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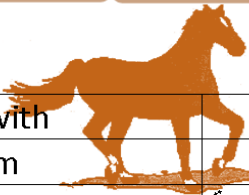
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### Unit 3 Experience the world

concerned with	مهتم بـ / مختص بـ	cater for	تلبية لـ
a far cry from	بعيدة كل البعد عن	delights	أشياء مبهجة
architecture	هندسة معمارية	exotic	غريب / مثير
thrifty	مقتصد	delay	تأخير
wealthy	ثري	postpone	تأجيل
well-educated	متفوقون	questionable	مختلف عليه / مريب
depart	تغادر	sculpture	النحت
disembark	نزل من السفينة	tourist industry	صناعة السياحة
apartment	شقة	tourism	السياحة
destination	المكان المقصود	luxury	تَرْف / رَفَاهِيَة
frequent	مألوف	refer to	يشير إلى
exhaust	يستنفد	set off	انطلق
invaluable	لا يقدر بثمن	run out of	ينفذ
facilities	مرافق	take sth in	يشمل / يفهم / يشاهد
oar	مجداف	luggage	أمتعة
food poisoning	تسمم غذائي	tour	جولة
broaden sb's horizon	يوسع الأفق	thrill	إثارة
compulsory	اجباري	optimistic	متفائل
seasickness	دوار البحر	accent	لهجة
shipwreck	حطام سفينة	accommodation	الإقامة
breathhtaking	فَاتِن	creature	مخلوق
heritage	تراث	encounter	يواجه .. ينجز
devoted	كرس	stranger	غريب
voyage	رحلة بحرية	foreigner	أجنبي
stubborn	عنيد	immigrant	المهاجر
roar	هدير , زئير	monuments	أثار
price	السعر	adventurer	مغامر
fare	أجرة	demanding	كثير المطالب
a delayed flight	رحلة متأخرة	southernmost	في أقصى الجنوب
sand dunes	كثبان رملية	trekking	المشي في الجبال أو التلال
cuisine	أسلوب الطبخ	camel trekking	ركوب الإبل
come true	يتحقق	effortlessly	بلا مجهود
		eco tour	جولة بيئية

take after	to look like	get along with	to have good relationship
take over	to gain control of sth	get by	manage to live
take on	to accept an activity or responsibility	get around to	to find time to do sth
take down	to lower	get through to	to contact sb by phone
take off	to leave the ground	get away	to leave a place

in	on
in a hurry	on behalf of
in a mess	on display
in cash	on fire
in charge of	on good terms
in debt	on holiday
in particular	on purpose
in public	on sale
in sb's interest	on second thoughts
in tears	on the phone
in the future	on the run
in the long run	on the verge of
in the meantime	on tour
in the mood for	
in trouble	

**Sb. Complete the sentences using prepositional phrases from activity B.**

1. On \_\_\_\_\_, I'll come with you. I'd like to see Rodney.
2. You're in \_\_\_\_\_, the kids while we are away this weekend.
3. I'm not really in \_\_\_\_\_, pizza tonight. Let's have something else.
4. What did you say to her? She was on \_\_\_\_\_, crying.
5. I'm sorry. I didn't do it on \_\_\_\_\_. It was an accident.
6. If we do it this way, I think it'll be better in \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Call 999! The house is on \_\_\_\_\_ !
8. I'd love to stay and chat but I'm in \_\_\_\_\_. I have a train to catch.

**WB. Circle the correct prepositions.**

1. Amal has taken **in / on** too much work, as usual.
2. Kevin is here **in / on** behalf of his brother, Frank.
3. Jenny is **in / on** the phone with Hakim at the moment.
4. Work is more pleasant when you get through / along with your colleagues.
5. Bill takes **on / after** his uncle, Joe. They both love sports.
6. Doctors always do what is **in / on** the best interest of their patients.
7. Can you help me take **over / down** this suitcase, please?
8. Jennifer is **in / on** good terms with all her neighbours.
9. I don't understand how you can get **by / through** on such a low salary.
10. Farouk got in / on trouble because he broke the vase **in / on** purpose.

**SB. A. Complete the sentences with the prepositions *in* or *on*.**

1. The scientist is ----- the verge of making an important discovery.
2. We can't afford to go on holiday because we are ----- debt.
3. My father is a busy man and is always ----- a hurry.
4. I'm not really ----- the mood for shopping, so I'll think I'll stay at home.
5. Ron spoke ----- behalf of all of us.
6. Natasha was ----- tears after she got fired.
7. I don't think you should invite both Sally and Brenda. They're not ----- good terms.
8. I'll buy it. No, ----- second thoughts, I'll wait for the sales.

**Wb Match the definitions with the words.**

1. a statue or building which is built to honour an important person or event
2. nausea, dizziness, headache and sometimes vomiting which a person experiences when travelling by sea.
3. someone who is paid to give private lessons to a student or a small group
4. having a good level of knowledge
5. to offer to do something without expecting any pay
6. when a ship is destroyed at sea, usually in an accident

- a. seasickness
- b. educated
- c. shipwreck
- d. monument
- e. volunteer
- f. tutor

**WB. Choose a, b, c or d.**

1. The eagle was gliding above us.  
a. equally                      b. effortlessly                      c. eventually                      d. totally
2. Poetry is part of our rich national .  
a. heritage                      b. luggage                      c. voyage                      d. beverage
3. This isolated coastal has a population of under 1,000.  
a. argument                      b. apartment                      c. settlement                      d. statement
4. I drank some bad milk and got poisoning.  
a. wood                      b. mood                      c. flood                      d. food
5. The medical in the university are first class.  
a. facilities                      b. emergencies                      c. supporters                      d. problems
6. The carries vehicles and pedestrians.  
a. board                      b. game                      c. contract                      d. bridge
7. The roof garden offers views of the city.  
a. towering                      b. breathtaking                      c. realistic                      d. authentic
8. The nomads made a with the few pieces of wood they found.  
a. boot camp                      b. campsite                      c. campfire                      d. firefighter
9. This game will your thirst for entertainment.  
a. satisfy                      b. combine                      c. appeal                      d. ensure
10. We looked up at the buildings.  
a. missing                      b. mouth-watering                      c. imaginary                      d. magnificent

**WB.** Circle the correct words.

1. Can we **delay** / **postpone** the meeting till the end of the week?
2. The train for London **departs** / **disembarks** at 6.00 p.m.
3. We won't **arrive** / **reach** Manchester till about five o'clock.
4. Anne's grandparents were **immigrants** / **strangers** from Spain.
5. How much is the metro **price** / **fare** from Msheireb to Hamad Intl Airport?
6. What time is Peter **getting** / **coming** to pick us up?
7. The guide took us on a sightseeing **tour** / **journey**.
8. Every time I fly to Thailand, I get really bad **jet** / **air** lag.
9. I would like to **apologise** / **regret** for my behaviour.
10. The photographers took pictures of the athletes as they **departed** / **disembarked** from the plane.
11. Do you have anything in **mind** / **head** for Jack's gift?
12. I didn't know any of the people at the barbecue. They were all complete **immigrants** / **strangers**

**WB.** Choose a, b or c.

1. A: I'd like a double room with a sea view.  
B:  
a. I'm terribly sorry about that.  
b. I'm afraid it's not good enough.  
c. There's only a single room available at the moment.
2. A:  
B: Four.  
a. Can you give me a contact number?  
b. Which dates would you like to stay?  
c. How many nights do you need the room for?
3. A: I'd like to book a room for 7th and 8th March.  
B:  
a. Please accept our apologies.  
b. There's been some sort of mistake.  
c. I'm afraid there's nothing available for those dates.
4. A:  
B: Twelve.  
a. What time is checkout?  
b. What's the price per night?  
c. Do you have anything cheaper?
5. A:  
B: We will fix it immediately.  
a. The room's rather small.  
b. The air conditioning isn't working.  
c. I am not satisfied with the service.
6. A: Do you really expect me to stay in this room?  
B:  
a. Let me check availability.  
b. I'm sorry for the inconvenience.  
c. Yes. Keeping our customers happy is our top priority

**SB. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the boxes.**

tour trip journey

- The package deal included flights, accommodation and a \_\_\_\_\_ of the island.
- After a five-hour \_\_\_\_\_, the hikers were exhausted.
- Are you still planning to go on a \_\_\_\_\_ to Barcelona?

stranger foreigner immigrant

- Parents often warn their children not to talk to \_\_\_\_\_.
- You can tell from his accent that he's a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- He was born in New York and has lived there all his life, but his parents were Italian \_\_\_\_\_.

depart disembark set off

- All the passengers prepared to \_\_\_\_\_ from the ship.
- Flights for Europe \_\_\_\_\_ from Terminal 1.
- We parked our car at the entrance to the National Park and \_\_\_\_\_ for the lake on foot.

ticket fare price

- How much did your \_\_\_\_\_ to London cost?
- The boat trip is included in the \_\_\_\_\_ of your holiday.
- Could you lend me some money for the bus \_\_\_\_\_?

delay postpone cancel

- I had to \_\_\_\_\_ my hotel reservation when I realised I couldn't go to Rome.
- We will have to \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting until next week as the boss has come down with the flu.
- The passengers got angry when air traffic problems \_\_\_\_\_ their flight for over two hours.

arrive - get reach come

- Are you \_\_\_\_\_ to the railway station with me to pick up Dad?
- What's the best way to \_\_\_\_\_ to the stadium?
- It took the men three days to \_\_\_\_\_ the top of the mountain.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ at the hotel at midnight.

**Wb. Complete with the correct form of the words in capitals.**

- I like reading books for \_\_\_\_\_.
- Children under twelve must be \_\_\_\_\_ by their parents.
- The fans were shouting with \_\_\_\_\_ when their team won the championship.
- This ring is of \_\_\_\_\_ value.
- The of \_\_\_\_\_ Venice is absolutely incredible.
- Travelling abroad definitely \_\_\_\_\_ your horizons.
- This newspaper always has good articles about major \_\_\_\_\_ issues.

relax  
company  
excite  
question  
architect  
broad  
politic

SB. B. Circle the correct options.

1. Could you please pay the taxi **price / fare**? I don't have enough cash on me.
2. When you **reach / arrive** the National Museum, turn left and park.
3. A: Excuse me, do you have any rooms available? B: I'm sorry, we have no **vacancies / reservations**.
4. Louise is trying to **get by / over** the cold she caught while on holiday in Austria.
5. I think John **takes after / gets along** with his father. They are both very adventurous and love exploring new places.
6. When travelling, take the necessary **relief / precautions** to ensure your personal safety.
7. We sat in our seats and waited for the plane to take **up / off**.
8. The climbers **headed / encountered** bad weather and had to find shelter for the night.
9. That man doesn't speak Arabic. He's a **stranger / foreigner**.
10. It was very **foolish / optimistic** of you to dive off the cliff into the sea. You nearly injured yourself.

Figurative Language

Simile

Metaphor

Personification  
Onomatopoeia

Alliteration

Assonance

Which figure of speech is used in the following sentences?

1. He is cute as a kitten.

A. Simile      B. Metaphor      C. Personification      D. Assonance

2. Time is money.

A. Simile      B. Metaphor      C. Alliteration      D. Assonance

3. The sun greeted me in the morning.

A. Alliteration      B. Onomatopoeia      C. Exaggeration      D. Personification

4. I had to walk 15 miles to school in the snow, uphill.

A. Alliteration      B. Hyperbole      C. Onomatopoeia      D. Personification

5. Betty bought butter, but the butter was bitter.

A. Alliteration      B. Exaggeration      C. Onomatopoeia      D. Personification

6. .... The burning wood hissed and crackled.

A. Alliteration      B. Exaggeration      C. Onomatopoeia      D. Personification

7. Her heart is a stone.

A. Assonance      B. Simile      C. Metaphor      D. Personification

8. Men sell the wedding bells.

A. Simile      B. Metaphor      C. Alliteration      D. Assonance

9. He swims fast like a fish.

A. Idiom      B. Simile      C. Metaphor      D. Personification



## Grammar

past simple الماضي البسيط	past progressive الماضي المستمر
<p>sub + verb 2</p> <p>← → ed</p> <p>غير منتظم - يحفظ get got help helped see saw work worked</p>	<p>I he she it مفرد</p> <p>We you they اسم جمع</p> <p>was + v1 + ing</p> <p>were + v1 + ing</p>
<p><b>1. completed actions in the past</b> I <u>went</u> to London last holiday</p> <p><b>2. an action in the past that interrupted a 'longer' action in progress</b> I <u>fell</u> down while I was playing football.</p> <p><b>3. actions happened one after the other in / past habits or repeated actions in the past</b> I <u>got</u> up, <u>took</u> a shower, <u>did</u> my prayers and <u>ate</u> my breakfast. <b>yesterday / ago / past / once / in 1999 / last</b></p>	<p><b>1. temporary past states or actions</b> We <u>were playing</u> in the park all day yesterday.</p> <p><b>2. an action in progress interrupted by another action</b> I fell down while I <u>was playing</u> football.</p> <p><b>3. Two actions were in progress at the same time.</b> While I <u>was watching</u> T.V, my brother <u>was doing</u> his homework.</p> <p><b>while , as / when</b></p> <p><u>While , as</u> + was/were + v-ing , V2 V2 + <u>while , as</u> + was/were + v-ing <u>When</u> + V2 , was/were + v-ing was/were + v-ing + <u>when</u> + V2</p>

## Complete the sentences with Simple Past or Past Progressive.

- While I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a shower, the doorbell \_\_\_\_\_ (ring).
- The students \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) while the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (explain)
- Pete and Sam \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football yesterday.
- Lucy and I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) shopping last weekend.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) down the street when an accident \_\_\_\_\_ (take) place.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) chips while he \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the football match.
- The robber \_\_\_\_\_ (break) into the house, \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) all the money and \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) without a trace.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (work) when 9/11 \_\_\_\_\_ (happen).
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) when she \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) and \_\_\_\_\_ (break) her leg.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (study) when we \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) an explosion.
- My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (notice) their plane \_\_\_\_\_ (take) off 15 minutes ago.
- Their sister \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) her bike when she \_\_\_\_\_ (see) their neighbor.
- When the lights \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out, I \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) on the phone.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back home, \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner and \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed.



**WB.** Complete with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- Paul ----- (not wear) a suit to his job interview yesterday, so he ----- (not make) a very good impression.
- While James ----- (drive) to work, he ----- (get) into an accident.
- I ----- (think) about Helen when suddenly I ----- (see) her in the café.
- Last month, the Smiths ----- (sell) their car and ----- (buy) a new one.
- Lisa ----- (do) Pilates when her phone ----- (ring).
- While the children ----- (play) board games, Sylvia ----- (water) the plants.
- A: What time Victor ----- (arrive) home yesterday?  
B: I'm not sure. He ----- (arrive) just as I ----- (leave) for the supermarket.
- A: Who you ----- (yell) at earlier?  
B: Nobody. I ----- (not yell). I ----- (listen) to the radio.

**used to + verb 1** (تعبّر عن عادة | حالة دائمة كانت موجودة في الماضي و قد انتهت)

Did + sub + use to + verb 1+ ----- ? السؤال  
sub + didn't use to + verb 1 + ----- . النفي

He used to swim when he was young.

Did he use to swim when he was young ?

He didn't use to swim when he was young.

**would + verb 1** (تعبّر عن عادة | سلوك متكرر في الماضي و قد انتهت)

I would walk. He would swim.

Would he swim? السؤال

He wouldn't swim. النفي

**Past intentions** أشياء كان الإنسان ناويا أو مقدما على فعلها في الماضي لكن لم يفعلها لسبب ما

**was/were going to + verb 1**

**is used to talk** about actions somebody intended to do in the past (but probably didn't).

\*I was going to visit my cousins over the weekend, **but** they came to visit me instead

**WB.** Rewrite the sentences below using the words given.

- When I was young, I went jogging every morning. used.
- I planned to visit my friend Wendy this afternoon, but she had to work overtime. going.
- My mother always made chicken soup for me when I was sick. would.
- They wanted to go to the Italian restaurant but it was closed, so they went to a Chinese one. going.

5. My brother and I regularly went swimming in the lake near our house when we were young. use.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
6. Ted went everywhere on his bicycle, but now he drives. used.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**WB. Form sentences using the prompts, the time expressions given and the appropriate past tenses.**

1. We / realise / our mistake / we / start / laughing as soon as  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. Tom / know / he / be in trouble / he / see / police when  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. The hikers / climb / mountain / they / see / wolf as  
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. Jake / finish / studying / he / go / out with friends after  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. Amanda / do the washing-up / the children / play while  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**WB. Complete the 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence so that it has same meaning to the 1<sup>st</sup> one, using the word given.**

1. While Billy was running to catch the bus, he slipped and fell. when.  
 Billy was running to catch the bus \_\_\_\_\_ and fell.
2. I don't feel like having Chinese today. mood.  
 I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese today.
3. When we were young, my sister and I rode our bikes in the park. used.  
 My sister and I \_\_\_\_\_ our bikes in the park when we were young.
4. Kevin didn't break the window by accident. purpose.  
 Kevin broke the window \_\_\_\_\_ ; it wasn't an accident.
5. Jessica intended to cook dinner, but she ordered a pizza instead. going.  
 Jessica \_\_\_\_\_ but she ordered a pizza instead.
6. Alice is like her mother in many ways. takes.  
 Alice \_\_\_\_\_ in many ways.
7. My grandmother always baked cakes on Saturdays. would.  
 My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ cakes on Saturdays.
8. Larry and Henry don't like each other and are not friendly to each other. get.  
 Larry and Henry \_\_\_\_\_ each other.

SB. Read the **story** and circle the correct words/phrases.

It was a delightful, sunny day **1 next / last** Saturday, so Tom decided to go for a walk in the woods. He usually went for walks alone and he had never had any problems; however, he had no idea how different it would be this time.

He had been in the woods for a few hours **2 when / while** he realised that he was lost. It was the first time something like this had happened to him, because he had always been very careful. **3 As / As soon as** he was walking back and forth, trying to find the path out of the woods, he heard a strange sound, like somebody was behind him.

**4 While / As soon as** he turned around, he saw that it was a wolf! He nearly jumped out of his skin! It was normal for him to come across wild animals **5 while / before** he was walking in that area; however, he had never encountered a dangerous one **6 after / until** that moment.

**7 Then / By the time** he figured out what to do, the wolf had started coming towards him. Although he wanted to run, he stayed still because he remembered that in order to escape from a wolf, he had to stand facing it and slowly back away.

Luckily, it worked! **8 As / Until** Tom was walking backwards, the wolf turned around and left. He felt relieved and began running in the opposite direction. **9 At the time / Just then**, he heard some voices. Fortunately, it was two hikers, who helped Tom find his way out of the woods.

### Plan

#### Introduction

Describe the setting of the story (time, place, weather, etc.) and introduce any other main characters.

#### Main part (2-3 paragraphs)

Describe the series of events that lead up to the climax (what you did, saw, heard, said, etc. and how you felt).

#### Conclusion

Describe what happened in the end and make a short comment, e.g. say how you feel about the events described, what you learnt from them and what effect they had/have had on you.

PLOT DEVELOPMENT	
<b>1. Introduction</b>	
<b>2. Rising action</b>	
<b>3. Climax</b>	
<b>4. Falling action</b>	
<b>5. Conclusion</b>	

Complete the writing plan below and write a story happened to you.

**Setting:**

**Where:** \_\_\_\_\_

**When:** \_\_\_\_\_



**Major protagonists:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Main part (narrating the story)

**Rising action:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Climax:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Falling action:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

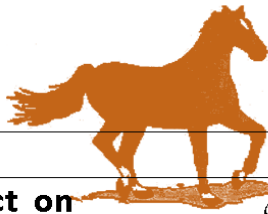
### Conclusion (ending the story)

**End of action / Feelings / Lesson learnt:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Your story

Mr. Elhusseini Ali  55225144  
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## Unit 4 Nature Watch

## New Vocabulary

hunting	الصيد	predators	مُفْتَرِس
<b>impact / effect on</b>	تأثير على	prey	فَرِيْسَة
initiatives	مِيَاذَرَة	rely on	يعتمد على
population	تعداد السكان	recreation	إِسْتِجَام
reintroduction	إعادة	dump	يلقي
declined	إنْخَفَضَ	frequently	كثيراً، مراراً
change of status	تغير في حالة	destructive	تدميري
climate	المناخ	mining	تعدّين
due to	بسبب	consequence	نتيجة \ أثر
conservationists	العاملين في مجال الحفاظ على البيئة	<b>decrease dramatically</b>	تنخفض بشكل كبير
species	نوع	measures	إجراءات
endangered	معرض للإقراض	<b>decrease / increase in</b>	إنْخَفَاض \ زِيَادَة في
vulnerable	عرضة للإقراض	<b>threat to</b>	تَهْدِيد لـ
approximately	تقريباً	<b>advantage of</b>	أفضلية
extinction	إنقراض	<b>damage to</b>	ضرر لـ
rainforest	الغابة الاستوائية المطيرة	<b>solution to</b>	حل لـ
equator	خط الاستواء	<b>carpooling</b>	مشاركة السيارة في السفر
<b>logging</b>	قطع الأشجار	<b>smog</b>	ضباب
<b>ranching</b>	تربية المواشي في مزارع كبيرة	<b>overcharged</b>	يطلب ثمن باهظ
<b>deforestation</b>	التصحر	<b>underused</b>	غير مستغل بالكامل
<b>amounts to</b>	يبلغ	<b>overrated</b>	بالغ في التقدير
reduce	يقلل	limit	يقيّد \ يحدّد
atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي	consumption	إِسْتِهْلَاك
Arabian Peninsula	الجزيرة العربية	reverse	يعكس
dramatic decline	انخفاض هائل	<b>health hazard</b>	مخاطر صحية
overhunted	تعرض للصيد الجائر	<b>solar panel</b>	الواح شمسية
campaign	حملة	<b>global warming</b>	الإحتباس الحراري
Captive breeding	تربية داخلية	<b>food chain</b>	سلسلة غذائية
native habitat	الموطن الأصلي	<b>carbon footprints</b>	انبعاثات الكربون
reserves / sanctuary	محمية طبيعية	<b>carbon dioxide</b>	ثاني أكسيد الكربون
herd	قطيع	<b>exhaust fumes</b>	أدخنة العادم
estimates	تقديرات	<b>fossil fuels</b>	وقود حفري
marine species	كائنات بحرية	<b>energy-saving</b>	موفر للطاقة
atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي	<b>energy efficient appliances</b>	الأجهزة الموفرة للطاقة
Ecosystem	النظام البيئي	landfills	مكبات النفايات
<b>coral reefs</b>	الشعاب المرجانية	dispose	يتخلص من
delicate	ضعيف - حسّاس	leaking	تسريب
<b>poses a serious threat to</b>	يشكل تهديد خطيراً لـ	recycle	التدوير
biodiversity	التنوع البيولوجي	eco-friendly	صديقة للبيئة



1- S.Look at the highlighted words in the texts and match them with their meanings a-h.

1. impact		a. a powerful effect
2. initiative		b. to become less or fewer
3. Decline		c. the state of no longer existing
4. conservationist		d. the business of cutting down trees
5. extinction		e. a plan/act/proposal put forward to solve a problem
6. logging		f. raising animals, such as cattle and sheep, on a big farm
7. ranching		g. getting animals to produce young in a controlled environment
8. captive breeding		h. a person interested in saving or protecting the environment

2- S. Match the words 1-8 to their definitions a-h.

1. marine		a. easily damaged or harmed
2. ecosystems		b. related to the sea or ocean
3. delicate		c. an animal that hunts other animals for food
4. pose		d. an animal that is hunted as food by another animal
5. biodiversity		e. to create a problem or cause danger
6. food chain		f. all the plants and animals that exist together in an area and affect each other
7. predator		g. the existence of a large variety of plant and animal species living in a natural habitat
8. prey		h. the natural system where one species feeds on another species which in turn feeds on another species and so on

3-S. complete sentences 1-10 with the nouns in the box. Notice the prepositions that follow.

**threat - decrease - effect - reason - advantage - solution- importance - need - damage - increase**

- The lecture was about **the** ----- pollution has **on** our lives.
- People keep telling me there's a(n) ----- **for** change, but I think everything is fine .
- There has been a(n) ----- in the number of people using their cars to get to work.
- My house has the ----- of being close to the station. It's very convenient.
- My boss was so pleased with the ----- **in** sales that he decided to give me a pay rise.
- The main ----- **for** inviting you all here today is to thank you for your support.
- The biggest ----- **to** these birds' habitat is the destruction of the forest for farming.
- I would like to point out the ----- of recycling.
- Did the storm do much ----- **to** your roof?
- Frank believes he has found a(n) ----- **to** your problem.

**4-S.** Read the sentences and notice the words in bold. What are the opposites of these verbs?

1. She was in such a hurry to prepare the meal that the pasta was **undercooked**.
2. That cat looks **underfed**. Do you have any food with you we can give it?
3. They **underestimated** the amount of money they would need to finish the project.
4. This bill is too high. I think she has **overcharged** us for the meal.
5. He's very clever. It's a pity he **underachieves** at school because of his attitude.
6. Unfortunately, the new sports centre is **underused**. More students should sign up.
7. The employees work too many hours and are **underpaid**.
8. He's **overrated** as an actor. I think he's one of the worst ever.

**5- S.** Complete the sentences below with under or over to form compound words.

1. I think the book is ----- rated. To me, the story is nothing new.
2. I think that some football players and actors are ----- paid for the work they do.
3. Don't ----- estimate how much time you need to get there. You mustn't belate.
4. In Britain, many people tend to ----- use the words 'please' and 'thank you.'
5. The vegetables are ----- cooked. They are too soft.
6. You shouldn't ----- charge people. You offer a very good service that is worth paying for.

**6- S.** Match the words 1-8 to their definitions a-h.

1. recreation		a. the activity of digging in the ground to remove valuable minerals
2. dump		b. leisure activities
3. frequently		c. the effect or result of a situation, often negative
4. destructive		d. very often
5. mining		e. an official action or step that you take to deal with a situation
6. consequence		f. in a way that is sudden, obvious or surprising
7. dramatically		g. to throw sth away quickly and carelessly
8. measure		h. causing harm, injury or damage

**7- W.** Complete with the words/phrases in the box. There are two which you do not need to use.

**energy-saving consumption cool carbon dioxide limit deforestation reverse measures**

1. William has decided to ----- his use of fossil fuels by riding his bike to work.
2. Many doctors insist that the ----- of red meat is unhealthy.
3. Plants absorb ----- , so it's good to have a few in your house.
4. I buy only ----- appliances because I care about the environment.
5. Governments need to take ----- more to help endangered animals.
6. Turn on the air conditioner to ----- the room.

8- S. Complete the paragraphs with the words in the boxes.

**atmosphere - energy - smog - electricity - carpooling - exhaust - hazard - pollution - fossil**

Air 1----- happens when dust particles, gases, fumes or chemicals enter the 2----- in a way that can harm the environment. It is caused by smoke and fumes coming from factories and 3----- fumes from vehicles. This can also lead to 4----- : a mixture of smoke and fog, which can prove to be a serious health 5----- for humans. By investing in alternative sources of 6----- like the wind and the sun, we can reduce the burning of 7----- fuels and, as a result, reduce air pollution and help protect the environment. People should also conserve energy by using 8----- wisely, for example. Also, 9----- and using public transport instead of driving a car can help.

**recycle – cut - landfills – disposed - societies - leaking**

Everybody buys and uses a variety of products every day without giving it a lot of thought. These products affect the environment somehow: through the way they are made, used or 10----- of. One of the main problems modern-day 11----- are facing is the amount of rubbish they produce – and it's way too much! We all need to 12----- down on the rubbish we create, otherwise we will soon run out of space for it. 13----- are filling up and are 14----- dangerous chemicals and gases into the environment. The solution to this problem is the 3 Rs: Reduce – Reuse – 15-----!

9- S. match the words below to make collocations then write them.

1. carbon		a. hazard	1. carbon	-----
2. solar		b. efficient	2. solar	-----
3. health		c. footprint	3. health	-----
4. exhaust		d. panel	4. exhaust	-----
5. fossil		e. chain	5. fossil	-----
6. food		f. fuels	6. food	-----
7. energy		g. warming	7. energy	-----
8. global		h. fumes	8. Global	-----

10- S. Choose a, b, c or d.

1. A large number of plant and animal species are facing ----- as a result of habitat loss.  
a. ranching                      b. extinction                      c. logging                      d. deforestation
2. Water pollution is a major threat ----- fish.  
a. to                      b. in                      c. of                      d. on
3. The tour guide ----- our attention to the monument.  
a. pointed                      b. took                      c. gave                      d. drew
4. You should take this medicine. It's very ----- .  
a. dramatic                      b. artificial                      c. intensive                      d. effective
5. We ----- energy by turning off the air conditioner at night.  
a. prevent                      b. consult                      c. conserve                      d. invest
6. They ----- us. These clothes aren't worth that much.  
a. overpaid                      b. underpaid                      c. overcharged                      d. undercharged
7. Lack of sleep can have a negative effect ----- your health.  
a. on                      b. to                      c. for                      d. in
8. The number of orangutans on the islands of Borneo and Sumatra has dramatically ----- to as few as 27,000 today.  
a. developed                      b. reintroduced                      c. declined                      d. endangered

11- W. Complete with the correct **proposition**

1. People need to understand the importance ----- protecting the environment.
2. There has been an increase ----- the levels of pollution in the earth's atmosphere.
3. Which is the biggest threat ----- humanity?
4. Pollution has a very negative effect ----- both people's health and the environment.
5. One of the advantages ----- recycling is that it reduces the amount of rubbish you create.
6. There is a great need ----- action against illegal hunting.
7. Many people believe that the increasing use of technology will have a negative impact ----- our lives.
8. What are your reasons ----- becoming a volunteer?
9. Acid rain causes a lot of damage ----- buildings.
10. I'm sure we can find a solution ----- our problem if we calm down.

الماضي التام Past Perfect

form	<b>sub + had + PP ( verb 3 )</b>
use	- حدث اكتمل قبل وقت معين في الماضي - I had finished my homework by eight o'clock. - حدث اكتمل قبل حدث ماضي اخر (ماضي بسيط) في الماضي - The film had already started when we got to the cinema.
reference words	<b>by the time, after, as soon as by, before, already, ever, never, just, when, till , until , etc.</b>
Some rules	* <b>After / As soon as + had + PP ( verb 3 ), Verb 2 ( past simple )</b> * <b>Verb 2 + after / as soon as + had + PP ( verb 3 )</b> * <b>Before / By the time / When + verb2 , had + PP ( verb 3 )</b> * <b>had + PP ( verb 3 ) + before / by the time / when + Verb 2</b> * <b>didn't + Verb 1 + till / until + had + PP ( verb 3 )</b>
Examples	- <b>After</b> I had revised my lessons, I went to bed. - I went to bed <b>after</b> I had revised my lessons. - <b>Before</b> I went to bed, I had already revised my lessons. - I didn't go to bed <b>until</b> I had revised my lessons.

12- S. Complete the sentences using the **Past Simple, Progressive or Perfect** of the verbs in brackets.

- We ----- (think) about how to get the horse free from the sand when suddenly it ----- (climb) out by itself.
- By the time the authorities ----- (decide) to protect local forests, logging companies ----- (destroy) a big part of the green zone.
- I ----- (not hear) about artificial reefs until last month. I ----- (be) so interested in finding out what they're like that I ----- (visit) one in the Caribbean two weeks ago.
- The group ----- (camp) in the forest when they ----- (see) a bear approaching their tents.
- While he ----- (try, still) to catch his first fish, I ----- (catch, already) five.
- Renée ----- (not come) to the event we ----- (plan) for her.
- The professor ----- (start) his talk about water pollution at 7.00 p.m. However, by 9.30 p.m. he still ----- (not finish).
- Until last year, the Encanto travel agency in San Juan ----- (organise) tours to El Yunque rainforest. For those who ----- (never / be) to a rainforest before, it ----- (be) a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.

13- W. Complete with the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. Kelly \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) Spanish classes for two years before she \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to Madrid.
2. By the time Larry \_\_\_\_\_ (call) me, I \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the whole house.
3. How long \_\_\_\_\_ Mark \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) in the US before he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Oklahoma?
4. After I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the office, I \_\_\_\_\_ (realise) that I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) my mobile phone.
5. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) at the company for long when she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a rise.
6. Carl \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) his new laptop wasn't working after he \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) it home.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Claire \_\_\_\_\_ (already / cook) dinner when you \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) home?
8. My husband \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Paris twice before we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) together.
9. James \_\_\_\_\_ (be) angry with Peter because he \_\_\_\_\_ (borrow) his car without telling him.
10. Kate \_\_\_\_\_ (not finish) her project by midnight.

14- OS - Complete with the Past Simple, Progressive, or Perfect of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) Who \_\_\_\_\_ **(sleep)** in my room when I \_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** absent last week?
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ **(cry)** when you \_\_\_\_\_ **(enter)** his room?
- 3) The boys \_\_\_\_\_ **(not/do)** their homework when their mom \_\_\_\_\_ **(come)** home; they \_\_\_\_\_ **(play)** football outside.
- 4) Loreen \_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** to Paris before she \_\_\_\_\_ **(go)** there for her honeymoon.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ the gardener \_\_\_\_\_ **(cut)** the grass yesterday?
- 6) Mustafa Kemal Ataturk \_\_\_\_\_ **(found)** Turkish Republic in 1923.
- 7) Karen \_\_\_\_\_ **(study)** in her room while her baby sister \_\_\_\_\_ **(sleep)**.
- 8) The police officers \_\_\_\_\_ **(not/know)** the truth, yet until the man \_\_\_\_\_ **(confess)**.
- 9) I \_\_\_\_\_ **(not/come)** to your party last night because I \_\_\_\_\_ **(have)** to study for my exams.
- 10) The girls \_\_\_\_\_ **(get)** ready for the party when their friends \_\_\_\_\_ **(call)** to say that it was cancelled.
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ **(read)** the book "Twilight" before you \_\_\_\_\_ **(watch)** the movie?
- 12) After Tim \_\_\_\_\_ **(take)** the pill this morning, his stomach \_\_\_\_\_ **(ache)**.
- 13) Your mom \_\_\_\_\_ **(tell)** me that you \_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** a naughty boy in your childhood.
- 14) When I first \_\_\_\_\_ **(meet)** Jack two years ago, he \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ **(graduate)** from university.
- 15) What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ **(do)** when I \_\_\_\_\_ **(call)** you last night?



## Clauses

<p><b>Clauses of Reason</b></p> <p>السبب</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- express the reason for something</li> <li>* <b>because / as / since</b> + subject + verb</li> <li>- <u>Since</u> it was raining, I took my umbrella.</li> <li>* <b>because of / due to + noun/-ing form</b></li> <li>- He got the highest marks <u>because of</u> his hard work.</li> <li>* <b>due to + the fact + that –clause</b></li> <li>- He didn't get the job <u>due to the fact</u> that he had no previous experience.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Clauses of Concession</b></p> <p>التناقض</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- express contrast or opposition to the main clause.</li> <li>* <b>although / even though + subject + verb</b></li> <li>- <u>Although</u> he was hungry, he didn't take the last piece of cake.</li> <li>* <b>in spite of / despite + noun / -ing form / what...</b></li> <li>- <u>Despite</u> the heavy rain, it was very hot.</li> <li>- <u>Despite</u> what you may think, that's not the case.</li> <li>* <b>in spite of / despite + the fact + that - clause</b></li> <li>- He went running <u>in spite of the fact that</u> he had a terrible headache.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Clauses of Result</b></p> <p>النتيجة</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- express the result of an action or a conclusion.</li> <li>* <b>so + adjective/adverb + (that)</b></li> <li>- He was <u>so bored</u> <b>that</b> he left before the end of the film.</li> <li>* <b>such + (a/an +) (adjective +) noun + (that)</b></li> <li>- It was <u>such a hot day</u> <b>that</b> we all went swimming.</li> <li>* <b>We say so + much / many, but such + a lot of.</b></li> <li>- There were <u>so many</u> people in the office that I couldn't enter.</li> <li>- There were <u>such a lot of</u> people in the office that I couldn't enter.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Clauses of Purpose</b></p> <p>الغرض</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- show the purpose of an action.</li> <li>* <b>to / so as (not) to / in order (not) to + Verb 1</b></li> <li>- The burglar wore gloves <u>so as not to</u> leave any fingerprints.</li> <li>* <b>so that + can / may / will (not) (present / future time reference)</b></li> <li>- You should work hard now <u>so that</u> you <u>can</u> take some time off in the <u>summer</u>.</li> <li>* <b>so that + could / might / would (not) (past time reference)</b></li> <li>- Henry <u>took</u> his car to the garage <u>so that</u> the mechanic <u>could</u> take a look at it.</li> </ul>

## 15- W. Complete the second sentence to have similar meaning as the first one, using the word given.

1. Although George didn't study much, he passed the exam. **not**  
Despite -----, George passed the exam.
2. There was a tall man in front of me and I couldn't see the parade. **of**  
I couldn't see the parade ----- tall man in front of me.
3. Barney had a nap but he still felt tired. **of**  
Barney still felt tired ----- a nap.
4. Despite the cold, the children continued to play outside. **although**  
The children continued to play outside ----- cold.
5. As it was a nice day, we decided to have a picnic. **since**  
We decided to have a picnic ----- a nice day.
6. My flight was cancelled because of a heavy rainstorm. **due**  
The cancellation of ----- a heavy rainstorm.
7. In spite of having a big lunch, Barry was still hungry. **though**  
Barry was still hungry, ----- a big lunch.

## 16- W. Complete the second sentence to have similar meaning as the first one, using the word given.

1. It was the first time that he travelled to Asia. **never**  
He ----- to Asia before.
2. Although Kate was sick, she went to work. **in**  
Kate went to work ----- sick.
3. Although he didn't have much time, Fred called his sister. **not**  
Despite -----, Fred called his sister.
4. I wouldn't drive in such bad weather if I were you. **place**  
If I were -----, I wouldn't drive in such bad weather.
5. Jenny rode her bike, though the rain was heavy. **of**  
Jenny rode her bike ----- heavy rain.
6. Why did Alice react like that to the news? **reason**  
What was ----- Alice's reaction to the news?
7. Even though environmental organisations have done a lot to help, the problem remains. **nevertheless**  
Environmental organisations have done a lot to help; ----- remains.
8. The bus accident happened because the road was slippery. **due.**  
The bus accident was ----- road.
9. In spite of feeling tired, Jack couldn't go to sleep. **even.**  
Jack couldn't go to sleep ----- tired.

17-W. Link the following sentences in two ways, using the words given and making necessary changes.

1. There was a flood in the area. The houses weren't destroyed.

Nevertheless/ .....

Although/ .....

2. We should do something to help the environment. We can clean our local beach.

For instance/ .....

Such as/ .....

3. Carpooling is a great way to reduce your carbon footprint. It is not always easy to organise.

On the other hand/ .....

While/ .....

4. James gives money to the Wildlife Fund. He also volunteers for them.

Besides/ .....

Apart from/ .....

18- S. Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the given sentence, using the word(s) given.

1. The village was so isolated that it took us two days on foot to reach it.

such

.....

2. You must study for many years if you want to become a vet.

order

.....

3. He was very careful not to fall when he was climbing the tree.

so as

.....

4. It was such an impressive view that everybody stopped to admire it.

so

.....

5. I brought extra clothes because I didn't want to get cold at night.

so that

.....

## 19- S. Circle the correct options.

The Congo Basin is a very important area of land 1 **because of / because** the many forests, rivers and swamps that are found there. These natural environments are home to hundreds of species of endangered animals, such as elephants, chimpanzees and gorillas. The survival of these creatures is threatened daily 2 **because / due to** activities such as logging, mining and poaching. The problem is 3 **so / such a** serious that many laws have been passed to protect the basin. 4 **Despite / Even though** these laws, many companies participate in illegal activities 5 **in order to / so that** they can make enormous profits. Many environmental organisations are taking action 6 **because of / since** there are alternative ways to use the natural resources without endangering the habitat of the many species that live there. 7 **In spite of / So that** the difficulties, these organisations try to work with governments to save the Congo Basin.

- KEY
1. effect
  2. need
  3. decrease
  4. advantage
  5. increase
  6. reason
  7. threat
  8. importance
  9. damage
  10. solution

1. b 2. f 3. a 4. e 5. g 6. h 7. c 8. d

- KEY
- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. pollution   | 9. carpooling |
| 2. atmosphere  | 10. disposed  |
| 3. exhaust     | 11. societies |
| 4. smog        | 12. cut       |
| 5. hazard      | 13. Landfills |
| 6. energy      | 14. leaking   |
| 7. fossil      | 15. Recycle   |
| 8. electricity |               |

- KEY
- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 5. f |
| 2. d | 6. e |
| 3. a | 7. b |
| 4. h | 8. g |

- KEY
- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. b | 5. c |
| 2. a | 6. c |
| 3. d | 7. a |
| 4. d | 8. c |

- KEY
1. were thinking, climbed
  2. decided, had destroyed
  3. hadn't heard, was, visited
  4. was/were camping, saw
  5. was still trying, had already caught
  6. didn't come, had planned
  7. started, hadn't finished
  8. organised / had organised, had never been, was

## A cause and effect essay

### Plan

#### INTRODUCTION

- Introduce the issue/topic of discussion by making a general statement or providing an interesting fact about it.
- State the specific purpose of your essay.

#### MAIN PART

##### Outline 1 (2 paragraphs)

- Discuss the causes of this phenomenon in one paragraph. Then in the following paragraph discuss the effects that this phenomenon is having.
- Provide justification for the points raised and use examples, where possible, to elaborate on, clarify or prove the points referred to.

##### Outline 2 (2-3 paragraphs)

- Discuss each cause and its corresponding effect(s) in separate paragraphs.
- Provide justification for the points raised and use examples, where possible, to elaborate on, clarify or prove the points referred to.

#### CONCLUSION

- Briefly summarise the main ideas raised in the essay.
- Use a rhetorical question or thought-provoking idea to make the reader think.

#### Paragraph 1

Cause _____ _____	→	Justification/example _____ _____
Cause _____ _____	→	Justification/example _____ _____
Cause _____ _____	→	Justification/example _____ _____

#### Paragraph 2

Effect _____ _____	→	Justification/example _____ _____
Effect _____ _____	→	Justification/example _____ _____
Effect _____ _____	→	Justification/example _____ _____

#### Conclusion

_____ _____
----------------

Your essay

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