

General Revision

مكتسبات التعلم

للصف العاشر – لغة إنجليزية

نهاية الفصل الدراسي الأول 2025 / 2026

Modules 3 : 5

اسم الطالب: _____ الصف: (10 /)

Module 3-5 – Vocabulary

Module 3 Vocab (word formation) p. 36/37

Verb	Noung	Meaning	Verb	Noung	Meaning
reserve	reservation	حجز	explore	exploration	استكشاف
apply	application	طلب	decide	decision	قرار
cancel	cancellation	إلغاء	introduce	introduction	مقدمة
connect	connection	إتصال	advertise	advertisement	إعلان
collect	collection	جمع/تجميع	improve	improvement	تطور
combine	combination	مزذج/خلط	announce	announcement	إعلان
describe	description	وصف	arrange	arrangement	ترتيب
explain	explanation	شرح/تفسير			

Choose the correct answer.

1. **After much thought, I finally made a _____.**
   a) decition b) decision c) decide d) deciding
2. **We need to make a flight _____ well in advance.**
   a) reserving b) reservation c) reserve d) reservement
3. **The teacher gave a clear _____ of the grammar rule.**
   a) explain b) explanatory c) explanation d) explaining
4. **The _____ for the new job was posted online.**
   a) advertisement b) advertision c) advertising d) advertisement
5. **Please fill out this _____ form and return it to the office.**
   a) application b) apply c) applicant d) applied
6. **The _____ of the event was changed at the last minute.**
   a) arranger b) arrangement c) arranging d) arrangion

Put the word in brackets in the correct form.

1. I've noticed a great ____**improvement** _____(***improve***) in your work.
2. There were many flights __**cancellation**__ (***cancel***) due to extreme weather conditions.
3. I'm having problems with my internet __ **connection** __(***connect***). Who should I call?
4. The lecture I attended was on space ____ **exploration** __ (***explore***).
5. I want to put an ___ **advertisement** ___(***advertise***) to sell my car in the local paper.
6. Please call the restaurant and make a___**reservation**____ (***reserve***) for tonight.
7. I would like to make an important ___**announcement**____ (***announce***) . Jane and I are getting married.
8. Please complete the ____**application**____ (***apply***) form and send it to us by next Monday at the latest.

Module 4 Vocab p. 47

make		do	
a decision/guess	يتخذ قرار	my best	يبذل جهد
a good/bad impression	يترك انطباع جيد -سيء	an experiment	يقوم بتجربة
a difference	يترك اثرا كبيرا	sb a favour	يقدم معروف
an effort	يبذل يجهد	a project	يقوم بعمل مشروع
sense	يكون منطقيا	research	يبحث
a suggestion / an arrangement	يقدم اقتراح	well/badly	يحسن صنعا
a mistake	يخطئ	some exercise	يقوم بعمل تمارين

Choose the correct answer from (make OR do).

1. After considering all the offers, she had to (**do** / **make**) a decision about which job to accept.
2. I don't know if I'll win the race, but I promise I'll (**make** / **do**) my best.
3. She studied very hard for the exam and managed to (**make** / **do**) well.
4. He wore his best suit to the interview because he wanted to (**do** / **make**) a good impression.
5. In science class, we will (**make** / **do**) an experiment to see how plants grow in different lights.
6. Volunteering just a few hours a week can truly (**do** / **make**) a difference in someone's life.
7. The author spent years in the library to (**make** / **do**) research for his historical novel.
8. Even though he was tired, he (**did** / **made**) an effort to attend his daughter's school play.
9. Could you (**make** / **do**) me a favour and water my plants while I'm on vacation?
10. The instructions were so complicated that they didn't (**make** / **do**) sense to anyone.

Fill in the gaps with (make OR do).

1. If you don't _____ **make** _____**an effort**, there's no way you're going to succeed.
2. Could you _____ **do** _____**me a favour**? Can I borrow your blue shirt tomorrow?
3. The rescue team are ___ **do** _____**their best**, but the prospects of finding anyone alive aren't good.
4. Take your time. I want you to_____ **make** _____ the right **decision**.
5. My doctor encouraged me to____ **do** ____ some **exercise**, but I'm not very enthusiastic about it.

Module 4 Vocab p. 48

income	دخل	hire	يستأجر(قصيرة)	job	وظيفة
salary	راتب	rent	يستأجر(طويل)	position	وظيفة

Choose the correct answer .

1. I quit my job because the _____I was getting was too low.

A. income B. salary C. hired D. rented

2. Our only _____at the moment is the rent we receive from our flat in the city centre.

A. income B. salary C. hired D. rented

3. Mr Ahmed _____three graphic designers this week.

A. income B. salary C. hired D. rented

4. Mr Hassan _____a flat near his office.

A. income B. salary C. hired D. rented

5. Ahmed likes his job, but the monthly _____ is pretty low.

A. income B. salary C. hire D. rent

Fill in the gaps with words from the box.

position / rent / income / job / salary / hire

1. Her total **income** from her job and investments was enough to live comfortably.
2. The new position comes with a higher **salary** and better benefits.
3. The company decided to **hire** three new employees to handle the increased workload.
4. We **rent** an apartment in the city center because we cannot afford to buy a property there.
5. After graduating, he started looking for a **job** in the field of digital marketing.
6. She applied for the open **position** of Senior Project Manager.

Module 4 Vocab p. 50

sociable	اجتماعي	spontaneous	تلقائي	rational	منطقي
imaginative	خيالي	courageous	شجاع	honest	صادق- امين
reliable	موثوق	ambitious	طموح	disorganized	غير منظم
Patient	صبور				

Choose the correct answer .

1. Ali is a _____ person you can depend on him.

a) spontaneous b) reliable c) imaginative d) disorganized

2. My brother is very _____; he can draw amazing creatures from his own mind.

a) honest b) rational c) imaginative d) patient

3. She is very _____ and loves to meet new people at parties and social events.

a) courageous b) ambitious c) sociable d) disorganized

4. You need to be very _____ to work with young children, as they often need extra time to learn new things.

a) ambitious b) patient c) spontaneous d) rational

5. We didn't plan our trip at all; it was a completely _____ decision to just get in the car and drive.

a) reliable b) spontaneous c) honest d) courageous

6. It was very _____ of her to speak up in front of the entire board of directors and defend her team.

a) disorganized b) courageous c) sociable d) imaginative

7. He is very _____ and hopes to become the CEO of the company one day.

a) patient b) ambitious c) honest d) rational

Fill in the gaps with words from the box .

patient reliable spontaneous imaginative sociable

1. Maria is very **sociable**; she loves meeting new people and is always the life of the party.
2. The children wrote an incredibly **imaginative** story about a dragon who was afraid of fire.
3. You can always count on Sarah; she is the most **reliable** person I know and never misses a deadline.
4. The teacher was very **patient** with the students, carefully explaining the difficult concept until everyone understood.
5. We didn't have any plans, so we made a **spontaneous** decision to drive to the beach for the weekend.

honest / disorganized / ambitious / rational / courageous

1. The firefighter made a **courageous** effort to rescue the family from the burning building.
2. Mark has an **ambitious** plan to start his own company before he turns thirty.
3. Instead of panicking, she took a **rational** approach to the problem and found a logical solution.
4. Please be **honest** with me and tell me what you really think.
5. His desk is so **disorganized** that he can never find anything when he needs it.

Module 5 Vocab p. 61

Say		Tell	
say hello	رحب ب	tell the difference	يبين الاختلاف
say so	قل ذلك	tell the time	يخبر بالوقت
say sorry	يتأسف	tell a joke	يمزح
say sth	قل شيئا	tell a lie	يكذب
say thank you	قل شكرا	tell a secret	يفشي سرا
say yes	قل نعم	tell a story	يحكي بقصة
		tell the truth	يقول الحقيقة

Fill in the gaps with (say OR tell).

1. Promise you won't **tell a secret** to anyone?
2. Be sure to **say hello** to your grandmother for me when you see her.
3. My grandfather used to **tell a story** about his adventures at sea.
4. If you need any help with your homework, just **say so**.
5. I could tell from his face that he was about to **tell a lie**.
6. You should **say sorry** after you accidentally bump into someone.
7. He loves to **tell a joke** at the start of his presentations to break the ice.
8. It was so quiet you could hear a pin drop; nobody dared to **say anything**.
9. In the past, children were taught how to **tell the time** using a clock with hands.
10. It's polite to **say thank you** when someone gives you a gift.

Module 5 Vocab p. 62

mention	يذكر	argue	يجادل	explain	يشرح، يوضح
yell	يصرخ	discuss	يناقش	chatting	يدردش
complain	يشكو	gossip	قيل وقال		

Choose the correct answer.

1.We need to _____the problem with Jassim first.

A. discuss B. gossip C. explain D. complain

2.'Stop right there!'.....the police officer.

A. yelled B. argued C. chatted D. explained

3.It's not polite to_____ about other people.

A. yell B. gossip C. discuss D. complain

4. My brother and I spend all our spare time_____on Skype.

A. chatting B. discussing C. explaining D. complaining

5.Omar stop _____about your computer. It is working perfectly well.

A. chatting B. discussing C. explaining D. complaining

Fill in the gaps with words from the box .

argue / yell / mention / complain

1. Did she **mention** whether she would be coming to the meeting?
2. You don't have to **yell**; I can hear you perfectly well.
3. Several customers called to **complain** about the slow service.
4. The couple next door always seems to **argue** about money.

explain / gossip / chatting / discuss

1. We need to **discuss** the details of the project before we begin.
2. It's not nice to **gossip** about your coworkers behind their backs.
3. Could you **explain** how this new software works?
4. I saw them **chatting** happily in the café for hours.

Module 3 : 5 Grammar

Module 3 - Present Perfect المضارع التام

The Present Perfect Simple is used:

I – You – We – They → have + p.p

He – She – It → has + p.p

for + a period of time (a week/the last week / a year/ five hours/3 moths/ a long time)

- I've had this mobile phone for six years.

since + a point in time (last week- summer- month -year – yesterday-1999 – then - lunch)

- I've had this mobile phone since 2015.

Present Perfect Simple + since + Past Simple

Ali has broken two mobile phones since last week./ I haven't seen him since he travelled .

Time expressions

just, yet, already, ever, never, before, for, since, recently, lately

Choose the correct answer.

1. **I _____ my keys. I can't find them anywhere.**
   a) lose b) have lost c) lost d) am losing
2. **She _____ in London for five years.**
   a) will live b) lives c) is living d) has lived
3. **They _____ that movie three times already.**
   a) see b) are seeing c) saw d) have seen
4. **He _____ his homework yet.**
   a) didn't finish b) don't finish c) doesn't finish d) hasn't finished
5. **We _____ each other since we were children.**
   a) know b) knew c) have known d) are knowing
6. **It _____ raining for hours.**
   a) has been b) was c) is d) had been
7. **I _____ a cold for a week, and I still don't feel better.**
   a) have had b) had c) am having d) have
8. **I'm tired because I _____ well recently.**
   a) don't sleep b) haven't slept c) didn't sleep d) wasn't sleeping

Correct the verbs in brackets.

1. I have **already finished (already/finish)** my homework.
2. She **has lived (live)** in London for five years.
3. They **have already seen (already/see)** that movie.
4. We **have never been (never/be)** to Japan.
5. He **has just arrived (just/arrive)** home.
6. It **has rained (rain)** for two hours.
7. I'm tired because I **haven't slept (have/sleep)** well.
8. Have you ever **eaten (eat)** sushi?

Comparisons المقارنات

The comparative form

• of one-syllable adjectives and adverbs and of two syllable adjectives ending in -y is formed by adding -er.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller than	the tallest
short	shorter than	the shortest
clever	cleverer than	the cleverest

(Adjectives ending in -y change to -i, while those ending in -e take only -r.)

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Heavy	heavier than	The heaviest
busy	busier than	The busiest
nice	nicer than	The nicest
large	larger than	The largest

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
hot	hotter than	The hottest
wet	wetter than	The wettest
big	bigger than	The biggest

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
expensive	more expensive	The most expensive
quickly	more quickly	The most quickly

Choose the correct answers:

1. My new car is much _____ than my old one.

a) fast b) faster c) fastest d) as fast

2. This is the _____ movie I have ever seen.

a) more exciting b) most exciting c) less exciting d) excited

3. Her English is _____ than mine.

a) good b) better c) best d) as good

4. Mount Everest is the _____ mountain in the world.

a) high b) higher c) highest d) as high

5. This problem is _____ than it looks.

a) difficult b) more difficult c) most difficult d) difficul as

6. That was the _____ day of my life.

a) happy b) happier c) happiest d) so happy

7. His new book is _____ than his last one.

a) interesting b) interesting as c) more interesting d) most interesting

8. This is the _____ restaurant in town.

a) cheap b) cheaper c) cheapest d) cheap as

Put the adjectives in the correct form (comparative, superlative):

1. Elephants are **heavier** (**heavy**) than cows.

2. Hamad is the **most intelligent** (**intelligent**) student in our class.

3. My exam results are **worse** (**bad**) than I expected.

4. This is the **best** (**good**) cake I have ever tasted.

5. My new job is **more stressful** (**stressful**) than the old one.

6. I have watched the **funniest** (**funny**) movie of the year.

7. Today is **hotter** (**hot**) than yesterday.

8. This is the **most expensive** (**expensive**) hotel in the city.

Module 4 - Modal Verbs الأفعال الناقصة

N.	Usage	Modal Verbs	Example	Replaced with	Example
1	**Obligation necessity** الالزام	**must / have to/ought to / should**	You *must* obey your parents.	You are obliged to … It is obligatory to … It is necessary	It is obligatory to obey your parents.
2	**absence of necessity** غياب الضرورة **(present) Past**	**don't have to don't need to needn't didn't have to didn't need to**	You *don't have to* bring anything for the event. You didn't have to add salt I already added	It isn't necessary … It wasn't necessary to	It isn't necessary to attend the meeting. It wasn't necessary to add salt.
3	**prohibition** التحريم	**Mustn't Can't**	You *mustn't* talk during the lesson. You can't park here .	You are not allowed to It is prohibited to …. It is forbidden to ….	It is forbidden to talk during the lesson.
4	**advice** النصيحة	**should / ought shouldn't**	You should do your homework daily.	It is advisable to … I advise you to … It is a good idea to .. It is a good thing to … If I were you, I would	It is advisable to do your homework daily.
5	**possibility** الامكانية	**can "general" could "specific"**	He can be kind hearted.	It is possible to … It was possible to ….	I can't get it all done by Friday - it's just not possible.
6	**probability** الاحتمالية	**may + v1 Perhaps ……. will**	He may buy a new car.	It is probable ..	It is probable that he may buy a new car.
7	**ability** القدرة	**can** مضارع **could** ماضي	Now I can drive cars. When I was ten, I could drive cars.	am/is/are + able to .. was/were + able to .. He managed to …	Now I am able to drive cars. When I was ten, I was able to drive cars.
8	**offers** العروض	**Could/ Can I ….. Would you like me to …… Shall I …….**	Would you like me to carry these bags for you?	Do you want me to …	Do you want me to carry these for you?
9	**suggest** الاقتراح	**You could ….**	You could go on a trip.	Let's + v1 . How about + v ing ? What about + v ing?	What about going on a trip? Let's go on a trip.
10	**permission** الاستئذان	**May I … Can I ….**	Can I use your mobile phone?	Is it OK if I …….. Do you mind if I …..	Is it OK if I use your mobile phone?

Choose the correct answers:

1. You _____ study hard if you want to pass the exam.

a) should b) might c) may d) mustn't

2. It's getting late. I _____ go now or I'll miss my bus.

a) could b) must c) ought to d) had better

3. She _____ be at home, but I'm not sure. I'll call to check.

a) must b) have to c) may d) should

4. Students _____ use their phones during the test. It's strictly forbidden.

a) may not b) mustn't c) don't have to d) couldn't

5. When I was younger, I _____ run very fast.

a) can b) should c) could d) must

6. You _____ see a doctor if your headache continues.

a) might b) ought to c) mustn't d) couldn't

7. We _____ finish this project by Friday. It's a firm deadline.

a) may b) have to c) should d) might

8. _____ I borrow your pen for a moment?

a) Must b) Should c) May d) Ought to

9. You _____ drive after taking that medicine. The warning label is very clear.

a) may not b) don't have to c) mustn't d) shouldn't to

10. They _____ be on vacation. Their lights have been off for a week.

a) could b) have to c) ought to d) must

Rewrite the sentences using the modal verbs in brackets.

1. It's a good idea to drink milk every morning. (should)

You should drink milk every morning.

2. It is necessary to call a technician for the printer. (must)

You must call a technician for the printer.

3. It is not advisable to stay up late every day. (shouldn't)

You shouldn't stay up late every day.

4. Students are not allowed to enter this room. (can't)

Students can't enter this room.

5. It's prohibited to park you car here. (musn't)

Ypu musn't park your car here.

6. Ali has the ability to lift 200 kilograms. (can)

Ali can lift 200 kilograms.

Module 5 - Relative Pronouns ضمائر الوصل

Who	**للعاقل (فاعل أو مفعول)**	The boy ,(who) I met , was playing. The boy , who studies hard , gets high marks.
Ex. A monk is a man. The man has devoted his life to God. (who) A monk is a man who has devoted his life to God.		
Whom	**للعاقل (مفعول فقط)**	**The boy , (whom) I met , was playing.**
Ex. That is the man. I spoke to him the other day. (whom) That is the man whom I spoke to the other day.		
Which	**لغير العاقل** **الأشياء – الحيوانات – الأفكار**	**I drove the car which my father bought me.**
Ex. A lion is an animal. It is very strong. (which) A lion is an animal which is very strong .		
That	**العاقل وغير العاقل**	**The boy ,(that) I met , was playing.** **I drove the car that my father bought me.**
Ex. We broke the computer. The computer belonged to my father We broke the computer that belonged to my father EX. I sent an email to my brother . My brother lives in Australia I sent an email to my brother that lives in Australia.		
Whose	**للملكية (مع العاقل وغير العاقل)**	**That's the man whose son succeeded.** **The girl whose bag was stolen was crying**
They elected a new mayor. His aim is to help the poor. They elected a new mayor whose aim is to help the poor.		
When	**الوقت**	**The holiday is a nice time when we enjoy.**
I'll never forget the day. I got my first bike on that day. I'll never forget the day when I got my first bike.		
Where	**للمكان**	**This is the school where we learn.**
I'll show you the hotel. I got married there.		

Choose the correct answers:

1. The woman _____ lives next door is a doctor.

a) who b) which c) whose d) whom

2. That's the restaurant _____ we had our first date.

a) when b) which c) where d) whom

3. The book, _____ I finished last week, was fantastic.

a) who b) which c) whose d) whom

4. July is the month _____ most people go on holiday.

a) where b) which c) whose d) when

5. The man _____ car was stolen reported it to the police.

a) who b) which c) whose d) whom

6. She is someone _____ I admire greatly.

a) who b) which c) whose d) whom

7. This is the house _____ I grew up.

a) when b) where c) which d) whose

8. The teacher, _____ you met yesterday, will be our guide.

a) who b) which c) whose d) whom

9. This is the car _____ my father bought for me last month.

a) when b) where c) why d) which

10. The computer _____ I bought last month is already broken.

a) who b) which c) whose d) whom

Rewrite the following sentences using the verbs between brackets:

1. That is the man. He saved the child from the river. (***who***)

That is the man who saved the child from the river.

2. This is the hotel. We stayed there last summer. (***where***)

This is the hotel where we stayed last summer.

3. I'll never forget the day. I graduated on that day. (***when***)

I'll never forget the day when I graduated.

4. She pointed to the building. Her office is located there. (***where***)

She pointed to the building where her office is located.

5. The book is very interesting. You lent it to me. (***which***)

The book which you lent to me is very interesting.

6. We helped the old man. His car had broken down. (***whose***)

We helped the old man whose car had broken down.

Passive Voice المبني للمجهول

Tense		Rule
Present simple	مضارع بسيط	**Object + is – are + V(3)**
ex. The car is repaired by the mechanic. Ahmed **writes** the homework. ⟶ - The homework **is written** by Ahmed.		
Past simple	ماضي بسيط	**was – were + V(3)**
ex. The house was built by the engineer. The government **built** a lot of hospitals. ⟶ A lot of hospitals **were built**		

Choose the correct answers:

1. English _____ all over the world.

a) speaks b) was spoken c) spoke d) is spoken

2. The famous painting _____ in 1889.

a) painted b) paints c) was painted d) is painted

3. Letters and parcels _____ every morning.

a) delivered b) were delivered c) are delivered d) deliver

4. This house _____ in the 19th century.

a) is built b) was built c) built d) builds

5. Coffee _____ in Brazil.

a) is grown b) was grown c) grew d) grows

6. The windows _____ last week.

a) are cleaned b) was cleaned c) were cleaned d) clean

7. A lot of information _____ on the internet these days.

a) was found b) is found c) found d) finds

8. The new bridge _____ last year.

a) is constructed b) constructed c) was constructed d) constructs

9. The dishes _____ after every meal.

a) were washed b) are washed c) washed d) wash

10. The match _____ yesterday because of the rain.

a) is canceled b) cancels c) canceled d) was canceled

11. The news _____ everyday at 8 PM.

a) is broadcasted b) was broadcasted c) broadcasts d) broadcast

Correct in PASSIVE.

1. The hotel's rooms **are cleaned** (**clean**) every day.
2. The famous novel **was written** (**write**) in 1925.
3. Coffee **is grown** (**grow**) in tropical countries.
4. The windows **were broken** (**break**) during the storm yesterday.
5. English **is spoken** (**speak**) in many countries.
6. The new shopping mall **was opened** (**open**) last month.
7. Letters **are delivered** (**deliver**) every morning.
8. The competition **was won** (**win**) by our team last year.

Rewrite in PASSIVE.

1. Farmers planted trees around their farms yesterday.

Trees ___were planted around farms yesterday_____

2. Our team played the final in London last week.

The final ____was played in London last week._____

3. Ali cleans his room every morning.

Ali's room ___is cleaned every morning._____

Reading - 1

1 Pizza is one of the most loved foods in the world! It has a long history that started in **Naples, Italy**, in the late 1700s. People in Naples made flatbread with tomatoes, cheese, and other tasty toppings. This was the beginning of pizza as we know it.

2 In 1889, a special pizza was made for Queen Margherita of Italy. A man named **Raffaele Esposito**, a famous pizza maker, created a pizza with red tomatoes, white mozzarella cheese, and green basil to match the colors of the Italian flag. This pizza was called **Margherita pizza** in her honor.

3 Pizza became popular in America in the early 1900s when Italian immigrants moved there. By the 1940s, pizza was loved by everyone, not just Italians. The first pizzeria in the United States was opened by **Gennaro Lombardi** in **1905** in New York City.

4 Today, pizza is enjoyed in many different ways all over the world. From thin crusts to deep dishes, pizza has become a favorite for people everywhere.

1. What is the text MAINLY about?

A. types of piza.
B. how people make piza
C. the history of making piza
D. why people like eating piza

2. Where did pizza start?

a) America
b) Italy
c) France
d) China

3. **Who made pizza for Queen Margherita?**

a) Gennaro Lombardi

b) Raffaele Esposito

c) Leonardo da Vinci

d) Marco Polo

4. **When was the first pizzeria opened in the United States?**

a) 1889

b) 1940

c) 1905

d) 1800

5.	**Read the text again and decide if the statements below are True, False or Not Mentioned. Write (T), (F) or (NM).**		
	A.	Pizza was first made in France.	**T**
	B.	Raffaele Esposito made pizza to honor the Italian flag.	**F**
	C.	Gennaro Lombardi opened a pizzeria in Italy.	**NM**

6.	**Why did Raffaele Esposito name his pizza after Queen Margherita?**
	He named the pizza after Queen Margherita to honor her and to represent the colors of the Italian flag with the ingredients.

7.	**What did the following dates refer to?**	
	1900	Pizza became popular in America
	1905	The first pizzeria in the United States was opened by **Gennaro Lombardi**

Reading 2

Tennis

1 Tennis is a wonderful sport that has a long and fascinating history. It all began a very long time ago, in the 12th century, when people in France played a game called "jeu de paume," which means "game of the palm." They used their hands to hit a ball back and forth over a net.

2 But it wasn't until the 16th century that tennis started to look more like the game we know today. In England, King Henry VIII was a big fan of tennis, and he even built a tennis court at Hampton Court Palace in 1530.

3 The real breakthrough for tennis happened in the 19th century. In 1859, a man named Harry Gem and his friend Augurio Perera from England created the first rules for lawn tennis. They started using rackets instead of hands and made the game more organized.

4 Then, in 1873, Major Walter Clopton Wingfield created a simplified version of lawn tennis, which he called "sphairistikè." This version of tennis quickly became popular, and in 1877, the All England Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club held the first Wimbledon Championships. Spencer Gore won the first men's singles title, and Maud Watson won the first ladies' singles title.

5 Tennis continued to grow in popularity, and it became an Olympic sport in 1896 for men and in 1900 for women. Today, tennis is enjoyed by people all over the world, and we have many amazing tennis players like Roger Federer, Serena Williams, and Rafael Nadal who have made history in this exciting sport.

1. What is the text MAINLY about?

A. Tennis started with a game called " jeu de pamue"

B. King henry VIII liked tennis and built a court

C. Lawn tennis rules were developed in 1859

D. Tennis grew in popularity.

2. When did the first Wimbledon championships take place?

A. In 1877

B. In the 12th century

C. In 1530 at Hampton court palace

D. In 1859 when lawn tennis rules were created

3. According to paragraph 3, what made the game more organized?

A. Using hands

B. Using rackets

C. Using tennis

D. Using lawn

4. What did the following dates refer to?

1530	King Henry VIII was a big fan of tennis, and he even built a tennis court at Hampton Court Palace
1896	Tennis became an Olympic sport
1873	Major Walter Clopton Wingfield created a simplified version of lawn tennis, which he called "sphairistikè."

5. Read the text again and decide if the statements below are True, False or Not Mentioned. Write (T), (F) or (NM).

A.	Tennis originated from a game called " jeu de paume"	**T**
B.	King Henry VIII was not a big fan of tennis.	**F**
C.	People enjoy playing tennis in the open air.	**NM**

Writing - Module 3 - Write an article describing a place P. 42/43

Tips for writing an article describing a place

1. **Choose an Interesting Place:**
   - Encourage students to pick a place that excites them - it could be a park, a zoo, a beach, or even a fictional place.
2. **Use Descriptive Language:**
   - Teach them to use adjectives to describe the different aspects of the place. For example, if it's a park, they can describe it as a "green, sunny park with tall trees."
3. **Sensory Details:**
   - Encourage the use of sensory details. Ask them to think about what they see, hear, smell, and feel in that place. For instance, "I hear birds singing in the trees" or "I feel the warm sand under my feet."
4. **Create a Structure:**
   - Help them organize their thoughts by creating a simple structure. Start with an introduction where they mention the place, then describe different features in separate paragraphs, and end with a conclusion.
5. **Engage the Reader:**
   - Encourage them to think about what would make someone else interested in visiting this place. What's special or unique about it? They can express this in their writing to engage the reader.
6. **Add Personal Touch:**
   - Remind them to share their personal feelings and experiences related to the place. How does it make them feel? What do they enjoy doing there?
7. **Simple Sentences:**
   - Encourage the use of simple and clear sentences. Remind them to read their sentences aloud to ensure they make sense.

Helping phrases for writing a story;

1. **Introduction:**
   - "Let me tell you about my favorite place, the..."
   - "Imagine a place where..."
   - "I want to share with you the wonderful world of..."

2. **Describing the Setting:**
    - "In this magical place, you can find..."
    - "The [place] is filled with..."
    - "Picture a [place] with..."
3. **Using Adjectives:**
    - "The [feature] is so [adjective], like a..."
    - "The [colorful/quiet/busy] streets are filled with..."
    - "There are [adjective] [nouns] everywhere."
4. **Sensory Details:**
    - "As you walk through, you can hear the sounds of..."
    - "Close your eyes and imagine the smell of..."
    - "Feel the [texture] under your feet as you..."
5. **Personal Experience:**
    - "Whenever I visit, I feel..."
    - "One of my favorite things to do there is..."
    - "I have so many happy memories of..."
6. **Inviting the Reader:**
    - "Wouldn't you love to experience the beauty of..."
    - "Next time you're looking for a place to go, consider..."
    - "Come along and discover the wonders of..."
7. **Conclusion:**
    - "I hope you get a chance to visit this amazing place someday."
    - "Every time I think about [place], I can't help but smile."
    - "In my opinion, [place] is truly a special and unique destination."

Module 4 - Write a formal email asking for and giving information P. 54/55

Tips for writing a formal email

Asking for Information:

1. **Clear Subject:**
   - Begin with a clear and simple subject that indicates the purpose of the email. For example, "Asking about [Topic]."
2. **Polite Greeting:**
   - Start the email with a polite greeting. For example, "Dear [Recipient's Name],"
3. **Introduction:**
   - Begin by stating the reason for writing. "I am writing to ask about..."
4. **Ask Clearly:**
   - Clearly express what information is needed. Use simple language, like, "Can you please tell me..."
5. **Thank You:**
   - Always include a thank-you statement. For example, "Thank you for your help!"
6. **Closing:**
   - End the email politely. For example, "Sincerely," or "Thank you," followed by the student's name.

Giving Information:

1. **Subject:**
   - A straightforward subject indicating the content, like "Information about [Topic]."
2. **Polite Greeting:**
   - Start with a polite greeting. For example, "Dear [Recipient's Name],"
3. **Introduction:**
   - Begin by acknowledging the request and stating your intention to provide the information. "Thank you for your email. I am happy to provide the information you requested."
4. **Present Information Clearly:**
   - Organize the information in a simple and clear way. Use bullet points or numbered lists if applicable.
5. **Closing:**
   - End with a polite closing. For instance, "If you have any more questions, feel free to ask. Best regards," or "I hope this information helps. Thank you."

Remember to emphasize the importance of politeness, clarity, and gratitude in their communication. Encourage them to keep sentences short and use words they are comfortable with. Using examples and practicing with scenarios can also help them understand the structure and purpose of a formal email.

Helping phrases writing a formal email asking for and giving information.

Asking for Information:

1. **Subject:**
   - "Can you help me with..." - "I need information about..."
   - "Could you tell me..."
2. **Greeting:**
   - "Dear [Recipient's Name],"
   - "Hello [Recipient's Name],"
3. **Introduction:**
   - "I hope you're doing well." - "I am writing to ask for some information."
   - "I have a question about..."
4. **Asking Clearly:**
   - "Can you please tell me..." - "I would like to know..."
   - "Could you share some details about..."
5. **Thank You:**
   - "Thank you for your time." - "I appreciate your help."
   - "Thanks in advance for your information."
6. **Closing:**
   - "Sincerely," - "Best regards,"
   - "Thank you," - "Yours truly,"

Giving Information:

1. **Subject:**
   - "Information about [Topic]" - "Here are the details you asked for"
   - "Answering your question about..."
2. **Greeting:**
   - "Dear [Recipient's Name],"
   - "Hello [Recipient's Name],"
3. **Acknowledging:**
   - "Thank you for reaching out." - "I appreciate your interest in..."
   - "I received your email about..."
4. **Presenting Information Clearly:**
   - "Here is the information you requested:" - "To answer your question,"
   - "I have included details below:"
5. **Closing:**
   - "If you have any more questions, feel free to ask."
   - "I hope this information is helpful."
   - "Let me know if you need anything else."
   - "Best regards,"
   - "Sincerely,"
   - "Thank you,

Module 5 - Write a post on a forum P. 63

Essential Tips for Writing a Great Forum Post

1. Before You Write: Do Your Homework

- **Search the Forum:** Before posting, use the search function. Your question might have already been asked and answered.
- **Read the Rules:** Check the forum's guidelines. Some have specific rules about where to post, what language to use, and what content is allowed.

2. Crafting Your Post: The Anatomy of a Great Thread

A. The Title is King

- **Be Specific and Descriptive:** A good title tells people exactly what to expect inside. This helps the right people click on your post.
    - **Bad:** "Help me!"
    - **Good:** "Need Help Choosing a DSLR Camera Under $800 for Landscape Photography"
- **Use Keywords:** Think about what someone would search for to find your topic.

B. The Opening: Set the Scene

- **Start with a Greeting:** A simple "Hello everyone," or "Hi folks," sets a friendly tone.
- **Provide Context:** Briefly introduce yourself or your situation.
    - *Example:* "I'm a beginner programmer with 3 months of Python experience, and I'm trying to build a web scraper..."

C. The Body: Clear and Structured Content

- **Get Straight to the Point:** Don't bury your main question in a long story. State your purpose clearly in the first or second paragraph.
- **Provide Necessary Details:** Help people help you by giving relevant information. This could include:
    - Your skill level (e.g., "I'm a complete novice").
    - What you've already tried (e.g., "I've looked at X and Y, but I'm confused about Z").
    - Specific constraints (e.g., your budget, software version, etc.).
- **Format for Readability:**
    - **Use short paragraphs.** Large blocks of text are hard to read.
    - **Use bullet points or numbered lists** to break down information.
    - **Use bold text** to highlight your main question or key points.

D. The Closing: Call to Action

- **End with a Direct Question:** Guide the discussion.
    - *Examples:* "What has been your experience with...?"
- **Show Appreciation:** A simple "Thanks in advance for any help!"

3. General Etiquette: Be a Good Community Member

- **Be Polite and Respectful.** You are asking for help from volunteers.
- **Proofread Your Post.** Check for spelling and grammar mistakes.
- **Don't Use "Text Speak."** Use full words and sentences.
- **Be Patient.** Don't bump your thread (posting again to move it to the top) after only an hour. Give people time to respond.

Quick Checklist: Before You Hit "Submit"

- **Title:** Is it clear, specific, and search-friendly?
- **Context:** Did I provide enough background information?

- **Question:** Is my main question easy to find and understand?
- **Formatting:** Is my post broken into short paragraphs? Is it easy to read?
- **Politeness:** Did I use a friendly tone and say "please" and "thank you"?
- **Proofreading:** Did I check for spelling and grammar errors?

Helping phrases of writing a post.

1. Starting the Post / Greeting

- "Hi everyone,"
- "Hello community,"
- "Greetings all,"
- "I'm new here, so please bear with me..."
- "Long-time lurker, first-time poster here..."

2. Stating Your Purpose or Question

- **Asking for Help:**
  - "I'm hoping to get some advice on..."
  - "I'm stuck and could use some guidance with..."
  - "I was wondering if anyone could help me with..."
- **Asking for Opinions or Recommendations:**
  - "I'm looking for recommendations for..."
  - "What are your thoughts on...?"
  - "I'm trying to decide between X and Y. Has anyone tried both?"
- **Sharing Information:**
  - "I wanted to share my experience with..."
  - "I thought this community might find this useful..."
  - "I recently discovered [X] and it solved my problem, so I'm passing it along."

3. Providing Background Information

- "For a bit of context..."
- "To give you some background..."
- "Here's my situation: ..."

4. Making Your Post Clear and Easy to Read

- **Highlighting the Main Point:**
  - "My main question is: ..."
  - "To put it simply, ..."
  - "The core of my problem is this: ..."
- **Structuring Your Questions:**
  - "I have a couple of specific questions:"
  - "First,..." "Second,..." "Finally,..."

5. Encouraging Responses and Engagement

- "I'd love to hear your thoughts."
- "Has anyone else encountered this?"
- "What has your experience been?"

6. Ending the Post Politely

- "Thanks in advance for any help!"
- "I appreciate any insights you can offer."
- "Thank you for taking the time to read this."