

Grade 12 Science & Arts First Term 2021 – 2022



Module 3 Human Nature

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Student's name: -

Class:

Portal to English Module 3

A Human Nature

devoted	to give all of one's time and effort to sth	يكرس - يسخر جهده ل
welfare	concerned with the general health and happiness of people	رعاية
orphanage	a home for children without parents	ملجأ للأيتام
guardian	a person who, by law, is responsible for the protection and care of a child	وصي على
outskirts	located on the edge of a city	ضواحي - اطراف المدينة
rural	in the countryside	ريفي
pursued	to try to achieve or work towards	يوصل - يلاحق
fundraising	the process of collecting money, usually for charity	جمع التبرعات

1. She grew up in a area where more than half of the people are farmers.
2. The mosque has been built largely through the generous efforts andof the government and people.
3. He became a of his nephew after his brother passed away .
4. The car was by helicopters for more than three hours.
5. Hehis life to his family, friends, and neighbors.
6. The new factory is built in the of the city, it's safer and quieter.
7. Taxes paid forare so important in unemployment and sickness cases.
8. About 400 to 500 children were adopted from this by domestic families.

Collocation

A collocation is a combination of two or more words used together.

give make receive	donation	يتبرع يتبرع يتلقى تبرع	rely on depend on appeal for	donation	يعتمد على تبرع يعتمد على تبرع نداء تبرع
handsome large personal public	donation	تبرع كبير تبرع كبير تبرع شخصي تبرع شعبي	financial organ generous blood	donation	تبرع مادي تبرع بالأعضاء تبرع خيالي تبرع بالدم

1. The number of patients awaiting donations has soared.
2. The organization has no enough money, it needs donation.
3. He had a kidney failure and wanted andonation
4. The museum has received adonation of \$5 million .

Police officer	ضابط شرطة	search and rescue worker	عامل البحث والانقاذ
Volunteer firefighter	إطفائي متطوع	Emergency dispatcher	مرسل الطوارئ
paramedic	مسعف		

1. My grandad used go every summer during the fire season to work as a
2. My job as ais to provide first aid to people who are injured .
3. Areceives calls from distressed people .
4. Ashould be fit to move smoothly in hazardous landscapes .
5. My dream was to be a to fight crimes .

Self sacrificing	مضحى بنفسه	courageous	شجاع
patient	صبور	generous	كريم
perserving	مثابر	humble	متواضع
determined	عنده تصميم وعزيمة	brave	شجاع
committed	ملتزم	altruistic	عنده إيثار - غير اناني

1. Jasmin will get the job she wants - she's a very person.
2. Aaa is She didn't fear the lion .
3. Islam urges us to be andwith the needy .
4. We should be to the teaching of Islam .
5. Despite his worldwide fame , he used to be And treated people kindly .

commuter	sb who regularly travels a long distance between work and home	مسافر
diagnose	to find out what illness sb has after examining him/her	يشخص
opt	to choose, prefer	يختار
bewildering	confusing	محيّر - مذهل
Deed	an action that sb does that is usually very good or very bad	أعمال
compassionate	showing kindness to others	رحيم

1. He gave me directions to his house, but I found them utterly
2. The public's response to the crisis appeal was generous and
3. The train was packed with
4. Most people to have online learning rather than on site learning.
5. Rahma's always helping people and doing good
6. His condition was as some type of blood disorder.

big-headed	متكبر	well-mannered	مهذب
narrow-minded	ضيق الافق	bad-tempered	سيئ المزاج - هائج
open-minded	منفتح	absent-minded	شارد الذهن
tight-fisted	بخيل	open-handed	كريم - معطاء

1. It's important to beand accept other people's opinions and behaviour even if they are different from your own.
2. Hamad is a(n)young man and never raises his voice even when he's very angry.
3. Mr Baz is very..... , always giving money to this or that charity.
4. Aisha has become quite..... lately. She has so many things on her mind that she's always forgetting what I tell her.
5. Don't ask Salha for money. She isso she will definitely not give you any.
6. My brother is..... . He thinks he's more important than everyone else.
7. Stay away from Greg today. He can be verywhen he's tired.
8. People who are..... and don't accept any new ideas, don't get far in life.

respect	a feeling of admiration for sb for his/her attributes, abilities and achievements	الاحترام
compassion	a strong feeling of sympathy for sb who is experiencing difficulties, and a desire to help	الرحمة
fairness	the quality of treating people equally or in a way that is right	العدل
modesty	the quality of not talking about or publicising one's abilities or achievements	التواضع
tolerance	the patience to accept people, their beliefs, behaviour and lifestyle choices even though they differ from your own	التسامح
gratitude	a strong sense of appreciation for what you have or have been given	الشكر والعرفان
perseverance	the determination to continue to do something even though it is difficult	العزيمة والمثابرة والاصرار
assertiveness	the quality of expressing your opinions and needs clearly and confidently	تبني رأي او موقف

1. Through hard work and, he worked his way up to the top.
2. People sometimes confuse with aggressiveness and hostility.
3. My father showed much towards us children.
4. She sent them a present to express her
5. New teachers have to gain theof their students.
6. In fact there is some evidence to suggest that they were able to exhibit a degree of especially if the victim requested mercy.
7. She does a lot of work for charities, but her forbids her from talking about it.

8. Jaber had a real sense of and hated injustice.

respectful	محترم	modest	متواضع
compassionate	رحيم	tolerant	متسامح
fair	عادل	grateful	شاکر او ممتن
perserving	منابر	assertiveness	متحيز لرأي

1. I am deeply..... for all the help and support she has provided me with.
2. Although he is a successful businessman and an accomplished author, he is veryabout his achievements.
3. Although the situation looked hopeless, her burning desire to succeed and hernature would not let her give up.
4. My experience taught me the importance of beingand standing up for my beliefs.
5. Parents should teach children manners and to be..... towards their elders from a young age.
6. Travelling broadens your mind and helps you become moreand able to accept different points of view.
7. This experience taught me the importance of beingand helping those who are less fortunate than myself.
8. Beinginvolves listening to both sides of the story before blaming someone for something.

Word Formation

Generous	generosity	humanity	humanitarian
orphan	orphanage	open	openness
Philanthropy	philanthropist	voluntary	volunteers
Fundraise	fundraiser	gratify	gratitude

1. Mohamed is known for his decency and(good)
2. Mo Salah's attempts to score a goal ended in(fail)
3. The police made a effort to save the hostages' lives . (hero)
4. Mr Baz is a teacher who always offers his students constantand support . (encourage)
5. During rush hour. The metro is packed with (commute)
6. There is a need for greaterin governments . (open)
7. Hatem Al Taei was famous for his(generous)
8. Poor villages needto help the poor to survive .(voluntary)
9. The notedgave a speech at the general assembly of the United Nations . (humanity)
10. The beggar expressed his by bowing for the rich man .(gratify)

Idioms

Turn a blind eye to	to deliberately ignore sth bad that is happening	يتجاهل – تغافل
Got cold feet	to become too nervous to take part in a difficult or dangerous situation	يخاف – يكش فجأة
Put his foot down	to decide sth and express your decision strongly	يحزم امره وقراره
Heart was in my mouth	to be worried, nervous or frightened	قلقان – خائف
Keep their head	to be calm in a difficult situation	يحتفظ بثباته – رابط الجأش
See eye to eye	to agree with sb	متفقان – يتفق
Sticking your nose into	to try to get involved in sth that is none of your business	يتدخل في ما لا يعنيه
Hold your tongue	to say nothing even though you want to	أمسك عليك لسانك

1. Teachers shouldn't turn a blind eye to bullying in schools because it's a very serious issue.

What does the underlined IDIOM in the sentence above mean?

- agree with bullies
- try to get involved in bullying
- deliberately ignore bullying
- D. be worried about bullying

2. Paul got cold feet and didn't go swimming with the sharks as he had planned.

What does the underlined IDIOM in the sentence above mean?

- tried to get involved
- said nothing even though he wanted to
- deliberately ignored that dangerous situation
- became too nervous to take part in that dangerous situation

Mr Williams put his foot down and told his son that he could no longer borrow the car without paying for petrol.

What does the underlined IDIOM in the sentence above mean?

- agreed with his son
- said nothing even though he wanted to
- decided and expressed his decision strongly
- deliberately ignored what was happening

4. My heart was in my mouth as I opened the letter from the university I had always dreamed of being accepted to.

What does the underlined IDIOM in the sentence above mean?

- I got involved in something that is none of your business
- I deliberately ignored what was happening
- I expressed my decision strongly
- D. I was frightened

5. Parents need to be able to **keep their head** even when things at home get rough.

What does the underlined IDIOM in the sentence above mean?

- be calm in difficult situations
- take part in difficult situations
- deliberately ignore difficult situations
- strongly express their decisions in difficult situations

6. Mike and I don't always **see eye to eye** but we manage to get along.

What does the underlined IDIOM in the sentence above mean?

- agree with each other
- say nothing even though we want to
- decide something and express our decision strongly
- try to get involved in something that is none of our business

7. Stop **sticking your nose into** other people's personal lives! Why do you care where they were yesterday?

What does the underlined IDIOM in the sentence above mean?

- agreeing with people
- being calm in a difficult situation
- deliberately ignoring bad things that are happening
- getting involved in something that is none of your business

8. You shouldn't have said that! You really need to learn to **hold your tongue!**

What does the underlined IDIOM in the sentence above mean?

- be calm in difficult situations
- deliberately ignore bad things
- say nothing even though you want to
- get involved in things that are none of your business

Choose the correct answer

1. I'm not going to argue the point with you, we just don't

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. get cold feet | B. stick your nose |
| C. see eye to eye | D. turn a blind eye |

2. I wish my neighbors would quit Into our affairs and just leave us alone!

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. getting cold feet | B. turning a blind eye |
| C. seeing eye to eye | D. sticking their noses |

3. Good luck getting her out on stage . Asmaa always before a performance.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. gets cold feet | B. turns a blind eye |
| C. sees eye to eye | D. sticks her nose |

4. The authorities were either unaware of the problem or they to it.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| A. got cold feet | B. turned a blind eye |
| C. saw eye to eye | D. put their foot down |

5. I was going to try boxing, but I as I felt frightened .
 A. got cold feet B. saw eye to eye
 C. put my foot down D. turned a blind eye
6. Can't you just to this little incident , instead of telling mom and dad?
 A. get cold feet B. see eye to eye
 C. turn a blind eye D. put your foot down
7. I don't know how you manage to and keep calm in such a stressful official !
 A. see eye to eye B. keep your head
 C. hold your tongue D. put your foot down
8. I'm going to learn to.....and not to say things that upset people?
 a. see eye to eye c. keep my head
 b. hold my tongue d. put my foot down
9. His mother and I don't.....about his decision to drop out of on his own.
 A. deliberately ignore something bad that is happening
 B. decide something and express your decision strongly .
 C. try to get involved in something that is none of our business
 D. become too nervous to take part in a difficult or dangerous situation
10. Our **hearts were in our mouths** as we waited for them to announce the winner
 A.to agree with somebody B. to be calm in a difficult situation
 C. to be worried , nervous or frightened D. to say nothing even though we want to
11. My father has always been a rock of judgment and advice. Even during our family's lowest points, he's always kept his head.
 A. to be calm in a difficult situation B.to be worried, nervous or frightened
 C.to say nothing even though he wants to D. to try to get involved in something that is none of his business
12. I'm not going to argue the point with you, Ali. We just don't.....
 A. get cold feet C. see eye to eye
 B. stick your nose D. turn a blind eye
13. As a leader , you **should put your foot down** otherwise your followers will walk all over you .
 A. to say nothing even though you want to B. to decide and express your decision strongly
 C. To ignore others' mistakes D. to become nervous and worried
14. Stop sticking your nose into other people's personal lives ! why do you care where they were yesterday?
 A. to deliberately ignore some thing bad that is happening
 B. to decide something and express your decision strongly
 C. to try get involved in something that none of your business
 D. to become too nervous to take part in a difficult or dangerous situation
15. Moath and I don't always **see eye to eye** but we manage to get along
 A. to agree with somebody
 B. to be clam in a difficult situation
 C. to be worried, nervous or frightened
 D. to say nothing even though they want to



More Exercises on vocabulary

1- Khalid is known for his———. He never gives up.

- A. preference B. ambulance C. inheritance D. perseverance

2-I got ——feet and couldn't get up onto the stage to do my presentation.

Which of the following Best fills in the above space?

- A. hot B. cold C. heavy D. lethal

3-Talib is quite ——;he acts as if he knows everything .

- A. big-headed B. bad-tempered C. self-centred D. narrow-minded

4-All of Sara's friends know how she is———.She has never treated anyone to anything.

- A. tight-fisted B. absent-minded C. narrow-minded D. big-headed

5-Even though Saim wanted to disagree ,he —— and didn't interrupt.

- A. kept his head B. stuck his nose in C. held his tongue D. turned a blind eye

6-This —— is home twenty-four children who lost their parents in the destructive tsunami of 2004.

- A. relief B. handout C. charity D. orphanage

7-When Ahmed recovered from his accident ,he decided to become a blood——.

- A. donor B. donation C. offering D. contribution

8-Our school is organizing a —— event to raise money for the homeless.

- A. welfare B. foundation C. humanity D. fundraising

9- I enjoy living on the —— of London as it is not only a lot quieter but also much greener .

- A. rural B. centre C. region D. outskirts

10- Abdulrahman has had a very good upbringing and is very —— towards his elders.

- A. grateful B. respectful C. assertive D. persevering

11-The works of charity carried out by this organization———largely on the generosity of the people that attend the events it organizes.

- A. opt B. receive C. appeal D. depend

12- We —— money to this charity every month.

- A. rely B. donate C. receive D. depend

13-I worked as a —— during my school holidays.

- A. relief B. volunteer C. donor D. philanthropist

14- To show my ——, I thanked him personally.

- A. donation B. assistance C. gratitude D. generosity

15_They held a _____all weekend to collect money for the cause.

- A. handout B. fundraiser C. contribution D. humanitarian

16_ We couldn't have done it without the valuable _____of your time and energy.

- A. handout B. contribution C. fundraiser D. humanitarian

17_ Several _____gave large sums of money to the school.

- A. donors B. assistance C. offerings D. contributions

18_ I depend _____ all these people for help.

- A. on B.at C.in D. with

19_ I just because my sister and I are identical twins doesn't mean that we always _____

- A. see eye to eye B. turn a blind eye to C. Keep your head D. stick your nose into

20_ They didn't want to tell everyone the news straight away, so I had to until they made a formal announcement.

- A. see eye to eye B. hold my tongue C. Keep your head D. put my foot down
- 21_ Because he was the youngest child, his mother ____ his bad behavior.
A. kept her head B. turned a blind eye to C. saw eye to eye D. heart was in my mouth
- 22_ You need to stop crying and _____ so we can think of a solution to the problem.
A. get cold feet B. keep your head C. see eye to eye D. hold your tongue
- 23_ I'm not going to tell you what was in that letter. Stop ____ into my business!
A. keeping your head B. sticking your nose C. holding your tongue D. getting cold feet
- 24_ You need to _____ and tell Asmaa that she has to help more with the housework.
A. see eye to eye B. hold your tongue C. turn a blind eye D. put your foot down
- 25_ Mohamed, who is quite_____, talks about how important his job is all the time.
A. big-headed B. bad-tempered C. open-handed D. absent-minded
- 26_ Moath is _____. He can sometimes be rude to the waiter, which is quite embarrassing.
A. big-headed B. bad-tempered C. open-handed D. well-mannered
- 27_ Despite being wealthy, Hamad 's one of the most_____people I know.
A. tight-fisted B. open-handed C. big-headed D. bad-tempered
- 28_ Rofaida 's_____and doesn't care about money at all.
A. tight-fisted B. open-handed C. big-headed D. bad-tempered

poverty – expand – independent – rural – outskirts – beggars – floods – eventually – coordinator

1- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the boxes.

- Many African countries are trying to solve the problem of
- Saeed is very..... He always refuses the help of others.
- We used to live in a place. Now, we live in the city.
- I am sure that small project will..... and become a bigger one.
- It is weird to find many..... in the streets of New York though it is a rich place.
- When you are not sure about what to do, ask your..... He is the one who manages.
- Most of the cities by the river drowned because of the huge
- Monia was poor at computer skills, but with intensive training she improved.
- It will take him an hour to reach here as he lives on the of Doha.

devoted-welfare – orphanage- guardian - outskirts - rural - pursued– fundraising-

- He appointed a to take care of his child.
- Othman most of his life to his children.
- I was born and raised on the Of Doha.
- We love nature, so my father built a house in a area.
- Qatar charity is a organization which helps the poor.
- Sara is her dream to be a famous doctor.
- Many children whose parents died are brought up in an/a
- The nations is the responsibility of the government to help them have a good life.

Grammar

A- Past Tenses

1- Past Simple

الماضي البسيط

Form;

تكوين الزمن

الإثبات	Subject + V2	helped – studied – moved — ate – had
النفي	Subject + didn't + v1	Didn't help – didn't have
Verb to (be)	(I – he – she – it – مفرد) Was	She was absent yesterday
	(you – we – they – جمع) were	We were at home 3 hours ago
النفي	(I – he – she – it – مفرد) Was not	She was not absent yesterday
	(you – we – they – جمع) were not	We were not at home 3 hours ago

الكلمات الدالة

Yesterday – last - ago – in the past - in ancient times – in 1995

While was/were + v ing , v2 ----- V2 and V2 V2 then V2

When + v2 - Has / have + v3 since + v2

Use استخدامات الماضي البسيط

- to describe a completed action in the past (the time is usually mentioned or implied).

وصف حدث اكتمل في الماضي (يجب ذكر الوقت)

We went to the Natural History Museum yesterday.

- to describe completed actions that happened one after the other in the past.

وصف احداث متعاقبة في الماضي

Dad got up early, made coffee and then he left for work.

- to describe past habits or repeated actions in the past (often used with adverbs of frequency).

وصف عادات متكررة في الماضي

When my sister and I were younger, we often borrowed each other's clothes.

- to describe permanent situations in the past.

وصف احداث مؤقتة في الماضي

We lived in a house with a big garden when we were young.

- to describe an action in the past that interrupted a 'longer' action in progress.

عند تقاطع الاحداث (وقوع فعلين في الماضي احدهما قطع حدوث الاخر)

I was doing my homework when the lights went out.

Past Progressive الماضي المستمر

+ فاعل

was

(not)

+ V ing

+ فاعل

were

(not)

+ V ing

الكلمات الدالة

At 3:00 yesterday this time last... - this time yesterday

While / As **was/were + v ing**

When + v2 , **was/were + v ing**

The Past Progressive is used:

- to describe an action in progress at a certain time in the past.

وصف حدث كان يحدث في وقت محدد في الماضي

'What were you doing at eight o'clock yesterday evening?' 'I was having dinner with my family.'

- to describe actions that were happening at the same time in the past (usually with *while* or *as*).

وصف حدثين كانا يحدثا في نفس الوقت في الماضي

While Mark was making pizza, Steve was watching TV.

- to set the scene in a story.

رسم مشهد في قصة

There were a lot of children at the park. Some were playing football, others were riding their bikes and a few were talking on their mobile phones.

- to describe temporary past states or actions.

وصف موقف كان مؤقت في الماضي

My brother was working in a restaurant in those days.

- to describe repetitive or annoying actions (with the adverbs of frequency *always*, *continually*, etc.)

وصف حدث مزعج كان يحدث بتكرار في الماضي

My cousins were always fighting when they were young.

- to describe an action in progress in the past that was interrupted by another action.

وصف حدث كان مستمر في الماضي وقطعه حدث اخر

While Philip was swimming in the pool, he heard someone call his name.

- We use the Past Progressive and the Past Simple in the same sentence when one action interrupted another in the past. We use the Past Progressive for the longer action and the Past Simple for the shorter action.

Past Tenses

Past Simple الماضي البسيط

التصريف الثاني + الفاعل
ate / saw/ studied/ was/ were/
مصدر **didn't+**

1- فعل حدث في توقيت محدد في الماضي.
2- أحداث تلت بعضها في الماضي
ومن كلماته:
yesterday, last, ago, in 2000 , etc.

Alice bought a new suit yesterday.
He took the camera and his wallet and went out for a walk.

Past Continuous الماضي المستمر

الفاعل + **was/were + V+ing**

1- فعل كان مستمر في توقيت محدد في الماضي ووقع وسطه
آخر.
2- حدثان أو أكثر كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي

This time last week we were standing on a volcano.
She was talking on her mobile while she was waiting for the aeroplane to take off.
While I was walking in the mall, I saw my teacher.
While walking in the mall, I saw my teacher.
When I saw my teacher, I was walking in the mall.

ماضي بسيط , ماضي مستمر
ماضي بسيط , ماضي مستمر
ماضي بسيط , ماضي مستمر

Past Perfect الماضي التام

الفاعل + **had + P.P.**

1- حدث تم قبل حدث آخر أو قبل توقيت محدد في الماضي
2- حدث وقع في الماضي ومازالت آثاره ونتائجه مرئية بعدها
في الماضي. أي تفسير حدث في الماضي بما وقع قبله.
ومن كلماته:

before, after, already, because, just, for, since,
till/until, by, never, etc.

The train had already left by the time we arrived at the station.
The shops had closed by 6:00.
Omar was happy because he had won the race.
The hotel lobby was empty – everyone had gone to bed.
The hotel lobby is empty – everyone has gone to bed. لاحظ أنه المكافئ لزمان المضارع التام ولكن في الماضي.

Past Perfect Continuous الماضي التام المستمر

الفاعل + **had been + V+ing**

1- حساب فترة حدوث فعل حتى فعل آخر أو توقيت في الماضي
2- حدث تم قبل حدث آخر أو قبل توقيت محدد في الماضي مع
التأكيد على الإستمرارية أو المشقة أو الإنغماس في الفعل.
3- حدث وقع في الماضي ومازالت آثاره ونتائجه مرئية بعدها
في الماضي. أي تفسير حدث في الماضي بما وقع قبله. التأكيد
على الإستمرارية أو المشقة أو الإنغماس في الفعل.
ومن كلماته:

for, since, how long, before, until, all, etc.

They had been climbing the mountain for two hours before they realised they had left their mobile phones at the campsite.
Dylan had been scuba diving all afternoon, so he was exhausted.
The trip was a great success because they had been planning for it all year.
The trip is a great success because they have been planning for it all year. لاحظ أنه المكافئ لزمان المضارع التام المستمر ولكن في الماضي.

Past Tense – Simple or Progressive: Fill in the correct form.

1. George _____ off the ladder while he _____ the ceiling. (*fall, paint*)

2. Last night I _____ in bed when I suddenly ----- a scream. (*read, hear*)
3. _____ TV when I _____ you? (*you watch, phone*)
4. Ann _____ for me when I _____. (*wait, arrive*)
5. Maisie _____ up the kitchen when John _____ her to marry him. (*clean, ask*)
6. The house _____ £ 150,000 in 2003. (*cost*)
7. The fire _____ at six in the morning. (*still burn*)
8. My brother _____ a new job a week ago (*get*).
9. Columbus _____ America over 500 years ago (*discover*)
10. She _____ not interested in the book because she _____ it (*be, not understand*)
11. _____ at school yesterday? (*you be*)
12. We _____ in a house near the sea last summer (*live*)
13. She _____ the piano very well when she _____ young (*can play, be*)
14. She _____ the office very early last night (*leave*).
15. I _____ a friend while I _____ the shopping (*meet, do*)
16. I _____ for my things when I _____ someone call my name (*pay, hear*)
17. I _____ around and _____ Judy. (*turn, see*)
18. She _____ a bright yellow dress when I _____ her last (*wear, see*)
19. We _____ to have a cup of tea. (*decide*)
20. While the waiter _____ up the pieces of glass he _____ his finger (*pick, cut*)
21. Then we _____ the cafe and _____ good bye (*leave, say*)
22. I _____ the fire at six and it _____ brightly when Tom came in at seven. (*light, still burn*)
23. My dog _____ along quietly when Mary's Pekinese _____ him. (*walk, attack*)
24. When I _____ she _____ lunch. She said she always _____ lunch at 12:30. (*arrive, have, have*)
25. What _____ of his last book? –I _____ it a lot (*you think, like*)
26. He suddenly _____ that he _____ in the wrong direction. (*realize, travel*)
27. He _____ guitar when someone _____ the window and _____ out a bucket of water. (*play, open, throw*)
28. He _____ us to go out in the boat yesterday because a strong wind _____. (*not allow, blow*)
29. The next day, as they _____ that the police _____ for them, they _____ the coats in the woods and _____ off in different directions. (*know, look, hide, go*)

Exercises**Choose the correct answer**

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

- would get
- were getting
- use to get
- got

2.Sally was walking in the park when she an old friend.

- was running into
- ran into
- used to run into
- would run into

3.Where were you last night? I for ages.

- had called
- was calling
- used to call
- would call

Put the verbs in past tense

1. While (look) for my mobile phone, I found my sister's diary.
2. Andy opened the door and (walk) into the house.
3. I(travel) to Poland with my family last year.
4. I always(help) my mother make dinner when I was younger.
5. We (go) to the Natural History Museum yesterday.
6. Dad got up early, made coffee and then he.....
7. While Mark was making pizza, Steve..... his car (fix)

8. When they arrived at the hotel, they robbed their towels and.....for the pool. (head)
9. My sister (always borrow) my things without asking when we were teenagers.
10. When my sister and I were younger, we often (borrow) each other's clothes.
11. While I was doing my homework, the lights (go) out.
12. What you..... (do) at eight o'clock yesterday evening?
13. My sister..... (have) very long hair when she was young.
14. I (do) my homework when the lights went out.
15. As I..... (do) my homework, the lights went out.
16. This time last Friday, I (fly) home from Brazil.
17. Mike (wash) the car while his wife was making lunch.
18. It was dark and it (rain) heavily.
19. We..... (live) in a house with a big garden when we were young.
20. There were a lot of children at the park. Some (play) football, others
31. (ride) their bikes and a few (talk) on their mobile phones.
21. My brother..... (work) in a restaurant in those days.
22. Omar..... (win) the race that's why he was happy.
23. My cousins..... (always fight) when they were young.

PAST or PAST PERFECT (Simple and progressive)

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb !

1. When I _____ (walk) through Bologna I _____ (think) about the wonderful times I _____ (spend) there as a student.
2. John _____ (ask) me if I _____ (be) away on holiday..
3. We _____ (be) worried about John because we _____ (call) several times but he never answered.

4. When I _____ (arrive) home I _____ (see) that someone _____ (break) into my house.
5. She _____ (meet) James on the street yesterday and he _____ (tell) her that he _____ (be) ill for the past two weeks.
6. I _____ (look) out of the window last night because I _____ (hear) some noises.
7. They _____ (watch) TV when the earthquake occurred.

For Advanced Students

Fill in the correct form verb – All Tenses

1. I _____ a great film yesterday. (*see*)
2. _____ a new car? (*you ever buy*)
3. I _____ him last Monday. (*meet*)
4. The band _____ while I _____. (*play, write*)
5. She _____ the new car in 2005. (*buy*)
6. Her mother _____ in Victoria for the past five years. (*live*)
8. _____ to get married? (*you plan*)
9. I _____ so much fun since I was a kid. (*have*)
10. When I got up I _____ out of the window and _____ that it _____. (*look, see, rain*)
12. I _____ three movies so far this week. (*see*)
13. How long _____ for me? (*you wait*)
14. I ----- over Loch Ness last week. - _____ the Loch Ness monster? (*fly, you see*)
15. I'm afraid I'm not hungry. I _____. (*already eat*)
16. Peter _____ football in the afternoon when he got the call. (*play*)
17. "What ----- between 9 and 12 yesterday morning", the detective said. (*you do*)
19. The doctor's waiting room was full of people. Some _____ a magazine, a woman _____ and a child _____ with a doll. Suddenly the door _____ and a nurse _____ out. (*read, knit, play, open, come*)
20. Travelling _____ much easier and more comfortable in the past hundred years. (*become*)

21. I _____ cake. That's why my hands are full of flour. (**bake**)
22. When I first came to this house it _____ quite a noisy area. (**be**)
23. He twisted his ankle while he _____. (**ski**)
25. My best friend and I _____ each other for 15 years. (**know**)
26. Jack usually _____ but he _____ when his father comes. (**smoke, not smoke**)
27. _____ breakfast yet? – Yes I had it together with Sue at 7. (**you have**)
28. I _____ this kind of work when I was a small boy. (**do**)
29. He _____ the paper when his wife came home. (**read**)
30. He _____ for an hour now. I'll be finished soon. (**speak**)
31. How long _____ John and Maria? – We met the couple over thirteen years ago. (**you know**)
32. He _____ in Oxford for two years and when his mother died he moved to London. (**live**)
34. You _____ your homework for two hours. Haven't you finished yet? (**do**)
35. He always _____ to the supermarket alone, but today he _____ his son with him. (**go, take**)
36. He never _____ in the evening, only on Sundays. (**work**)
37. I _____ to South America but I have been to New York several times. (**never, be**)
38. _____ Jean? – No, she probably went to her friend's place. (**anyone, see**)
39. I _____ to the bank yesterday but when I got there it was closed. (**go**)
40. She _____ in school all day. (**be**)
41. Lee _____ late every day since Tuesday. (**be**)
42. Herbert's father _____ his son's birthday (**never forget**)
43. I _____ my report because I had a problem with my computer. (**not finish**)

Used to + V1

أعتاد على فعل شيء في الماضي لم يعد يفعله الان

used to work
Did you use to work?
They didn't use to work

He used to sleep
Did she use to sleep?
they didn't use to sleep

used to + base form is used:

- to describe permanent past states.

وصف حالات دائمة في الماضي

My grandfather used to be very good at tennis when he was young.

- to describe past habits.

وصف عادات في الماضي

My brother used to ride his bike to school, but now he takes the bus.

- to describe repeated actions in the past.

وصف عادات متكررة في الماضي مع التأكيد على الانقطاع

I used to go jogging every morning, but I don't any more.

would + V1

I would work
Would you work?
They wouldn't work.

He would sleep
Would she sleep?
they wouldn't sleep

to describe past habits.

وصف عادات في الماضي

Our parents would often take us to the zoo when we were younger.

- to describe typical behaviour in the past.

وصف تصرفات متكررة في الماضي دون التأكيد على الانقطاع

Every evening, my brother would return from football practice, take a shower and make a sandwich to eat.

would + V1 / was -were going to + v1

would + v1 is used when referring to the past for things that we **expected** to happen at a later time.

We knew Sophia would win the competition.

• **was/were going to + v1** is used to talk about actions somebody intended to do in the past (but probably didn't).

Jane was going to go on a trip at the weekend, but she got ill.

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. _____ the match already by the time you arrived at the stadium?

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

15. I _____ coffee, but now I do.

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

16. 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. Yesterday Mary _____ (go) to the concert.

2. Last night _____ (not/be) cold, but it _____ (be) rainy.

3. Last Tuesday morning my friends _____ (bring) the car.

4. Last weekend we _____ (not/go back) on foot.

5. The baby _____ (crawl) on the floor while Mary _____ (cook) in the kitchen.

6. We _____ (try) to find our way through the fog when we _____ (hear) someone calling for help.

7. She was cleaning the vase when she _____ (drop) it.
8. The fire _____ (occur) while we _____ (be) out.
9. It _____ (snow) when I _____ (leave) home this morning.
10. My brother _____ (talk) on the phone when I arrived.
11. I _____ (dance) with my girlfriend when the disc jockey played our favourite song.
12. I _____ (study) grammar when I _____ (fall) asleep.
13. The scientists _____ (work) in their laboratory when they _____ (discover) the new drug.
14. We _____ (climb) the wall when the gardener _____ (see) us.
15. Vicky _____ (have) a beautiful dream when the alarm clock _____ (ring)
16. As he _____ (run) for the bus he _____ (collide) with a street lamp.
17. When he _____ (carry) a suitcase, he _____ (drop) it on his foot.
18. _____ (you / do) your homework on the bus while you _____ (come) to school?
19. The students _____ (read) the article when the last class _____ (finish).
20. When I _____ (arrive) at the cinema, my friends _____ (wait) for me.
21. _____ (you / listen) to the teacher when she _____ (explain) this exercise?
22. Susan _____ (play) the piano while Mary _____ (sing).

Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:

1. I was visiting relatives in Australia and I saw my first koala. **(When)**

2. He was travelling through the region when he heard about the rare birds that lived there. **(as)**

3. I thought that adults knew everything, until I became one myself. **(used)**

4. When I was at university, I always studied late into the night. **(would)**

5. We lived in India for two years before we decided to leave. **(by the time)**

6. I planned to take a course in child psychology, but then I found out how much it would cost. **(going)**

11. Their intention was to have a picnic on the beach, but it was too windy. **(going)**

They _____ a picnic on the beach, but it was too windy

12. When I was young, I regularly spent my afternoons on the beach with a good book. **(would)**

13. We were planning to take a tour of the island, but my wife got sick and we had to cancel it. **(going)**

14. My family and I always travelled to Europe when we could afford it. **(would)**

15. I always thought that trips to the countryside were boring until I went to visit my aunt. **(used)**

16. When I was young, I went jogging every morning. **(used)**

17. I planned to visit my friend Wendy this afternoon, but she had to work overtime. **(going)**

18. My mother always made chicken soup for me when I was sick. **(would)**

19. They wanted to go to the Italian restaurant but it was closed, so they went to a Chinese one. **(going)**

20. My brother and I regularly went swimming in the lake near our house when we were young. **(use)**

21. Ted went everywhere on his bicycle, but now he drives. **(used)**

22. When I was young, I always risked my life doing extreme sports. **(would)**

23. I was planning to go windsurfing, but the wind wasn't strong enough. **(going)**

24. My brother was watching TV when an earthquake occurred. **(while)**

25. I was afraid of flying until I read an article about the safety of planes. **(used)**

26. I wanted to travel around France, but then I got sick and cancelled my trip. **(going)**

27. I wanted call you but I lost your phone number. **(going)**

28. It was about to rain but suddenly the sun appeared. **(going)**

29. We were planning to buy a new TV but then we changed our minds. **(going)**

Live and Help live

Abdul Sattar Edhi was born on 28 February 1928 in Bantva, Gujarat, India. Charity was part of his life from an early age and as a young child his mother would give him one paisa coin for his lunch and another to give to a beggar or child in need. When she suffered a stroke and was paralysed in 1939, her eleven-year-old son devoted the next eight years of his life to her health. In 1947, after the death of his mother and the establishment of an independent Pakistani state, Edhi moved to Karachi.

In Karachi, Edhi began what would soon become the largest welfare organisation in Pakistan and the largest volunteer network in the world. With no wealth of his own, Edhi begged in the streets for money in order to start a free medical dispensary. In 1951, he established the Edhi Foundation and eventually received enough donations to buy an ambulance which he drove himself. When the Asian Flu hit Pakistan in 1957, Edhi enlisted the help of medical students and established treatment centres.

Greatly saddened by the poor conditions around him, Edhi expanded his charitable works and established maternity clinics, outpatient hospitals and orphanages — all funded entirely by charitable donations. A Muslim, Edhi made it a point to treat all people regardless of religion or social background. He worked particularly hard to improve the lives of children and became the legal guardian of over 20,000 orphans.

Abdul Sattar Edhi died on 8 July 2016 of kidney failure. At the time of his death, the Edhi foundation operated over 1800 ambulances, 300 clinics and four hospitals throughout Pakistan. The foundation had also provided vocational training for thousands, including over 40,000 nurses. Upon his death, the Pakistani Prime Minister said, "We have lost a great servant of humanity."

1. What type of writing is the above text?

- A. Informational B. Persuasive C. argumentative D. functional

2. Where can you read a text like the above one?

- A. in a leaflet B. in a brochure C. in a magazine D. in an advertisement

3. What does the underlined word in paragraph (2) "welfare" mean?

- A. in the countryside B. to try to achieve or work towards
C. the edge of a city D. concerned with the general health and happiness of people

4. When did the Asian flu hit Pakistan?

- A. in 1956 B. in 1957 C. in 1958 D. in 1959

5. When was Edhi's mother paralysed?

- A. in 1939 B. in 1949 C. in 1959 D. in 1969

6. How many orphans did he become a legal guardian of?

- A. 10,000 orphans B. 20,000 orphans C. 30,000 orphans D. 40,000 orphans

7. What would Abdul Sattar Edhi's mother give him? Mention two things.

1st thing	
2nd thing	

8. Why did he beg in the streets in Karachi? Why?

When	
What	

9. When did Edhi die? What did he die of?

When	
What	

10. How many ambulances, clinics and hospitals did the Edhi foundation operate at the time of his death?

ambulances	
clinics	
hospitals	

11. What language features has the writer used? Mention one and support your answer with a piece of evidence.

Features	
Evidence	

12. What technique has the writer used? Mention one and support your answer with a piece of evidence.

Technique	
Evidence	

I came across the Global Mamas site while shopping online. The words 'Volunteer in Ghana' immediately caught my eye. That's because my friend Brenda and I had always dreamt of travelling to Africa. I started reading about Global Mamas and the more I read the more interested I became in the cause. It turned out that Global Mamas is a non-profit organisation that strives to help Ghanaian women earn a livelihood by helping them create and sell traditional handcrafted products. I was moved by the hardships they face and felt an overwhelming desire to contribute. Brenda didn't need much convincing to join me.

We soon found ourselves flying to Cape Coast, which is where we would be staying with some Ghanaian women and working with a team of 'mamas' on a design project for three months. Initially, both Brenda and I felt frustrated because the comforts that we take for granted are considered a luxury in places like Ghana. Nevertheless, we soon settled into a routine, one that we came to love.

In those three months, we became totally immersed in Ghanaian culture. We took in all the sights, tastes, smells and sounds of this wonderful place. We lived and worked side by side with the Ghanaian women and developed a deep respect for them, and an appreciation of their courage, generosity and optimism. When the time came for us to leave we did so with a heavy heart!

My experience in Ghana made me realise that we all have a responsibility and a role to play in making the world a better place. Volunteering helped me step out of my comfort zone and embrace a totally new reality and perception of life. It taught me to keep an open mind, awakened my compassion and respect for people who persevere in the face of difficulties and increased my tolerance of cultural diversity. Whenever I think back to my experience, I am filled with a deep sense of gratitude. It helped carve a path for me, one that I intend to follow. I will, without a doubt, be volunteering for many years to come!

1. What kind of text is this?

- A. a personal narrative B. Persuasive C. argumentative D. functional

2. Where can you read a text like the above one?

- A. in a leaflet B. in a brochure C. in a magazine D. in an advertisement

3. What is 'Global Mamas'?

- A. It is a non-profit organisation. B. It is a profit organisation.
C. It is a poor organisation. D. It is a loss organisation.

4. Who did she travel with to Ghana?

- A. with her friend Olivia B. with her friend Brenda
C. with her friend Sofia D. with her friend Brenda

5. How long did they stay there?

- A. two months B. three months C. four months D. five months

6. Where is Ghana situated?

- A. in Asia B. in Europe C. in Africa D. in North America

7. What writing style does the writer use?

A. Formal B. informal C. semi-formal style D. colloquial

8. What does it strive to do? Mention two things.

1st thing		
2nd thing		

9. What did they work on? Who did they work with?

What	
Who	

10. What did he realise from his experience in Ghana? Mention two things

1st thing	
2nd thing	

11. How did the writer and her friend feel in the beginning? Why?

Feeling	
Why	

12. What language features has the writer used? Mention one and support your answer with a piece of evidence.

Features	
Evidence	

Directions: Read the following text and then answer questions 16 through 21.

BLINDLY HE GOES ... UP



1. Before he climbed to the summit of Mount Everest four years ago, Erik Weihenmayer felt that he had to prove to a group of journalists and professional mountain climbers that he really was blind. So, he pulled down his lower left eyelid, leaned forward and let his artificial eye drop into his cupped hand, like a diamond into a crystal glass. When Erik offered to remove his right eye, the CNN reporter Patrick Trotsky, protested immediately, "No, no, no! I believe you!"
2. Erik Weihenmayer is a skydiver and a marathon runner. He has climbed the Seven Summits (the highest peaks on each continent) and completed Primal Quest, known as the world's hardest and most dangerous endurance race. After climbing Mount Elbrus, the tallest peak in Europe, Weihenmayer skied the 3000 metres to base camp and then climbed the icefall of Polar Circus in the Canadian Rockies.
3. Weihenmayer went entirely blind at the age of thirteen. Nevertheless, he became a superb high school wrestler. As a teenager he went on exotic hikes with his father, Ed, a Marine pilot in Vietnam. "We were walking from valley to valley on Kilimanjaro, the tallest mountain in Africa, and Erik suddenly says, 'Is there a new flower here?'" recalls Ed. "And I said, 'As a matter of fact, Erik, there is.' And in front of us, though I hadn't noticed it before, was a whole meadow of beautiful purple flowers."
4. In 2001, he became the first and only blind man to summit Everest, an achievement that put him on the cover of Time Magazine. Weihenmayer always climbs with at least one partner who wears a bell. He climbs not because he is superhuman, but precisely because he is human. Weihenmayer didn't climb Everest "because it's there." He climbed Everest; he likes to say, "because we're here." "I think climbing is built into our human code," says Weihenmayer. "It's why we build skyscrapers and why we always strive beyond our reach."

5. In September, Sightless Weihenmayer can be seen in 'Climb Higher', a documentary film about his 2004 return to Tibet to climb Mount Everest again. He led six blind Tibetan young men 6500 metres up the mountain's north face. In doing so, he again added to the fund of human knowledge about what our species can and cannot do. "He is a modern-day hero and a twinkling star in the world of mountain-climbing," says his father proudly about the sturdy and strong son who stood on top of the planet's tallest peak and saw only one direction to go from there: UP.

15

Which of the following **BEST** describes Erik Weihenmayer?

- choosy
- persistent
- confusing
- neglectful

16

What does the underlined pronoun "you" in paragraph (1) refer to?

- Erik Weihenmayer
- a group of journalists
- CNN reporter Patrick Trotsky
- professional mountain climbers

17

Based on paragraph (4), what must a partner do when climbing a mountain with Erik Weihenmayer? Why do you think he should do that?

what a partner must do:	
reason:	

 2

18

What figure of speech has the writer used in paragraph (5)? Support your answer with a piece of evidence from the paragraph.

Figure of speech:	
Evidence:	

 2

19

Based on the text, what is Weihenmayer's father's attitude towards his son? Justify your answer with evidence from the text.

Weihenmayer's father's attitude towards his son:	
evidence from the text:	

 2