

Unit 8

Student's book

What is an Essay ما هي المقالة

Key words

essay	مقالة	dissertation	اطروحة	convince	يقنع	reliable	موثوق
analytic	تحليلي	thesis	فرضية	proofs	براهين	conclusion	خاتمة
interpretative	تفسيري	lack	يفتقر	introduction	مقدمة	presentation	عرض
systematic	منهجي	Stick to	يلتزم ب	Logical	منطقي	Argumentative	جدلي

بكثير عادة انشائي أدب نقدي أو تفسيري أو تحليلي تكوين إنه الأدب من نوع هو لمقال
An **essay** is a genre of literature. It is an **analytic**, **interpretative**, or critical literary composition usually much
موضوعها مع ما يتعامل عادة و فرضيه أو أطروحة من رسمية و منهجية وأقل أقصر
shorter and less **systematic** and formal than a **dissertation** or **thesis** and usually dealing with its subject from a
1533 عام المولود مايكل دي مونتنيان الفرنسي أن من المقبول وجهة نظر شخصية غالبا ومحدودة من
limited and often personal **point of view**. It is accepted that the Frenchman Michael de Montaigne, born in 1533,
المقال بترويج المعروف عصر النهضة الفرنسية فلاسفة أهم أحد كان
was one of the most significant philosophers of the **French Renaissance**, known for **popularizing** the essay as a
كنوع أدبي literary genre.

على حد سواء الجامعة و المدرسة خلال النجاح عناصر أهم أحد تعد كتابة المقالات الأكاديمية
Academic essay writing is one of the most important elements of success during **school** and **university** alike.
ومع ذلك المقالات الأدبية في إعداد و صعوبة يواجه الكتابة موهبة إلى يفتقرون الذين الطلاب العديد من
Many students who **lack** a talent for writing have difficulty making and preparing literary essays. However,
لأنه الكتابة الإبداعية عن يختلف تمامًا المقال الأكاديمي أن هو يعرفه ما لا الطلاب هؤلاء فإن
what these students do not know is that an academic essay is completely different from **creative** writing, as it is
بها يلتزم و تعلمت إذ استخدامه يمكنك قواعد محددة على يعتمد
based on specific rules that you can use if you learn and **stick** to them.

غالبًا ما يكون الهدف موضوع محدد واحد مع تتعامل التي الكتابة الرسمية من عن نوع يعبر المقال الأكاديمي
The Academic Essay expresses a type of formal writing that deals with one specific topic. The goal is often to
أسس علمية صحيحة على معتمد البراهين الحقيقية من عدد من خلال بمسألة معينة القارئ إقناع
convince the reader of a certain matter through a number of real **proofs** based on correct scientific bases.

العناصر الأساسية التالية أن يحتوي يجب المقال الأكاديمي الناجح أجزاء المقال
Essay Parts: a successful academic essay must contain the following basic elements:

- المقال منه الغرض وملخص مع مقدمة واضحة
- A clear **introduction** with a summary and purpose of the essay.
- شكل مصادر أكاديمية موثوق بها أدلة داعمة تتضمن التي الفقرات المنهجية و المنطقية
- **Logical** and systematic paragraphs that include supporting evidence from **reliable** academic sources, form the
المقال محتوى
- content of the essay.

كتب من أجله الذي الهدف و المقال موضوع يلخص استنتاج واضح

• A clear **conclusion** that summarizes the topic of the essay and the goal for which it was written.
و محتواها باختلاف تختلف أنواع عدة إلى ينقسم المقال الأكاديمي المقالات أنواع
Types of Essay: the academic essay is **divided into** several types that differ according to their content and
جدلي مقال تحليلي مقال تفسيري على النحو التالي تلخيصها ويمكن و طريقة عرضها
presentation, and they can be summarized as follows: Interpretive Essay, Analytical Essay, **Argumentative**
مقال نتائج و سبب مقالة حل و مشكلة مقال مقارنة مقال
Essay, Comparative Essay, Problem and Solution Essay, and Cause and Effect Essay.

How to write an essay?

واحدة تتبع إلا أنها والموضوع و الطول المحتوى من حيث تختلف المقالات وطبيعتها أنواع على الرغم من
Although the types and nature of essays differ in terms of content, length and topic, they all follow a single
يمرون أيضا هي . أعلاه ذكرناها التي الأجزاء الثلاثة تشمل هي و تجميعها عند المنهجية
methodology when **compiled** and they include the three parts we have mentioned above. They also go through

على النحو التالي مراحل أساسية ثلاث

three basic stages as follows:

تعتبر وتتم للمقال عملية التحضير التي فيها مرحلة التحضير أولاً
جيداً السؤال قراءة من خلال فهم يجب المطلب الدقيق العملية هذه في مرحلة أهم
most important stage. In this process, the exact requirement must be understood by reading the question well
ونوع و طول الغرض ثم بالنسبة لك غامضاً يبدو قد جزء أي عن البحث و
and searching for any part that may seem **ambiguous** to you. Then the purpose, the length and the type of the
يجب والتدقيق و الكتابة البحث لإكمال بشكل واقعي المطلوب الوقت هنا يتم تحديد المقال
essay are **determined**. Here, the time required to **realistically** complete the research, writing and **auditing** should
كتابتك يؤثر معرفته مستوى والذي جمهورك المستهدف في أن تفكر يجب بعد ذلك محدداً
be specific. **Next**, you should think about your **target** audience, whose level of knowledge affects your writing
التقليدية اتباع يمكنك موضوع المقالة إلى اختيار بالإضافة الكلمات اختيار وطريقة على أسلوب
style and the way you choose words in addition to choosing the essay topic. You can follow the traditional
والتي الكتابة الحرة باسم ما يُعرف تجربة أيضاً يمكنك الموضوع حول الملاحظات كتابة و للعصف الذهني الطريقة
method of **brainstorming** and writing notes on the topic. You can also try what is known as **free writing**, which
من الأفكار عدد جمع هو هذا دقائق ثلاث تقريباً لمدة عنه الكتابة وموضوع عام أخذ تتضمن
involves taking a general topic and writing about it for about three minutes. That is to gather as many ideas as
على الحصول فهي الطريقة الثالثة أما فكرة رئيسية واعتبارها إحداها من للاستفادة بها المتعلقة ممكن
possible related to it to benefit from one of them and take it as a main idea. **As for the third method**, it is to get
هذا المجال في والبحث الموضوعات المنشورة السابقة من لمقالك أفكار
ideas for your essay from previous **published** topics and research in this field.
و يهتمك الذي موضوع معين الى البحث نطاق تخفف لمقال ما على منطقة رئيسية العثور بعد أخيراً
Finally, after finding a major area for an essay, narrow your search to a specific topic that interests you and
أن يكون يجب موضوعك أن تذكر مدرسك لك التي قدمها المهمة مع متطلبات ويتطابق
matches the **requirements** of the **assignment** given to you by your **instructor**. Remember that your topic must be
مراجع و معلومات على كافية العثور عنها البحث أيضاً يمكنك الوقت نفس في محدداً و أصلياً
original and specific at the same time. You can also search for it and find enough information and references.

Read the text again then choose the most appropriate completion a, b or c.

1-.....is considered the founder of the essay.

- a-Michael de Montaigne b-Shakespeare c-another philosopher

2-find it hard to write literary essays.

- a-Good talented students b-Students who lack a skill for writing c-Intelligent students

3- The Academic Essay talks about.....

- a-many topics b-just one topic c-no topic

4-The main purpose of the academic essay is to.....

- a-convince the reader of a certain matter b-explain different topics c- a and b

5-has to be included in the introduction?

- a-A summary of the essay. b- The purpose of the essay c- a and b

6-..... stage is considered to be the most important one when writing an essay.

- a- the ending b-the preparation c-the reading

7-Essays are different from each other in.....

- a-terms of content b- length and topic c-a and b

Read the text again. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1- When writing an essay, the focus is on the content, not the form. (t)

2- The informal way of writing is preferable in the academic essay. (f)

3- The topic and the purpose of an essay are stated in the conclusion.(f)

meanings	highlighted words
Principles and methods of a particular branch of knowledge مبادئ وأساليب فرع معين من المعرفة	Methodology المنهجية
Collect يجمع	Compile تجميع
Having many possible interpretations وجود العديد من التفسيرات الممكنة	Ambiguous غامض
Mission / homework المهمة / الواجب	Assignment مهمة
Examining something فحص شيء ما	Auditing تدقيق
Creative thinking and problem-solving method طريقة التفكير الإبداعي وحل المشكلات	Brainstorming العصف الذهني
A person or a particular group of people that something is directed to شخص أو مجموعة معينة من الأشخاص يتم توجيه شيء ما إليهم	Target هدف

Choose the correct word a, b, c or d.

1-Principles and methods of a particular branch of knowledge.....

a-Methodology b-Compile c-Ambiguous d-Assignment

2- The verb **Collect means....**

a-Methodology b-Compile c- Ambiguous d-Assignment

3-Having many possible interpretations.....

a-Methodology b-Compile c-Ambiguous d- Assignment

4- The words **Mission / **Homework** mean.....**

a-Methodology b-Compile c-Ambiguous d-Assignment

5-Examining something.....

a-Assignment b-Auditing c-Brainstorming d-Target

6-Creative thinking and problem-solving method.....

a-Assignment b-Auditing c-Brainstorming d-Target

7-A person or a particular group of people that something is directed to.....

a-Assignment b-Auditing c-Brainstorming d-Target

Unit 8

Work book

From Slavery to the Honour Fields

من العبودية الى ميادين الشرف

Key words

highlands	مرتفعات	outcast	منبوذ	yield	يخضع	captured	اسر
Peninsula	شبه جزيرة	recognition	اعتراف	disgrace	يهين	severe	قاسي - شديد
strident	شديد	tribe	قبيلة	deed	عمل - فعل	uncompromising	لا هوادة فيه
legendary	اسطوري	intensified	اشتد	verses	ابيات الشعر	tenderness	رقة - حنان
warrior	محارب	yelled	صاح	fended off	صد	blood-curdling	رهيب - مروع

أسطوري صراخات شديدة جات ، شبه الجزيرة العربية في نجد مرتفعات القرن السادس من From the sixth-century highlands of Najd in the Arabian Peninsula, come the strident cries of a legendary شداد بن عنترة ، ام عبدة اثيوبية و اب عربي ابن منبوذ اسود . شاعر و محارب warrior and poet. The black outcast son of an Arab father and an Ethiopian slave mother, 'Antarah ibn Shaddad قبيله و والده اعتراف يفوزل كافح struggled to win the recognition of his father and tribe.

أحد ابن ك قبوله رفض والده ، لونه بسبب و أصل والدته بسبب Because of his mother's background and because of his colour, his father refused to accept him as a son. One المعركة عندما . طي تدعى قبيلة أخرى من هوجمت (عنترة قبيلة هي التي) قبيلة عيس الأيام day the Abs tribe (which is the tribe of Antarah) was attacked by another tribe called Tamy. When the battle لكن "قاتل عنترة قاتل" صرخ و ابنه الى نظر أبو عنترة ، يخسروا وشك على هم و اشتدت intensified and they were about to lose, Antarah's father looked at his son and yelled, "fight Antarah fight" but يقص و البقر يحلب كيف يعرف العبد ، يقاتل كيف يعرف لا العبد " أجاب عنترة Antarah responded, "the slave doesn't know how to fight, the slave knows how to milk the cow and to cut the ك قاتل عنترة " حر انت و عنترة قاتل " قال والده ، المعركة ضغط تحت و . العشب grass." And under the pressure of the battle, his father said, "fight Antarah and you're free." Antarah fought like حريته حصل حرفيا عنترة و المعركة ربحت قبيلة عيس . رجل مجنون a crazy man. The Abs tribe won the battle and Antarah literally earned his freedom.

اغنامه مع هناك كان عنترة و ، قطعانهم مع الناس من الكثير كان هناك ، النهر عند مرة . Once, when at the river, there were a lot of people with their cattle, and Antarah was there with his sheep. The الماء قرب الوصول من القطعان الأخرى يمنع كان عبد للملك و هناك كان قطع الملك king's cattle were there and the king's slave was preventing the others' cattle from getting close to the water ل اقتربت هي لذلك ، خرافها تسقي ان ارادت التي امرأة كانت هناك لكن . انتهت قطعان الملك حتى until the king's cattle finished. But there was a woman who wanted to water her sheep, so she got close to the الأرض على وقعت هي التي بقوة ضربها العبد لكن ، خرافها تسقي ان لها يسمح تسأله ل العبد slave to ask him to allow her to water her sheep, but the slave hit her so strongly that she fell to the ground. تهين انت تجرؤ كيف " . عبد الملك ل يخضع لم هو و عنترة أغضب هذا لكن ضحك عبد الملك The king's slave laughed but this angered Antarah and he did not yield to the king's slave. "How dare you disgrace انزله ثم و حمله هو . يسقط لم عنترة لكن بقوة ضربه العبد . الناس الاحرار the free people." The slave hit him strongly but Antarah didn't fall. He picked him up and then dropped him, مات العبد و and the slave was dead.

عاد عندما و ، القبيلة ل الاهتمام الرئيسي كان عنترة عمل شجاعة قصة ، لاحقا Later on, the story of the brave deed of Antarah was a main concern of the tribe, and when he got back to his ابنة عم عنترة و القبيلة في الفتيات اجمل من احدة ، عبلة و حيث القبيلة بنات ، خيمته tent, the girls of the tribe greeted him and Ablah, one of the prettiest girls in the tribe and Antarah's cousin, was

البعض ، القبائل العربية بين انشرت قصائد عنتره ابيات . الصف في الفتاة الأولى
the first girl in the line. The **verses** of Antarah's poems have been popularized among the Arab tribes, some of
100 ارسل و ، عنتره قتل ل خطط هو لذلك غاضب اخوها جعل الذي . عبلة حول يتكلم كان منهم
them were talking about Ablah, which made her brother angry so he planned to kill Antarah, and he sent 100

استحوذ عنتره . صدوهم اهله و عنتره لان لم يستطيعوا هم لكن لقتله فارس
knights to kill him but they couldn't because Antarah and his people **fended** them **off**. 'Antarah **captured**
العنف المروع مع الحنان من ومضات يجمع شعر لا هواة فيه حياته القاسية
his **severe** life in **uncompromising** poetry that combines flashes of **tenderness** with **blood-curdling** violence. His
عبلة يد و اهله اعتراف يفوز ل معركة حياة طويلة ل أدلة اغانيه الحربية
war songs are **evidences** to his lifelong battle to win the **recognition of his people** and the **hand of 'Ablah**, the
عائلتها رفض التي لكن احب هو المرأة الحرة
free-born woman he loved but who was **denied** him by her family.

Adapted from "War Songs"

Answer the following questions.

1. The main purpose of Antara's struggle was..... of his father and tribe.

a- to marry Ablah b-to get the confess c-to get money

2. The deal between Antara and his father was.....if he fought.

a-to get money b-to get his freedom c- a and b

3. The girls reacted towards Antara's bravery was.....

a-hating b-welcoming c-disliking

4. The poems of Antara are about.....

a-flashes of tenderness b- blood-curdling violence c-a and b .

5. Ablah's brother was angry with Antara because.....

a-he wrote a poem describing his sister b-he refused to marry his sister c- a and b

meanings	highlighted words
1. Forceful and determined, especially in a way that is offensive or annoying قوي وحازم ، لا سيما بطريقة مسيئة أو مزعجة	Strident حاد
2. Increased in degree or strength زيادة في الدرجة أو القوة	intensified اشتدت
3. Inflexible or determined غير مرن أو حازم	Uncompromising لا هواة
4. Someone who is not accepted by the people they live among شخص لا يقبله الناس الذين يعيشون بينهم	Outcast منبوذ
5. Sympathy or softness التعاطف أو النعومة	Tenderness الحنان
6. to produce a result, answer, or piece of information لإنتاج نتيجة أو إجابة أو معلومة	Yield يخضع- يثمر
7. To shout or say something very loudly للصراخ أو قول شيء بصوت عالٍ جدا	Yelled صياح

Read the text again. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- 1- Antarah refused to fight at the beginning ()
- 2-Ablah's brother was happy about Antarah ()
- 3- Antarah gained his freedom after the battle ()

Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:

1. Forceful and determined, especially in a way that is offensive or annoying

a-Strident b-intensified c-Uncompromising d-Outcast

2. Increased in degree or strength

a-Strident b-intensified c-Uncompromising d-Outcast

3. Inflexible or determined

a-Strident b-intensified c-Uncompromising d-Outcast

4. Someone who is not accepted by the people they live among

a-Strident b-intensified c-Uncompromising d-Outcast

5. Sympathy or softness

a-Outcast b-Tenderness c-Yield d-Yelled

6. To produce a result, answer, or piece of information

a-Outcast b-Tenderness c-Yield d-Yelled

7. To shout or say something very loudly

a-Outcast b-Tenderness c-Yield d-Yelled

Progress Test 2(p. 71)

Work book

The Inspiration of Civil Rights' Movements

الملهم لحركة الحقوق المدنية

Key words

witness	يشهد	independence	استقلال	nonviolence	اللاعنف
racial	عنصرية	arrests	اعتقالات	protest	احتجاج - اعتراض
discrimination	تمييز	eventual	اخيرا	preaching	نشر
disobedience	عصيان	withdrawal	انسحاب	tolerance	تسامح
campaign	حملة	commitment	التزام	greed	الجشع

Gandhi was born in India in 1869. At that time, India was a part of the British Empire and at the age of 18, he travelled to London to study law. At the age of 24, Gandhi went to South Africa where he witnessed the racial discrimination. The biggest turning point in young Gandhi's life was on June 7, 1893, when he was thrown off a train station by a white man when he refused to move to a back seat. That would prove to be Gandhi's first, but certainly not last, act of civil disobedience. By 1906, Gandhi had organised his first civil disobedience campaign in South Africa. He would spend the next 9 years fighting for Indian rights in the country before returning home to fight for Indian independence. Over the years Gandhi would become a leading figure in the independence movement. After years of struggle and many arrests, Gandhi's "Quit India" movement in 1942 paved the way for Britain's eventual withdrawal from the country. Today, Gandhi is remembered for his commitment to nonviolence, peaceful protest and simple living. He inspired millions of people to action, preaching a message of love, tolerance and avoiding greed.

Choose the correct answer a, b, c :

1. Where did Gandhi study law?

a- India b- British Empire c- south Africa

2. Why was he thrown off the train station? Because

a- he refused to move to a back seat.
b- he gave his seat to a white man.
c- he took the seat of a white man.

3. How did Gandhi help make the world a better place?

a- Through his commitment to nonviolence, peaceful protest and simple living.
b- Through preaching a message of love, tolerance and avoiding greed.
c- both a and b.

4- At the age ofhe travelled to London to study law

a-eighteen b- twenty four c- eighty

5- Gandhi had organized his first civil disobedience campaign in.....

a-Britain b- South Africa d- India

Vocabulary

Body Idioms

Idiom	meaning	Key words
A pain in the neck	شيء مزعج لحد كبير annoying	Essays مقالات - outbursts ينفجر
Speak her mind	تعبّر عما يدور في ذهنها	Polite مهذب قوي Strong
Costs you an arm and a leg	يكلف كثيرا	Food طعام - brand صنف
Jump out of his skin	shocked يفاجئ / ينصدم	Doorbell جرس باب Triplets توأم ثلاثي
Follow your heart	افعل ما تحب	Attracts يجذب - advice نصيحة Think carefully يفكر بحرص

1-Writing long **essays** on uninteresting topics is

a- a pain in the neck b-a follow of your heart c- speak your mind d- a Jump out of his skin

2-She has very strong opinions and she's not afraid to

a- Cost you an arm and a leg b-follow of your heart c-Speak her mind d- Jump out of his skin

3-You must visit that restaurant; the food is really good but it

a-costs you an arm and a leg b-follows your heart c- speaks your mind d- Jumps out of your skin

4-The doorbell made him

a- cost you an arm and a leg b-follow your heart c- speak his mind d- Jump out of his skin

5-You might make less money from that job, but if it really attracts you, you should

a- cost you an arm and a leg b-follow your heart c- speak your mind d- Jump out of his skin

6. His sudden outbursts have made him a real.....and a socially unwanted.

a- pain in the neck b-follow your heart c- speak her mind d- Jump out of his skin

7. Buying a brand new car is going toMaybe we should ride bikes.

a-cost an arm and a leg b-follow our heart c- speak our mind d- Jump out of our skin

8. My sister is very polite. She does not

a- cost her an arm and a leg b-follow of her heart c-speak her mind d- Jump out of her skin

9. The best advice is to..... but keep your eyes open.

a- cost you an arm and a leg b-follow your heart c- speak your mind d- Jump out of your skin

10. Our friend almostwhen she learned her son and his wife were having Triplets.

a- cost her an arm and a leg b-followed her heart c- spoke her mind d- Jumped out of her skin

11-It was very difficult to tell you whether you have to travel or not. Think carefully and then.....

a- cost you an arm and a leg b-follow your heart c- speak your mind d- Jump out of your skin

13-To jump out of your skin means that you are (relaxed, shocked).

14-When doing something (easy, annoying) this means that it is a pain in the neck.

Pronunciation

تشديد المقطع Syllable Stress

Syllable stress is often determined by the **prefixes** and **suffixes** that have been added to the **basic form** of the word. In words with prefixes such as **a, un, be, in, pro, ex, ob, dis**, etc., the stress is almost always on the second or third syllable, i.e. prefixes are not stressed in English words. Similarly, suffixes such as **-ness, -able, -ous**, etc. are not stressed.

Underline the stressed syllable.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1- loud <u>ness</u> | ambit <u>ious</u> | danger <u>ous</u> |
| 2- soci <u>able</u> | reli <u>able</u> | comfort <u>able</u> |
| 3- ir <u>responsible</u> | sensib <u>le</u> | im <u>possible</u> |
| 4- competit <u>ive</u> | talkat <u>ive</u> | aggr <u>essive</u> |
| 5- unfri <u>endly</u> | in <u>secure</u> | |
| 6- unbeli <u>evable</u> | illeg <u>al</u> | |
| 7- im <u>probable</u> | account <u>able</u> | respect <u>able</u> |
| 8- predict <u>able</u> | suggestib <u>le</u> | |
| 9- superlati <u>ve</u> | distin <u>ctive</u> | interacti <u>ve</u> |
| 10- un <u>safe</u> | misbeh <u>ave</u> | re <u>use</u> |
| 11- in <u>correct</u> | independ <u>ent</u> | insuffic <u>ient</u> |

طلب المساعدة Asking for Help

I need your help.....	أحتاج مساعدتك
Could you.....	يمكن ان
Do you think you could possibly.....	هل تعتقد انه من الممكن

1- You are in a launderette. The instructions on the washing machine are not clear. (Ask for help)

- a- could you explain to me the instructions on the washing machine
- b- That's very kind of you
- c- that isn't an excuse
- d- I don't deserve any of the credit

2- You have a long ladder to get up on the roof. Ask a friend to help you put it up and hold it while you climb up

- a- I need your help to pass my exam
- b- I think you deserve this honor
- c- Could you hold the ladder for me
- d- That isn't an excuse

3- You are having a graduation party and you don't know what to do. (Ask for help)

- a- would you help me prepare what to do about the graduation party
- b- You are exaggerating
- c- Congratulations!
- d- I am sorry about what happened

Grammar

WISH(if only)

Wish + v2	للتعبير عن الندم في الوقت الحاضر = I wish I went to the party.
Wish + would	للتعبير عن الانتقاد أو الانزعاج لتغيير شيء ما في المستقبل = I wish you wouldn't always use my phone.
Wish + could	للتعبير عن عدم الاستطاعة على القيام بعمل ما في الماضي = I wish I could speak English.
Wish + had + V3	للتعبير عن الندم أو حالة مستحيلة في الماضي = I wish I had revised my lessons for the exam.
Wish + I – he – she – it = were (was)	
(positive) = wish + (negative)	
(negative) = wish + (positive)	

Is/am/are	Weren't
Isn't /am not/aren't	Were

Don't /doesn't/will not /never	would
isn't telling	Would tell حالة نقد وانزعاج
limit	Wouldn't limit مع حذف العبارة الأولى (معنى)

Didn't + v1	Had + v3
-------------	----------

Can't	could
-------	-------

V1	Didn't v1
----	-----------

V2	Hadn't + v3
Looked everywhere for	Hadn't lost

could only watch	Had been able to play
------------------	-----------------------

1. The sun **isn't** shining right now. I wish the sun..... shining at that time.

a-were b-weren't c-has been d-will be

2. I **am** very tired today. I wish I.....tired that day.

a-were b-weren't c- am d-am not

3. Our flat **is** rather small. I wish our flat..... small.

a-were b-weren't c- isn't d- aren't

4. It's a fantastic novel! I have almost finished it. I wish it longer.

a. had been b. were, was c. would be d-will be

5. Our classroom **doesn't** have colored walls. I wish Our classroom.....colored walls.

a-would have b-will have c-has d-have

6. I **don't** know how to dance. I wish I..... how to dance.

a-have known b-know c- would know d- knew

7. To someone who **never** answers your emails. I wish he.....my emails.

a- answers b- has answered c- will answer d- would answer

8. To someone who **isn't telling** you the truth. I wish you..... me the truth
a- would tell b- tell c-told d- were telling
9. I have a strong desire that our head teacher **limits** absence in our school. I wish our head teacher....absence in our school.
a- limits b-has limited c-limit d-would limit
10. I **didn't go** shopping last week. I wish I.....shopping last week
a-go b-went c-have gone d-had gone
11. To someone who **didn't do** the laundry for you. I wish he.....the laundry for me.
a-had done b-does c-did d-will do
- 12- I **didn't take** your advice. I wish I.....your advice.
a-take b-had taken c-am taking d-took
13. I **can't** watch the match tonight. I wish I.....the match that night.
a-could watch b-can watch c- watch d-watched
14. I **can't** go with you tomorrow. I wish I..... with you the next day.
a- go b-can go c-could go d-have gone
15. To someone who **can't** help you. I wish he.....me.
a-could help b-can help c-helped d-helps
16. To someone who **makes** fun of people. I wish youfun of people.
a- make b-made c-don't make d-wouldn't make
17. To someone who **blows** cigarette smoke in your face. I wish hecigarette in my face
a-couldn't blow b- doesn't blow c-wouldn't blow d-haven't blown
18. I **spent** all my money. I wish.....all my money.
a-haven't spent b-don't spend c-hadn't spent d-will not spend
19. I **missed** the flight. I wish I the flight.
a-haven't missed b-don't miss c-missed d-hadn't missed
20. Rana **left** the meeting early .I wish She the meeting early.
a-haven't left b-doesn't leave c-hadn't left d-will not leave
21. Lama **refused** to sign the contract. I wish she the contract.
a-hasn't refused b-doesn't refuse c-hadn't refused d-will not refuse
22. I **looked** everywhere for my key. I wish I my key.
a-find b- Haven't lost c-hadn't lost d-didn't lose
- 23-I **said** a stupid thing. I wish Istupid thing.
a-haven't said b-hadn't said c-wouldn't say d-said
24. I **regret that** I **started** smoking. I wish I smoking.
a-hadn't started b-haven't started c-don't start d-will not start
25. The injured player **could only watch** the match. He wishes he.....the match .
a-can play b- play c- played d- had been able to play

Writing

- Some people think that money and friendship are important for happiness.
- In your opinion, which is more important, and why?
- Write an ESSAY explaining your point of view, using some of the linking words.

Linking words/phrases can be used to:

- **show time** (after, before, when, as soon as, while, etc.)
- **add more points** (in addition, and, moreover, also, etc.)
- **show sequence** (first, first of all, firstly, second, secondly, next, after that, finally, etc.)
- **show contrast** (but, however, although, on the other hand, etc.)
- **show cause / effect** (so, because, therefore, etc.)
- **introduce a conclusion** (In conclusion, To sum up, etc.)

According to some people, **happiness** comes from **money** and **possessions**. It is important in people's life but nobody can be happy without **friends** and **family**. Therefore, I fully **agree** with the statement that friends and family bring more happiness than money and possessions.

Firstly, everyone knows that life is very difficult for **poor people**. People who do not have money must do **heavy work** but the **salary** is not good. **In addition**, their **children** cannot access **education** so their future is **worse** than other children's.

However, money is just **necessary** for people's life. For example, many **wealthy** people say that they feel **alone** because they do not have any **real** friends and family.

In short, money and possessions make people live **easier**. If people work hard for the money so much, they can lose their **friends**, **family**, or **health**. **Happiness** comes from **daily activities** with family. It is near everybody but just some can find it.