

Grade 10 - Module 2

<b>crawl</b>	يزحف	<b>ranger</b>	حارس	<b>recover</b>	يتعافى - يسترد
<b>abandoned</b>	مهجور	<b>stunned</b>	مندهبش - مصعوق	<b>passers-by</b>	عابر سبيل - مار
<b>spot</b>	يحدد- يلاحظ	<b>drown</b>	يغرق	<b>Strike</b>	يضرب - يصطدم

**drowned      recover      spotted      crawling      stunned**

- The baby was \_\_\_\_\_ around on its hands and knees.
- If it wasn't for the life jacket, I would have \_\_\_\_\_.
- It took her a long while to \_\_\_\_\_ from her heart operation.
- The police \_\_\_\_\_ him driving a stolen car.
- They stood in \_\_\_\_\_ silence beside the bodies.

**passer-by      abandoned      struck      ranger      spotted**

- The gunmen opened fire, killing a policeman and a \_\_\_\_\_.
- We were fortunate enough to get a tour from a \_\_\_\_\_ when we visited Park.
- An \_\_\_\_\_ baby was found in a box on the hospital steps.
- Her car went out of control and \_\_\_\_\_ an oncoming vehicle.
- As we were walking, we \_\_\_\_\_ a bear in the distance.
- The park \_\_\_\_\_ told us not to light a fire.

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

**hurt      harm      destroyed      ruined      injured**

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

**carry      pulled      dragged      damage**

- Don't put that hot pot on the table. You'll \_\_\_\_\_ the surface.
- We couldn't lift the bookcase, so we \_\_\_\_\_ it to the other side of the room.
- A complete stranger helped me \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping bags to my car.
- 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	يبهين - يجرح	nobly	بشرف - بنبل
devoted	مخلص - ملتزم	handsome	وسيم - سخي	whoever	أيا كان

handsome      whoever      nobly      devoted      thunder      offended

7. Although he was tired, he acted \_\_\_\_\_ and gave up his bus seat to the old lady.
8. Steve was a \_\_\_\_\_ man. He was tall with dark hair and green eyes.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ comes in first, open the windows, please.
10. He was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ husband and father, and did his best to provide for his wife and children.
11. A loud crash of \_\_\_\_\_ broke the silence of the night.
12. The manager told Mr Spencer that he was the most \_\_\_\_\_ employee in the company, and that they were sorry to see him leave.
13. You know he didn't mean what he said, so please don't feel \_\_\_\_\_.

chilly	بارد	shining	مشع - ساطع	clear skies	سما صافية
foggy	ضباب	overcast	ملبد بالغيوم	blowing	يهب - ينفخ

shining      skies      blowing

1. The storm came after days of clear \_\_\_\_\_ and hot weather.
  2. When he woke again, the sun was \_\_\_\_\_ on her face.
  3. The wind was \_\_\_\_\_ harder every minute.
- foggy      overcast      chilly
4. It will be \_\_\_\_\_ all day tomorrow without any sunshine, and with the possibility of showers in the afternoon.
  5. We have had awful \_\_\_\_\_ weather, no sun for days at a time.
  6. It's quite \_\_\_\_\_ tonight, so you should put on a coat before you go out.
  7. We've had a \_\_\_\_\_ winter this year.

fog	ضباب	resident	مقيم - ساكن	skid	ينزلق
stunned	مندهش - مصعوق	recover	يتعافى - يسترد	ruin	انهيار - سقوط
when	عندما	landed	يهبط - ينزل	underweight	نحيف جداً
Lightning	البرق - صاعقة	drizzling	رذاذ - مطر خفيف	breeze	نسيم - نسمة
Freezing	بارد جداً	rainy	ممطر - ماطر	overjoyed	مبتهج

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the small village had to leave it because of the wildfire that broke out nearby.

- A. passers-by                      B. residents                      C. hikers                      D. rangers

2. Lisa was \_\_\_\_\_ when she heard the bad news.

- A. abandoned                      B. trapped                      C. stunned                      D. relieved

3. The doctors told his family that he would \_\_\_\_\_ fully and would be able to live a normal life again.

- A. breathe                      B. recover                      C. regret                      D. treat

4. Mandy spilt orange juice on her skirt and completely \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A. harmed                      B. injured                      C. damaged                      D. ruined

5. We couldn't see through the \_\_\_\_\_ as we were driving up the mountain.

- A. breeze                      B. shower                      C. fog                      D. oxygen

6. Our car \_\_\_\_\_ on the slippery road and hit a wall.

- A. blocked                      B. held                      C. skidded                      D. damaged

7. \_\_\_\_\_ the young boy heard the thunder, he began to cry.

- A. Immediately                      B. During                      C. While                      D. When

8. The aeroplane \_\_\_\_\_ at the nearest airport due to an engine problem.

- A. offended                      B. devoted                      C. landed                      D. held

9. The boy was terribly weak and \_\_\_\_\_; it was obvious that he had not eaten in days.

- A. underweight                      B. discouraged                      C. handsome                      D. strong

10. You don't need an umbrella. It's only \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pouring                      B. drizzling                      C. freezing                      D. boiling

11. We were sitting outside and a light \_\_\_\_\_ was blowing. It was very pleasant.

- A. blizzard                      B. drizzle                      C. freeze                      D. boil

12. There was a violent storm during the night and lots of trees were struck by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. thunder                      B. Lightning                      C. Freezing                      D. blizzard

13. Winters here are usually mild, but you sometimes get some \_\_\_\_\_ cold days in January.

- A. thunder                      B. Lightning                      C. Freezing                      D. blizzard

14. We had three \_\_\_\_\_ days on holiday, but otherwise it was sunny.

- A. dry                      B. fair                      C. rainy                      D. hot

15. I was \_\_\_\_\_ to hear that my brother who lives in Canada is visiting us in July.

- A. witty                      B. well-built                      C. offended                      D. overjoyed

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

1. I felt \_\_\_\_\_ when Brian spoke to me so rudely the other day.  
A. offended                      B. well-built                      C. overjoyed                      D. reserved
2. I had really made an effort, so when my boss criticized my work, I felt Really \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. underweight                      B. offended                      C. discouraged                      D. reserved
3. Edgar is really \_\_\_\_\_; his comments are not only clever but also funny.  
A. witty                      B. well-built                      C. overjoyed                      D. reserved
4. 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
5. I fell down the stairway and I \_\_\_\_\_ my ankle.  
A. injured                      B. harmed                      C. damaged                      D. offended
6. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ of rain, so don't forget your umbrella.  
A. safety                      B. mark                      C. possibility                      D. storm
7. After searching for a while, we found \_\_\_\_\_ in a cave.  
A. shock                      B. side                      C. shelter                      D. hostel
8. 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
9. The sky was \_\_\_\_\_ and it began to drizzle.  
A. wet                      B. overcast                      C. clear                      D. shower
10. The temperature \_\_\_\_\_ ten degrees today.  
A. dropped                      B. treated                      C. dragged                      D. drowned
11. After a week in the hospital, George \_\_\_\_\_ from his illness.  
A. recovered                      B. reserved                      C. endured                      D. treated
12. It's \_\_\_\_\_ hot outside today, so we should go to the beach.  
A. mild                      B. freezing                      C. boiling                      D. overcast

## Grammar

### 1- Past Simple

### الماضي البسيط

#### Form

#### التكوين

مصدر الفعل +ed  
التصريف الثاني للفعل الشاذ

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

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

#### Use استخدامات الماضي البسيط

We use the **past simple** for:

- actions which happened at a **specific time** (stated, implied or already known) **in the past**.  
أشياء حدثت في الماضي في وقت محدد و انتهت  
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

**1) 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.

11. I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) some nice people at the party last weekend.

12. We \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to the USA on a great airplane.

13. My grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ us last week. (visit)

14. Last weekend I \_\_\_\_\_ an email to my friend. (write)

15. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ any computer games last night. (not play)

16. We \_\_\_\_\_ cereal and \_\_\_\_\_ juice for breakfast. (eat, drink)

17. I \_\_\_\_\_ my favourite TV programme yesterday. (not watch)

18. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ me a new pencil case for my birthday. (give)

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

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

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

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 أقبلع 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.

He **used** تستخدم لتعبر عن شيء كان متكرر الحدوث في الماضي

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

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

3• We use **be used to + noun/pronoun/-ing form** to talk about habits (= be accustomed to/be in the habit of).

تستخدم لتعبر عن أشياء معتاد الشخص على فعلها

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

4• We use **get used to + noun/pronoun/-ing form** to talk about habits (= become accustomed to).

تستخدم لتعبر عن أشياء معتاد الشخص على فعلها

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

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.
9. Have you got used to \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) on the left yet?
10. She is getting used \_\_\_\_\_ (wake) up early for her new job.
11. I've lived here for ten years now so I \_\_\_\_\_ (use) driving in the city.
12. He \_\_\_\_\_ (use) working at night so he sometimes falls asleep.
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ (use) cleaning my house every day.
14. We used \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the beach every summer?
15. She \_\_\_\_\_ (use) love eating chocolate, but now she hates it.
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not use) play tennis when I was at school.
17. She \_\_\_\_\_ (use) be able to speak French, but she has forgotten it all.
18. Did he \_\_\_\_\_ (used) to play golf every weekend?
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ (n't use) to hate school.
20. When I was a child, my hair \_\_\_\_\_ (use) be much blonder than now.
21. I \_\_\_\_\_ in races, but now I do. (not/ take part)

## 2- Past Continuous

## الماضي المستمر

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

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 يحدثا في الماضي في نفس الوقت

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

**Time expressions used with the past continuous:**

عبارات تستخدم مع الماضي المستمر

while, when, as, all day/night/morning, yesterday (morning –afternoon- evening) , etc.

## Past Simple vs Past Continuous

## الماضي البسيط و الماضي المستمر

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

## When vs While / As

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

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

### Past simple and past continuous

#### Choose the correct answers:

- While I \_\_\_\_\_ , my father arrived.  
A. sleep                      B. sleeps                      C. was sleeping                      D. were sleeping
- My brother washed our car \_\_\_\_\_ I was doing homework.  
A. when                      B. while                      C. where                      D. who
- When Ali \_\_\_\_\_ TV, Ahmed was playing football.  
A. watch                      B. watched                      C. was watching                      D. were watching
- I was having my lunch \_\_\_\_\_ my father washed the car.  
A. while                      B. while                      C. when                      D. where
- What were you doing \_\_\_\_\_ I phoned you?  
A. when                      B. where                      C. while                      D. who
- 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
- The climber was holding onto a rope when he \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. slipped                      B. was slipping                      C. used to slip                      D. were slipping
- When I \_\_\_\_\_ at the cinema, my friends were waiting for me.  
A. arrive                      B. arrives                      C. arrived                      D. was arriving
- While we \_\_\_\_\_ the plane, it started raining.  
A. boards                      B. boarded                      C. was boarding                      D. were boarding
- They were having a picnic when it \_\_\_\_\_ raining.  
A. start                      B. starts                      C. started                      D. starting

**Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

1. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ (crawl) on the floor while Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) in the kitchen.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to find our way through the fog when we \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) someone calling for help.
3. She was cleaning the vase when she \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) it.
4. The fire \_\_\_\_\_ (occur) while we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) out.
5. It \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) when I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) home this morning.
6. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) on the phone when I arrived.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) with my girlfriend when the disc jockey played our favourite song.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) grammar when I \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) asleep.
9. The scientists \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in their laboratory when they \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) the new drug.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) the wall when the gardener \_\_\_\_\_ (see) us.
11. Vicky \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a beautiful dream when the alarm clock \_\_\_\_\_ (ring)
12. As he \_\_\_\_\_ (run) for the bus he \_\_\_\_\_ (collide) with a street lamp.
12. When he \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) a suitcase, he \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) it on his foot.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) your homework on the bus while you \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to school?
14. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the article when the last class \_\_\_\_\_ (finish).
15. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the piano while Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (sing).

**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**  
\_\_\_\_\_ .
6. We were leaving. Amanda and her friends arrived.      **As**  
\_\_\_\_\_ .

## 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

## Reading 1

1 I finished my mid-term exams two weeks ago. It has been so long since the last time I and my brothers gathered to spend time altogether. That's why Our father told us that he decided to take us in a trip to Dubai at the weekend. We were very happy to hear that fantastic news. I had really missed passing nice time with my father, my mother and my three brothers.

2 Fortunately, this time of holiday was totally suitable for all of us. Mum knew that the weather is always cold in January, so she took us to the nearest clothes shop. It was a very famous shop that was called "Splash". We bought three jackets and two coats. The prices were really good. We paid 750 Qatari Riyals only for them. We got ready to pack our bags. I put my new tablet, my clothes and two books. My mother reminded me to take the first-aid kit with me that may help a lot in case of emergency. My mother was really careful.

3 On Thursday afternoon, we went to the airport to take our plane to Dubai. The flight took almost one hour. We arrived in Dubai in 5:30 p.m. After we had collected our bags, we took a taxi to the hotel where we stayed for five days. It was a five-star hotel. It has a big swimming pool and a nice restaurant. We used to have breakfast and dinner in it. We had many things to do. We went to Khalifa's Tower which I liked very much. We also went shopping in Dubai's malls.

4 One night I went to the cinema with my family. In one of these nights the cinema was showing " Batman II ". I was very **excited** because I liked action movies a lot. My brother Samir was disappointed. He wished to see a comedy movie as he isn't interested in action films. The film was just incredible. It was so exciting that Samir changed his mind and enjoyed the events. All the actors acted perfectly, and the sound effects were really amazing. After we had watched that fantastic film, we ..... (1) ..... back to the hotel's restaurant to have our delicious dinner. It was really a great holiday which all my family enjoyed.

### **1. What type of writing is the above text?**

- A. Story                      B. Email                      C. Letter                      D. memo

### **2. Which is the best word to put in the blank space (1)?**

- A. had gone                      B. went                      C. gone                      D. going

### **3. According to the text, how did the family go to Dubai?**

- A. by train                      B. by plane                      C. by car                      D. by bus

### **4. What is the opposite of the underlined word excited?**

- A. poor                      B. astonished                      C. bored                      D. beautiful

5. According to the text, how many people were there in the narrator's family?

- A. six                      B. four                      C. three                      D. two

6. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is not true about the hotel? .

- A. It was a five-star hotel                      B. it has a big hall  
C. It has a big swimming pool                      D. it has a nice restaurant

7. According to paragraph 2, what did they buy from the clothes shop? Mention two things.

The 1st thing	
The 2nd thing	

8. According to paragraph 2, what did the narrator put in his bags? Mention two things.

The 1st thing	
The 2nd thing	

9. According to paragraph 3, which places did they go to ? Mention two places.

Place 1	
Place 2	

10. According to paragraph 4, how did the narrator feel before seeing the movie? Why?

Feeling	
Reason	

11. From which point of view is the story told? support your answers with a piece of evidence.

Point of view	
Evidence	

12. What technique has the writer used in paragraph 4? Mention one and support your answers with a piece of evidence.

Technique	
Evidence	

1 Doctors treating a Swedish man who survived two months in a snow-covered car say he is awake and able to communicate. But they are stunned he is alive at all.

2 Peter Skyllberg, 44, was found by passers-by near Umeå, the northeastern town at the mouth of the Ume River. They thought his vehicle was an abandoned, crashed car, and dug down through about three feet of snow w. To their surprise, they found Skyllberg lying on the back seat like a log. He could barely move or speak.

3 His car had broken down on 19 December and during the time he was trapped, temperatures dropped to -30 °C. He only ate snow and stayed inside his warm clothes and sleeping bag. Doctors believe that the only reason Skyllberg managed to survive against all odds was because his car formed a natural igloo. This kept his body temperature high enough to prevent him from freezing to death and he kept saying after they found him, "where is my beloved savior".

4 Police are interested in finding out why nobody reported Skyllberg's disappearance. It is extremely rare for someone to be missing for such a long period of time without friends and family alerting the police.

**1. According to the police in the last paragraph, what can you say about Skyllberg?**

- A. He is lonely
- B. He is very brave
- C. He is a family man
- D. He has a lot of friends

**2. What does Skylberg mean by the underlined phrase in paragraph (4)?**

- A. He was asking for help.
- B. He was asking about his wife.
- C. He was hallucinating asking about his car.
- D. He believes that the police found him in the right time.

**3. According to the text, Who found Skyllberg? How?**

who	
how	

**4. According to the text , Mention TWO reasons that help skylberg survive?**

How:	
What:	

**5. which figures of speech (figurative language) did the writer use in paragraph (2)? Support your answer with a piece of evidence from the paragraph.**

figures of speech:	
Evidence:	

1 On the evening of his birthday, a teenager from a tiny village in northern Germany clicked 'send' on his computer from his small room that was like a cage. Within three hours, the postal service in Taiwan was in chaos, computers in hospitals and banks in Hong Kong had crashed, and trains in Australia and planes in the USA had stopped. How could a young man cause so many problems for people in places that were thousands of kilometres from his home? Of course, there was only one answer. He was the inventor of the terrible computer virus 'Sasser'.

2 After a three-month long search, the police traced the virus to teenager Sven Jaschan's computer and they charged him with criminal damage. In court a few months later the judge found him guilty of putting the virus on the internet and he received a 21-month suspended sentence. He avoided a 5-year prison sentence because he was only 18 when he committed the crime. The virus infected millions of computer systems across the world, and caused millions of dollars of damage.

3 Sven admitted his guilt to the detectives who finally found his home after a long search for the author of the virus. He had spent an enormous amount of time creating the 'Sasser' virus on the computer in his bedroom. He often spent ten hours a day in front of his computer but his parents hadn't known what he was doing at the time.

4 When he released the virus on the internet, he didn't realise it would cause so much damage. He was just delighted that it had worked. Sven was a student at a computer science school. 'I told my classmates - they thought it was terrific.' But his feelings changed very quickly. He was terrified when he saw a TV news report about the virus and the damage it had caused.

5 Detectives arrested Sven after one of his classmates emailed Microsoft about his activities. Microsoft had offered a \$250,000 reward for information about the virus. However, Sven's teachers at school were astonished that Sven had created the virus. They said that he wasn't an excellent computer student. "There are others in the class who are better than him," one teacher said!

6 While he was waiting for his trial to start, Sven left school and started work. A German computer company asked him to help them fight against the makers of computer viruses. Sven's new job is to make 'firewalls'- vital pieces of software that protect computers against the type of viruses that Sven created. After causing so many problems for so many people's computers, Sven now has the opportunity to find ways of protecting them and repairing some of the damage he caused.

**1. What is the passage mainly about?**

- A. someone who worked hard
- B. the ways of creating a virus
- C. a man who is not intelligent
- D. someone who invented a computer virus

**2. What does the underlined word "terrified" in paragraph (4) refer to?**

- A. frightened
- B. Happy
- C. delighted
- D. stressful

**3. What is the main purpose of the passage?**

- A. to tell the story of someone who invented a virus
- B. to persuade the reader that computer viruses are dangerous
- C. to discuss the pros and cons of computer viruses
- D. to give information about viruses

**4. Read the following extract from the text:**

**On the evening of his birthday, a teenager from a tiny village in northern Germany clicked 'send' on his computer from his small room that was like a cage.**

**Which figurative language does the writer use?**

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

**5. How far did the Sasser virus spread?**

- A. around the world                      B. around Europe  
C. around Germany                      D. around the village

**6. Why wasn't Sven sent to prison?**

- A. because he was too young                      C. because he was innocent  
B. because he admitted his guilt                      D. because he invented a virus

**7. How did the police catch him?**

- A. The police offered a \$250,000 reward.      B. His neighbours told the police.  
C. Detectives came to ask questions.      D. one of his classmates told Microsoft about him.

**8. How did Sven's teachers react?**

- A. They contacted Microsoft to get the reward.  
B. They were surprised because Sven wasn't the best student.  
C. They weren't surprised because Sven was very clever.

D. They didn't know Sven at all.

**9. Which of the following statements is TRUE about Sven?**

- A. Sven didn't admit his guilt to the detectives.
- B. Sven released the virus on the evening of his birthday.
- C. Sven spent fifteen hours a day in front of his computer.
- D. Sven didn't know much about computer viruses.

**10. According to paragraph 1, what problems did the young man cause when he clicked "send"?  
Mention two.**

<b>Problem 1</b>	
<b>Problem 2</b>	

**11. According to paragraph 2, What damages did the virus cause? Mention two.**

<b>damage 1</b>	
<b>damage 2</b>	

**12. According to paragraph 4, How did he feel after he had released the virus?**

<b>Feeling</b>	
<b>Evidence</b>	

**13. According to paragraph 4, Why did the feeling of Sven change after inventing the virus?  
Explain using pieces of evidence from the passage.**

<b>Feeling</b>	
<b>Evidence</b>	

**14. According to paragraph 6, What did Sven do after he left the school? Where?**

<b>What</b>	
<b>Where</b>	

**15. What technique has the writer used in paragraph 4? Mention one and support your answers  
with a piece of evidence.**

<b>Technique</b>	
<b>Evidence</b>	



last summer when I was at school my father came and took me and he told me that we are going to the camp when I heard that I felt happy and excited so I went to my room and prepared our food, coal, hunting equipment and aid kit.

Then, we got into the car and began our trip when we arrived we set our tents, the sky was clear and the atmosphere was lovely and calm, so I decided to go with my brother out of the camping area we took our bags and phones. We walked in the forest beside the river we felt happy and safe suddenly the clear calm air turned into a strong storm, I was in state of horror, my brother started screaming help! help! but nobody heard him, then I held my phone I was shocked my phone was not working! then I took my brother phone and it was out of connection.

We started running I was afraid of the darkness, our clothes were wet we kept on running as fast as we can, then I saw a cottage so knocked the door and said hello, is there anyone here? an old man replied get in, we got in.

The old man was very kind he got us food and water and then he called my father, my father came and thanked the man then he took me and my brother home then he started shouting at us but I was very happy to get home safe, in the end I have to say that this day was the worst day I have ever seen.