

برنامج التمكّن والبناء الأكاديمي

للعام الأكاديمي 2021 / 2022

للمصنف العاشر

مادة اللغة الانجليزية

Review Modules 1:5

Name: _____ Class: (10/)



Module 1 – Vocabulary

Prepositions

settled in	يتعود - يستقر في - يتكيف	check out	يدفع ويغادر	moved out	يغادر البيت
dropped by	يزور	Put sb up	يستضيف شخص	checked in	يسجل وصول
moved in	ينتقل الى	aware of	واع ل - منته ل	on the outskirts	ضواحي - على الأطراف
get rid of	يتخلص من	cope with	ينسجم مع	sign up for	يسجل في

out by up in

1. They settle _____ quickly at their new school.
2. All guests should check _____ by noon.
3. Tyler doesn't live with his parents anymore. He moved _____ a long time ago.
4. My friend was in the neighbourhood, so she drop _____.
5. Could you put me _____ when I come to town.
6. We checked _____ a hotel by the beach.
7. Ahmed moved _____ a new house a long time ago.

Check your understanding:

put up drop by check in check out move in move out settle in

1. They bought the house last Sunday, and want to _____ by the end of the month.
2. Nasser was exhausted when he reached the hotel, so he just _____ and went to his room to sleep.
3. Do you think you could _____ me _____ for a few nights?
4. Mona _____ this afternoon and we had a nice cup of coffee together.
5. James doesn't live at his parents' house any more. He _____ when he found a job.
6. I hope your room is OK. I'll leave you alone now so you can _____.
7. I think we should pack our things tonight, because we have to _____ by ten o'clock tomorrow.

Module 1 – Grammar

Present Simple

Usage

- He usually watches TV in the evening.	habits / daily routine	1
- I walk to school every day.	repeated actions	2
- The moon orbits the Earth.	facts	3
- Then plane arrives at 6.00 a.m tomorrow. - Our English course starts next May	fixed future	4
- Oliver Twist goes to the workhouse at the age of nine.	plot	5
- Taylor shoots and he scores!	sports commentary	6
Off ... / Here ... / There ... / etc. Oh, no! There goes my train.	exclamation	7

Form تكوينه

I , We , They , You, أي اسم جمع + مصدر الفعل

He , She , It , أي اسم مفرد + مصدر الفعل + s ,

look, like , play , enjoy + s

go , watch , wash , miss , fix , fizz + es

study , hurry , carry , marry - y + ies

النفي

I , We , They , You, أي اسم جمع + don't + مصدر الفعل

He , She , It , أي اسم مفرد + doesn't + مصدر الفعل

Do + I , We , They , You, أي اسم جمع + مصدر الفعل ؟

Does + He , She , It , أي اسم مفرد + مصدر الفعل ؟

Used with

always / Never / Regularly / Occasionally / Usually / Frequently / Often / every day,
Sometimes / every week / Rarely

Present Progressive

Usage

	actions are happening now	1
- Mary is writing a letter of application at the moment.		
	fixed arrangements for future	2
- I'm meeting my brother for lunch tomorrow.		
	temporary situations	3
- I'm taking an intensive Spanish course this month.		
	always – constantly – continually	4
-You're always interrupting me!		
	changing situations	5
- Air pollution is increasing in our city.		

Formation

I + am (not) + V ing

He , She , It , أي اسم مفرد + is (not) + V ing

We , They , You, أي اسم جمع + are (not) + V ing

Spelling of the present participle

- Most verbs take **-ing** after the base form of the main verb. *walk – walking, ask – asking*
- Verbs ending in **-e** drop the **-e** and take **-ing**. *drive – driving, type – typing*
- Verbs ending in **vowel + consonant** and which are stressed on the last syllable, **double the consonant** and take **-ing**. *run – running, commit – committing*
BUT *whisper – whispering* (stress on 1st syllable)

Used with

now, at present, at the moment, today, these days, this week / year, etc., next week / year, etc. tonight, tomorrow, etc.

Note

- verbs of the **senses** (*appear, feel, hear, look, see, smell, sound, taste*, etc).
- *Emma **looks** happy; I believe she got the job.*
- verbs of **perception** (*believe, forget, know, understand*, etc).
- *I **know** how your company operates.*
- verbs which express **feelings** and **emotions** (*desire, enjoy, hate, like, love, prefer, want*, etc).
- *Matthew **likes** the other people in his office.*
- other verbs: *agree, be, belong, contain, cost, fit, have, include, keep, need, owe, own*, etc.
- *It **costs** me £10 a week to take the train to work.*

Stative Verbs

Stative verbs (e.g. see, like, remember, believe) are not normally used in progressive tenses because they express states. However, certain stative verbs can be used in progressive tenses to express actions rather than states, but with a difference in meaning.

Verbs of	senses Can.....	emotions	Belief, opinion, knowledge	ownership	state
	See	Like	Know , seem	have	be
	Hear	Love	Think , mean	own	Cost
	Taste	Hate	Remember , appear	posses	Exist
	smell	Dislike	Hope , understand	belongs	Consist
	feel	Prefer	believe		weigh
		Admire	imagine		

Examples

Ex 1-The food smells delicious.

Ex2-My uncle has a very expensive car.

Ex 3-Ali thinks of building his new villa.

Ex 4 This type of cloth feels very soft.

❖ Note

Certain stative verbs can be used in progressive tenses when they express actions rather than states but with a difference in meaning:

- **think (= consider)** I'm thinking of buying a car.
- **see (= meet, visit)** I'm seeing Marion later today.
- **have (= drink, eat, taste)** Glenn is having lunch at the café at the moment.
- **taste (= try food)** She's just tasting the food to make sure it's not too spicy.
- **feel (= touch)** John is feeling the packet to find out what's inside.

The verbs see, hear, smell, taste and feel are commonly used with can to indicate an action happening now. *ex. I can hear a strange noise coming from the kitchen.*

Practice

1. Jack _____ with a friend until he finds his own flat.

Fill in the gap with the correct answer?

- A. stays
- B. is staying
- C. stay
- D. are staying

2. Hady usually _____ work at six.

Fill in the gap with the correct answer?

- A. finish
- B. is finishing
- C. finishes
- D. finishing

3. Ali _____ that going sailing in this weather is a good idea.

Fill in the gap with the correct answer?

- A. doesn't think
- B. not think
- C. is not thinking
- D. don't think

4. Celina and Mary _____ to a conference in Lyon next week.

Fill in the gap with the correct answer?

- A. goes
- B. going
- C. go
- D. are going

5. Fortunately, the number of people who drive to work _____ day by day.

Fill in the gap with the correct answer?

- A. decrease
B. decreases
C. decreasing
D. is decreasing

6. My plane _____ at 8 p.m.

Fill in the gap with the correct answer?

- A. arriving
B. are arriving
C. arrive
D. arrives

7. The sun _____ in the west.

Fill in the gap with the correct answer?

- A. isn't rising
B. aren't rising
C. doesn't rise
D. not rise

8. Correct the verb in brackets.

Ali _____ (look) for a new job at the moment.

9. Correct the verb in brackets.

Mara's photography course _____ (end) in May.

10. Correct the verb in brackets.

Trains to Brighton _____ (run) every hour.

11. Correct the verb in brackets.

Look! The chef _____ (taste) the sauce to see if it's ready.

12. Correct the verb in brackets.

My mother _____ (make) a chocolate cake at the moment.

13. Correct the verb in brackets.

I always _____ (watch) TV in the evening.

14. Correct the verb in brackets.

My brother _____ (do) his homework now.

Question words	Meaning	Examples
who	person	Who's that? That's Nancy.
where	place	Where do you live? In Boston
why	reason	Why do you sleep early? Because I've got to get up early
when	time	When do you go to work? At 7:00
how	manner	How do you go? By car
what	object, idea or action	What do you do? I am an engineer
which	choice	Which one do you prefer? The red one.
whose	possession	Whose is this book? It's Alan's.
whom	object of the verb	Whom did you meet? I met the manager.
what kind	description	What kind of music do you like? I like quiet songs
what time	time	What time did you come home?
how many	quantity (countable)	How many students are there? There are twenty.
how much	amount, price (uncountable)	How much time have we got? Ten minutes
how long	duration, length	How long did you stay in that hotel? For two weeks.
how often	frequency	How often do you go to the gym? Twice a week.
how far	distance	How far is your school? It's one mile far.
how old	age	How old are you? I'm 16.
how come	reason	How come I didn't see you at the party?

Phrases For Indirect Questions

- Could you tell me...
- Do you know...
- I was wondering...
- Do you have any idea...
- I'd like to know...
- Would it be possible...
- Is there any chance...

Direct And Indirect Questions In English: Examples

Direct: Where is Market Street?

Indirect: Could you tell me where Market Street is?

In indirect questions with is/are, the verb (is) comes after the subject (Market Street).

Direct: What time does the bank open?

Indirect: Do you know what time the bank opens?

In indirect questions, we don't use the auxiliary verbs do/does/did.

Direct: Why did you move to Europe?

Indirect: I was wondering why you moved to Europe.

Yes/No Direct Questions -> "If" In Indirect Questions

If the direct question is a "yes or no" question, then the indirect question will have if.

Direct: Does Tom like Italian food?

Indirect: Do you know if Tom likes Italian food?

Direct: Are your parents joining us for dinner?

Indirect: Could you tell me if your parents are joining us for dinner?

Practice forming direct questions

1. Ali is in the factory. (Where)
Question: _____ ?

2. My name is Francis. (What)
Question: _____ ?

3. Milton is a poet. (Who)
Question: _____ ?

4. Her name is George Eliot. (What)
Question: _____ ?

5. The parrot is green. (What colour)
Question: _____ ?

6. I graduated from school two years ago. (When)
Question: _____ ?

7. The mechanic repaired the car last week. (Who)
Question: _____ ?

8. He is always late because he never sets the alarm clock.

(Why)

Question: _____?

9. I am going to wear the yellow dress at the ball.

(What)

Question: _____?

10. Ronaldo is the best football player in the world.

(Who)

Question: _____?

Practice forming indirect questions

1. Why did she cry?

- Can you tell me _____ ?

2. Does she speak Greek?

- I'd like to know _____ Greek.

3. Where is Joe?

- Do you know _____ ?

4. What time does the show start?

- Do you have any idea _____ ?

5. Will they be all right?

- I wonder _____ all right.

6. What did he want?

- Would you mind telling me _____ ?

7. Whose car was it?

- Could you let me know _____ ?

8. Is this the right train?

- Do you have any idea _____ the right train?

9. When will they get married?

- I wonder _____ .

10. How long has she known him?

- I'd like to know _____ him.

Module 1 – Language Functions

Expressing opinion	
- I believe/think/suppose...	- In my opinion,...
- It seems that...	- The way I see it,...
- If you ask me, he should(not)...	
Agreeing	
- I agree with you.	- I think so, too.
- You're right about that.	- You have a point.
Disagreeing	
- I disagree with you.	- I don't think so.
- You're wrong about that.	- I'm not so sure about that.
- Very true, but...	
Asking an opinion	
- What do you think?	- What is your opinion?
- Don't you think that...?	- Don't you agree that...?
Giving news	
- Guess what! I've recently...	- Did I tell you about...?
- Let me fill you in.	- You won't believe what happened to me!
- I haven't told you the latest, have I?	
- Just thought I'd drop you a line to let you know that...	
Expressing enthusiasm	
- Wow! That's great/fantastic news!	- How exciting/wonderful!
- I am/was happy/glad/pleased to hear that...	
- I couldn't believe it when I read that...	

1. Which of the following BEST expresses an opinion?

- A. I am sure of it
 B. It is impossible to go
 C. It is possible to be true
 D. In my point of view, we should

2. Which of the following BEST expresses an opinion?

- A. I, personally, believe that
 B. What is your point of view?
 C. May I interrupt you for a second?
 D. Hold on. I will be back in a minute.

3. Which of the following BEST expresses agreeing?

- A. It is impossible to go
 B. I agree with you.
 C. very true, but -----
 D. In my point of view, we should

4. Which of the following BEST expresses disagreeing?

- A. It is possible -----
 B. I agree with you.
 C. very true, but -----
 D. In my point of view, we should

5. Which of the following BEST expresses asking an opinion?

- A. May I interrupt you for a second? B. I agree with you.
C. What do you think? D. In my point of view, we should

6. Which of the following BEST expresses asking giving news?

- A. How exciting B. I agree with you.
C. Let me fill you in. D. Wow! That's great/fantastic news

7. Which of the following BEST expresses asking giving news?

- A. How exciting B. Guess what! I've recently...
C. How awful! D. Wow! That's great/fantastic news

8. Which of the following BEST expresses enthusiasm?

- A. You won't believe what happened to me! B. I agree with you.
C. Let me fill you in. D. Wow! That's great/fantastic news

9. Which of the following BEST expresses enthusiasm?

- A. How exciting! B. I agree with you.
C. Let me fill you in. D. In my point of view, we should

10. Which of the following BEST expresses agreeing?

- A. It is impossible to go B. How exciting!
C. very true, but ----- D. you are right.

Module 2 – Vocabulary

harm	يؤذي	damage	ضرر	carry	يحمل – ينقل
hurt	يؤلم (جسدي)	destroy	يدمر – يحطم	pull	يشد – يسحب
injure	يؤذي (حادث)	ruin	انهيار – سقوط	drag	يسحب – يجر

hurt harm destroyed ruined injured

1. I was skiing all day and now my knees _____ .
2. Pollution can _____ our health.
3. Only two people were seriously _____ in the accident.
4. The bad weather _____ our plans to go on a picnic in the countryside.
5. Several buildings were completely by _____ the fire.

carry pulled dragged damage

6. Don't put that hot pot on the table. You'll _____ the surface.
7. We couldn't lift the bookcase, so we _____ it to the other side of the room.
8. A complete stranger helped me _____ the shopping bags to my car.
9. The scuba diver _____ the rope to show that he wanted to go back up to the surface.

gentleman	رجل مهذب - سيد	expectation	توقع - تنبؤ	uncertainly	غير مؤكد
fortune	حظ - ثروة	discouraged	محبط - يثبط شخص	amateur	هاو - مبتدئ

gentleman fortune discouraged expectation amateur uncertainly

1. With the _____ he made through his hard work, he was able to provide his family with a comfortable life.
2. There is a general _____ in his family that he will become a lawyer like his father, and he seems to like the idea.
3. He looked _____ around, unable to decide which street to take.
4. Thank you for holding the door for me. You're such a _____!
5. The little boy felt _____ when he saw that he couldn't fly the kite.
6. Peter won a photography competition and he's only a(n) _____ photographer.

thunder	رعد	offended	يهين - يجرح	nobly	بشرف - بنبل
devoted	مخلص - ملتزم	handsome	وسيم - سخي	whoever	أيا كان

handsome whoever nobly devoted thunder offended

- Although he was tired, he acted _____ and gave up his bus seat to the old lady.
- Steve was a _____ man. He was tall with dark hair and green eyes.
- _____ comes in first, open the windows, please.
- He was a(n) _____ husband and father, and did his best to provide for his wife and children.
- A loud crash of _____ broke the silence of the night.
- The manager told Mr Spencer that he was the most _____ employee in the company, and that they were sorry to see him leave.

overcast	مليد بالغيوم	shelter	ملجأ	possibility	احتمالية
dropped	يهبط - ينخفض	offended	يهين - يجرح	injured	جريح - مصاب
discouraged	محبط - يثبط شخص	mild	لطيف - معتدل	recovered	يتعافى - يسترد
witty	ذكي	arrogant	متعجرف - متكبر	boiling	غليان

- I felt _____ when Brian spoke to me so rudely the other day.
A. offended B. well-built C. overjoyed D. reserved
- I had really made an effort, so when my boss criticized my work, I felt Really _____.
A. underweight B. offended C. discouraged D. reserved
- Edgar is really _____; his comments are not only clever but also funny.
A. witty B. well-built C. overjoyed D. reserved
- I don't like working with Derrick; he has a big idea of himself and is terribly _____.
A. arrogant B. offended C. devoted D. irritated
- I fell down the stairway and I _____ my ankle.
A. injured B. harmed C. damaged D. offended
- There is a _____ of rain, so don't forget your umbrella.
A. safety B. mark C. possibility D. storm
- After searching for a while, we found _____ in a cave.
A. shock B. side C. shelter D. hostel
- Don't be _____ if you don't get it right the first time. It's quite difficult, you know.
A. discouraged B. devoted C. reserved D. overjoyed

Module 2 – Grammar

1- Past Simple

الماضي البسيط

مصدر الفعل +ed التصريف الثاني للفعل الشاذ

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

- 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, last night/ week etc, two weeks/a month ago, in 2010, etc.

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. We _____ about the storm on the news.

- A. hear B. hears C. heard D. hearing

2. They _____ that it was my birthday.

- A. find out B. finds out C. found out D. finding out

3. The waiter _____ us the menu to look at.

- A. bring B. brings C. bringing D. brought

4. I didn't _____ very well last night.

- A. Sleep B. sleeps C. sleeping D. slept

5. Did you _____ your coat in the cafe?

- A. Leave B. leaves C. leaving D. left

6. She didn't _____ us what to do for homework.

- A. tell B. tells C. telling D. told

7. He _____ bad about failing the test.

- A. feel B. feels C. feeling D. felt

2) Complete the sentences with the SIMPLE PAST of the verbs in parentheses:

1. They _____ (watch) TV last night.

2. I _____ (have) a terrible headache yesterday.

3. They _____ (arrive) late and _____ (miss) the bus.

4. She _____ (study) hard and _____ (pass) the exam.

5. I _____ (speak) to the director as he was leaving the room.

6. The dog _____ (follow) us down the road.

7. Those students _____ (work) hard last semester.

8. I _____ (try) to talk to Helen last night.

9. I _____ (pay) the phone bill yesterday.

10. She _____ (leave) home early yesterday.

B- Used to

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

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

1• We use **used to** to talk about past habits or actions that happened regularly in the past, but no longer happen.

تدل 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 لتعبير 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.)

Complete with used to, didn't use to, be used to or get used to.

1. When I was five, I _____ to the cinema once a week. (go)
2. It took me a long time to _____ glasses. (wear)
3. I am the manager here and I _____ what people need to do. (say)
4. If you go to Britain, you'll have to _____ on the left. (drive)
5. She _____ quite fit but she stopped going to the gym and has gained weight. (be)
6. He _____ the weather here yet. He thinks it is very cold.
7. I _____ to _____ meat but then I became a vegetarian. (eat)
8. I used to _____ (live) in a flat when I was a child.

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 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 (morning –afternoon- evening) , etc.

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.		

Past simple and past continuous

Choose the correct answers:

1. While I _____, my father arrived.

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

2. My brother washed our car _____ I was doing homework.

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

5. What were you doing _____ I phoned you?

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

6. When Andrew worked at the supermarket, he _____ the 8.30 bus every day.

- A. was taking B. takes C. used to take D. were taking

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. She was cleaning the vase when she _____ (drop) it.
2. The fire _____ (occur) while we _____ (be) out.
3. It _____ (snow) when I _____ (leave) home this morning.
4. My brother _____ (talk) on the phone when I arrived.
5. I _____ (dance) with my girlfriend when the disc jockey played our favourite song.
6. We _____ (climb) the wall when the gardener _____ (see) us.

Join the sentences below using the words given. Make any necessary changes.

1. We were walking down the street. An ambulance sped by us. **while**
_____ .
2. The phone rang. I woke up. **when**
_____ .
3. I was getting off the bus. I saw Mansoor. **as**
_____ .
4. They were sitting in the park. They heard a loud noise. **while**
_____ .
5. She was walking down the street. She found a bracelet. **when**
_____ .

Module 2 – Language Functions

Responding to bad news and showing concern

- How awful!	- Really? That's terrible!
- What? Are you serious?	- Oh dear!
- Poor you!	- That's so scary!
- What a frightening experience!	- You're joking/kidding, right?
- And then what? Didn't you...?	- Don't tell me you...!
- Are you all right?	- Is everything OK?
- Is there anything I can do to help?	- You aren't hurt, are you?
- Don't worry. It's over.	

1. Which of the following BEST expresses responding to bad news and showing concern?

- A. I am sure of it
B. let me fill you in
C. How awful!
D. In my point of view, we should

2. Which of the following BEST expresses responding to bad news and showing concern?

- A. What a frightening experience!
B. What is your point of view?
C. I agree with you.
D. Hold on. I will be back in a minute.

3. Which of the following BEST expresses responding to bad news and showing concern?

- A. I am happy to hear that.
B. I agree with you.
C. Poor you!
D. In my point of view, we should

4. Which of the following BEST expresses responding to bad news and showing concern?

- A. Don't worry. It's over.
B. I agree with you.
C. Let me fill you in.
D. Wow! That's great/fantastic news

5. Which of the following BEST expresses responding to bad news and showing concern?

- A. You won't believe what happened to me!
B. I agree with you.
C. Is there anything I can do to help?
D. Wow! That's great/fantastic news

6. Which of the following BEST expresses responding to bad news and showing concern?

- A. You won't believe what happened to me!
B. That's so scary!
C. I agree with you.
D. Wow! That's great/fantastic news

Module 3 – Vocabulary

location	مكان – موقع	site	موقع عمل	nature	الطبيعة
area	منطقة	countryside	ريف	landscape	منظر طبيعي

1. Mr Brown went to the building _____ to check the progress of the housing complex that was under construction.

- A. location B. setting C. area D. site

2. How many parks are there in your _____?

- A. location B. setting C. area D. site

3. If you want to open a restaurant, you should make sure that its _____ is close to public transport.

- A. location B. setting C. area D. site

4. Ian is a _____ lover; when he is not working he often goes to the forest and spends hours studying plants and animals.

- A. landscape B. countryside C. nature D. location

5. I prefer to live in the _____; it's much safer and quieter than the city.

- A. landscape B. countryside C. nature D. location

6. Hills and trees were the main features of the _____ as we drove through the beautiful village.

- A. landscape B. countryside C. nature D. location

reserve	reservation	explore	exploration
apply	application	advertise	advertisement
cancel	cancellation	improve	improvement
connect	connection	announce	announcement

1. I've noticed a great _____ in your work. **improve**

2. There were many flights _____ due to extreme weather conditions. **cancel**

3. I'm having problems with my Internet _____. Who should I call? **connect**

4. The lecture I attended was on space _____. **explore**

5. I want to put an _____ to sell my car in the local paper. **advertise**

6. Please call the restaurant and make a _____ for tonight. **reserve**

7. I would like to make an important _____. Jane and I are getting married. **announce**

8. Please complete the _____ form and send it to us by next Monday at the latest. **apply**

9. Did you hear the _____? There is going to be a delay! **announce**

10. Mary had to change her hotel reservations due to the flight _____. **cancel**

Module 3 – Grammar

Present Perfect Tense Exercises

The Present Perfect Simple is used:

I – You – We – They → have + p.p

He – She – It → has + p.p

1. to talk about an action which happened in the past, but the exact time is not mentioned.

- I've already sent the email. حدث تم في الماضي ولم يذكر وقت الحدوث

2. to talk about a state which started in the past and continues up to the present.

- Barry has had his bicycle since June. حدث تم في الماضي وما زال مستمرا في الحاضر

3. to talk about an action that happened in the past and finished, but the results are obvious in the present

حدث تم في الماضي وله اثر الان

- I've just mopped the floor. (it's still wet) - Mum has hung the clothes on the line.

4. for recently completed actions.

حدث تم منذ فترة صغيرة

- We have just ordered our meal.

5. with adjectives in the superlative form and expressions like *the only/first/second...* etc.

المقارنة العظمى للصفات وكلمات مثل the only/first/second

- It's the first time I've played rugby.

for + a period of time (a week/the last week / a year/ five hours/3 moths/ a long time)

- I've had this mobile phone for six years.

since + a point in time (last week- summer- month -year – yesterday-1999 – then - lunch)

- I've had this mobile phone since 2015.

Present Perfect Simple + **since** + Past Simple

Ali has broken two mobile phones since last week./ I haven't seen him since he travelled .

Time expressions

just, yet, already, ever, never, before, always, how long, for, since, recently, lately, once, twice, so far, etc.

have / has gone to . He has gone to Turkey before Corona and didn't come back .

have/has been to . He has been to Turkey for 2 months . He came back last week.

Choose the correct answers:

1. Jack _____ to Austria before, but he really wants to go.
A. didn't go B. never went C. has never been D. has never gone
2. My friend has lived here _____ April.
A. in B. for C. since D. before
3. Hamad hasn't started taking driving lessons _____.
A. yet B. ever C. before D. already
4. Kylie _____ by plane twice in her life.
A. travelled B. is travelling C. has travelled D. have travelled
5. Bruce hasn't tried chicken soup _____ .
A. ago B. ever C. never D. before
6. This is the best hotel _____ ever stayed at.
A. I'm B. I've C. I was D. I've been
7. Have you read any good books _____ ?
A. just B. now C. ever D. recently
8. Jane _____ to the supermarket, but she'll be back soon.
A. has gone B. have gone C. has been D. been

Correct the verbs between brackets: 29

1. She _____ (to be) happy all day.
2. It _____ always _____ (to snow) here in December.
3. Dan _____ (to be) sick for three days.
3. Li and Susan _____ (to try) four times already and will not give up.
4. The old car _____ (to be) a piece of junk since I bought it.
5. We _____ not _____ (to take) this test before.
6. My uncle _____ (to be) to China.
7. Our father _____ never _____ (to drive) to California before.
8. I _____ (to speak) to the president before.
9. The old man _____ occasionally _____ (to need) help crossing the street.
10. Have you _____ (eat) lunch yet?

Comparisons

المقارنات

The comparative form

- of one-syllable adjectives and adverbs and of two syllable adjectives ending in -y is formed by adding -er.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller than	the tallest
short	shorter than	the shortest
clever	cleverer than	the cleverest

(Adjectives ending in -y change to -i, while those ending in -e take only -r.)

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Heavy	heavier than	The heaviest
busy	busier than	The busiest
nice	nicer than	The nicest
large	larger than	The largest

صفات تنتهي بحرف ساكن مشدد قبله حرف متحرك يضاعف الحرف الأخير

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
hot	hotter than	The hottest
wet	wetter than	The wettest
big	bigger than	The biggest

الصفات الطويلة التي تتكون من مقطعين او أكثر

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
expensive	more expensive	The most expensive
quickly	more quickly	The most quickly

Irregular forms الصفات الشاذة

Adjective	Comparative	superlative
Good/well حسن	Better than احسن من	The best الاحسن
Bad/badly سيئ	Worse than	The worst
Many كثير - Much كثير	More than	The most
Little قليل	Less than	The least
Far بعيد	Farther than - Further than	The farthest - The furthest

Adjective	Comparative	superlative
as as	a bit- a little- much – a lot – far	By far – one of – of all- in the ..
not as / so.....as	Slightly- rather - even	I have ever seen /read...

المقارنة المتوازية ظ الشرطية (كلما كلما) Parallel comparison .

• **the + comparative, the + comparative** - The faster you walk, the earlier you'll get there.

• **comparative + and + comparative**

The situation seems to be getting/ becoming worse and worse by the day.

• **as - - اضافات اي صفة بدون اي اضافات** as = are the same

-Ali is as smart as his father.

• **not as /so - - اضافات اي صفة بدون اي اضافات** as = aren't the same

-The book isn't as expensive as we thought.

• **less + adjective/adverb + than**

The package tour to Italy is less expensive than the one to France.

• **the least + adjective/adverb + of/in**

Of all the candidates we interviewed today, I think he is the least suitable for the job.

• **the + comparative, the + comparative** - The faster you walk, the earlier you'll get there.

• **comparative + and + comparative**

The situation seems to be getting worse and worse by the day.

Choose the correct answers:

1. Going on a safari was _____ exciting thing I have ever done.

A. the most B. more C. much D. as

2. Our house by the beach is _____ peaceful than the one we have downtown.

A. the most B. more C. much D. much more

3. Teenagers get bored _____.

A. very easy B. easier C. easily D. easiest

4. Alice's daughter is getting taller and _____ every day!

A. tall B. more tall C. taller C. tallest

5. I don't think that travelling by ship is _____ frightening as travelling by plane.

A. so B. as C. more D. so much

6. Look at this diagram _____ and you will see that some of the lines are too short.

A. close B. closer C. closely D. closest

7. I'll start with this one; I think it's the _____ difficult exercise of all.

A. much B. more C. less D. least

8. She is very kind and always speaks _____ of other people.

A. good B. better C. best D. well

C. Put the adjectives in the correct form (comparative, superlative):

1. I drive _____ (carefully) than my husband.
2. Our teacher explains the lessons _____ (clearly) than your teacher.
3. The politician spoke _____ (loud) than was necessary.
4. When we travel, my suitcase is always _____ (heavy) than my husband's.
5. January is _____ (cold) month of the year.
5. Andrew is _____ (fast) runner on the team.
6. Annie usually gets up _____ (early) than her sister.
7. A turtle moves _____ (slow) than a rabbit.
8. This book is _____ (interesting) than the one I read last week.
9. Judy goes to the library _____ (often) than I do.
10. That gold necklace is _____ (expensive) one in the whole store.

Module 3 – Language Functions

Making recommendations/ suggestions:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| - I think we should go... because... | - Let's choose... |
| - If we choose..., we can/will see/enjoy... | - Why don't we...? |
| - Why not visit...? | - What/How about...? |
| - What if we...? | - We can/could... What do you say? |

Agreeing/Disagreeing with a suggestion:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| - I agree. It'll be fun. | - Yes, let's... |
| - Why not? | - (That's a) good idea! |
| - Don't you think we'd enjoy... more? | - I don't think so. |
| - I think we'd enjoy going to... more because... | |

Expressing preference:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| I'd prefer (not) to... because... | - I'd rather (not)... because... |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|

1. Which of the following BEST expresses suggestions?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Why don't we...? | B. I agree with you. |
| C. I don't think so. | D. (That's a) good idea! |

2. Which of the following BEST expresses suggestions?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. let's choose | B. I think so. |
| C. I don't think so. | D. (That's a) good idea! |

3. Which of the following BEST expresses agreeing?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Why don't we...? | B. I agree with you. |
| C. I don't think so. | D. (That's a) good idea! |

4. Which of the following BEST expresses disagreeing?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Why don't we...? | B. I agree with you. |
| C. I don't think so. | D. (That's a) good idea! |

5. Which of the following BEST expresses preference?

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. How about ...? | B. I agree with you. |
| C. I don't think so. | D. I'd prefer..... |

6. Which of the following BEST expresses responding to bad news and showing concern?

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| A. You won't believe what happened to me! | B. I agree with you. |
| C. Is there anything I can do to help? | D. Wow! That's great/fantastic news |

Module 4 – Vocabulary

make		do	
a decision/guess	يتخذ قرار	my best	يبدل جهد
up my mind	يفكر	as you please	افعل كما تشاء
a difference	يترك اثرا كبيرا	sb a favour	يقدم معروف
an effort	يبدل يجهد	a project	يقوم بعمل مشروع
the most of sth	يستغل	research	يبحث
a suggestion / an arrangement	يقدم اقتراح	my hair	أرتب شعري
a mistake	يخطئ	some exercise	يقوم بعمل تمارين
sense	يكون منطقيا	well/badly	يحسن صنعا
a good/bad impression	يترك انطباع جيد - سيء	an experiment	يقوم بتجربة

Fill in the gaps with the correct answers:

- If you don't _____ **an effort**, there's no way you're going to succeed.
- Could you _____ **me a favour**? Can I borrow your blue shirt tomorrow? I want to _____ **a good impression** at work.
- I want to buy this dress, but I haven't _____ **up my mind** about the colour yet.
- The rescue team are _____ **their best**, but the prospects of finding anyone alive aren't good.
- Take your time. I want you to _____ the right **decision**.
- We're going to be stuck here for some time, so I advise you to _____ **the most** of it.
- My doctor encouraged me to _____ some **exercise**, but I'm not very enthusiastic about it.
- Linda said she saw a tiger at the animal shelter, but I'm fairly sure she _____ **a mistake**.
- The team of scientists are _____ **research** on how sleepless nights affect the schoolwork of teens.
- Mark was upset because he _____ **badly** in his Chemistry test.

Choose the correct answers:

- I'll be ready to go in 15 minutes – I just need to _____ **my hair**.
A. make B. get C. come D. do
- I think I _____ **pretty well** in the interview.
A. made B. got C. came D. did
- Everyone _____ **badly** on the test – the highest grade was 68.
A. made B. got C. came D. did
- Can I _____ **a suggestion**? I think you should cut your hair shorter – it'd look great on you!
A. make B. get C. come D. do
- I've _____ **my decision** – I'm going to go to New York University, not Boston University.
A. made B. got C. came D. did

knowledge	معرفة	experience	خبرة	rational	منطقي
sociable	اجتماعي	spontaneous	تلقائي	honest	صادق- امين
imaginative	خيالي	courageous	شجاع	reliable	موثوق

1. Unfortunately, I don't have any _____ of history.
A. position B. knowledge C. experience D. job
2. Ali has no previous _____ as an accountant.
A. position B. knowledge C. experience D. job
3. Mohammed is such a _____ young man. He can easily start a conversation with a complete stranger.
A. sociable B. rational C. imaginative D. courageous
4. You need to be _____ to create something unique.
A. sociable B. rational C. imaginative D. courageous
5. Fahad is a very _____ person. He never lets his feelings affect his decisions.
A. sociable B. rational C. imaginative D. courageous
6. Amal was very _____. He ran into the burning house to save the girl.
A. sociable B. rational C. imaginative D. courageous
7. Nour is the most _____ person I know. She doesn't think twice about anything.
A. spontaneous B. ambitious C. reliable D. honest
8. Khalid is a very _____ young man. You should believe her.
A. spontaneous B. ambitious C. reliable D. honest
9. Ahmed is a(n) _____ person and he doesn't usually plan things ahead.
A. spontaneous B. ambitious C. reliable D. honest
10. Tamim is very _____, if he says he'll do something, he'll do it.
A. spontaneous B. ambitious C. reliable D. honest
11. Have you got any previous _____ in looking after young children?
A. position B. knowledge C. experience D. job
12. My father's got excellent _____ of French and English.
A. position B. knowledge C. experience D. job

reliable	موثوق	ambitious	طموح	disorganized	غير منظم
hard-working	العمل الجاد	deal with	يعالج - يتعامل مع	role model	مثل أعلى

1. Whenever I'm in trouble, I go to my sister. She's the most _____ person I know.

- A. spontaneous B. ambitious C. reliable D. honest

2. Harry is an _____ young man who will do anything to achieve what he wants.

- A. spontaneous B. ambitious C. reliable D. honest

3. Liv is too _____ to become a successful accountant.

- A. disorganized B. ambitious C. patient D. reliable

4. Our teacher is _____. She never gets angry with us.

- A. disorganized B. ambitious C. patient D. reliable

5. A father is a _____ model for his sons

- A. title B. part C. role D. act

6. He was always very _____ at school. He is the cleverest one in the class.

- A. hard-working B. careless C. sociable D. lazy

7. The author has tried to deal _____ a very difficult subject.

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

8. It's difficult to find _____ and hard-working employees nowadays.

- A. courageous B. rewarding C. reliable D. honest

honest - patient - sociable - imaginative – artistic

1. I want you to be _____ now, and tell me the truth about what happened.

2. Be _____. We've got plenty of time before our train leaves.

3. It's good to be _____ when you first go to university, so that you meet lots of new people.

4. She was an _____ child who loved making up stories about horses.

5. I'm not very _____. I tried to draw a tree once and my friend thought it was a fish.

courageous - introvert – reliable – disorganized – ambitious – strict

6. He's the most _____ person I know. He once jumped in a river and saved a child.

7. I consider him an _____ because he's very quiet, and doesn't have many friends.

8. Sultan is very _____. You can count on him.

9. People think I'm _____ because my desk is messy.

10. He's _____ an young man. He works very hard because he wants to get a promotion soon.

Module 4 – Grammar

Modal Verbs

N.	Usage	Modal Verbs	Example	Replaced with	Example
1	Obligation necessity الالزام duty	must / have to/ought to / should	You <i>must</i> obey your parents.	You are obliged to ... It is obligatory to ... It is necessary ... It is your duty ---	It is obligatory to obey your parents.
2	absence of necessity غياب الضرورة (present) Past	don't have to don't need to needn't didn't have to didn't need to needn't have pp	You <i>don't have to</i> bring anything for the event. You <i>didn't have to</i> add salt I already added	It isn't necessary ... It wasn't necessary to	It isn't necessary to attend the meeting. It wasn't necessary to add salt.
3	prohibition التحريم	Mustn't Can't	You <i>mustn't</i> talk during the lesson. You <i>can't</i> park here .	You are not allowed to .. It is prohibited to It is forbidden to It is against the rules ..	It is forbidden to talk during the lesson.
4	advice النصيحة	should / ought shouldn't	You <i>should</i> do your homework daily.	It is advisable to ... I advise you to ... It is a good idea to .. It is a good thing to ... If I were you, I would	It is advisable to do your homework daily.
5	possibility الامكانية	can "general" could "specific"	He <i>can</i> be kind hearted.	It is possible to ... It was possible to	I <i>can't</i> get it all done by Friday - it's just not possible.
6	probability الاحتمالية	may + v1 Perhaps will	He <i>may</i> buy a new car.	It is probable ..	It is probable that he <i>may</i> buy a new car.
7	ability القدرة	can مضارع could ماضي	Now I <i>can</i> drive cars. When I was ten, I <i>could</i> drive cars.	am/is/are + able to .. was/were + able to .. He managed to ...	Now I <i>am</i> able to drive cars. When I was ten, I <i>was</i> able to drive cars.
8	offers العروض	Could/ Can I Would you like me to Shall I	Would you like me to carry these bags for you?	Do you want me to ...	Do you want me to carry these for you?
9	suggest الاقتراح	You <i>could</i> ...	You <i>could</i> go on a trip.	Let's + v1 . How about + v ing ? What about + v ing?	What about going on a trip? Let's go on a trip.
10	permission الاستئذان	May I ... Can I	Can I use your mobile phone?	Is it OK if I Do you mind if I	Is it OK if I use your mobile phone?
11	deduction الاستنتاج	must be مضارع قوي مثبت can't be مضارع قوي منفي may be / might be مضارع احتمالي must have + p.p. can't have + p.p. may/might have + p.p. should have + p.p.	He <i>is</i> laughing. He <i>must</i> be happy. He <i>is</i> laughing. He <i>can't</i> be sad. He <i>is</i> absent. He <i>might/may</i> be ill. The streets <i>were</i> wet. It <i>must</i> have rained. The streets <i>are</i> dry . It <i>can't</i> have rained	I <i>am</i> sure/certain+ مضارع مثبت I <i>am</i> sure/certain+ مضارع منفي I <i>am</i> not sure I <i>am</i> sure/certain+ ماضي مثبت I <i>am</i> sure/certain+ ماضي منفي I <i>am</i> not sure I <i>expected</i>	I <i>am</i> sure. He <i>is</i> happy.

Choose the correct answers:

- You _____ to talk to the headteacher before you arrange a football match at the school.**
A. have B. ought C. had to D. shouldn't
- Arnold was happy to hear that he doesn't _____ to finish the project by Thursday.**
A. have B. ought C. had to D. shouldn't
- You _____ take off those dirty boots before coming into the house.**
A. ought B. had to C. shouldn't D. had better
- We _____ be late, because we will miss the train.**
A. ought B. had to C. shouldn't D. had better
- He _____ finish his work before he left the office.**
A. ought B. had to C. shouldn't D. had better
- I _____ go shopping later today. If I do, do you need anything?**
A. may B. must C. ought to D. had to
- You _____ to drive a car without a driving license.**
A. mustn't B. must C. don't have D. had to
- Tony _____ apologise for his behaviour.**
A. ought B. had C. ought to D. can't
- You _____ to be late for work again.**
A. had better not B. didn't have C. mustn't D. can't
- Brian _____ be asleep. I can hear him talking.**
A. had better not B. didn't have C. mustn't D. can't

Rewrite the sentences using the modal verbs in brackets.

1. It's a good idea to dress professionally for the job interview. (better)

2. It isn't necessary to call a technician for the printer. (must)

3. I suggest you look for a job near your house. (should)

4. I'm pretty sure Liam is still at home. (must)

5. It's possible that Jane will visit Switzerland next year. (could)

Module 4 – Language Functions

Expressing regret	
- I regret (not) doing...	- That was thoughtless/careless of me...
- I don't know what I was thinking.	- I've got no excuse for my behaviour.
- I didn't mean to...	
Expressing disapproval and criticism	
- You did what?	- That wasn't very wise of you.
- What were you thinking?	- You know better than that!
- Why on earth did you do that?	- How thoughtless of you!
Giving advice	
- If I were you, I'd...	- You'd better...
- I suggest you...	- You should definitely...
- I would strongly advise you to...	- It might be a good idea to...
- You ought to...	

1. Which of the following BEST expresses regret?

- A. That was thoughtless/careless of me... B. How thoughtless of you!
C. What were you thinking? D. I would strongly advise you to...

2. Which of the following BEST expresses disapproval and criticism?

- A. That was thoughtless/careless of me... B. How thoughtless of you!
C. I've got no excuse for my behaviour. D. I would strongly advise you to...

3. Which of the following BEST expresses advice?

- A. That was thoughtless/careless of me... B. How thoughtless of you!
C. What were you thinking? D. I would strongly advise you to...

4. Which of the following BEST expresses regret?

- A. Why on earth did you do that? B. How thoughtless of you!
C. I don't know what I was thinking. D. I would strongly advise you to...

5. Which of the following BEST expresses disapproval and criticism?

- A. I don't know what I was thinking. B. that wasn't very wise of you.
C. It might be a good idea to... D. I would strongly advise you to...

6. Which of the following BEST expresses advice?

- A. I don't know what I was thinking. B. I regret doing
- C. It might be a good idea to... D. you did what?

Module 5 – Vocabulary

gossip	قيل وقال	discuss	يناقش	complain	يشكو
chatting	يدررش	yell	يصرخ	caution	حذر – انتباه
evacuate	يخلي	compulsory	اجباري	install	يحمل

- We need to _____ the problem with Jassim first.
A. discuss B. gossip C. explain D. complain
- 'Stop right there!'the police officer.
A. yelled B. argued C. chatted D. explained
- It's not polite to _____ about other people.
A. yell B. gossip C. discuss D. complain
- I and my brother spend all our spare time _____ on Skype.
A. chatting B. discussing C. explaining D. complaining
- Omar stop _____ about your computer. It is working perfectly well.
A. chatting B. discussing C. explaining D. complaining
- I _____ a new antivirus program on my computer.
A. scrolled B. attached C. installed D. deactivated
- It's _____ for all drivers to wear seat belts.
A. protective B. forbidden C. deactivated D. compulsory
- Everybody _____ the building because of the fire.
A. obtained B. evacuated C. complained D. redistricted
- The boy asked for his mother's _____ to go to the park.
A. law B. gesture C. warning D. permission
- We walked through the construction site with extreme _____.
A. warning B. hazard C. caution D. progress

generation	جيل	evacuate	يخلي	permission	اذن
mention	يذكر	Compulsory	اجباري	complain	يشكو
argue	يجادل	be located	يحدد موقع	caution	حذر – انتباه

- The younger _____ uses social media sites much more often than mine does.
A. generation B. origin C. progress D. source
- It is _____ for all drivers to wear seat belts.
A. compulsory B. monthly C. protective D. option
- Warning signs are _____ at the entrance of the building site.
A. separate B. supposed C. located D. evacuated

4. Everybody _____ the building because of the fire on the fifth floor.

- A. deactivated B. obtained C. evacuated D. located

5. I _____ to the manager about the bad service at the restaurant.

- A. complained B. gossiped C. notified D. told

6. The boy asked for his mother's _____ to go to the park.

- A. gesture B. law C. permission D. progress

7. We walked through the construction site with extreme _____.

- A. warning B. hazard C. caution D. dangerous

8. I am not sure where Hamad is. He _____ something about meeting Omar.

- A. argued B. gossiped C. explained D. mentioned

9. I and my friend keep _____ about who will do the washing-up.

- A. yelling B. arguing C. chatting D. explaining

install	يحمل	drop	يسقط - يوقع	shut down	يغلق - يتوقف
scroll	يكرر الى اعلى	drag	يسحب - يجر	tap	ينقر / ينصت
deactivate	يعطل - يلغي	press	يضغط	attach	يربط - يرفق

install drop shut down scroll drag tap attach press deactivate

1. Another way of saying 'turn off' your computer is _____.
2. To make the keys on a keyboard or phone write letters, numbers, etc. you have to _____ them.
3. When you select part of a text or image, then move it and place it in its new position, you _____ and _____ it.
4. After you download a new program onto your computer, you need to _____ it.
5. The verb used instead of 'press' or 'click' on a touchscreen device is _____.
6. When you want to send an image or a separate document with an email, you have to _____ it.
7. When you want to stop using an email account, you _____ it.
8. When you move up or down a web page or document, you _____.

Module 5 – Grammar

Relative Pronouns

Who	للعاقل (فاعل أو مفعول)	The boy ,(who) I met , was playing. The boy , who studies hard , gets high marks.
Ex. A monk is a man . The man has devoted his life to God. (who) A monk is a man who has devoted his life to God.		
Whom	للعاقل (مفعول فقط)	The boy ,(whom) I met , was playing.
Ex. That is the man . I spoke to him the other day. (whom) That is the man whom I spoke to the other day.		
Which	لغير العاقل الأشياء – الحيوانات – الأفكار	I drove the car which my father bought me.
Ex. A lion is an animal . It is very strong. (which) A lion is an animal which is very strong . Ex. I passed the entrance test . That is quite difficult to do. I passed the entrance test, which is quite difficult to do		
That	العاقل وغير العاقل	The boy ,(that) I met , was playing. I drove the car that my father bought me.
Ex. We broke the computer . The computer belonged to my father We broke the computer that belonged to my father EX. I sent an email to my brother . My brother lives in Australia I sent an email to my brother that lives in Australia.		
Whose	للملكية (مع العاقل وغير العاقل)	That's the man whose son succeeded. The girl whose bag was stolen was crying Ahmed is the boy whose father is a teacher.
They elected a new mayor . His aim is to help the poor. They elected a new mayor whose aim is to help the poor.		
When	الوقت	The holiday is a nice time when we enjoy.
I'll never forget the day . I got my first bike on that day. I'll never forget the day when I got my first bike.		
Where	المكان	This is the school where we learn.
I'll show you the hotel . I got married there . I'll show you the hotel where I got married.		
عند استخدام حروف جر في جملة الوصل مع اسم المكان والزمان، يجب استخدام ضمير الوصل (which) بدلاً من (where/when)		
The bank in which Huda works in is in the end of that street.		
This is the school where we learn. This is the school in which we learn.		

المبني للمجهول Passive Voice

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

لتحويل الجملة من مبني للمعلوم إلى مبني للمجهول نتبع الآتي:

1. نقدم المفعول في بداية الجملة
2. نضع v. to be في زمن الجملة و يليه التصريف الثالث من فعل الجملة الرئيسي p.p.
3. نضع الفاعل في نهاية الجملة مسبقاً بحرف الجر المناسب .

Tense		Rule
Present simple	مضارع بسيط	Object + is – are + V(3)
ex. The car is repaired by the mechanic. Ahmed writes the homework. → - The homework is written by Ahmed.		
Past simple	ماضي بسيط	was – were + V(3)
ex. The house was built by the engineer. The government built a lot of hospitals. → A lot of hospitals were built by the government.		
Present continuous	مضارع مستمر	Object + is – are + being + V(3)
ex. The match is being played now. He is reading a story now. → A story is being read now.		
Past continuous	ماضي مستمر	Object + was – were + being + V(3)
ex. The car was being repaired. He was stealing the car. → The car was being stolen.		
Present perfect	مضارع تام	Object + has – have + been + V(3)
ex. The house has been built. They have fixed the cars. → - The car has been fixed by them.		
Past perfect	ماضي تام	Object + had + been + V(3)
ex. The bike had been sold. Hamad had bought a new phone. → - A new phone had been bought by Hamad.		
Modal verbs	أفعال ناقصة	Object + will – would – may might – can – could – ought to shall – should- must be + V(3)
ex. The match will be played. I will study the lesson soon. → - The lesson will be studied soon. She can repair the dress. → - The car can be repaired by her.		
Future will		Object + will +be+ V(3)
Ali will repair the car tomorrow. → The car will be repaired tomorrow.		
Future going to		Object+ am /is/are going to + be + V(3)
Ahmed is going to explain the lesson. The lesson is going to be explained.		
Future perfect		Object + will have +been + V(3)
Hamad will have finished the work before 8. → The work will have been finished before 8.		

Choose the correct answers:

- 1. The emails _____ yesterday.**
A. is sent B. are sent C. was sent D. were sent
- 2. This course _____ to improve the skills of our students two years ago.**
A. designed B. is designed C. are designed D. were designed
- 3. This app _____ last year by the company where my father works.**
A. created B. is created C. was created D. were created
- 4. Harry Potter _____ by J K Rowling.**
A. write B. written C. wrote D. was written
- 5. The judge _____ Hamad to five years in prison.**
A. sentence B. sentences C. sentenced D. was sentenced
- 6. The emails _____ yesterday. We have to send them today.**
A. were sent B. aren't sent C. are sending D. weren't sent
- 7. Please read the document which _____ to the email I am sending you.**
A. attached B. attaches C. is attached D. is attaching
- 8. I would like to see the photos which _____ during our holidays.**
A. is taken B. are taking C. were taken D. were taking
- 9. This app _____ by the company where my brother works.**
A. created B. is created C. is creating D. was created
- 10. This course _____ to improve the computer skills of first-year university students.**
A. design B. designed C. was designed D. was designing

Correct the verb between brackets.

1. E-mails _____ (send) and received by most internet users.
2. Information about goods and services _____ (find)
3. Goods and services _____ (buy) in e-shops.
4. Online newspapers and magazines _____ (read) , mostly by adult users.
5. The internet _____ (use) for social networking, especially by young people.

Rewrite the following sentences using the verbs between brackets:

- 1. The company's employees send hundreds of emails every day.**
Hundreds _____
- 2. The teacher explained the exercises once more.**
The exercises _____
- 3. All workers wear protective equipment at the building site.**
Protective equipment _____
- 4. The creative team didn't discuss the new project in yesterday's meeting.**
The new project _____

Module 5 – Language Functions

Saying whether something is permitted or not	
- ... is (not) allowed.	- You're (not) allowed to...
- ... is (not) permitted.	- ... is strictly forbidden.
- It's strictly forbidden to...	- It's (not) illegal to...
- ... is (not) against the law.	- People/You can/may/must/should (not)...
- People/You are (not) supposed to...	
Taking time to think	
- Well, let's see now...	- Well, let me think...
- Umm, give me a minute...	- You know,...
Interrupting politely	
- Sorry to interrupt, but...	- Can I add something?
Could I say something before you continue?	- May I interrupt you for a second?
Hold on. Are you saying that...?	
Getting back to the topic	
- Anyway, as I was saying...	- Now, what was I saying?
- Now, where was I?	

1. Which of the following BEST expresses prohibition?

- A. you are not allowed to B. You're right
C. Personally, I believe. D. I disagree with you.

2. Which of the following BEST expresses interrupting other people politely?

- A. Well, let me think. B. Anyway, as I was saying.
C. What about going out. D. Sorry to interrupt you, but....

3. Which of the following BEST expresses getting back to a topic?

- A. I regret talking to you that way. B. How awesome!
C. Now, what was I saying? D. May I interrupt you for a second?

4. Which of the following BEST expresses taking time to think?

- A. I regret talking to you that way. B. Well, let me think...
C. Can I add something? D. Now, what was I saying?

5. Which of the following BEST expresses interrupting other people politely?

- A. Well, let me think. B. Anyway, as I was saying.
C. What about going out. D. Can I add something?

1. The sport of falconry was introduced to Qatar through Bedouin tribes who used the birds as one of the tools for hunting preys. **They** discovered that it was much easier to allow the falcons to take down birds migrating across the Arabian Peninsula than it was to shoot them down themselves. This Bedouin method of falconry set the basis for the modern version of the sport practiced in Qatar.
2. Although, over the centuries, falconry has virtually **vanished** from the European continent, the sport lives on in the Middle East. In Qatar, you can still purchase falcons in downtown Doha at falcon souqs or through private dealers. The best falcons can cost thousands of dollars. They may even have their own Qatari passports to ensure they are not stolen. This also guarantees that the falcons cannot be taken out of the country without the owner's permission.
3. Once you have purchased, caught or trained your falcon, you proceed to enter a very competitive sport. Many Qataris spend much money on their falconry equipment, which can include radio monitors, 4x4 trucks, communication devices, and other high priced items. The reason for the high-tech equipment is to allow the hunters to arrive at the right time, so they may separate the animals and kill the prey according to the Islamic way.
4. But if you are considering participating in this ancient sport, remember that training birds takes a large amount of time, especially the ones that are caught in the wild. You also need to remember that keeping the bird on one's arm for several hours a day is certainly very painful.
5. The most popular prey is the Houbara, a large fast bird, which lives throughout the Middle East. That being said, the bird has been hunted to the point of being endangered in Qatar. So falconers must constantly travel the globe to search for new hunting grounds. It is said that the best hunting grounds are found in the Iraqi desert.

1.	What does the underlined pronoun “they” in paragraph (1) refer to?	
A.	birds	
B.	preys	
C.	tribes	
D.	tools	

2.	Read the following from paragraph (2).	
“Although, over the centuries, falconry has virtually <u>vanished</u> from the European continent, the sport lives on in the Middle East.”		
Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word?		
A.	distracted	
B.	destroyed	
C.	developed	
D.	disappeared	

3.	Which of the following is TRUE about falconry equipment?	
A.	It is risky.	
B.	It is illegal.	
C.	It is unusual.	
D.	It is expensive.	

4.	Based on the text, why are falcons issued Qatari passports? Mention TWO reasons from the text.	
Reason 1:		
Reason 2:		

5.	According to the writer, why is training birds for falconry a hard job? Mention TWO reasons from the text.	
Reason 1:		
Reason 2:		

Reading 2

1 Research is commonly defined as the scientific search for new facts on a specific topic. Research includes a number of processes such as defining problems, formulating hypothesis, collecting and evaluating data, reaching conclusions, and at last carefully testing these conclusions. In brief, it is a journey to knowledge and a discovery of the unknown.

2 Different kinds of research are crucial and their results assist, in more than one way, in taking decisions. Market research, which is an investigation of the structure and development of a market, results in the formulation of efficient policies for purchasing, production and sales. Operations research leads to the solution of business problems **which** can be reached through the application of mathematical, logical and analytical techniques. Motivational research of people's behaviour is mainly concerned with market characteristics through studying the motivations underlying the consumers' behaviour. All these are of great help to people in business and industry who are responsible for taking decisions.

3 Research is of equal importance for social scientists in studying social relationships. In social sciences, research is concerned both with knowledge for its own sake and with knowledge for what it can do to help solve social problems. **In other words**, a research like this provides a better understanding and prediction of human interactions and offers, at the same time, a practical guidance in solving immediate problems of human relations.

4 Thus, research is a tool for building knowledge and efficient learning, a means to understand various issues, an aid to business success, a means to find and seize opportunities and, above all, a seed to love reading, writing, analyzing, and sharing valuable information. It is knowledge for the sake of knowledge and a main source of providing guidelines for solving different life problems.

1.	Which kind of research is NOT mentioned in paragraph (2)?	
A.	Market research	
B.	Operations research	
C.	Educational research	
D.	Motivational research	

2.	In paragraph (2), what does the underlined pronoun “which” refer to?	
A.	solution	
B.	business	
C.	behaviour	
D.	application	

3.	<i>Doing research generally includes a number of processes.</i> Mention only TWO of these processes from the text.	
	Process 1:	
	Process 2:	

4.	Mention TWO details from the text that show the importance of research in social sciences.	
	Detail 1:	
	Detail 2:	

Reading 3

1 There is no doubt that public open spaces and parks have numerous benefits. Indeed, access to green areas such as parks and open playgrounds has always been associated with better general health, reduced stress levels and other environmental benefits. This essay will cast light on why governments and city councils need to pay special attention to the fact that our cities need more green spaces for rest and play.



2 **For one thing**, physical inactivity is a major public health risk in the sense that fewer parks can lead to negative health effects such as obesity, anxiety and depression. In a report published by the World Health Organization (WHO), nearly half of all Australians do not meet even the 30-minute daily physical activity recommendations. Another study conducted by Dr. James Wolf from Watford University said that *“people who use public open spaces are three times more likely to achieve recommended levels of physical activity than those who do not use the spaces. Users and potential users prefer nearby, attractive, and larger parks and open spaces.”* Thus, improving access to public open space has the potential to increase levels of physical activity, and to have mental health benefits and reduce healthcare and other costs.

3 Another solid argument in defense of public parks and green spaces is that urban parks contribute to environmental benefits. A network of parks and open spaces that include protected natural lands, ecological reserves, wetlands, and other green areas is critical to providing healthy habitats for humans, wildlife and plants in these densely built places. Natural landscapes are vital to preserving regional ecosystems amid growing cities.

4 Finally, research has proven that parks and green open spaces can greatly help cities slow global warming by 30% and make city life more attractive and viable. The best example that illustrates this idea is the trail networks that link individual parks, making them easier to bike and walk and the old rail lines can be transformed into greenways. Similarly, gardens planted on rooftops of tall buildings are very likely to maximise the limited space and **curtail** greenhouse gas emissions. Every tree helps fight global warming by reducing the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and helping to cool cities.

5 In light of the above, isn't it clear that, by increasing the number of parks and green spaces, we are effectively improving the quality of our lives? In fact, not only do parks and green spaces contribute to keep cities cool, but they also help with health issues such as obesity in addition to all the endless list of environmental advantages. Accordingly, we ought to think of parks more as outdoor centres where we need to invest in the uses and activities so that they can fulfill their expected potential.

1.	In paragraph (4), which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined verb “curtail”?	
	A.	defuse
	B.	reduce
	C.	release
	D.	increase

2.	Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text as an example of a park or an open space?	
	A.	wetlands
	B.	artificial ponds
	C.	ecological reserves
	D.	protected natural lands

3.	What is the writer’s MAIN PURPOSE in this text?	
	A.	to highlight the history of parks around the world
	B.	to encourage readers to exercise in parks and open areas
	C.	to convince people to plant trees and diminish greenhouse gases
	D.	to persuade governments of the benefits of increasing green spaces in cities

4.	According to WHO, what is the attitude of many Australians towards exercising? How is that attitude likely to affect them?	
	Attitude:	
	Effect:	

Wembley Stadium

1. After four years of delays caused by severe legal problems and budget difficulties, the new Wembley Stadium reopened a few weeks ago. The 90,000-seat stadium, costing an incredible £800 million, is described by many as ‘the world’s greatest stadium’. The new Wembley is twice the size and four times as high as the old Wembley. The original Wembley Stadium was opened in April 1923. As a matter of fact, **it** was constructed in just 300 days at a cost of only £750,000. The stadium hosted some of the most important moments in English footballing history, including the 1966 World Cup Final between England and West Germany.



2. By the end of the 20th Century, it was clear that the country needed a new national stadium. The old Wembley lacked many of the facilities that modern stadiums provide. The old stadium closed in 2000 and was demolished in 2002. Work started on the new Wembley Stadium in **October 2002**. Twenty-three thousand tonnes of steel were used in its construction. Over 2,000 people worked on the building site every day, from architects to cleaners.

3. The stadium finally opened in **March 2007**, four years later than planned and hundreds of millions of pounds over budget. The new Wembley has been designed to be the most comfortable stadium in the world. There are now 90,000 seats with lots of space and a perfect view of the game. There are hundreds of restaurants, cafes and shops, not forgetting the 2,618 toilets!

4. One of the most interesting parts of the new stadium is the hi-tech roof. This can be opened or closed in only 15 minutes. Now, sports fans will never get wet if it rains. Approximately 1.5 million football fans will visit Wembley every year. However, it will also be used for other sports including American football, athletics and rugby. It will also be used for pop concerts.

1.	What does the underlined pronoun “it” in paragraph (1) refer to?
A.	the World Cup Final
B.	the old Wembley Stadium
C.	the new Wembley Stadium
D.	the English footballing history

2.	Based on paragraph (2), why was the old Wembley Stadium demolished?
A.	The facilities were poor.
B.	It was moved to a different city.
C.	The maintenance was too expensive.
D.	It was replaced by a new sports centre.

3.	Based on paragraph (3), which of the following is an IRRELEVANT detail about the new Wembley Stadium?
A.	There are 90.000 seats available for fans.
B.	There is a better security system everywhere.
C.	There are lots of restaurants, cafes and shops.
D.	There is a great view of the game from all seats.

4.	With reference to the text, what do the following dates correspond to?
April 1923 (Paragraph 1)	
March 2007 (Paragraph 3)	

5.	Compare between the old and the new Wembley Stadiums in terms of COST.
Old Wembley Stadium	
New Wembley Stadium	