



8

مركز نونفا التعليمي / المرحلة الإعدادية

اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف الثامن

الفصل الدراسي الأول

مراجعة منتصف الفصل الأول – منتصف الفصل الدراسي الأول

مراجعة مرتبة حسب الخطة الفصلية للوحدتين الأولى والثانية: مفردات وقواعد وقراءة وكتابة، مع تدريب على أنماط أسئلة الاختبار.

تتضمن هذه الملزمة

صفات الشخصية، عبارات المحادثة، M1 Vocabulary مفردات التقنية، الهوايات والحب والكرم	المضارع البسيط والمستمر، الماضي M1 Grammar وعادات الماضي، المقارنة
نضّان: استطلاع عن عادات التقنية، M1 Reading ووصف شخص أحب قضاء الوقت معه	أدوات الربط، وتدوينه تعرّف بنفسك، M1 Writing ووصف شخص
وحدات القياس، التعبيرات المصاحبة، M2 Vocabulary المتاحف والسياحة	ضمائر الوصل، الشرط وجمل الزمن، M2 Grammar أدوات التنكير، حروف الجر
نضّان: سيرة مختصرة عن والت ديزني، M2 Reading وموقع إلكتروني لمتحف	تجنّب التكرار ووصف مكان لصفحة ويب M2 Writing

تعليمات

- Answer all the questions. Write your answers clearly in the spaces provided.
- In multiple-choice questions, only ONE option (A, B, C or D) is correct.
- Revise the word tables and grammar cards before you start each part. Listening and speaking are not in this booklet; your teacher assesses them in class.

Module 1 (Teen life) – Vocabulary

Personality adjectives (SB p. 8, 1a)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
confident	واثق من نفسه	quick-tempered	سريع الغضب
stubborn	عنيد، لا يغيّر رأيه بسهولة	outgoing	اجتماعي، يحب مقابلة الناس
bossy	متسلّط، يحب أن يأمر الآخرين دائماً	selfish	أناني، لا يفكر في مشاعر الآخرين
kind	لطيف، يهتم بالآخرين ويساعدهم	helpful	متعاون، يحب المساعدة
easy-going	هادئ سهل المعشر، لا يزعج بسرعة	relaxed	مرتاح، هادئ

Conversational English (SB pp. 8-9, 1a)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Same here!	وأنا كذلك! (Me too)	Here we go again!	ها قد عدنا لذلك من جديد! (Oh, not again)
I know the feeling.	أعرف هذا الشعور (أفهمك)	What are you waiting for?	ماذا تنتظر؟ (لماذا لا تفعله الآن؟)
Hang in there.	اصبر ولا تستسلم	Got it?	هل فهمت؟

Technology words (SB pp. 10-11, 1b)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
anxious	قلق	upload	يرفع (فيديو / ملف)
goal	هدف	electronic device	جهاز إلكتروني
constantly	باستمرار، طوال الوقت	disconnect	يقطع الاتصال
concentrate	يركّز	turn off	يُطفئ
advantages	مزايا	every now and then	من حين إلى آخر
notification	إشعار	take part	يشارك
app	تطبيق	survey	استطلاع / استبيان

Hobbies; like and dislike (SB p. 14, 1d)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
astronomy	علم الفلك	be crazy about	مولع جدًا بـ
baking	الخَبز (صنع الكعك)	be really into sth	مهتم جدًا بـ
blogging	التدوين	be interested in	مهتم بـ
camel racing	سباق الهجن	be a big fan of	من كبار المعجبين بـ
falconry	الصقارة	can't stand	لا يُطيق
model car making	صنع نماذج السيارات	... is not my thing	... ليس ما أحبه / لا يناسبني
sculpture	النحت	It's something else!	إنه شيء رائع جدًا!
coin collecting	جمع العملات		

Starting and ending a conversation (SB p. 16, 1e)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
How's it going?	كيف الحال؟	Take care.	اعتن بنفسك
Long time no see!	مضى وقت طويل!	Got to go.	يجب أن أذهب
Fancy meeting you here!	يا للمصادفة أن ألقاك هنا!	I have to run.	عليّ أن أسرع بالذهاب
I haven't seen you for ages.	لم أراك منذ زمن	Give me a call sometime.	اتصل بي في وقت ما

Fill in the gaps with the suitable adjectives from the box. There is ONE extra word.

selfish – quick-tempered – easy-going – outgoing – bossy – confident – kind

1 Sara never shares her sweets with anybody. She only thinks about herself. She is very

.....

2 My uncle gets angry in a second over small things. He is

.....

3 Fahad doesn't worry when the bus is late or the classroom is noisy. He is really

.....

4 Maryam loves meeting new people and talks to everyone at parties. She is

.....

5 Yousef tells his team what to do all the time, even when nobody asks him. He is

.....

6 Hind helps every new student to find her classroom and always asks if anybody needs help. She is ____.

A quick-tempered

B selfish

C bossy

D kind

7 Which pair of adjectives describes two NEGATIVE qualities?

A confident – outgoing

B bossy – selfish

C kind – easy-going

D helpful – relaxed

8

Read the following.

A: I've got three tests this week!

B: ____ I'm also studying for three of them.

Which expression BEST fits the gap?

- ☐ A Same here!
- ☐ B Got it?
- ☐ C Here we go again!
- ☐ D Take care.

9

What does the expression "What are you waiting for?" mean in "Open the box! What are you waiting for?"

- ☐ A Don't give up.
- ☐ B Why do you look sad?
- ☐ C Why don't you do it now?
- ☐ D Did you understand?

10

The expression "Hang in there" means ____.

- ☐ A Wait here
- ☐ B Don't give up
- ☐ C Come in
- ☐ D Stop talking

Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box. There is ONE extra word.

anxious – app – concentrate – constantly – notifications – upload – goal

11

I downloaded a new _____ that teaches me five English words every day.

12

Rashid checks his phone _____. He looks at it every two minutes.

13 Mona felt _____ before the final match. She could not stop thinking about it.

14 It is hard to _____ on your homework when the music is loud.

15 My phone shows lots of _____ every morning: messages, e-mails and reminders.

16 A "digital detox challenge" means ____.

- ☐ A learning how to use a smartphone
- ☐ B sending messages to many friends
- ☐ C buying a new electronic device
- ☐ D spending a period of time without electronic devices

17 Omar spends his evenings looking at the stars and planets and reading about the universe. His hobby is ____.

- ☐ A sculpture
- ☐ B baking
- ☐ C astronomy
- ☐ D falconry

18 Which phrase means that you DISLIKE something?

- ☐ A can't stand
- ☐ B be really into
- ☐ C be crazy about
- ☐ D be a big fan of

19 I'm a big _____ of table tennis. I watch every match on TV.

20 Fish is not my I prefer chicken.

21 Which phrase can we use to START a conversation with a friend we haven't seen for a long time?

- A Time for me to go.
- B Take care.
- C Got to go.
- D Long time no see!

22 Which phrase can we use to END a conversation?

- A How's it going?
- B I have to run.
- C Fancy meeting you here!
- D I haven't seen you for ages.

Module 1 (Teen life) – Grammar

Present Simple vs Present Progressive (SB p. 9; Grammar Reference p. 63)

Present Simple → permanent states, habits, general truths.

James **lives** in London. – We always **have** breakfast at eight. – The earth **goes** round the sun.

Time words: always, usually, often, every day, on Mondays, once a week.

Present Progressive (am / is / are + -ing) → actions happening now, temporary situations, future arrangements.

Lucy **is sleeping** now. – I'm **taking** driving lessons this month. – We're **flying** to Zanzibar tonight.

Time words: now, at the moment, today, these days, tonight, tomorrow, next week.

Stative verbs (see, hear, like, love, hate, want, need, know, understand, think, be, have, cost) are NOT usually used in the Present Progressive: I **need** help. ✗ I'm needing help.

Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple or the Present Progressive.

23 Khalid usually (walk) to school, but today he (take) the bus because it is raining.

24 My mother (work) in a hospital. She starts at seven every morning.

25 A: Why (you / wear) a jacket? It's hot!
B: We (go) to the mountains tomorrow.

26 I (not understand) this question. Can you help me?

27 Sh! Be quiet. The baby _____.

- ☐ A is sleeping
- ☐ B sleep
- ☐ C are sleeping
- ☐ D sleeps

28 Dana _____ a new bike. She says her old one is too small.

- ☐ A wanting
- ☐ B want
- ☐ C wants
- ☐ D is wanting

29 Water _____ at 100 degrees Celsius.

- A boiled
- B boils
- C is boiling
- D boil

30 She is reading a book now. (Make it negative)

31 They play chess every Friday. (Make it a question)

Past Simple and used to (SB p. 11; Grammar Reference pp. 63-64)

Past Simple → a finished action at a time in the past, a past habit, or actions one after the other. Regular verbs add -ed (visit → visited); irregular verbs change (go → went, buy → bought, see → saw).

Negative: **didn't** + base verb. Question: **Did** + subject + base verb? Time words: yesterday, last night / week, two days ago, in 2019.

used to + base verb → something that happened regularly in the past but doesn't happen now.

I **used to check** my phone all the time. (I don't any more.)

Negative: **didn't use to**. Question: **Did** you **use to** ...? (No "d" after did / didn't.)

Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple.

32 Last weekend, we _____ (go) to the beach and _____ (have) a picnic.

33 Hamda (not finish) her project yesterday because she (feel) tired.

34 Read the following.

My grandfather ____ a small farm when he was young.

Which item BEST fits the gap?

- ☐ A is used to have
- ☐ B was used have
- ☐ C use to have
- ☐ D used to have

35 Which sentence means that the speaker does NOT play football now?

- ☐ A I played football yesterday.
- ☐ B I play football every day.
- ☐ C I used to play football every day.
- ☐ D I am playing football now.

36 Last year, Hessa went swimming every Friday. Now she doesn't. (Rewrite using: used to)

37 In the past, Fahad didn't like tomatoes, but now he likes them. (Rewrite using: didn't use to)

Comparison of adjectives and adverbs (SB p. 13; Grammar Reference pp. 64-65)

Comparative (two things) + **than**: short adjectives add -er (fast → faster; happy → happier); long adjectives use **more** (more interesting); adverbs ending in -ly use **more** (more carefully).

Superlative (more than two) with **the**: the fastest, the happiest, the most interesting, the most carefully.

Irregular: good / well → better → the best; bad / badly → worse → the worst; little → less → the least; much / many → more → the most.

Other forms: **less ... than** (Judo is less exciting than taekwondo), **the least ... of / in, as ... as** (equal), **not as ... as** (My bag isn't as big as yours).

Complete with the correct form of the word in brackets.

38 This book is _____ (interesting) than that one.

39 Salem is the _____ (tall) boy in the team.

40 Hessa speaks _____ (clearly) than her brother.

41 My result in the last test was _____ (bad) than my result in this one.

42 Sara isn't as tall _____ her sister.

- A as
- B that
- C like
- D than

43 Sami is _____ player in the school team. Nobody scores more goals than him.

- A** more good
- B** better
- C** the better
- D** the best

44 A car is more expensive than a bike. (Rewrite using: less ... than)

45 Fatma and Reem are both the same height. (Rewrite using: as ... as)

Module 1 (Teen life) – Reading

Practice texts written for this booklet (not taken from the Student's Book; the people and the school are imaginary). Read each text, then answer the questions.

Text 1: A Week Without Phones

- 1 Last month, the students of Class 8C at Green Valley School took a survey about their technology habits. The results surprised everybody. The average student in the class spends about five hours a day on a phone or a tablet, and checks it more than fifty times a day. Most of them use their devices to watch videos, play games and send messages to friends.
- 2 Their teacher, Mr Karim, was worried. "Technology has many advantages," he said, "but I want you to find the right balance." So he suggested a challenge: five days with no phones after school.
- 3 Nada, 13, felt anxious on the first evening. "I kept looking at the table where my phone usually sits," she said. By the third day, however, she was reading a novel and helping her mother cook. Faris, 14, used to play video games until midnight, so he often fell asleep in class. During the challenge he went to bed early, and now he can concentrate much better. "I still use my phone," he says, "but I don't check it constantly any more."
- 4 At the end of the week, the class agreed on three rules: no phones during meals, no devices in the bedroom at night, and one screen-free afternoon every week. Mr Karim is very proud of his students.

46 What is the main idea of Text 1?

- A Teenagers in Class 8C do not like technology.
- B A class took a challenge to use their phones less and learnt something from it.
- C Teachers should take phones away from students.
- D Video games are bad for students' health.

47 What can we understand about Mr Karim from paragraph 2?

- A** He wants his students to use technology in a balanced way.
- B** He is angry with Nada and Faris.
- C** He does not use technology himself.
- D** He wants his students to stop using technology completely.

48 The word **anxious** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A** bored
- B** angry
- C** worried
- D** proud

49 How many times a day does the average student in the class check the phone?

50 What did Nada do on the third day of the challenge?

51 Why did Faris often fall asleep in class in the past?

Read the text again and decide if each statement is True, False or Not Mentioned.

52 The students did the challenge for five days.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

53 Faris does not use his phone at all now.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

54 Nada's mother was angry about the challenge.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

Text 2: A Person I Like Spending Time With

1 My cousin Rashid is fifteen, and he lives in the same street as me. He is the one who always makes everybody laugh. He is very outgoing, so he makes friends easily, and he is quite easy-going, which means that we hardly ever argue. The worst thing about him is that he can be a bit stubborn: when he decides something, nothing changes his mind.

2 Rashid is really into astronomy. He used to collect stamps, but he stopped two years ago when his uncle gave him a small telescope. At the moment, he is making a model of the solar system for his science class. On Friday evenings, we usually go up to the roof of his house and look at the moon. We are both crazy about space films, but he can't stand horror films, so we never watch them. I think he is the best cousin anyone could have.

55 What is the writer's opinion of Rashid?

- ☐ A He thinks Rashid is too stubborn to be a good friend.
- ☐ B He thinks Rashid is a great cousin.
- ☐ C He thinks Rashid is selfish.
- ☐ D He is bored when he is with Rashid.

56 Which sentence from the text describes a BAD quality?

- ☐ A He is really into astronomy.
- ☐ B He is very outgoing.
- ☐ C He is quite easy-going.
- ☐ D He can be a bit stubborn.

57 Who gave Rashid a small telescope?

58 What is Rashid making at the moment?

59 What does Rashid used to collect?

60 The writer and Rashid often argue.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

61 Rashid likes horror films.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

Module 1 (Teen life) – Writing

Linking words and writing plan (SB pp. 15, 17; Workbook p. 16)

Link your ideas: **and** joins similar ideas · **but** joins opposite ideas · **so** shows a result · **because** shows a reason · **or** shows an alternative.

Blog post presenting yourself: group the information into categories (about me · family and friends · school life · sports and hobbies). Use the Present Simple for routines, the Present Progressive for temporary situations and plans, and the Past Simple / used to for the past. Check spelling, tenses and punctuation at the end.

Two paragraphs describing a person you like spending time with: **Paragraph 1** – name, relationship, personality (He / She is very / really / quite / a bit ...; The best / worst thing about him / her is that ...). **Paragraph 2** – hobbies and interests, and what you do together (We're both interested in ...; His / Her favourite hobby is ...).

Complete each sentence with ONE linking word from the box.

and – but – so – because – or

62 I like swimming cycling.

63 Salma wants to join the chess club, ... she doesn't have enough time.

64 It was raining, ... we stayed at home.

65 I love baking it is relaxing.

66

Would you like tea coffee?

67

Your school website has a new blog for students. Write a blog post presenting yourself (80–100 words, in 2–3 short paragraphs). Say who you are, what you are like, what you are into and what you used to do when you were younger. Use *and*, *but*, *so*, *because*, *or*.

68

A teen forum is asking people to write about a person they like spending time with. Write two paragraphs (80–100 words) describing a friend or a relative. Paragraph 1: who he / she is and what he / she is like. Paragraph 2: his / her hobbies and what you do together.

Module 2 (World-famous) – Vocabulary

Units of measurement (SB p. 21, 2a)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
gram (g)	جرام	tonne (t)	طن	metre (m)	متر
kilogram (kg)	كيلوجرام	centimetre (cm)	سنتيمتر	kilometre (km)	كيلومتر

Collocations with make and do (SB p. 25, 2c)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
make a cake	يصنع كعكة	do a project	ينجز مشروعًا
make a film	يصنع فيلمًا	do an experiment	يجري تجربة
make a mistake	يخطئ	do research	يقوم ببحث
make friends	يكون صداقات	do sb a favour	يسدي معروفًا لشخص
make noise	يحدث ضوضاء	do well	يُبلّغ أداءًا حسنًا

Museums and advertisements (SB pp. 20-24, 2a-2c)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
amazed	مندعش	height	الارتفاع
huge	ضخم	length	الطول
giant	عملاق	free	مجاني
powerful	قوي	half price	بنصف السعر
sharp	حادّ	book (tickets)	يحجز
terrifying	مرعب	tournament	بطولة
exhibition	معرض	animated	متحرك (رسوم متحركة)
exhibit	معرضة	silent	صامت (بلا صوت)
ceiling	السقف	successful	ناجح
weigh	يزن	steal	يسرق

Tourism (SB pp. 28-29, 2e)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
tourist	سائح	impressive	مؤثر، رائع
attraction	معلم جذب	dull	قمل
destination	وجهة	brochure / leaflet	كتيب / نشرة
sight	معلم يشاهد	on foot	سيرًا على الأقدام
place of interest	مكان يستحق الزيارة	worth	يستحق
explore	يستكشف	architect	مهندس معماري
fascinating	ساحر، مثير للاهتمام	cable car	عربة تلفريك

Useful expressions (SB pp. 22, 28)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Why the long face?	لماذا تبدو حزينًا؟	You never know!	لا يمكنك أن تتأكد!
Take it easy.	اهدأ	Could you repeat that, please?	هل يمكنك أن تعيد ذلك؟
She hasn't got a clue.	ليس لديها أدنى فكرة	I'm not following you.	لا أتابعك
That's a piece of cake!	هذا في غاية السهولة!	What do you mean by that?	ماذا تقصد بذلك؟

Choose the most suitable unit from the box (use each unit once).

gram – kilogram – tonne – centimetre – kilometre

69 A school ruler is thirty long.

70 A cake needs about two hundred of sugar.

71 The distance between the two cities is three hundred

72 A big lorry carries ten of sand.

73 I bought a of apples from the market.

Complete with make, do or did.

make – do – did

74 Our class is going to _____ an experiment about plants tomorrow.

75 Please don't _____ noise. The baby is sleeping.

76 Hamda wants to _____ a film about our school.

77 My neighbour _____ me a favour yesterday. He repaired my bike.

78 Read the following.

We were _____ when we saw how tall the statue was. We had never seen anything so big.

Which word BEST fits the gap?

- ☐ A successful
- ☐ B silent
- ☐ C amazed
- ☐ D animated

79 Read the following.

We watched a film with pictures but no sound at all. It was a _____ film.

Which item BEST fits the gap?

- ☐ A silent
- ☐ B powerful
- ☐ C free
- ☐ D sharp

80 A person who designs buildings is called an ____.

- A** inventor
- B** athlete
- C** instructor
- D** architect

81 Which word is the OPPOSITE of “dull”?

- A** huge
- B** fascinating
- C** silent
- D** missing

Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box.

tourists – brochure – explore – worth – on foot

82 Many visit the island in winter because the weather is lovely.

83 Take a from the desk. It has a map and a list of tours.

84 The old town is small, so you can go round it

85 This castle is really visiting.

86 Read the following.

A: Can you solve this puzzle?

B: Of course. ____

Which expression BEST fits the gap?

- ☐ A It's a piece of cake!
- ☐ B I haven't got a clue.
- ☐ C Why the long face?
- ☐ D Take it easy.

87 Which question can a tourist use to ask someone to say something again?

- ☐ A Where's the museum?
- ☐ B Have you got any maps?
- ☐ C Could you repeat that, please?
- ☐ D Could you recommend a good restaurant?

Module 2 (World-famous) – Grammar

Relative pronouns and where (SB p. 21; Grammar Reference p. 65)

who / that → people: The guide **who** showed us round was kind.

which / that → things and animals: There is a model **which** hangs from the ceiling.

whose → possession: dinosaurs **whose** names I forget.

where → places: That's **where** you can find the biggest collection of bones.

who / which / that can be left out when they refer to the **object**: The person (who) we want to speak to is Liam. But **whose** and **where** can never be left out.

88

Read the following.

A librarian is a person ____ works in a library.

Which item BEST fits the gap?

- A** where
- B** who
- C** which
- D** whose

89

Read the following.

The park ____ we play football is near the school.

Which item BEST fits the gap?

- A** who
- B** whose
- C** which
- D** where

90

Read the following.

I have a friend ____ brother is a pilot.

Which item BEST fits the gap?

- A** where
- B** which
- C** whose
- D** who

91 In which sentence can the relative pronoun be LEFT OUT?

- A The boy who I met yesterday is my cousin.
- B The city where he lives is big.
- C The boy who won the race is my cousin.
- D The boy whose bike is red is my cousin.

92 I have a friend. He lives in Dubai. (Join using: who)

93 This is the museum. We visited it last week. (Join using: that)

94 That is the shop. I bought my bag there. (Join using: where)

Conditional Sentences Type 1 and Time Clauses (SB p. 23; Grammar Reference p. 65)

If + Present Simple, will + base verb (also can / may / might / must, or an imperative) → something possible in the present or future.

If Ashley answers correctly, she **will take** part. – If you go out, **put on** a jacket.

unless = if ... not: Unless you drive me to school, I'll be late. (= If you don't drive me to school, I'll be late.)

Time clauses: when, after, before, as soon as, until + **Present Simple** (not will) with **will** in the main clause: I'll call you **as soon as I finish** work. – We'll wait here **until** Mum **is** ready.

Put a comma when the if-clause or the time clause comes first.

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

95 If it _____ (rain) tomorrow, we _____ (stay) at home.

96 Unless you _____ (hurry), you _____ (miss) the bus.

97 I will call you as soon as I _____ home.

- ☐ A got
- ☐ B am getting
- ☐ C will get
- ☐ D get

98 If Maha _____ hard, she will pass the exam.

- ☐ A is going to study
- ☐ B studies
- ☐ C will study
- ☐ D studied

99 If you don't leave now, you will be late. (Rewrite using: Unless)

100 We will wash our hands. Then we will eat. (Join using: before)

Some / any / no / every and their compounds (SB p. 25; Grammar Reference p. 66)

some → affirmative sentences, and offers or polite requests (Would you like some tea?). **any** → questions and negatives (Is there any bread? We haven't got any apples.). **no** = not any (There is no money in my wallet). **every** + singular noun (Every family has a car).

	some	any	no	every
people	someone / somebody	anyone / anybody	no one / nobody	everyone / everybody
things	something	anything	nothing	everything
places	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere	everywhere

The compounds go with singular verbs and are not followed by a noun: Everybody in the class **likes** the teacher.

101 Is there ____ milk in the fridge?

- ☐ A any
- ☐ B no
- ☐ C every
- ☐ D some

102 We haven't got ____ to eat, so let's go to a restaurant.

- ☐ A something
- ☐ B nothing
- ☐ C anything
- ☐ D everything

103 ____ in the class passed the test. All the students got good marks.

- ☐ A Anyone
- ☐ B Everyone
- ☐ C Someone
- ☐ D No one

104 I'm looking for my keys. I've looked ____ in the house, but I can't find them.

- A** anywhere
- B** somewhere
- C** nowhere
- D** everywhere

Prepositions of place and movement (SB p. 27; Grammar Reference p. 66)

Place: at, on, in, under, behind, in front of, next to, opposite, between, near, over, round, above.
(in a country / city; at an address or a confined area; on the left / right)

Movement: to, towards, up, down, into, out of, through, across, along, from, round, off, over, past.

The cat jumped **over** the chair. – Walk **along** King Street. – The children ran **out of** the school.

105 The cat jumped ____ the wall and ran away.

- A** near
- B** between
- C** over
- D** in

106 Walk ____ the street carefully and look both ways.

- A** across
- B** behind
- C** above
- D** under

107 The bank is _____ the post office and the school.

- A** towards
- B** through
- C** above
- D** between

108 The train goes _____ the tunnel and then crosses a bridge.

- A** near
- B** through
- C** next
- D** behind

Module 2 (World-famous) – Reading

Practice texts. Text 3 re-tells, in new words, facts from the Student's Book (p. 24). Text 4 is a website text written for this booklet; the museum is imaginary. Read each text, then answer the questions.

Text 3: A Dreamer Who Kept Trying

- 1 Walt Disney was born in 1901. As a boy, he knew exactly what he wanted to do, and he never listened to people who did not agree with him. In 1919, when he was eighteen, he left his hometown in Missouri and went to Kansas City, where he worked in an art studio and then in a film studio. Things were often difficult for him, but he kept following his dream. Later he opened his own studio with his brother, but it did not make money.
- 2 In 1923, the two brothers moved to Hollywood and started the Disney Brothers Studio. Their short films about a rabbit called Oswald were successful, but another company took the idea and the artists. Disney started again and created a new character: Mickey Mouse. His third Mickey film, Steamboat Willie, was the first Disney cartoon with sound, and it was a huge success.
- 3 Many people thought that a long animated film was a terrible idea. Disney did not listen to them. His first long film, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, came out in 1937, and everybody loved it. In 1955, he opened Disneyland, in California, so that families could enjoy a day out together. Walt Disney died in 1966.

109 What is the main idea of Text 3?

- ☐ A Walt Disney followed his dreams and did not give up when things went wrong.
- ☐ B Mickey Mouse was the first cartoon character.
- ☐ C Disneyland is the largest park in the world.
- ☐ D Walt Disney moved to Hollywood in 1923.

110 Read the following.

Later he opened his own studio with his brother, but it did not make money.
(paragraph 1)

Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined phrase?

- ☐ A spend a lot
- ☐ B need an artist
- ☐ C earn money
- ☐ D lose his brother

111 When did the two brothers move to Hollywood?

112 What was the first Disney cartoon with sound?

113 Who did Disney open his first studio with?

Read the text again and decide if each statement is True, False or Not Mentioned.

114 Disney's first long film came out in 1937.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

115 Disney opened Disneyland in Florida.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

116 Disney had five children.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

Text 4: Welcome to the Harbour Science Museum

- 1** Welcome to the Harbour Science Museum! Our museum is in the old port, ten minutes on foot from the main bus station. It is open every day from nine in the morning until six in the evening.
- 2** The most popular place is the Dinosaur Hall, where visitors can see a giant model of a dinosaur that is nine metres long and weighs about 800 kilograms. Its teeth are sharp, and its head is so huge that children can stand inside its mouth! In the Space Room, you can learn about the planets and try on a real astronaut's helmet.
- 3** Students get half-price tickets, and children under five go in free. If you book online, you will get a free map of the museum. Unless you book in advance, you may have to wait in a long queue at weekends.
- 4** There is a café near the entrance where you can buy drinks and sandwiches, and a shop where you can buy books and games. Please do not touch the exhibits, and do not make a lot of noise in the halls. Enjoy your visit!

117 What is the main purpose of Text 4?

- ☐ A To tell the history of the old port
- ☐ B To give visitors information about the museum
- ☐ C To sell science books
- ☐ D To teach students about dinosaurs

118 According to the text, how can visitors get a free map?

- ☐ A By visiting the Space Room
- ☐ B By arriving before nine o'clock
- ☐ C By buying a half-price ticket
- ☐ D By booking online

119 How much does the dinosaur model in the Dinosaur Hall weigh?

120 When does the museum close?

121 Students pay half price for tickets.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

122 Visitors are allowed to touch the exhibits.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

Module 2 (World-famous) – Writing

Describing a place for a webpage (SB pp. 28-29; Workbook p. 30)

Introduction: general information – the name, where it is, the most interesting features.

Main part (2 paragraphs): (1) the sights – don't just list them, give some information about each: *One of the most interesting places is ... / Another place worth visiting is ... / ... is another top attraction.* (2) what visitors can do: *You can ... / If you want to ... / Don't leave without ...*

Conclusion: your general opinion of the place (I believe that ... / ... has something for everyone).

Avoiding repetition: use *he / she / it / we / they, him / her / it / us / them, here / there* and *this / that* instead of repeating the same words.

123 Read the following.

There is a beautiful beach in my town. I go ____ every weekend.

Which word BEST fits the gap, so that "to the beach" is not repeated?

- ☐ A this
- ☐ B it
- ☐ C there
- ☐ D them

124

My parents love old markets. We often take _____ to the market at weekends.

Which word BEST fits the gap?

- A** them
- B** there
- C** they
- D** it

125

انتهت التدريبات - مع تمنياتنا لك بالتوفيق والنجاح