him any attention.

72. We need to create more (entry-level – cutting-edge – fluent – current) jobs for people with the fewest job skills who need opportunities the most.
73. If something is (stable – fluent – appropriate – punctual), it's suitable or right for a particular situation.
74. A/An (potential – qualification – community – opportunity) is a chance to do something.
75. He doesn't plan to (ensure – overcome – value – neglect) his responsibilities at home. His family is a top priority.
76. Getting the work done on time is a / an (desire – accuracy – priority – circumstance) for me.
77. We wanted to go to Africa but difficult (qualifications – circumstances – desires – priorities) didn't allow us to do so.
78. All the (desires – qualification – priorities – circumstances) were against me and I couldn't travel to the conference in the US.
79. We have confidence on the (desire – accuracy – priority – circumstance) of the test results. We never make mistakes.
80. (Desire – Accuracy – Priority – Circumstance) is the ability to do something without making mistakes.
81. It takes a couple of years of regular driving before you become (proficient – fluent – punctual – stable) at it.
82. Lara is a young actress with great (semester – circumstance – accuracy – potential). She is very talented, and everyone can see she has a bright and promising future.
83. It's exhausting (overcoming – neglecting – commuting – valuing) from Brighton to London every day.
84. (Desire – Accuracy – Priority – Circumstance) is something that is more important than other things and that needs to be done or dealt with first.
85. You must find the proper (circumstances – desires – qualifications – semesters) if you want that job.
86. Success in your job and career has to be one of your top (priorities – desires – circumstances – qualifications).
87. (Dedication – Desire – Circumstance – Semester) and hard work are the main keys to success.

88. (Accuracy – Community – Dedication – Potential) is a group of people who live in the same area
89. In this school, most of the children are from the Chinese (potential – qualification – community – opportunity).
90. I was lucky enough to have the (dedication – desire – opportunity – accuracy) to travel to France.
91. If you (overcome – appreciate – neglect – commute) something, you successfully deal with or gain control of something difficult.
92. I wouldn't work for them even if they paid me twice my (cutting-edge – current – stable – proficient) salary.
93. If something is (cutting-edge – current – stable – proficient), it's very modern.

Derivatives

Word	Part of Speech	Word	Part of Speech
(have / take) responsibility for	Noun	Responsible	Adjective
Typist	Noun	Type	Verb
Location	Noun	Locate	Verb
Organizational	Adjective	Organization	Noun
Slowly	Adverb	Slow	Adjective

✎ Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets: -

- A teacher's most important responsibility is to help her students. (responsible)
- We are responsible for protecting the environment. (have)
- He types 85 words per minute. (typist)
- The company's factory is located near the airport. (location)
- You have a lot of good ideas in this paper, but there's no organization to your thoughts. (organizational)

6. The car was travelling at a very slow speed. (slowly)
7. Mike is responsible for designing the entire project. (responsibility)
8. The map shows the exact location of the mine. (locate)
9. Candidates will require good skills concerning such organizations. (organizational)
10. He is such a slow typist. (slowly)

Present Simple & Present Continuous

Form:

- I / You / We / You *like* fish.
- He / She / It *likes* fish.
- We add -s to the end of most verbs with (**He / She / It**)
Like likes clean cleans
- We add -es if the verb ends in (**ss – ch – sh – o – x**)
Do does wash washes watch watches fix fixes pass passes
- When the verb ends in a consonant + **y**, we change **y** to **ies**
Study studies worry worries

Use:

- **We use the Present Simple to talk about repeated actions and habits.**
-Charlie *walks* to school with his friends every day.
-She always *does* her homework in the afternoon.
- **To talk about facts or general truths.**
-10 × 10 *makes* 100.
-The sun *rises* in the east.
- **Permanent States.**
-Her family *lives* in Fayoum.
-He *works* as a teacher of English at MC Schools.
- **For timetables (trains, planes, etc.) and programmes.**
-The plane to Paris *takes off* at six *tomorrow* morning.
-My favourite programme *starts* at 6 p.m. *tomorrow*.
- **Narratives (a story – a joke – a plot – sports commentary).**
-A kangaroo, a horse and a goat *walk* into a restaurant.
-The joke is about a dog that *talks*.
- **Descriptions, headings/ titles, captions.**
-Young actress *dies* in car accident. (**Heading**)
-He *gets* into his office, *switches* on his computer to read his emails. (**Description**)

- With STATIVE verbs that are not used in continuous tenses, e.g.

**like / dislike / love / hate / believe / want / need / prefer /
understand / forget / remember / enjoy / realize**

- I **like** this movie. (NOT ~~I am liking this movie.~~)
- I **forget** to feed the cat. (NOT ~~I am forgetting to feed the cat.~~)

- The present Simple is used with the following time expressions:

**traditionally / always / usually / often / sometimes / rarely /
never / every day, week, year...etc.**

Present Continuous

□ **Form:**

I **am** ('m) **working** now.

He / She / It **is** ('s) **working** now.

We / You / They **are** ('re) **working** now.

□ **Use:**

- We use the Present Continuous for something that is happening now or at the moment.
-Look! It's **raining**.
- For arrangements in the near future.
-We **are flying** to Italy tomorrow.
- With “always / continually / constantly / forever ” when we want to express an annoying habit or action.
-Our English teacher **is always giving** us much homework.
- For changing or developing situations. (often with *more and more*)
-The climate **is getting** warmer every year.
-Computers **are becoming** faster and faster.
- What is happening in a picture?
-Two girls **are shopping** in a department store.
-Computers **are becoming** faster and faster.

- The Present Continuous is used with the following time expressions:

“now / continually / at the moment / Look! / Listen! / Be careful! / tonight / Watch out! / at present/ Look out! / still / Stop! / nowadays / constantly.”

Exercises

Choose the correct answer in brackets:

1. We (are often wearing – often wear – often wore – would often wear) colourful dresses for this celebration every year.
2. (Are we lighting – Do we light – Did we light – Has we lighted) the fireworks now?
3. Dad (is cooking – cooks – cook – cooked) meat on the barbecue at the moment.
4. Mum can't come to the phone because she (makes – make – made – is making) a cake.
5. Where are Mariam and Omar? (Are they riding – Do they ride – Did they ride – Can they ride) the Ferris wheel at present?
6. He (usually invites – is usually inviting – usually invited – invites usually) a lot of people to his birthday parties.
7. I can't come over tonight; I (am studying – study – had studied – studied) for a history exam.
8. (Is he eating – Did he eat – Does he eat – Had he eaten) a sandwich or a burger? I can't see well.
9. My nephew (is – being – is being – was) naughty at the moment.
10. She (is making – makes – making – make) a dress for this week's party.
11. My sister (always makes – is always making – always will make – makes always) long distance phone calls on my phone. It's really irritating and I can't afford that.
12. Look! Bob and Alex (come – came – are coming – comes) over there.
13. Let's go home! We (don't have – aren't having – didn't have – doesn't have) a good time at all.
14. Tomorrow, I (left – was leaving – am leaving – leave) for France.
15. Dad's outside. He (washes – is washing – washed – washing) his car.

16. She is in her room. She (writes – was writing – wrote – is writing) a report for her school magazine.
17. **A:** Why (do you run – did you run – are you running – were you running)?
B: Because I am late and I want to catch the school bus.
18. I (love – loves – am loving – loving) my best friend. He's great.
19. Oh no! Rikki (plays – is playing – played – had played) that violin again. There is much noise and I can't sleep.
20. **A:** (Do you study – Did you study – Are you studying – Had you studied) chemistry now?
B: No, I am studying English.
21. She told me her name, but (I am not remembering – don't remember – not remember – hadn't remembered) it right now.
22. Who is that man? Why (does he look – will he look – is he looking – had he looked) at us?
23. Who is that man? What (does he want – will he want – is he wanting – had he wanted)?
24. Don't put the dictionary away I (need – am needing – needed – needs) it.
25. Don't put the dictionary away I (use – am using – used – uses) it.
26. Are you hungry? (Do you want – will you want – are you wanting – had you wanted)?
27. They (see – sees – is seeing – are seeing) their cousins at the weekend.
28. He bought my car. It (belong – belongs – is belonging – are belonging) to him now.
29. Ruth has got a twin sister, but they (doesn't look – don't look – isn't looking – aren't looking) alike.
30. We now (know – knows – is knowing – are knowing) that all blue-eyed people are linked to the same ancestor.
31. Jane (doesn't weigh – don't weigh – isn't weighing – aren't weighing) 100 kilos!
32. I (hear – hears – am hearing – are hearing) some music coming from down stairs.
33. I (think – thinks – am thinking – are thinking) that identical twins are fascinating.

34. Identical twins (has – have – is having – are having) the same DNA, they've got different fingerprints and personalities too.
35. My sister Katy and Sandy (am – is – are – was) Identical twins and my parents don't know which twin is which most of the time.
36. They (always play – play always – always are playing – are always playing) tricks on us, which is not funny!
37. Katy (spend – spends – is spending – are spending) a lot of her free time reading books, but Sandy hates reading.
38. My grandmother (speak – speaks – is speaking – are speaking) five languages.
39. My sister (plays always – always plays – is always playing – always is playing) volleyball at the weekend.
40. Water (is boiling – boils – boil – boiled) at 100 Celsius.
41. What (you are doing – do you do – are you doing – you do) these days?
42. Are you taking a biology module this year? – Yes, I (am – am taking – take – do).
43. Maria (is going – go – goes – she goes) to Greece every year to visit her family.
44. Do you like fish? – Yes, I (am – don't – do – like).
45. Why (are you leaving – do you leave – you are leaving – you leaving)? – The lesson isn't over yet.
46. Mr. Harry works all the time. He (never relaxes – relaxes sometimes – often relaxes – relaxes never).
47. Sandy (reads – is reading – read – was reading) a book now.
48. What (do you do – are you doing – were you doing – had you done) tonight?
49. The phone (didn't ring – won't ring – don't ring – isn't ringing). It's the doorbell.
50. She is (constantly – so far – recently – lately) taking my clothes from my wardrobe and never asks me.
51. What (do you cook – are you cooking – did you cook – were you cooking) for dinner tonight?
52. We have a guest at home. He (stays – was staying – stayed – is staying) with us for a couple of days.

53. When my cousin is at our house, I (sleep – am sleeping – sleeps – slept) on the sofa.
54. Mum usually (makes – is making – was making – made) porridge for breakfast.
55. My sister (always makes – is always making – always will make – makes always) long distance phone calls on my phone. It's really irritating and I can't afford that.
56. She (gives – is giving – was giving – had given) a big party tomorrow. It's her birthday.
57. The film (start – starts – is starting – are starting) at 8 o'clock in the evening.
58. Jane (visit – visits – is visiting – are visiting) her mother twice a week.
59. Jeremy (is often – often is – are often – often are) tired in the morning.
60. Susan (argue rarely – rarely argues – argues rarely – rarely argue) with her brother.
61. Mum (always makes – make always – always make – makes always) our birthday cakes.
62. We (watch – watches – is watching – are watching) a DVD about elephants right now!
63. My cousin (stay – stays – is staying – are staying) with us this weekend.
64. Family members (live – lives – is living – are living) further and further away from each other.
65. My brother (always complains – complains always – is always complaining – always is complaining) about his homework! I can't stand it!
66. We (visit – visits – is visiting – are visiting) my aunt this Saturday.
67. Jenny (get – gets – is getting – are getting) married in December.
68. Jane (love – loves – is loving – are loving) her new house.
69. This soup (taste – tastes – is tasting – are tasting) delicious.
70. I (think – thinks – am thinking – are thinking) that's a great idea.
71. This flat (belong – is belonging – are belonging – belongs) to my aunt.
72. Those curtains (am – is – are – was) very expensive. They cost a fortune.
73. Ken (is – being – was – is being) rude at the moment.
74. John (am – is – were – are) very honest. He never tells lies.

75. I (expect – expects – am expecting – are expecting) you enjoyed your holiday.
76. They (expect – expects – am expecting – are expecting) a letter from grandma.
77. Lucy (is having – are having – has – have) a lovely house with a big garden.
78. She (is having – are having – has – have) a great time at her cousin's house!
79. Gerry (has – have – is having – are having) lunch with his parents today.
80. She (look – looks – is looking – are looking) like her grandma.
81. (Do you look – Does you look – Is you looking – Are you looking) for your keys?
82. This soup (taste – tastes – is tasting – are tasting) horrible! I can't stand it.
83. Why (do you taste – does you taste – is you tasting – are you tasting) this sauce?
84. I (think – thinks – am thinking – are thinking) you are mad!
85. Jenny (think – thinks – am thinking – are thinking) of going to France.
86. **A:** My uncle Paul (am – is – are – were) my mum's brother
B: Oh, I see.
87. I (see – sees – am seeing – are seeing) Wendy tomorrow evening.
88. These flowers (smell – smells – is smelling – are smelling) wonderful.
89. Why (do you smell – does you smell – is you smelling – are you smelling) the milk?
90. Jill (weigh – weighs – is weighing – are weighing) 48 kg.
91. I (weigh – weighs – are weighing – am weighing) my suitcase to see how heavy it is.
92. Angela (live – lives – is living – are living) in Paris. She was born there and never left.
93. Mum, where are you? Quick! The dinner (burn – burns – is burning – are burning)!
94. Russ and Katy (plan – plans – is planning – are planning) their wedding next year.
95. Dad (usually does – does usually – do usually – usually do) the supermarket shopping after work.
96. It (get – gets – is getting – are getting) harder and harder to bring up children in the city.

97. Genes (determine – determines – is determining – are determining) your hair and eye colour.
98. My brother and sister (always argue – argue always – always are arguing – are always arguing). It really annoys me!
99. What (do you do – does you do – is you doing – are you doing) this summer? Do you want to go fishing?
100. The Greeks and the Italians (has – have – is having – are having) very large families.
101. The train to my mum's village (leave – leaves – is leaving – are leaving) at nine o'clock every morning.
102. You (are – being – are being – was) disgusting! You are always eating with your mouth open!
103. Shelly (don't see – doesn't see – isn't seeing – aren't seeing) her parents very often, but she often visits her grandparents.
104. A three- course meal at Spectra (cost – costs – is costing – are costing) about \$45 per person.
105. We all (know – knows – is knowing – are knowing) that fruit and vegetables are very good for us.
106. (Does we eat – Do we eat – Is you eating – Are you eating) enough fruit and vegetables each day?
107. I (think – thinks – am thinking – are thinking) of cooking chicken on Sunday. What do you think?
108. Sam (has – have – is having – are having) eight sisters! I have only got one.
109. The leaves on the trees in Grandpa's garden (are changing – change – changes – is changing) colour in autumn.
110. Sally and Ken (think – is thinking – thinks – are thinking) of getting married in the summer.
111. (Do you see – Were you seeing – Are you seeing – Did you see) your uncle next weekend?
112. Water (is freezing – freeze – is freezing - freezes) at 0o Celsius.
113. We (is going – goes – are going – go) to the cinema after dinner this evening.

114. Why (does Sue smell – is Sue smelling – are Sue smelling – do Sue smell) the cheese?
115. My mobile phone (ring – is ringing – rings – are ringing). I have to answer it.
116. My grandparents (aren't having – don't have – wasn't having – isn't having) a new car.
117. The weather (get – are getting – is getting – gets) hotter with each passing day.
118. The Nelsons (visits – is visiting – are visiting – visit) France every summer.
119. Most people (believes – is believing – are believing – believe) that junk food is bad for our health.
120. What (are you doing – do you do – is you doing – does you doing) every day after class?
121. Peter (work – is working – works – are working) as a waiter this summer to save some money.
122. The French (is eating – are eating – eat – eats) a lot of onions.
123. That's a lovely family house! Who (it belongs – is it belonging – does it belong – it's belonging) to?
124. My aunt (is often – often is – is often being – being) late for work.
125. We (never have – have never – are never having – has never) get-togethers with our relatives from Canada.
126. Betty (writes – is writing – are writing – write) a guest list for her wedding at the moment.
127. I (don't understand – am not understanding – understand – doesn't understand) what the problem is. Could you tell me again?
128. They (always plays – always are playing – are always playing – plays always) tricks on their grandma. I don't think it's funny at all.
129. **A:** "Does Harry have any brothers or sisters?"
B: "(No, he isn't – does he – he does – he doesn't)"
130. Angela (is living – live – are living – lives) in Paris. She was born there and never left.
131. Mum, where are you? Quick! The dinner (burn – burns – is burning – are burning)!

132. Russ and Katy (plan – plans – is planning – are planning) their wedding next year.
133. Dad (usually do – do usually – usually does – does usually) the supermarket shopping after work.
134. It (get – gets – is getting – are getting) harder and harder to bring up children in the city.
135. Genes (determine – determines – is determining – are determining) your hair and eye colour.
136. My brother and sister (is always arguing – is arguing always – are always arguing – are arguing always). It really annoys me.
137. Brain, what (do you do – does you do – is you doing – are you doing) this weekend? Do you want to go fishing?
138. The Greeks and the Italians (has – have – is having – are having) very large families.
139. The train to my mum's village (leave – leaves – is leaving – are leaving) at nine o'clock every morning.
140. **A:** Have you got any plans for Saturday night?
B: Yes, I (am going – go – used to go – would go) to a family party for my grandmother's 70th birthday.
141. **A:** "Shall we try the new café in town tomorrow?"
B: "Yes, but it (opens – doesn't open – isn't opening – is opening) until noon."
142. Jane (is making – was making – made – makes) a cake for Penny's birthday party every year.
143. **A:** "Why isn't your husband having a dessert?"
B: "Because he (is putting on – used to put on – puts on – put on) weight when he eats too much."
144. **A:** "What are you making? It (smell – smells – is smelling – smelt) really delicious."
B: "I'm making a chocolate cake."
145. Harry (usually is – is usually – usually is being – is being usually) late for school because he eats his breakfast so slowly.

146. I (know – knows – am knowing – is knowing) Jim very well because we went to university together.
147. We (often don't – don't often – are often – often are) visit our cousins in the countryside.
148. My grandfather is a scientist and he (like – likes – is liking – are liking) to invent things.
149. Michael is a chef, but (never he cooks – he never cooking – never he cooking – he never cooks) at home for his family!
150. Teenagers (become – becomes – is becoming – are becoming) more and more independent these days.
151. The sun (rise – rises – is rising – are rising) in the east and it (set – sets – is setting – are setting) in the west.
152. Why (does – is – are – do) your little sister crying? Is she thirsty?
153. Tim wants to get married, but Helen (think – thinks – is thinking – are thinking) they should wait until next year.
154. Where (am – is – are – were) the information I'm looking for?
155. There (am – is – are – was) many people in my family tree.
156. That (am – is – are – were) a great advice. Thanks, Dad!
157. Maths (am – is – are – were) my favourite subject at school.
158. My furniture (am – is – are – were) really old. I need a new bed and sofa.
159. Their traditions (am – is – are – was) quite strange, I think.
160. My feet (am – is – are – was) cold. Where are my socks?
161. This genetic research (am – is – are – were) very important.
162. The most well-known TV programme (am – is – are – were) a series called Who do you think you are?
163. In each episode, genealogists (help – helps – is helping – are helping) a celebrity to trace his or her family tree.
164. Does water (freeze – freezes – freezing – frozen) at 0 C.
165. We (think – thinks – is thinking – are thinking) of buying a new car next month.
166. Why are you (today – tonight – now – always) interrupting me?
167. Is it true that French people (eat – eats – is eating – are eating) frog's legs?

- 168.They (feed – feeds – is feeding – are feeding) the baby at the moment.
- 169.Why (does you hate – do you hate – you hate – hate you) living in the city?
- 170.I (see – sees – am seeing – are seeing) the dentist at 6:30 pm.
- 171.Dad takes the dog for a walk (this – next – every – in) afternoon.
- 172.They fell in (sympathy – diary – compliment – love) when they were at school and are still together ten years later.
- 173.She fell to (pieces – love – visit – sympathy) after her mother died and grieved for a long time.

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

1. She always spends a long time to get dressed. (never)
.....
2. He doesn't go to the cinema. (never)
.....
3. He never wears casual clothes. (suits)
.....
4. I don't like playing with strangers. (avoid)
.....
5. We have arranged to spend our honeymoon in Turkey. (spending)
.....
6. Anna is always late. (early)
.....
7. She does a jigsaw with her mother on Fridays. (not)
.....
8. He is from Japan. (comes)
.....
9. I hate spending money on famous brands. (never)
.....
10. He made all arrangement to fly to Paris next week. (flight)
.....
11. I have prepared everything for the party tomorrow. (giving)
.....
12. The weather is always hot in Egypt. (never)
.....
13. There is no rain in the desert. (rarely)
.....
14. My habit is to walk for an hour in the morning. (always)
.....
15. Peter never stops working at lunchtime. (break)
.....

16. My mother washes the clothes on Mondays. (does)
.....
17. My niece doesn't get up early. (late)
.....
18. We don't have a break in the morning. (in the afternoon)
.....
19. He has arranged to have his birthday party at *La Dolice Vita* next week. (having)
.....
20. Everything is arranged for us to go fishing tomorrow. (going)
.....
21. He doesn't do karate at all. (never)
.....
22. Omnia spends her free time knitting sweaters. (usually)
.....
23. Omnia is always polite, but today she isn't. (being)
.....
24. Wessam is proficient at teaching English. (teaches)
.....
25. It's my habit to read romantic novels. (usually)
.....
26. He is a slow spinner. (spins)
.....
27. It's her habit to cheat in examinations. (constantly)
.....
28. I intend to buy a new laptop this summer. (buying)
.....
29. She has saved up to go on a trip to Dubai. (going)
.....
30. It's her habit to say bad words. (constantly)
.....

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Hamed: Welcome to Egypt. -----?

Tourist: I come from England.

Hamed: Is this your first visit?

Tourist: No, -----

Hamed: -----?

Tourist: Because the weather here is fine, the Egyptian people are friendly and there are a lot of ancient monuments.

Hamed: -----

Tourist: Two weeks, I intend to visit Luxor and Aswan.

Hamed: Have a happy time.

Tourist: -----

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

After a long day at work or school, many of us come home, jump on the sofa and reach for the remote control, For today's generation it is normal not to have to stand up to change channels on the television or to turn on the music. This is, however, a relatively recent invention. It was not until 1950 that the first commercial television remote control was created. The Zenith Radio Corporation called it the '***Lazy Bone***'. In those days, however, the Lazy Bone was not wireless; it was **attached** to the television by a long cable. This was seen as a danger, as people kept tripping and falling over it. Just five years later, in 1955, the first **wireless** TV remote control was created by Eugene Polley and this soon became very popular indeed, Opinions are divided as to whether this invention is necessarily a good thing many believe we have created a generation of couch potatoes - people who are too lazy to move from the sofa.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. According to the passage above, what is the bad effect of TV remote control?
.....

2. What was the first commercial television remote control called?
.....

3. What's meant by "***couch potatoes***"?
.....

B) Choose the correct answer from a. b, c or d:

4. The underlined word "**attached**" means

- a) disconnected
- b) connected
- c) removed
- d) separated

5. The underlined word "**wireless**" means.....

- a) with a cord b) cordless c) with a cable d) with a chord