



ENGLISH ENRICHMENT

Grade 10 -End of 2nd Semester



Reading

Golf

Golf is a game played over an extensive piece of ground. It's divided into certain random divisions called holes. A golf course is usually smooth and wavy with the holes laid out to offer the greatest possible variety of play. The goal is to make it challenging while still accessible to all levels of players.

The ordinary course consists of either nine or eighteen holes from 100 to 500 yards apart. An ideal course is about 6000 yards long. The holes which mark the end of a playing section consist of tin cans 4 inches in diameter sunk into and flush with the level of the surrounding turf, which is called "the putting green."

The game is played with a ball weighing about 1 3/4 ounces and with a set of "clubs" of various odd shapes and for making shots under various conditions. Usually a boy accompanies each player to carry his clubs. Such boys are called "caddies." The clubs are peculiarly named and it is optional with each player to have as many clubs as he desires. Some of the more common ones are called "driver," "brassie," "cleek," "iron," "mashie," "niblick," "putter," and "lofting iron."

The game, which may be played by either two or four players, consists in trying to drive the ball over the entire course from hole to hole in the fewest possible number of strokes. At the start a player takes his position on what is called the "teeing ground" and drives the ball in the direction of the first hole, the position of which is shown in the distance by a flag or tin sign with a number.

Before driving the player places the ball on a tiny mound of earth or sand which is called a "tee." The players drive in order and then continue making shots toward the hole until finally they have all "holed out" by "putting" their balls into the hole, and the lowest score wins the hole. Golf is a game in which form is more essential than physical strength and which is adapted for elderly people as well as the young.

A set of golf clubs for most purposes will consist of four to six clubs. The caddy bag to carry the clubs is made of canvas or leather. Almost any loose-fitting outdoor outfit is suitable for playing golf and the tendency in recent years is to wear long trousers in preference to what are known as "golf trousers."

A golf course—sometimes called a "links," from a Scotch word meaning a flat stretch of ground near the seashore—should be kept in good condition in order to enjoy the game properly. The leading golf clubs maintain a large force of men who are constantly cutting the grass, repairing damages to the turf, and rolling the greens. For this reason it is a game only adapted to club control unless one is very wealthy and can afford to maintain private links.

1. What is the main purpose of the text above?

- A. to inform the reader
- B. to advise the reader
- C. to persuade the reader
- D. to entertain the reader

2. According to the passage, how many clubs does the average golf player use?

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 8
- D. It all depends on the golfer

3. According to the passage, what is the purpose of the game of golf?

- A. To get the ball in the hole as quickly as possible
- B. To get the ball in the hole with the fewest number of strokes
- C. To get the ball in all the holes with the fewest strokes
- D. To get the ball across the course with the fewest strokes avoiding all the holes

4. Why does the author say the game is well-suited for older people?

- A. Because the way you hit the ball is more important than your strength
- B. Because it is not very exciting, making it perfect for older people
- C. Because it takes up a lot of time that people who work don't have
- D. Because older people have more money so they can afford the game

5. Based on the passage, you can infer that golf trousers are...

- A. longer pants
- B. shorter pants
- C. pants that fit tightly
- D. pant preferred by golfers

6. Which word describes the upkeep of a golf course?

- A. expensive
- B. tedious
- C. cheap
- D. both a and b

7. What is the role of a caddy?

- A. Keeping the score
- B. Hitting the ball
- C. Carrying the clubs
- D. Maintaining the links

8. According to the passage, golfers choose which clubs to carry, but you can infer that it is to a golfer's advantage to have more clubs because...

- A. it makes it easier to hit a wider variety of shots.
- B. it provides alternatives in case clubs break.
- C. it gives the caddy more work to do to earn his pay.
- D. it helps the golfer reach the hole in fewer strokes.

9. According to paragraph 2, What is the difference between the ordinary course and the ideal course?

The ordinary course	
The ideal course	

10. According to paragraph 3, what does the player use to play Golf? Mention two things.

The 1st thing	
The 2nd thing	

11 - Why does the writer think that golf is only adapted to club control or wealthy people? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

Answer:	
Evidence:	

12. According to paragraph 3, What are some common names of clubs? Mention two names.

Name 1	
Name 2	

Vocabulary

dis-	mis-	- less
dissatisfy	mislead	harmless
dishonest	misspell	wireless
disrespect	misplace	hopeless
disappear	misinform	worthless
disapprove	misbehave	endless

Complete with the correct form of the given words:

1. Ali can't find his gloves anywhere. He must have _____ them. **PLACE**
2. There are _____ reasons why you shouldn't quit your job. **COUNT**
3. The service at that restaurant _____ me, so I am not going to eat there again.

SATISFY

4. My mother always told me never to _____ older people. **RESPECT**
5. I have lots of Jewellery, but it's mostly _____ junk. **WORTH**
6. This article is _____. You can't lose ten kilos in three days! **LEAD**
7. If Tommy continues to _____, he won't get any ice cream after dinner. **BEHAVE**
8. I was told she would be at the meeting, but clearly I was _____. **informed**
9. Peter might look a bit fierce, but actually he's fairly _____. **Harm**
10. I was always getting in trouble for _____ at school. **behaving**
11. I strongly _____ of under-age drinking. **approve**
12. I want to buy a _____ mouse. How much do they cost? **wire**
13. The search was called off for the sailors who _____ in the storm. **appeared**
14. I'm sorry but you have _____ my name. **spelt**
15. They searched for survivors, but it was _____. **hope**
16. He's been _____ in his dealings with us about his past. **honest**
17. We used to have _____ arguments about politics. **End**

miss a lesson	يغيب عن الدرس	lose/miss a game	يخسر المباراة
miss a class	يغيب عن الدرس	lose/miss a race	يخسر المباراة
miss a train	تفوته القطار	lose one's temper	يفقد اعصابه
miss a plane	تفوته الطائرة	lose one's patience	يفقد الصبر
miss a meal	تفوته الوجبة	lose contact	يفقد الاتصال
miss an appointment	يغيب عن موعد	lose one's job	يفقد الوظيفة
miss a meeting	يغيب عن اجتماع	lose money	يخسر المال
lose a life	يفقد حياته	lose interest in	يفقد الاهتمام في

Complete with the verbs lose or miss to form collocations.

- Gavin _____ his temper when his brother broke his glasses.
- Hanan makes sure she never _____ a meal.
- Sultan's starting to _____ interest in multiplayer video games.
- Mr Jenkins is _____ his patience with the students.
- I'm so sorry I _____ our appointment yesterday.
- Jeremy and Stan _____ contact after a few years.
- Come on! There's no time to _____!
- Freddy is very upset because he _____ his job on Tuesday.
- Haya was ill yesterday so she _____ the lesson.
- My younger brother is always _____ his money. He's so careless.
- Oh, no! I can't believe we _____ our train.
- Mr Smith _____ a very important meeting because of traffic.
- Taylor lost his _____ in the end and shouted at everybody.
- I got up late and _____ my dentist's appointment.
- He took up volleyball but eventually he _____ interest in it.

prepositional phrases

In case	في حال - تحسباً ل	Out of work	عاطل - بدون عمل	In danger	مُعَرَّض للخطر، في خطر	Out of danger	في مأمن من الخطر
In general	بشكل عام	Out of breath	لاهث - منقطع الانفاس	In control	متحكم - مسيطر	Out of control	خارج عن السيطرة
In particular	بشكل خاص	Out of the question	مستحيل - غير وارد	In sight	قريب - على مرأى البصر	Out of sight	بعيد عن العين
In charge of	مسؤول عن	Out of one's mind	مجنون - مخبول	In use	مستخدم	Out of use	مهمل
In person	شخصياً	Out of date	قديم - غير صالح	In trouble	في مشكلة	Out of trouble	بعيد عن المشاكل
In despair	حالة يأس	Out of the ordinary	استثنائي - غير عادي	In shape	لائق جسدياً	Out of shape	غير لائق
In a row	على التوالي	Out of one's reach	بعيد المنال	In order	مرتب - مطابق	Out of order	معطل - خارج الخدمة

Complete with prepositional phrases starting with in and out of and the words in the box.

1. I think I'd prefer to meet Mr Watson _____ **person** .
2. Kim was _____ **shape**, so she decided to join the local gym.
3. 10,000 people are _____ **work** because the factory closed down.
4. Sorry, this lift is _____ **order**. You'll have to use the stairs.
5. We raised £2,000 for children _____ **need**.
6. I'm tired of going to the same café every Saturday. Let's do something _____ **the ordinary** today.
7. Miss Swanson is _____ **charge of** food and drinks for the fundraiser.
8. Jill drove off down the road and Hilary waved until she was _____ **sight** .
9. It was time for dinner, but the children were nowhere _____ **sight**.
10. We waved until the car was _____ **of sight**.
11. You can't use lift. It's _____ **order**.
12. I'd like to speak to whoever is _____ **charge of** the project.
13. Keep chemicals _____ **children's reach**.
14. The police are once again in _____ **control** of the situation.
15. This map is _____ **date**. We should get a newer one.
16. I love extreme sports. Skydiving _____ **general**.
17. I am not coming with you! It is _____ **the question**
18. I want to give it to him _____ **person**.
19. He has won gold medal in the marathon three years in _____ **a row**.

Reported Speech

Tenses - Pronouns -Time expressions

Present Simple → Past Simple

Hassan said, 'I want to become a doctor.'

Hassan said (that) he wanted to become a doctor.

Present Progressive → Past Progressive

Jane said, 'I'm doing my homework.'

Jane said she was doing her homework.

Past Simple → Past Perfect Simple

Omar said, 'Uncle Ali bought a new car.'

Omar said his uncle Ali had bought a new car.

Present Perfect Simple → Past Perfect Simple

Steve said, 'I've been abroad twice this year.'

Steve said he had been abroad twice that year.

will → would

Fatima said, 'I'll drop by after work.'

Fatima said she would drop by after work.

can → could

Anne said, 'I can do the washing-up for you.'

Anne said she could do the washing-up for me.

may → might

Karim said, 'I may go to the park after school.'

Karim said he might go to the park after school.

must → had to

The teacher said, 'You must read a book during the summer holiday'.

The teacher said we had to read a book during the summer holiday.

Conditional Sentences Type 1 →**Conditional Sentences Type 2**

Sahar said, 'If you study hard, you'll do well in the exam'.

Sahar said if I studied hard, I would do well in the exam.

now → then

Jack said, 'I'll do it now'.

Jack said he would do it then.

here → there

Salim said, 'My mobile phone was right here'.

Salim said his mobile phone was right there.

ago → before

Afaf said, 'I visited the Museum of Islamic Art two weeks ago'.

Afaf said she had visited the Museum of Islamic Art two weeks before.

today, tonight → that day, that night

Charles said, 'I'm going to a football match tonight'.

Charles said he was going to a football match that night.

yesterday → the previous day / the day before

Jameel said, 'I ran into an old friend yesterday'.

Jameel said he had run into an old friend the previous day.

this morning/year, etc. → that morning/year, etc.

Alice said, 'I haven't been on holiday this year'.

Alice said she hadn't been on holiday that year.

tomorrow → the next day / the following day

Aisha said, 'I'm going to the dentist tomorrow'.

Aisha said she was going to the dentist the following day.

last week/month, etc. → the previous week/month, etc. / the week/month, etc. before

Liam said, 'I travelled to France last year'.

Liam said he had travelled to France the previous year.

next week/month, etc. → the following week/month, etc.

Ameer said, 'I'm having an important meeting next week'.

Ameer said he was having an important meeting the following week.

Rewrite the sentences using Reported Speech.

1. Mary said, "I like Turkish pop music."

2. The woman said, "It's not my umbrella, mine is red."

3. Tom said, "I have a sports car. It is red."

4. Mr. Brown said, "I don't drive a car in the rush hour."

5. Terry said, "I eat toasts for breakfast. They are made by my mother."

6. Sue said, "The boy is looking at us. I don't know him."

7. John said, "I can swim well but I don't have enough time to swim."

8. My brother said to me, "I don't want to carry your books!"

9. The teacher said, "If you don't study regularly, you'll fail."

10. Mr. Green said, "I have to water my flowers twice a week."

11. Alice said, "I used to swim well but now I don't."

Rewrite the sentences using Reported Speech.

1. Woman to the porter: "Carry my suitcases."

2. Policeman to a man: "Describe your car."

3. Mother to the boy: "Don't hurt yourself."

4. The robber to the man: "Give me your money."

5. Teacher to the student: "Give me your book."

6. The man to us: "Don't park here."

7. Woman to her husband: "Don't forget to take your key."

8. Mr. Smith to her son: "Don't put your books on this desk."

9. Young man to the young woman: "Give me one of your photographs."

10. The man to his son: "Hurry up! Don't miss the bus!"

11. The woman to her daughter: "Tidy your room, don't waste your time."

12. 'Stop the car!' the police officer said to the taxi driver. Order

13. 'Don't forget to send the emails!' Mr Johnson told the secretary. Tell

Yes / No questions:

1. She asked, "Do you live with your family, Helen?"

2. He asked, "Can I borrow your pen, Linda?"

3. He asked me, "Does your uncle live in England?"

4. Mary asked Lucy, "Will you come to my party tomorrow?"

5. Mark asked, "Did you phone me last night, John?"

6. He asked, "Is this yours or mine, David?"

7. She always asked me, "Must you always ask me what I'm doing?"

8. The teacher asked, "Are you listening to me?"

9. Mary asked, "Do you want me to help you, Larry?"

Rewrite the sentences in reported speech. Change pronouns and time expressions where necessary.

1. She said, "I am reading."

→ She said that _____

2. They said, "We are busy."

→ They said that _____

3. He said, "I know a better restaurant."

→ He said that _____

4. She said, "I woke up early."

→ She said that _____

5. They said, "We have just arrived."

→ They said that _____

6. He said, "I will clean the car."

→ He said that _____

7. She said, "I did not say that."

→ She said that _____

8. She said, "I don't know where my shoes are."

→ She said that _____

9. He said: "I won't tell anyone."

→ He said that _____

10. "There is no one at home", he said.

He said (that) _____

Grammar

Prefer + noun + to + noun

Prefer + noun + rather than + noun

I **prefer** Green Apple **to** Red Apple.

I **prefer** Green Apple **rather than** Red Apple.

Prefer + verb (ing) + to + verb (ing)

Prefer + verb (ing) + rather than + verb (ing)

I **prefer** working at night **to** working at morning.

I **prefer** working at night **rather than** working at morning.

My brother **prefers** playing football **to** basketball.

My brother **prefers** playing football **rather than** basketball.

Prefer + to + verb + rather than + verb

I prefer to sit in quiet places rather than sit in loud places.

Would rather + verb [simple present]

I would rather sleep at weekends.

I would rather drink lemonade in this café.

Would rather + verb [simple present] + than + verb [simple present]

I would rather sleep all day than go out.

I would rather drink water than soda.

Rewrite the sentences:

1. I don't want to talk to Ali right now.

I'd rather _____

2. I'd rather have some tea than coffee.

I'd prefer _____

3. Most people don't like reading in the evening; they'd rather watch TV.

Most people prefer _____

4. I think Ahmed like swimming more than playing hockey.

I think Ahmed prefers _____

5. We'd prefer to live in the countryside rather than in the city.

We'd rather _____

6. I'd rather have a sandwich than a proper meal.

I'd prefer _____

7. Mona doesn't want to wear the yellow shirt.

Mona would rather _____

8. Most people don't like working outdoors; they'd rather go jogging.

Most people prefer _____

9. The doctor said that I should stay in bed for a few days.

The doctor advised _____

10. I'd rather browse a little before making a sandwich.

I'd prefer _____

11. we'd prefer not to sit next the window.

We'd rather _____

12. Most people like getting up early to go to work.

Most people prefer _____

13. I think Paul like eating Italian food more than Mexican food.

I think Paul prefer _____

14. I'd prefer to have an apple rather than a banana.

I'd rather _____

15. He likes to pay for things with his credit card because it's convenient.

He'd rather _____

Rewrite the sentences:

1. Omar doesn't want to buy a red beanbag. rather

Omar _____ a red beanbag.

2. Salman likes reading books more than watching TV. than

Salman prefers _____ watch TV.

3. Mike would prefer to have some pasta tonight. rather

Mike _____ tonight.

4. I like swimming more than surfing. prefer

I _____ surf.

5. Aisha prefers eating out to cooking dinner at home at weekends. than

Aisha would rather _____ dinner at home at weekends.

6. I'd rather buy this shirt when it's on sale.

I'd prefer _____ .

7. Sahar would prefer not to get up early tomorrow.

Sahar would rather _____ .

8. Karim likes reading a good book before he goes to bed.

Karim prefers _____ .

9. I think Steve likes playing football more than basketball.

I think Steve prefers _____ .

10. We'd prefer to visit Souq Waqif tomorrow.

We'd rather _____ .

11. Tariq wants to travel abroad this summer.

Tariq would rather _____ .

Infinitive and Gerund

bare infinitive

base form of the verb without to

after modal verbs (can- could- will – would – shall – should may – might – must)

We may go tonight.

after would rather and had better

I'd rather buy the red car.

Infinitive

After an adjective

Example: The new computer is really *easy to use*.

After certain verbs (with to) Example: He *refused to pay* the bill.

afford - expect - manage - refuse - agree - fail - mean - want - appear - help - offer - wish -
arrange - plan - would like - beg - hesitate - prepare - would love - choose - hope - pretend -
would prefer - decide - learn - promise

Gerund

• **As the subject of a clause** Example: Cycling is good for your health.

• **After a preposition** Example: I did my homework before going out.

• **Verbs followed by Gerund** Example: I enjoy cooking.

admit - can't stand - finish - practise - advise - deny - keep - suggest - allow - dislike - mind -
waste time - avoid - enjoy - miss - can't help - fancy - permit

• **Verbs with Prepositions followed by Gerund**

Example: I'm looking forward to seeing you again soon.

accuse of - blame for - dream about/of - look forward to - agree with - care for - feel like - object
to - apologize for - carry on - forgive for - think of - ask about - complain about - give up - succeed
in - believe in - concentrate on - insist on - use for

Choose the correct answers:

1. I'm calling _____ for some information.
A. to ask B. asking C. ask D. asks
2. It shouldn't _____ as a surprise to you that my business is doing well.
A. coming B. to come C. come D. comes
3. How about _____ the amount of junk food the children eat?
A. limiting B. to limit C. limit D. limits
4. Tom's brother decided _____ more carefully after the accident.
A. to drive B. driving C. drive D. drives
5. Mousa wouldn't let me _____ which restaurant to go to.
A. choosing B. to choose C. choose D. chooses
6. Maryam advised me _____ the baby's foot before buying shoes.
A. to measure B. measuring C. measure D. measures
7. There's no point in _____ to Henry. He never listens anyway.
A. to talk B. talk C. talking D. talks

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. I enjoy _____ (live) in Spain.
2. We agreed _____ (meet) by the river at 8 o'clock.
3. I suggested _____ (go) to the cinema, but Ali said he didn't fancy _____ (wait) in a queue.
4. I can't really afford _____ (buy) a car this year.
5. We can't really afford _____ (go) on holiday this year.
6. I hate _____ (waste) time on paperwork.
7. I like my new job, but I really miss _____ (be) able to relax on Sundays.
8. lot of people are worried about _____ (lose) their jobs.
9. He agreed _____ (buy) a new car.
10. He apologized for _____ (arrive) so late.
11. I look forward to _____ (see) you at the weekend.
12. I can't stand _____ (wait) in queues.
13. I wouldn't like _____ (be) in his shoes.
14. I hate _____ (do) the shopping on Saturday.
15. In the end we decided _____ (stay) in.
16. I need _____ (find) some information about Portugal.
17. I wanted _____ (go) and see Troy but no one else was interested.

18. Clare refused _____ **(help)** clean up after the party.
19. We arranged _____ **(meet)** under the station clock at half nine.
20. I always try to avoid _____ **(see)** him whenever I can.

Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. It's no use _____ **(call)** Omar. He has a class now. Remember _____ **(call)** him later.
2. My brother promised _____ **(lend)** me his car this weekend.
3. To be honest, I was afraid _____ **(ask)** him because he usually refuses _____ **(let)** me _____ **(borrow)** it.
4. Chuck is thinking of _____ **(move)** to another city.
5. Pat believes she isn't doing enough _____ **(keep)** in shape. So she is considering _____ **(exercise)** more often.
6. _____ **(help)** endangered species is something my uncle has done many times. This year, he's made plans _____ **(help)** at a bird shelter.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Khaled's gone to the supermarket _____ **(buy)** some milk.
2. My parents won't let me _____ **(go)** to the park unless I finish my homework first.
3. _____ **(study)** medicine is what Mubarak has always wanted.
4. I will never forget _____ **(travel)** by plane for the first time.
5. Did you remember _____ **(bring)** the books I asked you?
6. I don't have enough money _____ **(buy)** the blue dress. I'll buy another one instead.
7. It's no use _____ **(try)** to make him change his mind once he's made a decision.
8. They liked Al Zubarah Fort so much that they decided _____ **(visit)** it again the next day.
9. Hassan avoids _____ **(watch)** TV on weekdays.
10. It's very difficult _____ **(work)** and study at the same time.

Grammar

المبني للمجهول Passive Voice

subject → verb → object معلوم
 object → verb → subject مجهول

Tense		Rule
Present simple	مضارع بسيط	is – are + p.p.
ex. The car is repaired by the mechanic. Ahmed writes the homework. → - The homework is written by Ahmed.		
Past simple	ماضي بسيط	was – were + p.p.
ex. The house was built by the engineer. The government built a lot of hospitals. → A lot of hospitals were built by the government.		
Present continuous	مضارع مستمر	is – are + being + p.p.
ex. The match is being played now. He is reading a story now. → A story is being read now.		
Past continuous	ماضي مستمر	was – were + being + p.p.
ex. The car was being repaired. He was stealing the car. → The car was being stolen.		
Present perfect	مضارع تام	has – have + been + p.p.
ex. The house has been built. They have fixed the cars. → - The car has been fixed by them.		
Past perfect	ماضي تام	had + been + p.p.
ex. The bike had been sold. Hamad had bought a new phone. → - A new phone had been bought by Hamad.		
Modal verbs	أفعال ناقصة	will – would – may might – can – could shall – should- must be + p.p.
ex. The match will be played. I will study the lesson soon. → - The lesson will be studied soon. She can repair the dress. → - The car can be repaired by her.		

6. You should open the window.

7. We might play cards. -

8. You ought to wash the car.

9. He must fill in the form.

10. He could not read the sentence.

11. I will clean the house every Saturday.

12. The director will give you instructions.

13. The team will celebrate their victory tomorrow. (active)

14. The delegation will meet the visitors at the airport.

Choose the correct answers:

1. Lots of events _____ organised in Qatar every year to celebrate Qatar National Day.

- A. were B. will be C. are D. have been

2. It _____ the company will hire new employees.

- A. are B. had been C. will be D. have been

3. We _____ Souq Waqif tomorrow.

- A. visited B. will visit C. are visited D. will be visited

4. People of all ages _____ part in Plant-a-Tree Day.

- A. take B. takes C. can take D. can be taken

5. Solar energy _____ with the help of the sun.

- A. Produce B. produces C. produced D. is produced

6. The nutritional consultant _____ a balanced diet for Melissa.

- A. was recommended B. recommend C. recommends D. recommended

7. The winners of the contest _____ a book as a prize.

- A. will give B. will be given C. give D. gave

8. The chef _____ to include vegan meals on the menu.

- A. has decided B. has been decided C. decide D. decided

2. Impersonal Passive – *It is said ...*

The phrase **It is said** ... is an impersonal passive construction. We often use it in news.

The verbs **think, believe, say, report, know, expect, consider, understand** etc are used in the following passive patterns in personal and impersonal constructions.

- Active sentence → People say that children are afraid of ghosts.
- Passive sentence 1 → **It is said** that children are afraid of ghosts.
- Passive sentence 2 → Children **are said to be** afraid of ghosts.

Active: People believe that he lied in court.

It + passive + that-clause

Passive: 1. It is believed (that) he lied in court. (impersonal)

Subject + passive + to-infinitive

2. He is believed to have lied in court. (personal)

Active: They expect him to arrive soon.

Passive: 3. It is expected (that) he will arrive soon. (impersonal)

4. He is expected to arrive soon. (personal)

Choose the correct answers:

1. It _____ the professor Zewail is genius.

A. is saying to B. is saying C. is said to D. is said that

2. Ameen _____ be the best football player in the team.

A. believed B. believes that C. is believed to D. is believed that

3. It is _____ that people should try to reduce their carbon footprint.

A. believed B. is believed to C. is believing to D. Is believed

4. He is thought _____ very smart.

A. that B. if C. to D. how

5. It is believed _____ they were the robbers.

A. that B. if C. to D. how

Change the following sentences into passive:

1. They say the factory causes a lot of pollution.

It _____

2. Experts say that global warming is responsible for the recent rise in sea temperatures.

It _____

3. They say that the oil spill near the island is a huge disaster.

The oil spill near the island _____

Writing

Situation:

Mobile phones should be banned for children. What do you think?

Task:

Write a persuasive essay on mobile phones for children, stating your opinion and supporting it with reasons and examples.

Topic B

Write an article about your favorite character in which you describe him/her and how he/she affected your life.