Al Shola Educational Institution

Third term

Grade 12 ADV **Date: -----/05/2023**

Student's Name: _____

Level 8-2 coverage -Grammar

1- Clauses and phrases: participle clauses.

Present participle clauses

Here are some common ways we use present participle clauses. Note that present participles have a similar meaning to active verbs.

- To give the result of an action
  *The bomb exploded, **destroying the building**.*
- To give the reason for an action
  ***Knowing she loved reading**, Richard bought her a book.*
- To talk about an action that happened at the same time as another action
  ***Standing in the queue**, I realised I didn't have any money.*
- To add information about the subject of the main clause
  ***Starting in the new year**, the new policy bans cars in the city centre.*

Perfect participle clauses (Having +v.3)

Perfect participle clauses show that the action they describe was finished before the action in the main clause. Perfect participles can be structured to make an active or passive meaning.

***Having got dressed**, he slowly went downstairs.*
***Having finished their training**, they will be fully qualified doctors.*
***Having waited** all day, she finally gave up and went home.*
***Having introduced** himself, Sean listened to his host's story.*

Test yourself :

Exercise 1 :

1-_____ in hospital for several weeks, she was delighted to be home.

a-Being b-Been c- Having been

2-_____lunch, I sat in the garden with a drink.

a-Making b-Made c-Having made

3-_____, Mark retired from international competition.
a. Having won every major judo title .
b. Won every major judo title
c. He having won every major judo title

Exercise 2:
Complete the following sentences using "having + past participle."
1. _____ dinner, they decided to watch a movie. (finish)
2. _____ her hair, she put on her makeup. (brush)
3. _____ his work, he took a break. (complete)
4. _____ the book, he returned it to the library. (read)
5. _____ the game, they celebrated their victory. (win)

Quiz : -https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/b1-b2-grammar/participle-clauses?page=12

past perfect :

The past perfect refers to a time earlier than before now. It is used to

make it clear that one event happened before another in the past. It does not matter which event is mentioned first - the tense makes it clear which one happened first. Examples:

The past perfect tense is used to indicate an action that was completed

before another action in the past. It is formed with the auxiliary verb "had"

followed by the past participle of the main verb.

Here are some examples:

1. She **had studied** French for three years before she moved to Paris.

2. They **had already eaten** dinner by the time we arrived.

3. **He had finished** his work before he went home.

4. The plane **had landed** before the storm hit.

5. She **had never seen** the movie before last night.

Exercise 1:

Complete the following sentences using the past perfect tense.

1. By the time we got to the party, everyone _____ (leave).

2. She _____ (study) for two hours before taking a break.

3. They _____ (already/see) the movie before it came out on DVD.

As if and *as though* are conjunctions.

We use *as if* and *as though* to make comparisons. They have a similar meaning. We use *as if* and *as though* to talk about an imaginary situation or a situation that may not be true but that is likely or possible. *As if* is more common than *as though*:

The past perfect subjunctive after *as if / as though* is used to refer to an unreal past situation. If the situation is true, we use a real tense to express past time:

*He seems as if he **hadn't slept** for days.* (it seems that he hasn't slept for days, but he (probably) has or we don't know whether he has or not)
*He seems as if he **hasn't slept** for days.* (he hasn't slept for days)

If the preceding verb is put into the past tense, the present perfect *hasn't slept* changes into past perfect, while the past perfect subjunctive *hadn't slept* stays the same:

*He **seemed** as if he **hadn't slept** for days.*

Exercise 2 :

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate past perfect tense:

After I (1) _____ (graduate) from college, I decided to travel around Europe. By the time I (2) _____ (arrive) in Paris, I (3) _____ (already visit) several countries. I (4) _____ (never see) the Eiffel Tower before, so I was excited to explore the city. Once I (5) _____ (check) into my hotel, I (6) _____ (immediately go) to the top of the tower. It was breathtaking to see the city from above. By the end of the week, I (7) _____ (meet) many new friends and I (8) _____ (become) an expert at navigating public transportation. All in all, I (9) _____ (have) an amazing time and I (10) _____ (never forget) my adventures in Europe.

cleft sentences

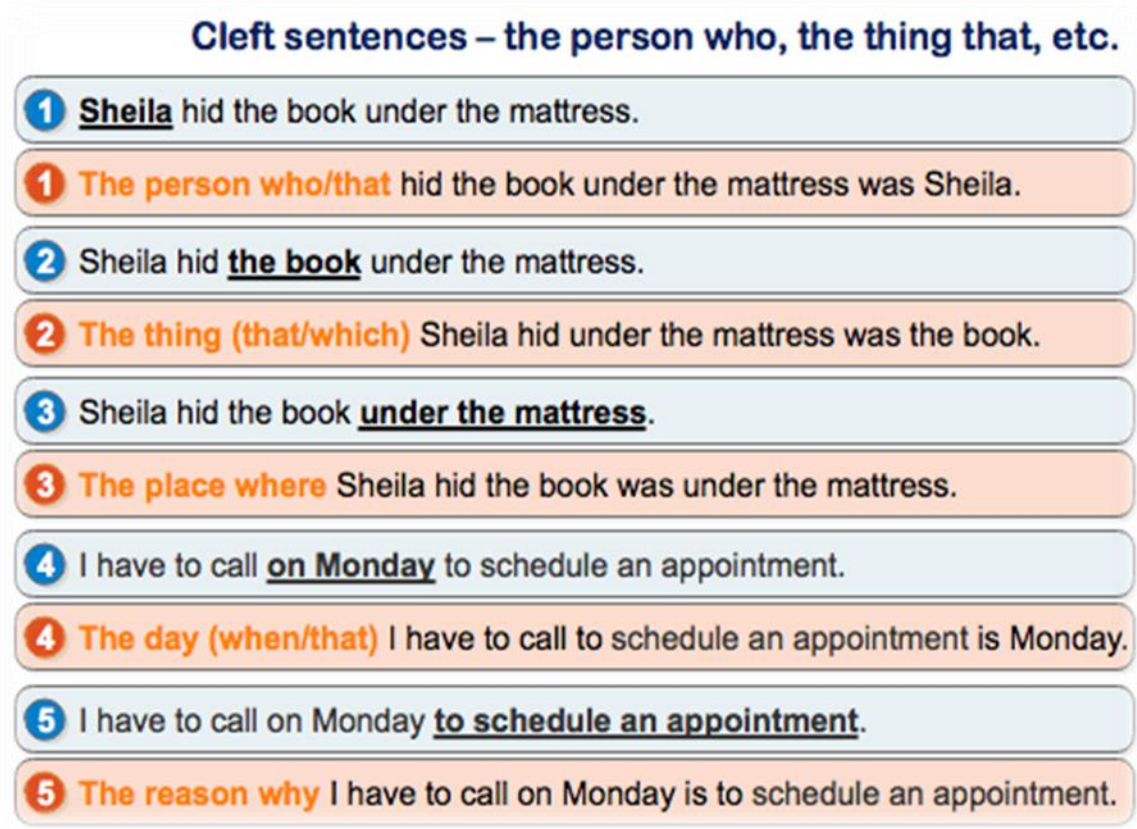
Cleft sentences are a type of sentence structure that is used to emphasize a particular part of a sentence. They are constructed using the word "**it" plus a form of the verb "be," followed by the emphasized part of the sentence**. Here are some examples:

It- cleft sentence

1. **It was the book that** I wanted to read.
2. **It is the concert that** I am most excited about.
3. **It was the pizza that** he ordered for dinner.
4. **It is her singing that** always impresses me.
5. **It was the movie that** we saw last night.

Wh- Cleft sentences:
Here are examples of cleft sentences using "who," "when," "where," and "why":

1. **Whom I saw at the party was my old friend from college.**
2. **Who visits me daily** is my friend Ahmad.
3. **When I first arrived** in the city was the moment I fell in love with it
4. **Where we met** for the first time was at the library.
5. **Why he decided** to quit his job is still a mystery to me.



Exercises 1:

Choose the correct word to fill in the gap to complete the cleft sentence using "it."

1. ___ was the book that I wanted to read.

a) This
b) That
c) It

2. ___ won the race was my friend.

a) He
b) She
c) Who

3. ___ I realized I had forgotten my keys was after I got to work.

a) Where
b) When
c) What

4. ___ I lost my phone was at the park.
a) When
b) Where
c) Who

5. ___ he decided to quit his job was because of his boss.
a) Why
b) What
c) When

6.___ was the movie that we saw last night.
a) That
b) This
c) It

7. ___ wrote the letter was my sister.
a) Who
b) When
c) What

8 ___ I first met her was in college.
a) What
b) When
c) Where

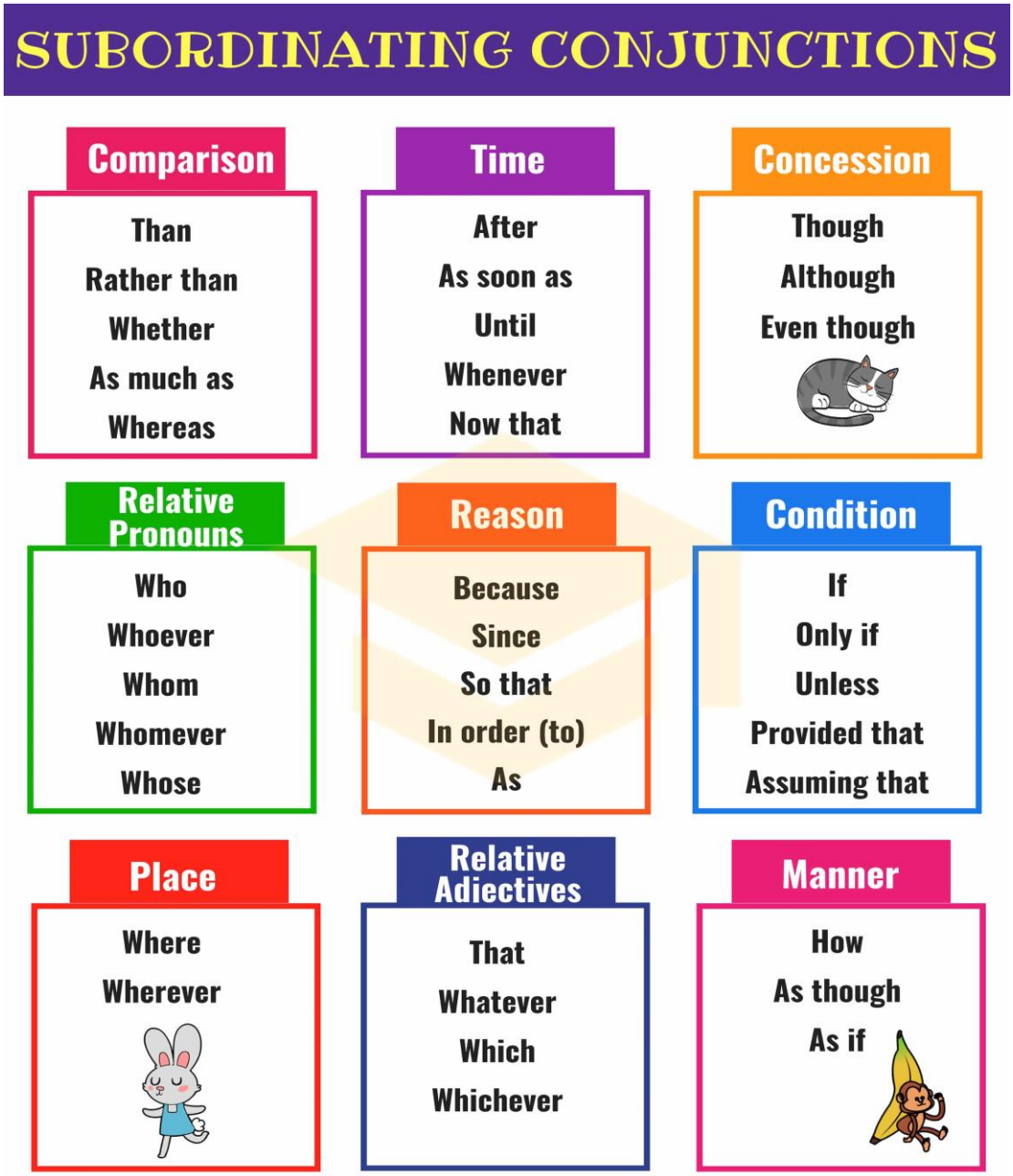
9. ___ I found my lost keys was in the car.
a) What
b) When
c) Where

10.___ she missed the party was because she was feeling sick.
a) What
b) Why
c) Who

Quiz : https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b2/cleft-sentences/

Subordinating conjunctions:

A subordinating conjunction is a type of conjunction that is used to connect a subordinate (dependent) clause to a main (independent) clause. The subordinate clause typically provides additional information, clarification, or emphasis to the main clause.



Common subordinating conjunctions are: *after, (al)though, as, before, if, since, that, until, when, whereas, while, once, so, as soon as, provided that*. When a clause follows these conjunctions, it becomes a subordinate clause, which needs a main clause to make a complete sentence.

[subordinate clause] *After we had talked on the phone,* [main clause] *I wrote down what we had decided.*

[main clause] *Everyone enjoyed the fishing trip* [subordinate clause]*although no one caught any fish!*

Subordinating Conjunctions Examples:

After I finish work, I'm going to the gym.

Although it was late, he stayed up to finish his work.

As I was walking home, I saw a shooting star.

She stayed home **because** she was feeling sick.

Before I go to bed, I always brush my teeth.

Even though it was his first time, he did a great job.

If it rains, we'll stay inside.

Once you finish your homework, you can play video games.

Since he started working out, he's lost weight.

Though it was cold outside, she didn't wear a coat.

Unless you study, you won't pass the test.

She didn't leave **until** the movie was over.

When I saw him, he was reading a book.

Whenever I have free time, I like to go for a walk.

She found her keys **where** she left them.

While I was cooking dinner, she was doing her homework.

Exercise 1:

Choose the appropriate subordinating conjunction to complete the sentence:

1. I'm going to stay home ___ it's too late to go out.

a) once

b) before

c) unless

d) because

2. ___ I finish my work, I'm going to take a break.

a) If

b) As

c) Before

d) Once

3. He's going to take a nap ___ he feels better.

a) so that

b) whenever

c) until

d) although

Exercise 2:

Choose the right (most-natural-sounding) subordinating conjunction for each of the sentences:

1. _____ she tried really hard, she lost the race.
   - (•) Although
   - ( ) Because
   - ( ) Since

2. _____ my wife loves lilies, my sister prefers roses.
   - ( ) Because
   - ( ) Whereas
   - ( ) Rather than

3. _____ sending everyone the same email, John composed a separate email for each of his friends.
   - ( ) If only
   - ( ) Unless
   - ( ) Rather than

4. _____ she comes, I will not talk to her.
   - ( ) Even if
   - ( ) Although
   - ( ) Because

5. _____ you come with me, I will not go.
   - ( ) Although
   - ( ) Whereas
   - ( ) Unless

6. _____ you have told me your name, I will tell you mine.
   - ( ) Although
   - ( ) Since
   - ( ) Even if

7. _____ he didn't know what to say, he said nothing.
   - ( ) Because
   - ( ) Unless
   - ( ) Though

8. _____ he came into the room, everyone looked at him.

- Although
- When
- Whereas

9. _____ the guard was sleeping, the prisoners escaped.

- Although
- While
- Unless

10. _____ she watches that movie, she cries.

- Whatever
- Because
- Whenever

SUBORDINATING quiz :

https://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/english-subordinating-conjunctions1.html

Gerunds:

Gerunds

A gerund is a noun made from a verb by adding ing

Usage	Example
Subject	Running is good for your heart.
Direct Object	He hates waking up early.
Subject Complement	What I dislike most is repeating myself.
Object Complement	I saw Tom riding his bike.
Object of a Preposition	I am interested in improving myself.
Object of a Possessive	She does not like your bossing her around.

Examples

1. Singing is my favorite hobby.
2. I enjoy playing the piano.
3. Running can be good exercise.

4. She is interested in learning new languages.

5. My favorite activity is reading.

6. Withdrawing money from the bank is easy.

7. I am tired of studying all day.

Gerund or infinitive – verb patterns

Exercise 1

Choose the correct gerund or infinitive form for each gap below.

Choose the correct gerund or infinitive form for each gap below.

1-_____ used to be my favourite hobby at your age.

a-To fish b-Fishing c-Fish

2-We talked about _____ together next summer.

a-travelling b-travel c-to travel

3-I remember _____here when I was a child.

a-to be b-be c-being

4-My mum doesn't let me _____ with you.

a-come b-coming c-to come

5- I'd prefer _____Correct my own car if you don't mind.

a- to take b-taking c-take

6-I forgot _____ you yesterday. I'm sorry.

a. call b. to call c. calling

Gerund quiz : https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b1-b2/gerund-or-infinitive/2/

➪ After **like**, **love**, **hate**, or **prefer**, we can use both the **gerund** or **to + infinitive** (the gerund is more common in British English).

➪ But after **would like, would love, would hate** or **would prefer,** we should use **to infinitive**.

Exercise 2:

1. Which of the following is a gerund?

a) walking

b) walked

c) walks

d) walk

2. Which part of speech does a gerund function as in a sentence?

a) verb

b) noun

c) adjective

d) adverb

3. Which of the following sentences contains a gerund?

a) He went to the store.

b) She is running late.

c) They enjoy hiking in the mountains.

d) The cat is sleeping on the couch.

4. Which of the following is an example of a gerund phrase?

a) Running around the park

b) The dog ran around the park

c) She is running late

d) They enjoy running around the park

Correlative: “Two words that are correlative are often used together but not usually used next to each other. For example, 'either' and 'or' are correlative conjunctions”, says the Macmillan Dictionary.

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

Correlative conjunctions work in pairs to add two things of equal importance.

Either... or...	• Jon must be living either in Canada or in Brazil. • You either listen to me or do whatever you want to do.
Neither... nor...	• You are neither my brother nor a friend. • His friends speak neither English nor Hindi.
Both... and..	• I loved both the party and the guests. • You were both fast and precise in the fight.
Not only... but also...	• Max not only lost the match but also disappointed us. • She is not only beautiful but also smart.
Whether... or...	• I don't know whether he took a cab, or he walked to home. • You have to learn them whether they are easy or difficult.
Such... that...	• It was such a close fight that we didn't know who won it. • Jon was such a bad fighter that the company fired him .
No sooner...than...	• No sooner had I reached the station than the train left. • No sooner had I heard the news than I started dancing.
Scarcely/Hardly...when	• Scarcely had I reached the station when the train arrived. • Hardly had she started the car when I called her.
Would rather... than	• He would rather come with us than stay here. • I would rather have coffee than tea.
As...as	• You look as big and powerful as a bodybuilder. • The kid was running as fast as us.

www.englishwithashish.com

When to Use "Not Only… But Also"

"Not Only… But Also": The Rules

The phrases after *not only* and *but also* should follow the same structure. The above examples are correct because in the first two, we used verbs (*read* and *saw*, and *visited* and *went*). In the third example, *not only* and *but also* are both followed by noun phrases (*the biscuits* and *half the donuts*).

If we had structured the two parts differently, they would be wrong:

I **not only** enjoyed the book **but also** the movie. ⊗

Here we have a verb (*enjoyed*) after *not only* and a noun phrase (*the movie*) after *but also.*

We ate **not only** the biscuits **but also** devoured half the donuts. ⊗

Exercise 1:

Choose the correct correlative to complete the sentence:

1. ___ the party ___ bring a gift.

a) Either...or

b) Neither...nor

c) Both...and

d) Not only...but also

2. ___ the red dress ___ the blue dress looks good on her.

a) Either...or

b) Neither...nor

c) Both...and

d) Not only...but also

3. ___ the exam ___ the project is due tomorrow.

a) Either...or

b) Neither...nor

c) Both...and

d) Not only...but also

4. ___ you practice, ___ you will improve.

a) Either...or

b) Neither...nor

c) Both...and

d) The more...the more

5. ___ you want to come, ___ let me know in advance.

a) Either...or

b) Whether...or

c) Both...and

d) Not only...but also

Exercise 2:

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate correlatives:

_____ (Either/Neither) my sister (2) ___ (nor/or) I are good at math, (3) ___ (but/and) we both love science. (4) ___ (Whether/If) it's biology, chemistry, or physics, we enjoy learning about how the world works. (5) ___ (Not only/But also) do we like studying science, (6) ___ (but/and) we also enjoy spending time outdoors. (7) ___ (The more/As) we explore nature, (8) ___ (the more/so) we appreciate the beauty and complexity of the natural world. (9) ___ (Both/Neither) of us is interested in becoming a scientist, (10) ___ (but/yet) we both believe that science can help us make the world a better place.

Reading (1)

Read the text below and answer the following questions.

1 Foreign trade in Dubai is increasing day by day. It includes free zones, customs warehouses. The export rate went up by 70%, while the re-export rate went up by 73.5%. On the other hand, the import's rate went up by 49.7 %.

2 The chairman of Dubai World Statistics Department, Sultan Ahmad Bin Sulayem, announced that the figures released by the Dubai World Statistics Department underscore the buoyant commercial growth of the emirate, reinforcing Dubai's reputation as a major commercial hub. The growth is pushed forward by the government's continuous efforts to upgrade the existing modern infrastructure of ports, airports and land transportation network, connecting Dubai to the world.

3 The increasing price of oil is playing a very important role in the field of foreign trade in Dubai. This leads to the increase in government revenues and the consequent public spending on development projects. Construction boom and the tourist and commercial development are key roles in this matter.

4 The robust growth in Dubai's foreign trade will continue in the three remaining quarters of the current year, the acting Department Head, Statistics Department, Dubai World announced to reporters. Dubai's exports to various countries showed remarkable progress during this period.

5 Oil production is around 2 million barrels a day. Gas is increasingly important, both for export, and for meeting local demand, from domestic and industrial consumers and from power generation and water desalination plants. Dubai produces around 240,000 barrels a day of oil and substantial quantities of gas from offshore fields, with a major condensate field onshore, while Sharjah has smaller oil and gas fields.

6 The UAE plays a vital role in achieving stability in international oil markets through its positive and balanced attitude within OPEC. Abu Dhabi is by far the biggest oil producer in the UAE, controlling more than 85 percent of the UAE's total oil output capacity and over 90 percent of its crude reserves.

Part 1: (1-5)

Write the letter of the title on the line. The first one is done for you. You can use each subtitle only once. There is one subtitle you do not need.

1. Paragraph 2 ___ a. UAE's international role

2. Paragraph 3 ___ b. A prosperous future

3. Paragraph 4 ___ c. Infrastructure makes a big difference.

4. Paragraph 5 ___ d. UAE is making great progress. 5.

5. Paragraph 6 ___ e. National production of oil f. Higher income means more public spending.

Read the article again and fill in one word from the text in each gap below.

Dubai is internationally famous as a commercial 6. _____ . This is due to the utmost efforts made by the government to develop the 7. _____ so that it can greatly help in communication between Dubai and other countries all over the world. In addition, 8. _____ produces the highest amount of oil. In contrast, 9. _____ has fewer amounts of oil and gas. The UAE plays a great role to achieve 10. _____ in the world through its positive and balanced attitude within OPEC.

Reading (2)

Read the texts below and answer the following questions.

1 -Sport in the United Arab Emirates is widely practiced by the people of the UAE. Football is the most popular sport in the UAE. Among the notable UAE sports achievements is the 2002–03 AFC Champions League won by Al Ain FC who also finished second in the 2005 AFC Champions League. The UAE qualified for the FIFA World Cup for the first and only time so far in 1990.

2 -Football is the most popular sport in the UAE. The United Arab Emirates Football Association was first established in 1971 and since then has dedicated its time and effort to promoting the game, organizing youth programs and improving the abilities of not only its players, but of the officials and coaches involved with its regional teams. The UAE national team won the 2005 Kirin Cup, sharing the cup with Peru after a 1–0 victory over the host country Japan.

3 -Cricket is one of the most popular sports in the UAE, largely due to the expatriate population from the Indian subcontinent. The Sharjah Cricket Association Stadium in Sharjah has hosted four international test cricket matches so far. Sheikh Zayed Stadium and Al Jazira Mohammed Bin Zayed Stadium in Abu Dhabi also host international cricket matches. Dubai has two cricket stadiums (Dubai Cricket Ground No.1 and No.2). Dubai is also home to the International Cricket Council.

4- Four years ago, about 460 people participated in the Spinneys Dubai 92 Cycle Challenge. Last December, the numbers of participants shot up to 2,000. This, among many other examples, is an indicator of how interest in cycling in the UAE, specifically Dubai, has been on the increase.

5- Today, there are many safe places to cycle in Dubai, including Nad Al Sheba Cycle Path, Al Qudra Cycle Path and Jumeirah Open Beach Track. A new cycling lane in Dubai's desert with world-class facilities will help secure the future growth of the sport among the ever increasing cycling community in the emirate.

Part 1: (1-5) **Write the letter of the title on the line. The first one is done for you. You can use each subtitle only once. There is one subtitle you do not need.**

1. Paragraph 1 ___ a. A growing interest

2. Paragraph 2 ___ b. UAE's great sports achievements

3. Paragraph 3 ___ c. Jumeirah Open Beach Track

4. Paragraph 4 ___ d. Better facilities for cycling

5. Paragraph 5 ___ e. The most famous game in the UAE f. The popular game for most Indians.

Part 3: (6-10) **Read the article again and complete the following table with no more than three words. The first one is done for you.** **Topic Detail 6 Cricket The international cricket council is located in _____ 7 The large _____ form India are mainly interested in cricket. 8 Cycling There has been a great breakthrough in the number of _____ of cricket. 9 Football The UAE spares no effort to _____ football by improving the abilities of players and coaches. 10 Only in _____ The UAE could take part in the world cup.**

Reading 3

Scan the following text carefully and do the tasks below.

(The Undersea World of Sound)

A) . The vast oceans of the world are dark, deep and mysterious place where eyesight counts for little as soon as you venture very far beneath the surface.

B) For humans, who live in a world dominated by visual stimuli, to exist in such conditions would be impossible. Nevertheless, for whales and dolphins that live in the ocean or, in the case of a few species, muddy rivers and estuaries that darkness is unimportant. What is crucial to them is sound.

C) Sound is efficient way to transmit and sense information, especially as it travels five times faster through water than through air which is 300 m/s. If humans shout to someone, it is unlikely that they will be heard a kilometer away. However, if a whale shouts in an ocean channel, another whale may hear it tens, if not hundreds, of kilometers away.

D) Whales and dolphins use sound in two ways for communication and for echolocation. Dolphins, porpoises and toothed whales communicate through a wide variety of high- frequency sounds- pure tone whistles, pulsed squeals, screams or barks - generally at frequencies of 500 Hz to 20 Hz (where a hertz is a cycle per second and a kilohertz a thousand.

E) But as well as using sounds to communicate, toothed whales and dolphins also rely on echolocation to learn about **their** immediate environment including prey that might be lurking nearby. They produce intense short board- band pulses of sound in the ultrasonic range of between 0.25 and 220 KHz. These clicks are brief – typically, less than one millisecond long ,but they are repeated many times each second.

F) To sum up, documenting the behavior of Atlantic dolphins foraging for buried prey along the banks of Grand Bahama Island, have found that these dolphins, while swimming close to the bottom searching for prey, typically move their heads in a scanning motion, either swinging their snout back and forth or moving their heads in a circular motion as they emit sonar sounds. They have been observed digging as deep as 18 inches into the sand to secure a prey. Such a capability is unparalleled in the annals of human sonar development

1. What is the writer's main purpose in this passage?

a. To account for the development of underwater sounds.

b. To explain the function of whale and dolphin sounds.

c. To give the results of his studies on underwater sounds.

2. The idea of **"How dolphins find their hidden food"** can be found in**:**

a. paragraph (B)

b. paragraph (F)

c. paragraph (D)

3. Toothed whales and dolphins also rely on echolocation:

a. to find their way and see better.

b. to increase the number of the fish around them.

c. to learn about their immediate environment, including prey.

4. The word ((their)) in paragraph (E) Stands for:

a. toothed whales and dolphins

b. sounds

c. verb

5. Pulses of sound in the ultrasonic range of between:

a. 0.25 and 220 KHz

b. 0.25 and 220 Hz

c. 500 Hz to 20 Hz %

Read the following sentences and decide whether they are TRUE, FALSE OR NOT GIVEN.

6. Speed of sound in the ocean goes about 1500 m/s than in air around 300 m/s.

A. True **B. False** **C. Not Given**

7. Clicks, sound of whale, are believed to be for navigation and identifying physical surrounding.

A. True **B. False** **C. Not Given**

8. An advantage of echolocation is that it helps whales and dolphins to see clearly.

A. True **B. False** **C. Not Given**

Read the text again and fill in the gap in the following sentences with ONE WORD.

9. Under water creatures use _____ to find their food.

10 These clicks are used as a means of _____ to keep in touch with all kind of underwater creatures.

(Maze)

Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

Finding a job in the UAE is not easy as you expect 1-(Has it- Is it- Isn't)? My father works as scientist and he teaches as a professor at Shaikh Khalifa University. Actually, He will always be there to help me, 2(no matter what, no matter which, no matter that). My father wants me to be an engineer. 3(However- Even though- Moreover) , I think such kind of work is boring .So, I would like to follow my passion and be a famous Youtuber such as Abu Fullah and Ghaith Marwan. So, I do not know whether he will listen to me and change his mind, but I will see 4(what I can do, see that I may do, see what I will do).

(Maze)

A City Walk

The light changed to green, and Ted and his mother walked across the street. They were on their way to (1_____) food store. Ted liked walking to (2_____) store. The city was a busy (3_____). He saw lots of different things. (4_____) also saw many of the people (5_____) worked near his house. "Hello Ted, (6_____) Mrs. Gomez," said Mr. Hill. He (7_____) standing outside his store. He sold (8_____). On rainy days after school, Ted (9_____) visit the store. Mr. Hill would (10_____) him books that he thought Ted (11_____) like.

Select the right answer:

1- a- the
b- for
c- at

2- a- for
b- the
c- and

3- a- place
b- hat
c- want

4- a- Them
b- He
c- She

5- a- whom
b- where
c- who

6- a- once
b- hello
c- you

7- a- grow
b- happy
c- was

8- a- books
b- lights
c- candles

9- a- bark
b- would
c- cold

10- a-show
b- ride
c- give

11- a- glad
b- got
c- would

Grammar quiz

1. Neil Armstrong was the man_____was the first human on the moon.

a- who b- whose c- which d- where

2. The man_____ father was sent to prison lives in my home town.

a- who b- whose c- which d- where

3. The story,_____was written by Najeeb, will probably win an award.

a- who b- whose c- which d- where

4. The pilot_____is flying the plane is very clever.

a- who b- whose c- which d- where

5. Ali is the student_____can answer these questions.

a- who b- whose c- which d- where

6.Please be quiet, I'm trying to concentrate___my book.

a- for b- to c- on d- with

7.I get up.....7.00 every day.

a-at b-in c-on d-for

8.I usually go out____Thursday evenings.

a-at b-from c-on d- in

9.You should apologize___arriving late.

a- for b- to c- at d- on

10-David's new restaurant will be open_____the 23rd of August.

a- in b- at c- on d- to

11.The students are sitting _____the classroom.

a- to b- at c- on d- in

12. Are you afraid _____spiders?

a- from b- to c- for d- of

13. That sports car belongs_____my brother.

a- to b- about c- for d- in

14-The programme_____at three o'clock tomorrow.

a- finish b- finishes c- finished d- has finished

15-Please_____me when you get home tonight.

a- phoning b- phoned c- are phoning d- phone

16-I don't know what I ___doing at three o'clock. I can't remember.

a- were b- have c- was d- did

17. I wish you_____ me about the party. I would have bought something nice for them.

a- told b- had told c- have told d- were telling

18.While Majid _____the film, somebody stole his jacket with his wallet in it.

a- watched b- was watching c- was watched d- watching

19.John and Mary_____living in London when they got married.

a- did b- was c- have d- were

20.I'm sorry, I _____understand what you said. Could you say it again?

a- haven't b- wasn't c- didn't d- hasn't

21.How long have you_____waiting?

a- been b- be c- being d- were

22.The play_____before we got to the theatre.

a-was starting b- had started c- has started d- starts

23.Give me a call when you_____home.

a- are getting b- got c- get d- have got

24.Mohammed_____swimming with his friends next Thursday.

a- went b- is going c- going d- has gone

25.A student_____last month for cheating in the exam.

a- dismissed b- would be dismissed c- was dismissing d – was dismissed

26. I'm not interested in seeing that film. I_____it before.

a- was seen b- have seen c- was seeing d- have been

27.Please_____me when you get home tonight.

a- phoning b- phoned c- are phoning d- phone

28.I don't know what I _____doing at three o'clock. I can't remember.

a- were b- have c- was d- did

29.Don't make so much noise. Fatma _____to study for her math test.

a- tries b- tried c- is trying d- try