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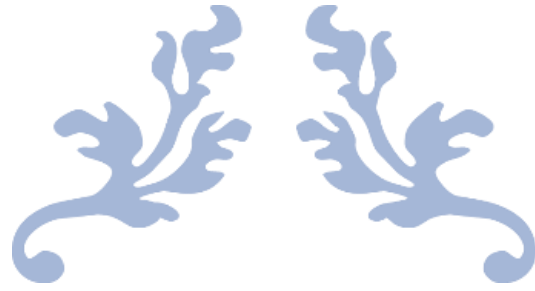
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GRADE 8

Module 5



2022 / 2023

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Kiss	يقبّل	smile	يبتسم
Wave	يلوّح	Nod	يومئ
Bow	ينحني	point	يشير
Hug	يعانق	shook hands	صافح

use words in the box to complete the sentences:

- Mrs. Robin her baby on the cheek.
- Karim at Jameel from the car, but Jameel didn't see him.
- In Japan, people when the emperor enters the room.
- The woman her son before he left for school.
- The two men before the interview started.
- 'Come on, Mum, I want to take your picture.'
- Harry to show that he agreed with what I said.
- 'There's my brother,' said Steve, and to a boy who was walking past.

Answer:

- Kissed
- waved
- Bow
- Hugged
- shook hands
- smile
- Nodded
- Pointed

expressions تعبيرات

out of this world	مدهش - رائع
grab a bite	يحصل على شيء لياكله / قطعة صغيرة
a bit tricky	صعب الى حد ما - صعب قليلاً
get the hang of it	يتعلم كيف يفعل شيء ما
get a move on	يسرع

B Label the gestures with the words/phrases in the box.

kiss hug bow shake hands smile wave



1. _____



4. _____

2. _____



5. _____



3. _____



6. _____

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موقع المناهج القطرية

starving chopsticks Remind	يتضور جوعاً عيدان تناول الطعام تذكير - يذكر	bill custom	فاتورة عادة - عُرف
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circles are correct answer:

1. It was dinner time and Fatima was **starving** / **pointing** so she went straight home to eat.
2. After lots of practice, Youssef has learnt to eat quickly with **chopsticks** / **slippers**.
3. **Offend** / **Remind** me to take the rubbish out before we leave.
4. Excuse me, waiter? May we have **the bill** / **interview**, please?
5. It's a **custom** / **cheek** here to kiss three times when we greet our friends.

Answers:

1. starving 2. chopsticks 3. remind 4. bill 5. custom

النهايات Suffixes
(ion-ation-ment)

collect	يجمع	collection	مجموعة من
discuss	يناقش	discussion	نقاش
invent	يخترع	invention	اختراع
create	ينشئ	creation	إنشاء
.....
celebrate	يحتفل	celebration	احتفال
invite	يدعو	invitation	دعوة
inform	يُخبر/ يُعلم	information	معلومة
prepare	يعد / يجهز	preparation	تحضير
organize	ينظم	organization	منظمة
imagine	يتصور / يتخيل	imagination	خيال
.....
argue	يجادل	argument	جدال
improve	يحسّن	improvement	تحسين
advertise	يُعلن	advertisement	الإعلانات
achieve	ينجز	achievements	الإنجازات

C Circle the correct options.

1. Mohammed sent me **an invite / invitation** to his exhibition.
2. Let's sit down and **discuss / discussion** the problem.
3. Aisha's got a very good **imagine / imagination**.
4. Jack wants to **improve / improvement** his Spanish.

Answers:

1. invitation 2. Discuss 3. Imagination 4. Improve

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

1. This museum has a largeof coins. **COLLECT**
2. The teacher asked us to find some..... about the Museum of Qatar. **INFORM**
3. They were very proud of their son'sin sports. **ACHIEVE**
4. We had an interesting at school today about social media. **DISCUSS**
5. There has been an in Sahar's marks at school. **IMPROVE**
6. It's easy to think of a silly story. Just use your **IMAGINE**
7. The of the mobile phone has changed the world. **INVENT**
8. This website has lots of It's annoying. **ADVERTISE**
9. After they sent the first message into space, the scientists had a big..... **CELEBRATE**

Answers:

1. collection
2. information
3. achievement
4. discussion
5. Improvement
6. imagination
7. invention
8. advertisements
9. celebration

Abbreviations الإختصارات

St	Street	شارع
Rd	Road	طريق
Min	Minutes	دقائق
hr	Hour	ساعة
Tel	Telephone	هاتف
Dr	Doctor	طبيب
Feb	February	شهر فبراير
Mon	Monday	الاثنين
Asap	as soon as possible	في أسرع وقت ممكن
Pls	Please	لو سمحت
thx	Thanks	شكرا

A Write the abbreviations of the words below.

1. street
2. Road
3. minute
4. Hour
5. please
6. February
7. June
8. September
9. Monday.....
10. Wednesday
11. Saturday
12. Sunday

Answer:

1. St.
2. Rd
3. min
4. hr
5. pls
6. Feb
7. Jun
8. Sep
9. Mon
10. Wed
11. Sat
12. Sun

Busy Ring Answer	مشغول يتصل يرد	Dead Signal	البطارية فارغة الإشارة
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cost punctuation preparation	يكلف علامات ترقيم استعداد	mention invitation	يذكر دعوة
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choose the correct answer:

1. My backpack **cost** / **achieved** a lot, but I don't mind because I use it every day.
2. It's easy to make a smiley face on your phone using **phrases** / **punctuation** marks.
3. Teachers tell students that **preparation** / **organization** before taking exams is important for success.
4. I knew she didn't want to talk about the maths test, so I didn't **mention** / **inform** it.
5. My parents are having a barbecue. Did you get the **invitation** / **communication**?

Answers:

1. cost 2. Punctuation 3. preparation
4. Mention 5. Invitation

cancelled	تم الالغاء	edited	تم تعديله
librarian	أمين المكتبة	charge	تكلفة - رسوم
canteen	مقصف		

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

1. The gave us the book that we had asked for.
2. We didn't go to the event because it was
3. I the photo to make it look better before I uploaded it to the photography website.
4. There will be no extra for the textbooks. They are free.
5. Do you want to get something to eat from the

Answer:

1. librarian
2. cancelled
3. edited
4. charge
5. Canteen

swipe	يمرر	voicemail	بريد صوتي
deleted	تم حذفه	Answer	إجابة - يرد على الهاتف
plans	خطط		

Circle the correct options.

1. If you want to unlock the phone, you need to **select** / **swipe** right and enter your code.
2. Oh, no! I **deleted** / **offered** all the photos on my phone by accident!
3. We wanted to stay until Sunday, but there was a change of **service** / **plans**, and we left on Saturday.
4. You weren't answering your phone, so I left a message on your **voicemail** / **web page**.
5. Can't you hear the phone ringing? **Hold** / **Answer** it.

Answer:

1. swipe 2. deleted 3. Plans 4. Voicemail 5. Answer

dairy farm	مزرعة الألبان	suggestion	اقتراح
season	فصل (فصول السنة)	kitesurfing	التزلج الشراعي
in advance	مقدماً	tour	جولة

Complete the sentences with the words/phrases in the box.

1. Which do you prefer? Winter or summer?
2. If you want to go to the football game next week, you must book your tickets
3. Do you think is more dangerous than sur-ing?
4. My teacher made a very useful that helped me pass my exams.
5. Last week, we went on a school trip to a , and we learnt a lot.
6. Lamya always arranges to take a when she visits a city for the first time.

Answers:

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. season | 2. in advance | 3. kitesurfing |
| 4. suggestion | 5. dairy farm | 6. Tour |

Choose a, b or c.

1. I knew Saleh agreed with me because he kept while I was explaining my idea to the group.

- a. hugging b. pointing c. nodding

2. When Mary saw me at the bus stop, she to drive me home.

- a. offered b. selected c. mentioned

3. Mohammed was upset because he didn't do well on the test, but he didn't want to it.

- a. discuss b. remind c. offend

4. A: Did you get through to Ali?

B: No, I couldn't. The line was

- a. busy b. wrong c. specific

5. Amy and I have to meet at the park later. Do you want to come?

- a. reported b. cancelled c. arranged

6. My little sister has a great She's always telling stories about strange creatures.

- a. invention b. imagination c. invitation

7. When the waiter brought the, I was shocked. I didn't realize that restaurant was so expensive!

- a. bill b. till c. signal

answer: 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a

5. c 6. B 7. a

Grammar

so / too / neither / either

الفكره من استخدام **so** و **too** هو أنها تساعدك على عدم تكرار الجملة.

وتستخدم للتعبير عن الإتفاق مع الشخص الذى أمامك, اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة (**ليس فيها نفي**)

طريقة الإستخدام:

(الحالة الأولى)

so do I = فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت + **so**

(الحالة الثانية)

I do too = **too** + فعل مساعد مثبت + فاعل

A: I play football.

أنا لعب الكره (**مُثَبَّت**)

B: **So** do I. / I do **too**.

كذلك أنا \ أنا أيضا.

A: Hamad has read this book.

قد قرأ حمد هذا الكتاب (**مُثَبَّت**)

B: **So** have I. / I have **too**.

كذلك أنا \ أنا قد فعلت أيضا

باختصار (**so**) تأتي في البداية , و (**too**) في النهاية.

either و Neither

الأولى **neither** نستخدم معها فعل مساعد (**مثبت**) وتأتي في بداية الجملة.

والثانية **either** نستخدم معها فعل مساعد (**منفي**) وتأتي في نهاية الجملة.

(الحالة الأولى)

فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت + **neither**

(الحالة الثانية)

either + فعل مساعد منفي + فاعل

A: Hamad **can't** swim.

لا يستطيع حمد أن يسبح (**منفي**)

B: **Neither** can I. / I can't **either**.

ولا أنا أستطيع \ أنا لا أستطيع كذلك

A: Hamad **won't** go to school today.

لن يذهب حمد إلى المدرسة اليوم (**منفي**)

B: **Neither** will I. / I won't **either**.

لن أفعل كذلك (ولا أنا) \ أنا كذلك لن أذهب

To express disagreement

للتعبير عن الإختلاف في الرأي

(الحالة الأولى)

فعل مساعد مثبت + فاعل

نستخدم الصيغة السابقة عندما (لا نتفق) مع (عبارة منفية) ولا نريد أن نعيدها.

A: I **can't** play football. لا يمكنني أن ألعب الكرة. (العبارة منفية)

B: I can. أنا أستطيع

الخلاصة : في حالة عدم الإتفاق وكانت العبارة منفية فيجب أن يكون الرد **مُثبت**

(الحالة الثانية)

فعل مساعد منفي + فاعل

نستخدم الصيغة السابقة عندما (لا نتفق) مع (عبارة مثبتة) , ولا نريد أن نعيدها.

A: I **'ve been** to Madrid twice. ذهبت إلى مدريد مرتين (العبارة مثبتة)

B: I **haven't**. أنا لم أفعل. (الرد منفي)

الخلاصة: في حالة عدم الإتفاق مع شخص وكانت العبارة **مثبة** فيجب أن يكون الرد **منفي**.

C Complete using **so**, **neither**, **too**, **either** and an auxiliary verb.

1. A: I'm going to Peru this summer.

B:Ammar.

2. A: I didn't know people in Japan bow to greet each other.

B: I

3. A: My sister can speak English and Italian.

B: Hala

4. A: My little brother always hugs me when he sees me.

B:mine.

5. A: Saeed's never been abroad.

B:I.

Answer:

1. So is 2. didn't either 3. can too

4. So does 5. Neither have

Choose a, b or c.

1. A: I love Chinese food!

B: So do I.

C:

a. I don't either.

b. I do too.

c. Neither do I.

2. A: I've never been to Japan.

B:

a. I haven't either.

b. Neither did I.

c. So have I.

3. A: I forgot my bag in the restaurant.

B: Look!

a. Mum didn't either.

b. Neither did Mum.

c. So did Mum.

4. A: I think I'll buy some souvenirs tomorrow.

B:

a. Neither will I.

b. I won't.

c. I will.

Answer:

1. b

2. A

3. c

4. B

'So' and 'Neither' Exercise

1. Sarah loves chocolate. Me:
2. I can't play the piano. Me:
3. Catherine is English. Me:
4. She isn't coming to the party. Me:
5. Hamad will come early tomorrow. Me:
6. I have to study this weekend. Me:
7. Dan lives in Madrid. Me:
8. She doesn't have any brothers or sisters. Me:
9. I've been to Mexico. Me:
10. I'm going home now. Me:
11. I didn't pass the exam. Me:
12. She hasn't brought her laptop. Me:
13. David is living in Mumbai. Me:
14. I won't have a cake just now. Me:
15. I'm not an engineer. Me:
16. John went to the lecture yesterday. Me:

17. I'm studying Spanish now. Me:

18. I'd like a cup of coffee. Me:

19. John wouldn't drive in the snow. Me:

20. Emma can speak French. Me:

Answers:

1. So do I. 2. Neither can I. 3. So am I. 4. Neither am I.

5. So will I. 6. So do I. 7. So do I. 8. Neither do I.

9. So have I. 10. So am I. 11. Neither did I. 12. Neither have I.

13. So am I. 14. Neither will I. 15. Neither am I. 16. So did I.

17. So am I. 18. So would I. 19. Neither would I. 20. So can I.

(The)

نستخدم (the) فى

1. قبل شيء محدد (معين), أو شيء سبق ذكره

I must go to **the** dentist.

يجب أن أذهب إلى طبيب الأسنان

I bought two T-shirts and a dress. **The** dress is white. اشترت قميصين وفسطان. الفستان أبيض.

The sun
the moon

الشمس
القمر

2. مع الأشياء الفريدة

3. قبل الأشياء المعروفة

The house which is next to ours is 300 years old.

المنزل المجاور لمنزلنا عمره 300 عام

4. مع صفات التفضيل (مقارنة شخص مع مجموعة)

Ali is **the** best student of all.

علي هو أفضل طالب على الإطلاق

5. قبل أسماء البحار والمحيطات والأنهار والقنوات، السواحل والخلجان والصحاري ومجموعات الجزر، و سلاسل الجبال

the Black Sea, **the** Indian Ocean, **the** Thames,

the Panama Canal, **the** Blue Coast, **the** Gulf of

Mexico, **the** Kalahari Desert, **the** Azores, **the** Alps, **the** USA

6. قبل الجنسيات عندما نشير إلى الشعب ككل

The Chinese invented paper thousands of years ago. اخترع الصينيون الورق منذ آلاف السنين

7. قبل ألقاب الأشخاص عندما نشير إلى كل العائلة

The Simpsons came to see us last night. جاءت عائلة سمبسون لرؤيتنا الليلة الماضية

8. مع المباني مثل الفنادق والمطاعم والمسرح والمتاحف والمؤسسات

the Hilton الهيلتون

the National Theatre، المسرح الوطني

the Museum of Modern Art، متحف الفن الحديث

the British Council المجلس البريطاني

9. مع الصحف والخدمات والمنظمات

the Washington Post صحيفة واشنطن بوست

the police الشرطة

the United Nations الأمم المتحدة

10. مع الصفات التي تشير إلى فئات من الناس

the old كبار السن

the blind المكفوفين

the poor الفقراء

11. قبل الآلات الموسيقية

My son plays the drums. ابني يعزف على الطبول

لا تستخدم (the) قبل

1) لا تُستخدم قبل الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة التي تشير إلى شيء عام أو لم يذكر من قبل
He loves __ chocolate. إنه يحب الشوكولاتة.

Whales are __ mammals. تعتبر الحيتان من الثدييات

2) لا تُستخدم قبل أسماء الناس والشوارع والمدن ، والبلدان والقرات والجزر والجبال

__ Maggie Smith

__ Park Street London

__ Italy

__ Asia,

__ Corsica

__ Mount Everest

3) لا تُستخدم قبل أيام الأسبوع والأشهر

__ on Monday

__ in June

في يوم الاثنين

في يونيو

4) لا تُستخدم قبل أسماء الساحات والمتنزهات والبحيرات والشلالات

__ Madison Square

__ Central Park

__ Lake Winnipeg

__ Niagara Falls

5) لا تُستخدم قبل أسماء المجلات ، الرياضة ، الألعاب ، والألوان والمواد المدرسية واللغات عندما لا يأتي بعدها كلمة (language) أما اذا جاء بعدها كلمة language فإنها تأخذ the

- ___ Newsweek
- ___ Tennis
- ___ Bingo
- ___ White
- ___ Maths
- ___ Spanish

6) مع وجبات (فطور ، غداء ، عشاء)
What did you have for ___ breakfast?

لكن: عندما نتحدث عن وجبة معينة ، فإننا نستخدمها
I didn't enjoy the dinner on the plane prison

7) قبل كلمات home, court, bed, school, university, work
عند استخدامها للغرض من وجودهم

Ali went to university to study engineering.

9) قبل أسماء شركات الطيران أو الشركات
Delta, BMW

Complete the sentences with **the** or **-**.

1. Pacific Ocean is largest ocean In world.
2. Majed usually meets his friends in evening after..... work
3. Kids! Go and wash your hands because dinner is ready.
4. Everybody knows that we can't live without food and water for long
5. A: Have you finished reading book I gave you?
know I'm not very fast. B: I love reading books, but you
6. Lake Titicaca is high in..... Andes mountain range in South America

Answers:

1. **The, the, the** 2. **-, the,** 3. **-** 4. **-, -**
5. **the, -** 6. **-, the, -**

have to / don't have to / need (to) /
needn't / don't need to / must / mustn't

نستخدم **must** و **have to** للتعبير عن (واجب) أو التزام. في الحاضر والمستقبل.

I **must** buy Hamad a present for his graduation. يجب أن أشتري لحمد هدية لتخرجه.

You **have to** wear a helmet when you go go-karting.

يجب عليك أن ترتدي الخوذة عندما تذهب لسباق الكارتينج.

نستخدم **need to** عندما يكون من الضروري لنا أن نعمل شيئاً ما. (وليس لدينا أي خيار آخر).

I **need to** talk to you. احتاج أن أتحدث إليك.

نستخدم **don't have** و **don't need** عندما لا يكون من الضروري لنا عمل شيء ما. (عدم وجود ضرورة)

You **don't have to** go out if you don't want to. لا يجب عليك أن تخرج إن لم تريد.

You **don't need to** give me back the money. لا تحتاج أن تعيد المال إلي.

He **needn't** buy me a present. لم تحتاج أن تشتري لي هدية.

نستخدم **mustn't** عندما لا يُسمح لنا بفعل شيء ما. (للمنع)

You **mustn't** use your mobile phone inside the building.

لا يجب عليك أن تستخدم الهاتف داخل البناية. (يعني غير مسموح لك ..)

ملاحظة

الزمن الماضي من كلمتي **have to** و **must** هو: ← **had to**
ومعناها كان من الواجب أن , وجب عليك أن ..

Need

1) تستخدم **need** ك (فعل أساسي): في كل الأزمنة بكل أشكال الجملة (مثبتة) و (منفية) و (سؤال).
في هذه الحالة يأتي بعدها **to** ثم يأتي بعدها مصدر.

I need to go.

I don't need to go.

Do I need to go?

ما هو الفعل المساعد في الأمثلة السابقة؟

هو **do** وليس **need**

2) تستخدم **need** ك فعل مُساعد فقط في (النفي) و (السؤال) في (المضارع البسيط).

ويأتي بعدها المصدر ويتكون منها النفي والسؤال بدون فعل مساعد .. يعني بدون **do** ولا **did** ولا أي من الأفعال المساعدة.

I **needn't** go.

ما احتاج أن أذهب. (صيغة نفي في زمن المضارع البسيط)

Need I go ?

هل أحتاج أن أذهب (صيغة سؤال في زمن المضارع البسيط)

الفرق عندما نستخدم **need** كفعل أساسي وعندما نستخدمه كفعل مساعد

Affirmative المثبت



I	need to go
He/She/It	needs to go
We/You/They	need to go

Negative النفي

I	don't need to go	I	needn't go
He/She/It	doesn't need to go	He/She/It	needn't go
We/You/They	don't need to go	We/You/They	

Questions الأسئلة

Do	I	Need	I
Does	he/she/it	Need	he/she/it
Do	we/you/they		we/you/they
	need to go?		go?

Circle the correct options.

1. You **mustn't** / **don't** have to be late for school.
2. You **needn't** / **don't have** cook. We're having dinner at Alice's house tonight.
3. You **mustn't** / **don't have** to buy these comics. I'll lend you some of mine.
4. A: Are your glasses new?
B: Yes. I broke my old glasses, so I **had to** / **must** buy new ones.
5. I'm sorry. Mr. Ali isn't here. You'll **must** / **have to** call again tomorrow.

Answer:

1. mustn't
2. needn't
3. don't have to
4. had to
5. have to

Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

1. You must be in class on time.

need

.....

2. You needn't take the underground. We can drive you.

Have

.....

3. If your tooth hurts, you have to go to the dentist.

Must

.....

4. Yesterday, I needed to clean my room.

Had

.....

5. You can't take pictures in the art gallery.

mustn't

.....

6. You must pick up Joe from school tomorrow.

Will

.....

Answer:

1. You **need to be** in class on time.

2. You don't **have to take** the underground. We can drive you.

3. If your tooth hurts, you **must go** to the dentist.

4. Yesterday, I **had to clean** my room.

5. You **mustn't take** pictures in the art gallery.

6. You **will have to pick** up Joe from school tomorrow.

can/could/may/will/would

لماذا اسمها أفعال ناقصة؟

لأنها لا تأتي لوحدها. يجب أن يأتي معها فعل آخر. كما سترى في الجمل التالية الفعل الرئيسي الآخر مثل **help**, **go**

Can I...?, Could I...?, May I...?

يمكننا أن نستخدم كل من (Can I) أو (Could I) أو (May I) في:

(1) لطلب إذن أو للسماح أو لرفض الإذن:

هل يمكنني أن أذهب للمنتزة؟ **Can/Could/May I go to the park?**

Yes, you **can/may**.

القبول

No, you **can't/may not**

الرفض

(2) لعرض المساعدة أو تقديم طلب

Can/Could/May I help you?

هل يمكنني أن أساعدك؟

Can/Could/May I have some more cake?

هل يمكنني الحصول على المزيد من الكعك؟

(3) طلب مُهذب أو طلب خدمة

Can/Could/Will/Would you help me with my homework?

هل يمكن أن تساعدني في واجبي المنزلي؟

لاحظ:

(Could) و (Would) أكثر تأدبا من (Can) و (Will)

Use (**can**, **could**, **may**, **will** or **would**) to ask for permission or make requests

1. use / your laptop

.....

2. help / with / homework

.....

3. have / a glass of water

.....

4. ring / me / later

.....

Answer:

1. **Can / Could / May** I use your laptop?

2. **Can / Could / Will / Would** you help us with our homework?

3. **Can / Could / May** I have a glass of water?

4. **Can / Could / Will / Would** you ring me later?

Read the situations and write a polite request using the words in bold.

1. It's hot and the window is closed.

May

.....

2. you want the waiter to bring you the menu.

Could

.....

3. You want your friend's mother to tell him that you called.

Would

.....

4. A customer enters the shop that you're working in.

Can

.....

Answer:

1. **May** I open the window?

2. **Could** you bring me the menu?

3. **Would** you tell Omar that I called?

4. **Can** I help you?

may, might and could

نستخدم (may) و (might) و (could) :

1) للتعبير عن الإمكانية في الحاضر والمستقبل.

It **may/ might/ could** rain today.

قد تُمطر اليوم

ملاحظة:

تُعبّر (Might) عن احتمال خفيف.

Hamad **may not/ might not** go out with me tonight.

حمد قد لا يخرج معي الليلة

5 Round-up

1. Vocabulary

A Circle the correct options.

1. I couldn't find Haya until she started **waving / nodding** her arms over her head.
2. Jassim's nervous about his **communication / interview** tomorrow. He really wants to get the job.
3. Did you **pick up / dial** the phone? I heard it ringing.
4. We have to work hard if we want to **achieve / arrange** our goal of saving up money to go abroad.
5. In my family, we have a **tradition / difference**: we have a picnic every year on the first day of May.
6. I called Latifa twice, but the line was **wrong / busy**.

Score: / 6

B Complete with the correct form of the words in capitals.

1. We are very busy with the _____ for the end-of-the-year play.
2. This magazine is full of _____ for summer holidays abroad.
3. After having a long _____ with my parents, I have realised that the best thing for me is to go to university.
4. Jack and I had an _____ and now he's not talking to me.

Score: / 4

2. Grammar

C Complete the sentences with **the or -**.

1. A: Did you see _____ documentary about _____ Dead Sea last night?
B: No. You know I hate _____ documentaries.
2. My cousins have just moved to _____ south of _____ France. We're going to visit them in _____ August, and my parents are planning a big trip to _____ Pyrenees Mountains.
3. My grandfather wasn't feeling well, so my dad took him to _____ hospital.
4. I want to learn _____ Chinese. However, people say that _____ Chinese language is very difficult to learn.

Score: / 11

D Circle the correct options.

1. You **have to / don't have to** answer the phone. Whoever it is can leave a message.
2. **Would / Could** you like me to edit that photo for you?
3. We **must / might** get thirsty while jogging, so let's take some water with us.
4. **May / Will** I use your phone, please?
5. You **mustn't / needn't** walk on the grass. Look at the sign.

Score: / 5

3. Communication

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

1. A: I've never been to a virtual reality exhibition.
B: _____
a. Neither have I.
b. So have I.
c. I have too.
2. A: Saliman can speak three languages.
B: _____
a. Hassan can't either.
b. Neither can Hassan.
c. So can Hassan.
3. A: My dad loves Japanese food.
B: _____
a. So did mine.
b. Mine does too.
c. Mine doesn't either.
4. A: Oops. I didn't see the notice.
B: _____
a. I haven't either.
b. I didn't either.
c. I did too.

Score: / 4

F Match.

1. What do you think about Mexican food?
 a. You'll get the hang of it.
 b. Let's grab a bite.
 c. We could watch a DVD.
 d. Let's get a move on.
 e. It's out of this world!
2. I'm starving!
3. This video game isn't very easy.
4. Oh no! We're going to be late!
5. What do you suggest?

Score: / 5

Total score: / 35

Now I can...

- form nouns (ending in *-ion*, *-ation* and *-ment*) from verbs
- use abbreviations
- understand notes and messages
- write a note
- use language related to telephone calls
- express agreement/disagreement
- express obligation, lack of obligation and prohibition
- make requests and offer to help
- ask for, give and refuse permission
- express possibility
- write an email asking for and responding to suggestions

To be most effective, the exercises in the Round-up section should be completed and checked in class. Ss should calculate and write down their scores.

LEARNING STANDARDS

WB: R21

1. Vocabulary

A

KEY

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. waving | 4. achieve |
| 2. interview | 5. tradition |
| 3. pick up | 6. busy |

B

KEY

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. preparations | 3. discussion |
| 2. advertisements | 4. argument |

2. Grammar

C

KEY

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. the, the, - | 3. - |
| 2. the, -, the | 4. -, -, the |

D

KEY

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1. don't have to | 4. May |
| 2. Would | 5. mustn't |
| 3. might | |

3. Communication

E

KEY

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. c | 3. b | 4. b |
|------|------|------|------|

F

KEY

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. e | 2. b | 3. a | 4. d | 5. c |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Now I can

- Draw Ss' attention to the points and get them to read through them.
- Explain any unknown words.
- Get Ss to tick the points they feel confident about. For the points they are unsure of, they should refer back to the relevant sections in the module.