



STEP

STANDARDIZED TEST OF ENGLISH PROFICIENCY



Name:

Class:



GRAMMAR



Simple Present Tense – Revision of Use

Use the simple present tense for facts, permanent situations, or habits and routines.

Form:

Subject (She- He -It –



V (s- es- ies)

- verb to Be (am – is – are)
- do – does

Examples:

He cleans his room.

He goes to school by bus.

She studies English.

Subject (I -you - we - They -



V (infinitive)

Examples:

I clean my room.

They go to school by bus.

We study English.

Negative:

☒ Subject + do/does not + base verb

- She *doesn't* like tea.
- They *don't* study on weekends.

Question:

☒ Do/Does + subject + base verb?

- Do you *play* the guitar?
- Does he *live* in Riyadh?

Multiple-Choice Questions – Present Simple Tense

Choose the correct answer for each question:

.1	She_____ to school by bus.							
	a	go	b	goes	c	gone	d	going
.2	They_____ breakfast at 7:00 a.m. every day.							
	a	eats	b	eating	c	ate	d	eat
.3	My brother_____ like pizza.							
	a	don't	b	isn't	c	doesn't	d	didn't
.4	_____ you speak Spanish?							
	a	Does	b	Do	c	Did	d	Are
.5	I_____ coffee in the morning.							
	A	drinks	b	drinking	c	drank	d	drink
.6	My parents_____ in a small town.							
	a	lives	b	live	c	living	d	lived
7	My neighbors_____ their garden every weekend.							
	a	waters	b	water	c	watering	d	watered
8	_____she usually take the train to work?							
	a	Is	b	Does	c	Do	d	Has
9	He _____ his phone when he arrives.							
	a	use	b	is using	c	used	d	doesn't use
10	Lara and Heba_____ their grandparents every weekend.							
	a	visit	b	visits	c	is visiting	d	has visited

Simple Past Tense:

Use

to talk about actions that **started** and **ended** in the past

Form:

Subject



V (2)

Regular (ed)

Irregular (no ed)

Example

He **washed** his car two days ago.

I **saw** a movie yesterday.

His mother **arrived** last week.

Last year, I **travelled** to Japan.

Simple Past of the Verb be:

The past tense of To Be in English has two forms: **Was** and **Were**

To Be - Affirmative

I
She
He
It

Was

You
We
They

Were

Multiple-Choice Questions – Simple Past Tense

Choose the correct answer for each question:

1	She _____ her keys on the bus yesterday.							
	a	lose	b	lost	c	loses	d	losing
2	We _____ a movie last night.							
	a	watch	b	watched	c	watches	d	watching
3	He _____ to the office late this morning.							
	a	come	b	came	c	comes	d	coming
4	We _____ tennis yesterday because it rained.							
	a	didn't play	b	doesn't play	c	don't play	d	not play
5	My parents _____ to Paris two years ago.							
	A	go	b	went	c	goes	d	gone
6	She _____ her phone, so she couldn't call.							
	a	forget	b	forgot	c	forgets	d	forgetting
7	They _____ (not visit) us last week.							
	a	not visited	b	didn't visit	c	weren't visited	d	don't visit
8	He _____ a letter to his friend yesterday.							
	a	writes	b	write	c	writing	d	wrote
9	It was cold, so I _____ the window.							
	a	shut	b	was shut	c	am shut	d	shuts
10	What _____ you _____ last weekend?							
	a	were / do	b	did / did	c	did / do	d	do / did

Future Simple Tense:

Use

The **Future Simple tense** is used to describe actions or events that will happen in the future. It shows **an intention, a spontaneous decision, a promise, or a prediction.**

◇ Structure (Formula)

Type	Formula	Example
Affirmative	Subject + will + base verb	She will travel to Paris.
Negative	Subject + will not (won't) + base verb	He will not come today.
Question	Will + subject + base verb?	Will they join us?

◇ Common Time Expressions Used

- Tomorrow
- Next (week/month/year)
- In an hour / In 2025
- Soon
- Later
- Someday
- Example: *I will call you **tomorrow**.*

◇ Contractions

In spoken and informal written English:

- **Will** = 'll → *I'll, you'll, he'll, she'll, we'll, they'll*
- **Will not** = **won't**

Example: *She'll come soon. Don't worry, he won't forget.*

Examples of Future Simple Sentences

Positive: She **will arrive** at 8 PM.

Negative: I **won't go** to the party.

Questions: **Will you come** to the meeting?

A. Multiple-Choice Questions – Future Simple Tense:

Choose the correct answer for each question:

1	She _____ help you with your project.							
	a	is going	b	will	c	shall	d	is
2	. They _____ arrive late to the meeting.							
	a	won't	b	doesn't	c	didn't	d	don't
3	_____ you be at the party tonight?							
	a	Do	b	Will	c	Are	d	Have
4	We _____ visit our grandmother next weekend.							
	a	have	b	did	c	are	d	will
5	. My sister _____ not come to the wedding.							
	A	do	b	has	c	will not	d	will
6	I promise I _____ tell anyone your secret.							
	a	don't	b	will not	c	won't	d	haven't
7	What _____ you do after school?							
	a	are	b	will	c	have	d	did

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the Future Simple (will + base verb)

1. I think it _____ (rain) tomorrow.
2. She _____ (not/go) to the party tonight.
3. They _____ (win) the match, I'm sure!
4. We _____ (visit) our grandparents next weekend.
5. He _____ (not/like) this movie.

Rewrite the sentences using the Future Simple tense

1. I promise to return your book.
→ I _____.
2. She plans to join the meeting later.
→ She _____.
3. It is certain that we pass the test.
→ We _____.
4. They decide to travel to Spain.
→ They _____.

Present Perfect Tense

Use

The **Present Perfect Tense** connects the **past** with the **present**. It is used to describe:

- Actions that **happened at an unspecified time** in the past but are **still relevant now**
- Actions that **started in the past and continue to the present**
- Experiences, changes, or accomplishments

◇ Structure (Formula)

Type

Formula

Example

Affirmative

Subject + have/has + P.P

She **has visited** Japan.

Negative

Subject + have/has not + P. P

They **have not finished** yet.

Question

Have/Has + subject + P.P?

Have you **seen** this movie?

Common Time Expressions (Signal Words)

Expression

Use Case

Example

Ever

Questions/experiences

Have you **ever** been to India?

Never

Negative experience

I have **never** eaten sushi.

Just

Recent action

She has **just** left.

Already

Earlier than expected

We have **already** finished.

Yet

In questions/negatives

Have you done it **yet**? No, not **yet**.

For

Duration of time

He has lived here **for 5 years**.

Since

Starting point in past,

She has worked here **since 2019**.

◇ Verb Conjugation – “Have” or “Has”?

subject Pronoun Auxiliary Verb

I, You, We, They

have

He, She, It

has

◇ Past Participle (V3)

Use the third form of the verb:

□ Regular verbs: Add -ed → *work* → *worked*

□ Irregular verbs: Learn the V3 form → *go* → *gone*,
write → *written*

Multiple-Choice Questions – Present Perfect

Choose the correct answer for each question:

1	They _____ (be) to Paris several times.							
	a	were	b	has been	c	have been	d	had been
2	He _____ (just / arrive) at the airport.							
	a	has just arrived	b	had arrived just	c	have just arrived	d	arrive just
3	By the time we reach the station, the train _____ (leave).							
	a	has left	b	have left	c	will leave	d	leaves
4	I _____ (live) in this city for ten years.							
	a	live	b	lived	c	have lived	d	will live
5	How long _____ you _____ (study) English?							
	a	have / studied	b	have / been studying	c	did / study	d	do / study
6	They _____ (not arrive) yet.							
	a	haven't arrived	b	don't arrived	c	didn't arrive	d	not arrived
7	I _____ (never / be) to the United States.							
	a	never have been	b	have never been	c	never been	d	had never been
8	We _____ (finish) all our assignments.							
	a	finished	b	finishes	c	have finished	d	are finishing
9	They _____ (work) on this project for two months now.							
	a	worked	b	have worked	c	have been working	d	works

Past Perfect Tense:

Use

- The **Past Perfect Tense** is used to describe an action that was **completed before another past action or point in time**. It helps show **which of two past events happened first**.

◇ Structure (Formula)

Type	Formula	Example
Affirmative	Subject+ had+ P.P (v3)	She had left before I arrived.
Negative	Subject + had not + P.P	They had not eaten when I called.
Question	Had + subject + P.P?	Had you seen that movie before?

◇ Signal Words and Time Expressions

Before

She had left **before** I called.

☐ After

*I called her **after** she had left.*

☐ Already

*He had **already** eaten when I arrived.*

☐ By the time

By the time we got there, the show had started.

☐ Just

*She had **just** left when I called.*

☐ Never / **Ever** / Yet

*I had **never** seen such a beautiful sunset.*

◇ Past Perfect vs. Other Tenses

Past Simple (I **ate** lunch at 1 p.m.)

Past Perfect (I **had eaten** before she arrived.)

Present Perfect I **have eaten** lunch (still relevant now).

A. Multiple-Choice Questions – Past Perfect Tense

Choose the correct answer for each question:

1	My family _____(finish) their salad when the steaks arrived.							
	a	has finished	b	had finished	c	have finished	d	are finished
2	Our art teacher had painted (paint) a beautiful landscape before the rain started.							
	a	has painted	b	had painted	c	have painted	d	is painted
3	By the time we left, the band _____ playing.							
	a	Had not started	b	have not started	c	has not started	d	is not started
4	_____ you eaten before you arrived there?							
	a	What	b	Had	c	Have	d	Will
5	She had left before I _____.							
	a	calling	b	called	c	call	d	calls
6	By the time we got there, the movie _____.							
	a	had started	b	don't started	c	didn't started	d	have started
7	When my mom _____(arrive) , my friends _____(left).							
	a	arrive / had left	b	arrived / had left	c	arrives / has left	d	arriving / had left

B. Fill in the blanks with the Past Perfect tense Use: **had + past participle (V3)**

- I _____ (finish) my homework before dinner.
- She _____ (leave) by the time I arrived.
- They _____ (not/eat) when we got to the restaurant.
- He _____ (go) to bed before 10 PM.
- We _____ (live) in London before moving to Paris.
- The train _____ (already/leave) when I reached the station.
- You _____ (not/read) the book before the test.

Present Perfect continuous

Use

- it emphasizes both the **duration** and the **continuity** of actions that started in the past and continue into the present (or were happening very recently).

◇ Structure (Formula)

subject	Have/Has	been	Verb + -ing	Example
I/you/we/they	Have	been	Working	I have been working all day
She/he/it	Has	been	Studying	She has been studying since 9 a.m.

Uses:

1. Action started in the past and is continuing

- ♦ *They have been living in London since 2010.*
→ (They started living there in 2010 and still do.)

2. Action that was happening recently (and may have just stopped)

- ♦ *I'm tired because I have been running.*
→ (You may have just stopped running, but the effects are still present.)

3. Emphasis on duration

- ♦ *He has been working here for 10 years.*
→ (Shows how long the action has been going on.)

Common Time Expressions:

Time Phrase

for + duration

since + starting point

lately / **recently**

Meaning

for 3 hours, for a long time

since 5 PM, since Monday

recent ongoing action

◆ **Examples:**

1. **I have been studying** English for two years.
2. **She has been cooking** dinner since 6 o'clock.
3. **They have been playing** football all afternoon.
4. What **have you been doing** lately?

◆ **Question Form:**

Have/Has + subject + been + verb-ing?

- **Have you been waiting** long?
- **Has he been feeling**, okay?

◇ **Negative Form:**

Subject + have/has not been + verb-ing

- **I haven't been sleeping** well.
- **She hasn't been working** lately.

A. Fill in the blanks using the Present Perfect Continuous tense

Use the correct form: **have/has been + verb-ing**

1. I _____ (study) for three hours.
2. She _____ (work) at the hospital since May.
3. They _____ (play) football all morning.
4. He _____ (not/sleep) well lately.
5. We _____ (wait) for the bus for 20 minutes.
6. It _____ (rain) since last night.
7. You _____ (talk) on the phone for an hour!
8. My parents _____ (not/watch) TV today.

Past Perfect continuous

◇ Structure (Formula)

subject	had	been	Verb + -ing	Example
I/you/we/they	Had	been	Working	I had been working all day
She/he/it	Had	been	Studying	She had been studying since 9 a.m.

Uses of Past Perfect Continuous

1. ☒ To show an action that was in progress before another past action/time
 - ➤ *I had been studying for two hours before the power went out.*
2. ☒ To focus on the duration of a past action before something else happened
 - ➤ *He had been waiting for 30 minutes before the train arrived.*
3. ☒ To explain the cause of a past result or situation
 - ➤ *She was exhausted because she had been running.*

Common Time Expressions:

Expression	Example
for + duration	<i>for two weeks, for 10 minutes</i>
since + time point	<i>since Monday, since 8 AM</i>
before, when, until, by the time	<i>before I arrived, until it stopped</i>

◆ Examples:

1. I **had been living** in New York before I moved to London.
2. They **had been playing** for an hour before it started raining.
3. She **had not been feeling** well, so she went to the doctor.
4. What **had you been doing** before I called?

◆ Question Form:

Had + subject + been + verb-ing?

- **Had you been waiting** long?
- **Had he been feeling**, okay?

◇ Negative Form:

Subject + had not been + verb-ing

- I **hadn't been sleeping** well.
- She **hadn't been working** lately.

A. Fill in the blanks using the Past Perfect Continuous tense

Use the correct form: **had been + verb-ing**

1. They _____ (wait) for hours before the concert began.
2. She _____ (study) English for two years before she moved to Canada.
3. I _____ (not/sleep) well before I saw the doctor.
4. We _____ (play) football when it started to rain.
5. He _____ (work) at that company for ten years before he quit.
6. It _____ (rain) all morning before the sun came out.
7. You _____ (cook) for two hours before the guests arrived.

Rewrite the sentences using the Past Perfect Continuous

Sarah started reading at 5 PM. She stopped at 7 PM
→ When I arrived at 7, Sarah _____.

I started working at the company in 2010. I left in 2020.
→ By 2020, I _____.

Jack started running at 6. He stopped at 6:30.
→ Jack _____ for 30 minutes when it started raining.

The dog started barking at midnight. It stopped at 2 AM.
→ The dog _____ before we woke up.

Future continuous Tense:

Structure:

Subject + will be + verb-ing

Subject

I / You / We / They / He / She / It will be

Helping Verb Main Verb Example

working

She **will be working** tomorrow.

Uses of Future Continuous

- ☑ 1. An action that will be in progress at a specific time in the future

♦ *This time tomorrow, I **will be flying** to Paris.*

- ☑ 2. To talk about future events that are expected to happen normally or naturally

♦ He **will be attending** the meeting as usual.

- ☑ 3. To ask politely about someone's plans (without being too direct)

♦ *Will you be using the car this evening?*

- ☑ 4. To emphasize the duration of a future action (sometimes used with "still")

♦ *At 10 PM, they **will still be working** on their homework.*

Common Time Expressions:

Time Expression

Example

At this time tomorrow

I **will be traveling**.

By next week/month/year

She **will be working** full-time.

In an hour

We **will be driving**.

All day / all night / all week

He **will be studying** all night.

Examples:

1. I **will be staying** at the Hilton Hotel during the conference.
2. They **will be watching** the movie at 9 PM.
3. Will she **be working** on the weekend?
4. At 6 AM, we'll **be getting ready** for our trip.
5. Don't call me at 8 — I'll **be having dinner**

◆ Question Form:

Will + subject + be + verb-ing?

- Will you **be joining** us for lunch?
- What will she **be doing** at 10 PM?
- Will they **be using** the meeting room?

◇ Negative Form:

Subject + will not (won't) be + verb-ing

- I **won't be attending** the party.
- She **will not be coming** to class tomorrow.

A. Fill in the blanks with the Future Continuous tense (Use: will be + verb-ing)

1. This time tomorrow, I _____ (fly) to New York.
2. She _____ (not/work) on the weekend.
3. We _____ (have) dinner at 8 PM.
4. They _____ (watch) the match when you arrive.
5. What _____ you _____ (do) at 10 PM tonight?
6. He _____ (drive) to the airport at that time.
7. My parents _____ (not/sleep) when I get home.
8. _____ it _____ (rain) tomorrow morning?

B. Rewrite the sentences using Future Continuous

1. I plan to start cooking at 5. I will still be cooking at 6.
→ At 6 PM, I _____.
2. She is going to start reading in the afternoon and keep reading all evening.
→ She _____ all evening.
3. He will start working at 9 and continue until noon.
→ At 11 AM, he _____.

C. Make questions in the Future Continuous tense

1. (you / use / the computer / at 5 PM?)
→ _____
2. (they / travel / during the holidays?)
→ _____
3. (what / she / do / this time tomorrow?)
→ _____
4. (it / snow / next week?)
→ _____

Future Perfect Tense:

Structure:

Subject + will have + past participle (V3)

Subject	Helping Verbs	Past Participle	Example
I / You / We / They / He / She / It	will have	finished / done / gone	She will have finished by 5 PM.

Uses of the Future Perfect Tense

☒ 1. To show an action that will be completed before a specific time in the future

♦ *By 2025, I **will have graduated** from university.*

☒ 2. To show that something will happen before another future event

♦ *She **will have left** before you arrive.*

☒ 3. To make assumptions or predictions about completed actions

♦ *They **will have reached** the station by now.*

Common Time Expressions:

Expression	Example
by tomorrow / next week / then	I will have finished by tomorrow.
before + time/event	She will have arrived before the meeting.
by the time	By the time you call, I will have left .
in two days / in a few hours	They will have completed the task in two days.

Examples:

1. I **will have completed** the report by Monday.
2. They **will have arrived** at the airport before 6 PM.
3. **Will she have finished** the book by then?
4. We **won't have eaten** when you get here.
5. By 2040, humans **will have visited** Mars.

◆ Question Form:

Will + subject + have + past participle?

- **Will you have completed** your work by 5 PM?
- **What will she have done** by next month?

◇ Negative Form:

Subject + will not (won't) have + past participle

- I **won't have finished** the project by Friday.
- He **will not have returned** by lunchtime.

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct Future Perfect form Use: will have + past participle (V3)

1. By next year, I _____ (complete) my degree.
2. She _____ (finish) her homework before dinner.
3. They _____ (leave) by the time we arrive.
4. We _____ (not/arrive) at the station by 3 PM.
5. He _____ (read) ten books by the end of the month.
6. You _____ (not/finish) your chores before your parents come home.
7. _____ she _____ (write) the report by tomorrow?
8. What _____ they _____ (do) by this time next week?

B. Rewrite the sentences using the Future Perfect tense

1. I plan to submit the application before 5 PM.
→ I _____.
2. She intends to bake the cake before her guests arrive.
→ She _____.
3. They want to build the house before next winter.
→ They _____.
4. He expects to learn 1000 new words by December.
→ He _____.

C. Make questions in the Future Perfect tense

1. (he / finish / the exam / by 3 PM?)
→ _____
2. (you / complete / the assignment / before class?)
→ _____
3. (where / she / travel / by the end of the year?)
→ _____
4. (how many pages / they / write / by Friday?)
→ _____
5. _____

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Structure:

Subject + will have been + verb-ing

Subject	Helping Verbs	Main Verb	Example
I / You / We / They / He / She / It	will have been	working, studying, etc.	She will have been working all day.

Uses of the Future Perfect Continuous

- ☒ 1. To show an action that will be in progress for a period of time before a specific point in the future

♦ *By next year, I **will have been living** in Canada for five years.*

- ☒ 2. To emphasize the duration of an activity up to a certain time

♦ *He **will have been studying** for three hours by the time you get home.*

Common Time Expressions:

Time Expression	Example
for + duration	for 10 years, for 3 hours
by / before + future time	by 5 PM, before she arrives
by the time + clause	by the time he finishes, by the time you call
in + time	in two years

Examples:

1. By 8 PM, we **will have been driving** for 6 hours.
2. She **will have been working** here for 10 years by next month.
3. I **will not have been sleeping** when you call.

◆ Question Form:

Will + subject + have been + verb-ing?

- Will you **have been studying** for three hours by noon?
- What will she **have been doing** all day?

◇ Negative Form:

Subject + will not (won't) have been + verb-ing

- I **won't have been waiting** too long.
- He **will not have been living** here much longer.

A. Fill in the blanks with the Future Perfect Continuous Tense Use: will have been + verb-ing

1. By 10 PM, she _____ (study) for five hours.
2. They _____ (travel) for a week by the time they reach Paris.
3. I _____ (work) here for three years next month.
4. He _____ (not/sleep) long when the alarm rings.
5. You _____ (wait) a long time when the train finally arrives.
6. We _____ (drive) for hours by the time we get there.
7. _____ she _____ (exercise) for two hours by noon?
8. What _____ they _____ (do) all morning?

B. Rewrite the sentences using the Future Perfect Continuous tense

1. I started reading at 6. At 9, I will still be reading.
→ By 9 o'clock, I _____.
2. She began working at 8 AM. At 4 PM, she'll still be working.
→ At 4 PM, she _____.
3. We started walking at 7 AM. We will stop at noon.
→ We _____ for five hours by noon.
4. They started living in this city in 2020. In 2030, they'll still be here.
→ In 2030, they _____ here for 10 years.

C. Make questions in the Future Perfect Continuous tense

1. (how long / you / study / English / by next year?)
→ _____
2. (they / live / in this apartment / for a year / by June?)
→ _____
3. (what / he / do / for so long / by the time I arrive?)
→ _____
4. (why / she / wait / for hours?)
→ _____



READING COMPREHENSION



1/Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each question.

(1) A man driving along a busy town road last Tuesday morning suddenly realized he had a dangerous uninvited passenger in the car with him. It was a cobra snake that twisted itself around the steering wheel and his hands, tying the man into the car.

(2) The cobra, a **rare** type of snake indigenous to the Kingdom, would not let him go and threatened to bite him if he moved. The driver stopped the car in the middle of the road and waited for someone to stop and ask what he was doing.

(3) A large crowd gathered in the street to stare at the unfortunate man, with no one daring to open the car doors. Al-Bilad newspaper reported that eventually a brave man opened a door and grabbed the cobra by the head. The cobra put up great resistance. **It** was then killed. The driver rushed from his car and refused to get back in again, screaming about more snakes under his seat. None were found, however.

Questions

1. According to paragraph (1), what was the man doing last Tuesday morning?

a. Driving his car.	b. Leaving town.
c. Steering his wheel.	d. Inviting a passenger.

2. What word is closest in meaning to the word **rare** in paragraph (2)?

a. back	b. huge
c. unusual	d. strong

3. We can infer from the passage that the cobra _____ the man.

a. bit	b. twisted
c. crippled	d. frightened

4. The head of the cobra was grabbed by:

a. a newsman	b. the driver
c. a brave person	d. an unfortunate man.

5. What does the word **It** refer to in paragraph (3)?

a. The car.	b. The driver.
c. The cobra.	d. The seat.

2/Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each question.

Lena has had a busy week at work, and she's looking forward to the weekend. She doesn't want to do anything complicated — just relax and spend some time with her family.

On Saturday, her sister will pick her up in the morning, and they'll go to the local farmers' market. They like to buy fresh vegetables and flowers for their parents. After that, they'll have coffee at their favourite café, which has outdoor seating and a good view of the river.

Sunday will be quiet. Lena plans to sleep in, read a book, and maybe watch a movie in the evening. She avoids checking her emails on the weekend so she can fully disconnect from work.

For Lena, weekends aren't about doing everything — they're about slowing down and enjoying the small things.

Questions

1.What will Lena do with her sister on Saturday? A. Visit a museum B. Go to the farmers' market C. Go shopping for clothes D. Visit their grandparents	2.Why is Lena looking forward to the weekend? A. She is planning a big event B. She wants to go on a trip C. She had a busy week at work D. She needs to study for an exam
3.What is special about the café that they like? A. It has free Wi-Fi B. It is very cheap C. It has outdoor seating and a river view D. It serves only organic food	4.What do Lena and her sister usually buy at the market? A. Bread and milk B. Coffee and snacks C. Fruits and spices D. Vegetables and flowers
5.What does the sentence "She avoids checking her emails on the weekend" suggest? A. She checks emails quickly B. She prefers to stay busy C. She works on weekends D. She wants to relax and disconnect from work.	6.What does Lena plan to do on Sunday? A. Go hiking and check her emails B. Go to the market again C. Sleep, read, and maybe watch a movie D. Travel to another city
7.What does "which" refer to in the sentence: <i>"...their favorite café, which has outdoor seating and a good view of the river."</i> A. The river B. The café C. The coffee D. The seating	8.What does "they" refer to in the sentence: <i>"They like to buy fresh vegetables and flowers for their parents."</i> A. Lena's parents B. Lena and her coworker C. Lena and her sister D. Lena and her friend

3/Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each question.

Last Friday, Sara dropped her phone while getting off the bus. She didn't notice until she got home and reached into her bag. At first, she panicked. Her phone had all her photos, contacts, and notes for school.

She went back to the bus stop, hoping someone had found it. Luckily, a kind stranger had picked it up and left it at the café nearby. Sara was so relieved. She thanked the café owner and offered to buy him a coffee, but he just smiled and said, "Next time, just be careful."

Now, Sara always double-checks her bag before leaving a place. She says losing her phone was stressful — but she learned an important lesson.

Questions

1.What does “it” refer to in the sentence: "Luckily, a kind stranger had picked it up..."? A. The café B. The bus stop C. The phone D. A note	2.Why did Sara panic when she got home? A. She lost her bus card B. Her phone was missing C. She forgot her homework D. Her phone battery died
3.What does the word relieved mean in this sentence: "Sara was so relieved."? A. He was upset with Sara B. He wanted to keep the phone C. He was kind and didn't want a reward D. He gave Sara a free drink	4.Where did Sara find her phone? A. On the bus B. At school C. At home D. At a café
5.What lesson did Sara learn? A. Don't use your phone on the bus B. Keep important notes on paper C. Be more careful with personal items D. Always bring money for coffee	6.What is the main message of this passage? A. Always check your phone's battery B. Losing things is normal C. There are kind people in the world, and we can learn from mistakes D. Cafés are good places to return lost items

4/Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each question.

Walking is one of the easiest and most beneficial forms of exercise. Unlike other sports, it requires no special equipment or membership fees. People of all ages can walk for pleasure, fitness, or transportation.

Regular walking improves cardiovascular health, helps control weight, and boosts mood by releasing endorphins, which reduce stress and anxiety. Many doctors recommend walking as a natural way to prevent diseases like diabetes and heart problems.

In cities, walking can also be an environmentally friendly choice. Choosing to walk instead of driving reduces air pollution and traffic congestion. Additionally, walking allows people to discover their neighbourhoods better and meet others in the community.

Whether you prefer a slow, relaxing walk or a brisk pace, adding walking to your daily routine can lead to many physical and mental health benefits.

Questions

1.Which of the following is NOT a benefit of walking mentioned in the passage? A. Improves heart health B. Helps control weight C. Increases stress D. Boosts mood	2.What is one reason walking is popular? A. It needs expensive equipment B. It requires special training C. It is easy and available to everyone D. It takes a lot of time
3.What environmental benefit is connected to walking? A. It reduces air pollution B. It increases traffic C. It uses less water D. It creates noise	4.What does “endorphins” do according to the passage? A. Cause stress B. Reduce stress and anxiety C. Increase heart rate D. Make people tired
5.According to the passage, how does walking help communities in cities? A. It makes people drive more carefully B. It reduces the need for public transport C. It helps people connect with their neighbors and environment D. It increases the number of cars on the road	6.What is the main idea of the passage? A. Walking is good exercise that benefits health and the environment B. Walking is boring C. Only young people should walk D. Driving is better than walking

5/Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each question.

Visitors to America are immediately struck by the tremendous numbers of automobiles filling the highways and crowding the city streets. The automobile, which has transformed the American way of life, is the most indispensable workhorse of the family. During the week, the father drives it to his job in the city, alone, or in a “car pool” arrangement with several of his fellow workers. When he leaves it at home, his wife uses it constantly to do errands, to haul groceries, to drive children to lessons or appointments, to shops or swimming pools. On weekends, the family drives out to the country for a picnic lunch or may take a trip of several hundred miles. On vacations, no corner of the country is beyond the family’s reach.

2- All of America has felt the changes, which came with the automobile and with the network of highways that have been built to serve it. Farmers, who live far from their neighbors, are no longer isolated. Tractors of the work of the many farmlands they cannot afford to hire, Trucks carry their products to market, to storage elevators or to railroads. 3- Traffic jams in cities and along the approaches to cities, especially at morning and evening rush hours and at the start and end of weekends, are difficult problems. How to find out enough parking space in the cities, even with underground parking lots and many-storied “pigeonhole” parking structures in another. More highways and wider ones are needed as fast as they can be built.

1- The main topic of this passage is _____ .

- a) The network of highways
- b) The American highways
- c) Trucks and Tractors in America
- d) Cars and the American Life

2- The automobile has had _____ on the American society.

- a) A little effect
- b) hardly any effect
- c) an obvious effect
- d) no effect whatsoever

3- The American father _____.

- a) always drives alone to work.
- b) may share his car with other colleagues.
- c) drives his children to lessons.
- d) drives his wife to haul groceries.

4- The American family may spend the weekend _____.

- a) abroad.
- b) in down town.
- c) out of town.
- d) in a family gathering.

5-Thanks to the automobile, all American States have become_____.

- a) within reach.
- b) more isolated.
- c) beyond reach.
- d) torn apart.

6- Most American families _____ cars.

- a) cannot afford
- b) do not badly need
- c) do not have
- d) cannot do without

7- The word ‘ which ‘ in the first line of the second paragraph refers to _____.

- a) all Americans
- b) automobiles
- c) changes
- d) traffic

6/Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each question.

Over the past two decades, social media has revolutionized the way people communicate. From Facebook and Twitter to TikTok and Instagram, digital platforms have transformed interpersonal interactions, enabling individuals to connect instantly across vast distances. While this rapid exchange of information fosters connectivity and global awareness, it has also raised concerns about the quality and depth of communication. Research indicates that although social media allows users to maintain a broad network of acquaintances, it often diminishes the intimacy found in face-to-face conversations. The brevity and speed of online interactions may encourage superficial exchanges, reducing opportunities for nuanced dialogue and emotional connection. Additionally, the tendency to curate one's online persona can lead to unrealistic self-representation, fostering insecurity and comparison among peers. However, advocates argue that social media offers marginalized voices a platform for expression, enabling social movements and fostering community among individuals with shared interests. It provides unprecedented access to information, which, when used responsibly, can contribute to educational growth and civic engagement. In conclusion, social media is a powerful tool that shapes modern communication. Its influence can be either enriching or detrimental, depending on how it is used. As society continues to integrate digital platforms into daily life, understanding their impact on human interaction becomes increasingly essential.

QUESTIONS:

- 1. What is the primary focus of the passage?**
 - A. The evolution of mobile technology
 - B. The impact of social media on human interaction
 - C. The history of social networking websites
 - D. The psychological effects of internet addiction
- 2. According to the passage, what is a *negative* consequence of social media?**
 - A. It improves literacy among teenagers
 - B. It promotes deeper face-to-face conversations
 - C. It may encourage superficial interactions
 - D. It always leads to personal growth
- 3. What is one *positive* aspect of social media mentioned in the passage?**
 - A. It ensures privacy and anonymity
 - B. It limits communication to local communities
 - C. It gives marginalized groups a voice
 - D. It discourages public activism
- 4. What does the passage imply about how social media affects self-image?**
 - A. It has no effect on how people see themselves
 - B. It always builds confidence in users
 - C. It encourages honest and raw self-expression
 - D. It can lead to insecurity due to curated personas
- 5. What can be inferred about the author's overall perspective on social media?**
 - A. The author believes it should be banned
 - B. The author sees both benefits and drawbacks
 - C. The author is entirely critical of its influence
 - D. The author is indifferent to its effects



WRITING RULES



1\Capitalization

Capitalization Rules

Capitalize beginning of a sentence and after the full stop.

e.g. That man is my father. He is very kind.

-Capitalize a person's title when it precedes the name..

e.g. Prophet Mohammad, King Abdullah

-Capitalize the pronoun I

e.g. Ali and I are good friends.

-Capitalize Proper Adjectives.(Nationalities)

e.g. Saudi/ French/American/Sudanese

-Capitalize the names of specific course titles.

e.g. I must take history and Math .

Sample Questions on Capitalization

1. In which of the following sentences is the capitalization correct?

- A. my brother and I went to Paris last summer.
- B. My Brother and I went to Paris last summer
- C. My brother and I went to Paris last summer.
- D. my brother and i Went to Paris last Summer.

2. In which of the following sentences is the capitalization correct?

- A. Salah, who is an egyptian student, is a very smart boy. He travelled to Paris to study mathematics.
He started with Mathematics 202.
- B. Salah, who is an Egyptian student, is a very smart boy. He travelled to Paris to study mathematics.
He started with Mathematics 202.
- C. Salah, who is an Egyptian student, is a very smart boy. He travelled to paris to study mathematics.
He started with Mathematics 202.
- D. salah, who is an Egyptian student, is a very smart boy. He travelled to Paris to study mathematics. He
started with mathematics 202.

3.In which of the following sentences is the capitalization correct?

- A.Laila loves geography. She has an important test in january 2013. The test will cover oceans like the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean.
- B.Laila loves geography. She has an important test in January 2013. The test will cover oceans like the atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean.
- C.Laila loves geography. She has an important test in January 2013. The test will cover oceans like the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian ocean.
- D.Laila loves geography. She has an important test in January 2013. The test will cover oceans like the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean.

4.In which of the following sentences is the capitalization correct?

- A.Asia is a large continent. It has countries with big population like India and China. Delhi is the capital city of India.
- B.asia is a large continent. It has countries with big population like India and China. Delhi is the capital city of India.
- C.Asia is a large continent. It has countries with big population like India and china. Delhi is the capital city of India.
- D.Asia is a large continent. It has countries with big population like India and China. delhi is the capital city of India.

5.In which of the following sentences is the capitalization correct?

- A. Khalid can never convince people here in Saudi arabia that he is originally from New York City because he speaks Hejazi Arabic so well.
- B. Khalid can never convince people here in Saudi Arabia that he is originally from New York City because he speaks hejazi Arabic so well.
- C. Khalid can never convince people here in Saudi Arabia that he is originally from New York City because he speaks Hejazi Arabic so well.
- D. Khalid can never convince people here in Saudi Arabia that he is originally from New York City because he speaks Hejazi arabic so well.

2\Punctuation Rules

Punctuation	Purpose	Examples
period [.]	End a sentence	Most sentences end in a period.
question mark [?]	Indicate a question	"What time is it?" she asked. "How much longer?" he asked.
Exclamation point [!]	Express emotion	"I hate you!" he shouted. "I love you!" she shouted.
semicolon [:] or comma [,] + conjunction [and, or, nor, for, so, but, yet]	Connect complete sentences (two independent clauses)	It is raining; the dog is wet. <i>or</i> It is raining, and the dog is wet.
comma [,] <i>but</i> if one or more items in that list already have a comma, use a semicolon [:]	Connect items in a list	My lunch is a sandwich, an apple, and a bag of pretzels. <i>but</i> My dinner is a salad of spinach, carrots, and tomatoes; a bowl of pasta; and two breadsticks.
quotation marks [" "]	Indicate a quotation	"To be or not to be" is one of the most famous lines from <i>Hamlet</i> .
comma [,] <i>or</i> , less commonly, colon [:]	Introduce a quotation (words directly spoken)	She yelled, "Let's get out of here!" The president declared: "We will prevail."
apostrophe [']	Show possession or contraction	Why is Lisa's wallet in Ben's backpack?
commas [,]	Separate a word or phrase that is relevant but not essential information	Elaine, my roommate, is from Chicago. Her nickname as a child, her mother told me, was "Boo-boo."

Sample Questions on Punctuation

1. In which of the following sentences is the punctuation correct?

- A. After he took the exam, he checked his notes to see if he had answered the hardest questions correctly. He's pretty confident that he did well although he's uncertain about the geography questions on Africa.
- B. After, he took the exam he checked his notes to see if he had answered the hardest questions correctly: he's pretty confident that he did well although he's uncertain about the geography questions on Africa.
- C. After he took the exam he checked his notes, to see if he had answered the hardest questions correctly; he's pretty confident that he did well, although he's uncertain about the geography questions on Africa.
- D. After he took the exam, he checked his notes to see if he had answered the hardest questions correctly. He's pretty confident that he did well although, he's uncertain about the geography questions on Africa.

2. In which of the following sentences is the punctuation correct?

- a) After stealing Ali's car, the thief lost his way and ended up in the chief's garage.
- b) After stealing Ali's car the thief lost his way and ended up in the chief's garage.
- c) After, stealing Ali's car the thief lost his way and ended up in the chief's garage.
- d) After stealing Ali's car the thief, lost his way and ended up in the chief constable's garage.

In which of the following sentences is the punctuation correct?

- a) We decided to visit: Spain, France, Japan and Italy.
- b) We decided to visit, Spain, France, Japan and Italy.
- c) We decided to visit Spain, France, Japan, and Italy.
- d) We decided to visit Spain; France; Japan; and Italy.

3\Sentence Order

1. Which sentence has the correct order

- A. Blue color my favorite is.
- B. My favorite color is blue.
- C. My is blue color favorite.
- D. Favorite my is blue color.

2. Incorrect Structure

Which sentence has an incorrect structure?

- A. We watched a movie last night.
- B. I going to the store later.
- C. They are playing football in the park.
- D. She speaks three languages fluently.

▪ Which of the following sentences has the correct word order?

- A. Actually the Japanese nor the Chinese neither, unless they have lived in the West for a while, care for cheese sandwiches
- B. Unless in the West they have lived for a while, neither the Japanese nor the Chinese care actually for cheese sandwiches
- C. Neither the Chinese care for cheese sandwiches actually nor the Japanese unless they have lived in the West for a while.
- D. Neither the Chinese nor the Japanese actually care for cheese sandwiches unless they have lived in the West for a while.

2. Which of the following sentences has the correct word order?

- A. Neither the Americans will be able to invent a computer nor the Chinese which can think like a human being.
- B. Nor the Chinese neither the Americans will be able to invent a computer which can think like a human being.
- C. Nor the Chinese will be able to invent a computer which can think like a human being neither the Americans
- D. Neither the Americans nor the Chinese will be able to invent a computer which can think like a human being.

3\Correct Order of Sentences

Sample Questions sentence order

Choose the correct order to make the following sentences into a paragraph

1. There wasn't much time left before my flight would depart.
2. My father rushed home to bring my ticket.
3. I was very happy when my vacation came.
4. At the airport, I discovered that I had forgotten my ticket.
5. Thanks to my father, I was able to leave on time

- A. (4,5,1,2,3) B. (3,5,2,1,4) C. (4,3,5,1,2) D. (3,4, 1,2,5)

Choose the correct order to make the following sentences into a paragraph.

1. The road was clear and he was driving carefully.
2. James was driving home from work.
3. Suddenly a young girl stepped out into the road in front of him.
4. It was just after midnight on July 17th last year.
5. James tried to stop, but it was too late, so he hit the girl.

- A. (4,2,1, 3,5) B. (5,2,4,3,1) C. (3,5,2,1,3) D. (4,1,2,3,5)



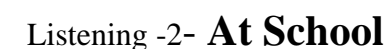
LISTENING PRACTICE





Put true or false:

1. Doris, the customer, wants to buy a jacket. ()
2. she tries on blue jacket in a large size. ()
3. she finally takes the black cardigan. ()
4. She doesn't like the grey cardigan. ()
5. She tries on two medium cardigans. ()
6. She pays £89.98 for the jacket and the cardigan. ()



Choose the correct answer.

1. What is the girl's name?
a) Jing
b) Tania
c) Smith
d) Anna
2. What is Jing's class?
a) 1A
b) 1B
c) 2B
d) 2A
3. Who is their teacher?
a) Mrs Smith
b) Mr John
c) Mr Smith
d) Mr Jing
4. Which class is Tania in?
a) 1A
b) 1B
c) 2B
d) 2A
5. Where is their classroom?
a) Upstairs
b) Next to the library
c) This way
d) They don't know

Listening -3- The Swimming Club



Choose the correct answer

1. Where is Tyrone calling?

- a) Brownton sports center
- b) Brownton swimming pool
- c) Brownton school
- d) Brownton football club

2. How old is Tyrone?

- a) 14
- b) 15
- c) 16
- d) 18

3. Which club is suitable for Tyrone?

- a) Under 14s
- b) Under 16s
- c) Under 18s
- d) Adults

4. On which days does the under 16s club train?

- a) Mondays and Wednesdays
- b) Tuesdays and Thursdays
- c) Wednesdays and Fridays
- d) Saturdays and Sundays

5. At what time does the training take place?

- a) 6:00 – 7:30pm
- b) 6:30 – 8:00pm
- c) 5:30 – 7:00pm
- d) 7:00 – 8:30pm

6. When are the matches?

- a) Tuesday evenings
- b) Thursday evenings
- c) Saturday mornings
- d) Sunday afternoons

7. When does the training start?

- a) This week
- b) Next week, on September 2nd
- c) Next month, on September 12th
- d) In October

8. How much are the classes for Tyrone?

- a) £5 per week
- b) £10 per month
- c) Free for under 18s
- d) £20 per term

9. What must Tyrone bring to join?

- a) A photo only
- b) A completed form only
- c) A form and a photo
- d) Money and a photo

10. What is Tyrone's surname?

- a) Smith
- b) Williams
- c) Wilson
- d) Brown

Listening 4:



Decide if each sentence is True or False

1. You need to buy some stationery to organize your homework like this.	True	False
2. The things you need are not cheap.	True	False
3. The color you choose should mean something to you.	True	False
4. PE is yellow because she doesn't like yellow.	True	False
5. She keeps all her notes in the same folder.	True	False
6. She uses red for geography notes.	True	False
7. She uses colored page markers to mark pages she has to read.	True	False
8. When she thinks of French, she thinks of her favorite animal.	True	False