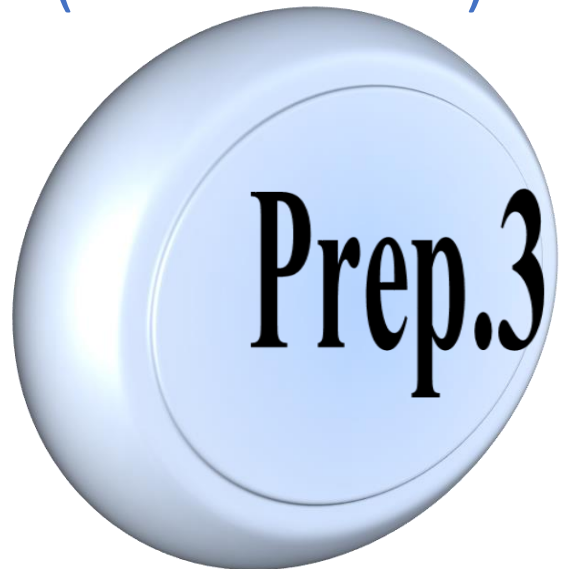


**EGYPTIAN PIONEER SCHOOL –LANGUAGE**

**ENGLISH REVISION SHEET**

B2 NEW CLOSE UP (1ST TERM)

**2025 – 2026**



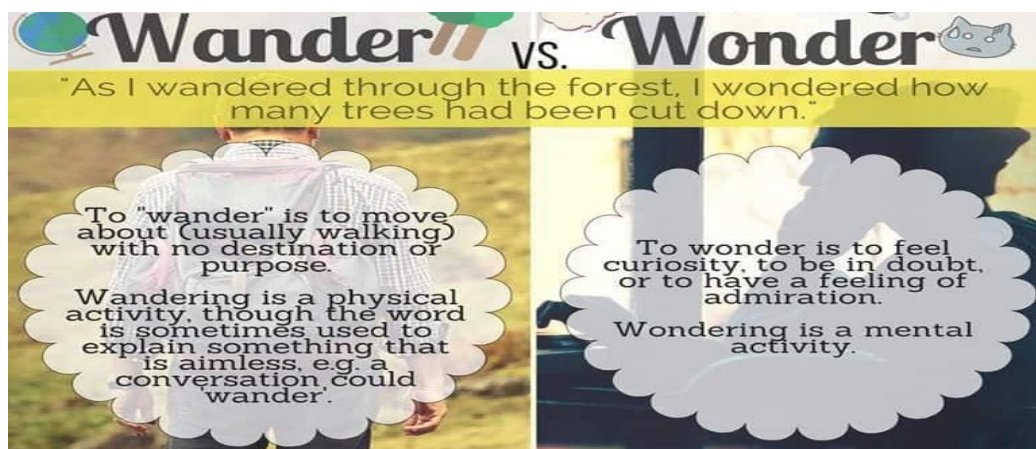
**Name :** .....

**Class :** .....

# Unit 1: Jump for Joy

## I-Vocabulary

- 1- **upset (v)** make sb feel worried and/or angry
- 2- **behaviour (n)** the way that sb acts (behaviour :v)
- 3- **sight (n)** sth that you see
- 4- **wonder (v)** ask yourself; want to know



- 4- **context (n)** the situation in which sth happens and which can explain it (contextualise :v)
- 5- **supply (n)** an amount of sth that is available and people can use (supply :v)
- 6- **public transport (n)** the system of buses, trains, etc. that can be used by the public in a specific place
- 7- **interruption (n)** the act of stopping sth for a short period of time (interrupt:v)
- 8- **decade (n)** a period of ten years
- 9- **research (n)** the study of sth in order to discover new information (research (v), researcher (n))
- 10- **condition (n)** a disease or medical problem

- 11- respond (v)** react to sth by saying or doing sth  
(response :n, responsive: adj)
- 12- yawn (v)** open your mouth wide and take in a lot of air, when you are tired or sleepy
- 13- chew (v)** bite food into small pieces with your teeth so that you can eat it
- 14- suffer (v)** experience pain (suffering :n)
- 15- benefit (n)** a good effect of sth (benefit :v, beneficial :adj)
- 16- prevent(v)(from)** stop sb from doing sth or stop sth from happening  
(prevention :n)
- 17-despair (n)** the feeling that there is no hope and nothing will get better  
(despair :v, desperate :adj, desperately :adv)

## Adjectives

### Emotions

- 1-harmful:** causing damage or injury harm (v, n)
- 2-annoying:** make sb angry (annoy: v, annoyingly: adv)
- 3-overjoyed:** extremely happy
- 4-unpleasant:** not enjoyable (Opp: pleasant)
- 5-unpredictable:** likely to change unexpectedly (Opp: predictable)
- 6-delayed:** happening later than expected (Opp: punctual, on time)

## Personality

- 1-**calm**: peaceful and without worry (calmness: n)
- 2-**bad-tempered**: can easily become angry or annoyed
- 3-**loyal**: willing to support sb even at difficult times (loyalty: n)
- 4-**mature**: behaving like an adult (maturity: n, Opp: immature)
- 5-**mean**: unkind and unpleasant
- 6-**sensitive**: easily upset (sensitivity: n)
- 7-**childish**: behaving like a child
- 8-**reliable**: that can be trusted (rely: v, reliability: n, Opp: unreliable)
- 9-**arrogant**: behaving as if you were better or know more than everyone else (arrogance: n)

## Adverbs

- 1- **extremely**: very (extreme: adj, n)
- 2- **seriously**: very or severely
- 3- **closely**: carefully, paying attention to details
- 4- **constantly**: all the time or regularly (Syn: continually)
- 5- **noisily**: loudly (noise: n, noisy: adj)

### What's the difference?

#### Adjectives

- Modify nouns & pronouns
- Adjectives answer:
  - **Which one?**
  - **How many?**
  - **What kind?**
- The 3 articles— a, an, & the— are adjectives.
- Can be a word, a phrase, or a clause.

#### Adverbs

- Modify verbs, adjectives, & other adverbs
- Adverbs answer:
  - **How / to what extent?**
  - **When?**
  - **Where?**
  - **Why?**
- Can be a word, a phrase, or a clause.

# EXPRESSIONS

- 1- **jump for joy:** be extremely happy
- 2- **take (sth) for granted:** believe that sth is true without having any evidence
- 3- **drive (sb) crazy:** make sb very angry
- 4- **get stuck:** be unable to move or continue
- 5- **(in) agony:** feeling a lot of pain
- 6- **(with) regret:** a feeling of sadness about sth unpleasant you have to do or say
- 7- **burst into tears:** suddenly start to cry
- 8- **burst out laughing:** suddenly start to laugh

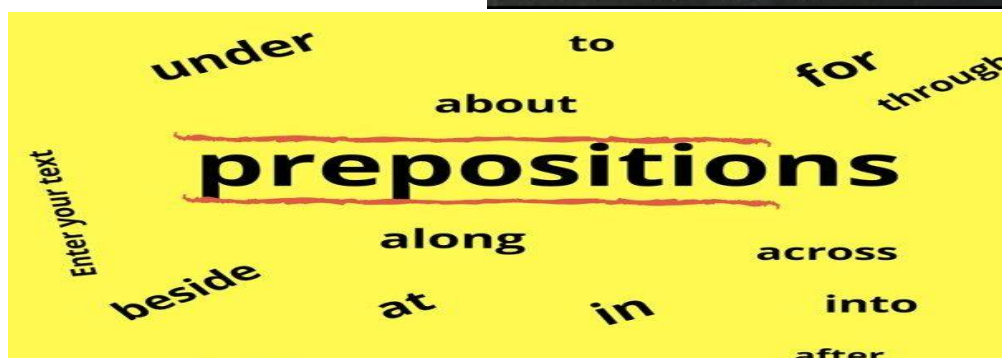
## What is a phrasal verb?

It's **a verb + a particle**  
(preposition or adverb)  
that changes the meaning  
to make a new verb.

## Phrasal Verbs

- 1- **gone off sb:** stop liking or being interested in sb
- 2- **cheered (sb) up:** make (someone) happier
- 3- **chill out:** relax without letting anything upset you
- 4- **get (sb) down:** make sb feel unhappy

There are some people who could hear you speak a thousand words and still not understand you.  
And there are others who will understand without you even speaking a word.



Lead  
Respond  
TO

Concentrate  
Focus  
Switch  
ON

Burst  
INTO

Figure  
OUT

Responsible  
FOR

# II-Grammar 1

## Present simple vs. Present continuous

### Things that *happen regularly*

- I get up at 8:30 every morning.
- We go shopping every Friday.
- When do you exercise?

### Facts, truths

- The Moon orbits the Earth.
- I live in Spain.
- I don't speak Chinese.

### Timetables and schedules

- When does the class start?
- The train leaves at 5 pm.
- The concert is on Saturday!

### Non-action verbs

- I need money.
- We love pizza!
- You seem tired.

### Things happening *now*

- He's taking a shower.
- What are you doing?
- I'm not doing anything.
- I'm working on my homework.
- I'm currently learning Catalan.
- I'm working on a mobile app (at the moment).

### Future plans or arrangements

- What are you doing this weekend?
- We're going to the cinema.
- When are you going on vacation?
- I'm going to France next month!



## TIME EXPRESSIONS

### PRESENT SIMPLE

- Always
- Every
- Often
- Usually
- Sometimes
- seldom
- Never
- first
- Then

### PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

- at the moment
- at this moment
- today
- now
- right now
- Listen!
- Look!
- This summer

# stative verbs

**Stative** verbs are verbs that express a state rather than an action. They usually relate to thoughts, emotions, relationships, senses, states of being and measurements. These verbs are not usually used with -ing in progressive (continuous) tenses even though they may take on time expressions

such as now and at the moment. We use the simple tenses for them.

## POSSESSION

- have
- own
- possess
- belong
- lack
- consist
- involve
- include
- contain

## MENTAL STATES

- know
- believe
- understand
- doubt
- think (have an opinion)
- suppose
- recognise
- forget
- remember
- imagine
- mean
- agree
- disagree
- deny
- promise

## EMOTIONS

- love
- like
- dislike
- hate
- adore
- prefer
- care for
- mind
- want
- need
- desire
- wish
- hope
- appreciate
- value



## Just

A very short time ago

Are you hungry? - No, I've **just** had dinner.

Is Tom here? - No, I'm afraid he's **just** gone out.



## Already

Before now or earlier than you expected

("Already" is possible to put **already** at the end of a positive sentence. This is more common in American English.)

What time does the film start? - It has **already** started.

What time does the film start? - It has started **already**.



## Yet

Before now/Until now

He hasn't arrived **yet**.

Have you eaten the apples **yet**?



## For

Talk about a period or duration of time

He has lived in Paris **for** a long time.

We're going to New York **for** the weekend.

## Since

Refer to a specific point in time

I have lived here **since** 2010.

I have been walking **since** 5 p.m.



## Ever/Never

Talk about general experiences

Have you **ever** been to Europe ?

He has **never** been abroad.



# *Have been to vs. Have gone to*

- To talk about one's experiences, places one has travelled to, use ***have been to***.
  - Jason likes adventure. He ***has been to*** Iraq, Russia and North Korea.
- To say that one has gone somewhere and is still there, use ***have gone to***.
  - Where's Judy? She ***has gone to*** bed.

# EXERCISES



## Dialogue

### Complete the dialogue.

- Mr White** Hello Dan. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ running?  
**Dan** Hi Mr White. I need \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the sports centre. I've got a tennis match and I'm late.  
**Mr White** <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you want a lift? We're <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the sports centre too.  
**Dan** <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
**Mr White** The boys are in the back, but nobody <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ sitting in the front.  
**Dan** Thanks, Mr White.  
**Mr White** Do you enjoy <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ tennis, Dan?  
**Dan** Yes, but <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Football's even better than tennis! I'm not keen <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ watching it on TV, though.  
**Mr White** I'm really interested <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ tennis. <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ your match start?  
**Dan** At 5.30. Come and watch if you want!

### A-Choose the correct answer:

- 1-My sister hasn't called or texted me all day; I \_\_\_\_\_ where she is.  
a-wonder                      b-yawn                      c-think                      d-regret
- 2-The electricity was cut off and we got \_\_\_\_\_ in the lift for an hour.  
a-lost                      b-stuck                      c-down                      d-up
- 3-I couldn't concentrate because some children were playing \_\_\_\_\_ outside.  
Loud                      noise                      noisily                      desperately
- 4-It \_\_\_\_\_ her when she thinks of her grandmother's illness.  
a-angry                      b-furious                      c-upsets                      d- agony
- 5-You can't \_\_\_\_\_ it for granted that he will agree; you have to ask him first.  
a-make                      b-give                      c-see                      d-take
- 6-The weather was very \_\_\_\_\_ so we didn't know what clothes to pack.  
a-distracted                      b-harmful                      c-unpredictable                      d- unreliable

7-Our flight was \_\_\_\_\_ because of the weather conditions. We reached our destination 2 hours late.

a-delayed                      b- on time                      c-cancelled                      d-stuck

8-He wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ ill; he just had a cold.

Seriously                      constantly                      closely                      annoyingly

9-The child burst \_\_\_\_\_ tears when he lost the ball.

a-in                      b-to                      c-into                      d-from

10-Chill \_\_\_\_\_, Mum. We still have lots of time!

a-off                      b-out                      c-in                      d-up

11-Even when nobody wanted to speak to him, she remained his \_\_\_\_\_ friend and supported him.

a-aggressive                      b-sensitive                      c-loyal                      d-mature

12-The town council is responsible \_\_\_\_\_ cleaning the streets.

a-of                      b- for                      c- to                      d- on

13-My boss is \_\_\_\_\_ and thinks he is more important than other people.

a-arrogant                      b-stubborn                      c-mean                      d-aggressive

14-My sister was \_\_\_\_\_ when I got her a new doll.

a-amazed                      b-overjoyed                      c-unpleasant                      d-delayed

15-She's very \_\_\_\_\_, so if she said she would do it you can be sure she will do it.

a-mean                      b-arrogant                      c-stubborn                      d-reliable

16-I'm usually \_\_\_\_\_ in the mornings. I get annoyed easily.

a-calm                      b-mature                      c-bad-tempered                      d-childish

17-Thanks for being a \_\_\_\_\_ friend. You've always ben here for me.

a-loyal                      b-sensitive                      c-calm                      d-childish

18-I was feeling sad, but then my friend called and she \_\_\_\_\_ me up.

a-gone                      b-cheered                      c-chilled                      d-got

19-You are responsible \_\_\_\_\_ your own happiness.

a-into                      b-on                      c-for                      d-in





6-Anna felt ill, so her aunt sent her some flowers to \_\_\_\_\_ her up.

[Write the missing part of the phrasal verb]

7-I 'm studying history and focusing in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. [Correct the error in this sentence]

8-Hannah is only 12, but it is easy to hurt her feelings. She is so \_\_\_\_\_ (sensitivity).

[Put the word in the correct form]

9-That kid at school really **annoys me**.

[Rewrite with a suitable expression]

10-Look! It \_\_\_\_\_

[Complete to make a meaningful sentence]

11-My teacher have given me a lot of homework to do.

[Correct the error]

12-I am still doing my homework.

[Rewrite using: yet]

13-They go on a picnic every Sunday.

[Rewrite using: this Sunday]

14- My dog and I \_\_\_\_\_(run)all day.

[Put the verb in the correct tense]

15-Cathy isn't at home now she [ went – has gone – has been – is going] to work.

[Choose the correct answer]

16- \_\_\_\_\_(you \ finish) your homework yet? (make a question)

17- I have talked to him for 3 hours,it's7 o'clock

(Rewrite using: since)

18- He has been to the club. He will be back at 2 o'clock.

(Correct)

19- I (break) my arm twice within 2 years.

(Correct the verb)



## **B) Answer the following questions:**

**\* Why is running a more available sport for everyone?**

.....  
.....

**\*Why is playing golf and tennis not considered an advantage compared running?**

.....  
.....

# Homework Exercises

## **Choose the correct answer:**

1-Smoking has many.....effects on health on the long run.

a-irritating                      b-harmful                      c-annoying                      d-tolerating

2-the flowers in the garden were a beautiful..... .

a-sight                      b-site                      c-supply                      d-condition

3-He was punished for his terrible..... .

a-condition                      b-situation                      c-behaviour                      d-frustration

4-One of the.....of owning a pet is that it makes you happier.

a-benefits                      b-supplies                      c-researches                      d-conditions

5-The baby.....into tears when he couldn't find his favourite toy.

a-hit                      b-stood                      c-burst                      d-cheered

6-Since I last saw him , he.....in London.

a-lived                      b-is living                      c-lives                      d-has been living

7-We can't open the door, Jack.....it and it's still wet.

a-is painting                      b-painted                      c-has painted                      d-paints

8-I have been waiting for you..... .

a-since 2 minutes                      b-since 9 a.m.                      c-for two o'clock                      d-for yesterday

**Rewrite with words in brackets:**

1-Overjoyed..... (Give the synonym)

2-They (see) a lot recently. (Correct the verb)

.....  
3-Adam is such a **reliable** person. (Give the antonym)

.....  
4-The police (find) the toddler who (disappear) from her family weeks ago. (Correct)

.....  
5-He has been to the club. He will be back at 2 o'clock. (Correct)

.....  
6-This guitar is belonging to my father. (Correct)

.....

## Unit 2: Global Culture

### I-Vocabulary

- 1-global (adj) relating to the whole world (globe :n)
- 2-culture (n) the common habits and beliefs of a particular group of people
- 3-server (n) a person who serves food
- 4-reflect (v) show or express the nature of sth  
Reflective (adj) reflection (n)
- 5- tribe (n) a group of related families who live in the same area and share a culture
- 6- lead (v) live (a particular type of life)
- 7- kilt (n) a skirt that men in Scotland traditionally wear
- 8-tartan (n) a pattern of coloured squares and lines on cloth, typical of Scotland
- 9-warrior (n) skilled fighter



<b>10- status (n)</b>	sb's position in a social group
<b>11- trademark (v)</b>	register a name or design to protect it from illegal copying ( trademark :n)
<b>12- series (n)</b>	a number of events or things that are similar or related
<b>13- state (v)</b>	say or write sth in a clear and careful way
<b>14- settle (v)</b>	go to live in a new place ( settlement :n, settler :n)
<b>15- pierced (adj)</b>	with a small hole used for jewellery ( pierce :v)
<b>16- proper (adj)</b>	suitable, correct
<b>17- wax (n)</b>	the substance used to make candles
<b>18- cannon (n)</b>	a large gun on wheels that fired heavy metal balls
<b>19- parade (n)</b>	a large number of people walking in an organised way to celebrate a special occasion (parade :v)
<b>20- tradition (n)</b>	a very old belief, principle or way of acting ( traditional :adj, traditionally :adv) ( Syn: custom)
<b>21- spectator (n)</b>	sb who watches a sports event or other activity without taking part
<b>22- spectacle (n)</b>	a public event that is exciting to watch
<b>23- costume (n)</b>	a set of clothes worn in a particular country or for a special activity
<b>24- festivities (n)</b>	parties and other activities that celebrate a special occasion
<b>25- ritual (n)</b>	a series of actions performed as part of a ceremony
<b>26- ceremony (n)</b>	a set of traditional actions performed on a special social or religious occasion
<b>27- festival (n)</b>	an organised series of performances and public events
<b>28-ancestor (n)</b>	a person in your family who lived a long time ago
<b>29-bond (n)</b>	a close connection between people
<b>30- speech</b>	a formal talk that somebody gives in special occasions

# Phrasal verbs

- 1-**dates back**: have existed for a particular length of time
- 2-**look back at**: think about what happened in the past
- 3-**go ahead**: start to do sth after sb has given you permission
- 4-**dress up**: put on special clothes
- 5-**talk into**: persuade sb to do st
  
- 6-**give a speech**
- 7-**play a role**
- 8-**build a reputation (as)**
- 9-**widely known (as /for)**
- 10- **hold a festival**
- 11-**have roots in**
- 12-**use with/without permission**

## II-Grammar 1

### PAST SIMPLE OR PAST CONTINUOUS?

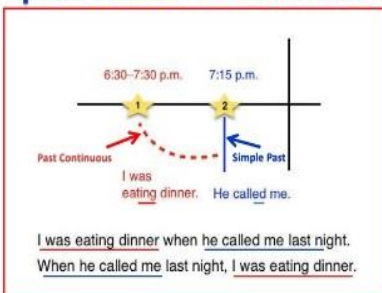
Past simple	Past continuous
<p><b>For a finished action</b> He finished his homework at 8</p>	<p><b>For an action that was in the middle of happening</b> He was doing his homework when I phoned him at 8</p>
<p><b>For different actions in a sequence</b> He slipped, fell over and broke his arm</p>	<p><b>For two or more actions which were happening at the same time</b> He was singing while he was playing the guitar</p>
<p><b>For "short" actions and verbs that suggest something momentary fall/ say/ see, etc and stative verbs</b> He dropped the jar and it broke</p>	<p><b>For "long" actions, often interrupted by short ones</b> He was talking to me when the bomb exploded</p>

# Time expressions used with:

Past Simple	Past continuous
yesterday	at that time
last week etc	at that moment
(how long) ago	while
then	when
just now	as
when	
in 1990 etc	
while	

[Return](#)

## Simple Past vs. Past Continuous



Note That :

## PAST SIMPLE

### **Specific times in the past**

yesterday, five minutes ago,  
in 2000, the other day,  
last month

### **Examples:**

I went to the park yesterday.  
I studied in China in 2010.

## PRESENT PERFECT

### **Vague times in the past**

ever/never, not yet, already,  
so far, to date, till now,  
up to the present

### **Examples:**

I've never gone to the park.  
I haven't been to China yet.

# The History of Popcorn



Read Steve's report about the history of popcorn.

Popcorn was discovered over 5,000 years ago in Mexico. It was an Indian food. Corn was thrown on hot stones in a fire. The fire made the corn pop. It was a game to catch the popcorn and eat it.

The Indians of North America also ate popcorn. When the first English settlers arrived in America, the Indians gave them popcorn. The settlers loved the food, and they often ate it with sugar for breakfast.

## F-From the passage, extract the following:

- 1-regular past simple verb: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2-irregular past simple verb: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3-proper noun: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4-pronoun: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5-article and mention its type: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- common noun & mention countable or uncountable: \_\_\_\_\_
- 7-adverb: \_\_\_\_\_
- 8-preposition: \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar 2      Used to, Would, Get used to and Be used to

	Used To	Get Used To	Be Used To
<b>Meaning</b>	to have done something repeatedly in the past, but to no longer do it  (= it was done often)	to start to become accustomed to doing something  (= it is becoming familiar)	to be accustomed to doing something  (= it is familiar)
<b>Pattern</b>	<b>used to + base verb</b>	<b>get used to + -ing verb</b> or <b>get used to + noun</b>	<b>be used to + -ing verb</b> or <b>be used to + noun</b>
<b>Example (Positive)</b>	I <b>used to study</b> Spanish when I was in high school.	I <b>am getting used to living</b> in a big city. (I moved here one month ago.)	I <b>am used to living</b> in a big city. (I've been living here for two years.)
<b>Example (Negative)</b>	She <b>didn't use to eat</b> meat, but now she eats it every day.	She <b>didn't get used to snowboarding</b> because she gave up after one lesson.	Even after six months of lessons, she <b>is not used to speaking</b> English yet.
<b>Example (Question)</b>	<b>Did he use to work out</b> at this gym when he lived in this city?	He sold his car three weeks ago. <b>Has he gotten used to taking</b> the bus yet?	<b>Is he used to playing</b> the guitar? He's been practicing for weeks.



# used to vs. would



When we talk about events, states, or habits that took place in the past and are not happening now, we use **used to** and **would**.

**Used to:** My father used to live in Paris.

- For actions and states
- Used with stative verbs
- Negative: didn't use to
- Questions: Did (he) use to
- Used more often



**Would:** We would visit my grandmother every summer when I was little.

- For an event that happened many times
- More formal
- Cannot be used with stative verbs
- No negative or question

## Error and Solution

### ERROR

\*In the past, people **used to call** a person on his or her birthday.

\***Last year**, I **used to study** very hard. (the adverb is awkward)

\*I **used to live** in San Diego **for five years**. (including an adverb is awkward)

\*I **used to go** to the gym **several times**. (including an adverb is awkward)

\***Did you used to live** in Los Angeles? (word form error with past auxiliary)

### SOLUTION

In the past, people **would call** a person on his/ her/ their birthday.

Use **would** for a custom. Use **used to** for a discontinued habit.

I **used to study** very hard. (Remove the adverb.)

Last year, I **studied** very hard. (Change the verb to past tense when using an adverb for time.)

**When I was in college**, I **used to study** very hard. (Use a **time-relative clause** to refer to an earlier stage of life)

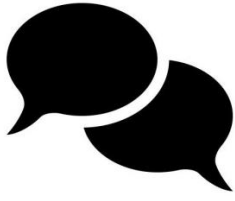
I **lived** in San Diego for five years. (Use past tense with a quantity of time. Note the focus is on timing here.)

I **used to live** in San Diego. (**Used to** is not used with a quantity of time.)

I **went** to the gym several times. (Use past tense.)

I **often used to go** to the gym. (Use an adverb of frequency instead.)

**Did you use to live** in Los Angeles? (Remove the final -d when using **did**.)



# Exercises

## Dialogue

### Complete the dialogue.

Tina: 1) .....

Shyla: I went to Chitwan with my uncle and aunt.

Tina: 2) .....

Shyla: It wasn't an enjoyable trip. It was winter and the whole city was covered in fog. There was no sunshine. It wasn't much fun.

Tina: 3) ..... . You know, I went to Chitwan too, but it was during summer and it was very hot. I didn't enjoy it either.

Shyla: 4) .....

Tina: 5) .....

Shyla: True, whatever the weather be, elephant ride is one of the most joyous things to do in Chitwan.

### Choose the correct answer:

1-Each \_\_\_\_\_ has different ways of celebrating important events.

a-tradition                  b-culture                  c-ancestor                  d-ritual

2-She used sixty coloured \_\_\_\_\_ to make her necklace.

a-beads                  b-tartan                  c-kilt                  d-cannon

3-In Greece, most people wear black at \_\_\_\_\_.

a-ceremonies                  b-festivals                  c-funerals                  d-parades

4-Even though they share a language, Britain and the United States have different cultural \_\_\_\_\_.

a-identities                  b-costumes                  c-traditions                  d-trademarks

5-You can style the \_\_\_\_\_ in many different ways.

a-necklace                  b- kilt                  c-head wrap                  d-bracelet

6-A group of men in \_\_\_\_\_ performed a Scottish country dance.

a-turbans                  b-head wraps                  c-kilts                  d-costumes

7-My sister asked me to \_\_\_\_\_ a speech at her wedding.

a-lead                  b- form                  c- state                  d-give

8-He was wearing a green \_\_\_\_\_ kilt for the party.

Tartan                  turban                  pierced                  massive

9- In the application, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ why you want the job to be among the potential candidates.

a-form                      b-state                      c-settle                      d-store

10-When his grandfather came to America, he \_\_\_\_\_ in Boston.

a-reflected                      b-settled                      c-stated                      d-held

11- The first thing they did was to \_\_\_\_\_ the new company name, so that no one can use the name without their permission.

a-trademark                      b- witness                      c-state                      d-form

12- He managed to \_\_\_\_\_ a normal life in spite of his disability.

a-settle                      b- form                      c- lead                      d- witness

13-The new stadium holds 80,000 \_\_\_\_\_.

a-spectators                      b-witnesses                      c-ancestors                      d-warriors

14- Be careful. You don't want to build a/an \_\_\_\_\_ for honesty and then destroy it in one day because of a silly mistake.

a- business                      b-permission                      c-speech                      d- reputation

15- I like to look \_\_\_\_\_ at the mistakes I make to learn from them.

a-up                      b-into                      c- down                      d- back

16-I'm over organized. I can't work unless everything is in its \_\_\_\_\_ place.

a-massive                      b- proper                      c-sensible                      d-worn

17-Some of my country's food has its roots \_\_\_\_\_ Italian cooking.

a-on                      b-out                      c-in                      d-from

18-This old house belonged to a distant \_\_\_\_\_ of mine.

a-server                      b-ancestor                      c-witness                      d-warrior

19- Musicians play an important \_\_\_\_\_ in our culture.

a-legend                      b-tradition                      c-role                      d-hold

20-In the US, it's a \_\_\_\_\_ to have fireworks on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July.

a-speech                      b-role                      c-tradition                      d-culture

21-My dad gave a very touching \_\_\_\_\_ at my wedding.

a-speech                      b-role                      c-tradition                      d-culture

## A-Choose the correct answer.

1- \_\_\_ TV while your dad was making lunch?

- a) Has your mum been watching      c) Was your mum watching  
b) Your mum was watching      d) Has your mum watched

2- I \_\_\_ Karim yesterday because I was ill.

- a) didn't visited      c) don't visit  
b) didn't visit      d) wasn't visiting

3- I was washing my clothes \_\_\_ my brother was doing his homework.

- a) once      c) since  
b) when      d) while

4- What time \_\_\_ home last night?

- a) she came      c) did she come  
b) she comes      d) was she coming

5- Sandy was having lunch while her mother \_\_\_ dinner.

- a) was cooking      c) cooking  
b) is cooking      d) cooked

6- Andrew arrived \_\_\_ and he is having a shower now.

- a) for twenty minutes      c) last twenty minutes  
b) twenty minutes ago      d) since twenty minutes

7- Were you studying when I \_\_\_ you last night?

- a) phoned      c) was phoning  
b) phones      d) have phoned

8. We \_\_\_\_\_ go for a walk every morning when we were little.

- A. used to      B. would      C. both A and B      D. got used to

9. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ a good student.

- A. was      B. used to was      C. would be      D. was used to being

10. I \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream when I was a baby.

- A. didn't like      B. didn't used to like      C. both A and B      D. would like

11. My sister and I \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema on Saturdays and have an Ice- cream afterwards.  
 A. used to gone    B. would always go    C. did go    D. got used to go
12. Elena used \_\_\_\_\_ a hat with a pink flower, when she was six.  
 A. wear    B.to wear    C. wears    D.to wearing
13. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ play the piano when she was at high school.  
 A. use to    B. used to    C. used    D. didn't used to
14. Kyra \_\_\_\_\_ play with her Barbie doll when she was four years old.  
 A.not used to    B. doesn't use to    C. didn't use to    D. wouldn't
- 15- \_\_\_ your geography project yet? 'No, but I'm almost done.'  
 a) Did you finish    c) Are you finished  
 b) Have you finished    d) Have you been finishing
- 16- Bobby \_\_\_ Indian food, but he doesn't now.  
 a) would eat    c) didn't used to eat  
 b) wasn't eating    d) hasn't eaten
- 17-'What \_\_\_ when her taxi for the airport arrived? "She was still packing!"  
 a) has Carol done    c) was Carol doing  
 b) did Carol do    d) is Carol doing
- 18- Bernard and his wife \_\_\_ in China at the time; they were in the US.  
 a) hasn't lived    c) wasn't living  
 b) weren't living    d) aren't living
- 19- Are you used to \_\_\_ before you go to bed?  
 a) read    c) reading  
 b) be read    d) be reading
- 20-Don't worry! You will soon \_\_\_ living in such a crowded city.  
 a) be used to    c) get used to  
 b) used to    d) to get used to
- 21-Maria \_\_\_ lunch yet.  
 a) didn't prepare    c) hasn't prepared  
 b) is preparing    d) wasn't preparing

**B-Rewrite using words in brackets.**

1-You should dress practically for our walk in the mountains. [Rewrite with a synonym]

2- In Greece, family connections are still very strong. [Rewrite using a synonym]

3-His talent for languages is really astonishment – he can speak five foreign languages and he’s only 16. [Rewrite with the correct part of speech]

4- I became captain of the team 3 years ago. [Pose a question]

5- Thomas has been studying all night. [all night yesterday]

6- I went to sleep and my dad arrived shortly after. [Rewrite using: when]

7-I collected a lot of stamps when I was young. [Use: used to]

8- They used to eat chocolate a lot. [Rewrite in the negative form]

9- She moved here 3 years ago. [Rewrite using: since]

10- The kids played at the park when I arrived. [Correct the error]

11-While Maria (paint) the wall, she (drop) the brush. (Correct)

12-A person in your family who lived a long time ago. (Give one word)

13-My father has.....a reputation as a skilled engineer. (Complete)

14-years ago, I.....play the guitar. Now I play the violin. (complete)

15-The common habits and beliefs of a particular group of people. (Give one word)

### **III-Comprehension**

Teachers have the very important responsibility of shaping the lives of young, children. With this responsibility comes great pride and joy. A good teacher can be defined as someone who always pushes students to want to do their best while at the same time trying to make learning interesting as well as creative.

Teachers who are thought of as "great" are usually passionate about teaching. They seem to love teaching and share this love with the students in their class. Teachers, especially at the elementary level, must be very creative with their teaching styles. Not every child learns the same way, nor are they interested in the same things. It is difficult to keep the attention of 30-40 children under the age of ten. Classroom setup and design is a good way to get and keep the attention of students. Workstations are a good way to encourage different types of learning. By allowing children a chance to choose which activities

they want to participate in, children are taking control of their own education. Good teachers often make their subject material seem relevant to a student's life. The teachers that students admire the most are fair to everyone.

The great teacher makes his or her class exciting. This teacher would also give some breaks in the routine and do something different, like labs or something fun for the students. They are open to learning from other teachers and also from their students. A great teacher knows how to control their class without screaming and doesn't let the disciplining get out of hand. They know their students as individuals and treat them with respect and in return they are treated the same. Teachers who teach the disabled or other diverse student populations must have additional qualities.

#### **A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

##### **1)How can we define a good teacher?**

- a) As the one who comes to school early.
- b) As the one who cares about both students and the learning process.
- c) As the one who cares about himself.
- d) As the one who only prepares his lessons well.

**2) Why are great teachers always remembered?**

- a) Because they live near students.
- b) Because they take their students to labs.
- c) Because they are usually passionate about teaching.
- d) Because they play with their students.

**3) How can we call the teachers who know their subjects well and teach out their textbooks?**

- a) creative
- b) courageous
- c) handsome
- d) greedy

**4) What should the subject material be?**

- a) Relevant to a student's life.
- b) Easy to help students pass.
- c) Difficult to make a clever student.
- d) Imported from another country.

**B) Answer the following questions:**

1-Why must the teachers of the elementary level be creative?

.....  
.....

2-How can the great teacher make his or her class exciting?

.....  
.....

3-How can a great teacher control his/her class?

.....  
.....

4-Give a suitable title to the passage.

.....  
.....

# Homework Exercises

## Choose the correct answer:

1-She's got.....ears, but she doesn't usually wear earrings.

a-masked                      b-pierced                      c-waxed                      d-plugged

2-Bicycles are probably the cheapest.....of transport.

a-lead                      b-form                      c-state                      d-give

3-The students were all dressed up in traditional.....during the national day celebration.

a-costumes                      b-lifestyles                      c-cultures                      d-identities

4-I went to Italy.....and had a wonderful time there.

a-once a month                      b-this morning                      c-in 1998                      d-recently

5-What were you doing at three o'clock yesterday? 'I .....a picture.'

a-was drawing                      b-drew                      c-am drawing                      d-have drawn

6-I .....go to the beach everyday when I was in Alex.

a-use to                      b-used to                      c-wouldn't                      d-used

7-Did they.....go to the cinema when they had time in the past?

a-used to                      b-use                      c-use to                      d-get used to

## Rewrite using the words in brackets:

1-A person who serves food..... (Give one word)

2-Proper..... (Give the synonym)

3-When Tania (arrive) we (watch) the beauty contest on Mega. (Correct)

.....

4-A skilled fighter..... (Give one word)

5-I used to play football when I was a teenager. (Make a question)

.....

6-I would live in the countryside when I was 8 years old. (Correct)

.....

## Unit 3: Role Models

### I-Vocabulary

- 1- **role model (n)** a person that you admire and try to copy
- 2- **potential (n)** sb's ability to develop or succeed (potentially :adv)
- 3- **mission (n)** sth important you want to achieve
- 4- **impact (n)** a powerful effect
- 5- **motivate (v)** make sb want to do sth (motivation :n, motivated :adj)
- 6- **inspire (v)** give sb the confidence to do sth and idea to follow
- 7- **criticise (v)** say what you think is wrong about sb/sth (criticism :n)
- 8- **barrier (n)** sth that prevents people from going somewhere or doing sth
- 9- **expectation (n)** a strong belief about how sb should behave or how sth should happen (expect :v)
- 10- **admire (v)** respect and approve of sb
- 11- **guide (n)** sb/sth that shows you the way to do sth (guide :v)
- 12- **trail (n)** path through a forest or in the countryside
- 13- **phenomenon (n)** sb/sth that is extremely successful and well known (Plural: phenomena or phenomenon)
- 14- **remote (adj)** far away from where most people live
- 15- **eldest (adj)** the oldest of three or more people in a family

### OLDER-ELDER

The comparative of old is **older**:

*Inma looks older than she really is*

You can use **elder** or **older** when you talk about people in a family:

*My elder sister is a nurse or My older sister is a nurse.*

But .....you cannot say that somebody is **elder**:

*My husband is older than me **not** My husband is elder than me.*

- 16- **crop (n)** plants that are grown in large quantities especially as food
- 17- **afford (v)** have the money or time to buy or do sth (affordable :adj)

<b>18- excel (v)</b>	be extremely good at sth (excellent :adj)
<b>19- donation (n)</b>	money that you give to help a person or organisation
<b>20- compete (v)</b>	take part in a race or competition (competition:n, competitive :adj, competitor :n)
<b>21- attempt (v)</b>	try to do sth (attempt :n)
<b>22- sponsorship(n)</b>	money that is given to a person or organisation so that they can complete an activity (sponsor :v, n)

## What is the difference?

### **cope (v):**

to still experience the problem but manage to work around it

### **gossip(n):**

conversation about other people's private lives, usually unkind or untrue(gossip v)

### **disgrace (n):**

the loss of people's respect because of unacceptable behaviour (disgrace :v)

### **breakthrough (n):**

an important discovery that helps solve a problem

### **overcome (v):**

deal with (a problem) successfully (the problem is mostly solved)

### **rumour (n):**

a story or piece of news, good or bad, that quickly spreads from person to person

### **scandal (n):**

an action that causes the public to feel shock

### **comeback (n):**

the return to fame or power of sb who was famous or powerful in the past



**1-follow in (sb's) footsteps:** do the same thing in your life as sb else (especially sb in your family) did before

**2-out of nowhere:** suddenly and surprisingly

**3-seize the opportunity:** make use of a chance to do sth as soon as it appears

**4-open doors for (sb):** provide opportunities for sb to do sth

**5-household name:** a famous person that almost everyone knows

## Phrasal Verbs

**1-split up (with sb):** end a relationship or a marriage with sb

**2- keep going:** continue to do sth in spite of difficulties

**3- get away with:** do sth wrong and avoid being punished or criticised

**4- come up with:** suggest or think of a plan or idea

**5- look down on:** feel or behave like you are better than sb else

**6-look up to:** admire or respect very much

**7-make up for:** do sth to correct sth that was wrong or was missing

## EXPRESSIONS

**1- draw attention to:** make people notice sth

**2- lead the way:** make more progress than others in sth

**3- lose your passion for:** stop being interested in sth that you liked very much

**4-see the funny side:** appreciate the pleasant or funny aspects of an unpleasant situation

**5-set a good example:** behave in a way that other people should copy

**6-for the sake of:** in order to get or keep sth

# Derivatives

## Noun

ambition

failure

influence /an influencer

fame

inspiration

reality

sponsorship/sponsor

## Verb

-

fail

influence

-

inspire

realise

sponsor

## Adjective

Ambitious

-

Influential

Famous

Inspirational

realistic/real

-

## II-Grammar

# PAST PERFECT VS. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

### Past Perfect

We form the Past Perfect with **had** and the **past participle**

**Had + Past Participle**

Express the past action, already finished when another past action happened

I met them after they **had divorced** each other.

Emphasize the result of an activity in the past

I **had been** to London twice by the time I got a job in New York.

Show two events in the past that are linked

I couldn't take my flight because I **had forgotten** my boarding pass.

### Past Perfect Continuous

We form the Past Perfect Continuous with **had been** and the **-ing form** of the verb

**Had been + V-ing**

Express a past action which started in the past and continued to happen after another action or time in the past

Sara **had been working** here for two weeks when she had the accident.

Emphasize the duration of an activity in the past

Richard needed a holiday because he **had been working** hard for six months.

Show the cause of a past action

I **had been travelling** all night, so I was tired.



## Time Expressions

The following are the useful time expressions used in past perfect.

by the time

never

just

when

as

as soon as

until

after

already

before



# PAST SIMPLE OR PAST PERFECT?

## SIMPLE PAST TENSE

We use Simple Past Tense to express action or actions started and finished at a specific time in the past.

**Examples:** I watched TV last night.

Henry painted the fence all day long yesterday.

## PAST PERFECT TENSE

We use Past Perfect Tense to express that an action or actions happened before something else happened.

**Examples:** I had eaten dinner before they came

Tilly had seen that film before it was on TV.

# Exercises

## Dialogue



Mrs. Anderson is baking cakes when her daughter Debbie gets home from school.

**Debbie:** Mom, I am home.

**Mrs. Anderson:** How was school? How did you do on the test?

**Debbie:** School was OK,<sup>1)</sup> .....

**Mrs. Anderson:** I am glad to hear that. You have been studying so hard the past few weeks. Now, you can relax and enjoy life.

**Debbie<sup>2)</sup>** .....

**Mrs. Anderson:** I am baking cakes. This is your favorite carrot cake.

**Debbie:** It looks really yummy. And I see muffins over there too. You were busy, weren't you?

**Mrs. Anderson:** Yes. Jeff has to take something to school tomorrow. So,<sup>3)</sup>

.....

**Debbie: <sup>4)</sup>** .....

**Mrs. Anderson:** You don't want to wait until after dinner?

**Debbie:** It looks inviting, and I bet it is delicious. No, I don't want to wait. Can I, mom?

**Mrs. Anderson: <sup>5)</sup>** .....

## Choose the correct answer:

1-The fact that he didn't speak the language was a/an \_\_\_\_\_ to communication with the local people.

a-attempt                      b- mission                      c-barrier                      d-impact

2-She made it her \_\_\_\_\_ in life to help the homeless.

a-influence                      b-donation                      c-mission                      d-phenomenon

3- She always \_\_\_\_\_ in mathematics at school; she got top marks.

a-fetched                      b-afford                      c-sponsored                      d-excelled

4-She had to work really hard to live up to her parents' \_\_\_\_\_.

a-determinations                      b-expectations                      c-inspirations                      d-motivations



18-He never became a household \_\_\_\_\_ but he was definitely a very good actor.

a-name

b-fame

c-success

d-identity

19-USain Bolt has been a/an \_\_\_\_\_ in the world of athletics.

a-phenomenon

b-attempt

c-lead

d-equipment

**Choose the correct answer:**

1- 'Had they told the actor about the award before he came on stage?'

'No, they \_\_\_\_.'

a) hadn't

b) hasn't

c) hadn't told

d) didn't

2- Karen \_\_\_\_ well for ages, so she looked very tired.

a) didn't sleep

b) hasn't slept

c) hadn't been sleeping

d) wasn't sleeping

3- Sandra had \_\_\_\_ seen a worse film than *Crazy Mutant Aliens*.

a) yet

b) ever

c) never

d) since

4- The journalist \_\_\_\_ for weeks before he got what he was looking for.

a) was nosing about

c) had been nosing about

b) is nosing about

d) nosed about out

5- ' \_\_\_\_ the novel before you saw the film?' 'Yes, and the book was better.'

a) Have you read

c) You had read

b) Had you read

d) Were you reading

6- Julia was very hungry because she \_\_\_\_ all week.

a) dieting

b) had been dieting

c) dieted

d) diets

7- By the time he got to the theatre, the play \_\_\_\_.

a) started

b) has started

c) had start

d) had started

8- 'Had they been gossiping about you when you \_\_\_\_ in?' 'Yes, I think so.'

a) were walking

b) walked

c) had walked

d) have walked

9- They \_\_\_\_ who she was until her fans started screaming her name.

a) not realize

c) hadn't realized

b) haven't realized

d) hasn't realized

10-They \_\_\_\_ their dinner until their father had come.

a) didn't take

b) hadn't taken

c) hasn't taken

d) weren't taking

11-The police had arrived at the house before he \_\_\_\_.

a) was phoning

b) has phoned

c) had phoned

d) phoned

12- She went to the petrol station because she \_\_\_ out of petrol.

- a) has run                      b) had run                      c) was run                      d) ran

13- He didn't buy the car until he \_\_\_ enough money.

- a) has saved                      b) was saving                      c) had saved                      d) saved

14- I took the book back to the library after I \_\_\_ it.

- a) have read                      b) had read                      c) was reading                      d) read

15-As soon as I \_\_\_ the party, I drove home.

- a) left                      b) had left                      c) leaving                      d) was leaving

16- Before we \_\_\_ the film, mum had made a cake.

- a) watched                      b) had watched                      c) watching                      d) were watching

17-The fishermen \_\_\_ nothing when they arrived home.

- a) caught                      b) were catching                      c) have caught                      d) had caught

### **C-Rewrite with words in brackets.**

1-He **ended his relationship with** the band last weekend.                      [Rewrite with a phrasal verb]

.....

2-Most teenagers look down to pop stars and consider them their idols.                      [Correct the error]

.....

3- I know it's difficult but **continue what you are doing** and you will succeed in the end.

[Rewrite with a suitable phrasal verb]

.....

4-He thought he would get \_\_\_\_\_ cheating in the exam but he was caught and punished.                      [Complete the phrasal verb]

5- She **thought of** a great idea for promoting the party.                      [Rewrite with a phrasal verb]

.....

6- His marriage to the film director certainly opened \_\_\_\_\_ for the young actor.

[Complete the idiom]

7-Pepsi is one of the main (sponsors – partners - influence – donation) to most of the important events, like champions league.                      [Choose the correct answer]

8-I hope to follow my father's.....and become a successful business man.

[Complete]

9-The TV chef is a .....name and has a lot of fans. [Complete]

10- She ate her breakfast, then she went to work. [Rewrite using: after]

.....  
11- He had been following me for 2 hours before I noticed him. [Rewrite with: How long?]

.....  
12- The twins had been fighting all day before their dad arrived. [Rewrite in question form]

.....  
13- I had lunch and drank tea. [Rewrite with: before]

.....  
14- I left the house and then it started to rain. [Rewrite using: As soon as]

.....  
15- I didn't go to bed until I had had my supper. [Rewrite using: After]

.....  
16- Nabil did his homework, then he watched TV. [Rewrite using: before]

.....  
17-after she (study) the lessons, she (do) the exercises. [Correct the verbs]

.....  
18-How many books (read) in your life? [Correct the verb]

.....  
19-A person you admire and try to copy. [Give one word]

.....  
20-a path through a forest or in the countryside. [Give one word]

.....  
21- inspire..... [Give derivatives]

### III-Comprehension

Everyone is afraid of something. Some of us are afraid of dogs, snakes, darkness and even babies. This kind of fear is called Phobia. A phobia is a very strong Irrational fear or hatred of

something. You can see lots of people having a kind of phobia. Maybe you have one.

Some phobias are very interesting. Some of them are; Ailurophobia- Fear of cats, Anglophobia

– Fear

of England, Aurophobia- Fear of gold, Bibliophobia- Fear of books. Chaetophobia- Fear of hair

, Chionophobia- Fear of snow, Ecophobia- Fear of home, Logophobia- Fear of words,

Nomatophobia- Fear of names. The names of these phobias are also very interesting, aren't they?

Some phobias can change our lifestyles. For example, if you have Dendrophobia (Fear of trees), you cannot walk around in the forest or even in the garden. Or, if you have Heliophobia (Fear of the sun), how can you go outside in the daylight? Or, if you are afraid of speaking (Lalophobia), can you make a presentation in the class? So, some phobias affect some people in an unpleasant way.

Once I have met a man, Adam. He has Cynophobia (Fear of dogs). I asked some questions about the reason of his phobia. He told his story. He said, "When he is a student, he goes home on foot. There aren't school buses then. So, one day he is walking his home. Tom and Mary are with him. On their way, they see a dangerous big dog. It begins to bark at them. They are afraid of the dog. So, they begin to run. The dog follows them. He falls over and cuts my knee. And that big dog comes and bites his leg. Since then he is afraid of anything barking. And he is not a friend with Tom and Mary anymore..). I wonder if there's a phobia about the English language. Perhaps that's grammarphobia.

**A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

**1)What does a phobia mean?**

- a) A phobia is the fear of dogs.
- b) A phobia is the fear of something nice.
- c)A phobia is very strong irrational fear or hatred of something.
- d) A phobia is the fear of horrible things only.

**2)What is Ecophobia?**

- a) The fear of home
- b) The fear of dogs.
- c) The fear of books.
- d) The fear of exams

**3)What can't you do if you have Lalophobia?**

- a) You can't use computers.
- b) You can't write or read.
- c) You can't look at or buy gold.
- d) You can't speak in Public.

**4)How many people are there in the story.**

- a) Three
- .b) Five
- .c) Four.
- d)two

**c) Answer the following questions**

**1-What is the best title to the passage?**

.....  
.....

**2-How are some phobias interesting?**

.....  
.....

**3-How can some phobias change your lifestyles?**

.....  
.....

**4-What happens when Adam, Tom and Mary start to run?**

.....  
.....

# Homeork Exercises

## Choose the correct answer:

1-Many farmers spray their \_\_\_\_\_with chemicals to protect them from insects.

- a-crops                      b-roots                      c-bonds                      d-origins

2-The two athletes \_\_\_\_\_for the gold medal.

- a-competitive              b-competed              c-competition              d-competitors

3-All you do is \_\_\_\_\_;you never say anything positive.

- a-criticise                      b-inspire                      c-motivate                      d-donate

4-While I \_\_\_\_\_home, the manager called me.

- a-walk                      b-walked                      c-was walking                      d-walks

5-The robbers \_\_\_\_\_the bank when the policemen finally arrived.

- a-left                      b-had left                      c-leave                      d-have left

## Rewrite with words in brackets:

1-Knowing the right person can really open.....in life.              [Complete]

2-He came out of.....to become a significant actor.              [Complete]

3-I wandered where I (see) him before.              [Correct the verb]

.....

4-The teacher (speak) to the new student yet.              [Correct the verb]

.....

5-Money that you give to help a person ar organization.              [Give one word]

.....

## Unit 4: City Living

### I-Vocabulary

- 1- rural (adj) in the countryside (Opp: urban: of a city or town)
- 2- commercial (adj) related to buying and selling (commerce :n)
- 3- rapid (adj) Fast
- 4- resident (n) a person who has their home in a place (residence :n, residential :adj)
- 5- shortage (n) a situation where there isn't enough of sth needed (short: adj)  
(Syn: lack)
- 6- commute (v) travel between work and home regularly (commute :n, commuter :n)
- 7-(on) outskirts (n) the area around a town or city
- 8- inhabitant (n) a person or animal that lives in a place
- 9- historical (adj) connected with the past or with the study of the past  
(historic :adj: history :n)

# Historic



# Historical

**Historic and historical are two adjectives that have very similar meanings; so similar that it's no wonder they are often confused.**

### HISTORIC

- Is an adjective.
- Describes something momentous or important in history.



### HISTORICAL

- Is also an adjective.
- Simply describes something that belongs to an earlier period of history.

- 10- devote (v) give time, attention or energy to sth (devotion :n)
- 11- housing (n) buildings for people to live in
- 12- residential (adj) having mainly private houses, not offices or factories
- 13- reduce (v) make or become smaller (reduction: n) (Syn: decrease)
- 14- claim (v) say that sth is true without being able to prove it (claim :n)
- 15- humanistic (adj) treating people with respect, making sure they are happy, safe and healthy

- 16- course (n)** the direction in which sth moves
- 17- suburb (n)** an area where people live that is outside the city centre
- 18- district (n)** an area of a town or country that has a particular purpose
- 19- industrial (adj)** related to factories (industry: n)
- Industrial park:** portion of a city that is zoned for **industrial** use rather than residential or commercial needs
- 20- estate (n)** a group of houses or factories built according to a plan  
(housing estate)



**commercial area**



**suburbs**



**Industrial park**



**housing estate**



**outskirt**

- 21- bike lane (n)** a part of the road that can only be used by people riding bicycles
- 22- pavement (n)** a path on the side of the road that people can walk on
- 23- crossroads (n)** a place where two roads meet and cross each other
- 24- roadworks (n pl)** repair or building work on a road
- 25- junction (n)** the place where two or more roads or railways meet
- 26- speed camera (n)** a camera at the side of the road that takes pictures of cars that are going too fast
- 27- speed limit (n)** the fastest you are allowed to drive in a specific area
- 28- facilities (n pl)** buildings, equipment and services available for a particular purpose

- 29- venue (n)** the place where an event or meeting takes place
- 30- urbanisation (n)** the process in which towns and cities are built where there was countryside before
- 31- boundary (n)** a line that marks the limit of sth
- 32- ghost town (n)** a town that used to be busy but now has few or no people



**bike lane**



**pavement**



**roadworks**



**Zebra crossing (BrE)**  
**Crosswalk (AmE)**  
**Pedestrian crossing (BrE)**



**Crossroads (BrE)**  
**Intersection (AmE)**



**T-junction (BrE)**  
**T-intersection (AmE)**

# Expressions

- 1-live on top of each other:** live very close to each other
- 2-resist the temptation:** stop yourself from doing sth you like but shouldn't do
- 3-have the best of both worlds:** enjoy the advantages of two very different things at the same time
- 4-from all walks of life:** with different jobs or positions in society
- 5-on the increase:** getting larger
- 6-take (sth) into consideration:** think about sth before making a decision
- 7-the talk of the town:** what everyone is talking about
- 8-life in the fast lane:** a busy and exciting way of life

# Grammar

## future forms



### will

predictions (we think something will happen)

- ➔ He **will be** a good doctor.
- ➔ I believe they **will win** this match.

instant decisions (taken while speaking)

- ➔ A: "We don't have sugar"  
B: "I'll **buy** some then."

promises and refusals

- ➔ I **will help** you but I **won't lend** you any money.

offers

- ➔ I'll carry your bag. / **Shall I carry** your bag?

suggestions

- ➔ **Shall we eat out** today?

requests

- ➔ **Will you open** the door please?

### be going to

predictions (we see - present evidence)

- ➔ Slow down! **We're going to have** an accident!
- ➔ Look at the clouds. It's **going to rain**.

decisions (taken before now - intentions/plans)

- ➔ **Are you going to watch** the game tonight?

### present continuous

plans (arrangements have been made)

- ➔ I'm **flying** to New York tomorrow morning.
- ➔ I'm **seeing** the dentist at 6.
- ➔ We **are getting** married next week.

### present simple

timetabled events

- ➔ The train **leaves** at 4 o'clock.
- ➔ The exams **start** next week.

future time clauses (when/ as soon as/until, etc.)

- ➔ I'll retire when I **am 70**. (NOT **when I'll be 70**).
- ➔ Call me as soon as you **arrive**.



may / might

Use **may** or **might** to talk about future possibility

- ➔ I **might go** to the party tomorrow; I'm not sure.
- ➔ Temperatures **might go up** next week

# Future Tenses

Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
<p>a. Action which will be in progress at a stated time in the future</p> <p>b. Action which will definitely happen in the future as the result of a routine or arrangement</p> <p>c. When we ask politely about someone's plans for the near future (why we want to know is if our wishes fit in with their plans)</p> <p>I, you, we they, He, she, it } Will be doing</p>	<p>a. Action that will be finished before a stated future time</p> <p>I, you, we, they, he, she, it } will have done</p> <p>before, by, till by then, by the time, until</p>	<p>a. Emphasis on the duration of an action up to a certain time in the future</p> <p>I, you, we, they, he, she, it } will have be doing</p> <p>by...for</p>

Time expressions for future continuous:

- this afternoon(evening)
- tonight / later
- in a while / in the future
- in September / in 2014 etc.

## Future time clauses

- When you are talking about the **future**, use a **present tense** after these **expressions**:
- Any Present tense: Present simple/continuous/perfect.
  - As soon as
  - When
  - Until
  - Unless
  - Before/after
  - In case

### Examples:

- As soon as I finish school, I will go to work.
- I will study English until I find a good job.
- When I have some free time, I'll visit Niagara Falls.
- After I finish my presentation, I'll feel happy.

## Grammar 2

### Countable Noun



#### Can be counted

E.g: an apple, a school, 1 picture, 2 pictures, etc

#### Can take singular or plural verbs

There is a book on the table.  
Those houses are very big, aren't they?

#### Go with a/an/the/my, etc in the singular

She bought an umbrella.

#### Can be used alone with some/any/many/few in the plural

I love (some) carrots 



### Uncountable Noun

#### Can not be counted

E.g: sugar, information, water, understanding, etc

#### Always take singular verbs

There is some water in that pitcher.

#### Do not go with a/an/two, etc

Can you hear music?

#### Can be used alone or with some/any/much/little, etc

There is little information about the weather.

#### Can use a/an, one/two with coffee, tea...when we talk about a cup/glass/bottle

Can I have two teas, please (two cups of tea)

# Nouns that can be Countable and Uncountable

Sometimes, the same noun can be countable *and* uncountable, often with a change of meaning.

Countable		Uncountable
There are two hairs in my coffee!	<b>hair</b>	I don't have much hair.
There are two lights in our bedroom.	<b>light</b>	Close the curtain. There's too much light!
Shhhhh! I thought I heard a noise. There are so many different noises in the city.	<b>noise</b>	It's difficult to work when there is so much noise.
Have you got a paper to read? (newspaper) Hand me those student papers.	<b>paper</b>	I want to draw a picture. Have you got some paper?
Our house has seven rooms.	<b>room</b>	Is there room for me to sit here?
We had a great time at the party. How many times have I told you no?	<b>time</b>	Have you got time for a cup of coffee?
<i>Macbeth</i> is one of Shakespeare's greatest works.	<b>work</b>	I have no money. I need work!

# QUANTIFIERS

**Quantifiers** form a sub-class under determiners. They are adjectives or phrases that serve to answer two possible questions:

1. How many?
2. and How much?

For example: a few, a little, much, many, most, etc., are quantifiers



## Quantifiers that Describe Quantity

- **Countable nouns:** Answer the question How many? E.g.: a few, a number of, several, etc.
- **Uncountable nouns:** Answer the question How much? E.g.: a little, a bit of, etc.

Some of them are also used with both. These are the ones that answer both questions.  
For example: such as no/none, some, a lot of, etc.



## Quantifiers that Express Attitude

- The words **few**, **little**, **a few** and **a little** serve to describe the speaker's attitude to the quantity being described.
- The first two carry negative suggestions, whereas the last two carry positive suggestions.



## Comparative Quantifiers

**Much**, **many**, **more** and **most** describe (in ascending order) increase; much is used only with uncountable nouns, many only with plural countable nouns, and more and most with both.

**Few**, **fewer**, **fewest**, **little**, **less** and **least** chart decrease. The first three (in descending order) are used only with countable plural nouns. The last three (in descending order) are used only with uncountable nouns.

## QUANTIFIER LIST

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS	BOTH	COUNTABLE NOUNS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• much</li> <li>• a little/little/very little</li> <li>• a bit (of)</li> <li>• a great deal of</li> <li>• a large amount of</li> <li>• a large quantity of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all</li> <li>• enough</li> <li>• more/most</li> <li>• less/least</li> <li>• no/none</li> <li>• not any</li> <li>• some</li> <li>• any</li> <li>• a lot of</li> <li>• lots of</li> <li>• plenty of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• many</li> <li>• a few/few/very few</li> <li>• a number (of)</li> <li>• several</li> <li>• a large number of</li> <li>• a great number of</li> <li>• a majority of</li> </ul>

www.eslgrammar.org

## Countable and uncountable Nouns

Although we can't count uncountable nouns themselves, we can use different units, such as *a bottle/grain/glass/loaf/piece/kilo/gram of*, to count them. Here, we are counting the unit rather than the actual uncountable nouns.

Unit	Uncountable Noun	Example
a glass of	milk/water/juice	Can I have <i>a glass of</i> milk and <i>2 glasses of</i> water, please?
a cup of	tea/coffee	I can't drink more than <i>2 cups of</i> coffee a day.
a slice of	cake/pizza/bread	Molly eats <i>2 slices of</i> bread for breakfast every morning.
a piece of	bread/paper/information/advice/chewing gum/equipment/furniture/luggage/news	Laura forgot to tell them <i>an important piece of</i> information. Nathan stood on <i>a piece of</i> chewing gum.
a loaf of	bread	He went to the bakery to buy <i>a loaf of</i> bread.
a bottle of	water/wine/beer	There were <i>39 bottles of</i> beer in the cellar.
a jar of	honey/jam/peanut butter	Paul bought <i>2 jars of</i> honey.
a block of	chocolate/gold	<i>A block of</i> chocolate a day keeps the doctor away.
a can of	cola/soft drink	I remember when <i>a can of</i> cola cost \$0.50!
a gram/kilo of	chicken/flour/rice/butter	We need <i>half a kilo of</i> chicken and <i>250 grams of</i> rice.
a litre of	milk/water/oil	Michael drinks <i>three litres of</i> milk a week.
a grain of	sand/salt/rice	It's impossible to count all <i>the grains of</i> sand on the beach.
a spoon of	sugar	<i>A spoon of</i> sugar helps the medicine go down.
a bowl of	pasta/cereal/yogurt	I had <i>a bowl of</i> pasta for lunch.

## EXERCISES



### IV-Dialogue

A: Oh!<sup>1)</sup> .....

B: I've lost my new mobile phone.

A: How terrible. <sup>2)</sup> .....

B: No it is not in the car.

A:<sup>3)</sup> .....

B: I was shopping in a supermarket near my uncle's house when I lost it.

A: May be <sup>4)</sup> .....

B: Do you think so?

A: Yes .<sup>5)</sup> .....

B: That's a great idea. Let's go

A: ok Let's go.

### Choose the correct answer:

1-I can only \_\_\_one hour of my time per day to the project.

- a) reduce                      b) devote                      c) propose                      d) commute

2- Our house is on a beautiful \_\_\_ lined with trees.

- a) district                      b) junction                      c) venue                      d) pavement

3- I don't understand how she can live in a(n) \_\_\_ area with all those factories nearby.

- a) industrial                      b) urban                      c) residential                      d) rural

4- \_\_\_ areas are very busy at the weekends when everybody does their shopping.

- a) Conventional                      b) Commercial                      c) Environmental                      d) Archaeological

5- Can you please walk on the \_\_\_ instead of the road?

- a) crossroad                      b) asphalt                      c) junction                      d) pavement

6- The divorce of Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt was \_\_\_ of the town last year

- a) night                      b) talk                      c) walk                      d) paint

7- Cars aren't allowed here because it's a/ an \_\_\_ zone only.

- a) pedestrian                      b) industrial                      c) estate                      d) historical

8-He's prepared to \_\_\_ long distances if necessary, as he has been jobless for a year.

- a) propose                      b) spread                      c) commute                      d) demand

9-When architects create a new building, they need to take the local area into \_\_\_.

- a) attention                      b) temptation                      c) consideration                      d) urbanisation

10-He \_\_\_ he was very poor, but we didn't believe him.

- a) proposed                      b) claimed                      c) demanded                      d) spread

11-The hotel has special \_\_\_ for disabled people.

- a) facilities                      b) estates                      c) courses                      d) boundaries

12-His book collection is always \_\_\_ the increase; he must have more than 10,000 books already.

- a) in                      b) at                      c) up                      d) on

13-The \_\_\_ of the company led to many new employees being hired.

- a) pace                      b) raise                      c) venue                      d) growth

14-The place looked like a \_\_\_\_\_ town with dark, empty streets.

- a-ghost                      b-urban                      c-rural                      d-jungle

15-Cyclists are happy because of the new \_\_\_\_\_ in the city.

- a-traffic light                      b-bike lane                      c-crossroads                      d-speed camera

16-The stadium is a great \_\_\_\_\_ for rock concerts as well as big sports events.

- a-traffic lights                      b-crossroads                      c-venue                      d-bike lane

### **A-Choose the correct answer.**

1-I think I \_\_\_\_\_ this travel guide. It is useful when I travel abroad.

- a. will buy                      b. will have bought                      c.am going to buy                      d. have bought

2- BY 2026, she \_\_\_\_\_ for 7 years.

- a. will have travelled                      c. will travel  
b. will have been travelling                      d. will be travelling

3- Manal \_\_\_\_\_ her room by tomorrow morning.

- a. will clean                      b. will be cleaning                      c. will have cleaned                      d. should clean

4- The exam starts at 8 o'clock tomorrow and finishes at 10 o'clock. During this time, we \_\_\_\_\_ the exam's questions.

- a. will answer  
b. will be answering  
c. will have answered  
d. are going to answer

5-They \_\_\_\_\_ their essay by tomorrow.

- a. Will have written  
b. will write  
c. are going to write  
d. will be writing

6-The train \_\_\_\_\_ at 12:30.

- a. arrives  
b. is going to arrive  
c. is arriving  
d. will arrive

7.We \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at a seaside restaurant on Sunday. I have reserved a table for us.

- a. will have  
b. are having  
c. will have had  
d. have

8.I have heard on the news that it \_\_\_\_\_ in Brighton tomorrow evening.

- a. will rain  
b. will be raining  
c. is going to rain  
d. rains

9.This time on Friday I \_\_\_\_\_ my friend.

- a. will meet  
b. will have met  
c. will be meeting  
d. am meeting

10-You can't meet Paul over the weekend, he \_\_\_\_\_ to London on Monday morning.

- a. will fly  
b. will have flown  
c. is flying  
d. flies

11-The English lesson \_\_\_\_\_ at 8:45. You'd better be on time.

- a. is starting  
b. will start  
c. starts  
d. is going to start

12-Are you still writing your essay? If you finish by 4pm, we \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk.

- a. go  
b. will have gone  
c. will go  
d. will be going

13-There aren't (some / little / any / no) chips on the table.

14-Would you like (some / many / any / much) tea?

15-He didn't miss (some / any / few / much) of his friends.

16-He didn't manage to learn (many / some / much / no) information.

17-Arabic (is / are / were / have) more difficult than English.

18- Unfortunately, there (are a little / aren't many / is a few / aren't much) recycling bins on this street.

19- My new flat is very nice because it's got (lot of / lots of / a lots of / a lot) natural light.

20-. I have (little/ a little / few / many) money. However, I can buy my needs.

**Rewrite with words in brackets:**

1-In many modern cities, people have to **live very close each other**, as housing is limited.

[Rewrite with a suitable expression]

2- I couldn't **stop myself from** eat some more chocolate cake.

[Rewrite with a suitable expression]

3-They have **decreased** the price of these shoes to just 20 euros.

[Rewrite with a synonym of the underlined word]

4-The new director had a more \_\_\_\_\_ (human) approach to the treatment of prisoners.

[Rewrite with the correct form of the word]

5-We decided to change the **direction** as we weren't getting anywhere. [Use a synonym]

6-He lives in the country but also keeps an apartment in the city for weekends, so he **enjoys the best of both places.**

[Rewrite with a suitable expression]

7-Buildings, equipment and services available for a particular purpose. [Give one word]

8- The trousers you bought for me doesn't fit me. [Correct the error]

9- They **will be studying** for the exam all night. [Make a question]

10- We may travel to Italy next summer. (Rewrite using: Where...?)

11- Mum bought some groceries. [ Rewrite with: any]

.....  
12- They are going to employ young people this month. [Rewrite: this time next month]

.....  
13- She intends to study Biology. [ Use: going to]

.....  
14-We..... (wait) in the shelter until the bus..... (come).

[Put the verbs in the correct tense]

15-Lisa has sold her car. She (buy) a bike. [Correct with a future tense]

.....  
16-The museum (open) at 10 am daily. [Correct with future tense]

.....  
17-How old (Harry\ be) in 2050? [Correct with future tense]

.....  
18-This time tomorrow we (drive) to York. [Correct with future tense]

.....  
19-to travel between work and home regularly. [Give one word]

.....  
20-a situation where there isn't enough of something needed. [Give one word]

### III-Comprehension

My name is Belal. I live in the countryside, in a small house which is over 50 years old. The house is near a small village. I love living here because it's calm. There aren't many cars or busses, the streets are clean. We know all the neighbours and at the end of the day, people get together at the main square and chat. We go to bed early, as there isn't much to do in the evening. There isn't any theater or cinema. We also don't have a museum or a youth club. But the children can play in the streets or in the fields and they can have animals. You can sleep very well because there is no noise. You can hear the birds singing. The air is pure and cool and you can see millions of stars. It is a bit difficult in winter. Sometimes it is very cold .But still, I like living in the countryside.

My name is Shady. I live in a big town and I love it. Of course, there are lots of cars and buses, bikes and motorbikes, people trying to cross the streets. Traffic jams are normal and the air is

bad. But there are lots of advantages too. There are more workplaces in the city, better schools, nicer shops, finer restaurants, hundreds of cinemas and theaters, art galleries and museums. If you want to go for a walk, you can go to one of the parks. Of course, children can't play in the streets, but there are lots of youth clubs and amusement parks where children can enjoy themselves.

**A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1-Why does Belal love living in the countryside?

- a) Because he can go for a walk.
- b) Because it's calm.
- c) Because he can speak with friends.
- d) Because there aren't any cars

**2-What do people do at the end of the day?**

- a) People go to cinemas or theatres.
- b) People see millions of stars.
- c) People get together at the main square and chat.
- d) People play in the streets.

**3-Why do people go to bed early?**

- a) As there isn't much to do in the evening.
- b) To dream enough.
- c) To see millions of stars.
- d) As there isn't any theater or cinema.

**4-What happens when there is no noise?**

- a) You can go for a walk.
- b) You go to bed early.
- c) You can hear the birds singing.
- d) You can sleep very well.

**B) Answer the following questions:**

1-What is the best title to the passage?

.....

2-Where does Belal live?

.....

3- Why is it easy to go for a walk?

.....  
.....

4-What kind of entertainment is there in the city?

.....  
.....

## **Homework Exercises**

**Choose the correct answer:**

1-The patient made a.....recovery and was sent home in two weeks.

a-proposal                      b-demand                      c-rapid                      d-growth

2-Don't drive fast here, there are lots of..... .

a-bike lane                      b-speed cameras                      c-venue                      d-traffic lights

3-How.....seconds are there in an hour?

a-much                      b-many                      c-little                      d-few

4-We didn't take..... photographs yesterday.

a-much                      b-many                      c-little                      d-few

5-She has .....problem. Can you help her?

a-any                      b-a                      c-a few                      d-a lot

6-He hasn't got.....furniture in his home.

a-lot of                      b-some                      c-any                      d-many

**Rewrite as shown in brackets:**

1-These boxes are so heavy. (you/ carry) them for me, please? (Correct the verb)

.....

2-This lesson (not/ end) at 11:30 but at 11:40.

(Correct the verb)

.....

3-By 8 o'clock tomorrow.....

(Complete with a sentence)

.....

4-The place where an event or meeting takes place..... (Give one word)

5-My city has over than 100.000..... . It's very crowded and noisy.(Complete)

6-They didn't do many shopping last week.

(Correct the mistake)

.....

7-If the pizza arrives late, I will be asleep.

(By the time)

# ***Writing tips***

## HOW TO WRITE A GOOD COMPOSITION AND EMAIL

# What is a Composition?

A composition is a piece of writing about one topic. It must be clear, correct, and well-organized.

We write it in 3 parts:

1. **Introduction** (the beginning)
2. **Body** (the middle)
3. **Conclusion** (the ending)

Steps for Writing

## Step 1: Plan

- Read the topic carefully.
- Write short notes (Who? What? Where? When? Why?).
- Organize your ideas: beginning → middle → end.

## Step 2: **Introduction**

- Write 2, 3, or 4 sentences for the introduction
- Tell the reader what the topic is about.
- Use a capital letter at the start of every sentence.

## Step 3: **Body**

- Write 2 or 3 paragraphs for the body.
- Each paragraph should talk about one main idea.
- Always leave a space at the beginning of a new paragraph. This space is called indentation. It makes your writing look neat and easy to read.
- Use linking words: First, Next, Then, After that, Finally, Also, Because, However.

## Step 4: **Conclusion**

- The conclusion is the last part of your composition.
- It summarizes your main ideas.
- You can also end with your opinion or feeling about the topic.
- Write 2 or 3 sentences for the conclusion.
- Use these useful words to start the conclusion: **To sum up, To summarize, In conclusion, Finally ...**

## Punctuation Rules

### 1. Use capital Letters

- At the beginning of every sentence.
- For names: Ali, Mona, Ahmed.
- For countries: Egypt, France, Japan.
- For cities: Cairo, London, New York.
- For days of the week: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, etc.
- For months: January, February, March, etc.
- For the pronoun ( I ).

### 2. Full Stop (.)

- At the end of every normal sentence.
- Example: I like football.

### 3. Comma (,)

- To separate items in a list.
- Example: I like apples, bananas, and oranges.
- To separate ideas.
- Example: After school, I play football.

### 4. Question Mark (?)

- At the end of a question.
- Example: What is your name?

### 5. Exclamation Mark (!)

- To show strong feelings.
- Example: What a wonderful day!

## Example Composition: How to Stay Healthy

Everyone wants to stay healthy and strong. There are many simple ways to take care of our health every day.

First, we should eat healthy food. Fruits, vegetables, and milk give us energy and help us grow. We should also drink plenty of water instead of soft drinks.

Second, we must do exercise. Running, playing football, or even walking can make our bodies active. Exercise also helps us feel happy.

Third, we should sleep well. Sleeping at least eight hours at night gives us the energy to study and play the next day.

To sum up, eating good food, doing exercise, and sleeping enough are very important. If we follow these steps, we can stay healthy and enjoy our lives.

## How to Write a Good Email

An email is an electronic message. It is like a letter, but it is sent through the internet. We can write two types of emails:

**Formal Email** → polite and professional (to teachers, managers, strangers)

**Informal Email** → friendly and casual (to friends, classmates, family)

We use emails to: ask questions, give information, invite people, make complaints, or simply say hello.

### Parts of an Email:

1. **Subject** (the title) → short and clear
2. **Greeting** (say hello)

Formal (serious)	Informal (friendly)
- Dear Mr. Ali, - Dear Sir/Madam,	- Hi Ahmed, - Hey Sara,

3. **Body** (Opening sentence + the main message)

Formal:	Informal:
- I hope this email finds you well. I am writing to ask about...	- How are you ? I hope you're fine. I want to tell you about ....

4. **Closing** (say goodbye + write your name)

Formal:	Informal:
- Thank you. Yours sincerely, / Best regards,	- See you soon. Yours, / Your friend,

### Examples of Emails

Formal Email Example:	Informal Email Example:
<p>From: omar_ali@gmail.com To: khaled_Mohamed@gmail.com Subject: Information about Exam</p> <p>Dear Mr. Khaled,</p> <p>I hope this email finds you well. I am writing to ask about the final</p>	<p>From: omar@gmail.com To: ahmed@gmail.com Subject: Weekend Plans</p> <p>Hi Ahmed,</p> <p>How are you? I just wanted to tell you about my plans for the weekend. On</p>

exam in English. Could you please tell me the exact date and the topics we should study? Thank you for your help and I look forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,  
Omar Ali

Friday, I'll go to the cinema with my cousins. After that, we'll eat pizza together. Do you want to join us? It would be great to see you!. See you soon.

Yours,  
Omar



## Part (3)

1.

- **The Rainbow**
- **By: William Wordsworth**

2.

- **Composed upon Westminster Bridge**
- **By: William Wordsworth**

3.

- **If**
- **By: Rudyard Kipling**

## Some Definitions

### 1. What's Poetry?

- It is the oldest form of literature. It was used even before man could read or write. Men sang or recited poetry for thousands of years before they could write them down. Poetry is like music because it creates beautiful sounds with words when expressing ideas and feelings.

### 2. Alliteration:

- The repetition of the first sound or letter of a succession of words as in the poem "Great, Wide, Beautiful, Wonderful World"  
"With the wonderful water....."  
The (w) is repeated three times in this line.

### 3. Personification:

- To regard a thing or animal as a person as in the poem "Night".  
Sits and smiles on the night....  
The poet personifies the moon and makes it sit and smile.

### 4. Metaphor:

- The use of words to indicate something different from the literal meaning as in the poem "Night".  
And I must seek for mine. (I must go to my own home)

### 5. Simile:

- Comparison of one thing to another as in the poem "Night".  
The comparison is usually made by using "like" or "as".  
The moon, like a flower.

### 6. Contrast:

- The use of opposite words to make the meaning clear as in the poem "Bed in Summer"  
Night x day                      get up x go to bed

### 7. Ballad:

- It is the poem which tells a story as in the poem "The Rescue".

### 8. Rhyme:

- It means that the words at the end of each line sound alike as in the poem "Bed in Summer" the words "night" and "light" sound alike.

### 9. Stanza:

- Every poem is divided into stanzas. A stanza consists of two or more lines and it usually deals or covers one item or idea.





### William Wordsworth (1770 - 1850)

- He was the first great poet of the Romantic period. He was born in Cumberland – England and educated at Hawks head Grammar School, where he was allowed to roam the countryside and come close to the life of the country people.
- This early and continuous contact with nature influenced his poetry very much.

**My heart leaps up when I behold  
A rainbow in the sky:  
So was it when my life began;  
So is it now I am a man;  
So be it when I shall grow old,  
Or let me die!  
The Child is father of the Man;  
And I could wish my days to be  
Bound each to each by natural piety.**

### Vocabulary:

- **Leaps:** jumps
- **Behold:** see (take notice)
- **Grow old:** become old
- **Bound:** tied up or joined together
- **Piety:** strong religious belief and behavior



### Paraphrase:

- **In these lines**, the poet expresses his happiness whenever he sees a rainbow in the sky.
  - He talks about himself in connection with nature.
  - He says that our love for nature is born with us and it grows with us as we grow older.
  - He compares the continuity of this natural phenomena to the continuity of man's life.
- **In line 7**, he sums up his philosophy saying that the child grows up to be a man, gets married and has children of his own, who grow up to be men and so on.
- **In the last two lines**, the poet sums up his love and admiration for nature.
  - He expresses his wish to spend all his days in peace and harmony, enjoying the beauty of nature and showing love and respect for God.

### Figures of speech:

- **Personification:**
  - **Line 1** "My heart leaps up when I behold
  - **Line 2** A rainbow in the sky."
    - ↓ The poet personifies his heart as if it were a person who is jumping with joy and happiness.
- **Metaphor:**
  - **Line 9** "bound each to each by natural piety."
    - ↓ The poet gives his life the image of a chain with joined parts.

### Rhyme scheme:

- a b c c a b c d d

## Questions and answers

### 1. How is the poet's love for nature reflected in the poem?

- The poet talks about himself in connection with nature. He says we acquire our love for nature as we grow up. At the end of the poem, he wishes that his days would be linked together in harmony with the beauty of nature and respect for God.

### 2. "The Rainbow" is a good example for the Romantic poetry.. Illustrate....

- This poem talks about love of nature as the rainbow is a natural phenomena. The poet also talks about his own experience with nature.

### 3. What is the continuity of man's life compared to?

- It is compared to the continuity of the natural phenomena; the rainbow.

### 4. "The Child is father of the Man;" Explain

- In this line the poet sums up his philosophy in life. He says that the child grows up to be a man, then he gets married and has children of his own. These children grow up and become men etc.....

### 5. What is the poet's wish in the last lines?

- He wishes that his days would be linked together with his love for nature and respect for God and religion.



## Composed upon Westminster Bridge



### William Wordsworth (1770 - 1850)

- He wrote this poem in a form of a **sonnet** which consists of 14 lines and talks about one theme.

Earth has not anything to show more fair:  
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by  
A sight so touching in its majesty:  
This City now doth, like a garment, wear  
The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,  
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie  
Open unto the fields, and to the sky;  
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.  
Never did sun nor beautifully steep  
In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill;  
Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!  
The river glideth at his own sweet will:  
Dear God! The very houses seem asleep;  
And all that mighty heart is lying still!



## Vocabulary:

- **Fair:** beautiful
- **Dull:** not lively
- **Sight:** view
- **Majesty:** greatness
- **Bare:** plain, simple
- **Glittering:** shining, sparkling
- **Splendour:** magnificence
- **Glideth:** moves slowly along



## Paraphrase:

- While standing on Westminster Bridge, William Wordsworth describes the city of London.
  - He says that it is the most beautiful scene on the earth.
  - Anyone who passes by and doesn't observe or feel this beauty must be an unhappy person, because the sight and the atmosphere are so impressive.
  - The beauty of the morning is the cloak which the city is wearing.
- **In the morning**, the beauty is striking in its simplicity. When you look at the open fields, beyond them you can see ships sailing on the river, towers of churches, domes, theatres and temples.
  - **Man** can also see beyond all these the beautiful open view of the sky. What makes the view really more interesting and more beautiful is the pure, smokeless air. It makes everything look bright and shining.
- **Man** has never seen such a beautiful sun spreading its rays all over. It covers everything; valleys, rocks and hills.
- Among all these, **man** has never seen or felt such a deep silence. Even the river flows and runs on its own way and at its own will. Dear God! All people seem asleep and so does the powerful, industrial world as all the machines in the factories are silent.



## Figures of speech:

### ➤ Personification:

- **Line 1** "Earth has not anything to show more fair:"
  - ↓ The poet personifies the earth as if it were a person who displays things.
- **Line 12** "The river glideth at his own sweet will:"
  - ↓ The poet personifies the river as if it were a person who has a will.
- **Line 13** "Dear God! the very houses seem asleep;"
  - ↓ The poet personifies the houses as if they were people who are asleep.

### ➤ Simile:

- **Line 4** "This City now doth, like a garment, wear"
  - ↓ The poet likens the silence of the morning to a garment.

### ➤ Alliteration:

- **Line 5** "The beauty of the morning ; silent , bare ,"
  - ↓ The (B) sound is repeated in **beauty** and **bare**.
- **Line 6** "Ships , towers , domes , theatres , and temples lie"
  - ↓ The (T) sound is repeated in **towers** and **temples**.
- **Line 9** "Never did sun nor beautifully steep"
  - ↓ The (S) sound is repeated in **sun** and **steep**.

### ➤ Metaphor :

- **Line 8** "All bright and glittering in the smokeless air."
  - ↓ The poet compares all the beautiful objects as if they were precious things that are sparkling and shining in the open and pure air.

## Rhyme scheme:

➤ a b b a a b b a c d c d c d



## Questions and answers

### 1. "Composed upon Westminster Bridge" is a Romantic poem.... Discuss....

- In this poem, William Wordsworth shows his great love for nature, he was alone on the bridge; he also talks about a personal experience ...

### 2. How does William Wordsworth draw a beautiful picture for London?

- He says that it is the most beautiful place on earth and it is so impressive as it is at its best. Man-made objects and God-made objects are joined in a wonderful harmony to give us a colorful picture of nature.

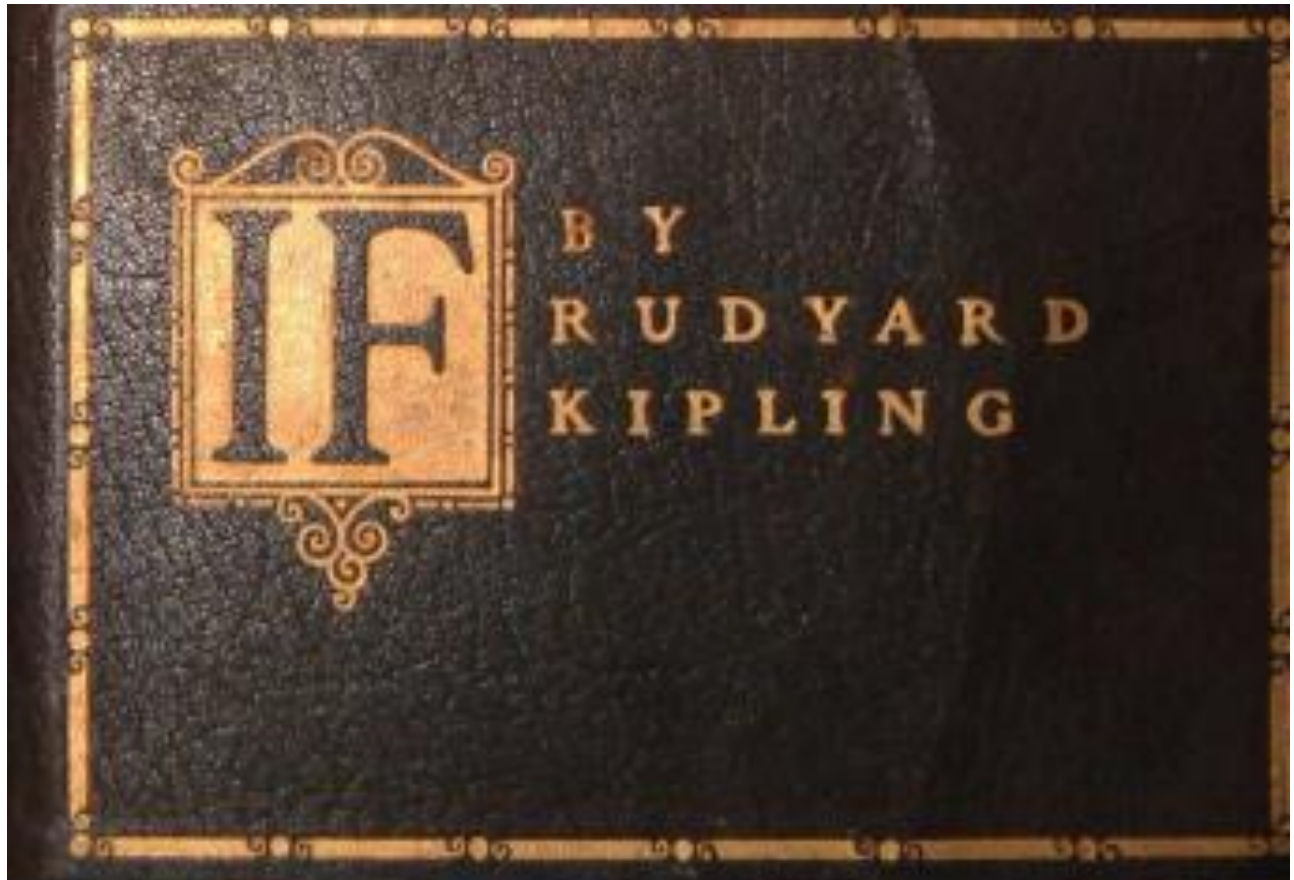
### 3. William Wordsworth shows his religious tendency in his sonnet.... Illustrate ....

- He says that the beautiful scenery makes him appeal to God whose presence can be seen and felt in every element of nature. He also admires God's perfect creation and the harmony of nature.

### 4. What makes London more beautiful in the early morning?

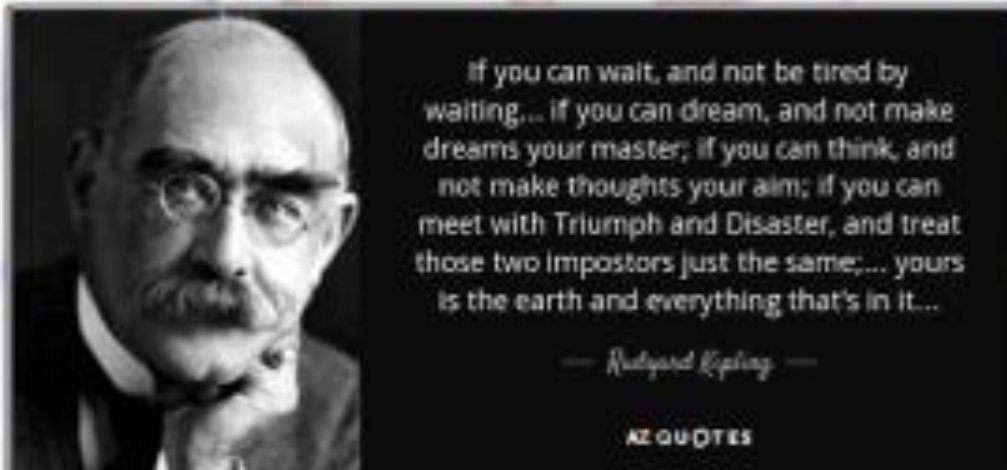
- The silence of the early morning, the harmony of the scenes and the pure air make London more beautiful and amazing.





### Rudyard Kipling (1865 - 1936)

- He was born in Bombay, India in 1865. He was educated in England and worked as a journalist.
- He first wrote short stories, then he wrote novels. He also wrote many books and much verse.
- He was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1907. He died in 1936.



## Stanza (1)

If you can keep your head when all about you  
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,  
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,  
But make allowance for their doubting too,  
If you can wait and not be tired of waiting,  
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,  
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,  
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:

### Vocabulary:

- **Lose:** suffer loss
- **Blame:** find fault out
- **Allowance:** excuse
- **Wait:** be patient

### Paraphrase:

- In this stanza, the father is asking his son always to be calm, never to lose his temper even when people around him are getting nervous and losing control over themselves.
  - He should have faith and confidence in himself even all men around him are mistrusting him.
  - He should excuse their losing faith in him. He is requested to have patience and not to get excited so quickly.
  - He should listen to other's criticism even if it is not true. He should be honest.
  - He shouldn't lie to people when they lie to him. He should be forgiving.
  - He shouldn't hate those who hate him.
  - He should also be wise, modest and humble; not to be very proud of himself.



### Figures of speech:

#### > Contrast:

- Keep your head X losing theirs
- Lied about X don't deal in lies

#### > Alliteration:

- Line 5 "If you can wait and not be tired of waiting ."  
↓ The (W) sound is repeated in wait and waiting.
- Line 6 "Or being lied about , don't deal in lies ."  
↓ The (L) sound is repeated in lied and lies.

### Stanza (2)

If you can dream – and not make dreams your master;  
If you can think – and not make thoughts your aim;  
If you can meet with triumph and disaster,  
And treat those two impostors just the same;  
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken  
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,  
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,  
And stoop and build them up with worn – out tools:

### Vocabulary:

- **Master:** leader
- **Aim:** purpose
- **Triumph:** winning – success – victory
- **Knives:** wicked people





## Paraphrase:

- In this stanza, the father tells his son that he is requested to be realistic and not to live in a dreamy world.
  - He should act rather than just sit there thinking and dreaming.
  - He shouldn't build castles in the air.
  - He should be flexible, to deal with success and failure just the same.
  - Success shouldn't turn his head and failure shouldn't make him desperate.
  - He is asked to bear bravely the wicked people who might change his words just to fool and deceive him.
  - He should never give in.
  - When he fails, he should never be discouraged.
  - He shouldn't cry over spilt milk, he should pull himself together and try again even with the least of means.

## Figures of speech:

- **Contrast:**
  - Triumph X disaster
  - Truth X impostors
- **Alliteration:**
  - **Line 1** "If you can dream – and not make dreams your master;"
    - ⬇ The (D) sound is repeated in **dream** and **dreams**.
    - ⬇ The (M) sound is repeated in **make** and **master**.



### Stanza (3)

If you can make one heap of all your winnings  
And risk it on one turn of pitch and toss,  
and lose, and start again at your beginnings  
And never breathe a word about your loss;  
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew  
To serve your turn long after they are gone,  
And so hold on when there is nothing in you  
Except the Will which says to them 'Hold on'

### Paraphrase:

- In this stanza, the father tells his son that when he risks, then fails to reach his goal, he must not lose his nerve but he should be brave enough to summon up courage and "hold on" by his strong will and determination.

### Figures of speech:

- **Contrast :**
- Winnings X loss

### Stanza (4)

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,  
Or walk with kings – not lose the common touch,  
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,  
If all men count with you, but none too much;  
If you can fill the unforgiving minute  
With sixty seconds worth of distance run,  
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,  
And which is more you'll be a Man, my son.

### Vocabulary:

- **Crowds:** common people
- **Virtue:** goodness
- **Foes:** enemies
- **Unforgiving:** time of hatred

### Paraphrase:

- In this stanza, the father tells his son that he should be flexible and modest.
  - He should treat all kinds of people equally the same, whether they were poor or were of high rank.
  - He should be forgiving; he should forgive his enemies before his friends.
  - He should deal with all kinds of people, but never to get too much involved with them.
  - He shouldn't waste a minute of his life in hatred; he must try to compensate for every minute of hard feelings towards others.
- The father ends his words by telling his son that if he follows the above pieces of advice, then and only then, he will own the whole world and everything that is in it and he will be a Man.

### Figures of speech:

#### ➤ Alliteration :

- Line 3 "If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you ,"
  - ⚡ The (F) sound is repeated in foes and friends.
- Line 6 "With sixty seconds worth of distance run,"
  - ⚡ The (S) sound is repeated in sixty and seconds.



## Questions and answers

### 1. How do comparisons serve in this poem?

- They are used to clarify the picture of perfection which the poet is trying to describe in this poem.

### 2. What's your own point of view on the use of exaggeration in this poem?

- The use of exaggeration here in the poem is accepted as it serves to enrich the son's life and make him a perfect man with good morals, strong character, generous, understanding, loving and forgiving nature.

### 3. List some pieces of advice that are the most helpful to you...

- I should be calm, never to lose my temper.
- I should have faith and confidence in myself.
- I should be patient, honest, forgiving, wise, modest and humble.
- I shouldn't be very proud of myself.
- I should be flexible, realistic and brave.

### 4. What is the main idea of the poem?

- In this poem, the father is advising his son and teaching him how to face life which is full of good and evil, failure and success, fortune and misfortune... He tells his son that if he can do with his advice, his life will be enriched with meaning. He will feel that he possesses the world, in addition to his being a man. Meaning that the son will be a person with good morals, strong character, generous, loving, understanding and forgiving nature.





# OLIVER TWIST



## Chapter (1) Oliver

### 1. Where was Oliver Twist born?

- He was born in a big old workhouse in a small, dark and damp room.

### 2. How was Oliver's mother when she arrived at the workhouse?

- She was ill and weak. She lay in bed gasping for breath after the agony of delivering her baby. Her face was as pale as the bed sheets that surrounded her. She was too tired to do anything.

### 3. Why did the doctor and the nurse doubt that the baby (Oliver) would live?

- Because he was very ill and found it difficult to breath, so the doctor and the nurse didn't know if the baby would live or not.

### 4. "Please .... Oh please let me see my baby"      Comment

- These words were said by Oliver's mother to the nurse in the workhouse when she asked the nurse to let her see her baby before her death.

### 5. "She was found lying in the street in a terrible condition"      Comment

- These words were said by the nurse to the doctor in the workhouse when he asked the nurse if she knew anything about the mother, as she answered that she was found lying in the street bleeding to death and she didn't even know her name.



## Chapter (2) Growing up

### 1. Describe the workhouse which Oliver was sent to?

- It was a small and ugly place where the orphans were treated more like animals than innocent children.

### 2. "The children in the workhouse were in terrible condition" Illustrate

- They were all skinny and weak from lack of food. Hungry little eyes. They were treated like animals. They were beaten by Mrs. Mann and locked up in an awful cellar if they dared to ask for more food.

### 3. Who was Mrs. Mann? What kind of woman was she?

- She was the woman whose work is to look after the orphans. She wasn't a kind woman as:
  - She treated the children in a bad way and put them in an awful cellar.
  - She was wicked and sly person as she used to make sure that everything was clean and nice when the inspector came.
  - She kept most of the money for herself and she was greedy.

### 4. What happened when Oliver nine years old?

- Mr. Bumble, the official from the main workhouse went and took him from the old house to work there for food.

### 5. "I want some more, please"

### Comment

- These words were said by Oliver to the cook when Oliver slowly walked to the pot and asked for more food as he was very hungry and the food wasn't enough.



## Chapter (3) Oliver and the Undertaker

### 1. Why did Mrs. Sowerberry feel annoyed when she first saw Oliver?

- Because Oliver was small and that would cost money to feed him.

### 2. How did Mrs. Sowerberry treat Oliver?

- She treated him badly & unkindly. She pushed him downstairs into a dark room which was used as a kitchen. She used to give him old food that they hadn't eaten. She made him sleep in the shop.

### 3. "He might be small now, but he'll soon grow to be a strong young lad"

#### Comment

- These words were said by Mr. Bumble to Mrs. Sowerberry when she told him that Oliver was so small and he wouldn't manage to do all the hard work. However, he tried to persuade her that Oliver would grow up and would be able to do hard work for them.

### 4. "Give the boy some cold meat. Not our meat. The dog's meat."

#### Comment

- These words were said by Mrs. Sowerberry to Charlotte when she pushed Oliver down into a dark room, as she asked Charlotte to give him old food like a dog. These words show how she was unkind and bad woman.



## Chapter (4) Noah Claypole

### 1. Who was Noah Claypole?

- He was a charity boy, not an orphan. He lived at home but supported by the government because his mother was a poor washerwoman and his father a drunken, out of work soldier.

### 2. How did Noah make Oliver angry?

- He talked badly about his mother. He said that she died in the workhouse because she wasn't good at anything and if she hadn't died, they would have punished her.

### 3. "As for you, there's a stale loaf of bread on the table" Comment

- These words were said by Charlotte to Oliver, when she asked Noah to have a good breakfast. However, Oliver was ordered to have a small piece of bread and sit in the corner to eat it quickly because he had a lot of work to do.

### 4. "You know, your mother was a bad woman, everyone knows that" Comment

- These words were said by Noah to Oliver when he was talking about his mother badly. Noah told Oliver that he heard that his mother died in the workhouse because she wasn't good at anything and if she hadn't died, they would have punished her.



## Chapter (5) The Talented Dodger

### 1. Why was Oliver careful to hide after running away from Mr. Sowerberry?

- He ran for a time and then hid for a while in case he was being pursued or people would want to take him to Mr. Sowerberry again.

### 2. Why did Oliver decide to walk to London?

- Because he thought that London the big city where no one would find him, as there were a lot of people there and he could find a lot of job opportunities for him.

### 3. What did Oliver do during his long journey to London?

- He followed the signs to London for seven days, sleeping in fields and eating very little. He also knocked on a lot of doors to beg for food as he was out of money and almost starved to death.

### 4. What do you know about Dodger?

- He was a dirty little chap, but he appeared to have all the manners of a man.
- He was short with sharp, ugly eyes.
- He wore an oversized hat which almost fell off his head.
- He wore a man's coat which reached nearly to his heels.
- He helped Oliver to go to London.

### 5. "I'm hungry, tired and miserable. I've been walking for seven days" Comment

- These words were said by Oliver to Dodger when he met him in the streets of London. Oliver was hungry, tired and his feet were bleeding so Dodger bought him a meal to feel better.



## Chapter (6) Fagin's Gang

### 1. Who was Fagin?

- He was the leader of a group of thieves who got young boys to steal for him. He used to take homeless children and train them how to be pickpockets for him.

### 2. What did Oliver see Fagin doing when he woke up?

- He saw him taking gold watches and expensive jewellery out of a wooden box and putting them back again.

### 3. Why did Oliver think that Fagin was a miser?

- Because he had so much jewellery and so many watches however he lived in a dirty and old place.

### 4. "See if you can take it out without me feeling it as you saw them do when we were playing this morning"

#### Comment

- These words were said by Fagin to Oliver when he was trying to train Oliver how to take his handkerchief from his pocket without making him feel anything.



## Chapter (7) Oliver in Trouble

### 1. How did Oliver get involved into a crime he didn't commit?

- He just watched Dodger and Charley steal a handkerchief from the gentleman who called out "Stop thief" when Oliver started to run away, he was caught by people.

### 2. How was Oliver when the crowd of pursuers caught him?

- He was poor, breathless child who ran with terror in his eyes.
- He fell to the ground and all people gathered around him.
- He was lying, covered with mud, dust and bleeding from the mouth.

### 3. "Yes, I'm afraid it is the boy poor fellow! He has hurt himself" Comment

- These words were said by the old gentleman to the crowd of pursuers when they caught Oliver in the street after the theft which happened to him. He thought that Oliver was the boy who stole his things.
- These words show how the old gentleman was a kind – hearted man as he felt sorry for Oliver.



## Chapter (8) Oliver is Free Again

### 1. Who was Mr. Fang?

➤ He was the magistrate. He was a tall, thin and hot blooded man. He was known to drink a lot more than was good for him.

### 2. What did the magistrate decide first concerning Oliver?

➤ He sentenced Oliver to three months in prison with hard labour.

### 3. Who proved Oliver's innocence? How?

- The owner of the bookshop proved Oliver's innocence.
- He came and told the magistrate that Oliver wasn't with the two other boys who tried to rob the gentleman.

### 4. "Mr. Brownlow was a kind - hearted gentleman" Discuss

- He was a kind man by all means as he saw Oliver as a poor young boy who needed help.
- He tried to prove Oliver's innocence in the police station.
- When he saw Oliver lying down on the street, he decided to take him to his house to look after him.



## Chapter (9) Mr. Brownlow Takes Oliver Home

### 1. "For the first time in his life, Oliver knew the true meaning of family and friendship" **Illustrate**

- For the first time Oliver felt comfortable in Mr. Brownlow's house.
- He had a bed prepared for him and was given enough food and drink. He was never hungry again.
- He felt cheerful and happy as he found a man with kind – heart who looked after him.

### 2. Who was Mrs. Bedwin?

- She was a motherly old lady. She looked after Mr. Brownlow's house. When Oliver came to his house, she had been sitting at his bedside. She gave him enough food and drink to get better.

### 3. "I can't thank you enough for what you did for me" **Comment**

- These words were said by Oliver to Mr. Brownlow when he came to check on him.

### 4. "Well, if you behave and be a really good boy, you can read each and every book in my library" **Comment**

- These words were said by Mr. Brownlow to Oliver when he sent for Oliver to come and talk to him in his study.
- He realized that Oliver liked reading so much, so he encouraged him to read more and more as he might become a writer.



**GOOD LUCK !**



## Chapter (10) Fagin Again

### 1. Why was Fagin so angry to hear that Oliver was caught by the police?

- Because he was afraid that Oliver would tell the police about their place, gang and their work.

### 2. Who was Mr. Sikes? What did he look like?

- He was one of the group of thieves. He was a strongly built fellow of about 35 years old with an angry looking face and a beard of three days growth.

### 3. Why did Mr. Sikes suggest sending Nancy to the police station?

- Because the police didn't know her. She could go and find out what happened to Oliver.

### 4. "Oh! Do have pity and tell me what's been done with the dear boy, if you please, sir!"

#### Comment

- These words were said by Nancy to the officer when Mr. Sikes told her to go to the police station and ask about Oliver.
- She pretended that Oliver was her brother and asked the officer to have pity and tell her about his place.



## Chapter (11) Oliver and the Robbery

### 1. What did Fagin tell Oliver about ungratefulness?

- He told him that he was ungrateful, as he helped Oliver when he was alone in the streets with no one care for him. However, Oliver didn't pay him for his kindness and ran away.

### 2. "Oliver's the boy for you, my dear" Comment

- These words were said by Fagin to Mr. Sikes when Sikes asked him to find a little boy in order to break into the house.
- Fagin saw that Oliver was small enough to go through the small window which was the only entrance for them to break into the house.

## Chapter (12) The Robbery

### 1. What was the book that Fagin gave Oliver about?

- It was about crime and great criminals that made Oliver's blood run cold.

### 2. Did Oliver want to help the gang to rob the house?

- No, he didn't. He begged Mr. Sikes not to ask him to do such a thing. However, Sikes told him to be quite and do as he was told or there would be trouble. He threatened him with his gun.



## Chapter (13) Oliver is Caught

### 1. Do you think that Toby and Sikes were kind to Oliver after he had been shot?

- I think they weren't kind as they took Oliver with them to a dangerous robbery. Also, they left him alone suffering from his injury without any sympathy.

### 2. "Leave the boy and let's get out of here before it's too late" Comment

- These words were said by Toby to Sikes when they failed to rob the house. As they knew that they were chased by guard dogs and people, so they decided to run away quickly and leave Oliver on the ground wounded seriously.

## Chapter (14) Monks

### 1. What did Monks blame Fagin for?

- He blamed him for not keeping Oliver with his gang. Also, he told him that their attempt was badly planned.

### 2. What would happen if Oliver died?

- The police would look for the thieves and catch them. So Monks was afraid as if Oliver was shot, they would be arrested.



**GOOD LUCK !**



## Chapter (15) Dr. Losberne Helps Oliver

### 1. Why were Mrs. Maylie and Rose surprised when they saw Oliver?

- Because they thought that they would see a big, strong man but they saw a young, small boy sleeping in peace.

### 2. "For your goodness and affection, have pity upon him before it's too late" Comment

- These words were said by Rose to Mrs. Maylie and Dr. Losberne when they saw Oliver being wounded. Rose was kind and begged them to have sympathy towards that child because he had been forced into crime.

## Chapter (16) Oliver and the Maylies

### 1. Where was Mrs. Maylie planning to take Oliver to?

- She was planning to take him to the country where he could find quite place and pure air, so he would restore his health in a few days.

### 2. "I would be so happy to work for you" Comment

- These words were said by Oliver to Rose when she told him that they were going to the country to get better. He was so happy and wanted to work for them to show how thankful he was.



## Chapter (17)

### Mr. Bumble Meets the Mysterious Character

---

#### 1. Which information did Monks want from Mr. Bumble?

- He wanted to know some information about the old woman who nursed Oliver's mother before her death. However, Mr. Bumble told him that she died.

#### 2. "I want some information from you. I don't ask you to give it for nothing, slight as it is" Comment

- These words were said by Monks to Mr. Bumble when Monks wanted to know some information about the old woman who nursed Oliver's mother (Nurse Sally).
- 

## Chapter (18)

### Mr. Monks and the Night Meeting

---

#### 1. What was the secret that old Sally told Mrs. Bumble?

- She admitted that Oliver's mother had a gold locket and she asked her to take it for the child but she stole it.

#### 2. What did Mrs. Bumble give Monks? What did he do after getting it?

- She gave him the gold locket. He threw it into the water and threatened Mr. & Mrs. Bumble that they mustn't tell anyone about what he had done.



## Chapter (19) Sikes Falls Ill

### 1. "Illness might have made Sikes weaker but it didn't improve his manners" Discuss

- Although he was ill, he was still very hot tempered and was shouting all the time.

### 2. Why did Nancy go to Fagin's house?

- To get some money for Sikes.

## Chapter (20) Nancy's Visit

### 1. Why did Nancy want to go to meet Mrs. Maylie after she had heard Fagin and Monks speaking?

- To tell her that Monks wanted to put Oliver in trouble.

### 2. What happened between Nancy and Rose?

- Nancy told Rose that she was the woman who took Oliver back to the house of the thieves. Then, she told her that Monks was an evil man who wanted Fagin to make Oliver a thief.

### 3. Where could Rose find Nancy if she needed information?

- Every Sunday night at eleven o'clock. She would walk across London bridge.



## Chapter (21) The Strange Mr. Grimwig

---

### 1. What did Mr. Brownlow suggest to help Oliver?

- After Rose met Mr. Brownlow and Mr. Grimwig, she told them everything she had known from Nancy. Mr. Brownlow suggested that they should talk to Monks alone.
- 

## Chapter (22) Dodger in Trouble

---

### 1. Although Dodger was a clever young lad, yet he was a bit careless. Discuss

- He was known as a clever young lad but he was caught while he was trying to pick pocket an old gentleman. The police searched him and found a silver snuff box in his pocket.

### 2. Why did the magistrate get angry with Dodger?

- As Dodger threatened him if he was sent to prison, his lawyer would set him free and the magistrate would be in trouble.
- 

## Chapter (23) Nancy to the Rescue

---

### 1. Why did Fagin send someone to watch Nancy?

- Because he suspected her. As she tried to go out walking at late hour the previous week.



## Chapter (24) The End is Near

### 1. How did Nancy meet her end?

- Mr. Sikes ran with anger to his room. He beat her with all his strength. She fell nearly blinded with the blood that rained down from a deep cut in her forehead. However, she tried to raise her knees; she breathed one prayer for forgiveness to her maker.
- At meanwhile, Sikes seized a heavy stick and struck her down.

## Chapter (25) Sikes Escape

### 1. What did Sikes do after killing Nancy?

- He struck a light, lit a fire and threw the heavy stick into it. He washed himself and rubbed his clothes. He also cleaned the feet of the dog and ran away.

## Chapter (26) Monks Meets Mr. Brownlow

### 1. "If you complain of losing your freedom, ask for the protection of the law" Comment

- These words were said by Mr. Brownlow to Monks when he caught Monks and forced him to confess that he had a brother, to sign a true statement of facts and to restore to Oliver his money and property.



## Chapter (27) Bill Sikes Dies

### 1. How did Sikes meet his end?

- He put a noose over his head, he fell for thirty five feet then he stopped. There was a terrible shaking of his whole body and there he hung with a knife held tightly in his lifeless hand.

## Chapter (28) Fagin in Prison

### 1. Why did Mr. Brownlow visit Fagin in prison?

- Because he wanted to know where Fagin had put the papers that Monks had given him.

### 2. What did Fagin tell Mr. Brownlow about the papers?

- He told him that he could find them in a parcel in a hole little way up the chimney in the front room at the top.



## Chapter (29) The End

### 1. "Oliver's life changed after such dramatic events" Discuss

- Oliver's life changed completely. He knew true happiness and love.
- He could finally live a normal life.
- Mr. Brownlow adopted him as his son.

### 2. "Although Monks had a chance to live better life, but he couldn't change" Illustrate

- He took the share of the money.
- Mr. Brownlow allowed him to keep and travelled to a distant part of the New World but he wasted his wealth and once more into his old life of crime.
- He was sent to prison and died there.

### 3. What happened to Mr. & Mrs. Bumble at the end?

- They lost their position as masters of the workhouse and were gradually reduced to great poverty.

Good luck

# *Dialogues*

## Finish the following dialogues:

*Samia wants to buy a camera.*

Samia: Hello, Heba, I want to buy a camera , but I don't have enough money.

Heba: Hello, Samia.....

Samia: Thanks Heba, but .....?

Heba: You can return it whenever you want.

Samia: you are a kind friend , Heba

Heba: .....

Samia: .....?

Heba: Sure, I would like to come with you when you buy it.

.....

*Shady was absent because he was ill*

Nader: I missed you, Shady. Why were you absent yesterday.

Shady: Thank you. ....

Nader: Oh, I am sorry, .....?

Shady: Yes, I did.

Nader: .....?

Shadi: He told me had the flu and I should take a rest.

Nader: I wish you a speedy recovery.

Shady: .....

***Eman is buying a ticket at the train station***

Eman: Good morning. I'd like a ticket to luxor.

R.E :To luxor?.....?

Eman: I prefer first class. ....?

R.E : That's 100 L.E.

Eman : When does the train leave?

R.E : .....

Eman: Thank you very much.

R.E : .....

---

***Ahmed and Mazin are speaking about dangerous hobbies.***

Ahmed : Look at thisn photograph in the magazine, A man is standing on the top of a very high building.

Mazin: Really?.....?

Ahmed: It's 150 meters high.

Mazin:.....?

Ahmed:The magazine Says it's his hobby.

Mazin: Do you think the police should arrest him?

Ahmed: ..... . What about you?

Mazine:..... .

***Mona and Salma are talking about technical school.***

Mona: I'd like to go to a technical school. What about you?

Salma: Me too.....?

Mona: I'd like to go to a nursing school.

Salma:.....?

Mona : To learn more about the health and take care of people.

Salma : Does it last for 3 years?

Mona : ..... .Would you like to join it with me?

Salma:.....



***Amr is talking with Samir about spending the weekend***

Samir : I spent last weekend at home. Did you do so?

Amr: No, I didn't . .....

Samir: .....?

Amr: I enjoyed the scenery by the Nile so much.

Samir:.....?

Amr: I spent about 7 hours by the Nile.

Samir: Did you go on a boat there?

Amr: .....

***An instructor is talking to a tourist***

Instructor:.....?

Tourist: Yes, I've got all my diving equipment with me.

Tourist: .....?

Instructor: We are going to the Shark Reef.

Tourist: .....?

Instructor: We can see a lot of fish and sharks.

Tourist: When are we going to return?

Instructor: .....

---

***Ayman is talking to a famous footballer***

Ayman : I'm happy to meet a famous footballer like you. I'd like to ask you some questions.

Footballer:Hello, .....?

Ayman : I'd like to ask you about football of course.....?

Footballer: I started playing it when I was 5.

Ayman:Where did you start playing it?

Footballer:.....

Ayman : When did you join a club?

Footballer:.....

Ayman : Thank you for your time.

Footballer:.....

# O.L Section

## Exercises on Unit 1

### 1- Finish the following dialog:

**Two friends Rady and Ayman are talking about Ayman's business.**

Rady: Hello Ayman. I haven't seen you for a long time. Where have you been?

Ayman: I've just come back from Sinia.

Rady: Great! (1).....?

Ayman: I've been there on business.

Rady: (2).....?

Ayman: Planning a new tourist village.

Rady I'm sure it isn't easy to do so.

Ayman: (3)..... .But it was really interesting.

Rady: What was the weather like there?

Ayman: (4).....

Rady So you enjoyed your stay there?

Ayman: (5).....

\*\*\*\*\*

### 2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

**confidence - have - values - support - has**

Everyone has different qualities and skills. My family's (1)..... always helped me to believe in myself. My positive (2)..... a good listener, are my real strengths. Because of their encouragement, I(3)..... learned to accept myself. My (4).....has grown a lot this year.

**3- Read the following text, then answer the questions:**

For a school project, four students - Hoda, Karim, Sara, and Adel-had to work together. The problem was that they were all very different. Hoda was very creative and had lots of ideas. Karim was very organized and liked to make plans. Sara was quiet but a very good writer. Adel, however, was not confident and didn't share his idea.

At their first meeting, they had a small conflict. Hoda wanted to start drawing immediately, but Karim wanted to make a plan first. Sara didn't say anything. They realized they needed a better way to work, Karim suggested, "Let's respect everyone's qualities. First, we can plan. Then, we can be creative." They agreed

They asked Adel for his opinion, and he shyly suggested a very clever idea that nobody had thought of. His confidence grew when he saw his idea was valued. They combined all their strengths and created an amazing project.

They learned that respecting each other's unique identity was the secret to great teamwork.

**a. Choose the correct answer from a,b,c,d:**

1. the problem of the four students was that they were all.....

- a. the same
- b. different
- c. sick
- d. busy

2. Sara's main strength is being.....

- a. organized
- b. creative
- c. a good write
- d. confident

**b. Answer the following questions:**

3. What was the conflict between Hoda and Karim at the first meeting?

.....

4. In your opinion, why did Adel's confidence grow?

.....

5. Summarize the main lesson the group learned in one sentences.

.....

6. Give a suitable title for the passage.

.....

**4-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:**

1. Someone who is .....interested in discovering new things.  
a. confident            b. curious            c. supportive            d. unique
2. The opposite of "unique" is.....  
a. special            b. common            c. different            d. shy
- 3..... means the beliefs and principles that guide how we live.  
a. Differences            b. Values            c. Portraits            d. Mirrors
4. It's not good to feel stressed; you should try to be more.....  
a. panicked            b. confused            c. relaxed            d. weak
5. Good friends should be.....and help each other in difficult times.  
a. supportive            b. stressful            c. mean            d. weak
6. The journey of self-..... helps you understand who you really are.  
a. service            b. discovery            c. defence            d. portrait

\*\*\*\*\*

**5-Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:**

1. She.....(not decide) on a topic for her project yet.
2. All the tasks for the project..... (have finish) by the team.

**6-Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:**

1. Salma went to Luxor and came back.            (been to)  
.....
2. She has done her homework.            (Homework)  
.....
3. Basant studied English for 10 years            (since)  
.....

\*\*\*\*\*



## Exercises on Unit 2

### 1-Finish the following dialogue:

**Basem is asking Leen to go with him to the shops.**

Basem: Leen, are you busy doing something this evening?

Leen : No, I'm not. (1).....?

Basem: I want you to come with me to the shops.

Leen.: (2).....?

Basem: I'm going to buy a new mobile.

Leen: When will we meet?

Basem: (3)..... .

Leen : But what about your old one?

Basem: (4).....

Leen: Who broke the screen?

Basem: (5)..... .She is naughty.

Leen: Yes, Dina always breaks things.

\*\*\*\*\*

### 2-Read and complete the text with words from the following list:

reconnect - awkward - would - distant - silent - gesture

When families become busy, they can feel (1)..... from each other. Mealtimes might become (2)..... and quiet. A simple (3)..... like asking about everyone's day is a good way to (4)..... If families did this more often, their bond would be stronger.

**3-Read the following text, then answer the questions:**

Ali's family used to enjoy lively dinners, but things had changed. School stress and phone distractions created a heavy silence that made everyone feel awkward. The parents and their two children, Omar and Salma, seemed frustrated, but no one knew how to break the silence. One evening, Salma decided to act. Instead of staring at her plate, she said, "I learned a funny joke today. Can I share it?"

Her words were a small but meaningful gesture. Her parents looked up, surprised. Omar put his phone down. Salma told her joke, and a small laugh broke the silence. It wasn't a long conversation, but it was a start. That small act of communication helped them reconnect. It reminded them that they needed to choose to speak and listen to each other. If Salma had not spoken, they would have continued to eat in silence, growing further away from each other.

**a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1. The best title for this passage is "

a. The problem with jokes

b. A family's frustration

c. The silent dinner

d- The dangers of phones

2. What had caused the family to feel awkward?

a. A big argument.

b. Moving to a new house.

c. School stress and phone distractions.

d- not liking the food

3. The underlined pronoun "them" refers to.....

a. schools

b. distractions

c. Ali's family

d. Ali's friends

**Answer the following questions:**

4. How can a small act of communication help families?

.....

5. Summarize the first paragraph in one sentence.

.....

6. What kind of dinners do you think Ali's family will have in the future?

.....

**4 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1. A .....relationship is one that is important and has a special quality.  
a. distant                      b. meaningful                      b. meaningful                      d. normal
2. It takes..... to admit when you make a mistake.  
a. courage                      b. connection                      c. communication                      c. anger
3. The word "distant" is the opposite of.....  
a. far                      b. sad                      c. close                      d- angry
4. The suffix "-en" turns the word "strength" into a/an"....."  
a. verb                      b. adjective                      c. adverb                      d. noun
5. The strong..... between the two sisters was clear to everyone.  
a. courage                      b. text                      c. connection                      d. problem
6. With hard work and.....you can achieve your goals.  
a. misunderstanding                      b. determination                      c. fear                      d. sadness

**5-Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:**

1. If I ..... (know) you were sick, I would have visited you.
2. She would have felt better if she..... (talk) to someone.
3. If they had been more supportive, he..... (not feel) so distant.
4. We..... (win) the match if our best player hadn't been injured.
5. If you had asked me, I..... (help) you with your homework

**6 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

1. He didn't invite me, so I didn't go to the party. (If)  
.....

2. They visited the zoo, so watched their favorite animals. (If)  
.....

## 7- The story

### A. Read and write (T) True or (F) False:

1. All the students supported Zeina's idea from the beginning. {      }
2. The team was made up of students who all had the same skills. {      }

### B. Who said this:

1. "This is my school too". (.....)

2. "I want to create a garden behind our school". (.....)





### Exercises on Unit3

**Finish the following dialogue:**

Adel is asking Haidi about robot teachers.

Adel: Robots are useful and helpful.

Haidi: You are right. (1).....

Adel: I see! They changed our life. (2).....?

Haidi: Yes, they can teach students.

Adel: (3)..... ?

Haidi: No, they don't notice emotions or feelings.

Adel: Can they replace real teachers ?

Haidi: (4)..... .Real teachers can smile and notice when students are tired or sad.

Adel : (5)..... . This is my opinion, too.

\*\*\*\*\*

**2-Read and complete the text with words from the following list:**

connection - feedback - customized - will be - notice – are

**Teachers of the future will use technology to help them. Lessons (1)..... customized for every student. After an exercise, the computer will give instant( 2). .....However, a computer cannot (3)..... if a student is feeling ad. The human (4).....between a teacher and a student will always be mportant.**

**3-Read the following text, then answer the questions:**

In Sara's classroom, they have a new teaching assistant. It is not a person, but friendly-looking robot named Rocky. Rocky is very helpful. It can instantly check math homework and give students feedback on their mistakes. If a student is having difficulty, Rocky can create customized exercises to help them. The students were very surprised at first, but they soon found the robot very useful.

However, after a week, Sara noticed something, Rocky was great with facts and numbers, but it couldn't understand feelings. One day, Sara's friend was sad because she had lost her favorite pen. Rocky just said, "A pen is an object used for writing It didn't offer any comfort. Sara realized that while the robot was a helpful tool, it couldn't replace the care and connection of her real teacher, Mrs. Nadia, who always smiled and knew when someone needed help. Technology is great, but human kindness is special.

**A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.**

**1. What is the main idea of this story?**

- a. Robots cannot replace real teachers.
- b. The best way to check math homework.
- c. Why students should not lose their pens.
- d. A description of a future classroom.

**2. Rocky could.....**

- a. tell jokes
- b. smile at the students
- c. check math homework
- d. understand when a student was sad

**B. Answer the following questions.**

**3. Why was Rocky helpful for the students ?**

.....

**4. In your opinion, why is a human teacher like Mrs Nadia still important?**

.....

5. What did Sara's friend lose?

.....

6. What does the underlined pronoun " it" refer to?

.....

**4-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1. The suffix "-ize" turns the word "custom" into a/an.....

- a. verb                      b. adjective                      c. noun                      d. adverb

2. If something happens "instantly", it happens.....

- a. slowly                      b. without any delay                      c. later                      d. tomorrow

3. A "connection" is a.....between people, things, or ideas.

- a. problem                      b. link                      c. question                      d. replacement

4. To turn the word "power" into an adjective, we add the suffix"..... .

- a.-ful                      b.-ity                      c.-able                      d.-ive

5. The.....is a kind of flying robot.

- a. bike                      b. metro                      c. drone                      d. monorail

6. The opposite of definitely is ".....

- a. certainly                      b. absolutely                      c. possibly                      d. surely

**5-Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:**

1. Do you think AI.....(will design) to understand feelings like people?

2. The city's traffic.....(control) by a new AI system next year.

3. I believe that many new chances.....(create) for everyone.

4. Our homes.....(clean) by smart robots soon.

5. This heavy box.....(lift) by that small robot.

.....

**6 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:**

1. Our teacher will check the answers. (be)

.....

2. They will use robots in the future. (Robots)

.....

3. Basant won't sell the car. (be sold)

.....

## 7- The story

**A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.**

1. Some members wanted to ....., but Zeina encouraged them to go on.

- a. quit      b. compose      c. create      d. innovate

2. Zeina told Amal she understood that she was.....

- a. happy      b. excited      c. frustrated      d. strong



## Exercises on Unit 4

### Finish the following dialogue:

Marwan is giving his friend Hazem some advice about using his phone too much,

Marwan: Hazem, you are always looking at your phone.

Hazem: Yes, I know. (1).....?

Marwan: I think you should limit your screen time. It's not healthy.

Hazem: You might be right. I often have headaches.(2).....?

Marwan: You can also do other activities, like sports.

Hazem:(3).....But I must use my laptop for homework

Marwan:Of course, but you shouldn't use it for entertainment all day.

Hazem: (4).....?

Marwan:For example, you mustn't take your phone to bed.

Hazem: (5)..... .

\*\*\*\*\*

### 2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list:

mentally-balance-productive - effects - would - can

It is important to manage your screen time wisely. Spending too much time on screens can have negative (1)..... on your health, both physically and (2)..... To avoid this, you should find a healthy (3)..... between your online and offline activities. If you organize your time well, you (4)..... be much more relaxed and productive.

### 3 Read the following text, then answer the questions:

In a new smart city in Egypt, technology is everywhere. The goal is to make life for its citizens easier and more efficient. This means, in the school, students use the latest modern tools. They use tablets for all subjects, and homework is sent online, where they get instant feedback

On one hand, students find this very helpful. They can get a huge amount of information. On the other hand, they may find it harder to focus. With so much screen time at school, they feel mentally tired by the end of the day. The constant notifications from school apps and social media are a huge distraction. Although students love the benefits of their modern school, they miss spending time with their friends during breaks without everyone looking at a screen.

Students realize that even in a smart city, a healthy balance is important. They have decided to start a club for them to discuss ways to manage screen time effectively.

**A. Choos the correct answer from a, b, c or d.**

1. The main idea of the passage is.....

- a. Job opportunities
- b. Why tablets are better than books
- c. How to get good grades using books
- d. The benefits and challenges of technology

2. Having.....is a benefit from modern technology.

- a. no homework
- b. instant feedback
- c. longer breaks
- d. no exams

**Answer the following questions:**

3. What are two negative effects of the technology on students?

.....

4. In your opinion, why do students miss spending time with their friends?

.....

5. Summarize in one sentence the main challenge students face.

.....

6. What advice do you predict students will give to other students in their new club?

.....

**4-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1. A person with a lot of knowledge about a subject is called a/an

- a. teenager
- b. expert
- c. user
- d. student

2. .... means not easily distracted.

- a. Stressful
- b. Tired
- c. Harmful
- d. Focused

3. The word "stressed" is the opposite of "....."

- a. worried
- b. relaxed
- c. angry
- d. shocked

4. The suffix "-al" in the word "physical" make it a/an.....

- a. Adverb
- b. adjective
- c. noun
- d. verb

5.. You need to..... your time between studying and having fun

- a.balance      b. affect      c. scroll      d. cause

6.The new city is an example of.....technology.

- a. cutting-edg      b. focused      C.old-fashioned      d. healthy

\*\*\*\*\*

**5.complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:**

1. You..... (mustn't) wear a helmet when you ride a bike for safety
- 2.....(Because) he was very tired, he finished his project on time.
3. You..... (should) eat while using your computer.
4. You..... (can't) borrow my book, but please return it next week
5. On one hand, online games are fun. On .....(hand), they can waste a lot of time

.....

**6.Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:**

1. It is necessary to wear the uniform. (must)  
.....
2. He is too young to walk alone. (can't)  
.....
3. Although she is clever, she got low marks (While)  
.....

.....

**7.The story:**

**A. Read and complete the sentences with words in the box:**

chemicals-team-leader

1. A good..... works with their team to find solutions to problems.
2. The team avoided using any harmful..... on the plants.



## Exercises on unit 5

### 1-Finish the following dialogue:

Laila is asking Soha about her favorite school activity.

Laila: hi, Soha, How was your school day?

Soha: it was great. (1) .....

Laila: School activities! (2) .....

Soha: Things we do at school like drawing and acting.

Laila: (3) .....

Soha: My favorite school activity is drawing.

Laila: Does your teacher help you draw?

Soha: (4) ..... he's kind.

Laila: Do you like working in a team or alone?

Soha: (5) ..... . Teamwork is useful.

\*\*\*\*\*

### 2-Read and complete the text with words from the following list:

Practical – prototype – finally – solutions – first – stylish

When you want to create something new, it's good to follow a process. .... , you must understand the problem. Next, you brainstorm many different ..... . then, you should build a simple ..... to see if your idea is ..... . finally, you test it with users and improve it based on their feedback.

.....

### 3-Read the following text, then answer the questions:

The students in grade 8 had a problem: their classroom was always messy. Pencils, papers, and books were often left on the floor. Their teacher challenged them to use design thinking to find a solution. First, the students talked about why the room was messy. They realized the main reason was that there was no good place to store their supplies.

Next, they had an ideation session. One student suggested a big box for everything. Another suggested new desks. A girl named Fatima had a practical idea: to create a small, stylish

organizer that could hang on the side of each desk. The class loved this idea. For the next step, they created a simple prototype using a small cardboard box and some string. They tested it on one desk. It worked perfectly! Finally, the students used stronger materials to create an organizer for every desk in the class. The classroom was never messy again.

**a-Choose the correct answer:**

1-The main idea of this passage is .....

- a. How to clean a classroom quickly
- b. Using design thinking to organize the classroom
- c. The best materials for making boxes
- d. Recycling materials

2- The underlined word “solution” is similar in meaning of .....

- a. Problem
- b. explanation
- c. argument
- d. conflict

**b- Answer the following questions:**

1- What was the main problem the students were trying to solve?

.....

2- In your opinion, Why was Fatima’s idea practical?

.....

3- Summarize the second paragraph in one sentence.

.....

4- What does the underlined pronoun “it” refer to?

.....

**5- Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:**

1- A simple model of a design that is used to test it is a .....

- a. prototype
- b. point of view
- c. solution
- d. function

2- This jacket is very ....., it keeps me warm and has lots of pockets.

- a. Stylish
- b. crazy
- c. impractical
- d. imperfect





## Exercises on unit 6

### 1- Finish the following dialogue:

Sama is at the library borrowing a story.

Librarian: Hello Sama, Can I help you?

Sama: Yes, please. (1) .....

Librarian: Of course, you can borrow a story for a week. (2) .....

Sama: I want to borrow "Oliver Twist".

Librarian: See that shelf; (3) .....

Sama: Okay, I will see. (4) .....

Librarian: Sorry, the rule is one book for one week.

Sama: Okay. When I finish "Oliver Twist", (5) .....

### 2- Read and complete the text with words from the following list:

Seeing – opinion – understand – view – moral - see

I enjoy reading stories so much. Reading stories helps us .....

the world from various points of ..... stories teach us a ..... or a life lesson. Stories also let us ..... someone else's point of view, even if we're never like they have.

### 3- Read the following text, then answer the questions:

There once was a young boy named Faris who believed that being the strongest and loudest was the best way to win any argument. In a school debate, he would often interrupt others and speak loudly, thinking it made him look confident. However, he noticed that his classmates would look annoyed, and his teacher, MS. Huda, seemed disappointed.

One afternoon, Ms. Huda gave him a short story to read. It was about a wise old tree in a forest that stood silent and strong, while a noisy little stream next to it kept talking and making sounds instead of staying quiet. During a great storm, the stream's loud flow caused it to spill over and lose its path, but the silent tree

stayed strong, its deep roots keeping it steady. Faris understood the **moral**. The next day in class, he listened carefully to others, points of views before speaking calmly and respectfully. He found that his classmates listened to him more carefully. Faris learned that true strength is not being the loudest, but in having the strength to keep going and wisdom to listen and respond with thought.

**A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1- The main idea of this passage is about a life .....

- a. game      b. lesson      c. journey      d. story

2- The story of the tree and the stream teaches that true strength is .....

- a. noisy      b. dangerous      c. quiet      d. friendly

3- The underlined word "**moral**" means .....

- a. message      b. conflict      c. conclusion      d. introduction

**B. Answer the following questions:**

4- How did Faris talk in debates at the start?

.....

5- What does the underlined word "**it**" refer to?

.....

6- What will Faris do next time he disagrees?

.....

**4- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1. A lesson about right and wrong that you learn from a story is a .....

- a. conflict      b. feedback      c. moral      d. debate

2. The ability to understand and share the feelings of others is .....

- a. empathy      b. solution      c. conflict      d. courage

3. The word "aware" is the opposite of .....

- a. awake      b. asleep      c. unaware      d. known

4. "Tasty" and "....." Have the same meaning.

- a. lazy                      b. delicious                      c. imaginary                      d. keen

5. Good stories help us see things from different ..... of view.

- a. morals                      b. conflicts                      c. points                      d. resolutions

6. Different kinds or types; many and not the same means .....

- a. thoughtful                      b. various                      c. similar                      d. careful

**5- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:**

1. Omar said that he .....(enjoy) the story he had read the day before.

2. Sara ..... (told), "I will read a new book tomorrow"

3. My teacher told me that stories ..... (are) a powerful way to learn.

4. He said, "I ..... (be) feeling tired now."

5. Omar said that he ..... (will watch) the movie that night.

**6- Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:**

1. She said to me, "I will visit Luxor and Aswan."                      (told)

.....

2. He said, "Ali has mended the car".                      (that)

.....

3. She said to them, "You are the best".                      (were)

.....

**7- The story**

**a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1- Zeina thought growth happened when people showed ..... to try new things.

- a. art                      b. courage                      c. honesty                      d. fear

2- The garden became a ..... of teamwork and success.

- a. problem                      b. president                      c. symbol                      d. student

