

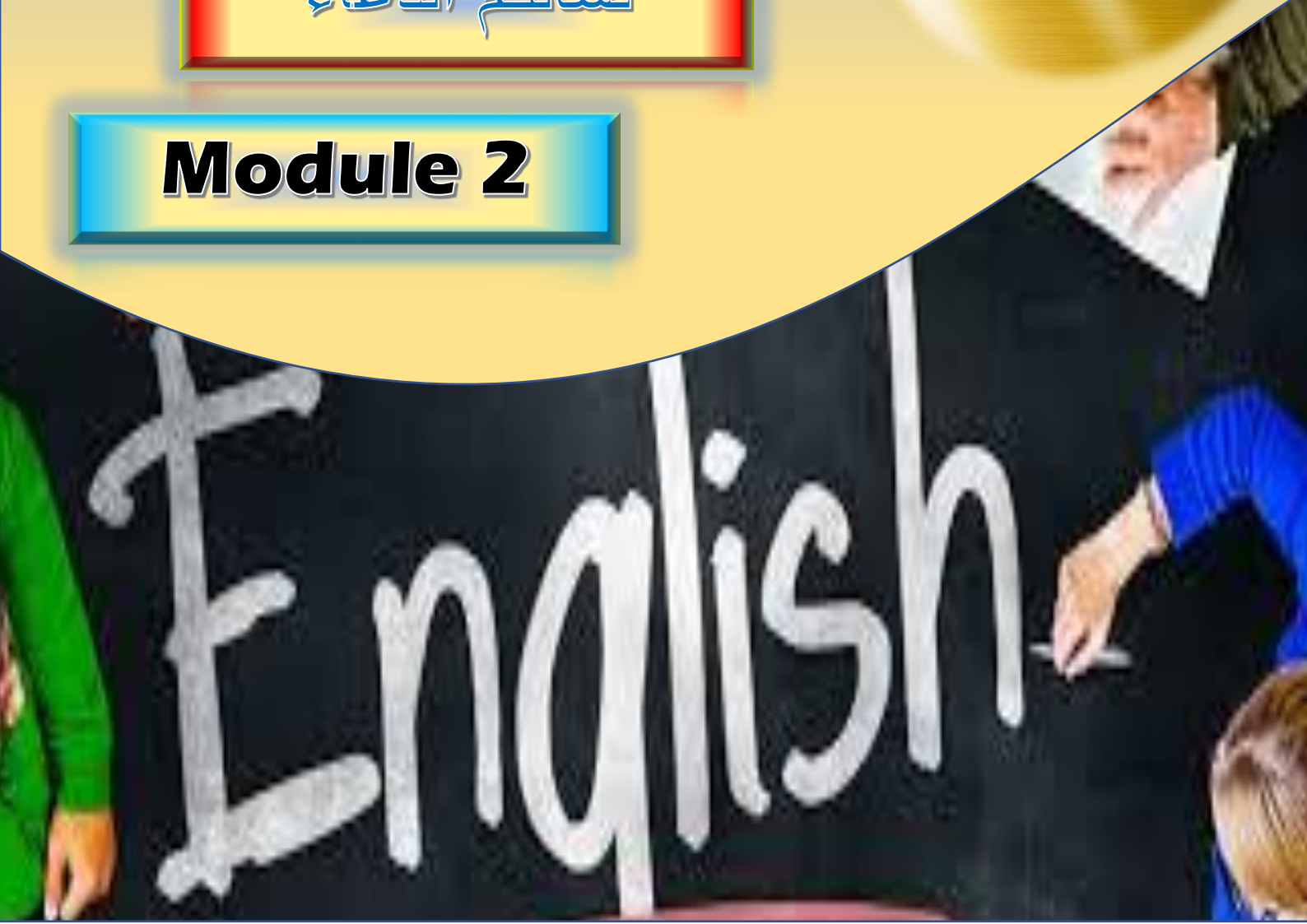


Grade 12



نسالكم الدعاء

Module 2



Module 2



A thirst for knowledge

Vocabulary

➤ intimidated = scared	مرعوب - متوتر	➤ inclusivity = equality	تكافؤ الفرص - الشمولية
➤ edible = safe for eating	صالح للأكل	➤ thrive = be successful	ينمو - يزدهر - ينجح
➤ excel = become very good	يتفوق في	➤ intellectual = mental	عقلي - ثقافي - معرفي
➤ curriculum = subjects	منهج دراسي	➤ preserve = keep something	يحفظ (شيء مثل الطعام)
➤ conventional = ordinary	تقليدي - عادي	➤ (take the) initiative	(يأخذ) المبادرة
➤ fascinating = interesting	مبهر - مثير	➤ attitude = feeling or opinion	سلوك - توجه
➤ crucial = very important	مهم للغاية	➤ era = a period of time	حقبة من الزمان - عصر
➤ literacy = reading & writing	العلم (معرفة القراءة والكتابة)	➤ timeline	جدول زمني
➤ inquiry = looking for	استفسار - بحث واستقصاء	➤ pursue	يواصل - يسعى وراء
A child's play = very easy	سهل جداً	Lack	يفتقر إلى
A thirst for knowledge	نهم للمعرفة	Challenging	به نوع من التحدي - مشجع
Excel at / in	يتفوق في	Maintain	يحصون / يحافظ على
Bound to	محتمل أن	Focus on	[ركز على
Aspects	أوجه / مجالات	Bright side	جانب مشرق
Educate	يعلم / يربي / يثقف	Territories	مستعمرات / مقاطعات
Advances	تطورات	Found - founded	يؤسس
Stress the importance of	يؤكد على أهمية...	Spark interest	يجذب الانتباه
Restricted to...	محدود بعدد ما / ل	Sceptical	غير متأكد / ليس على يقين
At your own pace	بالسرعة أو القدر المناسب لك		

PREPOSITIONS

excel at	يتفوق في	benefit from	يستفيد من
good at	جيد في	absent from	غائب عن
work on	يعمل على (مشروع/حل)	pay attention to	ينتبه إلى
concentrate on	يركز على	manage to	ينجح في أن
cooperate with	يتعاون مع	refuse to	يرفض أن
revise for (test)	يراجع من أجل (اختبار)	succeed in	ينجح في
capable of	قادر على	cheat in	يغش في

1. Scientists are **working on** a vaccine for coronavirus COVID 19.



2. You need to **concentrate on** your study to get high marks.
3. Some students are **absent from** school today because it is windy and rainy.
4. We all **benefited from** the new decisions.
5. All students in each group must **cooperate with** each other to accomplish the task.
6. You should know that **cheating in** exams has serious effects on your future.
7. The best way to **revise for** your exams is to focus on the key points.
8. It is important to **pay attention to** your teacher when he gives tips and instructions.
9. Omar is capable of **doing many** tasks at the same time. He is a multi-task boy.
10. Almost all teachers have advised me to study engineering because I am **good at** math.

SUFFIXES

verb	-ment		verb	-ation	
involve	involvement	المشاركة	present	presentation	العرض
punish	punishment	عقاب	combine	combination	الدمج
accomplish	accomplishment	الانجاز	cooperate	cooperation	التعاون
assess	assessment	التقييم	identify	identification	التعريف - التحديد
achieve	achievement	الانجاز	experiment	Experimentation	اجراء التجارب

State – statement وثيقة - بيان



Practice

Argue – argument حجة – جدال

❖ **Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets.**

1. It would be quite an _____ if we could get this finished in time. **ACCOMPLISH**
2. We should sometimes resort to _____ to discipline their children. **PUNISH**
3. The manager be making short _____. **PRESENT**
4. It was a remarkable _____ for such a young player. **ACHIEVE**
5. The new method is a _____ of both methods. **COMBINE**
6. We encourages parental _____ in the running of school. **INVOLVE**
7. He can't find his _____ card anywhere. **IDENTIFY**
8. The new manager carried out an _____ of the sales department. **ASSESS**
9. I appreciate any kind of _____ from you. **COOPERATE**





verb	-ion		verb	-ance	
interact	interaction	تفاعل	assist	assistance	مساعدة
participate	participation	مشاركة	appear	appearance	مظهر
instruct	instruction	التعليمات	attend	attendance	الحضور

1. The _____ say you should not let the machine get too hot. **INSTRUCT**
2. Never judge people by _____. It can be misleading. **APPEAR**
3. _____ at these lectures is not compulsory. **ATTEND**
4. The _____ between the teacher and the students is clear. **INTERACT**
5. If you need any _____, just call me. **ASSIST**
6. Your _____ was really effective. **PARTICIPATE**



Practice

❖ Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. The dusty old books lining the shelves of many libraries form a _____ record of what life was like in the past. **(last)**
2. They provide _____ with one of their key sources of inquiry. **(history)**
3. The books provide historians with one of their key sources of _____ **(inquire).**
4. Some old books were _____ written by men, for men, and about men. **(primary)**
5. Levels of _____ among women were low in most parts of the world now. **(literate)**
6. Many researchers feel they have a/an _____ to pay more attention to the rarer contribution of female authors. **(oblige)**
7. Many researchers feel they have an obligation to pay more attention to the rarer _____ of female authors. **(contribute)**
8. They argue that issues of _____ need to be addressed for us to form a fuller picture of how people used to live. **(include)**





Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There is one extra word which you do not need to use.

crucial - attendance - achievement - capable - curriculum - intellectual

1. It was a greatfor Saud to win first place in the race after his injury.
2. Theincludes the Arabic language, history and geography.
3.at lectures is not compulsory, but I always go because the professor is brilliant.
4. The students love to sit around in the park together and have..... conversations about world issues and current events.
5. Ali is an extremelystudent; he just needs to concentrate more in class.

Choose the correct answer

1. How can Olivia concentrate _____ her work with so many people around her talking and laughing all the time?
A to B on C with D for
2. Danny has all the support he needs from his parents and coach, so there really is nothing to stop him from _____ at tennis.
A accomplishing B managing C excelling D achieving
3. My manager wanted to ____ the quality of my work before giving me another project.
A assess B assist C attend D appear
4. The secret to being successful is to set a(n) _____ that you will be able to achieve if you work hard enough.
A purpose B goal C intention D ambition
5. I found this book absolutely _____ and couldn't put it down until I had finished it.
A fascinating B intimidated C crucial D edible
6. Working with children requires a lot of patience because they often refuse to _____.
A improve B cooperate C adopt D assess
7. No one seemed willing to help, so I took the _____.
A setting B concept C reputation D initiative





8. The new history professor doesn't use _____ teaching methods; he always has new ideas.
A charming B demanding C conventional D alternative
9. Young children naturally have a thirst _____ knowledge.
A of B for C in D about
10. Many gifted students are bored at school as it's not _____ enough for them.
A patient B concerning C determined D challenging
11. Students study the same _____ subjects as at home.
A edible B crucial C fascinating D conventional
12. This new memory stick holds twice as much information as a _____ pen drive.
A edible B crucial C fascinating D conventional
13. High levels of lead could damage the _____ development of children.
A edible B crucial C intellectual D conventional
14. You have to cooperate _____ each other in order to complete the assignment.
A in B on C for D with
15. Patricia is working _____ an idea for a new novel.
A in B on C for D with
16. John's in trouble because he tried to cheat _____ the Maths test and the teacher caught him.
A in B on C for D with
17. Can you turn down the TV? It's hard for me to concentrate _____ this report with so much noise.
A in B on C for D with
18. If you don't pay attention _____ the teacher, you won't know how to do the project correctly.
A in B on C to D for
19. We went to the library to revise _____ our final exams.
A in B on C to D for





20. Lisa has always been very good _____ painting, which is why she decided to study art.
A at B on C to D for
21. Carl is capable _____ memorising large amounts of information without much effort.
A at B on C of D for
22. Jenny was absent _____ school today because she's ill.
A in B on C with D from
23. Mrs. Cooper is a very good professor and you'll benefit greatly _____ her lectures.
A in B on C with D from
24. She finds it very difficult to _____ on her work because she has so many other things on her mind.
A concentrate B study C enroll D learn
25. The computer technician is working _____ the problem right now.
A at B on C of D for
26. Harry is quite capable _____ supporting himself.
A at B on C of D for
27. I think you'd better concentrate _____ your work if you want to finish on time.
A at B on C of D for
28. Pay attention _____ the plot because you'll need to summarise it.
A to B on C of D for
29. Mark is really good _____ sports.
A at B on C of D for
30. Children benefit greatly _____ a teacher who has creativity.
A in B on C with D from
31. I can't go out with you because I have to revise _____ the test.
A in B on C with D from





32. It's important to be able to cooperate _____ with each others in this job.

- A in B on C for D with

33. Alice is capable _____ looking after herself. She's 18 years old.

- A at B on C of D for

34. He is a very gifted child and very good _____ creating many things.

- A at B on C of D for

35. Danny has all the support he needs from his parents and coach, so there really is nothing to stop him from _____ at tennis.

- A accomplishing B managing C excelling D achieving

36. The locals cooperated _____ the British police to find the killer.

- A in B on C for D with

37. Salem cheated _____ the test by copying from the boy in front.

- A in B on C for D with

38. Hamad has been absent _____ school for a week now.

- A in B on C with D from

39. Nowadays manufacturers pay great attention _____ young consumers.

- A to B on C of D for

40. My son is capable _____ playing tennis very well.

- A to B on C of D for



Present perfect simple



I / We / You / They / اسم جمع + have + P.P (V3)

He / She / it / اسم مفرد + has + P.P (V3)

- I have sent the email.
- He has done the homework.
- Have you seen the accident?
- Has she finished cooking?
- They haven't met before.
- The rain hasn't stopped.



● **to talk about an action which happened in the past, but the exact time is not mentioned.** أحداث تمت وانتهت في الماضي بدون ذكر وقت الحدوث

○ I've already sent the email.

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

(since – for) أحداث بدأت في الماضي ومستمرة في الوقت الحاضر وهنا نستخدم

○ Barry has had his bicycle since June.

● **to talk about an action that happened in the past and finished, but the results are obvious in the present.** حدث تم في الماضي وانتهى لكن نتيجته أو أثره واضح حالياً

○ I've just mopped the floor. (it's still wet)

○ Mum has hung the clothes on the line.

● **for recently completed actions.**

أحداث اكتملت في الحدوث مؤخراً أو منذ وقت قريب وهنا نستخدم (just)

○ We have just ordered our meal.

!!! خللي بالك !!!

➤ I met Ali a short time ago.

(just)

○ I have just met Ali.

ونتخلص منها (just = a short time ago)

● **with adjectives in the superlative form and expressions like the only/first/**

second... etc.

مع صفات التفضيل وتعابير مثل الأول، الثاني وهكذا

وهنا نستخدم ظروف مثل (ever-never-before)

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

خللي بالك !!!

- I have not met this man before. (first)

- It is / This is the first time I have met this man.

(نلغي النفي و before ونستخدم **This is the first time**)

- I have never eaten such delicious food. (ever)

- This is the most delicious food I have ever eaten.

(نستخدم صفة التفضيل ونستخدم ever بدلاً من never)

● **with actions that happened sooner than expected**

(مع أحداث حدثت أسرع مما كنا نتوقع وهنا نستخدم **already**)

- Mother: Will you tidy your bed, please? ➤ Son: I have already tidied it.

- Have you finished already! You are so fast.

● **with uncompleted actions but are expected to be completed**

مع أحداث لم يتم الانتهاء منها بعد، ولكن من المتوقع الانتهاء منها

- A: Have you invited your friends to the party yet? B: No, not yet.

● **when we mention the number of times / amount of things**

(عندما نذكر عدد المرات أو الكميات وهنا ممكن نستخدم **so far**)

- I have visited London twice (before).

- We have studied two units so far.

● **for recent actions** (lately / recently) (مع أحداث حدثت أو لم تحدث مؤخراً وهنا نستخدم)

- I haven't met Ahmed lately.

- We have achieved a lot of work recently.

● **when we ask about the period of time** (How long) (عند السؤال عن الفترة أو المدة وهنا نستخدم)

- How long have you lived here?

- When did you come to this town? (How long)

- How long have you been in this town?

Present Perfect Progressive



I / We / You / They / اسم جمع + have + been+ v-ing

He / She / it / اسم مفرد + has + been+ v-ing

- I have been working hard lately.
- He has been sleeping all day.
- Have you been working for a long time?
- Has she been sleeping for long?
- They haven't been working .
- It hasn't been sleeping



➤ **to emphasise the duration of a state or action which started in the past and continues up to the present.**

للتأكيد على الوقت المستغرق في عمل شيء ما بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمر في الوقت الحالي
وهنا نستخدمه مع (since – for)

- I've been learning English for 6 years.

➤ **to talk about an action which happened over a period of time in the past and may have finished, but the results are obvious in the present.**

لحديث عن أحداث استمرت لوقت في الماضي وقد تكون انتهت، ولكن نتيجتها وأثرها واضح الآن (سبب ونتيجة)

- We've been walking around all day. That's why we're so tired.
- A: You are out of breath. B: I have been running all the way to here.

➤ **to show annoyance resulting from a recent action**

للتعبير عن الانزعاج من شيء يضايق يحدث مؤخراً وبشكل متكرر
(وهنا ممكن نستخدم lately – recently)

- Who has been wearing my jacket?
- You have been using my tooth brush a lot lately.

خللي بالك !!!

(نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر إذا تواجد تعبير زمني + **all / the whole**)

- They have been studying all day.
- It has been raining the whole night.

(نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر عند وجود **since / for + now / still / notyet**)

- I have been working as a teacher for 30 years now.
- She has been cooking since 5 o'clock. She hasn't finished yet. (She is still cooking.)



!!! انتبه !!!

نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط كمية Whole / All+

- He has eaten all the food.(✓)
- He has been eating all the food.(x)

لا تستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي لا تأتي في الأزمنة المستمرة مثل Stative verbs

- I have forgotten to do my homework. (✓)
- I have been forgetting to do my homework. (x)

!!! خللي بالك !!!

SINCE + نقطة بداية الحدث

2010 – May – Sunday – the morning – 7 o'clock – yesterday – last (week – month – year) - summer – then – nouns (my graduation- my birthday) / ماضي بسيط

FOR + الفترة التي استغرقها الحدث

10 years – 5 months – 3 days – 2 hours – a long time – a short time – many times – so long – ages – the last (week-month-year)

- We have lived here since 2012. (for)
- We have lived her for 9 years.
- It has been raining since 5 o'clock. Now it is 7 o'clock. (for)
- It has been raining for 2 hours.

فاعل + have not/ has not + verb3 + for + a long time / so long / ages

= It is / has been + a long time/ so long / ages + since + ماضي بسيط من المضارع التام المنفي

- We have not met for a long time. (since)
- It is a long time since we (last) met.

فاعل + started / began + V-ing / to+ base verb

= ماضى تام مستمر ويجوز مضارع تام بسيط + since / for

- They started playing at 5 o'clock. (since)
- They have been playing since 5 o'clock.

● when we ask about the period of time (How long عند السؤال عن الفترة أو المدة وهنا نستخدم)

- When did you start playing golf? (How long)

○ How long have you been playing golf.

ذهب لمكان ثم عاد (مكان + to + has been + مفرد)
 ذهب لمكان ثم عاد (مكان + to + have been + جمع)

○ I have been to London three times.

○ Mr. Hassan went to the mall and came back. (has)

○ Mr. Hassan has been to the mall.

ذهب ولم يعد بعد / غير موجود / اختفى (مكان + to + Have / has gone)

○ A: Where is Omar? B: He has gone to the pharmacy.

○ My brother went to the shop and is still there. (has)

○ My brother has gone to the shop.

ذهب لمكان ومستقر فيه (مكان + since / for + Have / has been in)

○ They travelled to Italy in 2015. They are still there. (since)

○ They have been in Italy since 2015.



Practice

➤ Choose the correct answer.

1. He _____ for two hours, but he still doesn't seem to want to wake up.

A slept B has slept C is sleeping D has been sleeping

2. I _____ to hear whether I got into the University of East London all week! When will I know?

A waited B am waiting C have waited D have been waiting

3. I haven't read any of this writer's books _____.

A never B just C before D already

4. It's the second time I _____ Amanda this week.

A see B had seen C have seen D have been seeing

5. She has just _____ an important letter.

A receives B received C receiving D been receiving

6. I have written more than half of my book report _____.

A yet B so far C before D yesterday

7. I'm really tired; I _____ the whole weekend without a break.

A am studying B be studying C have studied D have been studying



8. I wonder why our Maths teacher _____ a test for so many weeks.
A didn't set B hasn't set C isn't setting D hasn't been setting
9. Billy's not home right now; he _____ to the post office.
A is gone B has been C has gone D has been going
10. This is the second time I _____ to contact Professor Martin.
A tried B have tried C am trying D have been trying
11. I _____ business school for nearly three years now.
A attended B am attending C have attended D have been attending
12. I _____ to Canada before.
A go B went C have gone D have been
13. Barry _____ his bicycle since June.
A has B had C have D has had
14. I _____ the floor. It's still wet.
A mopped B am mopping C has mopped D have mopped
15. It's the first time I _____ rugby.
A play B played C has played D have played
16. We _____ around all day. That's why we're so tired.
A walk B walked C have walked D have been walking
17. _____ your train ticket yet?
A Do you buy B Did you buy C Has you bought D Have you bought
18. Hamad _____ to drive for six years!
A learned B is learning C has learned D has been learning
19. I _____ in the garden all day and I need a rest.
A work B worked C have worked D have been working
20. Salem _____ for three hours, but he still doesn't seem to want to do his homework.
a. played b. has been playing c. has played d. is playing
21. I _____ for a call from the lab to tell me the test results! When will they call?
a. am waiting b. have waited c. have been waiting d. waited
22. I haven't made any decisions about my new project _____.
a. never b. yet c. just d. already
23. This is the second car I _____ this year.
a. buy b. have been buying c. have bought d. had bought
24. I have just _____ an important email from my company about the new location.
a. received b. receiving c. been receiving d. receives
25. They've only sold thirteen tickets _____.
a. yet b. so far c. before d. yesterday
26. I _____ English for 8 years.
a. have learning b. have been learning c. learnt d. am learning





27. Our football team is having a great season. They ___ all but one of their games so far.
a. have won b. have been won c. have been winning d. have been win
28. I am expecting a letter from my boss, but _____ anything yet.
a. has not received b. have not been receiving
c. have not received d. didn't receive
29. Ali's English _____ greatly since he moved to live in the United States.
a. have been improved b. have been improving
c. improved d. has improved
30. Everyone makes mistakes in life. I _____ lots of mistakes in my life so far.
a. have been making b. have made c. made d. had made
31. I _____ my uncle for 6 months since I moved to France.
a. have not seen b. did not see c. has not seen d. have not seeing
32. My friend _____ tennis for two hours.
a. have been playing b. has been playing
c. has played d. was playing
33. My brother _____ about changing his field of study for a week now.
a. has thought b. have been thinking
c. have thought d. has been thinking
34. Our students _____ English for many years and they have improved their English level.
a. have been practicing b. has practised
c. have practised d. has been practicing

➤ **Rewrite the following sentence using the word given.**

1. I started learning Arabic a year ago. (been)

2. Jack went to London on Tuesday and he is still there. (has)

3. Amanda has never read such an interesting book. (ever)

4. When did you start taking driving lessons? (have)

5. It's been a long time since Larry last ate sushi. (for)





➤ **Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.**

1. Salim _____ (**look**) for the car keys for two hours now, but he still can't find them.
2. I _____ (**not be**) to Turkey yet, but I plan to go there this holiday.
3. We _____ (**not/visit**) Paris since 2015.
4. This is the first time I _____ (**take**) an art course.
5. I _____ (**sign**) up for another year of evening classes.
6. I _____ (**attend**) business school for nearly three years now.
7. Mr Smith _____ (**teach**) history at this school since he graduated from university.
8. Jill _____ (**study**) Chinese for a while, but only now feels confident enough to hold a conversation.
9. _____ (**borrow**) my clothes without asking again?
10. She can't withdraw money from the cash machine because she _____ (**forget**) her PIN.
11. Jane! How's your daughter? _____ (**she/leave**) yet?
12. The university _____ (**accept**) her.
13. She _____ (**not find**) accommodation yet.
14. She _____ (**search**) for two weeks now, but she can't find anything.
15. They _____ (**not ring**) her yet.
16. Well, that's what she _____ (**do**) all morning, but without success I'm afraid.
17. Why _____ (**you/ignore**) me lately?
18. I _____ (**ring**) you all morning. And guess what! No answer!
19. Sorry, I _____ (**be**) a bit busy lately. What's up?
20. _____ (**you / hear**) about the field trip?
21. Oh, no! I _____ (**look**) forward to this trip since they announced it.





22. We _____ (**constantly / search**) for newer and better ways to help students develop.
23. They _____ (**run**) this shop her for the last five years.
24. I _____ (**just send off**) the last of my university applications.
25. I _____ (**think**) about it a lot for many days.
26. I _____ (**study**) Spanish for so many years.
27. I _____ (**already / decide**) to take a gap year. I'll apply for university next year.



Adjectives



Comparative Adjectives صفات المقارنة تقارن بين واحد وواحد	Superlative Adjectives صفات التفضيل تقارن بين وواحد ومجموعة
<p>Short adjective + er + than Taller than – longer than – shorter than</p> <p>More / less + long adjective than More expensive than / more dangerous than</p> <p>➤ Omar is taller than Ahmed. ➤ A lion is more dangerous than a tiger.</p>	<p>The + short adjectives + -est The tallest – the fastest – the longest</p> <p>The most / the least + long adjectives The most dangerous – the least expensive</p> <p>➤ The cheetah is the fastest animal (in the world). ➤ The blue whale is the most dangerous animal (in the world)</p>
<p><u>الصفات ذات المقطع الواحد التي تنتهي بصوت ساكن يسبقه صوت متحرك نضاعف الحرف الأخير</u> Hot – hotter / big – bigger / thin – thinner</p> <p>➤ August is a hotter month than April</p>	<p><u>الصفات ذات المقطع الواحد التي تنتهي بصوت ساكن يسبقه صوت متحرك نضاعف الحرف الأخير</u> Hot – the hottest / big – the biggest / thin – the thinnest</p> <p>➤ August is a hottest month of the year.</p>
<p><u>الصفات ذات المقطعين المنتهية بـ Y يتم حذفها ونستخدم -ier</u> Happy – happier / heavy – heavier/ busy – busier</p> <p>➤ My bag is heavier than yours.</p>	<p><u>الصفات ذات المقطعين المنتهية بـ Y يتم حذفها ونستخدم -iest</u> Happy – the happiest / heavy – the heaviest/ busy – the busiest</p> <p>➤ Hassan is the busiest person in the company.</p>

- Ali is older than Ahmed. (younger)
- Ahmed is younger than Ali.
- Your mobile phone is more expensive than my mobile phone. (less)
- My mobile phone is less expensive than your mobile phone.

Irregular Adjectives

Positive adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • good / well • bad / ill • much / many / a lot of • little • far 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • better than • worse than • more than • less than • farther than / further than 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the best • the worst • the most • the least • the farthest / the furthest

- No other student is better than Ahmed in class. (the)
- Ahmed is the best student in class.

as + adjective + as

عند التساوي	عند عدم التساوي
فاعل + am/is/are + as + adjective + as + فاعل	فاعل + V.to be + not + as/ so + adjective + as + فاعل
<input type="checkbox"/> The house is as high as the school.	<input type="checkbox"/> The train isn't as/ so fast as the plane.

خطي بالك !!!

- Hamad is better than Jassim at English. (as) (good)
- Jassim isn't as good as Hamad at English.
- No other river in the world is longer than the Nile. (so)
- No other river in the world is so long as the Nile.
- Asia is the biggest continent in the world. (big)
- No other continent in the world is as big as Asia.
- I hadn't expected the exam to be that difficult. (difficult)
- The exam is more difficult than I had expected. (easy)
- The exam isn't as easy as I had expected.
- I have never eaten such a delicious meal. (the)
- It is / This is the most delicious meal I have ever eaten.

○ **Some two-syllable adjectives form comparative and superlative forms in both ways.**

(بعض الصفات ذات المقطعين ممكن نضع في آخرها -er أو نضع قبلها more)

clever - cleverer / more clever - cleverest / most clever

common - commoner / more common - commonest / most common

narrow - narrower / more narrow - narrowest / most narrow

simple - simpler / more simple - simplest / most simple

Far / much / a lot / even + short adjective+-er

Far / much / a lot / even + more + long adjective

- Ali is a lot taller than Omar.
- Your car is much more expensive than my car.

A little / a bit / slightly / rather + short adjective+-er

A little / a bit / slightly / rather + more + long adjective

- He is a little better than me at English.
- Fish is slightly more delicious than meat.

The + صفة قصيرة / حال قصيرة + -er ----- The + صفة قصيرة + -er

The more + صفة طويلة ----- The more + صفة طويلة

The more + noun ----- The more + noun

The more + فعل + فاعل ----- The more + فعل + فاعل

- The harder you study , the better marks you get.
- The more difficult the exam is, the less marks you might get.
- The more money you have, the more comfortable you live.
- As Rita studied more, maths seemed easier. (the)
- The more Rita studied , the easier maths seemed.

The same + noun = as + adjective + as

- Hassan and Hamad are of the same age. (as) ➤ Hassan is as old as Hamad.

Comparative + and + comparative

- When you climb higher and higher, the air becomes thinner and thinner.
- Saleh kept driving faster, so he crashed into a tree. (and)
- Saleh was driving faster and faster, so he crashed into a tree.

Positive adjective + but + comparative

○ Yesterday was hot but today is even hotter.

Twice as + adjective / adverb + as

○ He eats as twice as his brother.

The + comparative (of the two)

○ Hossam is the older of the two brothers.

Which + comparative عند الاختيار أو التفضيل نستخدم

○ Which shirt looks nicer? The black one or the blue one.

Become / get + comparative المقارنة الضمنية أو المستترة

○ A: How are you today? B: Getting better.



Practice

○ Choose the correct answer.

- The restaurant started serving vegan dishes because more _____ people were asking for them.
A the more B the better C and more D and less
- Mrs. Alison's illness wasn't _____ life-threatening as the doctors had originally believed.
A such B more C the D as
- The tsunami was _____ destructive than the actual earthquake.
A far more B the more C the most D as
- To be honest, it was _____ enjoyable holiday I have been on in years. Never again!
A the less B the most C the more D the least
- The baby watched Mark and then made movements just _____ his.
A as B like C alike D same as
- The fire grew stronger and _____ until it finally got out of control.
A stronger B strongest C so strong D the strongest
- Don't worry, the second book is _____ interesting than the first.
A much B most C the more D much more
- The trip was _____ tiring than he thought it would be.
A as B not C less D the least



9. The more we try to protect the environment, _____ chances we have of saving it.

- A as good B the best C the better D better than

10. This swimming pool is _____ big as the one we went to last week.

- A far B twice C much D rather

11. Robert ran _____ of all the other competitors.

- A slowly B more slowly C slower than D the most slowly

12. The exercise isn't _____ as it seems.

- A difficult B as difficult C the most difficult D more difficult than

13. The _____ football team in Europe is Real Madrid.

- A less successful B successful than C more successful D most successful

14. Don't read that book. It's _____ interesting book I've ever read.

- A less B many C more D the least

15. Red apples are usually _____ than green apples.

- A more sweeter B most sweet C sweeter D sweetest

16. They have three sons and two daughters. Betty is _____ of their children.

- A younger B the younger C most young D the youngest

17. As we didn't have much money, we stayed at _____ hotel that we could find.

- A a less expensive B a more expensive
C the least expensive D the most expensive

18. That happened in 1990, maybe even _____.

- A earlier B the earliest C the earliest D the most early

19. I have no _____ questions.

- A farther B further C farthest D furthest

20. She walked _____ trying to see the house numbers in the dark.

- A as slow as B more slow C more slower D more slowly

➤ **Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct comparative/superlative form.**

1. It's very difficult to say which child is _____ (imaginative) than the other.

2. The new car showroom is a little _____ (far) down this street.

3. The new National Museum is by far the _____ (beautiful) building in Doha.

4. My house is _____ (big) than yours.

5. This flower is _____ (beautiful) than that one.

6. This is the _____ (interesting) book I have ever read.





7. Non-smokers usually live _____ (**long**) than smokers.
8. Which is the _____ (**dangerous**) animal in the world?
9. A holiday by the sea is _____ (**good**) than a holiday in the mountains.
10. It is strange but often camels are _____ (**expensive**) than horses.
8. Who is the _____ (**rich**) woman on earth?
9. The view from here is even _____ (**bad**) than from there.
10. He was the _____ (**clever**) player of all.
11. I find studying at night _____ (**easy**) than studying during the day.
12. This is considered to be _____ (**good**) college in the region.
13. This seminar isn't _____ (**informative**) as the one we attended yesterday.
14. The documentary about robotics was far _____ (**interesting**) than the one about computer programming.
15. The more you apply yourself _____ (**good**) you will perform.
16. The documentary about Leonardo da Vinci was slightly _____ (**interesting**) than the one about Vincent van Gogh.
17. More and _____ (**many**) people are enrolling on computer programming courses.
18. Dorothy is _____ (**old**) of the two sisters.
19. Lucy studies twice _____ (**hard**) her friends.
20. Valerie found the course _____ (**demanding**) than the previous one she had done.
21. That was one of _____ (**humorous**) jokes I've ever heard. I didn't like it.
22. That's _____ (**beautiful**) dress I've ever seen.
23. Sandra is _____ (**smart**) girl in her class.
24. I found this lecture far _____ (**interesting**) than the one we attended last month.





25. This shirt is much _____ (**nice**) than the one I bought.
26. The car we bought is slightly _____ (**big**) the one we used to have.
27. Fortunately, _____ (**few**) and _____ (**few**) people are using their cars to go to the city centre.
28. The day of their son's birth was _____ (**happy**) day of their lives.
29. Jennifer worked _____ (**hard**) she could but she didn't manage to do a good job.
30. Living in the countryside is _____ (**healthy**) living in the city.
31. Andrew is _____ (**irritating**) person I know.
32. Raising children is a lot _____ (**difficult**) most people realise.
33. That's _____ (**interesting**) book he's ever written.
34. _____ (**hard**) you study, _____ (**good**) you will do in your exam.
35. Frank isn't _____ (**competitive**) his brother John.
36. London is the _____ (**large**) city in Great Britain.
37. No other British city has as _____ (**many**) inhabitants as London.
38. The London underground, the tube, is the _____ (**old**) underground in the world.
39. The Tower of London is one of the _____ (**famous**) London sights.
40. Another sight is the London Eye. It is _____ (**tall**) than any other big wheel in the world.

➤ **Fill in the comparison with as ... as.**

1. Hamad is (**tall**) _____ Jassim.
2. Ali is (**fluent**) _____ Omar.
3. You are (**crazy**) _____ my sister.
4. We can run (**fast**) _____ they can.
5. My mom is (**not / strict**) _____ your mum.
6. Your mobile phone is (**not / trendy**) _____ mine.





7. Matrix II was **(not / interesting)** _____ Matrix I.

Rewrite the following sentence using the word given.

1. I can't get a better mark in Maths than this. **(the)**

2. As Carl practiced more, tennis became easier. **(the)**

3. I didn't expect the course to be that hard; that's why I dropped out. **(much)**

4. We expected the museum to be larger. **(as)**

5. The Maths problems become increasingly hard to solve. **(harder)**

6. Online courses are not as expensive as they used to be. **(less)**

7. That seminar is too expensive for us to attend. **(as)**

8. As I studied harder, the work became easier to understand. **(the easier)**

9. This is the worst lecture I have ever attended. **(than)**

10. Research shows that a growing number of companies are promoting lifelong learning.
(more)

11. No other professor at this university is as helpful as he is. **(most)**

12. I had expected the outing to be more enjoyable. **(as)**

13. I have never seen anyone drive so badly. **(worst)**

14. MP3 players are not as popular as they were when they first came out. **(less)**

15. The weather kept getting hotter, so we decided to leave for our beach house. **(and)**

16. As Rita studied more, Maths seemed easier. **(the more)**

17. Your stomach ache will get worse if you continue to eat. **(more)**

18. I used to work more hours than I do now. **(many)**



Reading and Writing Language Features



A paragraph describing a process

● **Uses a variety of linking words and phrases.** يستخدم تشكيله من كلمات الربط.

(First – Once – The next step – Then – Finally)

- follows the progression of the diagram. يتبع التسلسل الموجود في الشكل التوضيحي
- uses vocabulary given in the diagram. يستخدم الكلمات الموجودة في الشكل التوضيحي
- provides elaboration. يقوم بتقديم الاسهاب في الجمل (تطوير الجمل)
- uses impersonal language. يستخدم لغة غير شخصية – لا يتحدث بشكل شخصي فلا يستخدم مثلاً (I)
- uses formal language. يستخدم اللغة الرسمية (لا يوجد اختصارات أو آراء شخصية)
- uses the Present Simple and the Passive Voice.

يستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط وصيغة المبني للمجهول

(The diagram shows / Once that has been done,)



The diagram shows the different steps involved in creating a YouTube channel. First, the user needs to create an account. He or she can do this by clicking on 'Create account'. Once the account is ready, clicking on the picture in the top right-hand corner of the page gives the user the option to create a channel. The next step is to create a channel name. The user must write the channel name in the box and click the 'Create' button. It is also necessary to tick the box underneath the channel name. Then, the user personalises the new channel by choosing a profile picture and, finally, writing a description that tells people what his or her channel is about. Once that has been done, the channel is ready to use!

An Article & A Timeline المقال والجدول الزمني



The Golden Age of Islam

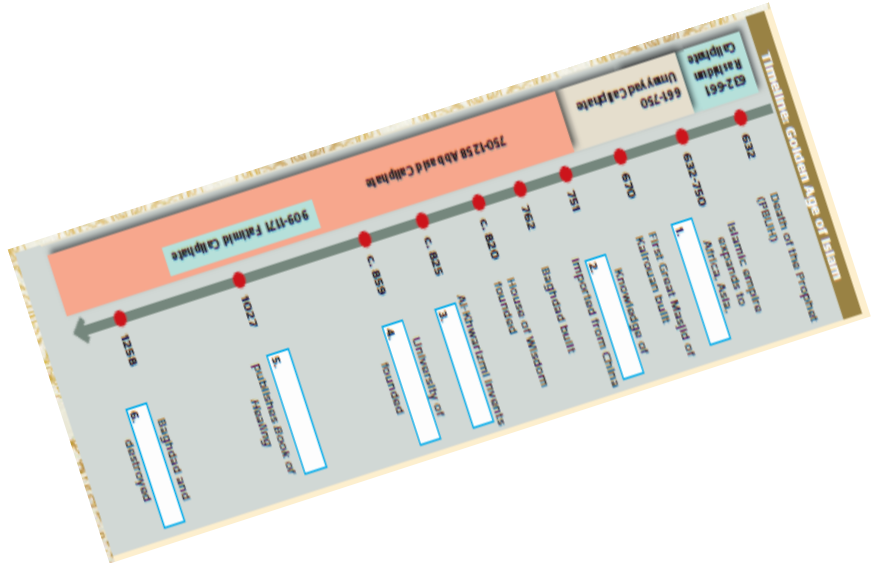
History has been shaped by periods of great learning. These periods, which historians often refer to as Golden Ages, are marked by advances in both science and culture. Perhaps none has had a more lasting impact on the world of learning than the Golden Age of Islam.

The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) stressed that it was the obligation of every Muslim to 'seek knowledge' and the caliphs who expanded the Islamic Empire after the Prophet's death did exactly that. As the Islamic territories expanded to Africa, Asia and the Iberian Peninsula, libraries and centres of learning were founded throughout the Islamic world. A system of both primary and secondary education was established and these schools focused primarily on the study of Islamic law as well as theology, medicine and mathematics. The world's oldest university, Al-Karaouine, was founded in northern Africa in 859 and still operates today. Arabic became the official language, and during this period **literacy** in the Islamic world was far greater than in northern Europe.

After its construction in 762, the city of Baghdad became both the capital of the Islamic Empire and the centre of learning for the entire world. The Abbasid caliphs placed great value on learning and began a state-sponsored programme of scientific **inquiry**. Furthermore, great emphasis was placed on preserving scientific knowledge and cultural heritage from other civilisations. After the knowledge of paper-making was **imported** from China in 751, thousands of historical and scientific texts were translated into Arabic. In the 9th century, the House of Wisdom was established by Harun al-Rashid and developed by Al-Ma'mun. This library welcomed scholars from all backgrounds to pursue scientific inquiry and to translate and preserve literary and scientific texts from the past.

This climate of **inclusivity**, which welcomed and rewarded the very brightest minds from all over the world, led to a period of amazing scientific advances. The Muslim mathematician Al-Khwarizmi is widely considered to be the father of algebra for his contributions during this period. The physician and philosopher Ibn Sina wrote over 400 works on philosophy, mathematics, theology and medicine, including his Book of Healing. He also translated and interpreted the works of Aristotle. Architecture and literature also **thrived** during this period. The Great Masjid of Kairouan, which was built during this period in northern Africa, is considered the ancestor of all the mosques in the Western Islamic world. And the stories which make up 1001 Arabian Nights were first written down during this period.

Unfortunately, in 1258 the city of Baghdad and the House of Wisdom were destroyed by the Mongols led by Hulagu Khan. Nevertheless, the achievements of the Golden Age of Islam are still strongly felt today. Students all over the world study algebra, and Ibn Sina's Canon of Medicine is standard reading for those studying the history of medicine. And in places like Qatar's Education City, which brings together scholars from around the world, the spirit of **intellectual** inquiry sparked by the Islamic Golden Age lives on.



An Article	A Timeline
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ provides information in chronological order يقدم معلومات في ترتيب زمني ➤ (632- 670- 750- 751)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ is based on facts مبنى على حقائق 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ is based on facts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ omits articles and prepositions لا يستخدم أدوات التعريف ولا حروف الجر ➤ (a-an-the-of-at, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ is organised into paragraphs, each with a central theme مقسم إلى فقرات كل له فكرة 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ uses Present Simple to talk about past events يستخدم المضارع البسيط للحديث عن الماضي ➤ Islamic empire expands to
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ uses passive structures omitting the auxiliary be يستخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول المختصرة ➤ Baghdad built – University of Baghdad founded
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ uses full sentences يستخدم جمل كاملة ➤ History has been shaped by periods of great learning. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ uses past tenses to talk about past events يستخدم أزمنة الماضي للحديث عن أحداث ماضية ➤ Arabic became the official language. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ has a title له عنوان 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ has a title
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ uses descriptive adjectives and adverbs يستخدم صفات وظروف وصفية ➤ golden ages – focused primarily on 	

Use of Language

Directions: In this part of the test, you will answer 9 vocabulary and grammar questions.

1 Read the following.

I missed that point because I was not paying attention _____ what he was saying.

Which of the following BEST fits the above gap?

- to
- for
- with
- from

2 Read the following.

I am perfectly capable _____ doing it myself, thank you.

Which of the following BEST fits the above gap?

- to
- from
- in
- of

3 Read the following.

The _____ between the two students made them able to make a good presentation.

Which of the following BEST fits the above gap?

- cooperate
- cooperation
- cooperated
- cooperative

4

Read the following.

His great _____ is to make all the players into a united team.

Which of the following BEST fits the above gap?

- cooperate
- cooperation
- cooperated
- cooperative

5

Read the following.

Ali _____ his history homework yet.

Which of the following BEST fits the above gap?

- is finishing
- has finished
- isn't finished
- hasn't finished

6

Read the following.

I am not hungry. I _____ already _____ my lunch.

Which of the following BEST fits the above gap?

- am-----eaten
- am -----eating
- have -----eaten
- have -----been eating



7 Read the following.

We _____ around all day. That's why we're so tired.

Which of the following BEST fits the above gap?

- walk
- are walking
- have been walking
- have walked

8 Read the following.

This book is _____ than I thought it would be.

Which of the following BEST fits the above gap?

- interesting
- as interesting
- most interesting
- more interesting

9 Fill in the gaps with words from the list below. (There is one extra word).

absent / punishment / excels / instructions / concentrate

- A. The player _____ in different skills and can play in any position.
- B. It was up to him to _____ on his studies and make something of himself.
- C. Half of our students were _____ from class today.
- D. Always read the _____ before you start.

Use the words in brackets to form a word that fits in each gap.

- A. He had never been greatly concerned about his _____ (appear)
- B. The teacher does a yearly _____ (assess) of each child's progress.



Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

- A. Salim _____ (look) for the car keys for two hours now, but he still can't find them.
- B. I _____ (not be) to Turkey yet, but I plan to go there this holiday.

Put the adjective in brackets into the correct form.

- C. The car we bought is slightly _____ (big) the one we used to have.

READING

Directions: Read the following then answer questions 10 to 14.

1. Your life today is essentially the sum of your habits. How in shape or out of shape you are? How happy or unhappy you are? How successful or unsuccessful you are? All are results of your habits. What you repeatedly do eventually forms the person you are, the things you believe, and the personality that you portray. But what if you want to improve? What if you want to form new habits? How would you go about it? There's a helpful framework that can make it easier to stick to new habits so that you can improve your health, your work, and your life in general. The process of building a habit can be divided into four simple steps: clue, desire, response, and reward. Breaking it down into these essential parts can help us understand what a habit is, how it works, and how to improve it.

2. First, there is the clue. The clue activates your brain to start a behaviour. It is a bit of information that predicts a reward. Our prehistoric ancestors were concentrating on clues that signaled the location of primary rewards like food and water. Today, we spend most of our time learning clues that predict secondary rewards like money and fame, power and status, or a sense of personal satisfaction. Your mind is continuously analysing your internal and external environment for hints of where rewards are located. Because the clue is the first indication that we're close to a reward, it naturally leads to a desire.

3. Desires are the second step of the habit circle, and they are the motivational force behind every habit. Without some level of motivation or desire, we have no reason to act. What you need is not the habit itself but the change in state it delivers. You are not motivated by brushing your teeth but rather by the feeling of a clean mouth. Every desire is linked to an appeal to change your internal state.



4. The third step is the response. The response is the actual habit you perform, which can take the form of a thought or an action. Whether a response occurs depends on how motivated you are and how much resistance is associated with the behaviour. If a particular action requires more physical or mental effort than you are willing to expend, then you won't do it. Your response also depends on your ability. It sounds simple, but a habit can occur only if you are capable of doing it.

5. Finally, the response delivers a reward. Rewards are the end goal of every habit. The clue is about noticing the reward. The desire is about wanting the reward. The response is about obtaining the reward. We chase rewards because they serve two purposes: they satisfy us by providing benefits like food and water which deliver energy to survive. Also, they teach us how to get a promotion that brings more money and respect.

10 Which of the following **BEST** summarises the **MAIN** idea of the article?.

- Habits cannot be acquired easily.
- Obtaining habits passes in four major stages.
- Certain habits can only affect a person's lifestyle.
- There are only two reasons behind gaining new habits.

11 Which of the following **BEST** describes the writer's opinion?

- A habit can prevent an action from happening.
- Goals need a lot of time and effort to be achieved.
- Certain habits are sometimes difficult to be obtained.
- Human brain only examines a person's internal environment.

12 According to paragraph 2, what is the difference between the past and present prediction of rewards? Give examples from the paragraph.

Difference:	
Examples:	



13 According to paragraph 5, what are the TWO factors that cause the response to occur?

Factor 1:	
Factor 2 :	

14 Read the texts again and decide if the statements are True, False or Not Mentioned. Write T, F, or NM.

Sticking to new habits can improve your personality.	
The change in state caused by a habit is less important than the habit itself.	

Writing

15 Look at the following diagram, then write a paragraph describing the process shown.

