

### Grade 11 Module 3

Invaluable	قيم - ثمين	a far cry from	مختلف تماما	delight	سرور - بهجة
thrifty	مقتصد	questionable	مشكوك فيه	precautions	احتياطات

Invaluable      thrifty      questionable      delight      a far cry from

1. They have plenty of money now, but they still tend to be \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The new job will provide you with \_\_\_\_\_ experience.
3. This flat is a \_\_\_\_\_ from the house they had before.
4. He seems to take great \_\_\_\_\_ in (= enjoys) teasing his sister.
5. It is \_\_\_\_\_ whether this goal can be achieved.
6. When travelling, take the necessary \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure your personal safety.

#### 6. Complete the table with the words/phrases in the box to form prepositional phrases.

on behalf of	نِيَابَةٌ عَنْ	in a hurry	في عجلة من امره
on display	مَعْرُوض	in a mess	إِضْطِرَاب / فَوْضَى
on fire	يَخْتَرِق	in cash	تَقْدًا
on good terms	علاقه جيده	in charge of	مسؤول عن
on holiday	في اجازته	in debt	مدين
on purpose	مقصود	in particular	خصوصا
on sale	متاح للشراء	in public	بشكلى علنى
on second thoughts	تغيير رأى - ندم	in sb's interest	يساعد شخص
on the phone	يقوم بعمل مكالمة	in tears	بالدموع
on the run	سريعا	in the future	في المستقبل
on the verge of	على حافه	in the long run	على المدى البعيد
on tour	في جوله	in the meantime	في هذه الاثناء
		in the mood for	في مزاج مناسب ل
		in trouble	في مشكله

1. On \_\_\_\_\_, I'll come with you. I'd like to see Rodney.  
A. charge of      B. tears      C. the mood for      D. second thoughts
2. You're in \_\_\_\_\_ the kids while we are away this weekend.  
A. charge of      B. tears      C. the mood for      D. second
3. I'm not really in \_\_\_\_\_ pizza tonight. Let's have something else.  
A. charge of      B. tears      C. the mood for      D. second
4. What did you say to her? She was on \_\_\_\_\_ crying.  
A. fire      B. purpose      C. the verge of      D. the long run

5. I'm sorry. I didn't do it on \_\_\_\_\_. It was an accident.  
A. fire                      B. purpose                      C. the verge of                      D. the long run
6. If we do it this way, I think it'll be better in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fire                      B. purpose                      C. the verge of                      D. the long run
7. Call 999! The house is on \_\_\_\_\_!  
A. fire                      B. hurry                      C. sale                      D. the long run
8. I'd love to stay and chat but I'm in \_\_\_\_\_. I have a train to catch.  
A. fire                      B. hurry                      C. sale                      D. the long run
9. The scientist is \_\_\_\_\_ the verge of making an important discovery.  
A. in                      b. at                      C. on                      D. for
10. We can't afford to go on holiday because we are \_\_\_\_\_ debt.  
A. in                      b. at                      C. on                      D. for
11. My father is a busy man and is always \_\_\_\_\_ a hurry.  
A. in                      b. at                      C. on                      D. for
12. I'm not really \_\_\_\_\_ the mood for shopping, so I'll think I'll stay at home.  
A. in                      b. at                      C. on                      D. for
13. Ron spoke \_\_\_\_\_ behalf of all of us.  
A. in                      b. at                      C. on                      D. for
14. Natasha was \_\_\_\_\_ tears after she got fired.  
A. in                      b. at                      C. on                      D. for
15. I don't think you should invite both Sally and Brenda. They're not \_\_\_\_\_ good terms.  
A. in                      b. at                      C. on                      D. for
16. I'll buy it. No, \_\_\_\_\_ second thoughts, I'll wait for the sales.  
A. in                      b. at                      C. on                      D. for
17. Kevin is here \_\_\_\_\_ behalf of his brother, Frank.  
A. in                      b. at                      C. on                      D. for
18. Jenny is \_\_\_\_\_ the phone with Hakim at the moment.  
A. in                      b. at                      C. on                      D. for
19. Doctors always do what is \_\_\_\_\_ the best interest of their patients.  
A. in                      b. at                      C. on                      D. for
20. Haya is \_\_\_\_\_ good terms with all her neighbours.  
A. in                      b. at                      C. on                      D. for
21. Farouk got \_\_\_\_\_ trouble because he broke the vase in / on purpose.  
A. in                      b. at                      C. on                      D. for

get away	يفر - يهرب	get around to	يُجد وقتاً للقيام بشيء ما	take over	يتولى الأمر
get along with	ينسجم مع شخص	get over	يتعافى - يتجاوز	take on	يواجه - يتحدى
get by	يسير أموره	take after	يشبه شخص	look for	يبحث عن
get through to	يفهم شخص - يقنع	take off	يقلع - يخلع	take down	يدون ملاحظة

**in - on - through - over - by - down along - after**

1. Amal has taken \_\_\_\_\_ too much work, as usual.
2. Work is more pleasant when you get \_\_\_\_\_ with your colleagues.
3. Bill takes \_\_\_\_\_ his uncle, Joe. They both love sports.
4. Can you help me take \_\_\_\_\_ this suitcase, please?
5. I don't understand how you can get \_\_\_\_\_ on such a low salary.

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. Louise is trying to get \_\_\_\_\_ the cold she caught while on holiday in Austria.  
A. by                      B. over                      C. after                      D. along
2. I think John get \_\_\_\_\_ with his father. They are both very adventurous and love exploring new places.  
A. by                      B. over                      C. after                      D. along
3. We sat in our seats and waited for the plane to take \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. up                      B. off                      C. after                      D. along
4. She was tired of stressful city life and dreamt of getting \_\_\_\_\_ from it all and going to live in the countryside.  
A. away                      B. with                      C. up                      D. along
5. Try to get along \_\_\_\_\_ each other; you're going to be sharing the same flat for a week.  
A. away                      B. with                      C. up                      D. along
6. We can get \_\_\_\_\_ if we are careful with our money.  
A. by                      B. over                      C. after                      D. along
7. Sorry I didn't get \_\_\_\_\_ to calling you until today. I've been really busy.  
A. with                      B. around                      C. through                      D. along
8. Do you know where Boshra is? I've been trying to get \_\_\_\_\_ to her all morning.  
A. with                      B. around                      C. through                      D. along
9. It took him years to get \_\_\_\_\_ the shock of his wife dying.  
A. by                      B. over                      C. after                      D. along

trip	a short journey to a place and back again, especially a short one for pleasure or a particular purpose	رحلة قصيرة
tour	a journey made for pleasure, visiting several different places in an area	جولة
journey	a trip from one place to another	رحلة
ticket	a piece of paper indicating that someone has paid for a journey	تذكرة
price	the amount of money that something costs	سعر - ثمن
fare	the money that is paid for a journey on a bus/ train or in a taxi	أجره
arrive (at/in)	to get to a place, especially at the end of a journey	يصل
set off	to begin a journey	يبدأ رحلة
depart	to leave or to go away, especially on a journey	يرحل - يغادر
disembark	to get off a ship or aircraft after a journey	ينزل من
stranger	a person that you do not know	غريب
foreigner	a person who is from a different country	أجنبي
immigrant	a person who has gone to a different country in order to live and work there	مهاجر
postpone	to delay an event or plan and decide that it should happen at a later time or date	يؤجل
delay	to make something happen at a later time than was originally planned	تأخير
cancel	to decide that an event that had been organised beforehand will not happen	يلغي شيئاً
get (to)	to arrive at or reach a place	يصل الى شيء
reach	to arrive at the place that you have been travelling to	يصل الى شيء
come	to move towards or travel with the person speaking	يصل - يقترب

- The package deal included flights, accommodation and a \_\_\_\_\_ of the island.
- After a five-hour \_\_\_\_\_, the hikers were exhausted.
- Are you still planning to go on a \_\_\_\_\_ to Barcelona?
- Parents often warn their children not to talk to \_\_\_\_\_.
- You can tell from his accent that he's a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- He was born in New York and has lived there all his life, but his parents were Italian \_\_\_\_\_.
- All the passengers prepared to \_\_\_\_\_ from the ship.
- Flights for Europe \_\_\_\_\_ from Terminal 1.
- We parked our car at the entrance to the National Park and \_\_\_\_\_ for the lake on foot.
- How much did your \_\_\_\_\_ to London cost?
- The boat trip is included in the \_\_\_\_\_ of your holiday.
- Could you lend me some money for the bus \_\_\_\_\_?
- I had to \_\_\_\_\_ my hotel reservation when I realised I couldn't go to Rome.
- We will have to \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting until next week as the boss has come down with the flu.
- The passengers got angry when air traffic problems \_\_\_\_\_ their flight for over two hours.
- Are you \_\_\_\_\_ to the railway station with me to pick up Dad?
- What's the best way to \_\_\_\_\_ to the stadium?

18. It took the men three days to \_\_\_\_\_ the top of the mountain.  
 19. We \_\_\_\_\_ at the hotel at midnight.  
 20. Could you please pay the taxi \_\_\_\_\_? I don't have enough cash on me.  
 21. When you \_\_\_\_\_ the National Museum, turn left and park.

heritage	تراث ثقافي	effortlessly	بدون جهد	settlement	تسوية - مستوطنة
food poisoning	تسمم غذائي	campfire	حفلة سمر	facilities	مرافق
satisfy	يرضى - يشبع	breathtaking	مبهر - رائع	Vacancies	شواغر - فارغ
magnificent	رائع - مذهل	bridge	جسر - كوبري	foolish	أحمق - غبي
encountered	لقاء - مصادفة	foreigner	أجنبي	stranger	غريب

1. The eagle was gliding \_\_\_\_\_ above us.  
 A. equally      B. effortlessly      C. eventually      D. totally
2. Poetry is part of our rich national \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. heritage      B. luggage      C. voyage      D. beverage
3. This isolated coastal \_\_\_\_\_ has a population of under 1,000.  
 A. argument      B. apartment      C. settlement      D. statement
4. I drank some bad milk and got \_\_\_\_\_ poisoning.  
 A. wood      B. mood      C. flood      D. food
5. The medical \_\_\_\_\_ in the university are first class.  
 A. facilities      B. emergencies      C. supporters      D. problems
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ carries vehicles and pedestrians.  
 A. board      B. game      C. contract      D. bridge
7. The roof garden offers \_\_\_\_\_ views of the city.  
 A. towering      B. breathtaking      C. realistic      D. authentic
8. The nomads made a \_\_\_\_\_ with the few pieces of wood they found.  
 A. boot camp      B. campsite      C. campfire      D. firefighter
9. This game will \_\_\_\_\_ your thirst for entertainment.  
 A. satisfy      B. combine      C. appeal      D. ensure
10. We looked up at the \_\_\_\_\_ buildings.  
 A. missing      B. mouth-watering      C. imaginary      D. magnificent
11. A: Excuse me, do you have any rooms available? B: I'm sorry, we have no \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. situations      B. vacancies      C. places      D. openings
12. The climbers \_\_\_\_\_ bad weather and had to find shelter for the night.  
 A. dropped      B. discovered      C. encountered      D. forgot
13. That man doesn't speak Arabic. He's a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. resident      B. immigrant      C. foreigner      D. stranger
14. It was very \_\_\_\_\_ of you to dive off the cliff into the sea.  
 A. clever      B. wise      C. foolish      D. weak

coming	يصل - يقترب	reach	يصل الى شيء	jet lag	تعب السفر
apologise	يعتذر	disembarked	ينزل من	in mind	في العقل - البال
departs	يرحل - يغادر	strangers	غريب	tour	جولة
postpone	يؤجل	fare	أجرة	immigrants	مهاجر

coming - reach - jet - apologise - disembarked - mind - strangers -  
immigrants - tour - fare - postpone - departs

1. Can we \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting till the end of the week?
2. The train for London \_\_\_\_\_ at 6.00 p.m.
3. We won't \_\_\_\_\_ Manchester till about five o'clock.
4. Anne's grandparents were \_\_\_\_\_ from Spain.
5. How much is the metro \_\_\_\_\_ from Msheireb to Hamad Intl Airport?
6. What time is Fahad \_\_\_\_\_ to pick us up?
7. The guide took us on a sightseeing \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Every time I fly to Thailand, I get really bad \_\_\_\_\_ lag.
9. I would like to \_\_\_\_\_ for my behaviour.
10. The photographers took pictures of the athletes as they \_\_\_\_\_ from the plane.
11. Do you have anything in \_\_\_\_\_ for Rashid's gift?
12. I didn't know any of the people at the barbecue. They were all complete \_\_\_\_\_.

## Grammar

### 1- Past Simple

### الماضي البسيط

Form;

تكوين الزمن

The **past simple** affirmative of regular verbs is formed by adding **-ed** to the verb. Some verbs have an irregular past form (see list of Irregular Verbs).

<b>AFFIRMATIVE</b>	اثبات	I/You/He/She/It/We/They <b>waited/saw</b> .
<b>NEGATIVE</b>	نفي	I/You <b>did not/didn't wait/see</b> . He/She/It <b>did not/didn't wait/see</b> . We/You/They <b>did not/didn't wait/see</b> .
<b>INTERROGATIVE</b>	استفهام	<b>Did</b> I/you/he/she/ it/we/they <b>wait/ see</b> ?
<b>SHORT ANSWERS</b>		<b>Yes</b> , I/you/he/she/it/we/ they <b>did</b> . <b>No</b> , I/you/he/she/it/we/ they <b>didn't</b> .

- We add **-d** to verbs ending in **-e**. I **like** – I **liked**
- For verbs ending in **consonant + y**, we drop the **-y** and add **-ied**. I **study** – I **studied**
- For verbs ending in **vowel + y**, we add **-ed**. I **stay** – I **stayed**
- For verbs ending in one stressed vowel between two consonants, we double the last consonant and add **-ed**. I **shop** – I **shopped**

Use

استخدامات الماضي البسيط

We use the **past simple** for:

- actions which happened at a **specific time** (stated, implied or already known) **in the past**.

أشياء حدثت في الماضي في وقت محدد وانتهت

They **went** to Australia last year. (When? Last year – time stated)

They **had** a wonderful time. (When? Last year – time implied/already known)

- **past habits**.

العادات الماضية

She **spent** every holiday in Wales as a child.

- past actions which happened **one immediately after the other**. حدث وقع في الماضي بعد حدث آخر

Carl **packed** his suitcase, **grabbed** his passport and **drove** to the airport.

- past actions which **won't take place again**.

حدث وقع في الماضي و لم يحدث مرة أخرى

Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay **climbed** Mount Everest in 1953.

Time expressions used with the past simple:

عبارات تستخدم مع الماضي البسيط

yesterday, yesterday morning/evening etc, last night/ week etc, two weeks/a month ago, in 2010, etc.

## 2- Past Continuous

## الماضي المستمر

AFFIRMATIVE اثبات	I/He/She/It was living. We/You/They were living.
NEGATIVE نفي	I/He/She/It wasn't living. We/You/They weren't living.
INTERROGATIVE استفهام	Was I/he/she/it living? Were we/you/they living?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/he/she/it was.      No, I/he/she/it wasn't. Yes, we/you/they were.      No, we/you/they weren't.

We use the **past continuous** for:

استخدامات الماضي المستمر

- an action which was **in progress** at a stated time in the past. We do not know when the action started or finished.

حدث تم في وقت محدد في الماضي

**They were shopping** at 3 o'clock yesterday.

- a **past action** which was **in progress** when another action **interrupted** it. We use the past continuous for the action in progress (longer action) and the past simple for the action which interrupted it (shorter action).

حدث كان مستمر في الماضي حينما وقع حدث آخر أوقفه

**We were skiing** down the slope when Oliver **twisted** his ankle.

- two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past (**simultaneous actions**).

حدثين كانا يحدثان في الماضي في نفس الوقت

**While I was getting** our suitcases from the taxi, William **was checking** into the hotel.

Time expressions used with the past continuous:

عبارات تستخدم مع الماضي المستمر

while, when, as, all day/night/morning, yesterday, etc.

## Past Simple vs Past Continuous

## الماضي البسيط و الماضي المستمر

Past Simple	Past Continuous
actions which happened at a <b>stated time</b> in the past. <b>Alice bought</b> a new suit yesterday.	actions <b>in progress</b> at a stated time in the past. <b>This time last week we were standing</b> on a volcano.
actions which happened <b>one after the other</b> in the past. <b>He took</b> the camera and his wallet and <b>went</b> out for a walk.	two or more actions which were happening <b>at the same time</b> in the past. <b>She was talking</b> on her mobile while she <b>was waiting</b> for the aeroplane to take off.

## When vs While / As

1- When	past simple ( v+ ed ) ماضي بسيط	past continuous (was-were+v.+ing) ماضي مستمر
ex. When the phone rang, Ali was watching TV.		
2- When	past simple ( v+ ed ) ماضي بسيط	past simple ( v+ ed ) ماضي بسيط
ex. When the phone rang, Ali arrived home.		

3- While/As	past continuous (was-were+v.+ing) ماضي مستمر	past simple ( v+ ed ) ماضي بسيط
ex. While Ali was watching TV, the phone rang.		
4- While/As	past continuous (was-were+v.+ing) ماضي مستمر	past continuous (was-were+v.+ing) ماضي مستمر
ex. While I was watching TV, my brother was painting his room.		

### B- Used to – Would – be/get used to

Form: subject + used to + bare infinitive الفعل بدون إضافة

AFFIRMATIVE اثبات	I/You/He/She/It/We/They <b>used to play</b> tennis.
NEGATIVE نفي	I/You/He/She/It/We/They <b>didn't use to drive</b> cars.
INTERROGATIVE استفهام	Did I/you/he, etc <b>use to fly</b> planes?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they <b>did</b> . No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they <b>didn't</b> .

1• We use **used to** to talk about past habits or actions that happened regularly in the past, but no longer happen. نذل على عادة ماضية أفلع عنها الشخص في الحاضر

**She used to eat seafood.** (She doesn't do that anymore.)

2• We use **would/used to** for repeated actions or routines in the past. We don't use **would** with stative verbs. تستخدم لتعبر عن شيء كان متكرر الحدوث في الماضي

**He used to go/would go to Paris every summer.**

**BUT She used to have a ski lodge in the Alps.** (NOT: She would have a ski lodge in the Alps.)

3• We use **be used to + noun/pronoun/-ing form** to talk about habits (= be accustomed to/be in the habit of). تستخدم لتعبر عن أشياء معتاد الشخص على فعلها

**She isn't used to travelling by aeroplane.**

4• We use **get used to + noun/pronoun/-ing form** to talk about habits (= become accustomed to). تستخدم لتعبر عن أشياء معتاد الشخص على فعلها

**She will soon get used to driving on the left-hand side of the road.**

### was/were going to + base form

is used to talk about actions somebody intended to do in the past (but probably didn't).

تستخدم كل من was أو were ثم going to ثم الشكل الرئيسي للفعل  
للتحدث عن أحداث عزم على القيام بها شخص ما في الماضي. ( لكن من المحتمل أنه لم يقوم بها).

**I was going to visit my cousins over the weekend, but they came to visit me instead.**

كنت على وشك الذهاب لزيارة أبناء عمي في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع, لكنهم بدلا من ذلك جاءوا لزيارتي

**I told you he was going to come to the party. plan**

**Jane said Sam was going to bring his sister with him, but he came alone. plan**

1. While I \_\_\_\_\_, my father arrived.

- A. slept                      B. sleep                      C. was sleeping                      D. were sleeping

2. My brother washed our car \_\_\_\_\_ I was doing homework.

- A. what                      B. when                      C. while                      D. who

3. When Ali \_\_\_\_\_ TV, Ahmed was playing football.

- A. watch                      B. watched                      C. was watching                      D. were watching

4. I was having my lunch \_\_\_\_\_ my father washed the car.

- A. while                      B. what                      C. while                      D. when

5. What were you doing ..... I phoned you?

- A. when                      B. while                      C. what                      D. who

6. Every summer, on Grandma's farm, we \_\_\_\_\_ up early and go down to the river for a swim.

- a. would get    b. use to get    c. were getting    d. got

7. My best friend \_\_\_\_\_ across the street. Now he's moved to Australia.

- a. would live    b. used to live    c. had been living    d. use to live

8. Sally was walking in the park when she \_\_\_\_\_ an old friend.

- a. was running into    b. would run into    c. ran into    d. used to run into

9. Where were you last night? I \_\_\_\_\_ for ages.

- a. had called    b. used to call    c. was calling    d. would call

10. On the beach, Martha \_\_\_\_\_ a book while her daughter was building a sandcastle.

- a. reading    b. used to read    c. was reading    d. use to read

11. The traffic warden approached the driver and \_\_\_\_\_ him a fine.

- a. was giving    b. gave    c. used to give    d. would give

12. It was almost midnight, and we still \_\_\_\_\_ a place to stay.

- a. didn't find    b. hadn't found    c. hadn't been finding    d. wouldn't find

13. He was feeling weak because he \_\_\_\_\_ properly all week.

- a. wouldn't eat    b. hadn't been eating    c. didn't eat    d. wasn't going to eat

14. I knew that \_\_\_\_\_ I staying up late the night before the exam. I was so tired the next morning that I couldn't concentrate.

- a. would regret    b. regretted    c. was regretting    d. had regretted

15. \_\_\_\_\_ the match already by the time you arrived at the stadium?

- a. Did... start    b. Had... been starting    c. Would... start    d. Had... started

16. I \_\_\_\_\_ coffee, but now I do.

- a. weren't drinking    b. not drink    c. didn't use to drink    d. wouldn't drink

17. I \_\_\_\_\_ glasses when I was young, but I don't any more.

- a. used to wear    b. was wearing    c. would wear    d. am wearing

**Rewrite the verbs between brackets:**

1. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ (crawl) on the floor while Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) in the kitchen.

2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to find our way through the fog when we \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) someone calling for help.

3. She was cleaning the vase when she \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) it.

4. The fire \_\_\_\_\_ (occur) while we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) out.

5. It \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) when I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) home this morning.

6. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) on the phone when I arrived.

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) with my girlfriend when the disc jockey played our favourite song.

8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) grammar when I \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) asleep.

9. The scientists \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in their laboratory when they \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) the new drug.

10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) the wall when the gardener \_\_\_\_\_ (see) us.

11. Vicky \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a beautiful dream when the alarm clock \_\_\_\_\_ (ring)

12. As he \_\_\_\_\_ (run) for the bus he \_\_\_\_\_ (collide) with a street lamp.

12. When he \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) a suitcase, he \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) it on his foot.

13. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) your homework on the bus while you \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to school?

14. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the article when the last class \_\_\_\_\_ (finish).

15. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the cinema, my friends \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for me.

16. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / listen) to the teacher when she \_\_\_\_\_ (explain) this exercise?

17. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the piano while Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (sing).

Would – used to – was/were going to

1. When I was young, I regularly spent my afternoons on the beach with a good book. (would)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. We were planning to take a tour of the island, but my wife got sick and we had to cancel it. (going)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. My family and I always travelled to Europe when we could afford it. (would)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. They wanted to get a visa on Monday, but they didn't have all the documents and had to go back the following day. (going)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I always thought that trips to the countryside were boring until I went to visit my aunt. (used)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. When I was young, I went jogging every morning. (used)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. I planned to visit my friend Wendy this afternoon, but she had to work overtime. (going)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. My mother always made chicken soup for me when I was sick. (would)  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. They wanted to go to the Italian restaurant but it was closed, so they went to a Chinese one. (going)  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. My brother and I regularly went swimming in the lake near our house when we were young. (use)  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Ted went everywhere on his bicycle, but now he drives. (used)  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. When I was young, I always risked my life doing extreme sports. (would)  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. I was planning to go windsurfing, but the wind wasn't strong enough. (going)  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. My brother was watching TV when an earthquake occurred. (while)  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. I was afraid of flying until I read an article about the safety of planes. (used)  
\_\_\_\_\_
16. I wanted to travel around France, but then I got sick and cancelled my trip. (going)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Language functions

### Checking availability

Hello. I'd like to book a room. / I'd like to make a reservation at your hotel.  
Could you tell me if there are any rooms available for the (date)?  
Do you have any vacancies for the (date)?

### Stating what you want / Asking about the facilities

I'd like a single/double room (with...)                      - Are there any rooms with a sea view?  
Has the room got air conditioning?                              - Is there a swimming pool?

### Discussing terms

What's the price per night?                                      - Can you offer me a discount?  
Do you have anything cheaper?                                - Is breakfast included in the price?  
What time is checkout?

### Making the reservation

OK. Can you please make the reservation?  
OK, I'll take it.

### Expressing dissatisfaction / Complaining

I'm sorry to have to say this, but I have a complaint (to make).  
I don't want to complain, but...                                - Do you really expect me to stay in this room?  
I'm not satisfied/happy with...                                 - I am dissatisfied with...  
I think there's been some sort of mistake. This is not what I asked for.  
This is certainly not what I had in mind.                      - I'm afraid it's not good enough.  
The room's very/too/so/rather \_\_\_\_\_ It's not at all... - The \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't work.

### Expressing regret / Apologising

I'm so/very/terribly sorry about that.                        - I'm so sorry for the inconvenience.  
I believe there's been some sort of mistake.                - I (do) apologise for...  
- Please accept our apologies.  
- Keeping our customers happy is our top priority, so can we offer you...?

### Asking for information/details

Which dates would you like to stay?  
How many nights do you need the room for?  
What sort of room would you like?  
Can you give me your name and a contact number?

### Providing information

Let me check (availability). There's a... room available.  
I'm afraid there's nothing available for those dates.  
All rooms have... We also offer...  
Breakfast is included in the price of your stay.  
The room costs... per night.

**1. Which of the following BEST expresses availability?**

- A. How many nights do you need the room for?
- B. Could you explain that to me, please?
- C. Could you repeat that for me, please?
- D. Could you tell me if there are any rooms available for the (date)?

**2. Which of the following BEST expresses apologising?**

- A. How many nights do you need the room for?
- B. What sort of room would you like?
- C. Could you repeat that for me, please?
- D. I'm so/very/terribly sorry about that

**3. Which of the following BEST expresses complaining?**

- A. How many nights do you need the room for?
- B. I'm not satisfied/happy with...
- C. Please accept our apologies.
- D. Can you give me your name and a contact number?

**4. Which of the following BEST expresses asking about the facilities?**

- A. How many nights do you need the room for?
- B. What sort of room would you like?
- C. Has the room got air conditioning?
- D. I'm so/very/terribly sorry about that

**5. Which of the following BEST expresses discussing terms?**

- A. How many nights do you need the room for?
- B. Could you explain that to me, please?
- C. Could you repeat that for me, please?
- D. What's the price per night?

**6. Which of the following BEST expresses making the reservation?**

- A. How many nights do you need the room for?
- B. OK. Can you please make the reservation
- C. What sort of room would you like?
- D. I'm so/very/terribly sorry about that

## Reading

1 Last month my friend, Sara phoned me. "Would you like to come with me for a picnic on the beach tomorrow, Mona" she said. I was really looking forward such an invitation. I always have fun when I am with Sara. "Of course, I will come, Sara." I replied. Unfortunately, my little brother Faisal heard about the picnic and said he wanted to come too. He is only nine years and he is a bit silly sometimes. For example, he likes pulling Sara's long hair. So, when he asked me to take him on the picnic with Sara, of course I said no.

2 On the day of the picnic, I got up early and got my things ready. I had made two big cakes to take with me. Sara and her family agreed to pick me up at my house at ten o'clock. At half past nine, Faisal came to my room with his beach bag. "I am ready to go," he said. "When is Sara going to be here?" I was so angry I didn't answer him and he went to look for mum. A few minutes later, my mother came into my room. "Why Faisal can't go with you, Mona?" she asked. "He will be good this time." I said, "Sorry, mum, I can't take him. Sara and her family don't have space in the car. "I didn't know if this was true, but it stopped Faisal and my mother arguing with me. At ten o'clock, I heard Sara's car and ran outside to meet her and her family. My mother and Faisal never saw that Sara's family was taking two cars to the beach and that there was plenty of space in both of them that day.

3 It was fun at the beach. Everyone loved my cakes. Sara and I talked for ages about our plans for the future. We swam and built sand castles. **Time passed quickly like the wind.** Suddenly, at two o'clock, everything changed. My mother phoned me and told me that Faisal was in hospital. After I had left the house, he had gone out on his bike without telling her. A car had hit him. He was unconscious and he had a broken wrist. My mother was crying.

4 Sara's family drove me quickly to the hospital. My parents were there already. Faisal was still unconscious and he looked very white. There was some blood on his forehead and a big cut on his cheek. The doctor told me that my brother was going to be Ok. But I felt terrible. I was filled with sorrow and regret. My first words to my mum were, "I wish I had taken him to the beach. I wish I hadn't been so selfish. If only I had listened to you, Mum."

5 Faisal was unconscious for three days. We were all sick with worry for those three days. On the fourth day, he woke up and asked for ice cream, sweets and lemonade. Everyone laughed and the doctors said he could come home.

### **1. What is this story mainly about?**

- A. Mona's regret about what happened to her brother
- B. Faisal's silly behaviour with his sister and Sara
- C. Mona and Sara's plans for the future
- D. Faisal's treatment at hospital

2. From which point of view is the story told?

- A. third person omniscient narrative      B. third person limited narrative  
C. second person narrative      D. first person narrative

3. What does the underlined word I in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Sara      B. Mona      C. Faisal      D. Mother

4. What figurative language did the writer use in the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

- A. Personification      B. Alliteration      C. Metaphor      D. Simile

5. Why didn't Mona take her brother, Faisal to the beach?

- A. because he was scared      B. because he was busy  
C. because he was silly      D. because he was sick

6. In paragraph four, how did Mona feel when she saw her brother-Faisal - in hospital?  
Support your answers with details from the story.

Feeling	
Evidence	

7. According to paragraph 4, How was Faisal in the hospital? Mention two things.

The 1st thing	
The 2nd thing	

8. What value can be inferred from this story? Support your answer with details from the story.

Value	
Evidence	

9. From which point of view is the story told? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

Point of view	
Evidence	

10. What language features has the writer used in the above text? Give one piece of evidence to support your answer.

Feature	
Evidence	

11. What style has the writer used in the above text? Give one piece of evidence to support your answer.

Style	
Evidence	

## The Cunning Fox and the Clever Stork

Once upon a time, there lived a very cunning and mischievous fox. He used to speak to other animals sweetly and gain their trust, before playing tricks on them. One day the fox met a stork. **He befriended the stork and acted like a very good friend.** Soon, he invited the stork to have a feast with him. The stork happily accepted the invitation.

The day of the feast came, and the stork went to the fox's house. To her surprise and disappointment, the fox said that he could not make a big feast as promised, and just offered some soup. When he brought the soup out of the kitchen, the stork saw that it was in a shallow bowl! The poor stork could not have any soup with its long bill, but the fox easily licked the soup from the plate.

As the stork just touched the soup with the tip of its bill, the fox asked her, "How is the soup? Don't you like it?" The hungry stork replied, "Oh it is good, but my stomach is upset, and I can't take any more soup!" "I'm sorry for troubling you," said the fox.

The stork replied, "Oh dear, please don't say sorry. I have some health problem and cannot enjoy what you offer." She left the place after thanking the fox, and inviting him to her house for dinner.

The day arrived and the fox reached the stork's place. After exchanging pleasantries, the stork served soup for both of them, in a narrow jar with a long neck. She was able to have the soup very easily with her long bill, but the fox obviously could not.

After finishing hers, the stork asked the fox if he was enjoying the soup. The fox remembered the feast he himself had given the stork, and felt very ashamed. He stammered, "I...I'd better leave now. I have a tummy ache." Humiliated, he left the place running.

**Moral: One bad turn begets another.**

**1. What type of text is the above one?**

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

**2. From which point of view is the story written?**

- A. first person point of view      B. third person point of view  
C. the king's point of view      D. the animal's point of view

**3. In the second paragraph, what does the underlined pronoun her refer to?**

- A. the fox      B. the stork      C. the house      D. the kitchen

**4. Which figure of speech does the narrator use in the underlined phrase in paragraph 2?**

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

5. Which is the BEST sentence that summarizes the story of the fox and the stork?

- A. Both of them are kind.                      B. Neither of them is kind.  
C. The fox is bad, but the stork is good.      D. The fox is kind, but the stork is ungrateful.

6. Which word best describes the fox?

- A. honest                      B. friendly                      C. grateful                      D. cunning

7. Where was the fox put the soup? Why couldn't the stork have any soup?

Where	
When	

8. What do you think of the fox and the stork? Support your answer from the text.

The fox	
The stork	

9. What are the narrative techniques that the writer uses in the text? Mention one and give an example.

Technique	
Evidence	

10. What is the moral lesson/ value of the story? Support your answer from the text.

Moral lesson	
Evidence	

11. From which point of view is the story told? Support your answer from the text.

Point of view	
Evidence	

12. What language features has the writer used in the above text? Give one piece of evidence to support your answer.

Feature	
Evidence	

13. What style has the writer used in the above text? Give one piece of evidence to support your answer.

Style	
Evidence	



## *A day to remember*

Last week I went camping in the desert with my two best friends. It was a cloudy day. We set off at 5 in the morning packed with camping stuff. We sang and told jokes all the way.

When we arrived at our favorite spot, Ali set the tent while Salm and I went fishing. An hour later we went back but didn't find the tent nor Ali. we were totally astonished and furious. We thought he was kidnapped or something bad really happened to him. We wanted to call the police but we were off grid. We decided to drive the car to look for him.

Unfortunately, we got stuck in sand. Suddenly, he appeared coming through the bushes waving at us. "I had to change the location as there were an ant colony next to the tent, it stung me all over my body and I had to run away" he said. We burst out laughing and continued the day without much trouble.

At the end of the day we were so exhausted but excited to get back home with lovely memories.