

ENGLISH

لغة إنجليزية
لغة ثانية

LESSON ONE

READING COMPREHENSION

- Read the passages and answer the following questions:

A PARTY



Dear Sally,
I hope you are well. Guess what! I am having a big party next week at my house and I all must dress accordingly. You would make a great witch! I need to let everyone know by Sunday since I am throwing the party next Thursday. Peter is going to decorate the house and my mother is going to bake a cake and make lots of snacks. There is going to be music and dancing as well. Jack is going to be the DJ. You can **stay over** at my house. I am super excited! I hope to see you then.
Love,
Natalie.

1. What kind of an event is it?

- A) It is a slumber party.
- B) It is a costume party.
- C) It is about making cake.
- D) It is a dance party.

2. When is the party?

- A) It is next month.
- B) On Thursday.
- C) It is next Saturday.
- D) There is going to be music and dancing.

3. Whose party is it?

- A) It is Natalie's party.
- B) It is Peter's party.
- C) It is Natalie's mother's party.
- D) It is Harry Potter's party.

4. This passage is:

- A) A Facebook post.
- B) A story.
- C) A report.
- D) A letter.

5. “stay over” as used in the passage means:

- A) Stay up late.
- B) Stay for a long time.
- C) Spend the night at a friend’s house.
- D) Go to the party.

6. Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE?

- 1. Sally and Natalie are close friends.
- 2. Jack is going to decorate the house.
- 3. Sally is going to wear Harry Potter costume.
- 4. Natalie’s mother is going to prepare food for the party.
- 5. Natalie is throwing a small party.

Julia's Summer Vacation



Every summer, Julia goes to the countryside for a month. She stays at her uncle’s farm and helps him. She works very hard but she likes it because she loves to spend time with her cousin Mary. Every morning, she wakes up at five o’clock, first she collects the eggs and feeds the chickens, then she has breakfast at 6:30. After breakfast, she helps her aunt with the house chores for an hour. She can't wait to spend time with her cousin Mary. They always have a great time together. They climb trees and pick fruits and flowers. They love being outdoors. They come back home before dark and get ready for dinner. After dinner, they go out and feed the animals. Before they go to bed, they watch TV for a little bit or read books. They are always very tired at the end of the day and usually fall asleep watching TV or reading.

1. Where does Julia go in summer?

- A) She goes to a big city.
- B) She goes to her uncle’s farm.
- C) She goes to her cousin’s hotel.
- D) She goes camping.

2. Which one of the following questions is not answered in the passage?

- A) How long does Julia stay at her uncle’s farm?
- B) How does Julia help her uncle and aunt?
- C) What does Julia do before she goes to bed?
- D) What’s her favorite food?

3. Which of the following isn’t true about Mary and Julia?

- A) Mary and Julia can climb trees.
- B) They have a good time together.
- C) They live together.
- D) They feed the animals.

4. “Chores” as used in the passage means:

- A) Duties.
- B) Assignments.
- C) Items.
- D) Furniture.

5. The opposite of “loves” as used in the passage is:

- A) Enjoys.
- B) Has fun.
- C) Likes.
- D) Hates.

6. Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE?

1. Julia and Mary like to play inside the house.
2. They sometimes read before falling asleep.
3. Julia wakes up early.
4. Mary is Julia’s nephew.
5. Mary lives in the city.

GRAMMAR

Parts of speech: verbs

A verb is used to show an action or a state of being like :eat ,walkbe ,. Verbs are the hearts of English sentences and they indicate the tense.

Ex: She walks to school.

He is smart.

- Types of verbs:

1- **Action verbs:** indicate what the subject of a sentence performs.

Ex: The man is driving a car.

Action verbs can be **transitive** or **intransitive**.

A transitive verb must have a direct object. **Ex:** They are watching a movie (what are they watching?)

An intransitive verb does not demand a direct object and can be followed by an adjective, adverb, preposition, or another part of speech. **Ex:** the baby smiled.

2- **Linking Verbs:** add details about the subject of a sentence and connects the subject and the complement — that is, the words that follow the linking verb. It creates a link between them instead of showing action. The most famous linking verb is verb to be, but other verbs can act as linking verbs, too.

Ex: she is happy.

She looks happy.

3- **Auxiliary/helping Verbs:** help to show time, tense, and possibility. The auxiliary verbs are: be, have, and do.

➡ Linking verbs work as main verbs in the sentence, but auxiliary verbs *help* main verbs.

Ex: Tim is playing football.

Do they speak English?

EXERCISES

- Is the bolded word an action, linking, or helping verb?

1- The heavy box **fell** to the floor.

- A) action verb.
- B) linking verb.
- C) helping verb.

2- Sandra **walked** to class with her friend Liam.

- A) action verb.
- B) linking verb.
- C) helping verb.

3- Mrs. Baker **is** forty-two years old.

- A) action verb.
- B) linking verb.
- C) helping verb.

- Circle the verb in each sentence. Write whether it is *action* or *linking*.

1- These jeans are too small for me now.

2- He felt happy after the test.

3- Andrew wants a new backpack.

4- The computer starts with a sound alert.

5- The copier is out of paper.

- In each sentence, underline the helping verb with a single line and the main verb with two lines.

1. She was racing in a wheelchair race.
2. Sarah had joined the Wheelchair Athlete Club.
3. The racers were using special racing wheelchairs.
4. They are training several times a week.
5. They have lifted weights too.
6. Sarah has raced for several years.
7. She will race many more times.
8. She is practicing for next year's Olympics.

LESSON TWO

N

-Read the passage and answer the following questions:-



Maria is at the grocery store, buying supplies for her kitchen. She has a list of what she needs with her. The first section she comes to has **produce**. Maria sees apples, bananas, cherries, grapes, and strawberries. She checks her list:

- 6 apples
- 1 bag of cherries
- 1 bag of grapes

Maria gets her items and looks at the bananas. They are on sale for much cheaper than they are normally. She picks 3 bananas. Next are vegetables. She sees potatoes, carrots, tomatoes, onions, mushrooms, and salad in bags. She checks her list:

- 6 carrots
- 4 tomatoes
- 2 onions
- 4 mushrooms

As she is putting her items into her cart, Maria checks the many bags of salad and chooses 2 of them. She pushes her cart ahead. The next section is meat and dairy. She sees meat, fish, cheese, eggs, and milk. She checks her list:

- 2 fish (salmon)
- 1 block of cheese (cheddar)
- 1 dozen eggs
- 2 gallons of milk

She looks at the meat that is on sale and chooses 2 pieces of hamburger. She gets the rest of the items in that section. She still needs rice, bread, salt, sugar, and flour. She gets:

- 2 bags of rice
- 4 loaves of bread
- a bag of sugar
- a bag of flour

Maria then realizes that she has forgotten something. She runs back and gets 1 container of salt and then rushes to the checkout. She puts her groceries into her car and leaves.

1- What item did Maria pick up on sale in the produce section?

A) Four mushrooms.

- B) Six apples.
- C) Three bananas.
- D) Two bags of salad.

2- Which item did Maria buy 2 pieces of in the meat and dairy section?

- A) cheese.
- B) hamburger.
- C) fish.
- D) milk.

3- How much bread did Maria get while she was shopping at the grocery store?

- A) Three loaves of bread.
- B) One loaf of bread.
- C) Two loaves of bread.
- D) Four loaves of bread.

4- What item did Marta have to go back for at the end of her shopping trip?

- A) one dozen eggs.
- B) a bag of cherries.
- C) a block of cheese.
- D) one container of salt.

5- The word “produce” as used in the passage means:

- A) The bakery.
- B) The fruits and vegetables section.
- C) The dairy section.
- D) The meat section.

6- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE?

1. Maria was shopping at a pharmacy.
2. The apples were on sale.
3. Maria went home on foot.
4. Some meat was on sale.
5. Maria bought 2 bags of salad.

GRAMMAR

Parts of speech: nouns

Nouns refer to a person, place, thing, or idea. A noun can be the subject or the object of a sentence.

Nouns are divided into many types:

Proper

Common

Collective

Concrete

abstract

Proper nouns: used to name a person or a place and always begin with a capital letter.

Ex: Mona, George, Paris, Egypt.

Common nouns: used to name a generic (not specific) place or item. Unlike proper nouns, common nouns are not capitalized.

Ex: car, school, book.

Collective nouns: used to refer to a group of people, animals or things.

Ex: a *herd* of sheep

a *band* of musicians

a committee, a team.

Concrete nouns: refer to an object that can be perceived through the human sense that is, something that you can see, smell or touch.

Ex: a *cup* of *coffee*

A *book* on a *table*

Abstract nouns: refer to something that *cannot* be perceived through the senses, something that is not material.

Ex: love, hate, hope.

EXERCISES

- Find out the *common* nouns in the following sentences.

- 1- Which movie do you want to watch at the cinema?
- 2- She loves her mother a lot.
- 3- That monkey is jumping on the tree.
- 4- My parrot started flying in the sky.
- 5- Peter always sits on his chair.

- Find out the *proper* nouns in the following sentences.

- 1- My holidays will start in May.
- 2- People speak English in India.
- 3- Yesterday, my daughter ordered a blue shirt from Zara.
- 4- Delhi is the capital of India.
- 5- BMW is an expensive car.

- Find out the *collective* nouns in the following sentences.

- 1- I bought a pile of books last Sunday.
- 2- Please give me that stack of boxes.
- 3- A fleet of ships went east.
- 4- When I walk in the morning, I often see a gang of criminals.
- 5- A herd of cattle blocked the road.

- Choose the correct answer:

1- The *book* was lying on the table.

- A) Book is a common noun.
- B) Book is a proper noun.
- C) Book is a collective noun.

2- *Gold* is a precious metal.

- A) Gold is a proper noun.

- B) Gold is an abstract noun.
- C) Gold is a concrete noun.

3- Smoking is a bad *habit*.

- A) Habit is a common noun.
- B) Habit is a proper noun.
- C) Habit is an abstract noun.

- Point out the nouns in the following sentences and state whether they are common, proper, collective or abstract.

- 1- The lion is the king of beasts.
- 2- A committee was appointed to study the situation.
- 3- Solomon was famous for his wisdom.
- 4- You must always speak the truth.
- 5- Greenland is the largest island.

LESSON THREE
READING COMPREHENSION

- Read the passages and answer the following questions:

Two Sisters and the Cat



Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Smith are sisters. Mrs. Wilson lives in a house in Duncan and Mrs. Smith lives in Victoria. One day, Mrs. Wilson visited her sister. When her sister answered the door, Mrs. Wilson saw tears in her eyes. "What's the matter?" she asked. Mrs. Smith said "My cat Sammy died last night and I have no place to bury him". She began to cry again. Mrs. Wilson was very sad because she knew her sister loved the cat very much. Suddenly Mrs. Wilson said "I can bury your cat in my garden in Duncan and you can come and visit him sometimes." Mrs. Smith stopped crying and the two sisters had tea together and a nice visit.

It was now five o'clock and Mrs. Wilson said it was time for her to go home. She put on her hat, coat and gloves and Mrs. Smith put the dead Sammy into a shopping bag. Mrs. Wilson took the shopping bag and walked 2 minutes to the bus stop. She waited a long time for the bus so she bought a newspaper. When the bus arrived, she got on the bus, sat down and put the shopping bag on the floor beside her feet. She then began to read the newspaper. When the bus arrived at her bus stop, she got off the bus and walked for about two minutes. Suddenly she remembered she had left the shopping bag on the bus. She started crying and tried to catch the bus again.

Story by Laurie Buchanan

1- Where does Mrs. Wilson live?

- A) in a house in Duncan.

- B) in Victoria.
- C) In a house in Victoria.

2- Why is Mrs. Smith upset?

- A) because her sister came to see her cat.
- B) because her cat died.
- C) because Mrs. Wilson was sad.

3- What did Mrs. Wilson do?

- A) take the cat with her on the bus.
- B) put her gloves in the shopping bag.
- C) prepare dinner for her sister.

4- Who did Sammy the cat live with?

- A) Mrs. Wilson.
- B) Mrs. Smith.
- C) Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Smith.

5- What time did Mrs. Wilson go home?

- A) when the bus arrived.
- B) at 5 p.m.
- C) after she walked for two minutes.

6- How did Mrs. Wilson go home?

- A) walked for two minutes before she caught the bus.
- B) read a newspaper on the bus.
- C) took a bus.

7- What did Mrs. Wilson forget?

- A) the newspaper.
- B) her handbag.
- C) the shopping bag.

8- Where did Sammy die?

- A) in Mrs. Smith's house in Duncan.
- B) in Mrs. Wilson's garden.
- C) in Victoria.

GRAMMAR

Parts of speech: Adjectives vs adverbs

An adjective is a word used to modify or describe a noun or a pronoun.

Ex: The *blue* whale is *huge*.

An adjective can also be used to compare two nouns or pronouns, this is called a *comparative* adjective:

Ex: The ship is *larger than* the building.

There are two main rules to forming comparative adjectives:

For adjectives that are just one syllable, add -er to the end.

Ex: slow- slower.

For two- or more syllable adjectives, use the form “more than/less than + adjective.”

Ex: exciting - more exciting.

Adjectives can also be used to indicate that a noun or a pronoun has reached the highest or lowest state, this is called superlative adjective.

Ex: Mark is *the funniest* boy in the class.

There are two main rules to forming superlative adjectives:

For adjectives that are just one syllable, add -est to the end.

Ex: slow- slowest.

For two- or more syllable adjectives, use the form “the most/least+ adjective.”

Ex: exciting - the most exciting.

An adverb modifies or describes a verb and is usually formed by adding -ly to the adjective.

Ex: the girl brushed her hair *gently*.

EXERCISES

- Choose the correct answer:

- 1- She sings (beautiful- beautifully).
- 2- They had a (bad - badly) experience at the restaurant.
- 3- He is a (powerful - powerfully) player.
- 4- You should read the exam questions (careful - carefully).

- 5- What's _____ sport?
A) the most dangerous.
B) the more dangerous.
C) more dangerous.
D) dangerous than.

- 6- Your watch is _____ than mine.
A) the most cheap.
B) cheaper.
C) more cheap.
D) the more cheaper.

- 7- The plane is _____ way to travel.
A) fast.
B) faster.
C) the fastest.
D) more faster.

LESSON FOUR

READING COMPREHENSION

- Read the passages and answer the following questions:

Val's Garden



I am new to the city. I do not know anyone. But an old woman lives next door. Her name is Val. She gives me a big box of vegetables. She grows them in a garden by the sidewalk. There are carrots, tomatoes, beans, and peas. They are the best vegetables I ever ate. Val lives alone, too. But she seems happy in her garden. She loves plants. Sometimes, I can hear her talking to them. Maybe that is why they grow so big. One day, I stop seeing Val in the garden. I see people take many boxes from her home. Weeds grow in her garden. The dirt is dry. The plants look sad. Val must have passed on. So, I pull the weeds. I water the garden. I even talk to the plants. Then a family moves next door. They are new to the city. They do not know anyone. And I give them a big box of vegetables from Val's garden.

Story by Shantel Ivits at BC Open Textbooks

1- How long has the writer of the story lived in the city?

- A) very long time.
- B) Not very long.
- C) Ten years.
- D) She was born in the city.

2- What kind of vegetable did Val NOT grow?

- A) Tomatoes.
- B) Carrots.
- C) Corn.
- D) Beans and peas.

3- What did Not happen after the writer of the story stopped seeing Val in her garden?

- A) No one watered the garden.
- B) People took many boxes from Val's house.
- C) Other neighbors took care of the garden.
- D) Val's house stayed empty.

4- Why was the new family lucky?

- A) They moved into a good neighborhood.
- B) They had lots of friends in town.
- C) They were lucky because the writer of the story took care of Val's garden even after she died.
- D) They had good jobs.

5- What is something that the writer of the story did NOT do after Val died?

- A) pull the weeds.
- B) water the garden.
- C) talk to the plants.
- D) learn about Val's family.

My Working Day



Cynthia Jones talks about her working days.

My working day starts very early. From Monday to Friday I get up at half past three and I have a shower and a cup of coffee. I usually leave the house at ten past four because the car always arrives a few minutes early. I get to the studio at about five o'clock and start work.

Good Morning Britain starts at seven o'clock and finishes at nine o'clock. Then I leave the studio at a quarter past ten. After that, I get home at twelve o'clock. A woman helps me with the housework and the ironing. I read a newspaper and do some work.

Then my husband gets home at half past five in the afternoon and I cook dinner. We stay at home in the evening. We don't go out because I go to bed very early. We usually watch television and then I go to bed at half past eight, I'm usually asleep by nine o'clock.

At weekends, I don't get up until ten o'clock. In the evening, we often see some friends or go to the cinema. But I'm always up early again on Monday morning.

- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE?

- 1- Cynthia goes to work by bus.
- 2- Her show is called "Good Morning Britain".
- 3- Cynthia wakes up early on weekends too.
- 4- Cynthia has a maid.
- 5- The maid cooks dinner for the family.
- 6- Cynthia sleeps at 9:00 P.M.
- 7- Cynthia's weekend is on Friday.
- 8- On week days, Cynthia does not go out because she sleeps early.

GRAMMAR

Capitalization

Capitalization means using a capital letter (for example, A instead of a). The use of capital letters helps readers read your writing without confusion so it is very important for proper writing whether formal or informal.

Always capitalize the following:

- 1- The first word in a sentence.

Ex: *She* left a box on my desk.

2- The pronoun I.

Ex: *I* wake up early every day.

3- The first letter of a proper noun (specific name).

Ex: *David* wants to play tennis with *Peter*.

I like *Coca-Cola*.

4- The first letter of months, days, and holidays (but not seasons).

Ex: Today is *June* 10, 2000.

Susie's birthday is this *Thursday*.

This *summer* is going to be very hot.

5- The first letter of nationalities, religions, races of people, and languages.

Ex: We often eat Italian food.

I want to learn *Chinese*, and *Russian*.

There is one *Christian* church in my town.

6- The first letter in a person's title.

Ex: This is *Dr.* Simon.

I teach the course with *Mr.* Tom.

7- The first letter of each major word in the title of a book, movie, article, etc.

Ex: Tolstoy's *War and Peace* is my favorite novel.

Star Wars is my favourite movie.

EXERCISES

In which sentence/question is capitalization used correctly?

1- my birthday is next friday.

A) My birthday is next friday.

B) My birthday is next Friday.

C) My Birthday is next Friday.

2- he loves italian food.

A) He loves italian food.

B) He loves Italian food.

C) He loves Italian Food.

3- gerry speaks english, french and spanish.

A) Gerry speaks english, french and spanish.

B) Gerry speaks English, French and Spanish.

4- she lives in london and i live in paris.

- A) She lives in london and I live in paris.
- B) She lives in London and i live in Paris.
- C) She lives in London and I live in Paris.

5- Which is correct?

- A) Fred is not british.
- B) Bill is from Mexico.
- C) Most mexican food is spicy.

6- What word needs to be capitalized in this sentence?

Bob and i went to the store to get some orange juice.

- A) I
- B) Store
- C) orange

7- Mrs., Dr., Sir., need to be capitalized because...

- A) They are proper nouns.
- B) They are the first word in a sentence.
- C) They are the title before a name.

8- Which of these needs to be capitalized?

- A) Cairo.
- B) Television.
- C) Ship.

9- Which of these are a proper noun and needs to be capitalized?

- A) Summertime.
- B) School.
- C) June.

10- Which country is capitalized correctly?

- A) The republic of Congo.
- B) New Zealand.
- C) The United states of America.

- Correct the capitalization mistake(s) in the following sentences:

- 1- I live in aswan.
- 2- What time is the english class?
- 3- Did you attend dr. John's lecture?
- 4- The school is arranging a trip to the giza zoo.
- 5- When we went to Sharm Al Sheikh, we stayed at the hilton.

**ANSWER KEY
LESSON ONE**

**READING COMPREHENSION
A PARTY**

1. B
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. C
- 6.
- 1- TRUE.
- 2- FALSE.
- 3- FALSE.
- 4- TRUE.
- 5- FALSE.

Julias Summer Vacation'

1. B.
2. D.
3. C.
4. A.
5. D
- 6.
- 1- FALSE.
- 2- TRUE.
- 3- TRUE.
- 4- FALSE.
- 5- FALSE.

GRAMMAR

1. ACTION.
2. ACTION.
3. LINKING.

1. ARE- LINKING.
2. FELT- LINKING.
3. WANTS - ACTION.
4. STARTS - ACTION.
5. IS - LINKING.

1. She was racing in a wheelchair race.
2. Sarah had joined the Wheelchair Athlete Club.
3. The racers were using special racing wheelchairs.
4. They are training several times a week.
5. They have lifted weights too.
6. Sarah has raced for several years.
7. She will race many more times.
8. She is practicing for next year's Olympics.

LESSON TWO

READING COMPREHENSION

Going to the Supermarket

1. C.
2. B.
3. D.
4. D.
5. B.
- 6.
- 1- FALSE.
- 2- FALSE.
- 3- FALSE.
- 4- TRUE.
- 5- TRUE.

GRAMMAR

- 1- Which movie do you want to watch at the cinema?
- 2- She loves her mother a lot.
- 3- That monkey is jumping on the tree.
- 4- My parrot started flying in the sky.
- 5- Peter always sits on his chair.

- 1- My holidays will start in May.
- 2- People speak English in India.
- 3- Yesterday, my daughter ordered a blue shirt from Zara.
- 4- Delhi is the capital of India.
- 5- BMW is an expensive car.

- 1- I bought a pile of books last Sunday.
- 2- Please give me that stack of boxes.
- 3- A fleet of ships went east.
- 4- When I walk in the morning, I often see a gang of criminals.
- 5- A herd of cattle blocked the road.

1. A.
2. C.
3. C.

1. LION, KING, BEASTS - COMMON.
2. COMMITTEE - COLLECTIVE
SITUATION – ABSTRACT
3. SOLOMON - PROPER
WISDOM - ABSTRACT
4. TRUTH - ABSTRACT.
5. GREENLAND - PROPER
ISLAND - COMMON

LESSON THREE

READING COMPREHENSION

Two Sisters and the Cat

1. A.
2. B.
3. A
4. B.
5. B.
6. A.
7. C.
8. C.

GRAMMAR

1. Beautifully.
2. Bad.
3. Powerful.
4. Carefully.
5. the most dangerous.
6. Cheaper.
7. the fastest.

LESSON FOUR

READING COMPREHENSION

Val's Garden

1. B.
2. C.
3. C
4. C.
5. D.

My Working Day

- 1- FALSE.
- 2- TRUE.
- 3- FALSE.
- 4- TRUE.
- 5- FALSE.
- 6- TRUE.
- 7- FALSE.
- 8- TRUE.

GRAMMAR

1. B.
2. B.
3. B.
4. C.

5. B.
6. A.
7. C.
8. A.
9. C.
10. B.

1. ASWAN.
2. English.
3. Dr.
4. Giza Zoo.
5. Hilton.

SOURCES

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