



# **Nozha Language Schools**

**English Department**

**Revision Sheet**

**2nd prep.**

**First Term ( 2017/ 2018)**

**Name : .....**

**Class : .....**

# ***Course Book***

## **Pioneer B1+**

**Modules 1,4,5,6**

## Module 1

### A job worth doing

#### New Vocabulary: 1 a

Inspiration (n)	the act of creating as a result of being at a place, with a person or having an experience.
Motivation (n.)	a reason for acting in a certain way ./ motivate (v) /motivated (adj)
Innovation (n.)	sth. that is new, modern /innovate (v):to do something in a new way,to have new ideas about how sth. can be done
Creativity (n.)	the ability to think of new ideas / create(v) /creator(n):a person who makes sth. new
Diversity (n.)	when many different types of things or people are included in something .
Challenge (n.)	a difficult act which needs a lot of effort
Limited (adj)	not great in amount, range or degree / small in size
Sophisticated (adj)	having or showing much worldly knowledge or cultural refinement/ very advanced
Financial (adj)	refers to matters concerned with money./financial reward: payment
Reward(n)	sth. given or received in return for a deed or service rendered
Client(n)	sb. who pays to get the services of a professional or a company.
Negotiate(v)	to arrange or settle by discussion and mutual agreement.
Corporation (n.)	a business firm whose articles of incorporation have been approved in some state./ a large company
Employ(v)	To pay a person to do a job/ employment(n):paid work
Employee(n)	a person who works for another in return for money.
Unemployed(adj)	out of work, especially involuntarily; jobless
People Person	sb. who is sociable and enjoys being with people
Job cuts	a reduction in the number of jobs in an organization, area of a country .
Salary(n)	the money paid for a person (employer) in return to work done.
Wage(n)	amount of money that is regularly paid for the work they do.
Workforce (n)	the group of people who work in a company, industry, country,etc.
Get fired (v)	dismissed from work / lose one's job.
Intern (n)	a student or recent graduate undergoing supervised practical training.

Make ends meet (idiom)	to earn enough money to meet your basic needs.
Win(v)	1)to achieve victory or finish first in a competition. 2)to achieve success in an effort or venture.
Earn(v)	to gain especially for the performance of service, labor, or work.
Trainee(n)	a person undergoing a training
Staff (n)	group of workers or assistants.
Self -employed	is the act of generating one's income directly from customers, clients or other organizations as opposed to being an employee of a business
Run a business	to be in control of or manage something
Enterprise(n)	a business organization
Entrepreneur(n)	a person who organizes, operates, and assumes the risk for a business venture
Figures(n)	numbers
On benefits	receiving money from the state
Run out of(phr.v)	to run up or finish a supply
Envy (v)	to wish that you had something that another person has .
Enthusiastic (adj.)	A person who is very interested in an activity or subject.
Demanding (adj.)	Needing a lot of effort or care (used about job or task) Wanting attention or expecting very high standard of people. (used about a person).
beat	To be better than sth.
Set up	Start a business
Break into	To enter a place that is closed without permission.
On strike	refuse to continue working because of an argument with an employer about working conditions, pay levels or job losses



### **Collocations with (win-earn-gain-make) :**

Win	a match-a race-a game-a lottery-a prize-a competition- a medal.....
Earn	money-one's living-earn a salary
Gain	access-experience-speed-weight-respect
Make	Money-profit- the best of- contact

### **Phrases:**

Line of work	career in a specific field
Have a head for business	to have the ability to manage and deal with companies
Have a head for figures	to be good at Math.
Take off	to do very well /to become successful in a short period of time

### **A)Choose the answer from the word(s) between brackets :**

1. More than half of the (clients- entrepreneurs -rewards-workforces) in this town are women working in factories. They are hard workers and trustworthy.
2. She (negotiated-envied-rewarded-earned) her colleague when she heard that he had been given a promotion.It's a bad behavior which she had to overcome.
3. The factory workers were on(challenge- motivation-strike-reward)on Friday because of the recent job cuts.
4. When choosing a career, you have to decide if money is your main (creation-motivation-innovation-inspiration) or you are interested in doing something important.
5. You don't seem very (limited-challenging-sophisticated-enthusiastic) about the party. Don't you want to go tonight?
6. Having lunch with a friendly colleague, decorating your desk or listening to your favourite music, things like that can increase job (satisfaction-promotion-innovation-requirement) and create a relaxing atmosphere .

7. New York is considered a (beneficial-sophisticated-limited-motivated) city due to its rich culture of art , music and theater
8. Emily is good at (negotiating-inspiring-motivating-competing) the rent of the flat with the landlord , she reached a good deal .
9. The new worker (got fired - made ends meet - took off- got lost) from the company for revealing the secrets of the clients and blackmailing them .
10. Mr. Peter is a/an old ,professional (employer -employee -trainee -trainer) at the National Bank and he is very well paid.
11. Leaving lots of youth (limited- sophisticated -self employed –unemployed) after finishing university paves the way to crimes and addiction.
12. Alternative medicine has just started to (earn-win-gain-get) respectability in our society
13. There is a new trend in most of the companies to recruit fresh graduate (client-employer-trainee-intern) to work as secretaries before launching their new campaign under the management of professional leaders.
14. There should be a good relationship between the working(employers-employees-staff-interns ) in any organization and the administration. It's a step towards good production .
15. I'm (self employed- sophisticated- limited- qualified) I run my own business and I am capable of managing fifty employees .
16. Salesmen should have good (negotiation -getting fired –winning – earning ) skills to be able to sell the product.
17. Multinational (corporations- employees -innovations –interns) are invading the Egyptian markets nowadays .They are a great challenge.
18. Does television adequately reflect the racial and cultural (inspiration-diversity-corporation-challenge) of the country?
19. Many of our (clients-rewards -corporations-challenges) appreciate our efforts and our after sale services .Their satisfaction is our main interest.
20. The job I do is nothing special, but the financial (contract-reward- labour workforce) is great.

**B) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets :**

1. The auto workers stopped working for the entire summer to get better pay conditions . At last the employers agreed to their demands (strike)  
.....
2. At last he found a suitable job. He has been out of work for more than two years. It was the hardest time he had experienced. (unemployed)  
.....
3. Through technology and new things, scientists found ways to get better results in pathology with less work. (innovation)  
.....
4. Most people would agree that it is best to choose a job that you enjoy ,one that is difficult and needs a lot of effort and keeps you interested as well. (challenging)  
.....
5. Being an electrician is the best way through which Pete gets money to live on. (living)  
.....
6. Mandy lost her job after she was caught photocopying important documents from her employers' safe (fired)  
.....
7. There is always a slight increase in her weight after each vacation because she doesn't stop eating junk food all day. (gains)  
.....
8. As long as Mrs. Jane has the ability to manage that company , there is amazing progress in all fields. (business)  
.....
9. My younger brother is very good at Math and has the ability to do difficult sums easily, accurately and in no time (figures)  
.....

10. Mr. Robert has been discussing a new contract with the representatives of that company for three hours till he reached a good deal. **(negotiating)**  
.....
11. What I like most about her Character, is that she is sociable and enjoys being with people. **(people person)**  
.....
12. His career as a businessman has become successful in no time. He earns a lot of money now. **(taken)**  
.....
13. There has been a reduction in jobs in the factory due to the economic circumstances. **(cuts)**  
.....
14. Mr. Brown lost his job ,he works as part timer and earns just enough money to buy his needs **(ends)**  
.....
15. He was one of the property developers of the eighties who invest their money in properties. **(entrepreneurs)**  
.....





## **Module 4**

### **Nature watch**

#### **New Vocabulary : 4 a**

Assistance (n)	help or support.
Awareness (n)	Knowing sth; knowing that sth exists and is important.
Coral (n)	a hard substance that is red, pink or white in colour, and that forms on the bottom of the sea from the bones of very small creatures. Coral is often used in jewellery.
Creation (n)	the act or process of making sth that is new.
Ecosystem (n)	all the plants and living creatures in a particular area considered in relation to their physical environment.
Effect (n)	a change that sb/sth causes in sb/sth else; a result.
Exhibit (n)	an object or a work of art put in a public place, for example a museum, so that people can see it.
Growth (n)	the process of growing physically, mentally or emotionally.
Predator (n)	an animal that hunts, kills and eats other animals such as lions, wolves and other predators.
Impact (n)	the powerful effect that sth has on sb/sth.
Jellyfish (n)	a sea animal with a soft oval almost transparent body.
Ministry (n)	a government department that has a particular area of responsibility.
Purpose (n)	the intention, aim or function of s.th; the thing that s.th is supposed to achieve.
Reef (n)	a long line of rocks or sand near the surface of the sea.
Replica (n)	a very good or exact copy of s.th.
Sculptor (n)	a person who makes sculptures.
Seaweed (n)	a green, brown or dark red plant that grows in the sea or on land very close to the sea.
Snorkeling (n)	the activity of swimming while using a snorkel We went snorkeling along the Great Barrier Reef.

Statue (n)	a figure of a person or an animal in stone, metal, etc., usually the same size as in real life or larger.
Attitude (n)	the way that you think and feel about sb/sth.
Authority (n)	the power to give orders to people.
Destruction (n)	the act of destroying sth; the process of being destroyed.
Habitat (n)	the place where a particular type of animal or plant is normally found.
Loss (n)	the state of no longer having s.th or as much of s.th.
Prey (n)	an animal, a bird, etc. that is hunted, killed and eaten by another.
Survival (n)	the state of continuing to live or exist, often despite difficulty or danger.
Hideout (n)	a secret place where someone can go when they do not want to be found by other people.
Patch (n)	a piece of cloth or other material used to mend or strengthen a torn or weak point.
Greed (n)	a very strong wish to continuously get more of something, especially food or money.
Ancestors (n)	a person related to you who lived a long time ago.
Artist (n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• someone who paints, draws or makes sculptures.</li> <li>• someone who creates things with great skill and imagination.</li> </ul>
Scuba diving (n)	the sport of swimming under water with special breathing equipment.
Cement (n)	a grey powder which is mixed with water and sand to make mortar or with water, sand and small stones to make concrete.
Display (n)	a collection of objects or pictures arranged for people to look at, or a performance or show for people to watch.

Sculpture (n)	the art of forming solid objects that represent a thing, person, idea, etc. out of a material such as wood, clay, metal or stone, or an object made in this way.
Couch potato (n)	a person who watches a lot of television and does not have an active style of life.
Overfishing (n)	catching too many fish in an area of the sea so that there are not many fish left there.
Opportunity (n)	an occasion or situation which makes it possible to do something that you want to do or have to do, or the possibility of doing something.
Hazard (n)	something that is dangerous and likely to cause damage.
Smog (n)	air pollution, especially in cities, that is caused by a mixture of smoke, gases and chemicals.
Carpooling (n)	the sharing of car journeys so that more than one person travels in cars.
Exhaust (n)	the waste gas from an engine, especially a car's, or the pipe the gas flows through.
Landfills (n)	getting rid of large amounts of rubbish by burying it, or a place where rubbish is buried.
Leak (n/v)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a hole or space through which a liquid or gas can flow out of a container, or the liquid or gas that comes out.</li> <li>• to escape from a hole or crack in a pipe or container or (of a container) to allow liquid or gas to escape.</li> </ul>
Concrete (n/adj)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a very hard building material made by mixing together cement , sand, small stones and water.</li> <li>• to cover something in concrete.</li> </ul>
Food chain (n)	a series of living things which are connected because each group of things eats the group below it in the series.
Aim (v)	to try or plan to achieve sth.

Consult (v)	to get information or advice from a person, book, etc. with special knowledge on a particular subject.
Evolve (v)	to develop gradually, especially from a simple to a more complicated form.
Face (v)	if you face a particular situation, or it faces you, you have to deal with it.
Pose (v)	to create a threat, problem or to ask a question.
Prevent (v)	to stop sb from doing sth; to stop sth from happening.
Regenerate (v)	to improve a place or system, especially by making it more active or successful. / to develop and grow strong against.
Swallow (v)	to make food, drink, etc. go down your throat into your stomach.
Affect (v)	to produce a change in sb/sth.
Force (v)	to make s.b do s.th that they do not want to do.
Provide (v)	to give someone something that they need.
Satisfy (v)	to please someone by giving them what they want or need.
Inherit (v)	to receive money, a house, etc. from someone after they have died.
Settle (v)	to go and live somewhere, especially permanently.
Recycle (v)	to collect and treat rubbish in order to produce useful materials which can be used again.
Threaten (v)	to be likely to cause harm or damage to something or someone.
Dispose of (v)	to get rid of someone or something or deal with something so that the matter is finished.
Draw attention to (v)	to listen to, look at or think about something or someone carefully.
Be located in (v)	to be in a particular place.
Look after (p.v)	to take care of or be in charge of someone or something.
Take s.th away (p.v)	to remove something.

Die out (p.v)	to become less common and finally stop existing.
Feed on/off s.th (p.v)	to eat s.th or to eat s.th or to increase because of s.th.
Artificial (adj)	created by people; not happening naturally.
Endangered (adj)	to put sb/s.th in a situation in which they could be harmed or damaged.
Entire (adj)	including everything, everyone or every part.
Graceful (adj)	moving in a controlled, attractive way or having a smooth, attractive form.
Motionless (adj)	not moving; still.
Ongoing (adj)	continuing to exist or develop.
Extinct (adj)	no longer in existence.
Famous for (adj)	known and recognized by many people for something.
Remote (adj)	far away in distance, time or relation.
Marine (adj)	related to the sea or sea transport.
Beneath (adv)	in or to a place that is lower. / under
In turn (adv)	in proper order or sequence.
Modeled on(adv)	In a similar to
Ordinarily (adv)	Usually.
Apart from (prep)	except for or not considering.

### **Nouns with prepositions :**

A decrease in	An increase in	A drop in	A solution to
A threat to	Damage to	The reason for	A need for
the effect on	the impact on	The importance of	An advantage of

### **Compound words :**

Under	underachieve - undercharge - undercook - underestimate - underfeed - underpay - underrate - underuse
Over	overachieve - overcharge - overcook - overestimate - overfeed - overpay - overrate - overuse

**A) Choose the correct answer from the words between brackets:**

1. The company needs more financial ( assistance- creation - growth – statue ) from the government to increase its production.
2. Pollution can have disastrous effects on the balanced ( prey- snorkeling - ecosystem - sculptor ) around us.
3. Many people are very concerned about the (attitude - destruction - authority- awareness ) of the rainforests as they are the source of fresh air.
4. They planned to put up a/an ( statue - survival - effect- coral ) of the dead soldier to commemorate the anniversary of his death.
5. The doctors told my wife that she had a 50/50 chance of ( habitat -survival – exhibit – purpose )though she had a cancerous tumor. We have great faith in Allah.
6. I'll give my lawyers the ( effect - impact - creation – authority ) to act on my behalf in the court as I'm not an expert in that field.
7. Lions, tigers and wolves are kinds of (predators - habitats- corals- reefs ).They live on other animals and preys.
8. He suffered a gradual ( purpose - loss - impact - exhibit ) of memory. Day by day he forgets the names of his relatives.He ought to see a specialist.
9. The company has ( prevented - forced -evolved –threatened ) over the years into a multi-million dollar organization due to the efforts of the devoted employees.
10. Dinosaurs ( died- affected - swallowed - took ) out millions of years ago. They no longer exist.
11. Changing ways of agriculture are ( threatening - forcing -feeding - consulting ) the countryside. Increasing awareness among farmers is the best way to overcome this trouble.
12. He put a grape into his mouth and ( grew- swallowed - evolved - created ) it whole at once.He was about to choke.
13. The government is trying to ( regenerate- aim - face-affect ) new ways of farming to produce more crops.
14. We should ( revolve -face-feed - survive ) our problems bravely to be able to solve them efficiently.

15. These flowers are ( natural - extinct - artificial -graceful ). They were made in that factory.
16. All wild animals have their ( hideouts - impact- attitudes -replica ) in times of danger.
17. The horse lay ( graceful- motionless- underusing - endangered ) on the ground, as if dead.
18. ( Motionless - Damaged- Artificial -Endangered ) animals are kept in environmental preservations to protect them from extinction.
19. No agreement has been reached and the discussion is still (ongoing- force- overachieved - overpaid ) among the members of the parliament.
20. A/An ( endangered - extinct - overestimated -graceful ) volcano is one that is not active. It hasn't erupted for a long time.

**B) Re-write the following sentences using the words in brackets:**

1. Food prices increased rapidly these days. The government must offer much assistance for the citizens. **(There is)**  
.....
2. Get rid of any odds and ends that you don't need. Staying light is the best trend in life. **(Take)**  
.....
3. Jack depends on junk food in order to live. He prefers it to vegetables and fruits. **(feeds)**  
.....
4. Smoking affects health badly. All smokers must give up smoking. **(effect)**  
.....
5. I was deeply affected by the film. Watching drama films may change your point of view towards things. **(impact)**  
.....
6. Many people are suffering to stay alive. Struggle is the main theme on this Earth. **(survive)**  
.....

7. The number of tourists decreased sharply nowadays due to the recent terroristic attacks.  
..... **(drop)**
8. What's the cause of your absence yesterday? I hope everything is ok.  
..... **(reason)**
9. What's the internet used for? And how can we use it usefully and safely?  
..... **(importance)**
10. Jeremy put a pile of papers over the letter to hide it so that no one could see it.  
..... **(beneath)**
11. We have to solve the problem of pollution immediately in order to prevent brutal consequences.  
..... **(a solution)**
12. This student is doing less well than he could. He isn't going to pass the test.  
..... **(underachieve )**
13. The shop assistant made me pay a lot of money. I decided not to buy anything again from him.  
..... **(overcharged)**
14. The police officer has the power to arrest the criminals and send them to prison.  
..... **(authority)**
15. Communicating with others is one of the benefits of mobile phones.  
..... **(advantages )**



## **Module "5 "** **Looking ahead**

### **New Vocabulary : 5 a**

Accessible (adj)	able to be reached or easily obtained
Virtual (adj)	existing in essence or effect though not in actual fact
Appalling (adj)	shocking and very bad
Costly (adj)	expensive
Specialized (adj)	designed for a particular purpose
Single (adj)	only one
Unique (adj)	being the only one of its type, special
Rare (adj)	that doesn't occur often or isn't common
Bank account (n)	an arrangement with a bank where the customer puts in and removes money and the bank keeps a record of it
Bar code (n)	a small rectangular pattern of thick and thin black lines of magnetic ink printed on an item
Locksmith (n)	a person who repairs and/or makes locks and supplies keys
Replacement (n)	the process of replacing something with something else
Decorator (n)	a person whose job is to paint the inside or outside of buildings and to do other related work
Disappointment (n)	the feeling of being disappointed
Estate agent (n)	someone who works for an estate agency
Interior designer (n)	a person responsible for completing a particular plan or aim
Function (n)	the natural purpose (of something) or the duty (of a person)
Payment (n)	an amount of money paid
Scenario (n)	a description of possible actions or events in the future
Situation (n)	the set of things that happen and the circumstances that exist at specific time and place
Case (n)	a particular situation or example of something
Event (n)	anything that happens, especially something important or unusual

Comment (n)(v)	something that you say or write that expresses your opinion
Lock (n) (v)	Close/ a device which prevents something such as a door being opened. Antonym is unlock
Remind (v.)	to make someone remember something
Browse (v.)	to look for sth or information on the Internet
Recognize (v.)	to know someone or something because you have seen, heard or experienced them before
Advance (v.)	to move something forward, or to develop or improve something
Assign (v.)	to give a particular job or piece of work to someone
Eradicate (v)	to get rid of completely or destroy something bad
Connect (v)	to join together
Fit (v)	to be the right size or shape for someone or something
Match (v)	to look alike or look attractive together
Combine (v)	to join, to make things exist together
Response (v)	an answer or reaction
Specify (v)	to state or describe something clearly and exactly
Swipe (v)	to try to hit something, especially with a sideways movement
Inspire (v)	to make someone feel that they want to do something and can do it
Memorize (v)	to learn something so that you will remember it exactly
Motivate (v)	to cause someone to behave in a particular way
Instantly (adv)	immediately
Literally (adv)	having the real or original meaning of a word or phrase
Exactly (adv)	in the same way
Actually (adv)	really
Thanks to	in gratitude towards, because of

### **Nouns formed by adding a suffix (ion-ation-ment)**

Decide	Decision
Introduce	Introduction
Describe	Description
Explain	Explanation
Apply	Application
Satisfy	Satisfaction
Achieve	Achievement
Announce	Announcement
Cancel	Cancellation
Connect	Connection
Disappoint	Disappointment
Imagine	Imagination
Prevent	Prevention
decorate	decoration
transform	transformation
Act	action
Inform	information
advertise	advertisement
Replace	replacement
Inspire	inspiration
Adjust	adjustment
Invent	invention
Relax	relaxation
develop	development

### **Phrasal verbs:**

Give your word	to promise
Get rid of	to remove or throw away something unwanted
keep up (with <i>sb/sth</i> )	to do whatever is necessary to stay level or equal with that person or thing
Turn up	appear/ increase volume, temperature, etc.

## **Idioms :**

In case of	if there is, if sth (bad) happens
In the event of	if something occurs
At one`s fingertips	ready at hand
Be a different story	to be something that you don`t want to
Make a purchase	to buy sth through another sth

## **Adjectives: (ed/ing)**

<b><u>ed</u></b>	<b><u>ing</u></b>
Alarmed	Alarming
Appalled	Appalling
Confused	Confusing
Disappointed	Disappointing
Disgusted	Disgusting
Embarrassed	Embarrassing
Fascinated	Fascinating
Pleased	Pleasing
depressed	depressing

## **A) Choose the answer from the word(s) between brackets:**

1. The resort is easily (appalling-virtual-accessible-costly) by road, rail and air. It's the best tourist attraction
2. Scientists have (assigned-advanced-kept up-recognized) greatly in exploring the universe and discovering the unknown by developing theories.
3. Prisoners were kept in the most (costly-appalling-virtual-accessible) conditions. They need to meet a representative from the organization of human rights to complain about that.

4. UN troops were (assigned-browsed-eradicated-fitted) the task of protecting the borders.
5. Building the Great wall of China has already been too (appalling-costly-virtual-advanced) in terms of lives because people have been killed while working on it.
6. Some students are sometimes a (disappointment-payment-comment-replacement) to their parents as their achievements are beyond expectations.
7. The government claims to be doing all it can to (motivate-response-eradicate-achieve) corruption from all ministries and governmental offices.
8. The (lock-replacement-scenario-function) of the veins is to carry blood to the heart.
9. Thieves got in by smashing the (function-payment-lock-scenario) off the door.
10. I hadn't seen her for 20 years, but I (recognized-motivated-swiped-responded) her immediately as soon as I set eye on her.
11. I don't think another desk will (browse-fit-specify-advance) into this classroom. It is packed like sardines.
12. Having crashed, both drivers were killed (literally-happily-rarely-instantly). It was a horrible accident.
13. The enemy troops were responsible for (literally-happily-rarely-instantly) millions of deaths in Palestine.
14. We need a deposit of £165 followed by twelve monthly (payments-replacements-comments-disappointments) of £60 if we need to apply for a loan.
15. I looked in her face for some (scenario-response-replacement-function) to clarify her strange attitude, but she just stared at me blankly.
16. The study concludes that in a worst case (response-replacement-scenario-function) there might be 80, 000 human infections in Britain from BSE beef.
17. The peace treaty clearly (specifies-advances-eradicates-memorizes) the terms for the withdrawal of troops from the occupied territories.
18. She opened the window and (swiped-advanced-eradicated-memorized) at the flies with a rolled-up newspaper to make them go out.
19. New technology has enabled development of an online (costly-appalling-virtual-alarmed) library.
20. The captain's heroic effort (assigned-inspired-translated-swiped) the sailors with determination. He is a good role model.

**B) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets :**

1. When I was at school, we were required to study poems by heart every week. (memorize)  
.....
2. He is genuinely encouraged by a desire to help people. (motivated)  
.....
3. The Egyptian museum is full of exceptional and precious treasures. (rare )  
.....
4. I was skimming over fashion magazines to find a new hairstyle. (browse)  
.....
5. Ahmed was given a scholarship because of his excellent grades. (thanks to)  
.....
6. The manager promised faithfully to consider the urgent cases of workers. (gave)  
.....
7. The garbage collector came to remove the rubbish from the backyard. (get)  
.....
8. Despite living in different countries, the two families have maintained close relationship. (keep)  
.....
9. Mona didn't come for class today. She might have been ill (turn)  
.....
10. Ramy was so familiar with the proposal as all the details were ready at his hands. (finger)  
.....
11. We must ensure that we do not set ourselves goals that are not attainable. (accessible)  
.....
12. Schools are doing their best to improve their teaching methods in order to fulfill the labour market needs. (advanced)  
.....
13. He suffered awful injuries in the crash, so he had to go to the hospital. (appalling)  
.....
14. A commission has just been appointed to investigate fraud claims. (assign)  
.....
15. The project was subject to several big-ticket delays. (costly)  
.....

## **Module 6a**

### **Private lives**

#### **New Vocabulary:**

Category(n)	a type or a group of things having some features that are the same.
Stability(n)	state of not changing.
Striking Features	having beautiful and unusual look or qualities
Trustworthy(adj)	able to be trusted
Concentrate(v)	to direct your mental powers or your efforts towards a particular activity, subject or problem.
Let sb.down (phr.v)	to disappoint someone
Criticism (v)	when you say that something or someone is bad.
Conflict(n)	an active disagreement between people with opposing opinions or principles
Spontaneous (adj)	not planned or arranged.
Extrovert (adj)	an energetic, happy person who enjoys being with other people
Theoretical (adj)	based on the ideas that relate to a subject, not the practical uses of that subject.
Bore (n)	disapproving someone who talks too much about boring subjects
Mere (adv)	nothing more than.
Natural born	being born with an ability to do something
Principle (n)	a basic idea or rule that explains or controls how something happens or works
Intuition (n)	an ability to understand or know something immediately without needing to think about it, learn it or discover it by using reason.
Exhibit (v)	to show something publicly.
Willpower (n)	ability to control your own thoughts and the way in which you behave
Mesmerise (v)	to have someone's attention completely so that they cannot think of anything else.
Conform (v)	to behave according to the usual standards of behaviour which are expected by a group or society.
Interact (v)	to communicate with sb or sth.
Logic (n)	a particular way of thinking, especially one which is reasonable and based on good judgment.

### **Adjectives related to people's personalities:**

Aggressive	angry and violent.
Ambitious	wanting to achieve success in something or life.
Conscientious	being responsible and making an effort to do things carefully and correctly.
Greedy	never being satisfied with what you have.
Selfish	caring only about one's own interests.
Snobbish	having the attitude of people who look down on others because they think they are better than them.
Stubborn	not willing to change.
Tolerant	able to accept other people's views and behavior even if you don't agree with them
Irritable	becoming angry or annoyed easily.
Generous	willing to give money, time, help, etc. to others.
Optimistic	someone who sees that good things will happen in the future
Observant	good or quick at noticing things.
Rational	showing clear thought or reason.
Quick witted	able to reply in a clever or funny way without thinking for a long time.
Compassionate	showing compassion (a strong feeling of sympathy for the suffering of others)
Decisive	able to make decisions quickly and confidently
Sensitive	aware of other's feelings

### **Idioms with "Break":**

Break the news	to make something known, usually unpleasant, to someone.// to tell bad news
Break a\ the habit	to no longer practice or do something.
Break the ice	to make people feel relaxed by saying or doing something especially at the beginning of a discussion, meeting, lesson.
Break the law	to do something illegal.
Break a \ the record	to beat a previous record.
Break the rules	to refuse to obey standard behavior.
Break the silence	to say something or make a noise after a period of quiet.
Break someone's heart	to make someone feel very sad.



## **Vocabulary:**

Siblings (n)	your brothers and sisters.
Spouse (n)	someone's husband or wife.
Inheritance (n)	money or objects that someone gives you when they die.
Heritage (n)	traditions, languages or buildings, which still exist from the past and which have a historical importance
Ancestor (n)	a person, plant, animal or object that is related to one existing at a later point in time
Descendant (n)	a relative of a person who lived in the past.
Bride (n)	a woman who is getting married.
Groom (n)	a man who is getting married.
Wedding (n)	a marriage ceremony and any celebrations such as a meal or a party which follow it
Nuclear family (n)	a family consisting of two parents and their children, but not including aunts, uncles, grandparents, etc.
Extended family (n)	a family unit which includes grandmothers, grandfathers, aunts and uncles, etc. in addition to parents and children.
Grow (v)	to develop / increase in size.
Grow up (v)	to become taller / gradually become an adult.
Raise (v)	to take care of children or a person till they become an adult.

### **A) Choose the answer from the word(s) between brackets :**

1. If I criticize my brother in front of others, he gets ( aggressive - selfish - greedy- stubborn) and starts shouting.
2. His outspoken views would frequently bring him into ( ancestor - spouse - heritage - conflict ) with the president.
3. She is (spontaneous - optimistic - selfish - snobbish) about her chances of winning a gold medal as she practised well .
4. (Nuclear- Stubborn -Extended -Greedy) family is a family consisting of two parents and their children, but not including aunts, uncles, grandparents, etc.
5. These monuments are a vital part of the cultural (inheritance- heritage- spouse- sibling) of South America.
6. As the mother of the (bride -intuition -bore - principle), I feel obliged to wear something really spectacular.
7. I can't explain how I knew - I just had a\ an (bore- intuition- logic -stability) that you'd been involved in an accident.

8. His jokes seemed (trustworthy - observant - spontaneous- compassionate), but were in fact carefully prepared beforehand.
9. The public's response to the crisis appeal was generous and (compassionate - extrovert - quick witted - trustworthy). It affected everybody.
10. The organization works on the (bore - decisiveness - principle - stability) that all members have the same rights.
11. A: "That's a new dress, isn't it?"  
B: "Yes, you are (compassionate - observant -greedy -selfish)! "You notice everything
12. In 60% of the households surveyed both (ancestors -spouses - bores - intuitions) went out to work and support the family.
13. People who do not break the (ice - law - record - silence), would have nothing to fear from the enquiries.
14. I'm trying to get my brother to break the (habit - rules - ice - record) of switching on the TV when he comes home at night.
15. A family unit which includes grandmothers, grandfathers, aunts and uncles, etc. in addition to parents and children is called a \ an (greedy- nuclear - generous - extended) family.
16. We owe it to our (ancestors - descendants -grooms -bores) to leave them a clean world to live in.
17. The government has announced a / an (stubborn - ambitious - selfish - tolerant) programme to modernize the railway network.
18. The company is (conforming - concentrating - interacting - growing) its resources on developing new products.
19. It was most (generous - greedy - tolerate - stubborn) of you to lend me the money.
20. I didn't want to be the one to break the (news – rules – record – law) to him. I wanted another one to tell him that bad news.

**B) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

1. I have four brothers and a sister who are very close to my heart. (siblings)  
.....
2. The enemy troops tend to behave in an angry and violent way towards the soldiers. (aggressive)  
.....

3. At twenty-one she came into her money from a relative who died in Canada.  
(inheritance)  
.....
4. Rana proved to be trusted. All her colleagues at work depend on her in everything.  
(trustworthy)  
.....
5. When I was sent to prison, I really felt I had disappointed my parents. (let)  
.....
6. Hani is able to reply in a clever or funny way without thinking for a long time.  
(quick- witted)  
.....
7. There was a lot of continuous disagreement between the political parties. ( conflict)  
.....
8. There's no wise thinking in the decision to reduce staff when orders are the highest  
for years. (logic)  
.....
9. Arabs are hopeful about their chances of improving the situation in the Middle East.  
(optimistic )  
.....
10. The athlete failed in his attempt to beat his previous record. (break the record)  
.....
11. The news of her father's death made me sad. (broke)  
.....
12. They have massive rows because they're both so determined to do what they want.  
(stubborn)  
.....
13. He has clear and reasonable thought that he won't ever let his father down . (rational)  
.....
14. They claim to be relatives of a French duke who fought a lot of successful battles.  
(descendants)  
.....
15. I have a few bad things to say about your speech in the seminar in Luxor last week.  
(criticisms)  
.....

# ***Grammar Reference***

## **Pioneer B1+**

**Modules 1,4,5,6**

## **Module 1''a''** **Grammar (1)**

### **Present Simple v Present progressive**

Refer to p.163

#### **A) Choose the answer from the word(s) between brackets :**

1. Every evening I (have-has-had-am having) a chat with my internet friend. We enjoy keeping in touch with each other.
2. My cousin (work-works -is working-worked) for a well reputed insurance company. He is satisfied and will never change it.
3. Let's go out .It (doesn't- hasn't- isn't- don't) raining now .We can do the shopping and come back before night.
4. The hospital (has advertised- is advertising-advertises-advertised) for qualified doctors at the moment because of the new health care policy.
5. At the moment we (are being answered- are answering- answer- are answered) an important test which needs intense concentration.
6. Jane (don't- isn't -doesn't -hasn't) drink tea very often, but she drinks too much coffee in spite of her mother's advice.
7. Although Mr. Graham, my pen friend, (isn't speaking - doesn't speak- don't speak- hasn't speak) French, he's very friendly so he'll find a way to communicate with her.
8. The train for Birmingham (departing-depart-departs-is departing) every hour from platform No.6.
9. Ted (looks-doesn't look -is looking-isn't looking) for a job at the moment, but my brother isn't, so if you find anything, let me know.
10. Look! She (wait- waited- has waited- is waiting) for her father at the school gate. He always (comes- come-is coming-has come) on time.
11. Hi, Gary! What a surprise to see you what (do you do -are you doing-you are doing-you do) here early in the morning.
12. My sister's flight (arrived- arrives- is arriving - arrive) at 7p.m and we will all be waiting for her.

13. Here (is coming-comes-has come-come) my daughter as cheerful as usual. I can hear her laugh.
14. Mr. Reynolds the guest speaker has just arrived. There (go- goes - is going –will go) your chance to talk to him.
15. We (take- are taking- have taken- took) our final exam next June .We have to study harder so that we can get high marks.
16. Tina (arrive-arrives- is arriving -has arrived) in a couple of hours and you still haven't cleaned the house. She will be angry with you.
17. Mark (works-is working-work-are working) for his uncle until the end of August. Then he is taking a week off before university starts.
18. This week I (water- was watering -watering - am watering) the plants for my neighbours who have just travelled to Algeria.
19. Sales (rise-rising-rises-are rising) nowadays as the company has a trustworthy website for the customer to see the products.
20. Due to global warming, the earth (becomes-became-is becoming- become) hotter and hotter. That's why increasing the environmental awareness has become a must.

**B) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets :**

1. He comes to school early at all times. That's why he is nominated the best student.  
..... (always)
2. It's Dave's habit to study in the library. He concentrates more when he finds silence.  
..... (usually)
3. Bell doesn't drive to work because the office is near his house. .... (Nowadays)
4. Tina works at her father's travel agency, she is hard worker and responsible.  
..... (this summer)
5. Samir thinks Zamalek is the best Egyptian team, but I have a different opinion.  
..... (agree)

6. He is in the habit of drinking coffee in the morning. He can't work before doing this.  
..... **(usually)**
7. I've arranged with some classmates to take a French course next summer to improve  
our speaking skill. **(am)**  
.....
8. Lisa and I perform Othello twice a week. It's the most enjoyable activity I can do  
at school this year. **(tonight)**  
.....
9. I've just lost an important client. My job always goes in that way. That's the ups  
and downs of life. **(There)**  
.....
10. I've arranged to visit my key pal in London this week. My luggage has been  
prepared **(am)**  
.....
11. Cooking is his favourite activity. That's why He does a cookery course twice  
a week. **(this month)**  
.....
12. Mum tells us wonderful stories about her childhood every night.  
**(at the moment)**  
.....
13. Does Polly clean her apartment herself every Friday? **( now)**  
.....
14. She doesn't go to school on foot. It's too far away. **( never)**  
.....
15. Sally pays her relatives a visit from time to time. **( frequently)**  
.....

## **Module 1a**

### **Grammar (2) Stative Verbs**

Refer to p.163

#### **A) Choose the answer from the word(s) between brackets :**

1. Dan (is believing – believe – belief – believes) that having kids is a great responsibility which he can't bear so he wants to stay single.
2. It's a cool sunny day today. I (suggested- am suggesting-have suggested-suggest) going out for a walk and seize the day.
3. I think that book (belongs-belong-belonging-is belonging) to my father. It has his signature. I'll keep it here till he comes.
4. Kate (didn't see- isn't seeing-doesn't see-don't see) her family very often now because she stays in Bristol where she studies biology.
5. Suzy is holding some roses. They (smelling-are smelling- smell-smelt) lovely. She is going to give them to her mother on Mother's day.
6. Sorry I can't help you. I (am not knowing-haven't known-didn't know-don't know) where she keeps her personal belongings.
7. Sam (doesn't understand-understanding-don't understand-isn't understanding) what you (talk-are talking-talks-have talked) about now?
8. How much (do-does-did- have) your suitcase weigh? It (is looking-looked- look-looks) really heavy.
9. My parents (aren't wanting-didn't want-don't want-want) to go to the concert. They prefer reading to music.
10. I (am tasting -tastes-taste-tasted) the cake now, and it doesn't taste that bad. I think it's going to be a wonderful party tonight.
11. This coat (doesn't seem- is seeming-seems-isn't seeming) really expensive. It's only one hundred pounds.
12. My brother (isn't liking-likes -doesn't like-haven't liked) this CD very much. It has been his favourite since he was a child.



13. You know Anna (doesn't mind-can't mind-isn't minding –minds) working in a team now, her character has completely changed.
14. Samy (saw –is seeing – sees –has seen) the dentist tomorrow at 10 pm. He is suffering from a terrible headache.
15. I (loves- love -am loving-don't love) reading crime novels in my spare time. I enjoy reading them a lot during my spare time.
16. At hospitals there are certain levels of hygiene, that's why the hospital (smelling – smells- smell- is smelling ) nice .
17. I (like- am liking –don't like- doesn't like) seeing people throw rubbish all around the place.
18. I (don't mind -'m not minding-haven't minded-minded) if you bring your children with you gathering together. They can play in the garden.
19. After a short walk through the park, he always (feeling- feels- has felt-will feel) exhausted. It seems that his health isn't good these days.
20. Ted (looks-doesn't look -is looking-isn't looking) for a job at the moment, but my brother isn't, so if you find anything, let me know.

**B) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets :**

1. This bag belongs to me. My father bought it from Paris last month. (possess)  
.....
2. Sorry, I won't be able to meet you because I have an appointment with the doctor today. (see)  
.....
3. This coffee has a delicious taste. Thanks for inviting me in such a wonderful café. (tastes)  
.....
4. Driving isn't difficult to Richard anymore and he's got his driving licence. (seem)  
.....
5. How much is your new dress? - It is two hundred pounds. (cost)  
.....

6. I'm just checking the clothes if it is soft or not. **(feeling)**  
.....
7. We are enjoying our time these days. Every day we go to the beach then we have lunch a restaurant. **(having)**  
.....
8. She is just checking if the meat is well cooked or not. **(tasting)**  
.....
9. We have already bought a new flat in Manley Street. We are staying there till the end of the year. **(own)**  
.....
10. John is touching his pocket to find out what's inside. **(feel)**  
.....
11. Sam can't answer the phone now, he is in the dining room for lunch. **(having)**  
.....
12. Jack will take part as Hamlet in the play for the first time. **(appearing)**  
.....
13. Sally must apologize to her friend because of her selfish attitude at the moment. **(being)**  
.....
14. Peter has an appointment with his friends at the café tomorrow. **(seeing)**  
.....
15. What's the matter Mick? I'm just worried about my new job. **(thinking)**  
.....

## **Module 4 Grammar (1)**

### **Past perfect simple //Past perfect progressive**

Refer to page : 165

#### **A) Choose the correct answer from the words between brackets:**

1. The bus (leaves-will leave-had left-has left) when I arrived at the station so I missed it.
2. I didn't write to my friend until I (have received-had received-will receive-was received) his letter.
3. There was some broken glass on the floor because someone (had broken – has broken – was breaking – is breaking) the window.
4. They didn't come to the cinema with us because they (have-were-had-are) already seen the film.
5. She didn't write any letters (after-before-when-until) she had seen the film.
6. Almost everybody (had left-has left-was left - was leaving) by the time we arrived yesterday.
7. The secretary left the office after (type-had typed-typed-typing) the letters which had been given to her.
8. She (doesn't buy-hadn't bought-didn't buy-hasn't bought) her new dress until she had gone to many shops.
9. Before (had built-building-built-builds) the High Dam, some temples had been moved to safer places as a must to keep our heritage.
10. Large numbers of people came to the cities to look for work because they (lose-lost-have lost-had lost) their jobs in the country.
11. As soon as he (had arrived-arrived-arriving-arrives) home, he watched TV.
12. She bought a car after she (learned-had learned-learning-has learned) to drive successfully.
13. Before he (had taken-taking-was taking-took) the medicine, he had had his lunch as an instruction given to him by the doctor.
14. He felt ill because he (has eaten – had eaten – is eating – will eat) too much junk food.

15. The crowd (didn't leave – hadn't leave – had left – left) the stadium until the game had ended. It was a thrilling match.
16. Unfortunately, even though Adam (trained-has trained-was training- had been training) for six months, he didn't win the race.
17. I was tired yesterday morning because I (had been running-ran-had ran-have been running) until late the night before.
18. When Marco went to university, he (had learned- learned -has been learning-had been learning) Spanish for nine years.
19. By the time I went to sleep, I (had been reading-had read-have read-read) a short story for a long time.
20. The manager decided to change the date of the conference even though the secretary (has sent - had sent - has been sending - had been sending) out 20 invitations.

**B)Re-write the following sentences using the words in brackets:**

1. The doctor arrived but it was too late, the patient died. **(By the time)**  
.....
2. He left the place when his friend came. He was angry with them due to leaving him alone. **(until)**  
.....
3. We went for a walk to smell some fresh air but first we finished our work. **(After)**  
.....
4. The little boy found a gold watch. He took it to the police. **(As soon as)**  
.....
5. I didn't know about her success until I had met her. **(after)**  
.....

6. She didn't get married till she had graduated as she couldn't stand bearing too many responsibilities. **(before)**  
.....
7. After I had studied all my new lessons, I went to bed to have some rest. **(till)**  
.....
8. He felt ill from eating too much food. **(By the time)**  
.....
9. She wrote a postcard then she went to the post office to send it. **(writing)**  
.....
10. I had my breakfast, but before that, I took some exercise. **(I didn't)**  
.....
11. He didn't leave without taking all the money. He was so greedy. **(As soon as)**  
.....
12. I was listening to music then the lights went out. **(had)**  
.....
13. He spent an hour talking on the phone before the doorbell rang. **(been)**  
.....
14. I'm sorry I couldn't call you back yesterday because I was asleep after 4 hours of hard work. **(working)**  
.....
15. I swam for half an hour then I realised that I was dangerously far away from the beach. **(before)**  
.....

**Grammar (2)**  
**Clauses of reason and contrast**

Refer to page : 165

**A) Choose the correct answer from the words between brackets:**

1. He felt sick (so - because – in order to – unless) he ate too much and that caused him to have indigestion.
2. (Because – After – Although – As soon as) the cost of living here is high, there are many advantages that make value for the money.
3. We usually go to school ( so – because – to – but ) learn many subjects which help in broadening our minds.
4. (As – Since – Although – In spite) my brother works very hard, he doesn't earn much money so he is thinking of travel abroad.
5. She's quite healthy (as – unless – even though – because) she never takes any exercise. It's the natural features of her body.
6. Despite (to have – having – he has – has he) limited vocabulary and grammatical rules , he speaks English fluently. He can easily depend on what he has.
7. (Despite – In spite – Even though – Due to) Steve was very sick, he didn't see the doctor. Many people don't like going to clinics.
8. (Since – I spite – Although – Despite) reading a lot, I am not good at writing at all. That's why I'm going to do a course to enhance my writing skills.
9. I had to take a taxi (as – because of – although – due to) It was raining heavily. I didn't want to wait in such a terrible weather.
10. He got the gold medal (although – because – so – since) he hadn't expected to win the race. His trainer's instructions helped him a lot.
11. A lot of tourists come to Egypt from all over the world for their holidays (despite – even though – because – because of) its fine weather.
12. We had to change the plans (because – because of – due – although) the problems we hadn't expected.
13. (Although – Since – Because of – In spite of) he says he likes sport, he only watches it on TV not knowing that it's useless.

14. (Despite the fact that – Due to the fact that – As – In spite of) running your own work is hard, it is also enjoyable. Many workers aim to be their own bosses.
15. He refused to eat anything (despite – because – although – as) he was hungry. He is going on a strict diet these days.
16. He didn't go to work (despite – due to – because – although) his serious illness. The doctor had advised him not to leave the bed.
17. (Despite – Since – Due to – Although) he ran as fast as he could, he was only third in the race. No one can always be lucky.
18. She walked home by herself (even though – in spite of – because – because of) she knew that it was dangerous.
19. (Although – Because of - Since – In spite of) he answered all the questions correctly, he got the full mark.
20. The foolish students were dismissed out of the lecture (due to – since – although – despite) their bad manners.

**B)Re-write the following sentences using the words in brackets:**

1. I missed the train this morning. That's why I was too late for the interview. (of)  
.....
2. Due to his illness, he wasn't able to attend the graduation party with his classmates  
..... (ill)
3. I could easily be seen in the wedding as I was wearing a red jumper. (due)  
.....
4. He ran out of money, so he had to look for a job. (due to the fact)  
.....
5. I felt terribly tired this morning due to staying up late last night. (because)  
.....

6. Being farmers, they have to get up early every morning to look after the land.  
(Since)  
.....
7. She eats a lot of fruits, vegetables and sweets, however, she never gets fat.  
(Even)  
.....
8. Whatever beauty nature has, many people don't pay attention to it. (Although)  
.....
9. Although he didn't exert hard effort, he could accomplish his mission.  
(In spite of)  
.....
10. He insisted on going to the swimming pool although the weather was cold. (despite)  
.....
11. In spite of being weak, the little girl could carry the heavy bag of her mother.  
..... (Although)
12. However frightened she was, she went out alone at the dark night. (Despite)  
.....
13. In some countries you can't drive a car even though you have a driving  
licence. (spite)  
.....
14. This man doesn't have any talent, but he has recently become a popular TV  
personality. (in spite)  
.....
15. However familiar his face looked, I couldn't remember meeting him anywhere  
before. (Despite the fact)  
.....



## **Module 5a Grammar (1)**

### **Future tenses, Other future forms, Time clauses**

Refer to page 166

#### **A) Choose the answer from the word(s) between brackets :**

1. I think people (are going to - going to- will-is going) use electronic money in 2050.
2. There is a field trip on Wednesday, so John and Ryan (aren't going - won't go – won't going- is going) to school.
3. The teacher is carrying loads of books we ('ll help -`re going to help -would help-help) him.
4. If she doesn't practise well, she (won't play-isn't going to play-doesn't play- isn't playing) the piano.
5. Mr. Peter has his own plans concerning the summer holiday. He (travels-is travelling-will travel-is going to travel) to Britain.
6. Are you exhausted? I ('m making -'ll make -'m going to make-makes) you something to eat.
7. Do you have a cold? I ('m going to get – will get – get-`m getting) you a jumper.
8. Mark and Jim have a plane to catch , they (are leaving-are going to leave-will leave-leaves) today at 7 p.m.
9. The theatre performance for Macbeth (starts- is starting - is going to start-will start) at 10 o'clock.
10. Slow down! You ('re going to have- will have - won't have-have) an accident.
11. He hasn't handed out the project. I think he (will be fired-fires-is going to be fired- is firing) from the company.
12. The maid (is breaking-will break-breaks-are going to break) the vase if she isn't careful.
13. My brother (will turn-is turning-is going to turn-turns) twenty next week.

14. The road is bumpy,I think it (is going to turn over-is turning over- will turn over- turns over).
15. The ceiling of the room doesn't look very safe, it (will fail-is failing-is going to fail-falls).
16. I'm (going to meet-am meeting-will meet-meet) my boss at the conference at six o'clock. It`s all arranged before hands
17. We haven't got any tea." "It's ok. I (am going to get-am getting-get-will get) some."
18. If you exert great effort at work, it (is going to be- be-will be-is being) rewarding.
19. He (travelling-is travelling-will travel-travels) to London next week, he has booked the tickets.
20. He is filling the bucket with water. He (will wash-washes-has washed-is going to wash) the car.

**B)Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :**

1. They've intended to renovate their house next Monday. (going)  
.....
2. Arab countries have decided to establish an Arab organization to help Arab refugees all over the world. (is)  
.....
3. The students arranged to start a cleanup operation. (starting)  
.....
4. The government planned to house people who live in the slums by building new cities. (going)  
.....
5. The orient train is about to leave from platform no.9 at 7p.m. (leaves)  
.....

6. Arab leaders don't intend to waste a minute without helping people in Syria.  
..... **(going)**
7. The scientist has decided to work on an advanced cure for cancer. **(going)**  
.....
8. Are you going to change the furniture? **(Will)**  
.....
9. I threaten to punish you if you make noise. **(will)**  
.....
10. This bag is very beautiful. I decided now to buy it. **(will)**  
.....
11. Our class is saving up because they have intended to help children at 57357  
hospital. **(going)**  
.....
12. The manager's plan is to develop the communication skills of his employees.  
**(He)**  
.....
13. Her decision is to get married in April. **(She)**  
.....
14. Bill promised not to take his father's car without permission again. **(Will)**  
.....
15. Does the spokesman intend to convey the message to the authorities? **(going)**  
.....

## **Module 5a Grammar (2)**

### **Modal verbs**

Refer to page 160

#### **A) Choose the answer from the word(s) between brackets :**

1. You (shouldn't-would- can't- ought to) sleep early. You look terribly exhausted.
2. If we protect tigers, their numbers (must - can - should-ought to) increase since they are exposed to the danger of extinction.
3. You (must - should - have to-will) take off your shoes when you enter a Mosque as a sign of respect to a highly sacred place like that.
4. I can drive cars but Ahmed (can't - shouldn't - mustn't-wouldn't) and that's why he intends to enroll his name on a course of driving.
5. A bike (can - can't- shouldn't-should) run as fast as a car. It is a fact that is not deniable.
6. Rania (must - has to - should-can) put on a pair of glasses because her sight became very weak or she will be in danger of losing it.
7. You (must - can - shouldn't-ought to) eat too many sweets and you have to go on diet since you gained lots of weight.
8. I (can't - must - should-would) take care while crossing the road to keep the right instructions of avoiding the possibility of any danger.
9. You (should - have to - can-must) take my car if you drive well. It is my only condition if you accept.
10. I (should - has to - must-can't) try the new restaurant at the end of my street. All people are talking about its good reputation of having high quality.
11. The boy has just had an accident. We (should - shouldn't - must-can) take him to hospital or his condition will be critical.
12. They (should - ought not to - must-would) shout in class. This is against the rules of the classroom.
13. You (must - mustn't - should-can) stop because the light is green. Traffic rules states that.
14. Shady (must-would-mustn't - should) finish units 2 and 3 today because he has a test tomorrow and they are part of the items included in the exam.

15. It was (must-ought to-should-necessary) to buy a new camera since my old one was completely destroyed.
16. (Must-Have to-Could-ought to) I borrow your cell phone? It is an emergency.
17. It's necessary(to pass-passes-passing-pass) the exam to join the university. This is part of its compulsory regulations.
18. He (hasn't to-don't have to-haven't to-doesn't have to) go to school on Friday. It is an official holiday given to all people regularly by the government.
19. If I were you, I (can-would-must-will) refuse his invitation as a reaction to his bad behavior towards his friends in the last time we met.
20. What would you (have-advise-necessary-shall) me to do? Please, tell me since I'm in a tight spot.

**B) Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets :**

1. You mustn't wait here or you pay a fine. (allowed)  
.....
2. It's not a good thing to waste your time since it is precious and can't be compensated. ( shouldn't)  
.....
3. It isn't a good idea to travel during rush hours. All roads are congested with cares. ( shouldn't)  
.....
4. Would you like me to post the letter for you? I see that you are to busy preparing for your trip. ( Shall )  
.....
5. He needn't stay up late, especially that he has to get up early. ( doesn't)  
.....
6. You should learn a foreign language to be able to cope with the rapid changes in all fields of life. ( advise)  
.....

7. It's necessary to get up early to catch the train punctually and not to be late.  
( **ought** )  
.....
8. It's forbidden to park here. It`s a law that can`t be violated by anyone. ( **mustn't** )  
.....
9. There is a possibility that it will rain tomorrow.The weather forecast says  
that but we aren`t sure. ( **might** )  
.....
10. I'd like you to help me with my homework since I find that it is too difficult  
for me to do it on my own. ( **Will** )  
.....
11. You should finish this task today. This is the deadline for all employees or the  
supervisor will be angry. ( **necessary** )  
.....
12. Is it necessary to tell him to keep him safe from any possible shock? ( **have to** )  
.....
13. Smoking is not allowed here. ( **mustn't** )  
.....
14. Does she have to take some rest? I see that she is exhausted and her eyes in  
a need of sleep. ( **necessary** )  
.....
15. It would be a good idea for him to take a holiday to restore his energy and  
motivation. ( **has to** )  
.....

## **Module 6a Private lives**

### **Grammar (1)**

#### **Defining and non-defining relative clauses**

Refer to pages:167,168

#### **A)Choose the answer from the word(s) between brackets :**

1. The brother (who-whom-which-whose) lives in Moscow is coming home on Friday since he feels homesick and misses his homeland so much.
2. My pen friend, (who-that-where-when) lives in Sweden, is studying biology at university as his ambition is to be a professor in his field.
3. Aisha (which-whom-whose-that) father is a well-known doctor, is my best friend at school because she is sociable, understanding and more than that she is sincere.
4. My brother (whom-whose-where-who) lives in New York is going to visit us soon and will be any guest for two weeks.
5. Fruits (when-that-where-what) ripens on the tree tastes better than those that fall from it.
6. Our flat, (which-that-whose-where) is on the fifth floor, overlooks the Nile .It's a wonderful scenery that captivates the eyes and the heart.
7. My brother went to Alexandria University, (which-when-that-where) he studied architecture, the science of designing buildings.
8. She's written an article (of which-with which-in which -in where) she describes the problems facing our country and put a solution to most of them.
9. Dr Aisha used to go with her father to meetings (at which-of which-to which-for which) she learned to read and write.
10. Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, died in 1861, (after which-with which-by which-from which) Victoria always wore black clothes as assign of sadness about him.
11. I'm hoping to study science at university, (where-that-which-of which) I'd like to work as a research assistant.
12. The city (that-in which-when-what) I was born is in the south of Egypt. A place which is rich with its great respect of customs and traditions.

13. Yesterday, I played a long game of tennis with my brother, (when-that-which-for which) made me very tired.
14. This is the bank (which-who-where-who) was robbed yesterday and till now no one is suspected.
15. The man (who-which-that-whose) robbed the bank had two pistols so the police had a hard mission of disarming him first of all.
16. He wore a mask (who-which-that-whose) made him look like Mickey Mouse which is his favourite character of cartoon.
17. He came with a friend (who-which-that-whose) waited outside in the car and refused to enter his friend's house without telling him before.
18. The woman (who-which-that-whose) gave him the money was young. She was so generous.
19. The bag (who-which-that-whose) contained the money was yellow.
20. The people (who-which-whom-whose) were in the bank were very frightened when a gang broke into it.

**Rewrite the following sentences, using the word(s) in brackets:**

1. I can't buy the car because it is too expensive for me to afford. ( which )  
.....
2. He saw the thieves. They robbed the bank in the dark. (The thieves who)  
.....
3. Summer is a hot season. We go to Alex in it to enjoy some fresh air and play on the sandy beaches. (when)  
.....
4. This is the man and his car was lost yesterday and now he is so upset. ( whose )  
.....
5. The computer is a useful machine. It stores a lot of information as books themselves can't hold. ( that )  
.....



6. The man was annoyed because his flat was robbed yesterday and nothing was left at all. (whose )  
.....
7. This is the school. I was educated and received all the manners and behaviours in it. ( where )  
.....
8. The Romans went to Britain. They brought tin. ( where )  
.....
9. That is the factory. I've worked in it for ten years and gained most of my working experience. ( where / which )  
.....  
.....
10. I went to the hospital. My father was treated in it since he was suffering from past trauma after the death of my mother. ( where )  
.....
11. My uncle is very kind to me. I'm living with him. (with whom )  
.....
12. That's the boy. His bicycle was stolen yesterday ad he kept crying about it and asked his parents to buy him another one. ( whose )  
.....
13. Hala goes to school. Her school is modern and provided with all multimedia means. ( which )  
.....
14. My sons were honoured for bravery when they succeeded in saving the old man from drowning. I'm proud of them. ( who )  
.....
15. 21<sup>st</sup> is the day. We celebrate mother's day then as away to show her our great sense of gratitude towards her. (when)  
.....

**Grammar(2)**  
**Quantifiers : Countable and uncountable nouns.**

Refer to page 168

**A)Choose the correct answer from the word(s) between brackets:**

1. How (much-many-long-little) people are there in the team? I don't know.
2. How many seconds (is-are-have-would) there in an hour?
3. Would you like (some-much-a-any) cup of tea?
4. Do you collect (a-an-some-any) stamps? Because I've already collected them
5. I'm going to buy (some-a-an-many) bread. We have run out of it.
6. Can I have (an-some-many-one) milk in my coffee, please?
7. You need (much-many-a lot of-a few) money to travel around the world. Do you think you can afford that?
8. Let's go and have a coffee. We have (a few-many-a lot-a little) time before the train leaves.
9. How (many-much-little-a few) coffee did you drink yesterday? Two cups only.
10. How (many-lots of-much-a lot of) baggage do you have? You must tell me before leaving.
11. (Many-Little-Much-Few)pupils came to the class today because it was raining heavily.
12. She asked for (a-an-many-some) information about guided tours outside Cairo.
13. How (many-much-long-far) money do you need to buy a car? I can help you with the rest of it.
14. I have (a lot of-many-a few-few) paper in my bag. That's why it is heavy.
15. He hasn't got (some-much-many-a lot) luggage, so I don't think he needs any help.
16. I haven't made (any-some-no-much) mistakes in the exercise, so I expect I will get the full mark.
17. Oh! That's (not enough-too little-too much-little) rice! I don't want to put on more weight.
18. I have found (any- no -much- a lot) one in the class when I entered. They were in the playground having a PE class.
19. There's (no- hardly - some- much) any sugar in the kitchen. I will phone the supermarket to have some delivered for me.
20. There's (much- little- a little- many) time left. We have to hurry to catch the train.

**B) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets**

1. There aren't enough people in the street to help me carry the heavy stone which is blocking the road. (many)  
.....
2. There's no enough space in front of my block of flats to park my car. (hardly any)  
.....
3. I don't need much time to fulfill the work given to me by my boss at work. (little)  
.....
4. Not many parents were there in the school party last week because the invitations didn't reach all of them (Few)  
.....
5. We didn't spend much money during budget tours which are organized by travel agencies. (too little)  
.....
6. A lot of people drive too fast which leads to a lot of serious accidents. (Too many)  
.....
7. She's lucky. She has few problems. (doesn't)  
.....
8. I enjoy my life here. I have a few friends and we meet quite often. (many)  
.....
9. We must be quick. There is very little time. (much)  
.....
10. The village is very small. There are only a few houses. (many)  
.....
11. The password is known by only a few people. (isn't)  
.....
12. Only a few of my friends like pizza with pineapple, but I adore it! (Not)  
.....
13. There are very few lemons left. We should get some if we are going to make lemon pie. ( hardly)  
.....
14. It will only take you a few minutes to walk to the railway station. ( much)  
.....
15. This town isn't very well-known and there isn't much to see, so not many tourists come here. ( only a few)  
.....