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# **EmSAT English**

**HCT Preparation Course Practice Material**

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# Table of Contents

## **EmSAT English test information and example questions** page

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| EmSAT English Test Information..... | 3 |
| Grammar.....                        | 4 |
| Vocabulary .....                    | 5 |
| Cloze Reading .....                 | 6 |
| Extended Reading .....              | 7 |
| Writing .....                       | 9 |

## **EmSAT English Training and Practice Material**

### **Grammar**

|                                |    |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Subject/verb agreement .....   | 11 |
| Articles and determiners ..... | 12 |
| Quantifiers .....              | 13 |
| Intensifiers .....             | 15 |
| Pronouns .....                 | 16 |
| Word order .....               | 18 |
| Prepositions .....             | 19 |
| Verb forms .....               | 22 |
| Modals .....                   | 25 |
| Conditionals .....             | 29 |
| Questions .....                | 33 |

### **Vocabulary** ..... 39

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Vocabulary Cloze .....                    | 42 |
| Vocabulary Multiple Choice practice ..... | 44 |

### **Extended Reading**

|                                 |    |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Non-linear prose readings ..... | 50 |
| Linear prose readings .....     | 56 |

### **Writing**

|                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Opinion essays .....                | 69 |
| Advantage/Disadvantage Essays ..... | 75 |
| EmSAT Writing Bands .....           | 80 |

## **EmSAT English Test Information**

The test information and example questions in this section come straight from the Ministry of Education’s website about the EmSAT ( [emsat.moe.gov.ae](http://emsat.moe.gov.ae) ). Make sure you check the website regularly to stay up-to-date on the latest information posted by the Ministry!

There is one major difference between the EmSAT English and computer-based tests you may have taken before. On other computer-based tests, there might be one time limit for the whole test. But on the EmSAT, **each section has its own time limit**. That means you can’t go slow on one section and make it up on the next. If you run out of time on one section, you will be automatically moved to the next section. Also, the Vocabulary and Grammar sections are divided into **three parts**, each with its own time limit that can be as short as 3-4 minutes for 10 questions! So when you are doing EmSAT practice material, try grouping the questions into groups of 10 or 20 and setting yourself a time limit of 5-10 minutes.

Finally, many questions on the EmSAT are multiple choice, and there is no penalty for guessing, so don’t leave any questions blank! Answer every question and you increase your chance of getting a good score.

## **Ministry of Education EmSAT information and example questions**

### **Total Time for Test: 2 hours**

EmSAT English Achieve assesses the extent to which a test taker is ready to study in an English-medium college or university. It is a computer-based exam and has five major sections – Grammar, Vocabulary, Cloze Reading, Extended Reading, and Writing. Test sections, questions, and options are randomized for most of the test. Sections and subsections of the test are timed by the computer. Test takers can see how much time they have throughout the exam.

### **Exam Sections:**

1. Grammar
2. Vocabulary
3. Cloze Reading
4. Extended Reading
5. Writing

## Section 1: Grammar

This section consists of short grammar questions. Test takers are assessed on their ability to select the correct word or words to complete a sentence. Content is primarily informed by the English Profile Project ([www.englishprofile.org](http://www.englishprofile.org)).

- 
- |                            |                |                                 |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| • Agreement                | • Prepositions | • Conjunctions                  |
| • Articles and determiners | • Verb forms   | • Phrasal verbs                 |
| • Quantifiers              | • Questions    | • Comparatives and superlatives |
| • Intensifiers             | • Modals       | • Word order                    |
| • Pronouns                 | • Conditionals | • Parts of speech               |
| • Idioms                   | • Gerunds      | • Discourse markers             |
- 

### Example Grammar Questions:

Students who get good grades \_\_\_\_\_ sent to France for a two-year course.

- were
- to be
- is being
- will be

I can start early or work late: my hours are \_\_\_\_\_.

- flexibility
- flexibly
- flexible
- flex

The guide showed us round the castle, \_\_\_\_\_ we thought was very beautiful, and then he drove us to the airport.

- what
- which
- that
- of which

Drag the words into the blanks below to complete the sentence.

out let kept away down locked gave in

She left the house without her keys and accidentally \_\_\_\_\_ herself \_\_\_\_\_.

Drag **all** the words into the spaces to make a correct sentence.

as as tall am nearly is I

My younger brother \_\_\_\_\_.

## Section 2: Vocabulary

This section consists of short vocabulary questions which assess the extent to which students know the high-frequency words needed to function effectively in an English-medium environment. Content is primarily informed by the English Profile Project ([www.englishprofile.org](http://www.englishprofile.org)). The list has been screened to ensure that the words are culturally appropriate and useful in an academic context. Test takers are assessed on their ability to select the correct word or words to complete a sentence.

### Example Vocabulary Questions:

The lion which escaped from the zoo was \_\_\_\_\_ last night and returned to the zoo.

- distinguished
- captured
- gathered
- released

You don't need to water those flowers - they're \_\_\_\_\_!

- approximate
- absurd
- artificial
- accessible

### Section 3: Cloze Reading

This section includes two texts where level-appropriate words have been removed and replaced with blanks. The removed words are presented in a box above the text and test takers must drag the words to fill the blanks.

#### Example Grammar Cloze:

Drag the words to the spaces. There are two extra words.

also and for from into it of that the to until will

Just three years after it was first announced, one \_\_\_\_\_ Dubai's grandest projects - the Dubai Water Canal - opened in November 2016. The project turns Bur Dubai \_\_\_\_\_ an island in the middle of the city, linking Business Bay and the Creek with the Arabian Gulf.

The developers believe \_\_\_\_\_ the canal will attract millions of visitors each year. Tourist and business activities in surrounding areas will increase, and anyone owning land or a house near the canal can expect \_\_\_\_\_ to rise in value.

Water flowing through the canal \_\_\_\_\_ improve the quality of water of all the waterways (Creek, Business Bay and the Water Canal). Moreover, the canal will also help \_\_\_\_\_ lower the temperature in the city.

Built by over 4,600 workers, the canal will \_\_\_\_\_ improve transport links in the city. Visitors will now be able to take a boat from the old Gold Souk in Deira all the way up \_\_\_\_\_ creek to Business Bay, or travel \_\_\_\_\_ Jumeirah to Bur Dubai.

Along the canal, footpaths, running tracks, and parks will allow locals and visitors a chance to walk \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy the canal's waterfalls, bridges, and traffic.

## Example Vocabulary Cloze:

Drag the words to the spaces. There are two extra words.

absolutely   advantages   climate   connect   disappeared   entertains   huge  
location   miles   number   sunshine   taxes

America's movie industry began life over a hundred years ago in New York; but by 1910, movie-makers wanted to find a better \_\_\_\_\_. In New York, everything was too expensive; workers, land, \_\_\_\_\_. In addition, it was difficult to make movies in winter, because of the cold \_\_\_\_\_.

However, the small city of Los Angeles in the western state of California, thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ away on the other side of the country, was full of \_\_\_\_\_. In California, the warm weather and \_\_\_\_\_ meant that people could make films all through the year; and everything was cheaper. And most of all, there was lots of cheap land for sale.

Before long, film companies started to build \_\_\_\_\_ new studios in an area called Hollywood, at the foot of some small dry hills. Movies are expensive to make. For this reason, a small \_\_\_\_\_ of big companies such as MGM, 20th Century Fox, Warner Bros. and Paramount started to take over smaller companies.

Many old film companies have \_\_\_\_\_, but some new ones have appeared, companies like Walt Disney and Steven Spielberg's company Amblin. Hollywood has changed a lot in 80 years, but still \_\_\_\_\_ us today!

## Section 4: Extended Reading

This section includes three reading texts. One is a non-linear prose text (website, advertisement, etc.) and the other two texts are descriptive, narrative, expository, or a combination thereof. The texts are approximately 450 words each. Reading skills tested include:

- 
- Identifying the main idea
  - Simple factual details
  - Finding the meaning of an unfamiliar word
  - Pronoun reference
  - Inference (understanding what is implied)
  - Sequencing (order of events)
  - Textual coherence
-

## Example Non-linear Prose Reading:



This exciting holiday takes you to the peaceful island of Bali and some of the most dramatic scenery in Asia: beaches, waterfalls, forests, ancient rice terraces, and volcanoes.

### Journey Highlights

Bali is a mainly Hindu island in the middle of Indonesia, with an amazing mix of cultures and traditions. After landing in Denpasar, the capital, you will transfer for two nights in Ubud, the cultural heart of Bali, with traditional dances, art, and restaurants between the mountains and the sea.

Your last two nights will be at the up-market beach area of Nusa Dua, enjoying luxury resorts with Hollywood actors and VIPs, before leaving to Denpasar and home.

### Dates and Prices

| Departure Date | Adult Price | Airport   |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 12 Feb         | Dhs 3500    | Abu Dhabi |
| 26 Mar         | Dhs 3850    | Dubai     |
| 09 Apr         | Dhs 4200    | Abu Dhabi |
| 23 Apr         | Dhs 4900    | Dubai     |
| 07 May         | Dhs 4200    | Abu Dhabi |
| 04 Jun         | Dhs 5600    | Abu Dhabi |
| 25 Jun         | Dhs 5600    | Dubai     |
| 16 Jul         | Dhs 5600    | Dubai     |

### Flight Information

Flights are by scheduled services of Garuda, the national airline of Indonesia, from Dubai or Abu Dhabi.

- Depart Dubai: 1300 hrs
- Depart Abu Dhabi: 0200 hrs

*Times are approximate and may change.*

### Winter Departures

On **Feb 12** and **March 26** we offer you the chance to choose from a range of special winter activities, including a sunrise balloon trip, diving adventure, and elephant rides.



### Things to Do

Watch traditional dances and events, swim out to an island temple at Tanah, visit Mount Batur volcano, and see the sunset from Kuta.

### What's Included

- Return scheduled flights to Denpasar
- Transfers between airport and your hotel
- Four nights' accommodation including breakfast
- 3-hour shopping tour of Kuta
- Services of a local representative
- All airport taxes



### What's Not Included

- Single Person Room Supplement (Dhs 1050)
- Optional Trips or Activities
- Deposit: Dhs 500 per person
- Insurance

18. The cheapest month to fly to Bali is \_\_\_\_.

- A.  February
- B.  June
- C.  April
- D.  May

19. If I would like the special balloon and diving trip, I could fly on \_\_\_\_.

- A.  09 April from Abu Dhabi
- B.  26 March from Dubai
- C.  26 February from Abu Dhabi
- D.  12 February from Dubai

20. Flights usually leave Abu Dhabi \_\_\_\_.

- A.  very early in the morning
- B.  at dinnertime
- C.  at breakfast time
- D.  in the evening



## Example Linear Prose Reading:

### Anna Atkins, Photographer

Today everyone can take photographs quickly and easily with just a phone or digital camera, and quickly share them online with friends or family. However, when photography was new, people needed a lot of equipment, chemicals, and scientific knowledge.

Few people know that some of the first photographs ever published were taken by a woman. Anna Atkins was the daughter of an English scientist called John Children, who studied biology, astronomy, and minerals. Her mother died soon after Anna was born in 1799, so she was brought up by her father. Perhaps because of this, Anna received a good scientific education. When she was 24 years old, she helped her father with drawings of sea shells for a book that he had written. After marrying her husband John Atkins in 1825, she continued to collect and study plants and flowers.

Her husband and her father were friends with one of the first photographers in the world, Henry Fox Talbot. At the time, he was trying many new types of photography, and Anna became interested in one type: camera-less photography using cyanotype paper.

Camera-less photography, as you may have guessed, does not need a camera. Instead, the things you want to photograph are put on a special paper, called cyanotype paper. The paper has chemicals in it which change color with light. Sunlight is shone on the paper for a few minutes, and a

21. The reading says that Anna's education may have happened because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.  her father was a scientist and wanted her to learn
- B.  her mother wanted Anna to be a scientist
- C.  her husband pushed her to study harder
- D.  Henry Fox Talbot taught her about plants and animals

22. The pictures in John Children's book were \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.  drawn by his daughter
- B.  photographed by his daughter
- C.  photographed by Henry Fox Talbot
- D.  drawn by himself

## Section 5: Writing

This section consists of a single writing task. The response is word-processor mediated, and test takers are expected to write 200-250 words. The prompt is given in English. The task is assessed by at least two professional markers using a holistic banding scale. The writing is included in the total score.

## Example Writing:

Write 200 - 250 words on the following topic:

*"In most developed countries people are living longer lives. Discuss the positive and negative effects on a society of people living longer."*



Words: 0

# EmSAT Training and Practice Material

## Section 1: Grammar Practice

### Grammar topic: subject/verb agreement

#### Key information

- A simple example of this is when we put 's' at the end of a verb in the present tense, with the subjects *he, she* and *it*.
- We usually think of subject/verb agreement for *present simple* tense when we add 's' or 'es' to the verb with *he, she* or *it*.  
e.g. I **go** to college at 7.30 every morning  
BUT My father **goes** to his office every day at 7.00.
- However, remember that subject/verb agreement is also important when we use other tenses.

#### Exam practice

1. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ in an office in the town center.  
A. is work  
B. work  
C. works  
D. do work
2. Please hurry up. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ for us.  
A. wait  
B. is waiting  
C. are waiting  
D. is wait
3. Last night my mother called me while I \_\_\_\_\_ television.  
A. am watching  
B. was watching  
C. were watching  
D. watching
4. Salama told me that she \_\_\_\_\_ to Oman many times.  
A. has been  
B. have been  
C. is been  
D. been

5. I just checked in the kitchen and \_\_\_\_\_ two jars of coffee in the cupboard.
- A. there has
  - B. there have
  - C. there is
  - D. there are

## Grammar topic: articles and other determiners

### Key information

- Articles are the words *a*, *an* and *the*, which we sometimes forget to use, while other determiners are words like *this* and *that*, or *these* and *those*.
- The articles in English are *a* or *an*, and *the*. Sometimes we don't use an article with a noun.
- Other determiners are words like *this*, *that*, *these* and *those*.

### Practice

Do you know these basic rules for using articles? Complete the rules with *a*, *an* or *the*.

1. We use ..... or ..... with a singular noun when it is the first time we talk about it but we use ..... when we have already talked about it.
2. We also use ..... when there is only one of the thing we are talking about or it is clear which thing or things we are talking about.
3. When we are talking about plural things **in general** we do not use .....

### Exam practice

1. My brother bought \_\_\_\_\_ new car last month.
  - A. a
  - B. an
  - C. the
  - D. - - - (no article)
2. There is \_\_\_\_\_ old restaurant at \_\_\_\_\_ end of our street. I really recommend it.
  - A. an / an
  - B. the / an
  - C. an / the
  - D. a / the

3. Jebel Hafeet is \_\_\_\_\_ most well-known mountain in this country but I don't know if it's \_\_\_\_\_ highest.
- A. a / a  
 B. the / a  
 C. a / the  
 D. the / the
4. My mother really loves \_\_\_\_\_ children, especially \_\_\_\_\_ children she teaches at school.
- A. the / - - -  
 B. the / a  
 C. - - - / the  
 D. a / the
5. I really enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ film I saw at the cinema last night.
- A. this  
 B. that  
 C. these  
 D. those

## Grammar topic: quantifiers

### Key information

- Quantifiers are other determiners such as *much* and *many*, *some* and *any*.
- Here are some examples of quantifiers: *many, much, a lot of, a few, a little, all, any, some, every, both, either, neither, each, enough*.
- Which four words do we use with singular countable nouns?  
 ..... , ..... , ..... & .....
- Which words do we use with plural countable nouns and which with uncountable nouns? Which can be used with both? Complete the table.

| Countable nouns | Uncountable nouns | Both |
|-----------------|-------------------|------|
|                 |                   |      |

## Exam practice

1. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ students in your English class?
  - A. every
  - B. each
  - C. many
  - D. much
2. Abdulla would really like to go abroad on holiday this year but he doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ money.
  - A. many
  - B. a few
  - C. a little
  - D. enough
3. My best friends are twins. \_\_\_\_\_ of them study photography at university.
  - A. both
  - B. either
  - C. each
  - D. every
4. If you go to the library, you can find \_\_\_\_\_ information about this topic.
  - A. Many
  - B. a lot of
  - C. every
  - D. a few
5. Do you know how \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment there is in that country?
  - A. many
  - B. much
  - C. few
  - D. all

# Grammar topic: Intensifiers

## Key information

- Intensifiers are words that make other expressions stronger, like *really*, *very* and *so*.
- Words that we commonly use as intensifiers include *really*, *very*, *at all*, *so*, *such*, *enough*, *too*, *totally*, *absolutely*, *completely*, *extremely*, *quite* and *rather*.
- Remember that *too* does not have exactly the same meaning as *very*, *so* or *really*. We use *too* when we have a negative idea about something, or if something is a problem.

e.g. *Your hair is too long.* = you need to get it cut  
*You are driving too fast.* = you need to slow down

- Also, remember that we do not use *very* with strong adjectives such as 'huge' (very big) or 'brilliant' (very good or smart). To make these adjectives even stronger, we can use *totally*, *absolutely*, *really* or *completely*.

e.g. *That building is absolutely huge.* (NOT 'very huge')  
*Your idea is totally brilliant.* (NOT 'very brilliant')

## Exam practice

1. My family needed help at the airport because our luggage was \_\_\_\_\_ for us to carry.  
A. totally heavy  
B. too heavy  
C. heavy enough  
D. not heavy at all
2. The teacher was \_\_\_\_\_ pleased that the students had \_\_\_\_\_ good ideas for their projects.  
A. such / too  
B. too / so  
C. so / such  
D. enough / totally
3. We went to that new restaurant last weekend but the food wasn't very good \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at all  
B. enough  
C. completely  
D. rather

4. The Burj Khalifa is \_\_\_\_\_ enormous. You can see it from so far away.
- very
  - too
  - absolutely
  - enough
5. Fatima was able to get a very high score in the exam even though it was \_\_\_\_\_ difficult.
- too
  - such
  - totally
  - rather

## Grammar topic: pronouns

### Key information

- Pronouns are words like *you* and *she, me* and *my*.
- Here is a table giving a list of English pronouns. Can you complete the table with the missing pronouns?

| Personal Pronouns |        | Possessives |          | Reflexive Pronouns |
|-------------------|--------|-------------|----------|--------------------|
| Subject           | Object | Adjectives  | Pronouns |                    |
| I                 | me     | my          | .....    | myself             |
| you               | you    | your        | yours    | .....              |
| he                | .....  | his         | his      | himself            |
| she               | her    | her         | .....    | herself            |
| it                | it     | .....       | its      | itself             |
| we                | .....  | our         | ours     | ourselves          |
| you               | you    | your        | yours    | .....              |
| they              | them   | .....       | theirs   | themselves         |

### Exam practice

1. Mariam's uncle lives in Saudi Arabia. \_\_\_\_\_ often goes to visit him there.
- he
  - she
  - we
  - they



2. My neighbors are interested in local culture so I bought this guidebook for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. her
  - B. him
  - C. their
  - D. them
3. John and Mary live in Sharjah but \_\_\_\_\_ young son goes to school in Dubai.
- A. his
  - B. her
  - C. their
  - D. theirs
4. Mohammed met an old friend of \_\_\_\_\_ at the bank. \_\_\_\_\_ used to go to school together.
- A. his / they
  - B. him / they
  - C. his / he
  - D. him / he
5. Teacher, please don't give us the answers to the quiz. We must try to work them out for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. yourself
  - B. ourselves
  - C. yourselves
  - D. themselves

# Grammar topic: word order

## Key information

- Word order; we will try to put words into the correct order to make sentences.
- The sentences in this section will help you to review some of the grammar points we have practiced.

## Exam practice

Use **some of** the words in the boxes to complete the sentences below. Please remember there are extra words.

1. My cousin ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

the new money too have has didn't a car enough for many

2. The Burj Khalifa ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

a tallest that is world the are in the an building

Use **all of** the words in the boxes to complete the sentences below.

3. Sultan ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

driving was saw an while he home accident

4. Do you ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )?

are this know in many there how class students

5. My brother and I ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )  
( ) ( )

bought us really computer this for games so I enjoy

# Grammar topic: prepositions

## Practice

### 1. Circle the correct option in *italics* in each sentence.

1. You have a vacancy which I am very interested *at* / *in*.
2. I spoke to Jenny about the club, *of* / *for* which she is the manager.
3. In my opinion children need someone *to* / *on* whom they can talk.
4. Children learned about other endangered species, apart *with* / *from* the great panda.
5. It is based *on* / *in* my personal opinion.

### 2. Complete the sentences with the correct word form of the words in the box.

|        |         |    |       |    |
|--------|---------|----|-------|----|
| beside | amongst | in | along | at |
|--------|---------|----|-------|----|

1. The participants of the survey were students and staff \_\_\_\_\_ the school.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ spite of some small problems, people liked the festival.
3. A survey was carried out \_\_\_\_\_ the students and teachers.
4. To my surprise, there was a charming beach \_\_\_\_\_ the bicycle track.
5. Don't forget to meet me at the theme park \_\_\_\_\_ the main entrance.

### 3. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. Look up at the wall! Right \_\_\_\_\_ the bed, there is a beautiful painting.
2. I think Abu Dhabi won't change that much \_\_\_\_\_ the next 2 years.
3. I wanted to go to Croatia with my friends instead \_\_\_\_\_ flying to the USA.
4. Some company can find me a job and I can earn up \_\_\_\_\_ £ 1000 per month.
5. Due to a dental appointment, I will not be able to participate \_\_\_\_\_ the English class tomorrow.

### 4. Each of these sentences contains a mistake. Find and correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. The best place to stay is a hotel a bit in front of the city.
2. The bus stop is quite under my house so I can go there easily.
3. I turned around because I felt that something fast moved right along me.
4. There was a noise within the room. No one bothered to step out and check.

**5. Circle the correct option in *italics* in each sentence.**

1. We lived in Japan from 2000 *to / until* 2008.
2. I worked *since / from* Tuesday to Thursday.
3. I'll be away *to / until* Wednesday.
4. I'll stay in the hotel *for / until* early May.
5. Jay has been on vacation *since / from* Sunday.
6. I've been married to Sue *since / in* 1996.
7. I'll be on a business trip *for / on* four days.
8. I was always excited *at / before* my music exams.

**6. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions in the box.**

|    |        |     |    |    |       |                    |
|----|--------|-----|----|----|-------|--------------------|
| at | during | for | on | in | while | 0 = no preposition |
|----|--------|-----|----|----|-------|--------------------|

1. I'm going on holiday \_\_\_\_\_ the end of October.
2. The flight is \_\_\_\_\_ 12 July.
3. I can't sleep \_\_\_\_\_ night.
4. I'll see you \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.
5. I always have coffee \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.
6. I'm having dinner with my friend \_\_\_\_\_ Friday night.
7. I'm going on a business trip \_\_\_\_\_ June.
8. He's going out \_\_\_\_\_ this evening.
9. I seldom go out \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.
10. I'll finish \_\_\_\_\_ 10 minutes.
11. She's going away \_\_\_\_\_ a few weeks.
12. You'll have to pay attention \_\_\_\_\_ the show.
13. We didn't watch television \_\_\_\_\_ we were working.

**7. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions. A few gaps require no prepositions, so write a 0.**

1. Daddy will get back \_\_\_\_\_ a few days.
2. They're coming back \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.
3. I go on holiday \_\_\_\_\_ every summer.
4. I'm busy \_\_\_\_\_ the moment.
5. Are you going away \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend?
6. We came to Japan \_\_\_\_\_ 2001.
7. What do you usually do \_\_\_\_\_ weekends?
8. My brother was born \_\_\_\_\_ 1992.
9. I'm leaving \_\_\_\_\_ next Monday.
10. The countryside is beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ summer.
11. We swam in the pool \_\_\_\_\_ an hour.

**Exam practice**

1. I'm going to put it right \_\_\_\_\_ front of the window, so I could have enough light.
  - A. in
  - B. on
  - C. to
  - D. at

2. But anyway it's enjoyable to shop for clothes, especially \_\_\_\_\_ a group of friends.
  - A. to
  - B. on
  - C. with
  - D. at
  
3. This was the best movie festival I've ever been \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A. in
  - B. on
  - C. to
  - D. at
  
4. Please give him all the information he asks \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A. from
  - B. for
  - C. to
  - D. in
  
5. This is the most ideal option I can think \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A. from
  - B. of
  - C. to
  - D. in
  
6. Please show him the books he's interested \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. from
  - B. for
  - C. to
  - D. in
  
7. Everybody should see which company I work \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. for
  - B. with
  - C. from
  - D. to
  
8. In my opinion, children are not easy to deal \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. for
  - B. with
  - C. from
  - D. to

# Grammar topic: verb forms

## Practice

### 1. Circle the correct option in *italics* in each sentence.

1. So he decided to come to my house to ask me if I *saw* / *has seen* his son.
2. I asked her what *happened* / *have happen*.
3. As soon as we went down to around 15 metres in depth, we *saw* / *have seen* a lot of coloured fish.
4. I'm sure it wasn't my fault as I *didn't switched* / *didn't switch* anything on or off at that moment.
5. You are not going to believe what I *am about to* / *is about to* tell you now!
6. I'm in a hurry, my class are about / *is about to* begin.
7. I am afraid July is the only option because I *are going to/am going to* start work in August.

### 2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not hesitate) and went there straight away.
2. Once he got inside, he \_\_\_\_\_ (start) searching for some clues to that horrible crime.
3. Last week Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) his car for \$25,000.
4. What is worse, the ticket price \_\_\_\_\_ (not reduce) despite the fact that I showed my student ID.
5. We really enjoyed our holiday even though things \_\_\_\_\_ (not turn out) the way we planned.
6. I told you about that terrible hotel I \_\_\_\_\_ (stay in) before I came to visit you.
7. Peter's car \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) for \$25,000.
8. I asked him who \_\_\_\_\_ (give) him my phone number and he said it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) me.

### 3. Complete the sentences with the correct word form of the words in the box.

|      |      |    |      |        |      |    |
|------|------|----|------|--------|------|----|
| sell | wash | be | look | happen | save | be |
|------|------|----|------|--------|------|----|

1. She tried to explain what \_\_\_\_\_, but she couldn't.
2. Not only do they \_\_\_\_\_ you filing time, but they also save office space.
3. I need to have my car \_\_\_\_\_.
4. At that moment, when I \_\_\_\_\_ on the point of leaving the office, another phone rang.
5. Last year, the police \_\_\_\_\_ on the point of catching

him for some criminal activities. 6. Not only does it \_\_\_\_\_ nice but it's also full of places that we should visit. 7. Peter's car \_\_\_\_\_ for \$25,000.

**4. Complete the sentences with the correct word.**

1. I cannot attend the meeting as expected, as I \_\_\_\_\_ to go on a business trip then.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ to come to Athens next Friday.
3. Our annual conference for HR managers \_\_\_\_\_ due to take place on 10<sup>th</sup> December 2010.
4. However, the demand for products \_\_\_\_\_ due to increase within the next 6 months.
5. The reason that I took part in your research \_\_\_\_\_ to help computer games addicts.

**5. Each of these sentences contains a mistake. Underline and correct the mistakes in these sentences.**

1. This book had been written back in the time of Reformation and Renaissance.
2. My back hurt so badly; so I didn't allow to work for two weeks.
3. We are disagree with the new numbering system as it is too complicated.
4. The plot of the book took place in Vienna after the Second World War.
5. Your advertisement says that you had two great nights in a hotel for us.

**Exam practice**

1. One of the scenes in this chapter \_\_\_\_\_ place on a train in 1950.  
A. takes  
B. has taken  
C. took  
D. will take
2. The poster says that the student council \_\_\_\_\_ for volunteers this week to help in a summer camp.  
A. are looking  
B. is looking  
C. look  
D. have looked
3. Firstly, your advertisement \_\_\_\_\_ us that hotel has two great nights in a wonderful 3-star hotel.  
A. is told  
B. tell  
C. have told  
D. is telling
4. The guidebook says that from London it \_\_\_\_\_ an hour to get there by train.  
A. will takes

- B. is take
  - C. is going to take
  - D. took
5. By June 2018 I \_\_\_\_\_ for three years for my company.
- A. will have been working
  - B. will be working
  - C. is going to be working
  - D. am to work
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ in this subject and would like to take your course.
- A. am interesting
  - B. am interested
  - C. interest
  - D. interested
7. Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ during your lecture and don't remember anything you said.
- A. bored
  - B. was boring
  - C. had been bored
  - D. was bored
8. According to your advertisement, some training is supposed to \_\_\_\_\_ to all entry-level workers.
- A. be giving
  - B. be given
  - C. give
  - D. gave



## Grammar topic: modals

### Practice

1. Write the number of the sentence listed below the table next to the meaning of the modal verb in the table. Follow the two examples.

| Meaning  | Sentences |
|--|-----------|
| A. Ability (physical, mental, social, etc)                       | 19,       |
| B. Strong personal opinion of the right thing to do or not to do | 10,       |
| C. Lack of necessity   |           |
| D. Official ban on doing something                               |           |
| E. Asking for permission   |           |
| F. Mild personal advice or opinion of what is a good idea or not |           |
| G. Possibility   |           |
| H. Polite request  |           |
| I. Strong factual obligation                                     |           |

1. She **has to** pass the road test if she wants to get her driver's license.
2. Look what you've done! You **shouldn't** have played with glue!
3. You **mustn't** leave now because she'll start crying right away.
4. The car was very dirty for a long time; I **had** to have it washed.
5. You **must** bring your ID with you to pass the security check.
6. You **can't** sing in here. It is a library, not a concert hall!
7. We **didn't have to** wait very long for the bus.
8. Jane has to prepare for an exam. So she **might not** be able to come to the party.
9. **Could** you open the door please? It's too hot in here.
10. Her directions are hard to follow. She **must** explain things in a clear way.
11. They **can't** use this beach because they're not club members.
12. When do you think we **should** go on vacation?
13. **Can** I borrow your umbrella?
14. You **must** read this book: it may as well change your life completely.
15. It's a good film. I think you **should** go and see it.
16. The party is over, but you **don't need to** go. They can finish without you.

17. Ann won't be able to come tonight. She **has to** stay with her baby.
18. **Could** you wait a moment, please?
19. John **can** speak Japanese, but he **can't** write in this language.
20. You **have to** pass a test before you can get a driving license.
21. **Can** you swim?
22. I **might** play tennis tomorrow if it doesn't rain.
23. When you play tennis, you **should** always watch the ball.
24. Sam has a toothache. He doesn't want to go to the dentist, but I told him he **must** go.
25. Peter **shouldn't** stay up late. He'll be sleepy the morning after.
26. I don't think you **should** work so hard.
27. **Could** you change a \$100 bill?
28. Who **can** change a \$100 bill?
29. Buy a lottery. Who knows you **might** be lucky.
30. The show has started. You **have to** switch off the lights in the audience hall.

**2. Circle the correct option in *italics* in each sentence.**

1. I don't remember how I lost it, it *might /should* have been stolen.
2. Architects *should / had* be hired to design parks where people could go for a walk.
3. To sum up, it *must / can* be seen that the bicycle is more suitable for life in a small town or countryside.
4. Our streets are not clean, and I strongly believe something *might / must* be done about it.
5. Otherwise some students would not get as much specialised help as they *ought to / can*.
6. Rome is really fantastic and you *can / must* go there!

**3. Complete the sentences with the correct words in the box.**

|      |      |         |         |          |          |
|------|------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| must | must | have to | have to | ought to | ought to |
|------|------|---------|---------|----------|----------|

1. I am going to \_\_\_\_\_ buy blackout curtains. The sun in my bedroom is unbearable in the morning.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ take care of our garden. The grass has grown too tall.
3. Second, it \_\_\_\_\_ be boring for you to sit at a computer all day.
4. I would hate to \_\_\_\_\_ choose between family and friends. When do they expect your answer?
5. Of course, not all zoos are as good as they \_\_\_\_\_. First of all, daily maintenance costs a lot.
6. On the other hand you \_\_\_\_\_ admit that most of ready-made meals aren't as healthy as fresh ones.

**4. Each of these sentences contains a mistake. Underline and correct the mistakes in these sentences.**

1. After that, they printed an authorisation form which can be signed only by the parents.
2. Before buying this painting, you could talk to your parents and get their permission.
3. My apologies, I can change the time of our meeting next Tuesday because of some problems.
4. I think there shouldn't be any rubbish dumps, all the rubbish might be recycled.
5. You have to come and stay in our house for at least a week. It will make us all very happy!

### **Exam practice**

1. First, in addition to exercise, you \_\_\_\_\_ always watch what you eat.
  - A. can
  - B. might
  - C. must
  - D. could
2. I think that you \_\_\_\_\_ see a doctor. You have had a high fever and a bad cough for several days!
  - A. may
  - B. should
  - C. might
  - D. can
3. I missed the bus! I \_\_\_\_\_ have come to the bus stop five minutes ago! I wouldn't have missed the bus if I had come on time!
  - A. might
  - B. have to
  - C. can
  - D. should
4. I strongly believe that your parents \_\_\_\_\_ learn to let you live your own life, otherwise they'll be sorry soon.
  - A. must
  - B. has to
  - C. may
  - D. can

5. Salama has missed a lot of classes this week. She \_\_\_\_\_ be sick. It is quite possible.
- A. have to
  - B. ought
  - C. should
  - D. might
6. I think you \_\_\_\_\_ have joined the club last week. They offered 50% off the registration fees for the new members.
- A. must
  - B. might
  - C. should
  - D. have to
7. Ahmet \_\_\_\_\_ have gotten hurt during a football game. I saw him at the doctor's office today. His left foot is swollen, and he is in a lot of pain.
- A. must
  - B. have to
  - C. might
  - D. should

# Grammar topic: conditionals

## Practice

### 1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the key, he'll get into the house.
2. I think it would be very helpful if I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) you my own case.
3. Can you answer the phone please if it \_\_\_\_\_ (ring)?
4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) this job, you would have earned some money.
5. If you do this job, you \_\_\_\_\_ (earn) some money.
6. If I my friend had gone to Dubai, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) with him.

### 2. Complete the sentences with the correct word form of the words in the box.

send      know      be      win      not enjoy      go

1. If you saw my sister, you \_\_\_\_\_ that she's pregnant.
2. Peter won't do it, if he \_\_\_\_\_ it.
3. Some say that studying animals \_\_\_\_\_ impossible, if they weren't kept in zoos.
4. If I my friend \_\_\_\_\_ to Dubai, I'll go with him.
5. It would be great if you \_\_\_\_\_ me a free copy of the next edition of The Student Guidebook.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ if you try harder.

### 3. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ be grateful if you gave me this job.
2. I'll buy a jacket for him if it \_\_\_\_\_ not too expensive.
3. If Dan had enough money, he \_\_\_\_\_ buy a sports car.
4. I don't know what he decided. If I \_\_\_\_\_, I would tell you.
5. If we don't hurry, we \_\_\_\_\_ miss the train.

### 4. Choose the right words to match the blanks and complete the sentences below.

would have    would    wet    will    had

1. It's raining. So we're not going out. We \_\_\_\_\_ get \_\_\_\_\_ if we went out.

am    would have    if    had    would have

2. I'll call you \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ late.

were bad be will is had

3. It would \_\_\_\_\_ nice if Peter \_\_\_\_\_ here.

would be have buy were

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ it if it weren't so expensive.

just will bought would has buy

5. If I \_\_\_\_\_ time today, I \_\_\_\_\_ go down there to see her.

do would did were if had

6. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ this job, you would earn some money.

have game had match has would

7. You would \_\_\_\_\_ won it if you \_\_\_\_\_ tried harder.

5. Put all the words into the spaces in the correct order to make a sentence.

something 'll she eat

1. If she's hungry, \_\_\_\_\_ .

'd house into get they the

2. If they had the key, \_\_\_\_\_ .

had I if had some free time

3. I'd have gone with my friend to Dubai, \_\_\_\_\_ .

you harder if tried had

4. You'd have won \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Each of these sentences contains a mistake. Underline and correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. If you were hungry, you will have something to eat.
2. I'd helped you if I could. Ask John, maybe he can.
3. If she has been hungry, she would have eaten something.
4. Peter won't do it, if he didn't enjoy it.
5. I would have call you if I was late.

### Exam practice

1. If they had had the key, they \_\_\_\_\_ into the house.  
A. would get  
B. will get  
C. 'd have gotten  
D. get
2. If I \_\_\_\_\_, don't wait for me.  
A. was late  
B. 'm late  
C. will be late  
D. had been late
3. What \_\_\_\_\_ if he were in this situation?  
A. would Tom have done  
B. would Tom do  
C. had Tom done  
D. will Tom do
4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ my sister, you would have known that she's pregnant.  
A. will see  
B. see  
C. saw  
D. had seen

5. If she \_\_\_\_\_, she'd eat something.
- A. is hungry
  - B. had been hungry
  - C. will be hungry
  - D. were hungry
6. Peter wouldn't have done it, if he \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- A. didn't enjoy
  - B. will not enjoy
  - C. hadn't enjoyed
  - D. doesn't enjoy
7. If you see my sister, you \_\_\_\_\_ that she's pregnant.
- A. 'll know
  - B. 'd know
  - C. 'd have known
  - D. knew
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ you if I had been late.
- A. 'll call
  - B. 'd have called
  - C. 'd call
  - D. called
9. If we \_\_\_\_\_ by bus, it will be cheaper.
- A. go
  - B. went
  - C. will go
  - D. had gone



# Grammar topic: questions

## Practice

1. Put the words into the blanks below to complete the sentences.

did    held    will    holding    have

1. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ any activities last night?

needed    has    money    need    some    do

2. Will I \_\_\_\_\_ any \_\_\_\_\_?

do    will    are    did    working    be

3. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ doing in a few years if now you don't even try to do anything?

are    is    will    you    be    nice

4. So \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ planning to visit Japan then?

is    festival    will    are    did    June

5. When \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ starting?

2. Write all the words in the spaces to make correct questions.

you    providing    are

1. What kind of seminar materials \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ (are you providing)?

.....

cancel    should    I

2. \_\_\_\_\_ my trip to India?    **(Should I cancel)**

.....

bring    I    me    should    with

3. Finally, how much money \_\_\_\_\_ ? **(should I bring with me)**

.....

looking    are    still    you

4. \_\_\_\_\_ for a job or did you succeed in finding one? **(Are you still looking)**

.....

did    see    when    you    last

5. \_\_\_\_\_ your wife and your children? **(When did you last see)**

.....

3. You have sentences about the comic strip below. Underline the *subject* in each sentence with one line and the *main verb* with two. After that , write questions to the same sentence about each word phrase with the number. Follow the examples.



Examples:

|               |              |            |                   |
|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1             | 2            | 3          | 4                 |
| <u>Mother</u> | <u>raked</u> | dry leaves | on the flowerbed. |

1. Who *raked* dry leaves on the flowerbed?

2. What *did* mother *do* on the flowerbed?

3. What *did* mother *rake* on the flowerbed?

4. Where *did* mother *rake* dry leaves?

**Sentence 1**

**1**

**2**

**3**

**4**

**Father** smoked **his pipe** in the garden.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**Sentence 2**

**1**

**2**

**3**

**4**

**The man** turned over **the earth** with his shovel.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**Sentence 3**

**1**

**2**

**3**

**4**

**5**

**6**

**The boy** helped **his father** take away **the weeds** in his wheelbarrow.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

**Sentence 4**

1

2

3

4

The woman

picked

weeds

before

her husband

took them away.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**Sentence 5**

1

2

3

He

was jealous of

his father.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

## Exam practice

**Choose the question with the correct word order.**

1. I'm going to New Orleans today.
  - A. Didn't you tell me that you had to go to Orleans today?
  - B. Didn't you told me that you had to go to Orleans today?
  - C. You not told me that you had to go to Orleans today?
  
2. She said that she would call me but she didn't.
  - A. Why you not say something about it?
  - B. Why didn't you say something about it?
  - C. Why didn't you said something about it?

3. ... That's right, I haven't seen you for ages.
  - A. How has your family been?
  - B. How your family been?
  - C. How your family has been?
  
4. I'm afraid we're going to have to put them all down.
  - A. But what these poor animals did wrong?
  - B. But what these poor animals have done wrong?
  - C. But what have these poor animals done wrong?
  
5. Nowadays, however, most women get pregnant in their late 20s or early 30s.
  - A. But why this changed?
  - B. But why this has changed?
  - C. But why has this changed?
  
6. Please, I need to get some sleep. I'm still having this splitting headache.
  - A. Why you not go to your doctor?
  - B. Why don't you went to your doctor?
  - C. Why don't you go to your doctor?
  
7. Can you imagine, they had sold all the tickets before I submitted my article!
  - A. Why didn't you check with the ticket office first?
  - B. Why you didn't check with the ticket office first?
  - C. Why didn't you checked with the ticket office first?
  
8. You know, I'm going to have to leave soon. It's really urgent.
  - A. Why you not told me about this before?
  - B. Why haven't you told me about this before?
  - C. Why haven't told you about this me before?

## Section 2. Vocabulary Practice

### Vocab: learn and practice

#### Learn the words

1. Read the words in the table and check how many you know:

|             |                |                     |            |
|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|
| event       | organize       | article (newspaper) | attend     |
| celebrate   | suggest        | solution            | ambition   |
| employ      | position (job) | achieve             | accountant |
| apply for   | skill          | translation         | develop    |
| achievement | compete in     | translate           | arrange    |
| interview   | conference     | advertise           | athlete    |

2. Look at examples of some words in a sentence:

- My **ambition** is to be a successful **accountant** in the future.
- An **athlete develops** his **skill** by training hard for his sports **event**.
- I'm going to **translate** an **article** from Arabic into English for a newspaper.

Which of the highlighted words are nouns and which are verbs?

Write N for noun and V for verb above the highlighted words.

3. What is your ambition?

- How will you develop your skills to achieve this ambition?
- Give an example of a school or college event: \_\_\_\_\_
- Give an example of a sports event: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Find nine nouns in the table in 1. above and write them in the table below with **a** or **an**.

|          |         |  |
|----------|---------|--|
| an event | a skill |  |
|          |         |  |
|          |         |  |
|          |         |  |

Find eleven verbs in the table in 1. above and write them in the table below.

|           |          |  |
|-----------|----------|--|
| celebrate | organize |  |
|           |          |  |
|           |          |  |
|           |          |  |
|           |          |  |

5. How can you use these five words when talking about **sports**?

event          athlete          skill          develop          compete in

6. How can you use these five words when talking about **finding a new job**?

interview          apply for          attend          position          arrange

7. How can you use these five words when talking about a **future career**?

ambition          achievement          celebrate          accountant          event

8. Put a verb and a noun together to make eight short phrases using words from the table:

For example:      attend a conference,      arrange an interview

- a. apply for \_\_\_\_\_
- b. translate \_\_\_\_\_
- c. attend \_\_\_\_\_
- d. celebrate \_\_\_\_\_

- e. \_\_\_\_\_ an accountant
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ a skill
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ an ambition
- h. \_\_\_\_\_ an event

9. Choose three different verbs from the table to use with the noun **event**.

- a. arrange an event to celebrate my birthday.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ an event with my family.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ an event on Facebook.
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ an event in a 5-star hotel.



## Exam practice

1. The athlete decided not to \_\_\_\_\_ the race because he injured his leg in training.  
a. develop      b. achieve      c. position      d. compete in
2. I would like to sell my car quickly, so I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ it on a website.  
a. translate      b. advertise      c. attend      d. employ
3. My \_\_\_\_\_ is to be an accountant in the future because I'm very good with numbers.  
a. ambition      b. article      c. conference      d. event
4. The manager needs more people to work for the newspaper. He is going to \_\_\_\_\_ five new journalists.  
a. attend      b. employ      c. celebrate      d. compete in
5. I really must find \_\_\_\_\_ to the parking problem outside my apartment building.  
a. an interview      b. an achievement      c. a solution      d. a skill
6. There is a government \_\_\_\_\_ on environmental issues next week at the Hilton Hotel.  
a. athlete      b. conference      c. skill      d. article
7. I saw an interesting job advertisement in the newspaper and I \_\_\_\_\_ it online.  
a. applied for      b. achieved      c. attended      d. interviewed
8. It's usual to \_\_\_\_\_ your achievement, when you win a competition.  
a. arrange      b. translate      c. celebrate      d. suggest
9. When I needed some advice about what to do with my money, I contacted \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. a position      b. an athlete      c. a translation      d. an accountant
10. The director will \_\_\_\_\_ an event for all his staff to thank them for their hard work.  
a. employ      b. organize      c. achieve      d. interview

## Vocab: Cloze Readings

Complete the sentences with the correct word form of the words in the box.

**A**

|             |             |                  |                  |               |              |                |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>melt</b> | <b>tool</b> | <b>tradition</b> | <b>community</b> | <b>hammer</b> | <b>layer</b> | <b>balance</b> |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|

1. In some local \_\_\_\_\_, neighbors often eat together outside their houses.
2. Sally couldn't hit her finger with a heavy \_\_\_\_\_ while trying to repair the door.
3. Then you need to cover the wax form with a \_\_\_\_\_ of clay.
4. As the wax \_\_\_\_\_, the fire cooks the clay.
5. These repair \_\_\_\_\_ are very expensive. What are they for? Are they any good?
6. Sometimes, Manal does not follow the local \_\_\_\_\_ and makes her own original dishes.
7. Kate has maintained a fine \_\_\_\_\_ between being helpful and not being abused.

**B**

|              |             |              |                |             |                 |                  |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>Royal</b> | <b>find</b> | <b>loyal</b> | <b>servant</b> | <b>task</b> | <b>frighten</b> | <b>remaining</b> |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ this countryside very pleasant and relaxing.
2. This general has always been \_\_\_\_\_ to his country and served it well.
3. Edgar has to carry out his difficult duty while \_\_\_\_\_ attentive to what others say.
4. Four hundred different servants work for the English \_\_\_\_\_ family.
5. James has always been a very pleasant and efficient \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Peter has to perform his various \_\_\_\_\_ at any time, regardless of the weather.
7. Don't let this big dog \_\_\_\_\_ you. Be brave

**C**

**chase   clothing   grave   whoever   gather   originally   balanced**

1. In the morning, Jane \_\_\_\_\_ up her things and left.
2. Relatives and families visit cemeteries to put flowers on \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, this tradition started as a day of thanks for the harvest.
4. Inside this bread there is a ring, and \_\_\_\_\_ finds it has good luck.
5. She looks so good and healthy because she's been on a perfectly \_\_\_\_\_ diet for years.
6. John grew very athletic because he liked to \_\_\_\_\_ chickens in his backyard since he was little.
7. For this trip we needed \_\_\_\_\_ that was warm and waterproof.

## **D**

**originally   hunting   shelter   defined   seal   gather   transportation**

1. In fall, we \_\_\_\_\_ berries and mushrooms in the woods.
2. Winter \_\_\_\_\_ is some fun sport for nature lovers, but it can also be tiring and dangerous.
3. This boat was \_\_\_\_\_ made from seal skins.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ intestine are waterproof, so this people used the intestines to make waterproof clothing.
5. Igloos were mostly used as temporary \_\_\_\_\_ during winter hunting trips.
6. Another popular means of \_\_\_\_\_ in that region was the dog sled.
7. If a book wasn't about medicine, agriculture, or prophecy, Qin immediately \_\_\_\_\_ it useless.

## E

|         |           |         |       |       |        |
|---------|-----------|---------|-------|-------|--------|
| measure | tradition | illegal | occur | force | severe |
|---------|-----------|---------|-------|-------|--------|

1. The king created a huge police \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce crime.
2. It was \_\_\_\_\_ to complain. If you suggested that things might be better, you could be killed.
3. The king also introduced one system of weights and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. No social revolution \_\_\_\_\_ during the first Chinese dynasty.
5. The king did not think his rule was \_\_\_\_\_ as he was prepared to sacrifice a thousand to save a million.
6. Originally, this \_\_\_\_\_ started as a day of thanks for the harvest.

## Vocab: multiple choice exam practice

1. In some local \_\_\_\_\_, people often eat together outside their houses.
  - A. measure
  - B. force
  - C. communities
  - D. transportation
2. Sally couldn't repair the door because she didn't have a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. task
  - B. balance
  - C. clothing
  - D. hammer
3. Then you need to cover the wax form with a \_\_\_\_\_ of clay.
  - A. layer
  - B. seal
  - C. community
  - D. shelter
4. As the wax \_\_\_\_\_, the fire cooks the clay.
  - A. finds
  - B. frightens
  - C. melts
  - D. chases

5. To fix his bicycle, he used a hammer and some other \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. tasks
  - B. tools
  - C. graves
  - D. revolutions
6. Sometimes, Manal does not follow the local \_\_\_\_\_ and makes her own original dishes.
- A. shelter
  - B. seal
  - C. tradition
  - D. grave
7. So far Kate has been able to maintain a fine \_\_\_\_\_ between being helpful and not being abused.
- A. Hunting
  - B. balance
  - C. clothing
  - D. hammer
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ this countryside very pleasant and relaxing.
- A. occurred
  - B. found
  - C. gathered
  - D. melted
9. This general has always been \_\_\_\_\_ to his country and served it well.
- A. defined
  - B. balanced
  - C. remaining
  - D. loyal
10. Edgar has to carry out his difficult duty while \_\_\_\_\_ attentive to what others say.
- A. remaining
  - B. severe
  - C. illegal
  - D. loyal
11. Four hundred different servants work for the English \_\_\_\_\_ family.
- A. Severe
  - B. Defined
  - C. Loyal
  - D. Royal

12. James has always been a very pleasant and efficient \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. shelter
  - B. hunting
  - C. servant
  - D. community
13. Peter has to perform his \_\_\_\_\_ anytime, anywhere and regardless of the weather.
- A. transportation
  - B. shelter
  - C. tasks
  - D. community
14. Don't let this big dog \_\_\_\_\_ you. Be brave!
- A. frighten
  - B. occur
  - C. gather
  - D. melt
15. In the morning, Jane \_\_\_\_\_ up her things and left.
- A. melted
  - B. gathered
  - C. frightened
  - D. chased
16. Relatives and families visit cemeteries to put flowers on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. community
  - B. graves
  - C. tradition
  - D. task
17. This \_\_\_\_\_ started as a day of thanks for the harvest.
- A. tradition
  - B. force
  - C. transportation
  - D. shelter
18. Inside this bread there is a ring, and \_\_\_\_\_ finds it has good luck.
- A. measures
  - B. force
  - C. originally
  - D. whoever

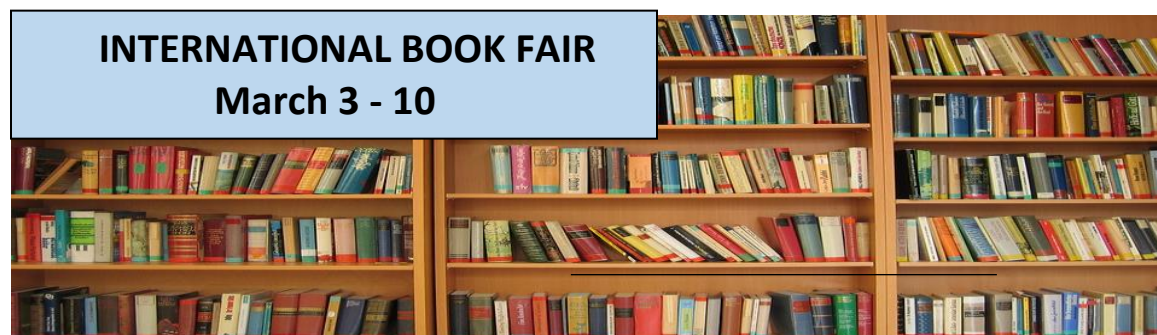
19. She looks so good and healthy because she's been on a perfectly \_\_\_\_\_ diet for years.
- A. loyal
  - B. remaining
  - C. balanced
  - D. illegal
20. John grew very athletic because he liked to \_\_\_\_\_ chickens in his backyard since he was little.
- A. occur
  - B. melt
  - C. find
  - D. chase
21. For this trip we needed \_\_\_\_\_ that was warm and waterproof.
- A. hammer
  - B. tradition
  - C. revolution
  - D. clothing
22. In fall, we \_\_\_\_\_ berries and mushrooms in the woods.
- A. gathered
  - B. melted
  - C. frightened
  - D. chased
23. Winter \_\_\_\_\_ is a fun sport for nature lovers, but it can also be tiring and dangerous.
- A. hunting
  - B. community
  - C. tradition
  - D. balance
24. This boat was \_\_\_\_\_ made from seal skin.
- A. whoever
  - B. gravely
  - C. force
  - D. originally
25. \_\_\_\_\_ intestine is waterproof, so this people used the intestines to make waterproof clothing.
- A. Community
  - B. Balance
  - C. Seal
  - D. Servant

26. Igloos were mostly used as temporary \_\_\_\_\_ during winter hunting trips.
- A. shelter
  - B. tradition
  - C. servant
  - D. grave
27. Another means of \_\_\_\_\_ was the dog sled.
- A. tradition
  - B. servant
  - C. transportation
  - D. revolution
28. If a book wasn't about medicine, agriculture, or prophecy, the king immediately \_\_\_\_\_ it as useless.
- A. occur
  - B. defined
  - C. melt
  - D. frighten
29. The king created a huge police \_\_\_\_\_ to enforce his severe rule.
- A. measure
  - B. force
  - C. seal
  - D. clothing
30. It was \_\_\_\_\_ to complain. If you suggested that things might be better, you could be killed.
- A. severe
  - B. defined
  - C. remaining
  - D. illegal
31. The development of science depends on an accurate system of weights and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. servants
  - B. graves
  - C. revolutions
  - D. measures
32. No social revolution \_\_\_\_\_ during the first Chinese dynasty.
- A. occurred
  - B. melted
  - C. found
  - D. defined



33. The very \_\_\_\_\_ law punished speeding with a fine of 10,000 AED.
- A. loyal
  - B. severe
  - C. remaining
  - D. royal

## Section 3. Extended Reading Practice



### INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR March 3 - 10

#### A. Celebrating the third fair!

The third year of this very popular and successful international book fair takes place at the National Conference Centre. It brings together 50 authors from 23 different countries. They will be talking about their latest books and also reading selected chapters. All the writers are keen to meet members of the public to share ideas. There will also be film showings in the afternoons.

#### B. Special events at the book fair:

- Children's book festival – books in Arabic and English only.
- Competition for young authors between the ages of 16 and 21 – all entries by February 12 at the latest. The 1<sup>st</sup> prize winner will receive Dhs 2,500
- Arabic writers' prize for poetry and for novels – all entries by February 5 at the latest. The 1<sup>st</sup> prize winner for a novel will receive Dhs 5,000. The 1<sup>st</sup> prize winner for a poem will receive Dhs 4,000.

#### C. Movie screenings

|                  |                    |                                 |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Saturday March 4 | The Night Rider    | English with Arabic translation |
| Sunday, March 5  | The Lion Tamer     | English only                    |
| Monday, March 6  | La Reunion Macabre | French with English translation |
| Tuesday, March 7 | The Winter Party   | English with Arabic translation |

- All movies begin at 3:30 p.m., except for ' The Lion Tamer ' which begins at 1:30 p.m.
- Ticket prices are 80 Dhs for adults and 30 Dhs for children.
- Reservations are needed for ' The Winter Party ' only. Please call 8564732 before 12:00 p.m. on Tuesday, March 7.

#### D. Poetry and novel readings

| Author             | Form           | Timing                |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| John Smith         | English poetry | Monday – 3:00 p.m     |
| Brian Thomas       | English novel  | Monday – 5:00 p.m.    |
| Abdullah Al Otaibi | Arabic poetry  | Tuesday – 10:00 a.m   |
| Maria Antonelli    | Italian novel  | Wednesday – 1:30 p.m. |
| Fatima Al Tamimi   | Arabic novel   | Thursday – 3:30 p.m.  |

#### E. Newspaper reporters

Please register at the Press Desk on the first day before 9 o'clock. ID cards must be worn at all times.

Please inform writers one hour before if you want to interview them.

## Exam practice

**1. Where would you find this information about the International Book Fair?**

- A. on a college notice board B. in a fashion magazine C. in a bank B. in a book about cinema.

**2. What is the main purpose of section A?**

- A. To give a general idea about what the authors will do at the fair.  
B. To give details about the lives and interests of the authors.  
C. To give the timings of the book readings in English and Arabic.  
D. To give information about the prizes for the best poem and novel.

**3. Look at all the information about the book fair and find the correct section A, B, C, D or E for the information you need. Write the letter of the section in the table below. You can use one letter twice. Number 1 is an example.**

| Information needed   | section |
|--|---------|
| 1. You want to know where the book fair is taking place.               | A       |
| 2. You want to know if any of the novel readings are in Arabic.        |         |
| 3. You want to know if there are any competitions at the book fair.    |         |
| 4. You are a reporter and you want to know about interviewing writers. |         |
| 5. You want to know if you have to make a reservation to see a film.   |         |
| 6. You want to know about prizes for the best books and poems.         |         |

**4. Answer the following questions:**

- a. How much are movie tickets for children? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. What time does 'The Lion Tamer' start? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Are authors reading their novels or poetry to the public on Friday? Yes / No
- d. What is the 1<sup>st</sup> prize for a poem? \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Are there any special events for Arabic writers? Yes/No
- f. What is the main language of the film on Monday, March 6? \_\_\_\_\_

## Exam practice

- The latest novel reading is at.....  
A. 3.30 p.m.                      B. 5:00 p.m.                      C. 1:30 p.m.                      D. 7:00 p.m
- To enter the Arabic writers' competition, I have to send my novel or poem by .....  
A. February 5                      B. February 12                      C. March 3                      D. March 10
- I'd like to see an English movie with Arabic translation, but I can't go to the book fair on Saturday. I'll have to see .....  
A. The Lion Tamer    B. The Night Rider    C. La Reunion Macabre    D. The Winter Party.
- My daughter is 17 years old and she writes books in English. If she enters the competition she could win .....  
A. Dhs 5,000                      B. Dhs 4,000                      C. Dhs 2,500                      D. Dhs 1,500
- My wife and I want to go to see ' The Winter Party ', so we'll need to make a reservation before....  
A. 1:30 p.m. on Monday                      B. 3:30 p.m. on Monday  
C. 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday                      D. 12:00 p.m. on Tuesday
- I really like Arabic women writers, so I'm going to a novel reading at .....  
A. 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday                      B. 5:00 p.m. on Monday  
C. 3:30 p.m. on Thursday                      D. 1:30 p.m. on Wednesday
- I want to interview some of the writers at the book fair for my newspaper. I should ask them.....  
A. 60 minutes before                      B. 30 minutes before                      C. 2 hours before                      D. 3 hours before
- When I go to a movie, I like to see it in the original language without translation. The best movie for me is .....  
A. The Night Rider    B. The Lion Tamer    C. La Reunion Macabre    D. The Winter Party
- There are poetry and novel readings in.....  
A. one language                      B. two languages                      C. three languages                      D. four languages
- Newspaper reporters must register on .....  
A. March 1                      B. March 2                      C. March 3                      D. March 4

# Reading: the Dune Hotel



## A. Something for everyone!

The Dune Hotel is situated in the middle of the desert just a 35 km drive from the city centre. If you enjoy peace and quiet, spend a few days with us. For relaxing, there is a swimming pool and a spa. For more energetic activities, rent bikes or dune buggies. For great shopping, catch the hourly bus to the city centre malls.

1.

## B. Special trips from the hotel

|                |          |                        |
|----------------|----------|------------------------|
| desert camping | 3 nights | Saturday to Tuesday    |
| desert camping | 1 night  | Friday night only      |
| camel ride     | daily    | 5:00 a.m. – 8:00 a.m.  |
| camel ride     | daily    | 4:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.  |
| balloon trip   | daily    | 9:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m. |

- The desert camping trips are at no extra cost.
- The camel rides cost 150 Dhs per person.
- The balloon trips cost 300 Dhs per person. Children under the age of 10 are not allowed to fly in the balloon without their parents.

## C. Dates and Room Prices (per night)

| Month  | 1 person  | 2-4 people |
|--------|-----------|------------|
| March  | Dhs 780   | Dhs 1,200  |
| April  | Dhs 850   | Dhs 1,350  |
| May    | Dhs 1,300 | Dhs 1,800  |
| June   | Dhs 1,200 | Dhs 1,650  |
| July   | Dhs 600   | Dhs 1,000  |
| August | Dhs 700   | Dhs 1,150  |

## D. Equipment hire

|           |          |         |
|-----------|----------|---------|
| bicycle   | 6 hours  | 100 Dhs |
| bicycle   | 12 hours | 180 Dhs |
| quad bike | 6 hours  | 400 Dhs |
| quad bike | 12 hours | 750 Dhs |

## E. Transport Services

|                     |                                   |  |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| bus to city centre  | free                              | Every hour: 9:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.                            |
| bus to airport      | adult - Dhs 60<br>child - Dhs 30* | Every 2 hours: 6:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.                         |
| taxi to city centre | 90 Dhs                            | call the reception desk 20 minutes before you want to leave. |
| taxi to airport     | 110 Dhs                           | call the reception desk 30 minutes before you want to leave. |

\* children under 5 travel free

## Exam practice

### Where would you find this information about the Dune Hotel?

1. A. in a history book    B. in a travel website    C. in an art shop    B. in a book about camels.

### 2. What is the main purpose of section A?

- A. To give information about how much the rooms are and where you can eat.  
 B. To give information about where the hotel is and what you can do there.  
 C. To give information about the time of the special trips and the cost.  
 D. To give information about the transport services to the airport and the cost.

3. Look at all the information about the hotel and find the correct section A, B, C, D or E for the information you need. Write the letter of the section in the table below. You can use one letter twice. Number 1 is an example.

| Information needed  | section |
|---|---------|
| 1. You want to know how far the hotel is from the city centre.                | A       |
| 2. You want to know the cost of a taxi from the hotel to the airport.         |         |
| 3. You want to know if you can take a camel ride from the hotel.              |         |
| 4. You want to know how much it costs to rent a bicycle from the hotel.       |         |
| 5. You want to know the cheapest time to have a holiday at the hotel.         |         |
| 6. You want to know the best way to travel from the hotel to the city centre. |         |

### 4. Answer the following questions:

- a. How much is a room per night for 2 to 4 people in June? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. What is the price of a bus ticket to the airport for a 7-year old child? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. How often are the balloon trips? \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Can you go for a camel ride at 9:00 a.m.?    Yes / No
- e. What time is the last bus to the city centre from the hotel? \_\_\_\_\_
- f. If you pay 400 Dhs, how long can you rent a quad bike? \_\_\_\_\_

## Exam practice

1. The most expensive month to stay at the Dune Hotel is.....  
A. April                      B. May                      C. June                      D. July
2. If I want to go on a 3 - night desert camping trip, it will be .....  
A. Dhs 300                      B. Dhs 150                      C. Dhs 100                      D. free
3. I am going on holiday alone, so a room in August will cost me.....  
A. Dhs 1,000                      B. Dhs 600                      C. Dhs 700                      D. Dhs 1,150
4. If I want to get a taxi to the airport at the end of my holiday, I have to .....  
A. call reception the night before.                      B. call reception 30 minutes before.  
C. call reception 20 minutes before                      D. call reception 2 hours before.
5. I'm planning to go on a balloon trip from the hotel with my family. I will pay .....  
for my 8-year old daughter.  
A. Dhs 300                      B. Dhs 150                      C. Dhs 100                      D. nothing
6. If I want to go on a shopping trip to the city centre malls, there is a bus.....  
A. every 30 minutes                      B. every 20 minutes                      C. every 2 hours                      D. every hour
7. You can go for a 3-hour camel ride .....  
A. once a day                      B. twice a day                      C. once a week                      D. twice a week
8. I am staying at the hotel on Friday and Saturday. I can take a camel ride at.....  
A. 2:00 p.m.                      B. 3:00 p.m.                      C. 4:00 p.m.                      D. 8:00 p.m.
9. There are four people in my family. My wife, a 6-year-old son and a 3-year-old daughter. I will have to buy a bus ticket to the airport for.....  
A. me and my wife only                      B. me, my wife and son only.                      C. my wife and son only.                      D. all my family.
10. If I pay 750 Dhs, I can hire a quad bike for \_\_\_\_\_  
A. 6 hours                      B. 12 hours                      C. 3 hours                      D. 24 hours

## Reading: Elhadi, jeweler of the desert

Elhadji Mohammed Koumama is a member of the Tuareg people. Long ago, the Tuareg were a group of people who once lived as nomads in the Sahara Desert. Like most of the Tuareg people, his skin is dyed blue from the traditional blue clothes that he wears. He is married to one woman and the father of six children. They are three boys and three girls. As the father, he is the leader of the family. He is also the provider. To provide for his family, he practices the traditional Tuareg art of jewelry making. Elhadji says that his ancestors have been jewelers for thousands of years.

These days, the Tuareg are no longer nomads. They mostly live in modern cities and work modern jobs, but Elhadji continues to make his jewelry in the traditional way. He uses just a few simple tools like a file, a hammer and a bellows. A bellows is a machine for blowing air on coals to make them hot. His traditional bellows is made of goatskin. According to Tuareg tradition, jewelers have special powers because they can touch fire when they make their jewelry.

Maybe Elhadji actually has special powers. Maybe he really doesn't. But, he can make beautiful jewelry out of silver. He makes his silver jewelry by the ancient "lost wax" method. First, Elhadji molds by hand the shape he wants out of some wax. Next, he covers the wax shape with a layer of clay. When the clay is dry and hard, he puts it in a fire. The fire cooks the clay and melts the wax. The wax runs out of the clay into the fire. Next, Elhadji melts some silver and pours it into the clay form, called a mold. When the silver is hard, he breaks open the mold with his small hammer. Finally, he takes the piece of silver and finishes it. He uses a small file to make the piece smooth, then he uses a normal screwdriver to draw designs on the silver.

In Tuareg communities, the people say that only women should wear silver. This is because Tuareg tradition says that it is bad luck for men to wear silver. Sometimes, Elhadji does not follow the Tuareg tradition and wears the best examples of his silver work. However, Elhadji makes his beautiful jewelry in the traditional Tuareg way and says that making silver jewelry is "a tradition forever".

### Questions

1. Who are the people of Elhadji Mohammed Koumama?
  - A. boys
  - B. girls
  - C. Tuareg
  - D. Sahara



2. What does the word “provider” mean? (Paragraph 1, line4-5)
  - A. one is the leader of the Tuareg
  - B. one who makes the money for living
  - C. the father of the children
  - D. one who wears blue clothes
  
3. Which of the following is NOT a tool of Elhadji?
  - A. bellows
  - B. hammer
  - C. file
  - D. forge
  
4. What does a bellows do?
  - A. makes coals hot
  - B. melts wax
  - C. makes jewelry
  - D. blows away sand
  
5. Elhadji makes his jewelry out of \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A. wax
  - B. clay
  - C. gold
  - D. silver
  
6. When Elhadji makes jewelry, wax is \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A. useful
  - B. necessary
  - C. unnecessary
  - D. unimportant
  
7. What does Elhadji use the file to do?
  - A. melt the wax
  - B. draw designs
  - C. break the mold
  - D. make the silver smooth
  
8. What does Elhadji use to make designs on his jewelry?
  - A. silver
  - B. a hammer
  - C. \*a screwdriver
  - D. a mold

9. According to Tuareg tradition, only \_\_\_\_\_ wear silver.
- A. women
  - B. men
  - C. nomads
  - D. children
10. How does Elhadji feel about his work when he wears his jewelry?
- A. embarrassed
  - B. proud
  - C. ashamed
  - D. bored

## **Reading: Old ways of the Inuit**

The Inuit, like the Bedu and the Tuareg of Arabia, were nomads. Then their lives changed. In the 1950's, the government of Canada stopped the Inuit from moving around with the seasons and moved them into modern houses. They stopped being nomads. Many Inuit stopped living in the old ways.

### **Food**

The Inuit were great hunters before the 1950's. They had lots of sea and land animals to hunt. The most important of these were the caribou and the seal. These two animals were the Inuits' main food. Their oil was used for cooking and lamps. The Inuit ate mostly meat because plants are scarce in the Arctic. In the summer, they also gathered berries and other plants.

### **Clothing**

The Inuit needed clothing that was warm and waterproof. Seal and walrus intestine are waterproof, so the Inuit used the intestines to make waterproof clothing. This kept the people dry, which was important because water freezes quickly in the North. People can get into a lot of trouble if they get wet in the Arctic and then freeze. The Inuit also made large coats of caribou fur to wear in the cold winter.

### **Shelter**

In the past, the Inuit had a summer home and a winter home. In the summer, the Inuit often lived in tents. They made the tents from caribou skin and wood. In the winter, many Inuit lived in sod homes. They would dig a hole in the ground and pile rocks and sod all around the outside to make walls. Pieces of wood or whalebone were used as a frame for the roof, which the Inuit then covered with sod. The Inuit also invented igloos. An igloo is built of snow shaped into a dome. They were mostly used as temporary shelter during winter hunting trips.

### **Transportation**

One of the things that the Inuit used to go places was the kayak. This boat was originally made from seal skins. It is perfectly balanced so that a person can sit in a hole in the middle. The Inuit used a single paddle that was wide at both ends. The kayak was used to catch seals and chase caribou.

An even larger boat the Inuit built was the umiaq. It was something like a large rowboat and could be used to catch whales and walrus.

Still another form of transportation was the dog sled. The Inuit traveled on a sled pulled by a dog team. They could travel long distances this way. The dog sled is not used very much anymore. It has been replaced by the snowmobile. Much like the dogsled, many of the old ways of the Inuit have been replaced with modern ways.

## Questions

1. Where did the Inuit live?
  - A. Arabia
  - B. Canada
  - C. houses
  - D. America
2. What is a “nomad”?
  - A. a person who moves around
  - B. a person who lives in a house
  - C. a person who lives in Canada
  - D. a person who lives in old ways
3. What did Inuit people eat a lot?
  - A. oil
  - B. plants
  - C. berries
  - D. meat
4. What did the Inuit make for winter clothes?
  - A. intestines
  - B. fur
  - C. coats
  - D. walrus
5. What does “waterproof” mean?
  - A. water gets in easily
  - B. water goes out easily
  - C. water stays warm
  - D. water doesn’t get in
6. What is an “igloo”?
  - A. an animal
  - B. a tent
  - C. a shelter
  - D. a hunting trip
7. An igloo is made of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. snow
  - B. sod
  - C. wood
  - D. whalebone

8. A kayak is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. shelter
  - B. animal
  - C. boat
  - D. seal
9. Which animal was not hunted from a kayak?
- A. seal
  - B. caribou
  - C. umiaq
  - D. dog
10. The Inuit way of life before the 1950's was \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. fun
  - B. difficult
  - C. easy
  - D. expensive

## Reading: The magic of reading

Don't you think reading is magical? By looking at the letters on a page and then making words and sentences in our mind we hear voices, and are filled with thoughts and visions. This all comes from looking at a few marks on paper.

We use reading to communicate and share information, ideas and knowledge. On the whole, by reading actively and thoughtfully, we can understand the world better. Books are an important part of learning, **they** are essential to gaining knowledge and developing skills, including learning languages. We can't have a complex modern society without books, learning and reading. But it is also true that although books may contain great wisdom, religious truth, information, some of them also contain jokes, stories and lies.

At the heart of our shared civilization is writing and reading. For example, on average, according to a variety of reliable sources, 2,200,000 new books are published every year in the world. There are 7 billion people in the world and if only half of those people read ten books a year that means 35 billion books would be read every year. But that's only one kind of reading. What about the thousands of newspapers which are published every day, the thousands of magazines that are published weekly, fortnightly, monthly and quarterly. And then there is the World Wide Web. The numbers are astonishing: 2.5 million emails are sent every second. There are approximately 5 billion web pages on the Internet waiting to be read. People send 60 billion text messages every day and there are 2 billion Facebook users who post their thoughts in pictures and writing. 500 million tweets are sent every single day.

All of us who like reading, do so constantly, but some people find **it** more difficult than others. The question students, who have to read a lot, ask themselves is: 'How can I read faster? How can I absorb more information? If students of all ages can do this on their courses they become more successful and get better marks.

Well, reading is a complex skill that requires many different abilities and different kinds of knowledge about language, and the world; your ability to read depends on your knowledge of vocabulary, grammar, the nature of different types of texts and their functions, and culture. It is safe to say that the more you know about the topic of a text the easier it will be for you to understand. One thing we can confidently say about reading is, if you want to improve your reading then remember that the more you read the more efficient you become at reading.

## Questions

1. The main idea of the text is \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. language learners should read more
  - B. reading is easy for some and difficult for others
  - C. the importance of reading to civilization
  - D. we read more than we think we do
2. How many books are published in the world every year?
  - A. 2 billion
  - B. 20,000
  - C. 8 million
  - D. 2,200,000
3. According to the text, what do we use mainly reading for?
  - A. To communicate and share information, ideas and knowledge
  - B. To read jokes and stories
  - C. For the internet
  - D. To learn another language
4. The pronoun **they** in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. emails
  - B. books
  - C. Facebook pages
  - D. Newspapers and magazines
5. How many emails are sent every second?
  - A. 35 million
  - B. 2,200,000
  - C. 2.5 million
  - D. 2 billion
6. The pronoun **it** in the fourth paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. reading
  - B. information
  - C. the Internet
  - D. learning
7. According to the text, what advice can we give someone who wants to improve their reading?
  - A. Focus on grammar
  - B. Practice writing
  - C. Get a good teacher
  - D. Read a lot

## Reading: The Qin Dynasty

The word dynasty means “a group or family with power for a long time.” China had several dynasties. Many dynasties in Ancient China lasted for hundreds of years, but the first dynasty lasted for only 15 years. It is called the Qin (pronounced Chin) Dynasty because the first Emperor was named Qin.

Qin was the first man to control all of China. He called himself First Emperor Qin. First Emperor Qin believed that it is necessary to control people's lives. For example: Qin's government told people what job to have. If they tried to do another job, they were sent to work on the Great Wall. If people were lazy or slow at doing their job, they were sent to work on the wall. It was illegal to complain. If you suggested that things might be better, you could be killed.

To make sure everyone did their job correctly, First Emperor Qin set up a spy system. People had to spy on each other. It was the law. If people told the government about lawbreakers, they were rewarded. If they did not, they were killed. It was a simple system, and it worked very well.

Qin made many big changes to China. First, he took land away from the royal families. Anyone who argued with Qin was either buried alive or put to work building the Great Wall. Next, he introduced one system of weights, measures, money, written language, and laws. Nobody argued with him. He created a huge police force.

Qin was very strict with scholars and destroyed many “useless” books. He defined useless books as any book about anything except medicine, agriculture, or prophecy. Useless books were burned. Qin did not believe in any education for the common man. According to Qin, the more time people spent studying, the less time they had to grow food. He especially disliked the teachings of Confucius. He had all of Confucius' books burned.

Qin did not think his rule was severe. He said, "A thousand may die so that a million may live." He built roads, canals, and bridges. His public works projects probably saved millions of lives that would have been lost to floods and famine. Although many people died building the Great Wall, it did protect China from its enemies.

No revolution occurred during Qin's rule. Once he was dead, his son took over. His son did not rule for long. People revolted against the Qin government all over the countryside. The person who led that revolution became the new emperor. His dynasty was called the Han Dynasty. Life improved very much during the Han Dynasty.



## Questions

1. What does the word “dynasty” mean?
  - A. “first emperor”
  - B. a small emperor with power for a long time
  - C. a group or family with power for a long time
  - D. ancient family
2. What was the name of the first dynasty of China?
  - A. the Qin Dynasty
  - B. the Han Dynasty
  - C. the Ancient Dynasty
  - D. the 15 years Dynasty
3. What does “illegal” mean?
  - A. first to control
  - B. lazy or slow
  - C. against the rules
  - D. necessary
4. What does “lawbreaker” mean?
  - A. one who spies
  - B. one who does not follow rules
  - C. one who told the government
  - D. a system
5. Why did no one argue with First Emperor Qin?
  - A. Everyone was afraid of him.
  - B. Everyone loved him.
  - C. Everyone thought he was always right.
  - D. No one listened to him.
6. Which subject did First Emperor Qin think was useful?
  - A. philosophy
  - B. science
  - C. religion
  - D. medicine
7. What does the phrase “common man” mean?
  - A. normal people
  - B. royal people
  - C. scholars
  - D. useless people

8. What did First Emperor Qin do with the writings of Confucius?
- A. He buried them.
  - B. He put them in the Great Wall.
  - C. He burned them.
  - D. He read them.
9. Who became emperor after Qin?
- A. Confucius
  - B. Qin's son
  - C. scholars
  - D. a common man
10. How did most Chinese people probably feel when First Emperor Qin was gone?
- A. sad
  - B. angry
  - C. tired
  - D. happy

## Reading: Travel

There are many ways to travel and many places to travel to in this world. If you live in the Emirates you are lucky because two of the largest and most modern airlines in the world fly out of Abu Dhabi and Dubai. They are Etihad Airlines and Emirates Airline. The UAE has another advantage because it is located strategically between Asia, Europe and Africa.

Nowadays, if we are travelling long distances then the easiest and most affordable way to go is by airplane. However, after the war in Europe there were few airlines and in the decades of the 40s and 50s most people travelled long distances by ship or train. On the other hand, air travel did become very important quickly in countries where there was a poor road and rail transport infrastructure and a small coastline. The USSR, a republic consisting of Russia and 14 other countries had few railways and roads, and so, early on, air transport quickly became essential to the country. By 1950 Aeroflot was carrying 1,603,700 passengers a year.

Britain was the first to develop the jet engine and jet airliners; the BOAC Comet was the first passenger jet. But, outside the USSR, in the more developed world, air travel was very expensive and there were other cheaper alternatives. Only the wealthy could afford to fly in jet planes on a regular basis early on. More people began to travel on planes in the 60s and the price fell. Air travel in the USA became cheaper. It also took far less time to go from New York to Los Angeles in an airplane than it did on a train. Mass air travel took off in the 1970s. By then 500 million people every year were flying to their destinations. The most popular airliners in those early years were the DC8 and the Boeing 707.

Currently, around 3.5 billion people travel by air every year and, on average, about 8 million people fly every day. The Airports Council International estimates that 9 billion people will travel by air in 2025. In fact, if this happens this will have a catastrophic effect on the climate because of all the fuel the planes burn. Enormous additional amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> would be released into the atmosphere and would contribute to heating up the planet. We must assume, therefore, that if air travel grows as projected, then it will have to do so using a much more efficient version of the technology we already have or using a different technology altogether.

*Statistics from IATA*

## Questions

8. The main idea of the text is the \_\_\_\_\_
- E. number of people who fly in airplanes
  - F. growth of air travel
  - G. effect of air travel on the environment
  - H. air travel in the USSR
9. How many passengers did Aeroflot carry on its planes in 1950?
- E. 1,603,700
  - F. 3,000,000
  - G. 10,007
  - H. 10,060,000
10. How many people flew in 1970?
- E. 3.5 billion
  - F. 8 million
  - G. 500,000,000
  - H. 30,000,000
11. The word **it** in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_
- E. CO2
  - F. Aeroflot
  - G. the UAE
  - H. Dubai
12. How many people does the Airports Council International think will fly in 2025?
- E. 500 million
  - F. Around 9 billion
  - G. 8 million
  - H. 3.3 billion
13. What could be a dangerous result of 9 billion people flying every year?
- E. More accidents
  - F. Not enough airports
  - G. Too much tourism
  - H. A warmer climate

## Section 4. Writing Practice

### Writing: using an OREO for an opinion essay

When writing an opinion essay, make an OREO!

**O = opinion Say your opinion clearly.**

**Example:** In my opinion, we should only have classes four days a week.

**R = reasons Give your reasons for your opinion.**

**Example:** I think this is better because many students drive into the city from other emirates.

**E= example Give examples to support your reasons.**

**Example:** For example, I live in Ras Al Khaima and I have to drive a long way home on Thursday nights.

**O = opinion Say your opinion again in a different way.**

**Example:** Four days of class a week is good for students like me who drive a long way to homes in other emirates.

Use these phrases to say your opinion:

#### Positives

- I think...
- I believe...
- In my opinion...
- I prefer...
- I like
- The best part of ....

#### Negatives

- I don't think...
- I don't believe...
- I disbelieve...
- I don't prefer...
- I don't like...
- I dislike...
- The worst part of ...

When writing an opinion essay:

- ...give your opinion in the first paragraph. This makes a good last sentence.
- ...give each reason its own paragraph.
- ...more examples are better.
- ...quoting experts is useful.

- ...summarize your reasons in the last paragraph.
- ...restate your opinion in the last paragraph.

## **Writing: Opinion essay chart – speed limit**

**Prompt: The speed limit on UAE highways should be increased from 120 kilometers per hour to 150 kilometers per hour. Do you agree or disagree?**

Explain your opinion. Use reasons and examples. Write 250 words.

**Complete this chart to organize your opinion essay.**

### **Paragraph 1 Introduction**

**Sentence 1:** Describe the speed limit on UAE highways.

**Sentence 2:** Say something about the current speed limit.

**Sentence 3:** Give your opinion about changing the speed limit.

## **Paragraph 2 First reason**

**Sentence 1:** Give your first reason.

**Sentences 2-4:** Give examples

## **Paragraph 3 Second reason**

**Sentence 1:** Give your second reason.

**Sentences 2-4:** Give examples.

### Paragraph 4 Third reason

**Sentence 1:** Give your third reason.

**Sentences 2-4:** Give examples.

### Paragraph 5 Conclusion

**Sentences 1-3:** Give a summary of your reasons.

**Sentence 4:** Give your opinion again in different words.

- How many words do you have in each box?
- How many total words do you have?

Now write your essay in proper form. You should have between 3, 4 or 5 paragraphs. You may need to add more words or sentences to reach 250 words.



## Writing: guided opinion essay – racing

**Prompt: Which do you think is more interesting to watch, motor racing or camel racing?**

**Complete this opinion essay. Give three reasons for your opinion.**

Racing is one of the oldest sports in history. Racing continues to be popular today. In the UAE, both modern motor racing and traditional camel racing are popular. Personally, I think that \_\_\_\_\_ is much more interesting.

The first reason I think \_\_\_\_\_ is more interesting than \_\_\_\_\_ is because

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The second reason I think that \_\_\_\_\_ is more interesting than \_\_\_\_\_ is because

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The third reason for my opinion is \_\_\_\_\_ is

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I know many people in the UAE think that \_\_\_\_\_ is interesting, but I disagree. I think that \_\_\_\_\_ is interesting. If I had to choose between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, I would choose \_\_\_\_\_ every time.

## Writing: guided opinion essay – taxes

**Prompt: The government of the UAE should start collecting more taxes from people. What is your opinion?**

Majed thinks that the government should start collecting more taxes. Look at his reasons and complete Majed’s opinion essay for him.

- There are more people who need more services than there were before.
- Oil revenues are going down. The supply of petroleum is also going down.
- People need to share the responsibility of taking care of the country.

### Majed’s essay

One of the best things about living in the UAE is that there are few taxes. My foreign friends tell me this is one of the main reasons why they want to live and work here. But times change and I think that the UAE should start collecting more taxes. Here is why I think so.

First,

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–

For example,

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Another example is

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Here’s another reason for the government to collect more taxes.

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This means that

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Finally, I think that

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The UAE is a good place to live for all of us. As more people come to live and work here, the government will need to provide services for them. As petroleum exports go down, the government will need other ways to get money to pay for services. In my opinion, it's time for people to take more responsibility for government services. It's time for the government to collect more taxes.

## Writing: advantages and disadvantages essay

### 1. Look at the essay question in the box and answer the questions below

Some people like to go abroad to complete their education in foreign colleges or universities.  
What are the advantages and disadvantages of studying in a foreign country?

1. What are the key words in the question? Highlight them.
2. What is the meaning of *abroad*?
3. What does *foreign* mean?
4. What does *advantages* mean?
5. What does *disadvantages* mean?

#### 1. Look at this model introduction to the essay.

*Nowadays, some students choose to study in another country instead of completing their studies in their own country. In this essay, I will discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad.*

**NOTE:** Two sentences are enough for an introduction.

- In the first sentence you should try to **paraphrase** the question – this means try to write it in your own words.
- In the second sentence you should tell the reader what you are going to write about.

**2. Look quickly at the following body paragraph. What is it about?**

**Topic:** .....

*There are many advantages of studying abroad. Firstly, you can make friends with people from many different countries. For example, my brother studied in London and met friends from Turkey and Korea. In addition, if you study abroad you can improve your English or another foreign language. This is because you will need to communicate with your teachers and other students. Finally, if you are away from your own country you can learn to be independent. By this I mean you will have to look after yourself without your family.*

**NOTE:** The paragraph has **SEVEN** sentences.

The **FIRST** sentence gives **the topic** of the paragraph. It begins with ‘*There are many advantages of.....*’

The **SECOND, FOURTH** and **SIXTH** sentences give **the main ideas** of the writer. These begin with ‘*Firstly*’, ‘*In addition*’ and ‘*Finally*’.

The **THIRD, FIFTH** and **SEVENTH** sentences give ideas to **support** the main ideas.

- the **THIRD** sentence is an example (*For example, ...*)
- the **FIFTH** sentence is a reason (*This is because ...*)
- the **SEVENTH** sentence is an explanation (*By this I mean ...*)

**3. Look quickly at the next paragraph. What is it about?**

**Topic:** .....

*However, there are also some disadvantages of studying in a foreign country. First of all, living in a different environment can have a bad effect on your studies. For instance, you might not like the food or the weather in the foreign country. Furthermore, sometimes it is too hard to study in a foreign language. This is because you might have problems understanding your teachers. Lastly, you can have problems in your studies if you are away from your home. By this I mean it is difficult to concentrate when you miss your family and friends.*

**4. What are the main ideas and the supporting ideas in the paragraph above?**

- a. Highlight the 3 **main ideas** in the paragraph or underline them with a solid line \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. Highlight the 3 **supporting ideas** with a different colour or underline them with a dotted line .....

**5. Why does the writer use these words?**

- a. *However*
- b. *For instance*
- c. *Furthermore*
- d. *Lastly*

**6. Now look at the conclusion to the essay.**

*In this essay, I have discussed both the advantages and disadvantages of completing your studies in a foreign country. All in all, I believe it is a good idea to study abroad if you have the chance.*

**NOTE:** Like the introduction, two sentences are enough for a good conclusion.

- The first sentence is very similar to the second sentence in the introduction, but you should write *I have discussed* instead of *I will discuss*.
- In the second sentence you should try to give your opinion.

**7. What do you think about the following question? Complete the table below with some ideas and then write an answer to the essay question for homework.**

Some people like to work in small companies or businesses while others prefer working for large companies or government organizations.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of working for a large company or organization?

**You should write 250 words. First, list the advantages and disadvantages in the boxes below.**

|                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>(+) What are advantages?</b> | <b>(-) What are disadvantages?</b> |
| <b>Notes:</b>                   | <b>Notes:</b>                      |

### COMPLETE SAMPLE ANSWER

*Nowadays, some students choose to study in another country instead of completing their studies in their own country. In this essay, I will discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad.*

*There are many advantages of studying abroad. Firstly, you can make friends with people from many different countries. For example, my brother studied in London and met friends from Turkey and Korea. In addition, if you study abroad you can improve your English or another foreign language. This is because you will need to communicate with your teachers and other students. Finally, if you are away from your own country you can learn to be independent. By this I mean you will have to look after yourself without your family.*

*However, there are also some disadvantages of studying in a foreign country. First of all, living in a different environment can have a bad effect on your studies. For instance, you might not like the food or the weather in the foreign country. Furthermore, sometimes it is too hard to study in a foreign language. This is because you might have problems understanding your teachers. Lastly, you can have problems in your studies if you are away from your home. By this I mean it is difficult to concentrate when you miss your family and friends.*

*In this essay, I have discussed both the advantages and disadvantages of completing your studies in a foreign country. All in all, I believe it is a good idea to study abroad if you have the chance.*

## **Additional opinion essay practice prompts**

1. The legal driving age in the UAE should be raised to 25 years old. Explain your opinion. Use reasons and examples. Write a five paragraph essay of 250 words.
2. The UAE requires military service of its citizens. Is this a good practice or a bad practice? Explain your opinion. Use reasons and examples. Write a five paragraph essay of 250 words.
3. Which is better to use, cash or credit cards? Explain your opinion. Use reasons and examples. Write a five paragraph essay of 250 words.
4. Federal universities should no longer give free education to UAE citizens. Do you agree or disagree? Explain your opinion. Use reasons and examples. Write a five paragraph essay of 250 words.
5. The government should not make rules about smoking in public. Do you agree or disagree? Explain your opinion. Use reasons and examples. Write a five paragraph essay of 250 words.
6. The government should restrict the number of cars people can register. What is your opinion? Explain your opinion. Use reasons and examples. Write a five paragraph essay of 250 words.
7. Is social media harmful or useful for young people? Explain your opinion. Use reasons and examples. Write a five paragraph essay of 250 words.
8. The UAE should offer passports to everyone born in the UAE. Do you agree or disagree? Explain your opinion. Use reasons and examples. Write a five paragraph essay of 250 words.
9. Having pet animals in your house and garden like dogs and cats is a bad idea. The animals are dirty and spread disease and they are useless and expensive to feed and keep. What's your opinion?
10. People spend too much time on shopping and buying expensive things. There are other better things they can do with their time and money like sports or working for a charity. What's your opinion?

## **Additional advantage/disadvantage practice prompts**

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of studying in the Emirates or studying abroad in another country?
2. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using mobile phones and tablets to study in school. Do you think there are more advantages or disadvantages?

## EmSAT English Writing Bands

|            | General  | Vocabulary  | Grammar   | Cohesion  | Mechanics  |
|------------|--|---|---|---|--|
| <b>C2</b>  | <b>Comprehensive and reliable mastery</b> of a very wide range of language. Can formulate thoughts precisely, give emphasis, differentiate and eliminate ambiguity.  | Good command of a <b>very broad lexical repertoire</b> including idioms, colloquialisms, and levels of meaning. Consistently correct and appropriate use of vocab.  | <b>Consistent grammatical control</b> of complex language.  | Coherent and cohesive text with full appropriate use of a variety of organizational patterns and cohesive devices.  | Orthographically free of error   |
| <b>C1+</b> |  |   |   |   |  |
| <b>C1</b>  | Can select from a <b>broad range of language</b> to express him/herself clearly, without having to restrict what he/she wants to express.  | <b>Good command</b> of a <b>broad</b> lexical repertoire, including idioms and colloquialisms. Occasional minor slips. No significant vocabulary errors   | Consistently maintains a high degree of grammatical accuracy. <b>Errors are rare</b> and difficult to spot.   | Clear, flowing, wellstructured writing, showing <b>controlled use of organizational patterns</b> , connectors and cohesive devices.   | Layout, paragraphing and punctuation are consistent and helpful. Spelling is accurate, with occasional slips.  |
| <b>B2+</b> |  |   |   |   |  |
| <b>B2</b>  | Expresses him/herself clearly and without much sign of having to restrict him/her self. Sufficient language to give clear descriptions, express viewpoints and develop arguments. <b>Some complex sentence forms used.</b>   | <b>Good range of generally accurate vocabulary</b> for his/her field and most general topics. Able to avoid frequent repetition. Gaps cause some confusion, but incorrect word choice does not affect meaning.                                      | Good grammatical control; occasional slips or non-systematic errors and minor flaws in sentence structure still occur, but are rare. <b>Mistakes do not cause misunderstanding.</b>                             | Uses a <b>variety of linking words efficiently</b> to mark relationships between ideas clearly.   | Clearly intelligible continuous writing using standard layout and paragraphing. <b>Spelling and punctuation reasonably accurate</b> but may show L1.                 |
| <b>B1+</b> |  |   |   |   |  |
| <b>B1</b>  | Sufficient language to describe unpredictable situations and topics such as family, interests, work, travel, and current events. Can explain main points in a problem with some precision. <b>Vocab limitations</b> cause <b>repetition</b> and awkwardness.                     | <b>Sufficient vocabulary</b> to for most everyday topics (family, hobbies interests, work, travel, current events). Good control of elementary vocabulary but major <b>errors occur when expressing more complex thoughts</b> or unfamiliar topics. | <b>Reasonable accuracy</b> in familiar contexts and more predictable situations. Generally good control but with noticeable L1 influence. Frequently-used patterns. Errors occur, but meaning is usually clear. | Can link a series of shorter, discrete simple elements into a connected, linear sequence of points.   | Continuous writing which is generally intelligible throughout. Spelling, punctuation, and layout are accurate enough to be followed <b>most of the time.</b>         |
| <b>A2+</b> |  |   |   |   |  |
| <b>A2</b>  | A repertoire of basic language to deal with <b>predictable everyday situations.</b> Uses brief, basic sentence patterns and <b>memorized phrases</b> and formulae on simple concrete needs, personal details and routines. <b>Frequent breakdowns</b> in non-routine situations. | Sufficient vocabulary to conduct routine, everyday transactions involving familiar situations and topics and for basic communicative and survival needs. Can control a <b>narrow repertoire.</b>  | Uses some simple structures correctly, but still <b>systematically makes basic mistakes</b> – in verb tenses choice or and SV agreement However, it is <b>usually clear</b> what he/she is trying to express.   | Uses <b>frequently occurring connectors</b> ('and,' 'but,' 'because') to link simple sentences or groups of words to tell a story or describe something with simple list of points. | Can copy short sentences on everyday subjects, e.g., directions. Can write short words with <b>reasonable phonetic accuracy</b> (not necessarily standard spelling). |
| <b>A1+</b> |  |   |   |   |  |



|           |  |  |  |  |   |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|---|
| <b>A1</b> | Uses a <b>very basic range of simple expressions</b> about personal details and needs of a concrete type | Uses a basic vocabulary repertoire of <b>isolated words and phrases</b> related to particular concrete situations. | Shows <b>only limited control of a few simple grammatical structures</b> and sentence patterns in a learnt repertoire. | Can link words or groups of words with <b>very basic connectors</b> ('and,' 'then'). | Can <b>copy</b> familiar words and short phrases e.g. simple signs or instructions, everyday objects, set phrases used regularly. Can <b>spell</b> address, nationality and personal details. |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|---|