

MTA — Complete Question Bank

EL098 — C21 English for the 21st Century, Level 2, Units 1–6 · generated 2026-10-13

Summary

pdf_original	130
img_original	320
questions_total	450
questions_active	426
questions_excluded	24
active_pdf	126
active_img	300
excluded_by_kind	{"ambiguous":1,"duplicate":4,"out-of-scope":18,"unverifiable":1}
source_leak	302
source_ai	143
source_unsure	5
active_source_leak	288
active_source_ai	133
active_source_unsure	5
verified_tb	208
verified_src	124
verified_gram	94
answers_changed	4
answers_reworded	13
questions_with_corrections	139
hints_written_en	450
explanations_written_en	450
vocab_original	149
vocab_added	15
vocab_total	164
vocab_active	163
vocab_corrected	17
vocab_source_unsure	6
vocab_unit_not_verified	48
vocab_quiz_items	163
practice_items_total	589
correction_records	173
corrections_by_category	{"error":50,"ambiguity":47,"leak":57,"improvement":19}

Source classes: “From leaked exam material” = found verbatim in the MTA file or the study sheets; “AI-generated” = generated or substantially rewritten; “Source not confirmed” = found only partly.

Every question has a separate English hint (current.hint, shown before answering; it does not name the answer) and an English explanation (current.explanation, shown after answering). The old Arabic hint, which was used for both, is kept in original.hint_ar.

Arabic is used only for question translations (current.arabic) and for vocabulary meanings.

source_class "leak" = question text found verbatim in the MTA PDF (130/130 checked) or in the study-sheet OCR; "ai" = generated or substantially rewritten from the study materials; "unsure" = only partly found.

answer_changed = the correct answer was changed because the source key was wrong; answer_reworded = the same answer with new wording (for example, after options were rewritten).

Correction categories: error = confirmed factual or grammatical error; ambiguity = more than one defensible answer; leak = a hint, translation or cue revealed the answer; improvement = optional educational improvement.

The vocabulary quiz items are generated from the word list (one item per active word). Vocabulary units come from the original word list; unit_check states whether the Teacher's Book text of that unit contains the word.

Correction log (173)

ID	Kind	Category	Before	After	Reason
p6	ambiguous	ambiguity	like	like	Without context, "liked" (past) was also grammatical. A present-habit sentence was added, so only "like" fits.
p7	ambiguous	ambiguity	likes / doesn't	likes / doesn't	Without a time expression, the past "liked / didn't" was also grammatical. "These days" was added, so only the present "likes / doesn't" fits.
p9	ambiguous	ambiguity	Do	Do	Without a time expression, both "Do" and "Did" were correct. "these days" was added, so only "Do" fits.
p16	ambiguous	ambiguity	a little	a little	The option "less" was also grammatical ("There's less money in my wallet" = less than before). It was replaced with "many", which is wrong here; the answer is still "a little", as in the source.
p30	ambiguous	ambiguity	didn't	didn't	Without a time expression, both "don't" and "didn't" were correct. "last night" was added so that "didn't" (the source answer) is the only correct option.
p32	ambiguous	ambiguity	after	after	The option "when" was also correct ("I got a job when I left school"). It was replaced with "while"; the answer is still "after", as in the source.
p32	ambiguous	ambiguity	after	after	Both "before" and "after" were logically possible. A context sentence was added (the speaker did not work as a student), so only "after" fits.
p33	ambiguous	ambiguity	when	when	Other time markers could be argued for. A context sentence was added (the PE teacher was the coach), so only "when" (during school) fits. "when I was at school" is the Teacher's Book example.
p36	poorly-written	error	False	False	The English question did not say what was being judged (only the Arabic translation asked "Is the reply correct?"). The question

					was added; the answer is False because the correct reply is “Yes, they did.”
p36	translation	error	False	False	The Arabic translation («نعم، لديهم») hid the wrong English auxiliary that the question is testing. The reply is now kept in English.
p45	hint	leak	Well-designed	Well-designed	The hint translated the answer.
p46	hint	leak	Search	Search	The hint gave the meaning of the answer directly.
p47	hint	leak	Improper	Improper	The hint pointed to the answer through the prefix im-.
p57	wording	improvement	The best	The best	“The Egyptian cotton” is an unnatural use of “the” with a general uncountable noun. “The” was removed; the answer “The best” did not change.
p59	poorly-written	error	I'd like to try	I'd like to try	The stem began with “I ____” and every option also began with “I” (“I I'd like to try”). “I” was removed from the stem. The Teacher’s Book sentence is “I’d like to try these jeans on.”
p60	hint	leak	Did / go	Did / go	The hint wrote out the answer (Did + base verb).
p64	hint	leak	A showroomer	A showroomer	The hint gave the root of the answer word (showroom).
p65	hint	leak	An activity tracker	An activity tracker	The hint translated the name of the device.
p67	hint	leak	An adjustable	An adjustable	The hint gave the root of the answer word (adjust).
p70	hint	leak	Adapted	Adapted	The hint translated the answer.
p74	wrong-key	error	A noun	A verb	The source highlights “A noun” (highlight checked). But in “asked to supply a portfolio”, “supply” is a verb: it follows the infinitive “to” and takes an object (a portfolio). The correct answer is “A verb”.
p77	spelling	error	Chest of drawer	Chest of drawers	The furniture item is “chest of drawers” (plural “drawers”). The answer itself did not change.
p79	hint	leak	Criterion	Criterion	The hint gave the plural of the answer (criteria).
p79	poorly-written	error	Criterion	Criterion	The stem mixed singular and plural (“a standard ..., some are more important than others”). The extra clause was removed. The Arabic translation also contained the direct translation of the answer («معييار») and was reworded.
p83	hint	leak	Profile	Profile	The hint translated the answer.
p89	translation	error	Got	Got	The Arabic translation was incomplete and did not mention getting married.
p100	hint	leak	Accommodation	Accommodation	The hint translated the answer.
p102	ambiguous	ambiguity	The cheapest	The cheapest	The option “The cheap” was grammatical (“We stayed in the cheap hotel” = the known

					cheap hotel). It was replaced with “The most cheap”, which is wrong; the answer is still “The cheapest”, as in the source.
p103	wrong-key	error	True	No, they didn’t.	The source highlights “True” (highlight checked), but the Teacher’s Book says explicitly “false – Life wasn’t easy”, and the passage itself says “Life in Japan after the war was not easy”. The passage was added to the question, and the options became “Yes, they did / No, they didn’t” because the question starts with “Did”.
p107	hint	leak	Small	Small	The hint translated the word.
p108	hint	leak	Versatile	Versatile	The hint was a literal translation of the answer.
p109	hint	leak	Waterproof digital camera	Waterproof digital camera	The hint translated the word “waterproof”.
p110	hint	leak	Quantitative	Quantitative	The hint gave the root of the answer word (quantity).
p112	hint	leak	Give up	Give up	The hint translated the answer.
p113	hint	leak	Little	Little	The hint did not explain the difference between “little” and “a little”.
p114	ambiguous	ambiguity	Wooden	Wooden	“wood table” (noun used as a modifier) is also acceptable English, so “Wood” was a second correct answer. It was replaced with “Woody”; the answer is still “Wooden”.
p115	wrong-key	error	A noun	A verb	The stored answer “A noun” was wrong: “supply” follows the infinitive “to” and takes an object, so it is a verb (same as p74). The answer was corrected; the question stays excluded as a duplicate of p74.
p117	hint	leak	Size	Size	The hint translated the answer.
p118	hint	leak	Intelligent	Intelligent	The hint translated the answer.
p119	hint	leak	Wealthy	Wealthy	The hint gave the root of the answer word (wealth).
p123	hint	leak	Bullet train	Bullet train	The hint was a literal translation of the name.
p124	hint	leak	Standard of living	Standard of living	The hint translated the answer.
p125	hint	leak	Reduced	Reduced	The hint was a translation of the answer.
p128	hint	leak	Interrogation	Interrogation	The hint was a translation of the answer.
s40	hint	leak	is – does – has	is – does – has	The hint wrote out the answer and mixed in “WAS” (a past form).
s41	poorly-written	error	few	few	The stem said “(very few ...)”, which gave away the answer “few”.
s52	hint	leak	skyscraper	skyscraper	The hint was a translation of the answer.
s54	hint	leak	عدد السكان	عدد السكان	The previous hint (from the word “people”) was linguistically inaccurate.
s69	hint	leak	Let me think.	Let me think.	The hint wrote the beginning of the answer (“Let me ...”).

s70	hint	leak	I'm not sure, but ...	I'm not sure, but ...	The hint was a translation of the answer.
s73	translation	error	past tense	past tense	The Arabic translation added “in the third person”, which is not in the English sentence.
s73	misleading	error	past tense	past tense	The old statement said newspaper articles are written in the past tense, which is not true in general (news often uses the present). It is now limited to the Unit 6 task: an article about a famous person's life.
s84	ambiguous	ambiguity	True	True	The word “only” was inaccurate: doubling also applies to longer verbs stressed on the last syllable (begin → beginning). The statement was reworded to be true; the answer is True.
s84	misleading	error	True	True	The old statement did not give the conditions of the rule. It now states them (one syllable, one vowel + one consonant) and the w/x/y exception (fix → fixing, play → played).
s86	hint	leak	In conclusion, ...	In conclusion, ...	The hint was a translation of the answer.
s87	hint	leak	For instance	For instance	The hint was a synonym of the answer (= For example).
s88	hint	leak	Therefore	Therefore	The hint was a synonym of the answer.
s89	hint	leak	Moreover	Moreover	The hint was a synonym of the answer.
s90	conflicts-with-textbook	error	2–3	True	The original study-sheet item (the body has 2–3 sentences) contradicts the Teacher's Book: “a paragraph can contain any number of sentences”. It was replaced with the Teacher's Book statement.
s93	ambiguous	ambiguity	goes	goes	“every day” can describe a past habit too, so “went” was also grammatical. “These days” was added.
s98	ambiguous	ambiguity	last week	last week	“every day” can also go with “went” (a past habit), so the old question “Which time word goes with went?” had two answers. It now asks which expression requires the past simple.
s100	ambiguous	ambiguity	have	have	The option “make” was also correct (“I usually make breakfast” = prepare it). It was replaced with “play”.
s103	ambiguous	ambiguity	Do	Do	The option “Did” was also correct (“Did you work in Riyadh?”). It was replaced with “Are”.
s110	ambiguous	ambiguity	am meeting	am meeting	“I meet my friends tomorrow” is sometimes acceptable for timetabled events. “meet” was replaced with the incorrect “meeting”; the answer is “am meeting” (present continuous for plans).
s111	translation	error	is	is	The Arabic translation combined the blank with the answer (“___ will visit”).

s114	ambiguous	ambiguity	fewer	fewer	The option “more” was also correct. It was replaced with “little”.
s114	ambiguous	ambiguity	fewer	fewer	“fewer” is a comparative, but the sentence had nothing to compare with. “than in the other store” was added.
s115	ambiguous	ambiguity	less	less	The option “more” was also correct. It was replaced with “few”.
s115	wording	improvement	less	less	A comparison (“than that one”) was added so that “less expensive” is clearly comparative.
s117	ambiguous	ambiguity	cheapest	cheapest	“the cheap option” and “the cheaper option” (of two) are grammatical. “in the shop” was added and the wrong options were changed; the answer is “cheapest”.
s118	ambiguous	ambiguity	most comfortable	most comfortable	“the comfortable hotel” and “the more comfortable hotel” are grammatical. The wrong options were changed; the answer is “most comfortable”.
s119	ambiguous	ambiguity	best	best	“the better option” is correct when comparing two. “of the three” was added; the answer is “best”.
s120	ambiguous	ambiguity	most modern	most modern	“the modern facilities” and “the more modern facilities” are grammatical. The wrong options were changed; the answer is “most modern”.
s121	ambiguous	ambiguity	best	best	“the better choice” is correct for two options. “of all” was added; the answer is “best”.
s122	ambiguous	ambiguity	smallest	smallest	“the small room” and “the smaller room” are grammatical. The wrong options were changed; the answer is “smallest”.
s134	missing-passage	error	False	False	The question depended on a passage that was not included, and the hint gave the answer away. The passage from the study sheet was added.
s135	missing-passage	error	True	True	The passage was added; the hint had quoted the answer.
s136	missing-passage	error	False	False	The passage was added; the hint had quoted the answer.
s137	missing-passage	error	Japan's development	Japan's development	The question depended on a passage that was not included. The passage was added as in the study sheet.
s138	missing-passage	error	By train	By train	The passage was added.
s141	hint	leak	transport	transport	The hint was a translation of the answer.
s143	hint	leak	have	have	The hint wrote out the answer.
s146	hint	leak	has	has	The hint wrote out the answer.
s150	translation	error	has	has	The hint wrote out the answer, and the translation did not say what “it” refers to.

s152	ambiguous	ambiguity	Do	Do	“every day” does not fix the tense, so “Did” was also grammatical. “nowadays” was added.
s162	ambiguous	ambiguity	True	True	The original statement was absolute, and -ed is also added in other tenses (has played). It was limited to the past simple; the answer is True.
s162	misleading	error	True	True	The old statement (“-ed only in affirmative sentences”) is not always true: subject questions keep -ed (Who watched it?). It now states the accurate rule for negatives and questions with “did”. The answer is still True.
s163	language	improvement	الوصف والحالة والمكان في الماضي	descriptions, states and places in the past	The options were in Arabic although the question is a grammar question, not a translation exercise. They were rewritten in English with the same meaning.
s172	ambiguous	ambiguity	before	before	The option “after” was also correct (“Wash your hands after eating”). It was replaced with “for”.
s174	poorly-written	error	as / as	as / as	The idea of equality appeared only in the Arabic translation. It was added to the English.
s177	hint	leak	some	some	The hint wrote out the answer.
s183	ambiguous	ambiguity	An	An	Without the word “indefinite”, “The apple” was also correct.
s184	leak	leak	my	my	The Arabic translation («هذه سيارتي») gave the answer “my”.
s190	hint	leak	conclusion	conclusion	The hint wrote out the answer.
s191	poorly-written	error	Spectacular (مُبهر)	مُبهر / مذهل	The correct option contained the English word itself (Spectacular), which gave the answer away.
s197	ambiguous	ambiguity	spectacular	spectacular	“traditional” and “massive” could also describe fireworks that “look amazing”. They were replaced with “ugly” and “boring”.
s202	hint	leak	يوم الاستقلال	يوم الاستقلال	The hint was a translation of the answer.
s203	hint	leak	وطني / محب للوطن	وطني / محب للوطن	The hint was a translation of the answer.
s204	language	improvement	negative (نفي)	negative	Arabic glosses were removed from the English options (the Arabic stays in the translation).
s205	language	improvement	question (سؤال)	question	Arabic glosses were removed from the English options (the Arabic stays in the translation).
s206	language	improvement	affirmative (اثبات)	affirmative	Arabic glosses were removed from the English options (the Arabic stays in the translation).
s228	hint	leak	are	are	The hint wrote out the answer.
s230	unnatural	error	much	much	“I drink much water” is unnatural in an affirmative sentence (we say “a lot of”). The

					sentence was made negative, where “much” is natural; the answer is “much”.
s231	ambiguous	ambiguity	any	any	“Do you have some books?” is also acceptable. “some” was replaced with “much”.
s232	ambiguous	ambiguity	a	a	Without the word “indefinite”, “the university” was also correct.
s235	leak	leak	him	him	The Arabic translation («أنا أعرفه») gave the answer “him”.
s236	leak	leak	his	his	The Arabic translation («هذا جواله») gave the answer “his”.
s237	leak	leak	them	them	The Arabic translation («أنا أساعدهم») gave the answer “them”.
s241	ambiguous	ambiguity	but	but	The option “and” was grammatically acceptable (“I am tired, and I study”). It was replaced with “or”.
s241	ambiguous	ambiguity	but	but	The contrast between “tired” and “study” was weak, so “so” could be argued for. “still ... for my exam” makes the contrast clear; the answer is “but”.
s249	hint	leak	Are	Are	The hint wrote out the answer.
s255	variant	improvement	traveled	travelled	The Teacher’s Book uses the British spelling “travelled”. (American “traveled” is also correct; this is a variant, not an error.)
s264	leak	leak	her	her	The English cue “(her)” was the answer itself, and the translation («أنا أحبها») also gave it. The cue now gives the subject pronoun “she”, like s235.
s265	leak	leak	us	us	The Arabic translation («انضم إلينا») gave the answer “us”.
s266	leak	leak	our	our	The Arabic translation («هذا بيتنا») gave the answer “our”.
s267	ambiguous	ambiguity	apple	apple	“time” is sometimes countable (three times). It was replaced with “water”.
s268	unnatural	error	much	much	“I have much time” is unnatural in an affirmative sentence. The sentence was made negative; the answer is “much”.
s270	leak	leak	hard	hard	The Arabic translation («بجد») told the student that the meaning was “hard”, not “hardly”, which is what the question tests.
s271	ambiguous	ambiguity	more	more	Without “than”, it was not clear that the sentence was a comparison. “than that one” was added.
s272	leak	leak	taller	taller	The Arabic translation («أطول») gave the answer.
s273	poorly-written	error	Whose	Whose	The English question contained an Arabic word.
s273	leak	leak	Whose	Whose	The Arabic translation («لمن») was the direct translation of “Whose”.

s274	ambiguous	ambiguity	Which	Which	“What car?” was also correct. A specific choice was added so that “Which” is the only answer.
s276	hint	leak	Don't	Don't	The hint wrote out the answer.
s281	hint	leak	didn't	didn't	The hint wrote out the answer.
s283	ambiguous	ambiguity	met	met	Without a time expression, “meets” was also correct.
s286	ambiguous	ambiguity	She didn't have a car.	She didn't have a car.	“She hadn't a car” is old-fashioned British English but correct. It was replaced with the incorrect “She wasn't have a car”.
s291	ambiguous	ambiguity	Just a moment	Just a moment	“Let me think” and “Just a moment” are both “time to think” phrases. “Let me think” was replaced with “Perhaps”, and the hint had translated the answer.
s291	ambiguous	ambiguity	Just a moment	Just a moment	“Perhaps. I'll check.” is also a natural reply, so the item had two answers. “Perhaps” was replaced with “You're welcome”.
s292	ambiguous	ambiguity	How	How	“Where did you meet your friend?” was also correct. “Where” was replaced with “Who”.
s294	ambiguous	ambiguity	am	am	Without context, “was” was also correct.
s295	missing-passage	error	True	True	The passage was added; the hint had quoted the answer.
s296	missing-passage	error	True	True	The passage was added; the hint had quoted the answer.
s297	out-of-scope-structure	error	changed	changed	The sentence used the present perfect (has changed), which is not in Units 1–6, and the hint translated the answer. It was changed to the past simple; the answer is “changed”.
s297	misleading	error	changed	changed	With “in the last 50 years” (a period up to now), British English normally uses the present perfect (has changed), so the past simple was questionable. The time expression is now a finished past period, where the past simple is correct.
s298	hint	leak	buildings	buildings	The hint was a translation of the answer.
s299	hint	leak	traffic	traffic	The hint was a translation of the answer.
s300	hint	leak	neighbourhood	neighbourhood	The hint was a translation of the answer.
s303	source	improvement	Morocco	Morocco	The Ibn Battuta text is from the study-sheet writing model, not the Teacher's Book (it does not appear in the Units 1–6 text). The source is now named in the question. The birthplace (Morocco) agrees with standard historical accounts.
s304	ambiguous	ambiguity	40	more than 40	With the stem “more than ____ countries”, the option 14 was also true (more than 40 is also more than 14). The question now asks for the number given in the writing model.
s305	missing-passage	error	At a hospital	At a hospital	The passage was not included in the question. It was added in full from the study sheet.

s306	missing-passage	error	By car	By car	The passage was added; the hint had quoted the answer.
s307	missing-passage	error	Because he likes helping people	Because he likes helping people	The passage was added.
s308	misleading	improvement	read the questions first	read the questions first	A reading strategy was presented as a universal rule. The question now names the study-sheet strategy as its source.
s309	language	improvement	غير مذكور	not mentioned	The options were in Arabic although this is a reading-strategy question. They were rewritten in English.
s310	misleading	improvement	True	True	The slogan “The answer is in the passage, not in your head” was rewritten as a clear statement about reading-comprehension questions.
s311	ambiguous	ambiguity	goes	goes	“every day” can describe a past habit, so “went” was also grammatical. “Nowadays” was added.
s317	note	improvement	talk to people	talk to people	The pairing comes from the writing study sheet; it is a simplification, not a translation.
s317	misleading	error	talk to people	talking to people	The old item treated “talk to people” as an easier way to write the noun “communication”, which is not an accurate equivalence (noun vs verb phrase). It now pairs phrases with the same meaning and grammar.
s318	note	improvement	good chance	good chance	The pairing comes from the writing study sheet.
s318	note	improvement	good chance	good chance	The Arabic note was replaced by the English explanation.
s319	note	improvement	learn new things	learn new things	The pairing comes from the writing study sheet; it is a simplification, not a translation.
s319	misleading	error	learn new things	learning new things	The old item treated “learn new things” as an easier way to write the noun “knowledge”, which is not an accurate equivalence. It now pairs phrases with the same meaning and grammar.
s320	note	improvement	try new things	try new things	The pairing comes from the writing study sheet; it is a simplification, not a translation.
s320	misleading	error	try new things	trying new things	The old item treated “try new things” as an easier way to write the noun “experience”, which is not an accurate equivalence. It now pairs phrases with the same meaning and grammar.
w1	improvement	improvement	حدث / فعالية (Unit 1)	فعالية / مناسبة (Unit 1)	Optional improvement: the Arabic «حدث» can also be read as a verb (“happened”) and could be confused with “take place”. «فعالية / مناسبة» is clearer.
w7	translation	error	زي / ملابس تنكرية (Unit 1)	زي (مثل الزي الوطني أو التنكري) (Unit 1)	The Teacher’s Book uses “national costumes”, not only fancy-dress costumes.
w21	pos	error	خطبة / يخطط (Unit 2)	خطبة / يخطط (Unit 2)	The meaning «خطبة / يخطط» covers a noun and a verb, but the part of speech said “noun”

					only. It is now “noun / verb” (Unit 2 uses both: make plans, plan an event).
w26	unit	error	يتزوج (Unit 2)	يتزوج (Unit 5)	“get married” is a Unit 5 life event, not a Unit 2 word.
w50	translation	error	عرض / شاشة (Unit 3)	عرض (Unit 3)	The translation «عرض / شاشة» overlapped with “screen” (شاشة) in “Which word means screen?”.
w50	translation	ambiguity	عرض (Unit 3)	عَرْض / شاشة العرض في الجهاز (Unit 3)	“display” and “width” (Unit 4) were both translated «عرض», which mixes two different meanings. “display” now shows its Unit 3 meaning (a device’s screen, as in “display size”) and its general meaning (a show, as in “fireworks display”); the quiz never offers “display” and “screen” together.
w71	translation	error	مكتب (Unit 4)	مكتب (طاولة الدراسة) (Unit 4)	«مكتب» alone can also mean an office (room).
w78	pos	error	دش / يستحم (Unit 4)	دش / يستحم (Unit 4)	The meaning «دش / يستحم» covers a noun and a verb, but the part of speech said “noun” only. It is now “noun / verb” (the Teacher’s Book uses the verb: “when I shower”, Unit 3).
w80	translation	ambiguity	عرض (Unit 4)	العَرْض (المقاس من جانب إلى جانب) (Unit 4)	“width” and “display” were both translated «عرض». “width” now says it is the measurement from side to side.
w106	unit	error	نمط الحياة (Unit 5)	نمط الحياة (Unit 6)	The word appears in Unit 6, not Unit 5.
w107	unit	error	مستوى المعيشة (Unit 5)	مستوى المعيشة (Unit 6)	The phrase appears in the Tokyo passage in Unit 6, not Unit 5.
w110	translation	error	يستسلم / يتخلى عن (Unit 5)	يتوقف عن / يستسلم (Unit 5)	The Teacher’s Book explains “give up” as “stopping”.
w116	improvement	improvement	منذ (Unit 5)	منذ (مدة مضت) (Unit 5)	Optional improvement: the translation «منذ» was clarified to show that “ago” follows the length of time; «قبل» is avoided so it is not confused with “before”.
w119	improvement	improvement	في الوقت الحاضر (Unit 6)	هذه الأيام / في عصرنا (Unit 6)	Optional improvement: «في الوقت الحاضر» is very close to “now” (الآن), which gave the vocabulary item two possible answers.
w120	translation	error	في الخارج (Unit 6)	في الخارج (خارج البلد) (Unit 6)	“abroad” and “outside” had the same translation («في الخارج»).
w132	translation	error	في الخارج (Unit 6)	خارجاً / خارج المبنى (Unit 6)	Distinguished from “abroad”.
w135	translation	error	منخفض / مخفّض (Unit 6)	مُخفّض / أقل (Unit 6)	“reduced” means “made less”.
w149	translation	error	يتطور (Unit 6)	يطوّر / يتطوّر (Unit 6)	“develop” can be transitive or intransitive.

MTA Revision file questions (130)

p1 · From leaked exam material · Prepositions · Verified in the Teacher's Book

The test is ____ Wednesday.

A in

B on (answer)

C at

Arabic translation: الاختبار ____ يوم الأربعاء.

Hint: Which preposition do we use with days of the week, like Monday or Friday?

Explanation: Days of the week take the preposition “on”: on Wednesday, on Friday, on Monday morning.

English uses three prepositions of time in a general-to-specific pattern: “in” for long periods (in July, in 2015), “on” for days and dates, and “at” for exact clock times (at 9 o'clock). Wednesday is a single day, so “The test is on Wednesday” is correct; “in Wednesday” and “at Wednesday” are common learner mistakes.

Textbook reference: Unit 1A ex.9 (on + day), TB p.12

p2 · From leaked exam material · Prepositions · Verified in the Teacher's Book

The new restaurant opens ____ 2nd May.

A on (answer)

B in

C at

Arabic translation: المطعم الجديد يفتح ____ ٢ مايو.

Hint: A date is a particular day. Which preposition goes with days?

Explanation: A date such as 2nd May names one particular day, so it follows the same rule as days of the week and takes “on”: on 2nd May, on 4th July, on my birthday. Be careful: the month alone is a longer period and takes “in” (in May), but as soon as you add the day number, the preposition changes to “on”. “At” is only for clock times (at 7 p.m.).

Textbook reference: Unit 1A ex.9 (on + date), TB p.12

p3 · From leaked exam material · Prepositions · Verified in the Teacher's Book

The holidays start ____ July.

A on

B in (answer)

C at

Arabic translation: الإجازة تبدأ ____ شهر يوليو.

Hint: Is July a single day or a longer period of time?

Explanation: Months, seasons and years are long periods, and long periods take “in”: in July, in summer, in 2024. “On” is used only for days and dates (on 1st July), and “at” is for exact times (at noon). So the holidays start in July. A useful memory aid: the longer the period, the more “inside” it you are — in a month, in a year, in a century.

Textbook reference: Unit 1A ex.9 (in + month), TB p.12

Was your brother born ____ 2015?

A at

B on

C in (answer)

Arabic translation: هل وُلِدَ أَخُوكَ ____ عام ٢٠١٥؟

Hint: A year is a long period, like a month. Which preposition do we use with long periods?

Explanation: Years are long periods, so we use “in”: born in 2015, the Olympics in 1964. This is the same rule as for months (in March) and seasons (in winter). “On” would need a specific day (born on 3rd June 2015), and “at” is for clock times. So the question is “Was your brother born in 2015?”.

Textbook reference: Unit 1A ex.9 (in + year), TB p.12

She worked there ____

A from 2018 at 2020

B from 2018 on 2020

C from 2018 to 2020 (answer)

Arabic translation: عملت هناك ____

Hint: We often use “from ...” with another word to show where a period ends.

Explanation: To give the start and end of a period, English uses the pair “from ... to ...”: She worked there from 2018 to 2020; The shop is open from 9 to 5. “From ... until ...” is also possible, but “from ... at ...” and “from ... on ...” are never used, because “at” and “on” cannot mark the end point of a period. Learn “from ... to ...” as one fixed pattern.

Textbook reference: Unit 1A ex.9e from ... to, TB p.12

I ____ comedy shows. I watch one every weekend.

A likes

B liked

C like (answer)

Arabic translation: أنا ____ البرامج الكوميدية. أشاهد واحداً كل نهاية أسبوع.

Hint: The second sentence shows this is a habit now. Which present-simple form goes with “I”?

Explanation: The second sentence (“I watch one every weekend”) shows we are talking about a present habit and preference, so we use the present simple. In the present simple, only he/she/it add -s; with I, you, we and they the verb stays in its base form: I like, you like, they like. “Likes” would need a third-person subject (She likes comedy shows), and “liked” is past, which does not match the present habit in the second sentence.

Original: I ____ comedy shows. — options: likes | liked | like — original answer: like

Textbook reference: Unit 1B present simple, TB p.13–14

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): Without context, “liked” (past) was also grammatical. A present-habit sentence was added, so only “like” fits. — Unit 1B present simple, TB p.13–14

These days, Mona ____ Chinese food, but she ____ like Italian food.

A like / don't

B likes / doesn't (answer)

C liked / didn't

Arabic translation: هذه الأيام، منى ____ الأكل الصيني، لكنها ____ تحب الأكل الإيطالي.

Hint: "These days" shows the present. Mona is one person (she) — which verb form and which negative auxiliary match "she"?

Explanation: Mona is a third-person singular subject (she), and "these days" tells us the sentence is in the present simple. In the affirmative, he/she/it adds -s to the verb (Mona likes); in the negative, we use "doesn't" + base verb (she doesn't like). "Like / don't" is the form for I/you/we/they, and "liked / didn't" is past, which does not fit "these days". Notice that after "doesn't" the main verb loses its -s: she doesn't like, not she doesn't likes.

Original: Mona ____ Chinese food, but she ____ like Italian food. — options: like / don't | likes / doesn't | liked / didn't — original answer: likes / doesn't

Textbook reference: Unit 1B present simple do/does, TB p.13–14

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): Without a time expression, the past "liked / didn't" was also grammatical. "These days" was added, so only the present "likes / doesn't" fits. — Unit 1B present simple, TB p.13–14

He ____ to the park every week.

A go

B going

C goes (answer)

Arabic translation: هو ____ إلى الحديقة كل أسبوع.

Hint: "Every week" describes a habit. What happens to the verb after he/she/it in the present simple?

Explanation: Expressions like "every week", "usually" and "on Fridays" describe habits, which take the present simple. With he/she/it the verb adds -s, and verbs ending in -o, -ch, -sh, -s or -x add -es: go → goes, do → does, watch → watches. So: He goes to the park every week. "Go" is the form for I/you/we/they, and "going" needs a form of "be" (He is going).

Textbook reference: Unit 1B present simple, TB p.13–14

____ they like comedy shows these days?

A Did

B Do (answer)

C Does

Arabic translation: ____ هم يحبون البرامج الكوميدية هذه الأيام؟

Hint: "These days" points to the present. Which present auxiliary goes with "they"?

Explanation: Present simple questions with ordinary verbs use an auxiliary: "Do" with I/you/we/they and "Does" with he/she/it, followed by the base verb: Do they like comedy shows these days? "Does" does not match the plural subject "they", and "Did" makes a past question, which conflicts with "these days". Remember the word order: Do + subject + base verb + ...?

Original: ____ they like comedy shows? — options: Did | Do | Does — original answer: Do

Textbook reference: Unit 1B do/does questions, TB p.13–14

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): Without a time expression, both "Do" and "Did" were correct. "these days" was added, so only "Do" fits. — Unit 1B do/does questions, TB p.13–14

My idea/suggestion is to ____ a dinner party tomorrow.

A has

B have (answer)

C having

Arabic translation: فكرتي/اقتراحي أن ____ حفلة عشاء غداً.

Hint: After “My idea is to ...”, what form of the verb completes the infinitive?

Explanation: In “My idea is to have a dinner party”, the word “to” is the infinitive marker, so it must be followed by the base form of the verb (to have, to go, to visit). “Has” is a present-simple form and “having” is an -ing form; neither can follow the infinitive “to”. Be careful not to over-generalize: when “to” is a preposition, as in “I look forward to meeting you” or “I’m used to working late”, it is followed by an -ing form or a noun, not a base verb.

Textbook reference: Unit 2A ex.6a “My idea is to have”, TB p.18

Why don't we ____ to a restaurant?

A go (answer)

B goes

C going

Arabic translation: لماذا لا ____ إلى مطعم؟

Hint: “Why don't we ...?” is a suggestion. Which verb form follows an auxiliary like “don't”?

Explanation: “Why don't we ...?” is a common way to make a suggestion (Unit 2A). Because it contains the auxiliary “don't”, it is followed by the base form of the verb: Why don't we go to a restaurant? Why don't we invite Sara? “Goes” has the third-person -s, which is never used after an auxiliary, and “going” is used after “How about ...?”, not after “Why don't we ...?”.

Textbook reference: Unit 2A Focus: Why don't we + verb, TB p.19

We could ____ a play.

A saw

B seeing

C see (answer)

Arabic translation: يمكننا أن ____ مسرحية.

Hint: “Could” is a modal verb. What form of the main verb follows modal verbs?

Explanation: “We could ...” is another way to make a suggestion. “Could” is a modal verb, and modal verbs (can, could, should, must ...) are always followed by the base form without “to”: We could see a play; You should rest. “Saw” is a past form and “seeing” is an -ing form, so neither can follow a modal. A modal never adds -s or -ing itself either.

Textbook reference: Unit 2A ex.6e “we could”, TB p.18

How about ____ a picnic?

- A organize
- B organizes

C organizing (answer)

Arabic translation: ما رأيك أن ____ نزهة؟

Hint: In suggestions, “How about” works like a preposition. What verb form follows prepositions?

Explanation: “How about ...?” and “What about ...?” are suggestion phrases that end in a preposition (“about”). After a preposition, a verb must take the -ing form: How about organizing a picnic? What about going to the beach? You can also use a noun: How about a picnic? “Organize” (base form) is used after “Why don’t we ...?” or “Let’s ...”, and “organizes” is a present-simple form that does not fit here.

Textbook reference: Unit 2A ex.6d / Focus: How about + -ing, TB p.18–19

Ahmed ____ on holiday with some friends.

A is going (answer)

- B are going
- C am going

Arabic translation: أحمد ____ في إجازة مع بعض الأصدقاء.

Hint: Ahmed is one person. Which form of “be” goes with he/she/it?

Explanation: Unit 2B uses the present continuous (am/is/are + -ing) to talk about future plans and arrangements: Ahmed is going on holiday with some friends. The form of “be” must agree with the subject: I am, he/she/it is, you/we/they are. Ahmed is one person (he), so “is going” is correct. “Are going” would need a plural subject (Ahmed and Ali are going), and “am going” is only for “I”.

Textbook reference: Unit 2B present continuous for future, TB p.20

Houses are generally ____ than apartments.

- A many expensive
- B more expensive (answer)**
- C expensive

Arabic translation: البيوت عادة ____ من الشقق.

Hint: “Than” shows a comparison. How do long adjectives like “expensive” form the comparative?

Explanation: The word “than” tells us we are comparing two things, so we need a comparative adjective. Short adjectives add -er (cheap → cheaper), but adjectives of two or more syllables usually use “more”: expensive → more expensive, comfortable → more comfortable. So: Houses are generally more expensive than apartments. “Expensive” alone cannot be followed by “than”, and “many expensive” is not a comparative structure at all.

Textbook reference: Unit 3B comparative adjectives, TB p.26

There's ____ money in my wallet.

A a few

B many

C a little (answer)

Arabic translation: يوجد ____ مال في محفظتي.

Hint: Is “money” countable or uncountable? Choose the word that goes with that type of noun.

Explanation: “Money” is an uncountable noun (we cannot say “two moneys”), so it needs a quantifier for uncountable nouns. “A little” means “a small amount, but some”: There’s a little money in my wallet. “A few” and “many” are used only with plural countable nouns (a few coins, many notes). Note the difference: “a little money” (some, positive) versus “little money” (almost none, negative).

Original: There's ____ money in my wallet. — options: a few | less | a little — original answer: a little

Textbook reference: Unit 3C little, less, TB p.28–29

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): The option “less” was also grammatical (“There’s less money in my wallet” = less than before). It was replaced with “many”, which is wrong here; the answer is still “a little”, as in the source. — Unit 3C – little, less; few, fewer, TB p.28–29

There is ____ milk in the bottle than in the carton.

A a little

B less (answer)

C fewer

Arabic translation: يوجد ____ حليب في الزجاجة مما في الكرتون.

Hint: “Milk” is uncountable, and “than” shows a comparison.

Explanation: This sentence compares two amounts (“than in the carton”), and “milk” is uncountable. The comparative quantifier for uncountable nouns is “less”: There is less milk in the bottle than in the carton.

“Fewer” is the comparative for plural countable nouns (fewer bottles), and “a little” only describes an amount; it cannot be followed by “than”.

Textbook reference: Unit 3C ex.3 less, TB p.29

____ people write letters anymore.

A Much

B Little

C Few (answer)

Arabic translation: ____ من الناس يكتبون رسائل هذه الأيام.

Hint: “People” is a plural countable noun, and the sentence has a negative meaning (almost nobody).

Explanation: “People” is a plural countable noun, and the meaning is negative: almost nobody writes letters now. “Few” (without “a”) + plural countable noun expresses this “not many” idea: Few people write letters anymore. “Much” and “little” are used with uncountable nouns (much time, little money), so they cannot go with “people”. Compare: “A few people came” (some came) with “Few people came” (disappointingly few).

Textbook reference: Unit 3C few, TB p.28–29

___ people speak a second language in England compared with Holland.

- A A few
- B Some

C Fewer (answer)

Arabic translation: من الناس يتحدثون لغة ثانية في إنجلترا مقارنة بهولندا .

Hint: The sentence compares two countries, and “people” is countable.

Explanation: “Compared with Holland” turns this sentence into a comparison, and “people” is a plural countable noun. The comparative quantifier for countable nouns is “fewer”: Fewer people speak a second language in England. “A few” and “some” describe a small or unspecified number but do not compare two groups. (In informal speech some people say “less people”, but “fewer” is the correct choice in exams and formal English.)

Textbook reference: Unit 3C ex.3d Fewer, TB p.29

In 2019 NASA stated that the previous five years were ___ ever recorded.

- A the hottest
- B the hottest (answer)**
- C the most hot

Arabic translation: في ٢٠١٩ ذكرت ناسا أن السنوات الخمس السابقة كانت ___ على الإطلاق.

Hint: This is a superlative. Check the spelling rule for short adjectives that end in one vowel + one consonant.

Explanation: “Ever recorded” compares these years with all other years, so we need the superlative. One-syllable adjectives form the superlative with -est, and if they end in one vowel + one consonant, the final consonant doubles: hot → the hottest, big → the biggest, thin → the thinnest. “The hottest” forgets to double the t, and “the most hot” is wrong because “most” is used only with longer adjectives.

Textbook reference: Unit 4A superlatives, TB p.31

It looks like our ___ fears are coming true.

- A bad
- B worse
- C worst (answer)**

Arabic translation: يبدو أن ___ مخاوفنا بدأت تتحقق.

Hint: The meaning is “the most bad of all”. “Bad” has an irregular superlative.

Explanation: “Our worst fears” means the fears that are bad to the highest degree. “Bad” is an irregular adjective: bad – worse – the worst (compare good – better – the best). “Worse” is the comparative and is used when comparing two things (This is worse than yesterday), and “bad” alone cannot express the idea of “the most”. In the sentence, “our” replaces “the”: our worst fears.

Textbook reference: Unit 4A superlatives (irregular), TB p.31

p22 · From leaked exam material · Quantifiers · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

I have ____ books to check out at the library.

A a lot

B lots

C a few (answer)

Arabic translation: لدي ____ كتب لأستعيرها من المكتبة.

Hint: Two of the options need another small word before a noun. Which one can go directly before “books”?

Explanation: All three options are about quantity, but only “a few” can go directly before a plural countable noun: I have a few books to check out. “A lot” and “lots” must be followed by “of” before a noun (a lot of books, lots of books); without “of” they are incorrect here. “A few” means “a small number, but some”, which fits borrowing some books from the library.

p23 · From leaked exam material · Quantifiers · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

I haven't got ____ change. Sorry!

A many

B any (answer)

C a little

Arabic translation: ليس معي ____ فكة. آسف!

Hint: The sentence is negative (“haven't got”). Which word do we usually use in negatives and questions?

Explanation: “Any” is the usual quantifier in negative sentences and questions: I haven't got any change; Have you got any change? Here “change” means coins, which is uncountable, so “many” (for countable nouns) is wrong. “A little” is used mainly in positive sentences (I've got a little change) and sounds wrong after “haven't got”.

p24 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Verified in the Teacher's Book

He ____ work a week ago.

A starting

B starts

C started (answer)

Arabic translation: هو ____ العمل قبل أسبوع.

Hint: “A week ago” tells you when the action happened.

Explanation: “Ago” always refers to a finished moment in the past (a week ago, two years ago), so the verb must be in the past simple. “Start” is a regular verb, so we add -ed: He started work a week ago. “Starts” is present simple and “starting” needs an auxiliary (he is starting); neither can be used with “ago”.

Textbook reference: Unit 5B past simple, TB p.36

p25 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Verified in the Teacher's Book

They ____ to Brazil last year.

A moved (answer)

B moving

C move

Arabic translation: هم ____ إلى البرازيل السنة الماضية.

Hint: “Last year” is a finished time in the past.

Explanation: “Last year” is a finished past time, which requires the past simple. “Move” is a regular verb ending in -e, so we add only -d: move → moved (like live → lived, like → liked). So: They moved to Brazil last year.

“Move” is present and “moving” needs an auxiliary such as “were”.

Textbook reference: Unit 5B past simple, TB p.36

I ___ in Sweden last month.

A am

B is

C was (answer)

Arabic translation: أنا ___ في السويد الشهر الماضي.

Hint: “Last month” is past. Which past form of “be” goes with “I”?

Explanation: The verb “be” has two past forms: “was” for I, he, she and it, and “were” for you, we and they. “Last month” is past, and the subject is “I”, so: I was in Sweden last month. “Am” and “is” are present forms, and “is” does not go with “I” in any tense.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A was/were, TB p.42

She ___ an exam yesterday.

A have

B had (answer)

C has

Arabic translation: هي ___ اختبار أمس.

Hint: “Yesterday” is past. “Have” is an irregular verb.

Explanation: “Have” is irregular: its past simple form is “had” for every subject (I had, she had, they had). “Yesterday” signals the past simple, so: She had an exam yesterday. “Has” is the present form for he/she/it, and “have” is present for I/you/we/they, so neither fits a sentence about yesterday.

Textbook reference: Unit 5B ex.3b had, TB p.36

We ___ a strange email this morning.

A geted

B got (answer)

C gets

Arabic translation: نحن ___ إيميل غريب هذا الصباح.

Hint: “This morning” here is a finished time. Is “get” regular or irregular?

Explanation: “Get” is an irregular verb, so its past form is not made with -ed: get → got. “Geted” is a typical over-regularization mistake. The email arrived earlier this morning (a finished time), so the past simple is correct: We got a strange email this morning. “Gets” is the present simple for he/she/it.

Textbook reference: Unit 5B ex.3b got, TB p.36

He ___ home in 2014.

A leave

B leaving

C left (answer)

Arabic translation: هو ___ المنزل في عام ٢٠١٤.

Hint: “In 2014” is a finished past time, and “leave” is irregular.

Explanation: A specific past year (in 2014) requires the past simple. “Leave” is irregular: leave – left – left. So: He left home in 2014. “Leave” is the present/base form and “leaving” needs an auxiliary; neither can describe a completed action in 2014.

Textbook reference: Unit 5B ex.5 left, TB p.37

I ____ enjoy the play last night.

A don't

B didn't (answer)

C wasn't

Arabic translation: أنا ____ أستمع بالمسرحية ليلة أمس.

Hint: "Last night" is past, and "enjoy" is an ordinary verb, not "be".

Explanation: To make a past simple negative with an ordinary verb, we use "didn't" + base verb: I didn't enjoy the play last night. "Don't" is the present negative and does not fit "last night". "Wasn't" is the negative of "be" and is used before adjectives, nouns or -ing forms (I wasn't happy), not directly before another main verb like "enjoy".

Original: I ____ enjoy the play. — options: don't | didn't | wasn't — original answer: didn't

Textbook reference: Unit 6A past simple negatives, TB p.42

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): Without a time expression, both "don't" and "didn't" were correct. "last night" was added so that "didn't" (the source answer) is the only correct option. — Unit 6A – Past simple: negatives, TB p.42

I ____ busy yesterday.

A didn't

B wasn't (answer)

C am

Arabic translation: أنا ____ مشغولاً أمس.

Hint: "Busy" is an adjective, so we need the verb "be". "Yesterday" tells you the time.

Explanation: "Busy" is an adjective, and adjectives need the verb "be" (I am busy, I was busy). "Yesterday" requires the past, and the past negative of "be" with "I" is "wasn't": I wasn't busy yesterday. "Didn't" is used with ordinary verbs (I didn't work yesterday), and "am" is present, so it conflicts with "yesterday".

Textbook reference: Unit 6A ex.3 was/wasn't, TB p.42

I didn't work while I was a student. I got a job working for an export company ____ I left school.

A while

B before

C after (answer)

Arabic translation: لم أعمل وأنا طالب. حصلت على وظيفة في شركة تصدير ____ تركت المدرسة.

Hint: Read the first sentence: did the speaker have a job while they were a student?

Explanation: Time markers such as "before", "after" and "while" show the order of events (Unit 5C). The first sentence says the speaker did not work as a student, so the job must have come later: I got a job after I left school. "Before" would mean the speaker had the job while still at school, which contradicts the first sentence, and "while" means two things happened at the same time.

Original: I got a job working for an export company ____ I left school. — options: when | before | after — original answer: after

Textbook reference: Unit 5C time markers, TB p.40

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): The option "when" was also correct ("I got a job when I left school"). It was replaced with "while"; the answer is still "after", as in the source. — Unit 5C – Using time markers, TB p.40

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): Both "before" and "after" were logically possible. A context sentence was added (the speaker did not work as a student), so only "after" fits. — Unit 5C time markers, TB p.40

I took tennis lessons ____ I was at school. My PE teacher was my coach.

A after

B when (answer)

C before

Arabic translation: أخذت دروس تنس ____ كنت في المدرسة. كان معلم الرياضة هو مدربي.

Hint: The second sentence says the coach was the PE teacher. At what point in the speaker's life were the lessons?

Explanation: "When I was at school" means "during the time I was a student"; this is the exact example in the Teacher's Book (Unit 5C). The second sentence tells us the PE teacher was the coach, so the lessons happened during the school years. "Before I was at school" and "after I was at school" are also unnatural English — we would say "before I started school" or "after I left school".

Original: I took tennis lessons ____ I was at school. — options: after | when | before — original answer: when

Textbook reference: Unit 5C Focus: "I took tennis lessons when I was at school", TB p.40

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): Other time markers could be argued for. A context sentence was added (the PE teacher was the coach), so only "when" (during school) fits. "when I was at school" is the Teacher's Book example. — Unit 5C Focus, TB p.40

America is large but Canada is ____.

A Large

B Larger

C Larging

D The largest (answer)

Arabic translation: أمريكا كبيرة لكن كندا ____.

Hint: Compare two countries: which form do we use for two things?

Explanation: This question is excluded from the quizzes because two answers can be defended. The sentence compares only two countries, so the comparative "larger" (Canada is larger than America) is the clearest choice. The original answer key chose "The largest", but a superlative normally needs a group (the largest country in North America). If you see a sentence like this in an exam, choose the comparative when exactly two things are compared.

Reason for exclusion: The source highlights "The largest" (highlight checked). But the sentence names only two countries, so the comparative "Larger" is the clearest answer, while "The largest" needs a group (the largest in North America). Both answers can be defended, so the question is excluded. In an exam, choose the comparative when exactly two things are compared.

Mohammad runs far ____ than his brother.

A Fast

B Fastest

C Fasting

D Faster (answer)

Arabic translation: محمد يركض ____ بكثير من أخيه.

Hint: "Than" shows a comparison between two people.

Explanation: "Than his brother" compares two people, so we need the comparative form. Short adjectives and adverbs add -er: fast → faster. "Far" before a comparative means "much": Mohammad runs far faster than his brother. "Fastest" is the superlative (for three or more), "fast" cannot be followed by "than", and "fasting" means not eating.

Textbook reference: Unit 3B comparatives, TB p.26

A: Did they have a party? B: Yes, they have. — Is B's short answer correct?

A False (answer)

B True

Arabic translation: أ : هل أقاموا حفلة؟ ب : Yes, they have . — هل رد (ب) القصير صحيح؟

Hint: A short answer repeats the auxiliary from the question. Which auxiliary is in the question?

Explanation: The answer is False. Short answers repeat the auxiliary used in the question, not the main verb: Did they ...? → Yes, they did. / No, they didn't. Here "have" is the main verb (have a party), and the auxiliary is "did", so B should say "Yes, they did." "Yes, they have" would answer a present perfect question such as "Have they had a party?".

Original: A: Did they have a party? B: Yes, they have. — options: False | True — original answer: False

Textbook reference: Unit 6A Did ...? short answers, TB p.42

Correction (poorly-written, error): The English question did not say what was being judged (only the Arabic translation asked "Is the reply correct?"). The question was added; the answer is False because the correct reply is "Yes, they did." — Unit 6A – Did ...? short answers, TB p.42

Correction (translation, error): The Arabic translation («نعم، لديهم») hid the wrong English auxiliary that the question is testing. The reply is now kept in English. — Unit 6A Did ...? short answers, TB p.42

How ____ can smart technology go?

A Long

B Far (answer)

C Many

D Often

Arabic translation: إلى أي ____ يمكن أن تصل التقنية الذكية؟

Hint: The question asks about distance or how much progress is possible.

Explanation: "How far ...?" asks about distance (How far is the station?) and, figuratively, about how much progress something can make: How far can smart technology go? "How long" asks about time, "How many" about a number of countable things, and "How often" about frequency. Only "far" fits the idea of "going" to a limit.

I usually pay ____ my debit card.

A With (answer)

B At

C Of

D In

Arabic translation: عادة أدفع ____ بطاقتي البنكية.

Hint: Which preposition means "using" a tool or a payment method?

Explanation: To say what you use to pay, English uses "with" (or "by" + card without an article): I usually pay with my debit card / I pay by card. This sentence comes from the shopping dialogue in Unit 4B. "At", "of" and "in" cannot express the method of payment; we only say "in cash", which is a fixed expression for coins and notes.

Textbook reference: Unit 4B transcript 4.3 "With my debit card", TB p.33

Tokyo is ____ city in the world.

- A Most modern
- B More modern than
- C The modernest

D The most modern (answer)

Arabic translation: طوكيو هي ____ مدينة في العالم.

Hint: “In the world” shows a superlative. How do long adjectives form the superlative?

Explanation: “In the world” compares Tokyo with every other city, so we need a superlative with “the”. Long adjectives (two or more syllables) form the superlative with “the most”: the most modern, the most beautiful. “The modernest” is not standard English, “more modern than” is a comparative (and would need a second item after “than”), and “most modern” without “the” is incomplete here.

Textbook reference: Unit 4A superlatives, TB p.31

They ____ a new bridge over that river last year.

A Built (answer)

- B Builded
- C Build
- D Building

Arabic translation: هم ____ جسراً جديداً فوق ذلك النهر السنة الماضية.

Hint: “Last year” is past, and “build” is irregular.

Explanation: “Build” is an irregular verb: build – built – built. “Last year” requires the past simple, so: They built a new bridge last year. “Builded” is an over-regularized form that does not exist, “build” is present, and “building” needs an auxiliary (They were building).

Textbook reference: Unit 5B irregular past, TB p.37

Why ____ you wash the dishes last night?

- A Wasn't
- B Didn't (answer)**
- C Weren't
- D Don't

Arabic translation: لماذا ____ تغسل الصحون البارحة؟

Hint: “Last night” is past, and “wash” is an ordinary verb.

Explanation: For a negative question in the past simple with an ordinary verb, we use “didn't” + subject + base verb: Why didn't you wash the dishes last night? “Wasn't/Weren't” are past forms of “be” and would need an adjective or -ing form, not the base verb “wash”. “Don't” is present and conflicts with “last night”.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A past simple questions, TB p.42–43

p42 · From leaked exam material · Linking words & question words · Verified in the Teacher's Book

He hasn't come, ____ he's ill.

- A But
- B So
- C Because (answer)**
- D And

Arabic translation: لم يأتِ، ____ هو مريض.

Hint: The second part of the sentence gives a reason for the first part.

Explanation: The second clause ("he's ill") explains why he hasn't come, so we need a linking word of reason: He hasn't come because he's ill. "But" introduces a contrast, "so" introduces a result (He's ill, so he hasn't come — note the different order), and "and" just adds information without showing cause.

Textbook reference: Writing skills Unit 3 linking words (because), TB p.70

p43 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Verified in the Teacher's Book

I ____ a red car from a friend last month.

- A Bought (answer)**
- B Buy
- C Am buying
- D Don't buy

Arabic translation: أنا ____ سيارة حمراء من صديق الشهر الماضي.

Hint: "Last month" is past, and "buy" is irregular.

Explanation: "Buy" is irregular: buy – bought – bought. "Last month" signals a finished past time, so we need the past simple: I bought a red car from a friend last month. "Am buying" is present continuous, and "don't buy" is a present negative; both conflict with "last month".

Textbook reference: Unit 5B irregular past, TB p.37

p44 · From leaked exam material · Vocabulary · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

Noor is not ____ enough to wear these tight trousers.

- A Thick
- B Overweight
- C Oversize
- D Slim (answer)**

Arabic translation: نور ليست ____ بما يكفي لتلبس هذا البنطلون الضيق.

Hint: The trousers are tight. What body shape do you need to wear them?

Explanation: "Slim" means thin in an attractive, healthy way (Unit 3A also uses it for thin devices). Tight trousers fit only a slim person, so: Noor is not slim enough to wear these tight trousers. The structure "adjective + enough + to + verb" shows the necessary degree. "Overweight" has the opposite meaning, and "thick" and "oversize" are not used to describe people in this way.

p45 · From leaked exam material · Vocabulary · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

In ____ organizations, the ability to change and remain dynamic is a key ingredient of continued competitiveness.

- A Well-read
- B Well-dressed
- C Well-done
- D Well-designed (answer)**

Arabic translation: في المنظمات ____ ، القدرة على التغيير والبقاء مرنة عنصر أساسي للتنافس المستمر.

Hint: Which compound adjective can describe an organization, not a person or food?

Explanation: Compound adjectives with “well-” describe something done well, and each one goes with particular nouns. “Well-designed” means planned and organized effectively, so it can describe an organization, a building or a product. “Well-read” describes a person who has read a lot, “well-dressed” describes a person’s clothes, and “well-done” describes cooked meat or good work — none of these fits “organizations”.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint translated the answer. — —

p46 · From leaked exam material · Vocabulary · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

The first step in a job ____ is to prepare an up-to-date CV.

- A Search (answer)**
- B Escape
- C Use
- D Design

Arabic translation: أول خطوة في ____ عن وظيفة هي تجهيز سيرة ذاتية محدثة.

Hint: What is the process of looking for work called?

Explanation: A “job search” is the process of looking for a job, and the collocation is very common: start a job search, an online job search. The sentence says the first step is preparing a CV, which fits the idea of searching. “Job escape”, “job use” and “job design” are not natural collocations with this meaning.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint gave the meaning of the answer directly. — —

p47 · From leaked exam material · Vocabulary · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

All the following are synonyms of the word suitable except:

- A Improper (answer)**
- B Proper
- C Appropriate
- D Good

Arabic translation: كل ما يلي مرادفات لكلمة suitable (مناسب) ما عدا :

Hint: Three options mean “right for the situation”. Find the one with the opposite meaning.

Explanation: “Suitable” means right or acceptable for a particular purpose. “Proper”, “appropriate” and (in a general sense) “good” have similar meanings, so they are synonyms. “Improper” is formed with the negative prefix im- and means not suitable or not acceptable, so it is the only option that is not a synonym. Other examples of im-: impossible, impolite, impatient.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint pointed to the answer through the prefix im-. — —

Every time I shop for my mum's birthday, I tend to buy a new kitchen ____ for her.

- A Store
- B Supply
- C Gadget (answer)**
- D Accommodation

Arabic translation: كل مرة أَسوقُ لعيد ميلاد أمي، أَشتري لها ____ مطبخ جديد.

Hint: Think of a small, useful tool or device for the kitchen.

Explanation: A “gadget” is a small, clever device that helps you do a task, for example a kitchen gadget such as a garlic press or a milk frother (Unit 3 is about gadgets and products). You can buy a gadget as a gift. A “store” is a shop, “supply” is an amount available or the act of providing, and “accommodation” is a place to live.

Textbook reference: Unit 3A gadget, TB p.24

The tourist office will ____ you with a free basic street map.

- A Store
- B Design
- C Supply (answer)**
- D Need

Arabic translation: المكتب السياحي سـ ____ لك خريطة شوارع مجانية.

Hint: Which verb fits the pattern “____ someone with something”?

Explanation: The verb “supply” means to provide something that people need, and it is used in the pattern “supply someone with something”: The tourist office will supply you with a free map. You can also say “supply something to someone”. “Store” means keep for later, “design” means plan how something looks, and “need” does not take this pattern.

That's _____. I'm sure I put my glasses in my bag, but they're not there.

- A Nice
- B Strange (answer)**
- C Great
- D Known

Arabic translation: هذا _____. أنا متأكد أنني وضعت نظارتي في الشنطة لكنها ليست هناك.

Hint: The speaker cannot explain what happened to the glasses.

Explanation: “Strange” means unusual, surprising or difficult to explain. The speaker is sure the glasses were in the bag, but they are not there — an unexpected situation, so “That’s strange” is the natural reaction. “Nice” and “great” are positive and do not fit a problem, and “known” makes no sense here.

Textbook reference: Unit 5C ex.3 strange, TB p.38

I enjoyed the film because it was really ____.

A Exciting (answer)

B Boring

C Uninteresting

D Terrible

Arabic translation: استمتعت بالفيلم لأنه كان ____ جداً.

Hint: The speaker enjoyed the film, so the adjective must be positive.

Explanation: The word “because” tells us the adjective explains why the speaker enjoyed the film, so it must be positive. “Exciting” describes something that makes you feel interested and enthusiastic. “Boring”, “uninteresting” and “terrible” are negative, so they would contradict “I enjoyed the film”. Note: -ing adjectives describe the thing (an exciting film), -ed adjectives describe the person’s feeling (I was excited).

She won a ____ to design the new parliament building.

A Game

B Championship

C Commission (answer)

D Cup

Arabic translation: فازت بـ ____ لتصميم مبنى البرلمان الجديد.

Hint: What do you “win” when you are officially chosen to do a piece of work?

Explanation: In Unit 5C (the architect Zaha Hadid), a “commission” is an official offer or request to do a piece of work, such as designing a building. Architects “win a commission” in a competition. “Game”, “championship” and “cup” belong to sport; you do not win them “to design” a building.

Textbook reference: Unit 5C ex.8a commission = official offer of work, TB p.39

Did you ____ all the pictures correctly?

A Hide

B Worry

C Identify (answer)

D Do

Arabic translation: هل ____ كل الصور بشكل صحيح؟

Hint: Which verb means to recognize and name something correctly?

Explanation: “Identify” means to recognize someone or something and say who or what it is: Can you identify the people in this photo? The question asks whether you named all the pictures correctly, so “identify” fits. “Hide” means put out of sight, “worry” means feel anxious, and “do” is too general to make sense with “pictures correctly”.

___ was the city like 40 years ago?

A What (answer)

B Who

C Whom

D When

Arabic translation: كانت المدينة قبل ٤٠ سنة؟ (كيف كانت) ___

Hint: The fixed question “___ was it like?” asks someone to describe something.

Explanation: “What + be + subject + like?” is a fixed question that asks for a description: What was the city like 40 years ago? What is your new teacher like? It comes from Unit 6A. Learners often say “How was the city like?”, but “how” and “like” are not used together in this pattern. “Who”, “Whom” and “When” do not ask for a description.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A ex.6b “What was the city like?”, TB p.43

He must do the ___ he can.

A The good

B Good

C Best (answer)

D Better

Arabic translation: يجب أن يبذل ___ ما يستطيع.

Hint: The fixed expression “do the ___ you can” means try as hard as possible.

Explanation: “Do your best” or “do the best (that) you can” is a fixed expression meaning try as hard as possible. “Best” is the superlative of “good” (good – better – best), and the superlative is needed because it means the highest possible effort. “Better” is the comparative and needs a comparison, and “good” / “the good” do not fit the expression.

It is interesting ___ compare a modern computer with the Apollo system in a couple of key areas.

A To (answer)

B For

C At

D On

Arabic translation: من المثير ___ نقارن حاسوباً حديثاً بنظام أبولو في بعض النقاط.

Hint: The pattern is “It is + adjective + ___ + base verb”.

Explanation: The pattern “It is + adjective + to-infinitive” is used to give an opinion about an action: It is interesting to compare ...; It is easy to learn English. “It” is a dummy subject that stands for the infinitive phrase. “For”, “at” and “on” are prepositions; they cannot introduce a base verb such as “compare”.

Egyptian cotton is ____ in the world.

- A The baddest
- B The most good
- C The best (answer)**
- D The better

Arabic translation: القطن المصري ____ في العالم.

Hint: “In the world” shows a superlative, and “good” is irregular.

Explanation: “In the world” requires the superlative. “Good” is irregular: good – better – the best. So: Egyptian cotton is the best in the world. “The baddest” uses the wrong adjective and a non-standard form, “the most good” is incorrect because “good” has its own irregular forms, and “the better” is a comparative.

Original: The Egyptian cotton is ____ in the world. — options: The baddest | The most good | The best | The better — original answer: The best

Textbook reference: Unit 4A superlatives (best), TB p.31

Correction (wording, improvement): “The Egyptian cotton” is an unnatural use of “the” with a general uncountable noun. “The” was removed; the answer “The best” did not change. — Unit 4A – Superlative adjectives, TB p.31

What is the noun of wide?

- A Widen
- B Width (answer)**
- C Widness
- D Widely

Arabic translation: ما هو الاسم من الصفة (عريض) wide ؟

Hint: Look at similar pairs: long → length, strong → strength.

Explanation: Some adjectives form nouns by changing their ending to -th: wide → width, long → length, strong → strength, deep → depth. So the noun from “wide” is “width” (the measurement from side to side). “Widen” is a verb (to make wider), “widely” is an adverb, and “widness” is not an English word.

____ these jeans on.

- A I'd like trying
- B I like
- C I like try
- D I'd like to try (answer)**

Arabic translation: ____ هذا الجينز. (أود أن أجربه)

Hint: “Would like” is a polite way to say “want”. What verb form comes after “want”?

Explanation: “I'd like” (= I would like) is a polite way to say “I want”, and it is followed by the to-infinitive: I'd like to try these jeans on (Unit 4B shopping dialogue). “I like” means “I enjoy” and has a different meaning, “I'd like trying” uses the wrong verb form, and “I like try” is missing “to”. Compare: I like trying on clothes (I enjoy it) / I'd like to try this on (I want to now).

Original: I ____ these jeans on. — options: I'd like trying | I like | I like try | I'd like to try — original answer: I'd like to try

Textbook reference: Unit 4B transcript 4.3 “I'd like to try these jeans on”, TB p.33

Correction (poorly-written, error): The stem began with “I ____” and every option also began with “I” (“I'd like to try”). “I” was removed from the stem. The Teacher's Book sentence is “I'd like to try these jeans on.” — Unit 4B – transcript 4.3, TB p.33

How ____ you ____ to university yesterday?

A Were / go

B Were / went

C Did / go (answer)

D Did / went

Arabic translation: كيف ____ إلى الجامعة أمس؟

Hint: The question is about the past, and “go” is an ordinary verb. Check both blanks.

Explanation: Past simple questions with ordinary verbs use “did” + subject + base verb: How did you go to university yesterday? The auxiliary “did” already shows the past, so the main verb stays in the base form (go, not went). “Were ... go” and “Were ... went” wrongly use “be” with an ordinary verb, and “Did ... went” marks the past twice.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A ex.6c “How did people get to work?”, TB p.43

Correction (hint, leak): The hint wrote out the answer (Did + base verb). — Unit 6A, TB p.43

Before I ____ elementary school, I went to nursery school.

A Attend

B Attended (answer)

C Attends

D Was attending

Arabic translation: قبل أن ____ المدرسة الابتدائية، ذهبت إلى الحضانة.

Hint: The main clause uses “went”. Which tense matches it?

Explanation: Both events (going to nursery school and attending elementary school) are finished events in the past, so both clauses use the past simple. Time markers like “before” and “after” join past-simple clauses (Unit 5C): Before I attended elementary school, I went to nursery school. “Attend” and “attends” are present forms, and “was attending” is the past continuous, which is not needed for a completed stage of life.

Textbook reference: Unit 5C time markers + past simple, TB p.40

I ____ at the library very late last week.

A Staied

B Stayed (answer)

C Staying

D Stay

Arabic translation: أنا ____ في المكتبة حتى وقت متأخر الأسبوع الماضي.

Hint: Check the spelling rule for verbs ending in -y.

Explanation: When a verb ends in a vowel + y (stay, play, enjoy), we simply add -ed: stayed, played, enjoyed. We change y to i only when there is a consonant before the y (study → studied, try → tried). So “staied” is a spelling mistake. “Last week” requires the past simple, so “stay” and “staying” are also wrong.

Textbook reference: Unit 5B ex.4 stayed, TB p.37

The First World War ____ in 1914.

- A Takes place
- B Taking place
- C Is taking place

D Took place (answer)

Arabic translation: الحرب العالمية الأولى ____ في عام ١٩١٤.

Hint: This is a historical event at a fixed time in the past.

Explanation: Finished historical events with a past date take the past simple: The First World War took place in 1914. "Take place" means happen, and its past form is irregular (take → took). "Takes place" and "is taking place" are present forms, and "taking place" has no auxiliary, so none of them fits 1914.

Textbook reference: Unit 5B past simple, TB p.36

____ is a person who visits physical stores to check out products in person but then makes his / her actual purchases online.

A A showroomer (answer)

- B A traditional customer
- C An assistant
- D An in-store shopper

Arabic translation: ____ هو شخص يزور المحلات ليشاهد المنتجات بنفسه ثم يشتريها أونلاين.

Hint: Unit 3 describes two types of shoppers. Which one looks in the shop but buys online?

Explanation: Unit 3C describes "showrooming": a showroomer visits a physical shop to see, touch or try products, then buys them online, often at a lower price. The opposite habit — researching online and buying in a shop — is called "webrooming". A traditional customer and an in-store shopper buy in the shop, and an assistant is a shop worker, not a customer.

Textbook reference: Unit 3C showrooming, TB p.27

Correction (hint, leak): The hint gave the root of the answer word (showroom). — Unit 3C, TB p.27

____ is a wearable electronic device or a software application that monitors one's physical fitness and daily physical activity.

- A A speaker
- B A computer
- C A digital camera

D An activity tracker (answer)

Arabic translation: ____ هو جهاز يُلبس أو تطبيق يراقب لياقتك ونشاطك اليومي.

Hint: Which Unit 3 gadget is worn on the body and counts your steps?

Explanation: An "activity tracker" is a wearable device (often worn on the wrist) or an app that records your physical activity, such as steps, distance, heart rate and sleep (Unit 3A). The definition in the question mentions both "wearable" and "monitors physical fitness", which describes only this option. Speakers, computers and digital cameras do not monitor fitness.

Textbook reference: Unit 3A activity tracker, TB p.24

Correction (hint, leak): The hint translated the name of the device. — Unit 3A transcript 3.1, TB p.24

p66 · From leaked exam material · Vocabulary · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

I called the ____ yesterday because I needed some information about the new product.

- A Barcode
- B Police
- C Online

D Shop assistant (answer)

Arabic translation: اتصلت بـ ____ أمس لأني احتجت معلومات عن المنتج الجديد.

Hint: Who works in a shop and can answer questions about products?

Explanation: A “shop assistant” (American English: sales clerk) is a person who works in a shop and helps customers with information about products. You can call them to ask about a new product. A barcode is the code on a product, “online” is not a person, and you would not call the police for product information.

p67 · From leaked exam material · Vocabulary · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

The office chair has ____ height feature that allows users to customize it to their comfort level.

A An adjustable (answer)

- B An available
- C A traditional
- D An unsuitable

Arabic translation: كرسي المكتب فيه خاصية ارتفاع ____ تسمح للمستخدم بضبطه حسب راحته.

Hint: The feature lets users change the height. Also check whether “a” or “an” is needed.

Explanation: “Adjustable” means it can be changed or moved to suit you: an adjustable height feature lets users set the chair to a comfortable level. The article is also a clue: “an” is used because “adjustable” begins with a vowel sound. “Available” (can be obtained), “traditional” and “unsuitable” do not describe a feature that users can customize.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint gave the root of the answer word (adjust). — —

p68 · From leaked exam material · Vocabulary · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

Comfortable and cozy are antonyms.

A True

B False (answer)

Arabic translation: Comfortable (مريح) و cozy (دافئ ومريح) متضادتان.

Hint: Do these two words have similar or opposite meanings?

Explanation: The answer is False. “Comfortable” describes something that makes you feel relaxed and physically at ease, and “cozy” (British spelling: cosy) describes a place that is small, warm and comfortable. Their meanings are similar, so they are near-synonyms, not antonyms. An antonym of “comfortable” would be “uncomfortable”.

p69 · From leaked exam material · Vocabulary · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

What is the antonym of antique?

A Modern (answer)

- B Expensive
- C Traditional
- D Cheap

Arabic translation: ما عكس كلمة antique (أثري/قديم)؟

Hint: “Antique” means very old and valuable. What is the opposite of “old”?

Explanation: “Antique” describes an object that is old and often valuable because of its age, such as antique furniture. Its opposite is “modern”, meaning new and using recent ideas or styles. “Traditional” is close in meaning to “old”, and “expensive” and “cheap” describe price, not age.

Mona has ____ to college life quite easily.

- A Mentioned
- B Adapted (answer)**
- C Adopted
- D Carried

Arabic translation: منى ____ مع الحياة الجامعية بسهولة.

Hint: Two options look similar. Only one means getting used to a new situation.

Explanation: “Adapt (to)” means to change your behaviour so that you can deal successfully with a new situation: Mona has adapted to college life quite easily. Don’t confuse it with “adopt”, which means to take something as your own (adopt an idea) or legally take a child into your family. “Mentioned” and “carried” do not fit “to college life”.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint translated the answer. — —

I was given ____ cake and ____ biscuits than she had.

- A Fewer / less
- B Less / a little
- C Less / fewer (answer)**
- D Less / few

Arabic translation: أعطيت ____ كيك و ____ بسكويت مما أخذت هي.

Hint: Is “cake” countable or uncountable here? Is “biscuits” countable? There is a comparison.

Explanation: This sentence compares two amounts (“than she had”), so we need comparative quantifiers. “Cake” is used here as an uncountable noun (an amount of cake), so it takes “less”; “biscuits” is a plural countable noun, so it takes “fewer”: I was given less cake and fewer biscuits. “Fewer/less” reverses the rule, and “a little” and “few” are not comparatives, so they cannot work with “than”.

Not ____ can succeed.

- A No one
- B Everyone (answer)**
- C None
- D Any

Arabic translation: ليس ____ يستطيع النجاح.

Hint: Avoid a double negative after “Not”.

Explanation: Standard English avoids double negatives: one negative word per clause is enough. “Not everyone can succeed” means that some people will not succeed. “Not no one” and “not none” contain two negatives and are incorrect, and “Not any can succeed” is not a natural subject. The Teacher’s Book progress test practises everyone / no one in this way.

Textbook reference: Progress test Units 5&6: quantifiers everyone ... no one, TB p.83

I don't like the blue shirt. Do you have it in ____ colours?

- A Any another
- B Another any
- C Any other (answer)**
- D Other any

Arabic translation: لا يعجبني القميص الأزرق. هل عندك منه ____ ؟

Hint: “Colours” is plural. Which word order is correct with “any”?

Explanation: With a plural noun we say “any other + plural noun”: Do you have it in any other colours? (Unit 4B). “Another” is “an + other” and is normally used with a singular countable noun (another colour), so it does not combine with “any”. “Another” can go with a plural noun only after a number (another three days), so it is not correct to say it is used with singular nouns only. “Another any” and “other any” have the wrong word order.

Textbook reference: Unit 4B ex.3b “in any other colours?”, TB p.33

What is the part of speech of supply in: Each applicant is asked to supply a portfolio of work at interview.

- A An adverb
- B A noun
- C An adjective
- D A verb (answer)**

Arabic translation: ما نوع كلمة supply في الجملة: يُطلب من كل متقدم أن يقدم ملف أعماله في المقابلة؟

Hint: Look at the word before “supply” (to) and the word after it (a portfolio).

Explanation: In this sentence “supply” is a verb. Two clues prove it: it follows “to” as part of an infinitive (asked to supply), and it has a direct object (a portfolio of work). The original answer key said “a noun”, which is incorrect here. “Supply” can be a noun in other sentences (a supply of fresh water), so always decide the part of speech from the sentence, not from the word alone.

Original: What is the part of speech of supply in: Each applicant is asked to supply a portfolio of work at interview. — options: An adverb | A noun | An adjective | A verb — original answer: A noun

Correction (wrong-key, error): The source highlights “A noun” (highlight checked). But in “asked to supply a portfolio”, “supply” is a verb: it follows the infinitive “to” and takes an object (a portfolio). The correct answer is “A verb”. — Grammar analysis (to + base verb + object)

I have ____ of memories from this summer.

- A Much
- B Many
- C A little
- D A lot (answer)**

Arabic translation: لدي ____ من الذكريات من هذا الصيف.

Hint: The answer is followed by “of”. Which option can go before “of memories”?

Explanation: “A lot of” can be used with plural countable nouns (a lot of memories) and uncountable nouns (a lot of time), especially in positive sentences. “Much of” and “many of” are possible only before a determiner (many of my memories), not directly before a bare noun, and “a little” is for uncountable nouns. So: I have a lot of memories from this summer.

p76 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

I ____ at the library very late last week.

- A Staying
- B Stayed (answer)**
- C Stay
- D Staied

Arabic translation: أنا ____ في المكتبة حتى وقت متأخر الأسبوع الماضي.

Hint: “Last week” is past. Check the spelling rule for verbs ending in a vowel + y.

Explanation: This question is excluded because it is an exact duplicate of question 62. The answer is “stayed”: “last week” requires the past simple, and verbs ending in a vowel + y simply add -ed (stay → stayed, play → played).

Reason for exclusion: Exact duplicate of question 62 (same sentence, same options in a different order, same answer “Stayed”).

p77 · From leaked exam material · Vocabulary · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

She bought a ____ to provide more storage space.

- A Cooker
- B Washbasin
- C Washing machine
- D Chest of drawers (answer)**

Arabic translation: اشترت ____ لتوفير مساحة تخزين أكثر.

Hint: Which piece of furniture has drawers for keeping things?

Explanation: A “chest of drawers” is a piece of bedroom furniture with several drawers for storing clothes and other things, so it provides more storage space. A cooker is used for cooking, a washbasin is a sink for washing your hands, and a washing machine washes clothes — none of them is mainly for storage.

Original: She bought a ____ to provide more storage space. — options: Cooker | Washbasin | Washing machine | Chest of drawer — original answer: Chest of drawer

Textbook reference: Unit 4A – furniture: drawers, TB p.31

Correction (spelling, error): The furniture item is “chest of drawers” (plural “drawers”). The answer itself did not change. — Unit 4A – furniture: drawers, TB p.31

p78 · From leaked exam material · Vocabulary · Verified in the Teacher’s Book

This machinery is quite ____ in both design and construction, and should last for years.

- A Traditional
- B Robust (answer)**
- C Weak
- D Natural

Arabic translation: هذه الآلات ____ في التصميم والتصنيع، وستدوم لسنوات.

Hint: The machinery “should last for years”. Which adjective means strong?

Explanation: “Robust” means strong, well made and unlikely to break (Unit 4A: “the most robust materials”). That is why the machinery “should last for years”. “Weak” is the opposite, and “traditional” and “natural” do not describe how long something will last.

Textbook reference: Unit 4A transcript 4.1 “the most robust materials”, TB p.31

Which word refers to a standard that helps you make a decision?

A Criterion (answer)

- B Value
- C Quality
- D Design

Arabic translation: أي كلمة تشير إلى أساس تحكم به على الخيارات لتتخذ قراراً؟

Hint: This word comes from the Unit 4 critical thinking section. Its plural is irregular.

Explanation: A “criterion” is a standard or principle that you use to judge options and make a decision; its plural is “criteria” (one criterion, two criteria). In Unit 4 critical thinking, students use criteria such as price, comfort and size to choose furniture. “Value” and “quality” are characteristics of the things being judged, not the standards used to judge them, and “design” is how something is planned.

Original: Which of the following words refers to a standard that helps you make a decision, some are more important than others? — options: Criterion | Value | Quality | Design — original answer: Criterion

Textbook reference: Unit 4 C21 Critical thinking: criteria, TB p.79

Correction (hint, leak): The hint gave the plural of the answer (criteria). — Unit 4 C21, TB p.79

Correction (poorly-written, error): The stem mixed singular and plural (“a standard ... , some are more important than others”). The extra clause was removed. The Arabic translation also contained the direct translation of the answer («معيّار») and was reworded. — Unit 4 C21 critical thinking: criteria, TB p.79

The opposite of valuable is ____.

- A Useful
- B Priceless
- C Invaluable
- D Worthless (answer)**

Arabic translation: عكس كلمة valuable (قيّم) هو ____ .

Hint: Be careful: two options look negative but actually mean “very valuable”.

Explanation: “Valuable” means worth a lot of money or very useful. Its opposite is “worthless” (having no value). Watch out for “priceless” and “invaluable”: although they look negative, they mean “extremely valuable” — so valuable that you cannot put a price on it. “Useful” is close in meaning to “valuable”.

India grows tea for ____.

- A Import
- B Export (answer)**
- C Fun
- D Travel

Arabic translation: الهند تزرع الشاي من أجل ____ .

Hint: Does India grow tea to buy from other countries or to sell to them?

Explanation: To “export” means to sell and send goods to other countries; to “import” means to buy and bring goods in from other countries. India grows tea in order to sell it abroad, so it grows tea for export. “Fun” and “travel” do not make sense as reasons for growing a crop.

She ____ from the bank last year.

- A Stood
- B Retired (answer)**
- C Repaired
- D Drew

Arabic translation: هي ____ من البنك السنة الماضية.

Hint: What do people do when they stop working because of their age?

Explanation: “Retire” means to stop working, usually because you have reached a certain age: She retired from the bank last year. The preposition “from” + workplace is a common pattern (retire from the army). “Stood”, “repaired” and “drew” do not have this meaning.

You can update your Facebook ____.

- A Behavior
- B Profile (answer)**
- C Station
- D Laziness

Arabic translation: يمكنك تحديث ____ في فيسبوك.

Hint: What part of a social-media account has your photo and personal information?

Explanation: On social media, your “profile” is the page that shows your photo and personal information, and you can update it. “Behavior” (British: behaviour) is the way you act, “station” is a place (e.g. a train station), and “laziness” is a negative quality — none of them is part of a Facebook account.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint translated the answer. — —

I bought a skirt, some shoes ____ a jacket.

- A Because
- B And (answer)**
- C But
- D Or

Arabic translation: اشتريت تنورة وبعض الأحذية ____ جاكيت.

Hint: The last item is added to a list.

Explanation: When we list three or more items, “and” joins the last item to the list: a skirt, some shoes and a jacket. “Or” presents alternatives (tea or coffee?), “but” introduces a contrast, and “because” gives a reason. This is one of the linking words practised in Writing skills, Unit 3.

Textbook reference: Writing skills Unit 3 linking words (and), TB p.70

Excuse me! Where is the ____ room?

A Changing (answer)

B Change

C Changable

D Changed

Arabic translation: لو سمحت! أين غرفة ____ ؟

Hint: In a clothes shop, which room do you use to try clothes on?

Explanation: A “changing room” (American English: fitting room) is the small room in a clothes shop where customers try clothes on. Here “changing” is an -ing form used before a noun to show its purpose (like “swimming pool”, “waiting room”). “Change room” and “changed room” are not used, and “changable” is misspelled (the correct word is “changeable”, which means likely to change).

Textbook reference: Unit 4B transcript 4.3 “The changing room is over there”, TB p.33

X: ____ Y: I will pay in cash.

A Do you like to pay?

B How you pay?

C How would you like to pay? (answer)

D What would you like to pay?

Arabic translation: س : ____ ص : سأدفع نقداً .

Hint: Y answers about the method of payment. Which question is both polite and grammatical?

Explanation: Y’s answer (“I will pay in cash”) tells us the question asked about the method of payment. “How would you like to pay?” is the polite question used by shop assistants (Unit 4B). “How you pay?” has no auxiliary, “Do you like to pay?” asks whether you enjoy paying, and “What would you like to pay?” asks about the amount of money, not the method.

Textbook reference: Unit 4B transcript 4.3 “How would you like to pay?”, TB p.33

That's a lovely old Italian bed. The order of the adjectives is opinion, age and where something comes from.

A False

B True (answer)

Arabic translation: «سرير إيطالي قديم جميل» — ترتيب الصفات : رأي، عمر، ثم المصدر. (صح أم خطأ؟)

Hint: Classify each adjective: is it an opinion, an age, or a place of origin?

Explanation: The answer is True. When several adjectives come before a noun, English usually follows this order: opinion → size → age → shape → colour → origin → material → noun (Writing skills, Unit 4). In “a lovely old Italian bed”, “lovely” is an opinion, “old” is age and “Italian” is origin, so the order is correct. Another example: a beautiful small round wooden table.

Textbook reference: Writing skills Unit 4 adjective order, TB p.71

My brother ____ a bear an hour ago.

- A Is seeing
- B See
- C Sees

D Saw (answer)

Arabic translation: أخي ____ دُباً قبل ساعة.

Hint: “An hour ago” is a finished past time, and “see” is irregular.

Explanation: “An hour ago” refers to a finished time, so we need the past simple. “See” is irregular: see – saw – seen. So: My brother saw a bear an hour ago. “Sees” and “see” are present forms, “is seeing” is present continuous, and “seen” (not an option here) would need “has” or “had”.

Textbook reference: Unit 5B irregular past, TB p.37

After Ali graduated, he ____ married.

- A Gets
- B Is getting

C Got (answer)

- D Get

Arabic translation: بعد أن تخرَّج علي، ____ (تزوَّج).

Hint: The first verb (graduated) is past. What form of “get” matches?

Explanation: The time clause “After Ali graduated” describes a past event, so the main clause also uses the past simple. “Get married” is a fixed expression (Unit 5A life events), and “get” is irregular: get → got. So: After Ali graduated, he got married. “Gets”, “get” and “is getting” are present forms.

Textbook reference: Unit 5A get married + Unit 5C after, TB p.35, 40

Correction (translation, error): The Arabic translation was incomplete and did not mention getting married. — Unit 5A – Life events: get married, TB p.35

I use my ____ to buy things from my favorite website.

- A Watch
- B Digital camera
- C Laptop (answer)**
- D Wallet

Arabic translation: أستخدم ____ لشراء أشياء من موقعي المفضل.

Hint: Which device do you use to visit websites and shop online?

Explanation: You use a laptop (a portable computer) to browse websites and buy things from online shops. A wallet holds cash and cards, a digital camera takes photos, and an ordinary watch tells the time — none of these is normally used to visit a shopping website.

This ____ works with most microcomputers.

- A Electronic grill
- B Hairdryer
- C Bulb

D Printer (answer)

Arabic translation: هذه ____ تعمل مع معظم الحواسيب.

Hint: Which device is connected to a computer to put documents on paper?

Explanation: A printer is a device connected to a computer that prints documents on paper, so it “works with” computers. An electronic grill is for cooking, a hairdryer dries hair, and a bulb gives light; none of them connects to a computer.

It is much better to have a small ____ room than a big cold one.

- A Huge
- B Wide

C Cozy (answer)

- D Large

Arabic translation: أفضّل بكثير أن يكون لديك غرفة صغيرة ____ من غرفة كبيرة باردة.

Hint: The small room is contrasted with a big cold one. Which adjective means warm and comfortable?

Explanation: The sentence contrasts “a small ____ room” with “a big cold one”, so the missing adjective should be the opposite of “cold”. “Cozy” (British: cosy) describes a place that is warm, comfortable and pleasant, often because it is small. “Huge”, “wide” and “large” describe size only and would not contrast with “big”.

My friend ____ his exams. He is sad.

- A Won
- B Broke

C Failed (answer)

- D Passed

Arabic translation: صديقي ____ في اختباراتهِ. هو حزين.

Hint: He is sad, so the result was negative.

Explanation: The second sentence (“He is sad”) tells us the result was negative. To “fail an exam” means not to pass it: My friend failed his exams, which explains his sadness. “Passed” is the opposite and would make him happy; you do not “win” an exam (you win a game or a prize), and “broke” does not collocate with “exams”.

Textbook reference: Unit 5C transcript 5.6 “I failed my first year exams”, TB p.39

I wanted to go to the gym, ____ I was too tired after work.

- A nor
- B Or
- C for

D But (answer)

Arabic translation: أردت الذهاب للنادي، ____ كنت متعباً جداً بعد العمل.

Hint: There is a contrast between wanting to go and being too tired.

Explanation: “But” joins two clauses that contrast with each other: I wanted to go to the gym, but I was too tired after work. The second clause shows why the wish did not happen. “Or” offers alternatives, “for” (meaning “because”) is formal and old-fashioned, and “nor” is used after a negative clause.

Textbook reference: Writing skills Unit 3 linking words (but), TB p.70

We can have a holiday, ____ we can save our money.

A Because

B Or (answer)

C Since

D For

Arabic translation: يمكننا أن نأخذ إجازة، ____ نوفّر فلوسنا.

Hint: The speaker offers two options; you can do one of them.

Explanation: “Or” connects two alternatives — you can do one or the other: We can have a holiday, or we can save our money. “Because”, “since” and “for” all introduce reasons, but saving money is not the reason for having a holiday; it is a different choice.

Textbook reference: Writing skills Unit 3 linking words (or), TB p.70

Alice doesn't have ____ pets.

A Many (answer)

B Plenty

C A lot

D Much

Arabic translation: أليس ليس لديها ____ حيوانات أليفة.

Hint: “Pets” is a plural countable noun and the sentence is negative.

Explanation: “Many” is used with plural countable nouns, and it is especially common in negatives and questions: Alice doesn't have many pets. “Much” is for uncountable nouns (much time), and “plenty” and “a lot” must be followed by “of” (plenty of pets, a lot of pets).

My brother ____ with me to school yesterday.

- A Walk
- B Is walking
- C Walked (answer)**
- D Walks

Arabic translation: أخي ____ معي إلى المدرسة أمس.

Hint: “Yesterday” is past, and “walk” is a regular verb.

Explanation: “Yesterday” requires the past simple, and “walk” is a regular verb, so we add -ed: My brother walked with me to school yesterday. “Walks” and “walk” are present forms, and “is walking” is present continuous; none of them matches “yesterday”.

Textbook reference: Unit 5B past simple, TB p.36

The opposite of light is:

- A Long
- B Responsive
- C Heavy (answer)**
- D Easy

Arabic translation: عكس كلمة light (خفيف) هو :

Hint: Here “light” describes weight, not colour.

Explanation: “Light” has two common meanings: not heavy (a light bag) and not dark (a light colour). Among the options, only “heavy” is an opposite, so the meaning here is weight: the opposite of light is heavy. Unit 3A uses “light” to describe devices that are easy to carry. “Long”, “responsive” and “easy” are not opposites of “light”.

Textbook reference: Unit 3A ex.4c light, TB p.25

The antonym of responsive is ____.

- A React quickly
- B Different
- C Indifferent (answer)**
- D Receptive

Arabic translation: عكس كلمة responsive (متجاوب) هو ____.

Hint: “Responsive” means reacting quickly or showing interest. Find the word for “not interested”.

Explanation: “Responsive” means reacting quickly and positively (Unit 3A: a responsive touchscreen). Its antonym is “indifferent”, which means not interested and not reacting. “React quickly” and “receptive” (willing to listen to new ideas) are close in meaning to “responsive”, and “different” is unrelated.

Textbook reference: Unit 3A ex.4f responsive, TB p.25

In my first year, I shared a flat with three others in students' ____ which was perfect.

- A Council
- B Furniture
- C Accommodation (answer)**
- D Affair

Arabic translation: في سنتي الأولى سكنت شقة مع ثلاثة آخرين في ____ الطلاب، وكان رائعاً.

Hint: Where do students live while they study?

Explanation: “Accommodation” means a place to live or stay, and “students’ accommodation” (or student accommodation) is housing for university students (Unit 4A). Note that “accommodation” is usually uncountable in British English. “Council”, “furniture” and “affair” do not describe a place where students share a flat.

Textbook reference: Unit 4A student accommodation, TB p.31

Correction (hint, leak): The hint translated the answer. — Unit 4A, TB p.31

Good planning, motivation and hard work are important ____ to succeed.

- A Factors (answer)**
- B Products
- C Styles
- D Results

Arabic translation: التخطيط الجيد والحافز والعمل الجاد ____ مهمة للنجاح.

Hint: Planning, motivation and hard work all contribute to success. What do we call such things?

Explanation: A “factor” is one of the things that influence a result: Good planning, motivation and hard work are important factors in success (Unit 4B). “Results” are the outcomes, not the causes, “products” are things that are made or sold, and “styles” are ways of doing or designing things.

Textbook reference: Unit 4B ex.1 factors, TB p.32

We stayed in ____ hotel in the town.

- A Cheap
- B The most cheap
- C The cheapest (answer)**
- D Cheaper

Arabic translation: أقمنا في ____ فندق في البلدة.

Hint: “In the town” compares one hotel with all the others.

Explanation: “In the town” compares one hotel with all the hotels in the town, so we need the superlative with “the”: We stayed in the cheapest hotel in the town. “Cheap” is a one-syllable adjective, so it adds -est; “the most cheap” is incorrect. “Cheaper” is a comparative, and “cheap” alone would need an article and does not express a comparison.

Original: We stayed in ____ hotel in the town. — options: Cheap | The cheap | The cheapest | Cheaper — original answer: The cheapest

Textbook reference: Unit 4A superlatives, TB p.31

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): The option “The cheap” was grammatical (“We stayed in the cheap hotel” = the known cheap hotel). It was replaced with “The most cheap”, which is wrong; the answer is still “The cheapest”, as in the source. — Unit 4A – Superlative adjectives, TB p.31

Read: “The Olympic Games were held in Tokyo in 1964. It was a very important event for Japan. The bullet train (Shinkansen) was introduced and it took only four hours from Tokyo to Osaka. Life in Japan after the war was not easy, but the country developed quickly. Takeshi Honda was one of the engineers who worked on the bullet train project.” — Did people have an easy life after the war in 1945?

A Yes, they did.

B No, they didn't. (answer)

Arabic translation: هل عاش الناس حياة سهلة بعد الحرب في ١٩٤٥؟ (من قطعة طوكيو)

Hint: Find the sentence in the passage that describes life after the war.

Explanation: The passage clearly says, “Life in Japan after the war was not easy”, so the correct answer is “No, they didn't.” This also shows how short answers work: a question with “Did ...?” is answered with “did” or “didn't”, not with the main verb. The original answer key marked “True”, but the Teacher's Book confirms the answer is negative (Unit 6A).

Original: Did people have an easy life after the war in 1945? — options: True | False — original answer: True

Textbook reference: Unit 6A ex.2c & ex.4c, TB p.42

Correction (wrong-key, error): The source highlights “True” (highlight checked), but the Teacher's Book says explicitly “false – Life wasn't easy”, and the passage itself says “Life in Japan after the war was not easy”. The passage was added to the question, and the options became “Yes, they did / No, they didn't” because the question starts with “Did”. — Unit 6A ex.2c & ex.4c, TB p.42

While my father was in Agra, he decided to visit the Taj Mahal ____ the Agra Fort.

A So

B And (answer)

C Because

D But

Arabic translation: عندما كان أبي في أغرا قرر زيارة تاج محل ____ قلعة أغرا .

Hint: He decided to visit two places. Which word adds the second one?

Explanation: The father visited two places, and “and” joins two items of the same type: the Taj Mahal and the Agra Fort. “So” introduces a result, “because” a reason and “but” a contrast; these connect clauses with a logical relationship, not two names in a list.

Textbook reference: Writing skills Unit 3 linking words (and), TB p.70

Which of the following adjectives is wrong?

A Comfortable

B Adjustable

C Suitable

D Robustable (answer)

Arabic translation: أي من الصفات التالية خاطئة (غير موجودة)؟

Hint: The suffix -able changes a verb or noun into an adjective. Is one base word already an adjective?

Explanation: The suffix -able usually turns a verb into an adjective meaning “can be ...” or “suitable for ...”: adjust → adjustable, comfort → comfortable, suit → suitable. “Robust” is already an adjective, so adding -able makes no sense; “robustable” is not an English word. That is why it is the wrong adjective.

How ___ eggs are there in the fridge?

- A Much
- B A few
- C Lots

D Many (answer)

Arabic translation: كم بيضة في الثلاجة؟

Hint: “Eggs” is a plural countable noun. Which question word asks about number?

Explanation: “How many” asks about the number of countable things and is followed by a plural noun: How many eggs are there in the fridge? “How much” is used with uncountable nouns (How much milk ...?). “A few” and “lots” are quantifiers, not question words.

Textbook reference: Unit 1B ex.7b How many, TB p.14

Compact means ____.

- A Long
- B Wide
- C Big

D Small (answer)

Arabic translation: كلمة compact تعني ____.

Hint: Think of a device that fits in your jacket pocket.

Explanation: “Compact” means small in size and taking up little space, which makes something easy to carry or store (Unit 3A: compact = small in size). For example, a compact camera fits in a pocket. “Long”, “wide” and “big” describe large or extended size, the opposite idea.

Textbook reference: Unit 3A ex.4a compact = small in size, TB p.25

Correction (hint, leak): The hint translated the word. — Unit 3A ex.4a, TB p.25

This ___ vegetable can be eaten raw or cooked.

- A Rotten
- B Compact
- C Stylish

D Versatile (answer)

Arabic translation: هذه الخضار ___ يمكن أكلها نيئة أو مطبوخة.

Hint: This vegetable can be eaten in more than one way.

Explanation: “Versatile” means having many different uses or able to do many different things (Unit 3A). A vegetable that can be eaten raw or cooked is versatile. “Rotten” means bad and decayed, “compact” means small, and “stylish” means fashionable — none of these explains the different ways of eating it.

Textbook reference: Unit 3A ex.4g versatile = has lots of different uses, TB p.25

Correction (hint, leak): The hint was a literal translation of the answer. — Unit 3A ex.4g, TB p.25

A ____ can capture images and videos under water.

- A Laptop
- B Mobile phone

C Waterproof digital camera (answer)

- D Headphone

Arabic translation: ____ يستطيع التقاط صور وفيديو تحت الماء.

Hint: Which device can safely go under water?

Explanation: A waterproof digital camera can be used under water because water cannot get inside it (Unit 3A). "Waterproof" combines "water" + "-proof" (protected against), as in "bulletproof". A laptop, an ordinary mobile phone and headphones are not designed to work under water.

Textbook reference: Unit 3A waterproof digital camera, TB p.24

Correction (hint, leak): The hint translated the word "waterproof". — Unit 3A, TB p.24

Which type of research relies on facts, numbers and statistics?

A Quantitative (answer)

- B Qualitative
- C Descriptive
- D Case study

Arabic translation: أي نوع من البحث يعتمد على الحقائق والأرقام والإحصائيات؟

Hint: Which type of research answers questions like "How many?" or "How much?"

Explanation: "Quantitative" research collects numbers and statistics and answers questions like "how many" or "how much"; the word comes from "quantity". "Qualitative" research studies opinions, feelings and experiences through interviews or observations (from "quality"). Unit 4's critical-thinking section contrasts these two types. Descriptive research and case studies are other research designs, not specifically about numbers.

Textbook reference: Unit 4 C21 qualitative and quantitative research, TB p.79

Correction (hint, leak): The hint gave the root of the answer word (quantity). — Unit 4 C21, TB p.79

We're renting a furnished ____ on the third floor.

- A Car
- B House
- C Board

D Flat (answer)

Arabic translation: نستأجر ____ مفروشة في الدور الثالث.

Hint: It is on the third floor of a building. What type of home is it?

Explanation: A "flat" (American English: apartment) is a home on one floor of a larger building, so it can be on the third floor. "Furnished" means it already has furniture. A house is a whole building, not a home on one floor, and cars and boards are not places to live.

If you ___ doing something, it means you stop doing it.

- A Carry on
- B Continue
- C Remember

D Give up (answer)

Arabic translation: إذا ____ فعل شيء، يعني أنك توقفت عنه.

Hint: This phrasal verb means to stop. One option means the exact opposite.

Explanation: “Give up (doing something)” is a phrasal verb meaning to stop doing it: He gave up smoking (Unit 5C: give up = stopping). It is followed by an -ing form or a noun. “Carry on” and “continue” mean the opposite (keep doing something), and “remember doing” means you have a memory of it.

Textbook reference: Unit 5C ex.8b give up = stopping, TB p.39

Correction (hint, leak): The hint translated the answer. — Unit 5C ex.8b, TB p.39

She has ___ time to spare.

- A Many
- B Little (answer)**
- C Fewer
- D Any

Arabic translation: لديها ___ وقت فائض.

Hint: “Time” is uncountable and the sentence has no comparison. Do we want “some” or “not enough”?

Explanation: “Time” is uncountable, so we need a quantifier for uncountable nouns. “Little” (without “a”) means “not much, not enough” and has a negative meaning: She has little time to spare. Compare “a little time”, which means “some time”. “Many” and “fewer” are for countable nouns, and “any” is not normally used in a positive statement like this.

Textbook reference: Unit 3C little, TB p.28–29

Correction (hint, leak): The hint did not explain the difference between “little” and “a little”. — Unit 3C – little, less, TB p.28–29

There is a small, round ___ table in the room.

- A Wooding
- B Woody
- C Wooded

D Wooden (answer)

Arabic translation: توجد طاولة صغيرة مستديرة ___ في الغرفة.

Hint: Which adjective describes the material something is made of?

Explanation: “Wooden” is the adjective meaning “made of wood”: a wooden table, a wooden door. In the adjective order taught in Writing skills Unit 4, material comes last, just before the noun: a small, round wooden table. “Woody” means like wood or full of trees, “wooded” means covered with trees, and “wooding” is not a word.

Original: There is a small, round ___ table in the room. — options: Wooding | Wood | Wooded | Wooden — original answer: Wooden

Textbook reference: Writing skills Unit 4 wooden, TB p.71

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “wood table” (noun used as a modifier) is also acceptable English, so “Wood” was a second correct answer. It was replaced with “Woody”; the answer is still “Wooden”. — Writing skills Unit 4 wooden, TB p.71

What is the part of speech of supply in: Each applicant is asked to supply a portfolio of work at interview.

- A An adverb
- B A verb (answer)**
- C An adjective
- D A noun

Arabic translation: ما نوع كلمة supply في الجملة: يُطلب من كل متقدم أن يقدم ملف أعماله في المقابلة؟

Hint: Look at the word before “supply” (to) and the word after it (a portfolio).

Explanation: This question is excluded because it duplicates question 74. Its stored answer has been corrected from “A noun” to “A verb”: “supply” follows the infinitive marker “to” and has a direct object (a portfolio), so it is a verb in this sentence.

Original: What is the part of speech of supply in: Each applicant is asked to supply a portfolio of work at interview. — options: An adverb | A verb | An adjective | A noun — original answer: A noun

Reason for exclusion: Duplicate of question 74 (same sentence and options). Its stored answer has been corrected to “A verb” to match question 74, but it stays excluded as a duplicate.

Correction (wrong-key, error): The stored answer “A noun” was wrong: “supply” follows the infinitive “to” and takes an object, so it is a verb (same as p74). The answer was corrected; the question stays excluded as a duplicate of p74. — Grammar analysis (to + base verb + object)

___ did your uncle pay for the clothes?

- A How often
- B How many
- C How long
- D How much (answer)**

Arabic translation: دفع عمك مقابل الملابس؟ ___

Hint: The question is about money paid for clothes.

Explanation: “How much” asks about an amount of money or another uncountable quantity: How much did your uncle pay for the clothes? “How many” asks about a number of countable things, “How often” about frequency (How often do you shop?), and “How long” about duration.

Textbook reference: Unit 3A transcript 3.3 “How much do you pay”, TB p.25

This jacket is just my ___.

- A Size (answer)**
- B Volume
- C Space
- D Meter

Arabic translation: هذا الجاكيت ___ تماماً.

Hint: What does a shop assistant ask you before you try on clothes?

Explanation: Your “size” is the measurement of clothes or shoes that fits you, and “just my size” means it fits perfectly. In Unit 4B the shop assistant asks, “What size are you?”. “Volume” is the amount of space inside something or loudness, “space” is an empty area, and “meter” is a measuring device.

Textbook reference: Unit 4B transcript 4.3 “What size are you?”, TB p.33

Correction (hint, leak): The hint translated the answer. — Unit 4B transcript 4.3, TB p.33

A smart home is equipped with lighting, heating and electronic devices controlled remotely by the internet. What is the meaning of smart?

- A Cute
- B Elegant
- C Stylish

D Intelligent (answer)

Arabic translation: البيت الذكي مجهز بإضاءة وتدفئة وأجهزة يُتحكم بها عن بُعد. ما معنى smart هنا؟

Hint: “Smart” has more than one meaning. Here it describes a house that controls itself, not how it looks.

Explanation: “Smart” has several meanings: well-dressed and elegant (a smart suit), intelligent (a smart student), and — for technology — able to work in an intelligent, automatic way. A smart home uses connected technology to control lighting and heating by itself, so here it means intelligent. “Cute”, “elegant” and “stylish” describe appearance, which does not fit the definition.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint translated the answer. — —

When you have a lot of money and possessions, you’re ____.

- A Worthy
- B Dirty
- C Wealthy (answer)**
- D Healthy

Arabic translation: عندما يكون لديك مال وممتلكات كثيرة، فأنت ____.

Hint: Which adjective describes rich people?

Explanation: “Wealthy” means having a lot of money and possessions; it is the adjective from the noun “wealth”. “Worthy” means deserving respect or attention, “healthy” means in good health, and “dirty” is unrelated. Notice that these options look alike, so read the definition carefully.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint gave the root of the answer word (wealth). — —

I am going to buy this jacket. It fits me ____.

- A Perfectly (answer)**
- B Perfectly
- C Perfectedly
- D Perfect

Arabic translation: سأشتري هذا الجاكيت. إنه يناسبني ____.

Hint: The word describes the verb “fits”. What type of word describes a verb?

Explanation: The missing word describes how the jacket fits, so it modifies the verb “fits” and must be an adverb. Many adverbs are formed by adding -ly to an adjective: perfect → perfectly, quick → quickly. “Perfect” is an adjective (a perfect fit), and “perfectly” and “perfectedly” do not exist.

Textbook reference: Unit 4B transcript 4.3 “They fit perfectly”, TB p.33

p121 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

Before I ____ elementary school, I went to nursery school.

- A Attends
- B Was attending
- C Attend

D Attended (answer)

Arabic translation: قبل أن ____ المدرسة الابتدائية، ذهبت إلى الحضانة.

Hint: The main clause uses “went”. Which tense matches it?

Explanation: This question is excluded because it is an exact duplicate of question 61. The answer is “attended”: both events are finished stages in the past, so both clauses use the past simple.

Reason for exclusion: Exact duplicate of question 61 (same sentence, options and answer “Attended”).

p122 · From leaked exam material · Vocabulary · Verified in the Teacher’s Book

The house was designed by ____ Louis Kahn.

- A Web designer
- B Lecturer
- C Painter

D Architect (answer)

Arabic translation: البيت صممه ____ لويس كان.

Hint: Who designs buildings?

Explanation: An “architect” is a person whose job is to design buildings. Louis Kahn was a famous American architect, and Unit 5C also reads about the architect Zaha Hadid. A web designer designs websites, a lecturer teaches at a university, and a painter makes pictures.

Textbook reference: Unit 5C A famous architect, TB p.38

p123 · From leaked exam material · Vocabulary · Verified in the Teacher’s Book

Which of the following is a high-speed form of transportation in Japan?

- A Subway
- B Bullet train (answer)**
- C Cargo ship
- D Scooter

Arabic translation: أي مما يلي وسيلة نقل سريعة جداً في اليابان؟

Hint: The Tokyo passage (Unit 6) describes a fast train between Tokyo and Osaka.

Explanation: The “bullet train” (Shinkansen) is Japan’s high-speed railway. According to the Tokyo passage in Unit 6A, it was introduced in 1964 and took only four hours from Tokyo to Osaka. A subway is an underground city train, a cargo ship carries goods, and a scooter is a small motorbike.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A ex.4b bullet train, TB p.42

Correction (hint, leak): The hint was a literal translation of the name. — Unit 6A ex.4b, TB p.42

What phrase refers to the general level of wealth, comfort, and necessities available to a person or group?

- A Cost of living
- B Standard of living (answer)**
- C Way of life
- D Living expenses

Arabic translation: ما العبارة التي تعني المستوى العام للثروة والراحة والاحتياجات المتاحة للشخص؟

Hint: This phrase appears in the Tokyo passage: "Was the ___ better in the 1960s?"

Explanation: "Standard of living" means the level of wealth, comfort and material goods available to a person or group, which is exactly the definition in the question. Don't confuse it with "cost of living" (how much you must spend on basic needs) or "living expenses" (the money you spend). "Way of life" refers to habits and customs rather than wealth.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A ex.4e standard of living, TB p.42

Correction (hint, leak): The hint translated the answer. — Unit 6A ex.4e, TB p.42

What is the best synonym for "made smaller or less"?

- A Rebuilt
- B Increased
- C Reduced (answer)**
- D Renewed

Arabic translation: ما أفضل مرادف لـ «جُعل أصغر أو أقل»؟

Hint: Two options start with re- (again), and one has the opposite meaning.

Explanation: "Reduced" means made smaller or less in size, amount or price: reduced prices. "Increased" means the opposite (made larger). "Rebuilt" and "renewed" begin with the prefix re- (again) and mean built again or made new again, which is not about size.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint was a translation of the answer. — —

Technology is changing ____, and it's hard to keep up.

- A Recently
- B Rarely
- C Rapidly (answer)**
- D Randomly

Arabic translation: التقنية تتغير ____, ومن الصعب مواكبتها.

Hint: "It's hard to keep up" suggests the change is fast.

Explanation: "Rapidly" means very quickly. The second clause ("it's hard to keep up") shows that the change is fast, so: Technology is changing rapidly. "Recently" refers to time (not long ago), "rarely" means not often, and "randomly" means without a pattern; none of them explains why it is hard to keep up.

After the earthquake, the town was ____ within two years.

A Rebuilt (answer)

- B Destroyed
- C Enlarged
- D Forgotten

Arabic translation: بعد الزلزال، ____ البلدة خلال سنتين.

Hint: What happened to the town two years after the earthquake? (re- = again)

Explanation: “Rebuilt” is the past participle of “rebuild”, meaning to build again after something has been damaged or destroyed. After an earthquake damages a town, it is rebuilt: the town was rebuilt within two years (a passive sentence). “Destroyed” happened during the earthquake, not two years later, and “forgotten” and “enlarged” do not fit the logical sequence.

What is the term for a formal questioning, often used by police?

- A Interview
- B Discussion
- C Interrogation (answer)**
- D Meditation

Arabic translation: ما المصطلح للاستجواب الرسمي الذي تستخدمه الشرطة غالباً؟

Hint: It is not a normal interview: the police ask formal questions.

Explanation: An “interrogation” is a period of formal, often long and difficult questioning, especially by the police. An “interview” is a more general meeting with questions (for a job, for a newspaper), a “discussion” is a conversation where people exchange ideas, and “meditation” is a practice of calm thinking.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint was a translation of the answer. — —

What does it mean to “keep up to date”?

- A Avoid learning new things
- B Get news from last month
- C Stay informed with the latest information (answer)**
- D Stop using technology

Arabic translation: ماذا تعني عبارة «keep up to date»؟

Hint: “Up to date” means modern and current.

Explanation: “Up to date” means modern or containing the latest information, so “keep up to date” means to stay informed with the latest information and developments: I read the news to keep up to date. The other options describe the opposite: avoiding new things, using old news, or stopping using technology.

Getting a scholarship to study abroad was a big ____ for Ahmed.

- A mistake
- B break (answer)**
- C problem
- D delay

Arabic translation: الحصول على منحة للدراسة بالخارج كان ____ كبيرة لأحمد.

Hint: Getting a scholarship is good news. Which word means a lucky opportunity?

Explanation: In Unit 5C, a “break” (often “a lucky break” or “a big break”) is a chance or opportunity that leads to success. Getting a scholarship to study abroad is a positive opportunity, so it was a big break for Ahmed.

“Mistake”, “problem” and “delay” are all negative and do not fit good news.

Textbook reference: Unit 5C ex.8c / transcript 5.6 “a lucky break”, TB p.39

Study-sheet questions (320)

s1 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

In the sentence “Ali reads books.”, the subject is ____.

- A Ali (answer)**
- B reads
- C books

Arabic translation: في جملة «علي يقرأ كتباً»، الفاعل هو ____.

Hint: Ask: who does the action in this sentence?

Explanation: The subject is the person or thing that performs the action of the verb, and in a statement it usually comes first. In “Ali reads books”, Ali is the one who reads, so Ali is the subject. “Reads” is the verb (the action) and “books” is the object (the thing that is read).

s2 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

In the sentence “She reads a book.”, the verb is ____.

- A She
- B reads (answer)**
- C a book

Arabic translation: في جملة «هي تقرأ كتاباً»، الفعل هو ____.

Hint: Ask: which word shows the action?

Explanation: The verb tells us the action or state in a sentence. In “She reads a book”, the action is “reads” — notice the -s, because the subject is “she” in the present simple. “She” is the subject (who does it) and “a book” is the object (what she reads).

s3 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

In the sentence “They play football.”, the object is ____.

- A They
- B play
- C football (answer)**

Arabic translation: في جملة «هم يلعبون كرة القدم»، المفعول به هو ____.

Hint: Ask: what receives the action of the verb?

Explanation: The object is the person or thing that receives the action, and it usually comes after the verb. To find it, ask “They play what?” — the answer is “football”. “They” is the subject and “play” is the verb. Not every sentence has an object (e.g. “They play.”).

s4 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

The basic order of an English sentence is ____.

A Verb + Subject + Object

B Subject + Verb + Object (answer)

C Object + Verb + Subject

Arabic translation: ترتيب الجملة الأساسية في الإنجليزية هو ____.

Hint: Think of "Ali reads books": who, then the action, then what.

Explanation: A basic English statement follows the order Subject + Verb + Object (SVO): Ali (S) reads (V) books (O); They (S) play (V) football (O). Changing this order usually makes the sentence wrong or changes it into another type: questions put an auxiliary before the subject (Does Ali read books?), and commands start with the verb (Read the book!).

s5 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

The sentence "She is happy." has an object.

A True

B False (answer)

Arabic translation: جملة «هي سعيدة» فيها مفعول به.

Hint: "Happy" describes the subject. Is anything receiving an action?

Explanation: The answer is False. In "She is happy", "is" is a linking verb (a form of "be") and "happy" is an adjective that describes the subject. An object must be a noun or pronoun that receives the action of a verb, as in "She reads a book". Words that follow "be" and describe the subject are called complements, not objects.

s6 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

In "Ahmed bought a car.", the verb is ____.

A Ahmed

B bought (answer)

C a car

Arabic translation: في جملة «أحمد اشترى سيارة»، الفعل هو ____.

Hint: Which word tells you what Ahmed did?

Explanation: The verb is the word that shows the action: "bought", the irregular past form of "buy". Ahmed is the subject (the person who bought) and "a car" is the object (the thing he bought). The sentence follows the normal Subject + Verb + Object order.

s7 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

In "Do you like English?", the subject is ____.

A Do

B you (answer)

C English

Arabic translation: في سؤال «هل تحب الإنجليزية؟»، الفاعل هو ____.

Hint: In a question, the auxiliary comes first. Which word comes right after it?

Explanation: In a present simple question, the auxiliary "do/does" comes first, then the subject, then the main verb: Do (auxiliary) + you (subject) + like (verb) + English (object)? So the subject is "you". "Do" is only a helping word, and "English" is the object of "like".

s8 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

“He works.” is a sentence ____.

A with an object

B without an object (answer)

C without a verb

Arabic translation: جملة «هو يعمل» هي جملة ____.

Hint: Does anything receive the action of “works”?

Explanation: “He works.” is a complete sentence with a subject (He) and a verb (works), but nothing receives the action, so it is a sentence without an object. Verbs that do not need an object are called intransitive: work, sleep, arrive, go. Compare “He works hard” (an adverb, still no object) with “He fixes cars” (object: cars).

s9 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified in the Teacher's Book

____ **you like coffee?**

A Do (answer)

B Does

C Is

D Was

Arabic translation: ____ تحب القهوة؟

Hint: “Like” is an ordinary verb, the subject is “you”, and the sentence is in the present.

Explanation: Questions in the present simple with ordinary verbs (like, go, work) need the auxiliary “do” or “does”. We use “Do” with I/you/we/they and “Does” with he/she/it: Do you like coffee? “Does” does not match “you”, and “Is/Was” are forms of “be”, which are not used with another main verb like “like”.

Textbook reference: Unit 1B do/does, TB p.13–14

s10 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

____ **he a student?**

A Do

B Does

C Is (answer)

D Are

Arabic translation: ____ هو طالب؟

Hint: There is no ordinary verb here — “a student” is a noun. Which form of “be” goes with “he”?

Explanation: This sentence has no action verb; “a student” is a noun that describes him. In this case the verb is “be”, and in questions “be” moves before the subject: Is he a student? With he/she/it the present form is “is”. “Do/Does” are only used to make questions with ordinary verbs (Does he study?), and “Are” is for you/we/they.

s11 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

____ **they at home yesterday?**

A Was

B Were (answer)

C Do

D Does

Arabic translation: ____ هم في البيت أمس؟

Hint: “Yesterday” is past, and “at home” describes a place, so we need “be”.

Explanation: “At home” describes a location and there is no action verb, so we need the verb “be”. “Yesterday” requires the past: “was” for I/he/she/it and “were” for you/we/they. Because the subject is “they”, the question is: Were they at home yesterday? “Do/Does” are present auxiliaries for ordinary verbs.

s12 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified in the Teacher's Book

___ she have a car?

A Do

B Does (answer)

C Has

D Have

Arabic translation: هي تملك سيارة؟ ___

Hint: "Have" is the main verb here (= own). Which auxiliary forms present questions with "she"?

Explanation: In "She has a car", "have" is the main verb meaning "own". To make a present simple question with an ordinary main verb, we use "Does" with he/she/it, and the main verb returns to its base form: Does she have a car? "Has she a car?" is old-fashioned, "Do" does not match "she", and "Has ... have" would repeat the verb.

Textbook reference: Unit 1B do/does, TB p.13–14

s13 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

I ___ at home yesterday.

A was (answer)

B were

C am

Arabic translation: أنا ___ في البيت أمس.

Hint: "Yesterday" is past. Which past form of "be" goes with "I"?

Explanation: The past forms of "be" are "was" (I, he, she, it) and "were" (you, we, they). With "I" and "yesterday" we say: I was at home yesterday. "Were" does not match "I", and "am" is the present form, which conflicts with "yesterday".

s14 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

She ___ a teacher.

A is (answer)

B are

C am

Arabic translation: هي معلمة. ___

Hint: Which present form of "be" goes with "she"?

Explanation: In the present, "be" has three forms: am (I), is (he/she/it) and are (you/we/they). "She" is third-person singular, so: She is a teacher. Notice that jobs take "a/an": She is a teacher, not "She is teacher".

s15 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

They ___ in the park now.

A is

B are (answer)

C were

Arabic translation: هم في الحديقة الآن. ___

Hint: "Now" shows the present. Which form of "be" goes with "they"?

Explanation: "Now" tells us the sentence is about the present, and "they" is plural, so the present form of "be" is "are": They are in the park now. "Is" is singular (he/she/it is), and "were" is the past form, which conflicts with "now".

s16 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified in the Teacher's Book

___ you go to school?

A Do (answer)

B Does

C Is

Arabic translation: تذهب إلى المدرسة؟ ___

Hint: "Go" is an ordinary verb and the subject is "you".

Explanation: "Go" is an ordinary (action) verb, so the present simple question needs the auxiliary "do/does". With "you" we use "Do": Do you go to school? "Does" is for he/she/it, and "Is" cannot be used with another main verb in the base form ("Is you go" is wrong).

Textbook reference: Unit 1B do/does, TB p.13–14

s17 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified in the Teacher's Book

___ he play football?

A Do

B Does (answer)

C Is

Arabic translation: هو يلعب كرة القدم؟ ___

Hint: "Play" is an ordinary verb and the subject is "he".

Explanation: With he/she/it, present simple questions use "Does" + subject + base verb: Does he play football? The -s goes on the auxiliary (does), so the main verb has no -s (play, not plays). "Do" is for I/you/we/they, and "Is" is used with adjectives, nouns or -ing forms.

Textbook reference: Unit 1B do/does, TB p.13–14

s18 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

We ___ a new car.

A has

B have (answer)

C does

Arabic translation: نحن سيارة جديدة. ___

Hint: The verb shows possession. Which form goes with "we"?

Explanation: To show possession in the present simple, we use "have" with I/you/we/they and "has" with he/she/it: We have a new car. "Has" does not match "we", and "does" is an auxiliary; it cannot express possession by itself.

s19 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

She ___ tired yesterday.

A was (answer)

B were

C is

Arabic translation: هي متعبة أمس. ___

Hint: "Tired" is an adjective and "yesterday" is past. Which past form of "be" goes with "she"?

Explanation: "Tired" is an adjective, so it needs the verb "be". "Yesterday" requires the past, and the past form of "be" for he/she/it is "was": She was tired yesterday. "Were" is for you/we/they, and "is" is present.

s20 · AI-generated · Auxiliary verbs · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

They ____ happy.

A is

B are (answer)

C am

Arabic translation: هم ____ سعداء .

Hint: “Happy” is an adjective. Which present form of “be” goes with “they”?

Explanation: Adjectives like “happy” follow the verb “be”. In the present, “be” is “are” with you/we/they: They are happy. “Is” is for a singular subject and “am” is only for “I”.

s21 · AI-generated · Auxiliary verbs · Verified in the Teacher's Book

Which sentence is correct?

A Does he works?

B Does he work? (answer)

Arabic translation: أي جملة صحيحة؟

Hint: After an auxiliary like “does”, what happens to the -s on the main verb?

Explanation: “Does he work?” is correct. In present simple questions, the third-person -s moves to the auxiliary: do → does. The main verb then stays in its base form, so “Does he works?” marks the third person twice and is wrong. The same rule applies to negatives: He doesn’t work.

Textbook reference: Unit 1B do/does, TB p.13–14

s22 · AI-generated · Auxiliary verbs · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

Which sentence is correct?

A They was at home.

B They were at home. (answer)

Arabic translation: أي جملة صحيحة؟

Hint: Which past form of “be” goes with a plural subject like “they”?

Explanation: “They were at home.” is correct. The past of “be” has two forms: “was” with I/he/she/it and “were” with you/we/they. “They was” is a common mistake (and is heard in some dialects), but it is not correct in standard English.

s23 · AI-generated · Auxiliary verbs · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

Which sentence is correct?

A Is they students?

B Are they students? (answer)

Arabic translation: أي جملة صحيحة؟

Hint: Which present form of “be” goes with “they”?

Explanation: “Are they students?” is correct. To make a question with “be”, we put the verb before the subject, and the form must agree with the subject: Are they ...? / Is he ...? “Is they” mixes a singular verb with a plural subject.

s24 · AI-generated · Auxiliary verbs · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

Which sentence is correct?

A Did you went?

B Did you go? (answer)

Arabic translation: أي جملة صحيحة؟

Hint: After “did”, which verb form do we use?

Explanation: “Did you go?” is correct. In past simple questions, “did” carries the past tense, so the main verb stays in the base form: Did you go / see / buy? “Did you went?” marks the past twice. The same rule applies in negatives: I didn’t go.

s25 · AI-generated · Auxiliary verbs · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

Which sentence is correct?

A He has a car. (answer)

B He have a car.

Arabic translation: أي جملة صحيحة؟

Hint: Which form of “have” goes with he/she/it?

Explanation: “He has a car.” is correct. In the present simple, “have” changes to “has” with he/she/it (like other verbs that add -s). With I/you/we/they we use “have”: They have a car.

s26 · AI-generated · Auxiliary verbs · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

Which sentence is correct?

A I am ready. (answer)

B I is ready.

Arabic translation: أي جملة صحيحة؟

Hint: “I” has its own present form of “be”.

Explanation: “I am ready.” is correct. The verb “be” is irregular in the present: I am, you are, he/she/it is, we/they are. “I” is the only subject that uses “am”, so “I is” is always wrong.

s27 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

We ____ at the beach yesterday.

A are

B is

C were (answer)

D do

Arabic translation: نحن ____ على الشاطئ أمس.

Hint: “Yesterday” is past and “at the beach” is a place. Which past form of “be” goes with “we”?

Explanation: “At the beach” is a place and there is no action verb, so we use “be”. “Yesterday” requires the past: “were” with we/you/they. So: We were at the beach yesterday. “Are” and “is” are present, and “do” is not used to describe a location.

s28 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified in the Teacher's Book

___ she like reading?

A Do

B Does (answer)

C Is

D Was

Arabic translation: هي تحب القراءة؟ ___

Hint: "Like" is an ordinary verb and the subject is "she".

Explanation: "Like" is an ordinary verb, so the question needs "do/does". With she we use "Does": Does she like reading? The main verb stays in the base form after "does". "Is/Was" are forms of "be" and cannot be followed by the base verb "like", and "Do" is for I/you/we/they.

Textbook reference: Unit 1B do/does, TB p.13–14

s29 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

He ___ a brother.

A do

B does

C has (answer)

D have

Arabic translation: هو ___ أخ.

Hint: The verb shows possession, and the subject is "he".

Explanation: To say that he possesses something in the present simple, we use "has": He has a brother. "Have" is for I/you/we/they, and "do/does" are auxiliaries that need another verb (Does he have a brother?).

s30 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

I ___ my homework yesterday.

A do

B does

C did (answer)

D was

Arabic translation: أنا ___ واجبي أمس.

Hint: "Yesterday" is past and "do homework" uses an ordinary verb.

Explanation: Here "do" is the main verb in the expression "do homework". Its past simple form is "did" (do – did – done): I did my homework yesterday. "Do" and "does" are present forms, and "was" is the past of "be", which does not go with a noun object like "my homework" in this way.

s31 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

___ they students?

A Is

B Are (answer)

C Do

Arabic translation: هم طلاب؟ ___

Hint: There is no ordinary verb; "students" is a noun. Which form of "be" goes with "they"?

Explanation: "Students" is a noun that describes them, so the verb is "be". In a question, "be" comes before the subject, and with "they" the present form is "are": Are they students? "Is" is singular, and "Do" is used only with ordinary verbs.

s32 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

___ she at university yesterday?

A Is

B Was (answer)

C Were

Arabic translation: هي في الجامعة أمس؟ ___

Hint: “Yesterday” is past, and “at university” is a place. Which past form of “be” goes with “she”?

Explanation: This question asks about a location in the past, so it uses the past of “be”. With she the form is “was”: Was she at university yesterday? “Is” is present and “Were” is for you/we/they.

s33 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

___ you go to university yesterday?

A Did (answer)

B Do

C Does

Arabic translation: ذهبت إلى الجامعة أمس؟ ___

Hint: “Yesterday” is past and “go” is an ordinary verb.

Explanation: “Go” is an ordinary verb and “yesterday” requires the past simple, so the question uses “Did” + subject + base verb: Did you go to university yesterday? “Do” and “Does” are present auxiliaries.

s34 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

___ it a nice car?

A Is (answer)

B Are

C Do

Arabic translation: هي سيارة جميلة؟ ___

Hint: “A nice car” is a noun phrase. Which form of “be” goes with “it”?

Explanation: There is no action verb; “a nice car” describes “it”, so we need “be”. With “it” the present form is “is”: Is it a nice car? “Are” is plural and “Do” is used with ordinary verbs.

s35 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified in the Teacher’s Book

___ they play football?

A Do (answer)

B Does

C Is

Arabic translation: هم يلعبون كرة القدم؟ ___

Hint: “Play” is an ordinary verb and the subject is “they”.

Explanation: “Play” is an ordinary verb, and with I/you/we/they present simple questions use “Do”: Do they play football? “Does” is only for he/she/it, and “Is” cannot be followed by a base verb.

Textbook reference: Unit 1B do/does, TB p.13–14

s36 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

___ we at home yesterday?

A Was

B Were (answer)

C Did

Arabic translation: نحن في البيت أمس؟ ___

Hint: “Yesterday” is past and “at home” is a place. Which past form of “be” goes with “we”?

Explanation: “At home” is a location, so we use “be”, and “yesterday” requires the past. With “we” the past form is “were”: Were we at home yesterday? “Was” is for I/he/she/it, and “Did” is used with ordinary verbs (Did we stay at home?).

s37 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

I ___ happy yesterday.

A am

B was (answer)

C were

Arabic translation: أنا سعيداً أمس. ___

Hint: “Happy” is an adjective and “yesterday” is past. Which form of “be” goes with “I”?

Explanation: Adjectives follow “be”, and “yesterday” needs the past. With “I”, the past form of “be” is “was”: I was happy yesterday. “Am” is present and “were” is for you/we/they.

s38 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

They ___ in Jeddah.

A is

B are (answer)

C was

Arabic translation: هم في جدة. ___

Hint: “In Jeddah” is a place. Which present form of “be” goes with “they”?

Explanation: To say where people are, we use “be” + place. With “they” in the present we use “are”: They are in Jeddah. “Is” is singular, and “was” is a singular past form.

s39 · AI-generated · Auxiliary verbs · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

DID is used with ____.

A He / She / It only

B I / You / We / They only

C all pronouns (answer)

Arabic translation: DID تُستخدم مع ____ .

Hint: In the past simple, does the auxiliary change with the subject?

Explanation: The past auxiliary “did” is the same for every subject: I did, you did, he did, she did, it did, we did, they did. This is different from the present, where “do” changes to “does” with he/she/it. So “did” is used with all pronouns: Did she go? / Did they go?

With He / She / It in the present we use ____.

A are – do – have

B is – does – has (answer)

C am – do – have

Arabic translation: مع He / She / It في المضارع نستخدم ____.

Hint: In the present simple, which forms go with he/she/it for “be”, “do” and “have”?

Explanation: In the present, third-person singular subjects (he, she, it) take special forms: “is” (be), “does” (do) and “has” (have). The other subjects use am/are, do and have. Example: She is a student. Does she work? She has a car.

Textbook reference: Unit 1B, TB p.13–14

Correction (hint, leak): The hint wrote out the answer and mixed in “WAS” (a past form). — Unit 1B, TB p.13–14

I have ____ friends. (not many — negative meaning)

A few (answer)

B little

C less

Arabic translation: لدي ____ أصدقاء. (ليسوا كثيرين — معنى سلبي)

Hint: “Friends” is countable and the meaning is negative (not many). There is no comparison.

Explanation: “Friends” is a plural countable noun, and the note says the meaning is negative (not many). “Few” (without “a”) + plural countable noun expresses this: I have few friends. “Little” is used with uncountable nouns (little time), and “less” is a comparative for uncountable nouns. Compare: “I have a few friends” (some — positive).

Original: I have ____ friends. (very few, negative meaning) — options: few | little | less — original answer: few

Textbook reference: Unit 3C, TB p.28–29

Correction (poorly-written, error): The stem said “(very few ...)”, which gave away the answer “few”. — Unit 3C, TB p.28–29

I have ____ books than my brother.

A less

B fewer (answer)

C little

Arabic translation: لدي كتب ____ من أخي.

Hint: “Books” is countable, and “than” shows a comparison.

Explanation: “Than my brother” shows a comparison, and “books” is a plural countable noun. The comparative quantifier for countable nouns is “fewer”: I have fewer books than my brother. “Less” is for uncountable nouns (less money), and “little” is not a comparative.

Textbook reference: Unit 3C fewer, TB p.28–29

I have ____ time.

- A few
- B fewer

C little (answer)

Arabic translation: لدي وقت ____ جداً.

Hint: "Time" is uncountable and there is no comparison.

Explanation: "Time" is an uncountable noun, and the sentence is not a comparison. "Little" + uncountable noun means "not much": I have little time. "Few" and "fewer" are used only with plural countable nouns (few days, fewer hours).

Textbook reference: Unit 3C little, TB p.28–29

There is ____ traffic today than yesterday.

- A fewer

B less (answer)

- C few

Arabic translation: يوجد زحام ____ اليوم من أمس.

Hint: "Traffic" is uncountable, and "than" shows a comparison.

Explanation: "Traffic" is uncountable (we cannot say "two traffics"), and "than yesterday" shows a comparison. So we use the comparative for uncountable nouns: There is less traffic today than yesterday. "Fewer" is for countable nouns (fewer cars), and "few" is not comparative.

Textbook reference: Unit 3C less, TB p.28–29

There are ____ students this year than last year.

- A less

B fewer (answer)

- C little

Arabic translation: يوجد طلاب ____ هذه السنة من السنة الماضية.

Hint: "Students" is countable, and "than" shows a comparison.

Explanation: "Students" is a plural countable noun, and "than last year" compares two amounts. The correct comparative quantifier is "fewer": There are fewer students this year than last year. "Less" is for uncountable nouns, and "little" does not compare.

Textbook reference: Unit 3C fewer, TB p.28–29

There is ____ sugar in the fridge.

- A few

B little (answer)

- C fewer

Arabic translation: يوجد سكر ____ جداً في الثلاجة.

Hint: "Sugar" is uncountable, and there is no comparison.

Explanation: "Sugar" is uncountable, and there is no comparison, so we use "little": There is little sugar in the fridge (= not much, almost none). "Few" and "fewer" only go with plural countable nouns. If we wanted a positive meaning, we would say "a little sugar".

Textbook reference: Unit 3C little, TB p.28–29

There is ____ pollution now than before.

A less (answer)

B fewer

C few

Arabic translation: يوجد تلوث ____ الآن من قبل.

Hint: "Pollution" is uncountable, and "than" shows a comparison.

Explanation: "Pollution" is uncountable, and "than before" makes a comparison, so we use "less": There is less pollution now than before. "Fewer" is the comparative for countable nouns, and "few" is not a comparative form.

Textbook reference: Unit 3C less, TB p.28–29

"Few" is used with uncountable nouns.

A True

B False (answer)

Arabic translation: كلمة Few تُستخدم مع الأسماء غير المعدودة.

Hint: Think of examples with "few": few books, few students. Are these countable?

Explanation: The statement is False. "Few" and "a few" are used with plural countable nouns: few books, a few students. The matching words for uncountable nouns are "little" and "a little": little money, a little time.

"I have a little money." means I have some money, but not much.

A True (answer)

B False

Arabic translation: «I have a little money» تعني: لدي بعض المال لكنه قليل (موجود).

Hint: Compare "a little" with "little": which one has a positive meaning?

Explanation: The statement is True. "A little" + uncountable noun means "some, a small amount" and sounds positive: I have a little money, so I can buy a coffee. Without "a", "little" sounds negative (almost none): I have little money, so I can't buy anything. The same difference exists between "a few" and "few".

Which word is used with countable nouns in comparison?

A less

B fewer (answer)

C little

D few

Arabic translation: أي كلمة تُستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة عند المقارنة؟

Hint: Which word compares amounts of plural countable nouns?

Explanation: "Fewer" is the comparative quantifier for countable nouns: fewer cars, fewer people than before. "Less" is the comparative for uncountable nouns (less traffic). "Few" and "little" describe a small amount but do not compare two amounts.

Textbook reference: Unit 3C fewer, TB p.28–29

Which noun is uncountable?

- A cars
- B students
- C water (answer)**
- D reasons

Arabic translation: أي اسم غير معدود؟

Hint: Which noun cannot be counted with numbers (one, two, three) in its normal meaning?

Explanation: "Water" is an uncountable noun: it has no plural in its normal meaning, and we use "some water" or "a glass of water", not "two waters". "Cars", "students" and "reasons" are plural forms of countable nouns, so they can be counted (three cars, two reasons).

A very tall building in a city is called a ____.

- A skyscraper (answer)**
- B highway
- C park

Arabic translation: المبنى العالي جداً في المدينة يسمى ____.

Hint: This word was used to describe a photo of Dubai at the start of Unit 6.

Explanation: A "skyscraper" is a very tall modern building in a city, like the towers in Dubai shown at the start of Unit 6. The word combines "sky" and "scraper" (something that scrapes). A highway is a large road, and a park is a public green area.

Textbook reference: Unit 6 opener skyscraper, TB p.41

Correction (hint, leak): The hint was a translation of the answer. — Unit 6 opener, TB p.41

The word "traffic" means ____.

- A تلوث
- B حركة المرور / زحام (answer)**
- C مرافق

Arabic translation: كلمة traffic تعني ____.

Hint: This word is about cars and other vehicles on the road.

Explanation: "Traffic" means the vehicles (cars, buses, lorries) moving along the roads («حركة المرور / الزحام»). It is uncountable: heavy traffic, less traffic. "Pollution" («تلوث») is dirty air or water, and "facilities" («مرافق») are services and buildings.

"Population" means ____.

- A عدد السكان (answer)**
- B حي سكني
- C نمط الحياة

Arabic translation: كلمة population تعني ____.

Hint: This word is used with numbers: "The ____ of the city is 5 million."

Explanation: "Population" means the number of people who live in a place («عدد السكان»): The population of Riyadh is over seven million. The other options mean a residential area («حي سكني» = neighbourhood) and lifestyle («نمط الحياة»).

Correction (hint, leak): The previous hint (from the word "people") was linguistically inaccurate. — Study sheet: City life

A “neighbourhood” is ____.

A طريق سريع

B حي سكني (answer)

C مركز تسوق

Arabic translation: كلمة neighbourhood تعني ____.

Hint: This word comes from “neighbour” (a person who lives near you).

Explanation: A “neighbourhood” is an area of a town or city where people live («حي سكني»), and the word is built from “neighbour” + “-hood”. Example: My neighbourhood is quiet. American English spells it “neighborhood”. A highway is a road, and a shopping centre is a building with many shops.

“Facilities” means ____.

A مرافق (answer)

B مواصلات

C مباني

Arabic translation: كلمة facilities تعني ____.

Hint: Think of hospitals, parks and sports centres that a city provides.

Explanation: “Facilities” («مرافق») are buildings, equipment and services provided for people to use, such as hospitals, parks, gyms and libraries. The word is usually plural: The city has excellent sports facilities. The other options mean transport («مواصلات») and buildings («مباني»).

The negative of “I lived in Riyadh.” is ____.

A I didn't lived in Riyadh.

B I didn't live in Riyadh. (answer)

C I wasn't live in Riyadh.

Arabic translation: نفي جملة «I lived in Riyadh» هو ____.

Hint: After “didn’t”, which verb form do we use?

Explanation: Past simple negatives with ordinary verbs follow this pattern: subject + didn’t + base verb. So “I lived” becomes “I didn’t live in Riyadh.” The past is shown only once, in “didn’t”, so “didn’t lived” is wrong. “Wasn’t live” mixes the verb “be” with an ordinary verb.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A didn’t + verb, TB p.42

The question form of “They visited Jeddah.” is ____.

A Did they visit Jeddah? (answer)

B Did they visited Jeddah?

C Were they visit Jeddah?

Arabic translation: صيغة السؤال من «They visited Jeddah» هي ____.

Hint: Past questions start with an auxiliary. Which verb form follows it?

Explanation: To change a past simple statement into a question, put “Did” before the subject and change the verb back to its base form: They visited Jeddah → Did they visit Jeddah? “Did they visited” repeats the past form, and “Were they visit” wrongly uses “be” with an ordinary verb.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A Did ...?, TB p.42

Past simple negative form: Subject + ____ + V1.

A don't

B didn't (answer)

C wasn't

Arabic translation: نفي الماضي البسيط : الفاعل + ____ + الفعل المجرد .

Hint: Which auxiliary makes past simple negatives with ordinary verbs?

Explanation: The past simple negative structure is: Subject + didn't (did not) + V1 (base verb). Example: She didn't study yesterday. "Don't" makes present negatives, and "wasn't" is the negative of "be", used with adjectives, nouns and places (She wasn't at home).

Textbook reference: Unit 6A didn't, TB p.42

She didn't ____ English.

A studied

B study (answer)

C studies

Arabic translation: هي لم ____ الإنجليزية.

Hint: "Didn't" already shows the past. Does the main verb need to show it again?

Explanation: After "didn't" the main verb must be in the base form: She didn't study English. "Didn't" already shows the past, so "studied" would mark the past twice, and "studies" has the present -s, which is never used after an auxiliary.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A didn't + verb, TB p.42

The past (V2) of "take" is ____.

A taked

B took (answer)

C taken

Arabic translation: ماضي الفعل take هو ____ .

Hint: "Take" is an irregular verb. Which form is the simple past (V2)?

Explanation: "Take" is irregular: take (V1) – took (V2) – taken (V3). The past simple uses V2: He took the bus. "Taken" is the past participle, used with "have" or in the passive (I have taken), and "taked" does not exist.

Textbook reference: Unit 5B ex.5 took, TB p.37

The past (V2) of "come" is ____.

A comed

B came (answer)

C come

Arabic translation: ماضي الفعل come هو ____ .

Hint: "Come" is irregular: one vowel changes in the past.

Explanation: "Come" is irregular: come (V1) – came (V2) – come (V3). So the past simple is "came": She came home late. "Comed" is an over-regularized mistake, and "come" is the base form (or past participle).

s63 · AI-generated · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

The past (V2) of “give” is ____.

A gave

B gave (answer)

C given

Arabic translation: ماضي الفعل give هو ____ .

Hint: “Give” is irregular. Which form is the simple past (V2)?

Explanation: “Give” is irregular: give – gave – given. The past simple is “gave”: He gave me a present. “Given” is the past participle (I have given), and “gived” does not exist.

s64 · AI-generated · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified in the Teacher's Book

The past (V2) of “make” is ____.

A maked

B made (answer)

C makeed

Arabic translation: ماضي الفعل make هو ____ .

Hint: “Make” is irregular. Its past form is short.

Explanation: “Make” is irregular: make – made – made. So the past simple is “made”: She made a cake. “Maked” and “makeed” follow the regular -ed rule, which does not apply to this verb.

Textbook reference: Unit 5B ex.5 made, TB p.37

s65 · AI-generated · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

The past (V2) of “see” is ____.

A seed

B saw (answer)

C seen

Arabic translation: ماضي الفعل see هو ____ .

Hint: “See” is irregular. Which form is the simple past (V2)?

Explanation: “See” is irregular: see – saw – seen. The past simple is “saw”: I saw a bear. “Seen” is the past participle and needs an auxiliary (I have seen), and “seed” is a different word (a plant seed).

s66 · AI-generated · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified in the Teacher's Book

He ____ young.

A was (answer)

B were

C did

Arabic translation: هو ____ صغيراً .

Hint: This describes him in the past. Which past form of “be” goes with “he”?

Explanation: “Young” is an adjective, so we need “be”, and the sentence describes him in the past. With he/she/it the past form is “was”: He was young. “Were” is for you/we/they, and “did” is not used before an adjective.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A ex.3 was, TB p.42

They ____ happy. (negative, past)

A wasn't

B weren't (answer)

C didn't

Arabic translation: هم ____ سعداء. (نفي، ماضي)

Hint: “Happy” is an adjective. What is the past negative of “be” with “they”?

Explanation: With an adjective like “happy”, the verb is “be”. The past negative forms are “wasn’t” (I/he/she/it) and “weren’t” (you/we/they), so: They weren’t happy. “Didn’t” is used with ordinary verbs (They didn’t smile), not with adjectives.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A ex.3 weren’t, TB p.42

“That's amazing!” means ____.

A هذا رائع / مذهل! (answer)

B لست متأكداً

C دعني أفكر

Arabic translation: عبارة «That's amazing!» تعني ____.

Hint: This expression shows that you are impressed.

Explanation: “That’s amazing!” («هذا رائع / مذهل!») is a response that shows surprise and admiration when someone tells you something interesting (Unit 6B). It helps keep a conversation going. “I’m not sure” («لست متأكداً») shows uncertainty, and “Let me think” («دعني أفكر») asks for time.

Textbook reference: Unit 6B ex.4a “That’s amazing ...”, TB p.43

Which phrase do we use when we need time to think?

A Let me think. (answer)

B That's amazing!

C Oh, yeah?

Arabic translation: أي عبارة نستخدمها عندما نحتاج وقتاً للتفكير؟

Hint: You need a moment before answering. Which phrase asks for time?

Explanation: “Let me think.” is a phrase you use when you need a moment to think before answering (Unit 6 C21 phrases), like “Just a moment” or “Well, let’s see”. “That’s amazing!” shows admiration, and “Oh, yeah?” shows interest in what the other person said.

Textbook reference: Unit 6 C21 “Let me think”, TB p.80

Correction (hint, leak): The hint wrote the beginning of the answer (“Let me ...”). — Unit 6 C21, TB p.80

Which phrase shows you are NOT sure of the answer?

A I'm not sure, but ... (answer)

B Really?

C How did you meet ...?

Arabic translation: أي عبارة تدل على أنك لست متأكداً من الإجابة؟

Hint: Which phrase admits you don't know exactly, and then gives an opinion?

Explanation: "I'm not sure, but ..." is used when you are not certain but still want to give an answer or opinion: I'm not sure, but I think it was in 1964 (Unit 6 C21). "Really?" expresses surprise, and "How did you meet ...?" is a question about a past event.

Textbook reference: Unit 6 C21 "I'm not sure, but ...", TB p.80

Correction (hint, leak): The hint was a translation of the answer. — Unit 6 C21, TB p.80

"Anyway, what about you?" means ____.

A على أي حال، ماذا عنك؟ (answer)

B كيف تعرفت على ...؟

C ماذا تعمل؟

Arabic translation: عبارة «Anyway, what about you?» تعني ____.

Hint: This phrase changes the topic back to the other person.

Explanation: "Anyway, what about you?" means «على أي حال، ماذا عنك؟». "Anyway" is used to change the subject or return to the main topic, and "what about you?" invites the other person to talk about themselves (Unit 6B). It is a polite way to keep a conversation balanced.

Textbook reference: Unit 6B transcript 6.2 "Anyway, what about you?", TB p.43

____ the city like?

A What was (answer)

B How was

C Who was

Arabic translation: ____ كانت المدينة؟ (كيف كانت المدينة)

Hint: The fixed question pattern "____ ... like?" asks for a description in the past.

Explanation: The question pattern "What + be + subject + like?" asks someone to describe a person, place or thing. In the past it becomes: What was the city like? (Unit 6A). "How was the city like?" is a common mistake — use either "What was it like?" or "How was it?", but not both. "Who" asks about people.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A ex.6b "What was the city like?", TB p.43

A newspaper article about a famous person's life (Unit 6 writing) is mainly written in the ____.

A past tense (answer)

B future tense

C present continuous

Arabic translation: المقال الصحفي عن حياة شخص مشهور (كتابة الوحدة 6) يُكتب غالباً بزمان ____.

Hint: The writing task describes a famous person's life — events that already happened.

Explanation: The Unit 6 writing task is a newspaper article about a famous person's life, which reports finished events, so it is mainly written in the past tense (He was born in 1304. He travelled to many countries.). Be careful not to over-generalize: newspapers in general use many tenses, such as the present for current news. The future and the present continuous do not suit the story of a past life.

Original: A newspaper article is written in the _____. — options: past tense | future tense | present continuous — original answer: past tense

Textbook reference: Unit 6C, TB p.44

Correction (translation, error): The Arabic translation added "in the third person", which is not in the English sentence. — Unit 6C, TB p.44

Correction (misleading, error): The old statement said newspaper articles are written in the past tense, which is not true in general (news often uses the present). It is now limited to the Unit 6 task: an article about a famous person's life. — Unit 6 writing: a newspaper article, TB p.41

In a newspaper article, the "Headline" is ____.

A العنوان الجذاب (answer)

B المقدمة المختصرة

C الصورة

Arabic translation: في المقال الصحفي، الـ Headline هو ____.

Hint: It is the first thing a reader sees, usually in large letters.

Explanation: The headline («العنوان الجذاب») is the short title at the top of a newspaper article, written in large letters to catch the reader's attention. It is followed by the introduction, which summarizes the story. A photo is separate from the headline.

How many vowels are there in English?

A 5 (answer)

B 21

C 26

Arabic translation: كم عدد حروف العلة (Vowels) في الإنجليزية؟

Hint: Recite the alphabet and pick out the letters that are not consonants. How many are there?

Explanation: English has five (5) vowel letters: A, E, I, O and U. All other letters are consonants. The letter Y can sometimes represent a vowel sound (as in "happy" or "my"), but it is usually counted as a consonant. Note that English has more vowel sounds (about 20) than vowel letters.

s76 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

How many consonants are there in English?

A 5

B 21 (answer)

C 26

Arabic translation: كم عدد الحروف الساكنة (Consonants) في الإنجليزية؟

Hint: Start with the total number of letters in the alphabet and remove the vowel letters.

Explanation: The English alphabet has 26 letters. Five of them are vowel letters (A, E, I, O, U), so the remaining 21 are consonants ($26 - 5 = 21$). The option 26 is the whole alphabet, and 5 is the number of vowels.

s77 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

Which letter is a vowel?

A B

B E (answer)

C K

D Y

Arabic translation: أي حرف من حروف العلة؟

Hint: Remember there are five vowel letters. Y is only sometimes used as a vowel sound.

Explanation: E is one of the five vowel letters (A, E, I, O, U). B and K are always consonants. Y is the tricky option: it sometimes represents a vowel sound (as in "gym"), but in the alphabet it is normally classified as a consonant, so it is not the best answer.

s78 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

stop + ed = ____

A stoped

B stopped (answer)

C stopd

Arabic translation: ____ = stop + ed

Hint: "Stop" is one syllable and ends in consonant–vowel–consonant. What happens to the last letter?

Explanation: "Stop" is a one-syllable verb ending in consonant–vowel–consonant (s-t-O-P), so we double the final consonant before adding -ed: stopped. The doubling keeps the vowel sound short. The rule does not apply to verbs ending in w, x or y (snowed, fixed, played) or to words with two vowels before the final consonant (rained).

s79 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified in the Teacher's Book

plan + ing = ____

A planing

B planning (answer)

C planeing

Arabic translation: ____ = plan + ing

Hint: "Plan" ends in consonant–vowel–consonant. Check the doubling rule before -ing.

Explanation: "Plan" is one syllable and ends in one vowel + one consonant, so the n doubles before -ing: planning (Unit 2B spelling rules). Without doubling, "planing" would suggest a different pronunciation. For longer verbs, we double only if the final syllable is stressed: beGIN → beginning, but VISit → visiting and LISTen → listening.

Textbook reference: Unit 2B spelling -ing (doubling), TB p.21

s80 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

play + ed = ____

A plaied

B played (answer)

C playyed

Arabic translation: ____ = play + ed

Hint: "Play" ends in a vowel + y. Do we change the y?

Explanation: When a verb ends in a vowel + y (play, stay, enjoy), we keep the y and add -ed: played. We change y to i only when a consonant comes before the y (study → studied). "Plaied" wrongly changes the y, and "playyed" doubles a letter that is never doubled.

s81 · From leaked exam material · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

study + ed = ____

A studied

B studied (answer)

C studdied

Arabic translation: ____ = study + ed

Hint: "Study" ends in a consonant + y. What happens to the y?

Explanation: "Study" ends in a consonant + y (d + y), so we change the y to i and add -ed: studied. Note that we keep the y before -ing (studying), because "studiing" would have two i's. "Studied" forgets the rule, and "studdied" doubles a consonant that should not be doubled.

s82 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified in the Teacher's Book

swim + ing = ____

A swimming

B swimming (answer)

C swimmming

Arabic translation: ____ = swim + ing

Hint: "Swim" ends in consonant–vowel–consonant. Check the doubling rule.

Explanation: "Swim" is a one-syllable verb ending in one vowel + one consonant (i + m), so we double the m before -ing: swimming. We add only one extra letter, so "swimmming" is wrong, and "swiming" forgets to double. Similar verbs: run → running, sit → sitting, get → getting.

Textbook reference: Unit 2B spelling -ing (doubling), TB p.21

s83 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

try + ed = ____

A tryed

B tried (answer)

C trid

Arabic translation: ____ = try + ed

Hint: "Try" ends in a consonant + y.

Explanation: "Try" ends in a consonant + y (r + y), so the y changes to i before -ed: tried. Other examples: cry → cried, carry → carried. Before -ing, the y stays: trying. "Tryed" keeps the y wrongly, and "trid" drops the letter e.

CVC doubling rule: a one-syllable verb ending in one vowel + one consonant (not w, x or y), e.g. stop, plan, doubles the last consonant before -ing or -ed.

A True (answer)

B False

Arabic translation: قاعدة المضاعفة: الفعل ذو المقطع الواحد الذي ينتهي بحرف علة واحد + حرف ساكن واحد (ليس w أو x أو y) مثل stop و plan يُضاعف حرفه الأخير قبل ing أو ed.

Hint: Test the rule with stop, plan and swim. Then think about words ending in w, x or y.

Explanation: The statement is True. A one-syllable verb that ends in one vowel + one consonant doubles that consonant before -ing or -ed: stop → stopping, plan → planned, swim → swimming. The statement correctly excludes w, x and y, which are never doubled (snow → snowing, fix → fixed, play → played). Remember one more condition for longer verbs: they double only when the last syllable is stressed (begin → beginning, but open → opening).

Original: The doubling rule (CVC) applies only to short verbs. — options: True | False — original answer: True

Textbook reference: Unit 2B spelling -ing, TB p.21

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): The word “only” was inaccurate: doubling also applies to longer verbs stressed on the last syllable (begin → beginning). The statement was reworded to be true; the answer is True. — Unit 2B – Spelling rules when adding -ing, TB p.21

Correction (misleading, error): The old statement did not give the conditions of the rule. It now states them (one syllable, one vowel + one consonant) and the w/x/y exception (fix → fixing, play → played). — Unit 2B spelling rules when adding -ing, TB p.21

Which phrase is used to start an introduction?

A In my opinion, ... (answer)

B To sum up, ...

C For example, ...

Arabic translation: أي عبارة تُستخدم لبداية المقدمة؟

Hint: An introduction often presents your general view of the topic.

Explanation: An introduction presents the topic and often your main opinion, so “In my opinion, ...” is a typical opening phrase in the study-sheet writing guide. “To sum up, ...” summarizes at the end (conclusion), and “For example, ...” supports a point with an example in the body.

Which phrase is used in the conclusion?

A First, ...

B In conclusion, ... (answer)

C Nowadays, ...

Arabic translation: أي عبارة تُستخدم في الخاتمة؟

Hint: Which phrase signals the final paragraph?

Explanation: “In conclusion, ...” tells the reader that you are finishing and summarizing your main ideas, so it belongs in the conclusion. “First, ...” begins a sequence of points in the body, and “Nowadays, ...” is often used to introduce a topic at the beginning.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint was a translation of the answer. — Study sheet: Writing Made Easy

Which word is used to give an example?

A Therefore

B For instance (answer)

C Moreover

Arabic translation: أي كلمة تُستخدم لإعطاء مثال؟

Hint: Which linking word could you replace with “for example” without changing the meaning?

Explanation: “For instance” has the same meaning as “for example”: it introduces an example that supports your point. Many people enjoy outdoor sports. For instance, football is very popular. “Therefore” introduces a result, and “Moreover” adds another point.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint was a synonym of the answer (= For example). — Study sheet: Writing Made Easy

Which word is used to show a result?

A Therefore (answer)

B Furthermore

C Such as

Arabic translation: أي كلمة تُستخدم لإظهار النتيجة؟

Hint: Which word means “because of this” and introduces a consequence?

Explanation: “Therefore” introduces a result or logical conclusion: The roads were closed; therefore, we were late. It is more formal than “so”. “Furthermore” adds another idea, and “such as” introduces examples within a sentence.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint was a synonym of the answer. — Study sheet: Writing Made Easy

Which word is used to add an idea?

A Overall

B Moreover (answer)

C As a result

Arabic translation: أي كلمة تُستخدم لإضافة فكرة؟

Hint: Linking words have different jobs: adding, showing a result, or summarizing.

Explanation: “Moreover” adds an extra idea that supports what you have already said: The flat is cheap. Moreover, it is near the university. “Overall” summarizes, and “As a result” introduces a consequence.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint was a synonym of the answer. — Study sheet: Writing Made Easy

s90 · AI-generated · Writing · Verified in the Teacher's Book · **Answer corrected**

A paragraph can contain any number of sentences.

A True (answer)

B False

Arabic translation: الفقرة يمكن أن تحتوي على أي عدد من الجمل.

Hint: Does the Teacher's Book give a fixed number of sentences for a paragraph?

Explanation: The statement is True. The Teacher's Book (Writing skills, Unit 2) explains that a paragraph can contain any number of sentences. What makes a good paragraph is not its length but its unity: it should develop one main idea, usually introduced by a topic sentence.

Original: The body of a paragraph should be ___ sentences. — options: 1–1 | 2–3 | 5–6 — original answer: 2–3

Textbook reference: Writing skills Unit 2 ex.1c, TB p.69

Correction (conflicts-with-textbook, error): The original study-sheet item (the body has 2–3 sentences) contradicts the Teacher's Book: "a paragraph can contain any number of sentences". It was replaced with the Teacher's Book statement. — Writing skills Unit 2 ex.1c, TB p.69

s91 · AI-generated · Writing · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

"To sum up" is used in the ____.

A introduction

B body

C conclusion (answer)

Arabic translation: عبارة To sum up تُستخدم في ____.

Hint: "To sum up" means to give a short summary of the main points.

Explanation: "To sum up" means "to summarize" — to repeat the main points briefly at the end. That is why it is used in the conclusion: To sum up, city life has both advantages and disadvantages. It would not be used in the introduction (which presents the topic) or the body (which develops the ideas).

s92 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

They ____ to the mall yesterday.

A go

B went (answer)

C goes

D going

Arabic translation: هم ____ إلى المول أمس.

Hint: The trip to the mall is finished. Remember that "go" does not take -ed.

Explanation: "Yesterday" requires the past simple, and "go" is irregular: go – went – gone. So: They went to the mall yesterday. "Go" and "goes" are present forms, and "going" needs an auxiliary such as "were".

s93 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

These days, Sara ____ to university every day.

- A go
- B went
- C goes (answer)**
- D going

Arabic translation: هذه الأيام، سارة ____ إلى الجامعة كل يوم.

Hint: “These days” shows the present, and Sara = she.

Explanation: “These days ... every day” describes a regular habit in the present, so we use the present simple. Sara is a third-person singular subject (she), so the verb adds -es: go → goes. “Go” is for I/you/we/they, “went” is past, and “going” would need an auxiliary (is going).

Original: Sara ____ to university every day. — options: go | went | goes | going — original answer: goes

Textbook reference: Unit 1B present simple, TB p.13–14

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “every day” can describe a past habit too, so “went” was also grammatical. “These days” was added. — Unit 1B present simple, TB p.13–14

s94 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

I am ____ to university now.

- A go
- B went
- C goes
- D going (answer)**

Arabic translation: أنا ____ إلى الجامعة الآن.

Hint: “Am” and “now” show an action in progress.

Explanation: The present continuous describes an action in progress now, and it is formed with am/is/are + verb-ing. The sentence already has “am” and the time word “now”, so we need the -ing form: I am going to university now. “Go”, “went” and “goes” cannot follow “am”.

s95 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

We ____ to school every day.

- A go (answer)**
- B goes
- C going

Arabic translation: نحن ____ إلى المدرسة كل يوم.

Hint: “Every day” is a habit, and the subject is “we”.

Explanation: “Every day” shows a habit, so we use the present simple. With I/you/we/they the verb stays in the base form without -s: We go to school every day. “Goes” is only for he/she/it, and “going” needs “are”.

s96 · AI-generated · Tenses · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

“Went” is used with ____.

- A He / She / It only
- B all pronouns (answer)**
- C I / You / We / They only

Arabic translation: كلمة went تُستخدم مع ____.

Hint: Does the past simple form change with the subject?

Explanation: Past simple verbs have one form for every subject: I went, she went, they went. Only the verb “be” changes in the past (was/were). That is why “went” is used with all pronouns, unlike the present, where “go” becomes “goes” with he/she/it.

s97 · AI-generated · Tenses · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

“Going” usually comes after ____.

A do / does

B am / is / are (answer)

C did

Arabic translation: كلمة going تأتي غالباً بعد ____.

Hint: The present continuous uses a form of “be” + -ing.

Explanation: The -ing form “going” usually follows am/is/are in the present continuous: I am going, she is going, they are going. It does not follow “do/does” or “did”, which are followed by the base verb (Do you go? Did you go?).

s98 · AI-generated · Tenses · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

Which time expression shows that we need the past simple (e.g. “went”)?

A every day

B last week (answer)

C now

Arabic translation: أي تعبير زمني يدل على أننا نحتاج الماضي البسيط (مثل went)?

Hint: Which expression points to a finished time in the past?

Explanation: “Last week” refers to a finished period in the past, so it tells us to use the past simple: I went to Jeddah last week. “Now” goes with the present, and “every day” only shows frequency — it can appear in any tense (I go every day / I went every day as a child), so it does not signal the past by itself.

Original: Which time word goes with “went”? — options: every day | last week | now — original answer: last week

Textbook reference: Unit 5B past simple, TB p.36

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “every day” can also go with “went” (a past habit), so the old question “Which time word goes with went?” had two answers. It now asks which expression requires the past simple. — Unit 5B past simple, TB p.36

s99 · From leaked exam material · Vocabulary · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

Ahmed works hard because he wants to ____ his English.

A improve (answer)

B travel

C sleep

D drive

Arabic translation: أحمد يعمل بجد لأنه يريد أن ____ لغته الإنجليزية.

Hint: He wants his English to become better.

Explanation: “Improve” means to make something better: He works hard because he wants to improve his English. It is followed directly by its object (improve your skills). “Travel”, “sleep” and “drive” do not take “his English” as a logical object.

s100 · Source not confirmed · Vocabulary · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

I usually ____ breakfast at 7 a.m.

A have (answer)

B go

C play

D do

Arabic translation: عادةً ____ الإفطار الساعة ٧ صباحاً.

Hint: Which verb is used in the expression “____ breakfast” (eat a meal)?

Explanation: In English, we “have” meals: have breakfast, have lunch, have dinner. This is a fixed collocation, so “I usually have breakfast at 7 a.m.” is correct. We do not “go”, “play” or “do” breakfast.

Original: I usually ____ breakfast at 7 a.m. — options: have | go | make | do — original answer: have

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): The option “make” was also correct (“I usually make breakfast” = prepare it). It was replaced with “play”. — —

s101 · From leaked exam material · Vocabulary · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

What does the word “expensive” mean?

A رخيص

B غالي (answer)

C سريع

D سهل

Arabic translation: ما معنى كلمة expensive ؟

Hint: The opposite of “cheap”.

Explanation: “Expensive” means costing a lot of money («غالي»): an expensive car. Its opposite is “cheap” («رخيص»). The other options mean “fast” and “easy”, which are not related to price.

s102 · From leaked exam material · Vocabulary · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

You should study hard to pass the ____.

A exam (answer)

B breakfast

C holiday

D traffic

Arabic translation: يجب أن تدرس بجد لتتجح في ____.

Hint: What do you pass by studying hard?

Explanation: We “pass an exam” when we succeed in it, and we study hard to do this. “Pass” and “fail” are the usual verbs with “exam”. Breakfast, a holiday and traffic are not things you pass by studying.

s103 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

___ you work in Riyadh?

A Do (answer)

B Does

C Are

Arabic translation: _____ تعمل في الرياض؟

Hint: “Work” is an ordinary verb, the subject is “you”, and the sentence is in the present.

Explanation: “Work” is an ordinary verb, so the present simple question needs “Do” or “Does”. With “you” we use “Do”: Do you work in Riyadh? “Does” is for he/she/it, and “Are” would need an -ing form (Are you working?).

Original: ___ you work in Riyadh? — options: Do | Does | Did — original answer: Do

Textbook reference: Unit 1B do/does, TB p.13–14

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): The option “Did” was also correct (“Did you work in Riyadh?”). It was replaced with “Are”. — Unit 1B, TB p.13–14

s104 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

She ___ in a bank.

A work

B works (answer)

C working

Arabic translation: هي _____ في بنك.

Hint: The subject is “she”, and the sentence describes a fact in the present.

Explanation: The sentence states a fact about her job, so we use the present simple. With he/she/it, the verb adds -s: She works in a bank. “Work” is for I/you/we/they, and “working” needs an auxiliary (She is working).

Textbook reference: Unit 1B present simple, TB p.13–14

s105 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

I always ___ to the gym.

A go (answer)

B goes

C going

Arabic translation: أنا دائماً _____ إلى النادي.

Hint: “Always” describes a habit, and the subject is “I”.

Explanation: Frequency adverbs like “always” and “usually” go with the present simple and come before the main verb. With “I”, the verb has no -s: I always go to the gym. “Goes” is for he/she/it, and “going” needs “am”.

s106 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

We meet ___ 5 o'clock.

A in

B on

C at (answer)

Arabic translation: نلتقي الساعة الخامسة. _____

Hint: Which preposition do we use with clock times?

Explanation: We use “at” with exact clock times: at 5 o'clock, at 7.30, at midnight. “On” is used with days and dates (on Monday), and “in” with months, years and parts of the day (in March, in the morning).

Textbook reference: Unit 1A Focus: prepositions, TB p.13

s107 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

My birthday is ____ March.

A in (answer)

B on

C at

Arabic translation: عيد ميلادي ____ شهر مارس.

Hint: Is March a day or a longer period?

Explanation: Months take “in” because they are longer periods: My birthday is in March. If we add a day, it becomes a date and takes “on”: My birthday is on 12th March. “At” is for clock times.

Textbook reference: Unit 1A ex.9 in + month, TB p.12

s108 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

Why don't we ____ a picnic?

A organize (answer)

B organizing

C to organize

Arabic translation: لماذا لا ____ نزهة؟

Hint: A suggestion with “Why don’t we ...?” is followed by which verb form?

Explanation: “Why don’t we ...?” is a suggestion phrase (Unit 2A), and after the auxiliary “don’t” we use the base form of the verb: Why don’t we organize a picnic? “Organizing” follows “How about ...?”, and “to organize” is not used after an auxiliary.

Textbook reference: Unit 2A Focus: Why don’t we + verb, TB p.19

s109 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

How about ____ to Jeddah?

A go

B goes

C going (answer)

Arabic translation: ما رأيك ____ إلى جدة؟

Hint: In suggestions, “How about” works like a preposition.

Explanation: “How about ...?” ends with the preposition “about”, so it is followed by an -ing form (or a noun): How about going to Jeddah? “Go” would follow “Why don’t we ...?” or “Let’s ...”, and “goes” is a present-simple form that cannot follow a preposition.

Textbook reference: Unit 2A Focus: How about + -ing, TB p.19

I ____ my friends tomorrow.

A meeting

B am meeting (answer)

C meets

Arabic translation: أنا ____ أصدقائي غداً.

Hint: “Tomorrow” is a future arrangement. Which tense do we use for fixed plans (Unit 2B)?

Explanation: Unit 2B teaches the present continuous (am/is/are + -ing) for future plans and arrangements: I am meeting my friends tomorrow. The time word “tomorrow” shows that the action is in the future. “Meeting” alone has no auxiliary, and “meets” does not agree with “I”.

Original: I ____ my friends tomorrow. — options: meet | am meeting | meets — original answer: am meeting

Textbook reference: Unit 2B present continuous for future, TB p.20

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “I meet my friends tomorrow” is sometimes acceptable for timetabled events. “meet” was replaced with the incorrect “meeting”; the answer is “am meeting” (present continuous for plans). — Unit 2B, TB p.20

She ____ visiting her family next week.

A is (answer)

B are

C going to

Arabic translation: هي ____ تزور عائلتها الأسبوع القادم. (خطة مستقبلية)

Hint: The structure is be + -ing for a future plan. Which form of “be” goes with “she”?

Explanation: The present continuous for future plans needs am/is/are before the -ing verb. With “she” we use “is”: She is visiting her family next week. “Are” does not match “she”, and “going to” cannot be followed by an -ing form (we say “going to visit”).

Textbook reference: Unit 2B present continuous for future, TB p.20

Correction (translation, error): The Arabic translation combined the blank with the answer (“____ will visit”). — Unit 2B, TB p.20

That sounds like a good ____.

A idea (answer)

B ideas

C idear

Arabic translation: هذه تبدو ____ جيدة.

Hint: After “a good”, do we need a singular or plural noun?

Explanation: The article “a” is used only with a singular countable noun, so “a good” must be followed by a singular noun: That sounds like a good idea. “Ideas” is plural and cannot follow “a”, and “idear” is a spelling mistake (it reflects how some speakers pronounce the word).

This phone is ____ than that one.

A cheap

B cheaper (answer)

C cheapest

Arabic translation: هذا الجوال ____ من ذاك.

Hint: “Than” shows a comparison, and “cheap” is a short adjective.

Explanation: “Than that one” shows a comparison between two phones, so we need the comparative. One-syllable adjectives add -er: cheap → cheaper. “Cheap” cannot be followed by “than”, and “cheapest” is the superlative (for three or more).

Textbook reference: Unit 3B comparatives, TB p.26

There are ____ products here than in the other store.

A less

B fewer (answer)

C little

Arabic translation: توجد منتجات ____ هنا مما في المتجر الآخر.

Hint: “Products” is countable, and “than” shows a comparison between two stores.

Explanation: The sentence compares the number of products in two stores (“than in the other store”), and “products” is a plural countable noun. The comparative quantifier for countable nouns is “fewer”: There are fewer products here than in the other store. “Less” is used with uncountable nouns (less space), and “little” is not a comparative.

Original: There are ____ products here. — options: less | fewer | more — original answer: fewer

Textbook reference: Unit 3C fewer, TB p.28–29

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): The option “more” was also correct. It was replaced with “little”. — Unit 3C, TB p.28–29

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “fewer” is a comparative, but the sentence had nothing to compare with. “than in the other store” was added. — Unit 3C fewer, TB p.28–29

This is ____ expensive than that one.

A less (answer)

B fewer

C few

Arabic translation: هذا ____ تكلفه من ذاك.

Hint: “Expensive” is an adjective, and “than” shows a comparison.

Explanation: “Less” can come before an adjective to form a comparison meaning “not as ... as”: This is less expensive than that one (= cheaper). It is the opposite of “more expensive”. “Fewer” and “few” are quantifiers that must be followed by plural countable nouns (fewer products), so they can never come before an adjective like “expensive”.

Original: This is ____ expensive. — options: less | fewer | more — original answer: less

Textbook reference: Unit 3C less, TB p.28–29

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): The option “more” was also correct. It was replaced with “few”. — Unit 3C, TB p.28–29

Correction (wording, improvement): A comparison (“than that one”) was added so that “less expensive” is clearly comparative. — Unit 3C less, TB p.28–29

s116 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

My car is ____ than yours.

A fast

B faster (answer)

C fastest

Arabic translation: سيارتي ____ من سيارتك.

Hint: “Than” shows a comparison, and “fast” is a short adjective.

Explanation: The comparison with “than yours” requires the comparative form, and one-syllable adjectives add -er: fast → faster. So: My car is faster than yours. “Fast” is the basic adjective, and “fastest” is the superlative.

Textbook reference: Unit 3B comparatives, TB p.26

s117 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

This is the ____ option in the shop.

A more cheap

B cheaper than

C cheapest (answer)

Arabic translation: هذا هو الخيار ____ في المحل.

Hint: “In the shop” compares this option with all the others.

Explanation: “In the shop” compares this option with all the options available, so we need the superlative: This is the cheapest option in the shop. Short adjectives add -est. “More cheap” is incorrect because “cheap” is a short adjective, and “cheaper than” would need a second item after “than”.

Original: This is the ____ option. — options: cheap | cheaper | cheapest — original answer: cheapest

Textbook reference: Unit 4A superlatives, TB p.31

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “the cheap option” and “the cheaper option” (of two) are grammatical. “in the shop” was added and the wrong options were changed; the answer is “cheapest”. — Unit 4A, TB p.31

s118 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

This is the ____ hotel in the city.

A more comfortable than

B most comfortable (answer)

C comfortablest

Arabic translation: هذا هو الفندق ____ في المدينة.

Hint: “In the city” makes this a superlative, and “comfortable” is a long adjective.

Explanation: “In the city” compares one hotel with all the hotels in the city, so we need the superlative.

“Comfortable” is a long adjective, so it uses “most”: the most comfortable hotel. “Comfortablest” is incorrect, and “more comfortable than” is a comparative that needs a second item.

Original: This is the ____ hotel. — options: more comfortable | most comfortable | comfortable — original answer: most comfortable

Textbook reference: Unit 4A superlatives, TB p.31

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “the comfortable hotel” and “the more comfortable hotel” are grammatical. The wrong options were changed; the answer is “most comfortable”. — Unit 4A, TB p.31

Which is the ____ option of the three?

A most good

B better than

C best (answer)

Arabic translation: أي الخيارات الثلاثة هو ____ ؟

Hint: “Of the three” compares more than two things, and “good” is irregular.

Explanation: “Of the three” compares three things, so we need the superlative. “Good” is irregular: good – better – best. So: Which is the best option of the three? “Most good” is incorrect, and “better than” compares only two things.

Original: Which is the ____ option? — options: good | better | best — original answer: best

Textbook reference: Unit 4A superlatives (best), TB p.31

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “the better option” is correct when comparing two. “of the three” was added; the answer is “best”. — Unit 4A, TB p.31

It has the ____ facilities in the city.

A modernest

B more modern than

C most modern (answer)

Arabic translation: فيه ____ المرافق في المدينة.

Hint: “In the city” shows a superlative, and “modern” uses “most”.

Explanation: “In the city” shows that we are comparing with all the facilities, so we need the superlative with “the most”: It has the most modern facilities in the city (Unit 4A). “Modern” has two syllables and normally takes “more/most”; “modernest” is not standard, and “more modern than” is a comparative.

Original: It has the ____ facilities. — options: modern | more modern | most modern — original answer: most modern

Textbook reference: Unit 4A ex.5a “the most modern”, TB p.31

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “the modern facilities” and “the more modern facilities” are grammatical. The wrong options were changed; the answer is “most modern”. — Unit 4A, TB p.31

I think this is the ____ choice of all.

A most good

B better than

C best (answer)

Arabic translation: أعتقد أن هذا ____ خيار على الإطلاق.

Hint: “Of all” shows a superlative. “Good” is irregular.

Explanation: “Of all” shows that this choice is compared with every other choice, so we need the superlative. The superlative of “good” is irregular: the best. So: I think this is the best choice of all. “Most good” is wrong, and “better than” is used for two things.

Original: I think this is the ____ choice. — options: good | better | best — original answer: best

Textbook reference: Unit 4A superlatives (best), TB p.31

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “the better choice” is correct for two options. “of all” was added; the answer is “best”. — Unit 4A, TB p.31

s122 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

This is the ___ room in the house.

- A more small
- B smaller than
- C smallest (answer)**

Arabic translation: هذه _____ غرفة في البيت.

Hint: “In the house” compares all the rooms. “Small” is a short adjective.

Explanation: “In the house” compares this room with all the others, so we need the superlative. “Small” is a one-syllable adjective, so it adds -est: the smallest room in the house (Unit 4A). “More small” is incorrect, and “smaller than” is a comparative.

Original: This is the ___ room. — options: small | smaller | smallest — original answer: smallest

Textbook reference: Unit 4A ex.5b “the smallest”, TB p.31

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “the small room” and “the smaller room” are grammatical. The wrong options were changed; the answer is “smallest”. — Unit 4A, TB p.31

s123 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

I ___ to Dubai last year.

- A go
- B went (answer)**
- C gone

Arabic translation: أنا _____ إلى دبي السنة الماضية.

Hint: “Last year” is past, and “go” is irregular.

Explanation: “Last year” requires the past simple, and the past of “go” is irregular: go – went – gone. So: I went to Dubai last year. “Go” is present, and “gone” is the past participle, which needs “have” (I have gone).

Textbook reference: Unit 5B ex.5 went, TB p.37

s124 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

She ___ her job in 2020.

- A leave
- B leaves
- C left (answer)**

Arabic translation: هي _____ وظيفتها في ٢٠٢٠.

Hint: “In 2020” is a finished past time, and “leave” is irregular.

Explanation: “In 2020” is a finished past time, so we need the past simple. “Leave” is irregular: leave – left – left. So: She left her job in 2020. “Leave” and “leaves” are present forms.

Textbook reference: Unit 5B ex.5 left, TB p.37

s125 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

After I finished school, I ___ work.

- A start
- B started (answer)**
- C starts

Arabic translation: بعد أن أنهيت المدرسة، _____ العمل.

Hint: The first clause (finished) is past. The second event happened after it.

Explanation: Both events happened in the past, one after the other, so both verbs are in the past simple: After I finished school, I started work. “Start” is regular, so it adds -ed. “Start” and “starts” are present forms and do not match the past time clause.

Textbook reference: Unit 5C after + past simple, TB p.40

s126 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

When did they ____?

A arrive (answer)

B arrives

C arriving

Arabic translation: متى ____ هم؟

Hint: After “did” in a question, which verb form follows?

Explanation: In past simple questions, “did” carries the past tense, so the main verb is in the base form: When did they arrive? “Arrives” has the present -s, and “arriving” is an -ing form; neither can follow “did”.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A Did ... + verb, TB p.42

s127 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

What did you ____ yesterday?

A do (answer)

B did

C does

Arabic translation: ماذا ____ أمس؟

Hint: “Did” is already the auxiliary. The main verb also happens to be “do”.

Explanation: “What did you do yesterday?” contains two forms of “do”. The first, “did”, is the auxiliary that makes the past question; the second, “do”, is the main verb (meaning “perform an activity”) in its base form. “Did” cannot be repeated as the main verb, and “does” is present.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A Did ... + verb, TB p.42

s128 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

Did you ____ to school yesterday?

A went

B go (answer)

C going

Arabic translation: هل ____ إلى المدرسة أمس؟

Hint: “Did” already carries the past. Which form of “go” is left for the main verb?

Explanation: Past simple questions follow the pattern Did + subject + base verb: Did you go to school yesterday? Because “did” already shows the past, the main verb cannot be “went”. “Going” is also wrong after “did”.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A Did ... + verb, TB p.42

s129 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

She ____ happy yesterday.

A were

B was (answer)

C did

Arabic translation: هي ____ سعيدة أمس.

Hint: “Happy” is an adjective and “yesterday” is past. Which form of “be” goes with “she”?

Explanation: An adjective like “happy” follows the verb “be”. “Yesterday” requires the past, and with “she” the past form of “be” is “was”: She was happy yesterday. “Were” is for you/we/they, and “did” is not used before an adjective.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A was, TB p.42

They ____ students in 1960.

A was

B were (answer)

C did

Arabic translation: هم ____ طلاباً في ١٩٦٠.

Hint: “In 1960” is past and “students” is a noun. Which form of “be” goes with “they”?

Explanation: “Students” is a noun describing “they”, so the verb is “be”, and “in 1960” requires the past. With “they” the past form is “were”: They were students in 1960. “Was” is singular, and “did” is used with ordinary verbs.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A were, TB p.42

The negative of “They lived in Riyadh.” is “They didn't live in Riyadh.”

A True (answer)

B False

Arabic translation: نفي «They lived in Riyadh» هو «They didn't live in Riyadh».

Hint: Check the auxiliary and the form of the main verb in the negative sentence.

Explanation: The statement is True. To make a past simple sentence negative, we add “didn’t” and change the main verb back to the base form: They lived → They didn’t live. The past tense is now shown by “didn’t”, so “lived” loses its -ed.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A didn't + verb, TB p.42

____ you visit Jeddah last year?

A Did (answer)

B Was

C Were

Arabic translation: ____ زرت جدة السنة الماضية؟

Hint: “Visit” is an ordinary verb and “last year” is past.

Explanation: “Visit” is an ordinary verb, and “last year” requires the past, so the question uses “Did” + subject + base verb: Did you visit Jeddah last year? “Was” and “Were” are forms of “be”; they are used with adjectives, nouns or places (Were you in Jeddah last year?), not with a base verb.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A Did ...?, TB p.42

____ the roads busy then?

A Did

B Was

C Were (answer)

Arabic translation: ____ الطرق مزدحمة وقتها؟

Hint: “Roads” is plural, “busy” is an adjective, and “then” refers to the past.

Explanation: “Busy” is an adjective, so the verb is “be”. “Then” refers to the past, and “the roads” is plural, so we need “were”: Were the roads busy then? (Unit 6A). “Was” is singular, and “Did” is used with ordinary verbs (Did the roads have ...?).

Textbook reference: Unit 6A ex.6a “Were the roads busy then?”, TB p.43

s134 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

Read: “The Olympic Games were held in Tokyo in 1964. It was a very important event for Japan. The bullet train (Shinkansen) was introduced and it took only four hours from Tokyo to Osaka. Life in Japan after the war was not easy, but the country developed quickly. Takeshi Honda was one of the engineers who worked on the bullet train project.” — The Olympic Games were in Tokyo in 1960.

A True

B False (answer)

Arabic translation: الألعاب الأولمبية أقيمت في طوكيو عام ١٩٦٠. (حسب القطعة)

Hint: Compare the year in the statement with the year in the passage.

Explanation: The statement is False. The passage says, “The Olympic Games were held in Tokyo in 1964”, so the year 1960 is wrong. In true/false reading questions, check each detail — names, numbers and dates — against the text.

Original: The Olympic Games were in Tokyo in 1960. — options: True | False — original answer: False

Textbook reference: Unit 6A ex.2a, TB p.42

Correction (missing-passage, error): The question depended on a passage that was not included, and the hint gave the answer away. The passage from the study sheet was added. — Unit 6A ex.2a, TB p.42

s135 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

Read: “The Olympic Games were held in Tokyo in 1964. It was a very important event for Japan. The bullet train (Shinkansen) was introduced and it took only four hours from Tokyo to Osaka. Life in Japan after the war was not easy, but the country developed quickly. Takeshi Honda was one of the engineers who worked on the bullet train project.” — The bullet train took four hours.

A True (answer)

B False

Arabic translation: القطار السريع استغرق أربع ساعات. (حسب القطعة)

Hint: Look for the journey time from Tokyo to Osaka in the passage.

Explanation: The statement is True. The passage says the bullet train “took only four hours from Tokyo to Osaka”. The statement paraphrases this information, which is common in reading questions.

Original: The bullet train took four hours. — options: True | False — original answer: True

Textbook reference: Unit 6A ex.2b, TB p.42

Correction (missing-passage, error): The passage was added; the hint had quoted the answer. — Unit 6A ex.2b, TB p.42

s136 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified in the Teacher's Book

Read: “The Olympic Games were held in Tokyo in 1964. It was a very important event for Japan. The bullet train (Shinkansen) was introduced and it took only four hours from Tokyo to Osaka. Life in Japan after the war was not easy, but the country developed quickly. Takeshi Honda was one of the engineers who worked on the bullet train project.” — Life after the war was easy.

A True

B False (answer)

Arabic translation: الحياة بعد الحرب كانت سهلة. (حسب القطعة)

Hint: Find the sentence about life after the war.

Explanation: The statement is False. The passage says, “Life in Japan after the war was not easy”. The statement says the opposite, so it does not match the text.

Original: Life after the war was easy. — options: True | False — original answer: False

Textbook reference: Unit 6A ex.2c, TB p.42

Correction (missing-passage, error): The passage was added; the hint had quoted the answer. — Unit 6A ex.2c, TB p.42

Read: “The Olympic Games were held in Tokyo in 1964. It was a very important event for Japan. The bullet train (Shinkansen) was introduced and it took only four hours from Tokyo to Osaka. Life in Japan after the war was not easy, but the country developed quickly. Takeshi Honda was one of the engineers who worked on the bullet train project.” — What is the main idea of the text?

- A Riyadh's history
- B A travel plan
- C Japan's development (answer)**
- D Shopping centre

Arabic translation: ما الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة؟

Hint: Which country is the passage about, and what happened to it?

Explanation: The main idea is the general topic that connects all the sentences. The passage mentions the Olympic Games, the bullet train, difficult life after the war and fast development — all about Japan's development. Riyadh, travel plans and shopping centres are not mentioned at all.

Original: What is the main idea of the Tokyo text? — options: Riyadh's history | A travel plan | Japan's development | Shopping centre — original answer: Japan's development

Correction (missing-passage, error): The question depended on a passage that was not included. The passage was added as in the study sheet. — Study sheet: Reading (Tokyo passage)

Read: “The Olympic Games were held in Tokyo in 1964. It was a very important event for Japan. The bullet train (Shinkansen) was introduced and it took only four hours from Tokyo to Osaka. Life in Japan after the war was not easy, but the country developed quickly. Takeshi Honda was one of the engineers who worked on the bullet train project.” — How did people travel between cities?

- A By car
- B By plane
- C By train (answer)**
- D By bus

Arabic translation: كيف كان الناس يتنقلون بين المدن؟ (حسب القطعة)

Hint: Which form of transport does the passage mention?

Explanation: The passage mentions only one form of transport: the bullet train, which went from Tokyo to Osaka in four hours. So the answer is “By train”. Cars, planes and buses are not mentioned, so we cannot choose them from the text.

Original: How did people travel between cities (in Japan)? — options: By car | By plane | By train | By bus — original answer: By train

Textbook reference: Unit 6A ex.4b bullet train, TB p.42

Correction (missing-passage, error): The passage was added. — Study sheet: Reading + Unit 6A, TB p.42

Choose the correct meaning: skyscraper

- A طريق
- B ناطحة سحاب (answer)**
- C حديقة

Arabic translation: اختر المعنى الصحيح : skyscraper

Hint: Break the word into two parts: sky + scraper.

Explanation: A “skyscraper” («ناطحة سحاب») is a very tall building. The word combines “sky” and “scraper” (something that scrapes or touches), because the building seems to touch the sky. The other options mean “road” and “garden/park”.

Textbook reference: Unit 6 opener skyscraper, TB p.41

s140 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

There is a lot of ____ in the city.

A pollution (answer)

B population

C develop

Arabic translation: يوجد الكثير من ____ في المدينة.

Hint: Which noun is something bad in the air of a city?

Explanation: “Pollution” is uncountable, so it fits “a lot of ____”, and it describes something harmful in the city’s air or water. “Population” is the number of people, which we describe as “large”, not “a lot of population”, and “develop” is a verb, so it cannot follow “a lot of”.

s141 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

People use public ____ in the city.

A transport (answer)

B building

C centre

Arabic translation: الناس يستخدمون ____ العامة في المدينة.

Hint: Buses and trains are examples of what?

Explanation: “Public transport” is the system of buses, trains and other vehicles that everyone can use, and it is uncountable: People use public transport in the city. “Building” and “centre” are countable nouns that would need an article or plural form here, and they do not describe a way of travelling.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint was a translation of the answer. — —

s142 · From leaked exam material · Practice questions (Units 1–6) · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

Choose the odd one out: bus – train – hotel – car

A bus

B train

C hotel (answer)

D car

Arabic translation: اختر الكلمة المختلفة: bus – train – hotel – car

Hint: Three of the words are ways to travel.

Explanation: “Odd one out” questions ask you to find the word that does not belong to the same group. Bus, train and car are all forms of transport, but a hotel is a place where you stay, so “hotel” is the odd one out.

s143 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

I ____ a new phone.

A have (answer)

B has

C is

Arabic translation: أنا ____ جوال جديد.

Hint: The verb shows possession, and the subject is “I”.

Explanation: To express possession in the present simple, “I” takes “have”: I have a new phone. “Has” is only for he/she/it, and “is” would describe the subject rather than show possession.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint wrote out the answer. — —

s144 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

He ____ a doctor.

A am

B is (answer)

C are

Arabic translation: هو ____ طبيب.

Hint: “A doctor” is a noun. Which present form of “be” goes with “he”?

Explanation: “A doctor” is a noun describing his job, so the verb is “be”. With “he” the present form is “is”: He is a doctor. “Am” is only for “I”, and “are” is for you/we/they.

s145 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

They ____ at home now.

A is

B are (answer)

C were

Arabic translation: هم ____ في البيت الآن.

Hint: “Now” shows the present, and the subject is “they”.

Explanation: “Now” shows the present, “at home” is a place, and the subject “they” is plural, so the verb is “are”: They are at home now. “Is” is singular and “were” is past.

s146 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

She ____ a car.

A have

B has (answer)

C do

Arabic translation: هي ____ سيارة.

Hint: The verb shows possession with a third-person singular subject.

Explanation: Possession in the present simple uses “has” with he/she/it: She has a car. “Have” is for I/you/we/they, and “do” is an auxiliary, not a verb of possession.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint wrote out the answer. — —

s147 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified in the Teacher’s Book

____ it rain yesterday?

A Do

B Did (answer)

C Does

Arabic translation: ____ أمطرت أمس؟

Hint: “Yesterday” is past and “rain” is an ordinary verb.

Explanation: “Rain” is an ordinary verb, and “yesterday” requires the past simple, so the question uses “Did”: Did it rain yesterday? “Do” and “Does” are present auxiliaries. (Note: with weather verbs, “it” is an empty subject: It rained.)

Textbook reference: Unit 6A Did ...?, TB p.42

s148 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

We ____ tired yesterday.

A was

B were (answer)

C is

Arabic translation: نحن _____ متعبين أمس.

Hint: “Tired” is an adjective and “yesterday” is past. Which form of “be” goes with “we”?

Explanation: “Tired” is an adjective, so the verb is “be”, and “yesterday” requires the past. With “we” the past form is “were”: We were tired yesterday. “Was” is for I/he/she/it, and “is” is present.

s149 · AI-generated · Auxiliary verbs · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

Which sentence is correct?

A Did you went?

B Did you go? (answer)

Arabic translation: أي جملة صحيحة؟

Hint: After “did”, which verb form do we use?

Explanation: This question is excluded because it is an exact duplicate of s24. The correct sentence is “Did you go?”: after “did” the verb stays in the base form.

Reason for exclusion: Exact duplicate of s24.

s150 · From leaked exam material · Auxiliary verbs · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

It ____ a big engine.

A have

B has (answer)

C is

Arabic translation: هي (السيارة) ____ محرك كبير.

Hint: “It” (the car) owns the engine. Which form of “have” goes with “it”?

Explanation: Here “it” refers to a car, and “have” shows that the car has a part. With he/she/it the present form is “has”: It has a big engine. “Have” is for I/you/we/they, and “is” would need an adjective or noun phrase describing the car.

Correction (translation, error): The hint wrote out the answer, and the translation did not say what “it” refers to. — —

s151 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Verified in the Teacher’s Book

____ she happy yesterday?

A Do

B Was (answer)

C Did

Arabic translation: ____ هي سعيدة أمس؟

Hint: “Happy” is an adjective and “yesterday” is past.

Explanation: Because “happy” is an adjective, the question is formed with “be”, not with “do”. In the past, the form for she is “was”, and in questions it comes before the subject: Was she happy yesterday? “Did she happy” is wrong because there is no ordinary verb, and “Do” is present.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A Was ...?, TB p.42

___ you study English every day nowadays?

A Do (answer)

B Does

C Did

Arabic translation: تدرس الإنجليزية كل يوم هذه الأيام؟ ___

Hint: “Nowadays” shows the present, and the subject is “you”.

Explanation: “Nowadays” shows that we are talking about present habits, so we need the present simple.

Questions with ordinary verbs use “Do” with I/you/we/they: Do you study English every day nowadays? “Does” is for he/she/it, and “Did” would make a past question, which conflicts with “nowadays”.

Original: ___ you study English every day? — options: Do | Does | Did — original answer: Do

Textbook reference: Unit 1B do/does, TB p.13–14

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “every day” does not fix the tense, so “Did” was also grammatical. “nowadays” was added. — Unit 1B do/does, TB p.13–14

They ___ football last Friday.

A did played

B were play

C played (answer)

Arabic translation: هم ___ كرة القدم الجمعة الماضية.

Hint: This is an affirmative sentence in the past.

Explanation: In an affirmative past simple sentence, regular verbs just add -ed; we do not use “did”: They played football last Friday. “Did played” wrongly adds an auxiliary to a positive statement (and marks the past twice), and “were play” mixes “be” with a base verb.

Textbook reference: Unit 5B past simple, TB p.36

___ he visit his friend yesterday?

A Does

B Did (answer)

C Were

Arabic translation: زار صديقه أمس؟ ___

Hint: “Yesterday” is past and “visit” is an ordinary verb.

Explanation: Questions about past actions with ordinary verbs use “Did” + subject + base verb: Did he visit his friend yesterday? “Does” is present, and “Were” is used with adjectives, nouns or -ing forms, not with “visit”.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A Did ...?, TB p.42

s155 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Verified in the Teacher's Book

We ____ very tired after the exam.

A did

B were (answer)

C do

Arabic translation: نحن ____ متعبين جداً بعد الاختبار.

Hint: "Tired" is an adjective; the time is after the exam (past).

Explanation: "Tired" is an adjective that describes how we felt, so the verb is "be". The exam is finished, so we use the past: We were very tired after the exam. "Did" and "do" are used with ordinary verbs, not with adjectives.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A were, TB p.42

s156 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Verified in the Teacher's Book

She didn't ____ her homework.

A finished

B finishes

C finish (answer)

Arabic translation: هي لم ____ واجبها.

Hint: Which option has no tense ending at all?

Explanation: In past simple negatives, "didn't" carries the past tense, so the main verb stays in the base form: She didn't finish her homework. "Finished" would mark the past twice, and "finishes" has the present -s.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A didn't + verb, TB p.42

s157 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Verified in the Teacher's Book

____ they go to university every day?

A Do (answer)

B Were

C Does

Arabic translation: ____ يذهبون إلى الجامعة كل يوم؟

Hint: "Every day" describes a present habit, and the subject is "they".

Explanation: "Every day" shows a habit, which is expressed in the present simple. Questions with ordinary verbs use "Do" with they: Do they go to university every day? "Does" is singular, and "Were" is a form of "be" that cannot be followed by the base verb "go".

Textbook reference: Unit 1B do/does, TB p.13-14

s158 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Verified in the Teacher's Book

He ____ English last night.

A study

B studied (answer)

C did studied

Arabic translation: هو ____ الإنجليزية الليلة الماضية.

Hint: This is an affirmative sentence about "last night".

Explanation: "Last night" requires the past simple, and in an affirmative sentence regular verbs add -ed. "Study" ends in consonant + y, so y changes to i: studied. So: He studied English last night. "Did studied" is wrong in a normal positive statement, and "study" is present.

Textbook reference: Unit 5B past simple, TB p.36

Which sentence is correct?

A I did played.

B I played. (answer)

Arabic translation: أي جملة صحيحة؟

Hint: Can “did” be followed by a past-tense verb?

Explanation: “I played.” is correct: in a normal affirmative past simple sentence, a regular verb simply takes -ed. “I did played” is always wrong, because after “did” the main verb must be in the base form. Note that “did” can appear in an affirmative sentence for emphasis — “I did play!” (= I really played) — but even then the verb is “play”, not “played”.

Textbook reference: Unit 5B past simple, TB p.36

Which sentence is correct?

A She didn't watched.

B She didn't watch. (answer)

Arabic translation: أي جملة صحيحة؟

Hint: Count how many times each sentence shows the past tense.

Explanation: “She didn’t watch.” is correct. The negative auxiliary “didn’t” already carries the past tense, so the main verb must be in the base form. “She didn’t watched” marks the past twice, which is a very common learner error.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A didn’t + verb, TB p.42

Which sentence is correct?

A Does she likes coffee?

B Does she like coffee? (answer)

Arabic translation: أي جملة صحيحة؟

Hint: After “does”, does the main verb keep its -s?

Explanation: “Does she like coffee?” is correct. In present simple questions with he/she/it, the -s moves from the main verb to the auxiliary (do → does), so the main verb returns to its base form. “Does she likes” shows the third person twice, which is incorrect. The same applies in negatives: She doesn’t like coffee.

Textbook reference: Unit 1B do/does, TB p.13–14

In past simple negatives and questions with did, the main verb does not take -ed (e.g. She didn't watch. / Did you watch?).

A True (answer)

B False

Arabic translation: . (؟She didn't watch / Did you watch مثل) ed لا يأخذ الفعل الرئيسي مع did، في نفي وأسئلة الماضي البسيط مع

Hint: Look at the examples: "She didn't watch." and "Did you watch?". Where is the past tense shown?

Explanation: The statement is True. In past simple negatives and questions with "did", the auxiliary carries the past tense, so the main verb stays in the base form: She didn't watch; Did you watch? In affirmative sentences, by contrast, regular verbs take -ed (She watched). One exception to remember: subject questions do not use "did", so the verb keeps -ed (Who watched the match?).

Original: We add -ed to regular verbs only in affirmative past sentences. — options: True | False — original answer: True

Textbook reference: Unit 5B / 6A, TB p.36, 42

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): The original statement was absolute, and -ed is also added in other tenses (has played). It was limited to the past simple; the answer is True. — Unit 5B / 6A, TB p.36, 42

Correction (misleading, error): The old statement ("-ed only in affirmative sentences") is not always true: subject questions keep -ed (Who watched it?). It now states the accurate rule for negatives and questions with "did". The answer is still True. — Unit 6A past simple negatives and questions, TB p.42

was / were are used with ____.

A ordinary verbs like play

B descriptions, states and places in the past (answer)

C the future

Arabic translation: . ____ was / were تُستخدم مع

Hint: "Was/were" are past forms of am/is/are. What kinds of words follow "be"?

Explanation: "Was" and "were" are the past forms of "be", so they are used for descriptions, states and places in the past — wherever "be" is used: with descriptions (She was tired), states (They were happy), jobs (He was a teacher) and places (We were at home). Ordinary verbs like "play" use "did" in questions and negatives (Did you play?), not "was/were". And "was/were" refer to the past, not the future.

Original: was / were are used with ____ . — options: الوصف | أفعال عادية مثل play | الوصف والحالة والمكان في الماضي | المستقبل — original answer: الوصف والحالة والمكان في الماضي

Textbook reference: Unit 6A was/were, TB p.42

Correction (language, improvement): The options were in Arabic although the question is a grammar question, not a translation exercise. They were rewritten in English with the same meaning. — Unit 6A was/were, TB p.42

I want ____ learn.

A to (answer)

B for

C at

Arabic translation: أريد ____ أتعلم.

Hint: Which small word introduces a verb after "want"?

Explanation: The verb "want" is followed by the to-infinitive (to + base verb): I want to learn; She wants to travel. "For" and "at" are prepositions; they cannot introduce a base verb, so "I want for learn" and "I want at learn" are incorrect.

s165 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

I enjoy ____.

A read

B reading (answer)

C to read

Arabic translation: أستمع بـ ____.

Hint: Some verbs, like “enjoy”, are followed by a specific verb form.

Explanation: Some verbs must be followed by the -ing form (gerund), and “enjoy” is one of them: I enjoy reading; She enjoys swimming. Other common examples are “finish” and “mind”. “I enjoy read” has no correct verb form, and “I enjoy to read” is a frequent mistake because many other verbs (want, hope) take “to”.

s166 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

She runs ____.

A quick

B quickly (answer)

C quicker than

Arabic translation: هي تجري ____.

Hint: The missing word describes how she runs (the verb).

Explanation: The missing word describes how she runs, so it modifies a verb and must be an adverb. Most adverbs of manner are formed with adjective + -ly: quick → quickly. “Quick” is an adjective (She is a quick runner), and “quicker than” would need a comparison with another person.

s167 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

The car ____ repaired.

A was (answer)

B did

C has

Arabic translation: السيارة ____ إصلاحها. (مبني للمجهول)

Hint: This sentence is in the passive voice.

Explanation: This question is excluded because the passive voice (be + past participle) is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6. For reference, the answer is “was”: The car was repaired (someone repaired it). “Did” and “has” would need different structures.

Reason for exclusion: Tests the passive voice, which is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6 (checked against the Teacher’s Book text for Units 1–6 stored in this project).

s168 · AI-generated · General grammar · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

I ____ finished.

A have (answer)

B did

C am

Arabic translation: أنا ____ انتهيت. (مضارع تام)

Hint: Which auxiliary forms the present perfect?

Explanation: This question is excluded for two reasons. The present perfect (have/has + past participle) is not taught in Units 1–6, and “I am finished” is also acceptable informal English, so two options can be correct. The intended answer was “have” (I have finished).

Reason for exclusion: Tests the present perfect, which is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6 (the Unit 5 notes mention it only to contrast it with the past simple). The item is also ambiguous: “I am finished” is acceptable English.

s169 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

If I study, I ____ pass.

A will (answer)

B would

C did

Arabic translation: إذا درست، ____ أنجح.

Hint: This is a first conditional: If + present, ... + future.

Explanation: This question is excluded because conditional sentences and “will” are not taught in Units 1–6.

For reference, the first conditional uses If + present simple, will + base verb: If I study, I will pass.

Reason for exclusion: Tests conditional sentences with “will”, which are not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.

s170 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

The man ____ lives here is kind.

A who (answer)

B which

C what

Arabic translation: الرجل ____ يسكن هنا لطيف.

Hint: Which relative pronoun refers to a person?

Explanation: This question is excluded because relative clauses are not a grammar focus in Units 1–6. For reference, “who” refers to people (The man who lives here is kind) and “which” refers to things; “what” is not a relative pronoun in this position.

Reason for exclusion: Tests relative pronouns (who / which), which are not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.

s171 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

He said that he ____ tired.

A is

B was (answer)

C be

Arabic translation: قال إنه ____ متعباً. (كلام منقول)

Hint: This is reported speech after a past reporting verb.

Explanation: This question is excluded. Reported speech is not taught in Units 1–6, and “He said that he is tired” is also acceptable when he is still tired, so the item has two possible answers. The intended answer was “was” (backshift after “said”).

Reason for exclusion: Tests reported speech, which is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6. The item is also ambiguous: “He said that he is tired” is acceptable if he is still tired.

s172 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

Wash your hands ____ eating.

A before (answer)

B for

C until

Arabic translation: اغسل يديك ____ الأكل.

Hint: When should you wash your hands — at what point in relation to eating?

Explanation: “Before” shows that one action happens earlier than another, and it can be followed by an -ing form: Wash your hands before eating. Hygiene requires washing your hands before you eat. “For eating” and “until eating” do not express the right time relationship.

Original: Wash your hands ____ eating. — options: before | after | until — original answer: before

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): The option “after” was also correct (“Wash your hands after eating”). It was replaced with “for”.
— —

s173 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified in the Teacher’s Book

I stayed home ____ I was sick.

A but

B because (answer)

C so

Arabic translation: بقيت في البيت ____ كنت مريضاً.

Hint: The second part explains the reason for staying home.

Explanation: “Because” introduces the reason for something: I stayed home because I was sick. Being sick is the cause, and staying home is the result. “But” introduces a contrast, and “so” introduces a result (I was sick, so I stayed home — note that the clauses are reversed).

Textbook reference: Writing skills Unit 3 linking words (because), TB p.70

s174 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

Ali is ____ tall ____ Omar. (the same height)

A as / as (answer)

B more / than

C the / of

Arabic translation: علي طويل ____ عمر. (مساواة)

Hint: The two boys are the same height. Which pattern shows equality?

Explanation: To say two things are equal, we use “as + adjective + as”: Ali is as tall as Omar (they are the same height). The negative form shows a difference: Ali is not as tall as Omar. “More ... than” is used with long adjectives to show a difference, and “the ... of” is a superlative pattern.

Original: Ali is ____ tall ____ Omar. — options: as / as | more / than | the / of — original answer: as / as

Correction (poorly-written, error): The idea of equality appeared only in the Arabic translation. It was added to the English. — —

s175 · AI-generated · General grammar · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

It's ___ expensive. I can't buy it.

A too (answer)

B enough

C very much

Arabic translation: إنه غالي ____ . لا أستطيع شراءه.

Hint: The price is more than the speaker can pay.

Explanation: This question is excluded because “too / enough” is a grammar point outside Units 1–6 (the earlier review recorded it in Unit 10). For reference, “too + adjective” means more than is acceptable, so “It’s too expensive. I can’t buy it.” is correct.

Reason for exclusion: Tests too / enough as a grammar point. The earlier review recorded it as Unit 10 (TB p.62); that page is outside the Units 1–6 text stored in the project, so the unit number is not re-verified here. Question p44 stays active because it tests the vocabulary word “slim”, with “enough” only as context.

s176 · AI-generated · General grammar · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

He is tall ___ to play basketball.

A too

B enough (answer)

C as

Arabic translation: هو طويل ____ ليلعب كرة السلة.

Hint: He has the height that is needed. This word comes after the adjective.

Explanation: This question is excluded because “too / enough” is a grammar point outside Units 1–6 (recorded in Unit 10 by the earlier review). For reference, “enough” comes after an adjective: tall enough to play. Question p44 (“slim enough”) stays active because it tests the vocabulary word “slim”, not the grammar of “enough”.

Reason for exclusion: Tests too / enough as a grammar point. The earlier review recorded it as Unit 10 (TB p.62); that page is outside the Units 1–6 text stored in the project, so the unit number is not re-verified here. Question p44 stays active because it tests the vocabulary word “slim”.

s177 · Source not confirmed · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

I have ___ money. (positive sentence)

A some (answer)

B any

C many

Arabic translation: لدي ____ مال. (جملة مثبتة)

Hint: The sentence is positive, and “money” is uncountable.

Explanation: “Some” is used in positive sentences with uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns: I have some money; I have some friends. “Any” is mainly used in negatives and questions (I don’t have any money), and “many” is only for countable nouns, so “many money” is wrong.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint wrote out the answer. — —

s178 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

There ____ two books.

A is

B are (answer)

C am

Arabic translation: يوجد ____ كتابان.

Hint: “Two books” is plural.

Explanation: “There is / There are” tells us that something exists. We use “There is” with singular or uncountable nouns (There is a book; There is some milk) and “There are” with plural nouns. “Two books” is plural, so: There are two books. “Am” is never used with “there”.

s179 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

I was sleeping ____ he called.

A when (answer)

B while

C during

Arabic translation: كنت نائماً ____ اتصل.

Hint: A short action interrupted a longer action in progress.

Explanation: This question is excluded because the past continuous is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6. For reference, “when” introduces a short action that interrupts a longer one: I was sleeping when he called.

Reason for exclusion: Tests the past continuous (was sleeping), which is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.

s180 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

I ____ study tomorrow.

A will (answer)

B did

C was

Arabic translation: أنا ____ أدرس غداً.

Hint: “Tomorrow” is in the future.

Explanation: This question is excluded because “will” is not taught in Units 1–6; Unit 2 uses the present continuous for future plans (I am studying tomorrow). The intended answer was “will”.

Reason for exclusion: Tests the future with “will”, which is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6 (Unit 2 uses the present continuous for future plans).

s181 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

I am going ____ travel.

A to (answer)

B for

C at

Arabic translation: أنا سوف ____ أسافر.

Hint: “Going” is followed by an infinitive in this structure.

Explanation: This question is excluded because “be going to” is taught later in the course (recorded as Unit 8 in the earlier review), outside Units 1–6. For reference: I am going to travel.

Reason for exclusion: Tests “be going to”. The earlier review recorded it as Unit 8 (TB p.51); that page is outside the Units 1–6 text stored in the project, so the unit number is not re-verified here. It is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.

s182 · AI-generated · General grammar · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

You ____ study.

A should (answer)

B shoulds

C should to

Arabic translation: أنت ____ تدرس. (نصيحة)

Hint: A modal verb is followed directly by the base verb.

Explanation: This question is excluded because “should” belongs to the modal verbs unit (recorded as Unit 7), outside Units 1–6. For reference, modal verbs take no -s and no “to”: You should study.

Reason for exclusion: Tests “should”. The earlier review recorded it in Unit 7 (modals, TB p.45); that page is outside the Units 1–6 text stored in the project. It is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.

s183 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher’s Book)

Choose the indefinite article: ____ apple

A A

B An (answer)

C The

Arabic translation: اختر أداة التنكير: apple ____

Hint: Choose by the first sound of the next word, not only by its first letter.

Explanation: The indefinite article is “a” or “an”, and the choice depends on the first sound of the next word, not its spelling. “Apple” begins with a vowel sound, so we say “an apple”. Spelling can mislead: “an hour” (silent h, vowel sound) but “a university” (begins with a /j/ “yoo” sound). “The” is the definite article, which the question excludes.

Original: ____ apple — options: A | An | The — original answer: An

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): Without the word “indefinite”, “The apple” was also correct. — —

s184 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

This is ____ car.

A my (answer)

B me

C I

Arabic translation: هذه ____ سيارة.

Hint: The word before “car” shows who owns it.

Explanation: A possessive adjective (my, your, his, her, our, their) comes before a noun to show who owns it: This is my car. “Me” is an object pronoun used after verbs and prepositions (Help me), and “I” is a subject pronoun used before verbs (I drive).

Correction (leak, leak): The Arabic translation («هذه سيارتي») gave the answer “my”. — —

s185 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

She is ____ now.

A study

B studying (answer)

C studies

Arabic translation: هي ____ الآن. (تدرس)

Hint: “Is” + “now” shows an action in progress.

Explanation: The present continuous (am/is/are + verb-ing) describes an action happening at the moment of speaking. The sentence has “is” and “now”, so we need “studying”: She is studying now. “Study” and “studies” cannot follow “is”.

s186 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

Where ____ you live?

A do (answer)

B does

C are

Arabic translation: أين ____ تسكن؟

Hint: “Live” is an ordinary verb, and the subject is “you”.

Explanation: Wh- questions in the present simple follow the order: question word + do/does + subject + base verb. With “you” we use “do”: Where do you live? “Does” is for he/she/it (Where does she live?), and “are” cannot be followed by the base verb “live”.

s187 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

I was ____ when he called.

A sleep

B sleeping (answer)

C slept

Arabic translation: كنت ____ عندما اتصل.

Hint: This is the past continuous: was/were + -ing.

Explanation: This question is excluded because the past continuous is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6. For reference, the past continuous is was/were + -ing: I was sleeping when he called.

Reason for exclusion: Tests the past continuous (was sleeping), which is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.

s188 · AI-generated · Writing · Verified in the Teacher’s Book

The three parts of a short paragraph are ____.

A Introduction – Body – Conclusion (answer)

B Title – Picture – Caption

C Question – Answer – Example

Arabic translation: الأجزاء الثلاثة للفقرة القصيرة هي ____.

Hint: A paragraph has a beginning, a middle and an end.

Explanation: A short paragraph or essay has three parts (Writing skills, Unit 2): the introduction presents the topic, the body develops the ideas with details or examples, and the conclusion summarizes or closes the text. The other options describe parts of a picture caption or a question-and-answer exercise.

Textbook reference: Writing skills Unit 2 ex.6 introduction / body / conclusion, TB p.69

s189 · AI-generated · Writing · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

In the Body we write ____ ideas with examples.

A 1

B 2–3 (answer)

C 10

Arabic translation: في الوسط (Body) نكتب ____ أفكار مع أمثلة.

Hint: This comes from the study sheet’s short paragraph model.

Explanation: This question is excluded because its rule (“write 2–3 ideas in the body”) comes only from the study sheet, and the Teacher’s Book says a paragraph has no fixed number of sentences (TB p.69). The study sheet’s answer was “2–3”, but it should be treated as a suggestion, not a rule.

Reason for exclusion: “Write 2–3 ideas in the body” is a rule from the writing study sheet only; the Teacher’s Book says a paragraph has no fixed number of sentences (TB p.69).

"In conclusion, learning English is very important." belongs to the ____.

A introduction

B body

C conclusion (answer)

Arabic translation: جملة «In conclusion, learning English is very important» تكون في ____.

Hint: Where do we put the sentence that closes the paragraph?

Explanation: The sentence begins with "In conclusion", a phrase that signals the end of a text, and it restates the main point (learning English is important). So it belongs in the conclusion. The introduction presents the topic and the body develops it with examples.

Textbook reference: Writing skills Unit 2 ex.6, TB p.69

Correction (hint, leak): The hint wrote out the answer. — Writing skills Unit 2, TB p.69

What does "spectacular" mean?

A تقليدي

B مُبهر / مذهل (answer)

C صعب

Arabic translation: ما معنى كلمة spectacular؟

Hint: The word was used to describe the fireworks at a festival (Unit 1A).

Explanation: "Spectacular" («مُبهر / مذهل») means very impressive and exciting to look at. In Unit 1A, it describes a fireworks display at a festival. The other options mean "traditional" («تقليدي») and "difficult" («صعب»).

Original: What does "spectacular" mean? — options: Traditional | Spectacular (مُبهر) | Difficult — original answer: Spectacular (مُبهر)

Textbook reference: Unit 1A spectacular, TB p.11

Correction (poorly-written, error): The correct option contained the English word itself (Spectacular), which gave the answer away. — Unit 1A transcript 1.1, TB p.11

Does he ____ festivals?

A celebrates

B celebrate (answer)

C celebrating

Arabic translation: هل هو ____ بالمهرجانات؟

Hint: The -s is already on "Does". Should the main verb have it too?

Explanation: In present simple questions, "Does" already shows the third person singular, so the main verb is in the base form: Does he celebrate festivals? "Celebrates" repeats the -s, and "celebrating" needs a form of "be".

Textbook reference: Unit 1B do/does, TB p.13–14

The festival takes place ____ September.

A on

B in (answer)

C from

Arabic translation: المهرجان يُقام ____ سبتمبر.

Hint: September is a month.

Explanation: Months take the preposition "in": The festival takes place in September. If a specific date is given, we use "on" (on 5th September). "From" would need an end point (from September to October).

Textbook reference: Unit 1A ex.9 in + month, TB p.12

s194 · From leaked exam material · Unit 1: Events · Verified in the Teacher's Book

She ____ festivals every year.

A celebrate

B celebrates (answer)

C celebrating

Arabic translation: هي ____ بالمهرجانات كل سنة.

Hint: “Every year” is a habit, and the subject is “she”.

Explanation: “Every year” describes a repeated action, so we use the present simple. With she, the verb adds -s: She celebrates festivals every year. “Celebrate” is for I/you/we/they, and “celebrating” needs “is”.

Textbook reference: Unit 1B present simple, TB p.13–14

s195 · From leaked exam material · Unit 1: Events · Verified in the Teacher's Book

Does he ____ English?

A speaks

B speak (answer)

C speaking

Arabic translation: هل هو ____ الإنجليزية؟

Hint: Compare “He speaks English.” with the question form. What happens to “speaks”?

Explanation: After the auxiliary “Does”, the main verb is always in its base form: Does he speak English? “Speaks” keeps the -s wrongly, and “speaking” would need “Is” (Is he speaking English?).

Textbook reference: Unit 1B do/does, TB p.13–14

s196 · From leaked exam material · Unit 1: Events · Verified in the Teacher's Book

A person who sings is a ____.

A singer (answer)

B festival

C parade

Arabic translation: الشخص الذي يغني هو ____.

Hint: Which suffix turns a verb into a person who does it?

Explanation: Word families (Unit 1A) show how words are formed from the same root. Adding -er to a verb often makes a noun for the person who does the action: sing → singer, dance → dancer, teach → teacher. A festival and a parade are events, not people.

Textbook reference: Unit 1A ex.6 word families (singer), TB p.12

s197 · From leaked exam material · Unit 1: Events · Verified in the Teacher's Book

The fireworks are _____. They look amazing.

A ugly

B spectacular (answer)

C boring

Arabic translation: الألعاب النارية _____. تبدو مذهلة.

Hint: The second sentence praises the fireworks.

Explanation: The second sentence (“They look amazing”) tells us the adjective must be very positive.

“Spectacular” means very impressive to look at, so it fits. “Ugly” and “boring” are negative and would contradict the second sentence.

Original: The fireworks are _____. They look amazing. — options: traditional | spectacular | massive — original answer: spectacular

Textbook reference: Unit 1A spectacular fireworks, TB p.11

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “traditional” and “massive” could also describe fireworks that “look amazing”. They were replaced with “ugly” and “boring”. — Unit 1A transcript 1.1, TB p.11

s198 · AI-generated · Unit 1: Events · Verified in the Teacher's Book

We say “___ 4 July” but “___ July”.

A in / on

B on / in (answer)

C at / in

Arabic translation: نقول «July 4 ___» لكن «July ___».

Hint: A full date is treated like a day; a month alone is a longer period.

Explanation: A full date (4 July) refers to one particular day, so it takes “on”: on 4 July. A month by itself is a longer period, so it takes “in”: in July. The order in the sentence is therefore “on / in”.

Textbook reference: Unit 1A ex.8a 4th July / ex.9, TB p.12

s199 · AI-generated · Unit 1: Events · Verified in the Teacher's Book

A person who dances is a ___.

A dance

B dancer (answer)

C dancing

Arabic translation: الشخص الذي يرقص هو ___.

Hint: A person who does an action often takes the suffix -er.

Explanation: The person who dances is a “dancer” (verb + -er). In the same word family, “dance” is the verb or the activity (Let’s dance), and “dancing” is the activity used as a noun (Dancing is fun).

Textbook reference: Unit 1A ex.6 dancer, TB p.12

s200 · AI-generated · Unit 1: Events · Verified in the Teacher's Book

The activity of singing is ___.

A song

B singer

C singing (answer)

Arabic translation: نشاط الغناء هو ___.

Hint: The activity (not the person) is formed with -ing.

Explanation: The name of an activity is often the -ing form of the verb: singing, dancing, swimming. So the activity of singing is “singing”. A “singer” is the person, and a “song” is the piece of music that is sung.

Textbook reference: Unit 1A ex.6 singing, TB p.12

s201 · AI-generated · Unit 1: Events · Verified in the Teacher's Book

How do we read “25th December”?

A the twenty-five of December

B the twenty-fifth of December (answer)

C the twenty-fiveth December

Arabic translation: كيف نقرأ «25th December»؟

Hint: Dates use ordinal numbers (first, second, third ...).

Explanation: In English we read dates with ordinal numbers (first, second, third, fourth ... twenty-fifth). In British English we usually say “the twenty-fifth of December” (Unit 1A). “Twenty-five” is a cardinal number, and “twenty-fiveth” is misspelled.

Textbook reference: Unit 1A dates “the first of May”, TB p.12

“Independence Day” means ____.

A عيد الشكر

B يوم الاستقلال (answer)

C ذكرى سنوية

Arabic translation: Independence Day تعني ____.

Hint: Unit 1 mentions this holiday on 4 July in the USA.

Explanation: “Independence Day” («يوم الاستقلال») is a national holiday that celebrates the day a country became independent. Unit 1A describes American Independence Day on 4 July. The other options mean Thanksgiving («عيد الشكر») and anniversary («ذكرى سنوية»).

Textbook reference: Unit 1A American Independence Day, TB p.11

Correction (hint, leak): The hint was a translation of the answer. — Unit 1A, TB p.11

“Patriotic” means ____.

A وطني / محب للوطن (answer)

B ملون

C ضخماً جداً

Arabic translation: كلمة patriotic تعني ____.

Hint: Unit 1 used this word to describe the music at the 4 July celebration.

Explanation: “Patriotic” («وطني / محب للوطن») describes a feeling of love and support for your country. In Unit 1A, patriotic music is played on Independence Day. The other options mean “colourful” («ملون») and “massive” («ضخم جداً»).

Textbook reference: Unit 1A patriotic music, TB p.11

Correction (hint, leak): The hint was a translation of the answer. — Unit 1A transcript 1.1, TB p.11

“She doesn't work here.” is a ____ sentence.

A affirmative

B negative (answer)

C question

Arabic translation: جملة «She doesn't work here.» جملة ____.

Hint: Look closely at the auxiliary: does it contain “not”?

Explanation: The sentence contains “doesn't” (does not), which makes it negative. Present simple negatives with he/she/it follow the pattern: subject + doesn't + base verb. An affirmative sentence would be “She works here”, and a question would be “Does she work here?”.

Original: “She doesn't work here.” is a ____ sentence. — options: affirmative (إثبات) | negative (نفي) | question (سؤال) — original answer: negative (نفي)

Correction (language, improvement): Arabic glosses were removed from the English options (the Arabic stays in the translation). —

“Did they play football?” is a ____ sentence.

A affirmative

B negative

C question (answer)

Arabic translation: جملة «Did they play football?» . ____

Hint: How does the sentence start and end?

Explanation: The sentence starts with the auxiliary “Did” before the subject and ends with a question mark, so it is a question. A past affirmative version would be “They played football”, and a negative would be “They didn’t play football”.

Original: “Did they play football?” is a ____ sentence. — options: affirmative (اثبات) | negative (نفي) | question (سؤال) — original answer: question (سؤال)

Correction (language, improvement): Arabic glosses were removed from the English options (the Arabic stays in the translation). —

“They play football.” is a ____ sentence.

A affirmative (answer)

B negative

C question

Arabic translation: جملة «They play football.» . ____

Hint: Is there a negative word or a question mark?

Explanation: “They play football.” is affirmative: it states something positively, with no negative word (not, don’t) and no question form. The negative is “They don’t play football”, and the question is “Do they play football?”.

Original: “They play football.” is a ____ sentence. — options: affirmative (اثبات) | negative (نفي) | question (سؤال) — original answer: affirmative (اثبات)

Correction (language, improvement): Arabic glosses were removed from the English options (the Arabic stays in the translation). —

He ____ swim well.

A can't (answer)

B doesn't can

C don't

Arabic translation: هو ____ السباحة جيداً. (لا يستطيع)

Hint: This sentence expresses inability.

Explanation: This question is excluded because can/can’t is taught in Unit 7, outside Units 1–6. For reference, “can’t” + base verb expresses inability: He can’t swim well; “doesn’t can” is never correct.

Reason for exclusion: Tests can / can’t. The earlier review recorded modals in Unit 7 (TB p.45), outside the Units 1–6 text stored in the project. It is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.

s208 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

We ____ go tomorrow.

A won't (answer)

B didn't

C aren't

Arabic translation: نحن ____ نذهب غداً. (لن)

Hint: “Tomorrow” + negative future.

Explanation: This question is excluded because “will / won’t” is not taught in Units 1–6. For reference, “won’t” (will not) + base verb is the negative future: We won’t go tomorrow.

Reason for exclusion: Tests the future with “will / won’t”, which is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.

s209 · AI-generated · Tenses · Verified in the Teacher’s Book

The negative of “I like English.” is ____.

A I not like English.

B I don't like English. (answer)

C I doesn't like English.

Arabic translation: نفى جملة «I like English» هو ____ .

Hint: Which negative auxiliary goes with “I” in the present simple?

Explanation: Present simple negatives use don’t/doesn’t + base verb. With I/you/we/they the auxiliary is “don’t”: I don’t like English. “I not like” has no auxiliary, and “doesn’t” is only for he/she/it.

Textbook reference: Unit 1B don’t, TB p.13–14

s210 · AI-generated · Tenses · Verified in the Teacher’s Book

The question form of “She works here.” is ____.

A Does she works here?

B Does she work here? (answer)

C Do she work here?

Arabic translation: صيغة السؤال من «She works here» هي ____ .

Hint: Present questions with “she” use an auxiliary. What happens to the main verb?

Explanation: To make a question from “She works here”, we add “Does” before the subject and return the verb to its base form: Does she work here? “Does she works” keeps the -s twice, and “Do she” uses the wrong auxiliary for a third-person singular subject.

Textbook reference: Unit 1B does questions, TB p.13–14

s211 · AI-generated · Tenses · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

The question form of “He can swim.” is ____.

A Does he can swim?

B Can he swim? (answer)

C Is he can swim?

Arabic translation: صيغة السؤال من «He can swim» هي ____ .

Hint: With a modal verb, how do we make a question?

Explanation: This question is excluded because “can” is taught in Unit 7, outside Units 1–6. For reference, modal verbs make questions by moving before the subject: Can he swim? We never add “do/does” to a modal.

Reason for exclusion: Tests “can”. The earlier review recorded modals in Unit 7 (TB p.45), outside the Units 1–6 text stored in the project. It is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.

s212 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

In the word “know”, the silent letter is ____.

A k (answer)

B n

C w

Arabic translation: في كلمة know، الحرف الذي لا يُنطق هو ____.

Hint: Some words begin with a pair of consonants where only one is pronounced (kn-, wr-, gn-, ps-).

Explanation: A silent letter is written but not pronounced. In words beginning with kn-, the k is silent: know is pronounced /nəʊ/, the same as “no”. Other examples: knife, knee, knock, knowledge. The n is pronounced, and the w is part of the vowel spelling “ow”.

s213 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

In the word “write”, the silent letter is ____.

A w (answer)

B r

C t

Arabic translation: في كلمة write، الحرف الذي لا يُنطق هو ____.

Hint: Words that start with wr- have a silent letter.

Explanation: When a word begins with wr-, the w is silent: write is pronounced /raɪt/, like “right”. Other examples: wrong, wrap, wrist, writer. The r and t are both pronounced.

s214 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

In the word “climb”, the silent letter is ____.

A c

B l

C b (answer)

Arabic translation: في كلمة climb، الحرف الذي لا يُنطق هو ____.

Hint: When the letter m is followed by b at the end of a word, one of them is not pronounced.

Explanation: When a word ends in -mb, the b is silent: climb is pronounced /klaɪm/. Other examples: thumb, comb, bomb, lamb. Note that the c and l in “climb” are pronounced.

s215 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

In the word “hour”, the silent letter is ____.

A h (answer)

B o

C r

Arabic translation: في كلمة hour، الحرف الذي لا يُنطق هو ____.

Hint: Does this word start with a consonant sound or a vowel sound? Compare “an hour”.

Explanation: In “hour”, the h is silent, so the word starts with a vowel sound /aʊə/. That is why we say “an hour”, not “a hour”. A few other words also have a silent initial h: honest, honour, heir. The o and r are part of the pronunciation.

s216 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

In the word “talk”, the silent letter is ____.

A t

B l (answer)

C k

Arabic translation: في كلمة talk، الحرف الذي لا يُنطق هو ____.

Hint: In words like walk, talk and half, one consonant before the final sound is not pronounced.

Explanation: In “talk”, the l is silent: it is pronounced /tɔ:k/. The same pattern appears in walk, chalk, half and calm. The t and k are pronounced.

s217 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

In the word “listen”, the silent letter is ____.

A l

B s

C t (answer)

Arabic translation: في كلمة listen، الحرف الذي لا يُنطق هو ____.

Hint: In some words, a t between s and another sound is not pronounced (castle, whistle).

Explanation: In “listen”, the t is silent: it is pronounced /lɪsn/. The same happens in castle, fasten and whistle, where t comes after s. The l and s are pronounced.

s218 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

In the word “sign”, the silent letter is ____.

A s

B g (answer)

C n

Arabic translation: في كلمة sign، الحرف الذي لا يُنطق هو ____.

Hint: When a word ends in -gn, one of the two letters is not pronounced.

Explanation: In “sign”, the g is silent: it is pronounced /saɪn/, like “sine”. Other examples: design, foreign, campaign. Interestingly, the g is pronounced in related words such as “signature” and “signal”.

s219 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

In the word “psychology”, the silent letter is ____.

A p (answer)

B s

C y

Arabic translation: في كلمة psychology، الحرف الذي لا يُنطق هو ____.

Hint: Words from Greek beginning with ps- have a silent first letter.

Explanation: In words that begin with ps- (from Greek), the p is silent: psychology is pronounced /saɪ'kɒlədʒi/. Other examples: psychologist, psychiatrist. The s and y are pronounced.

s220 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

In the word “science”, the silent letter is ____.

A s

B c (answer)

C n

Arabic translation: science في كلمة science، الحرف الذي لا يُنطق هو ____.

Hint: In “sc” before e or i, the two letters make one sound.

Explanation: When “sc” comes before e, i or y, it is pronounced /s/, so the c is silent: science /ˈsaɪəns/. Other examples: scene, scissors, muscle. The s and n are pronounced.

s221 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

In the word “night”, the silent letters are ____.

A gh (answer)

B ni

C ht

Arabic translation: night في كلمة night، الحروف التي لا تُنطق هي ____.

Hint: The letters -igh- often make a long “i” sound. Which letters are not pronounced?

Explanation: In the spelling -igh-, the letters gh are silent and the i has a long sound /aɪ/: night /naɪt/, light, right, high. So the silent letters in “night” are “gh”. The options “ni” and “ht” are wrong because the n, the i (as a long vowel) and the t are all pronounced.

s222 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

In the word “Wednesday”, the silent letter is ____.

A W

B d (answer)

C y

Arabic translation: Wednesday في كلمة Wednesday، الحرف الذي لا يُنطق هو ____.

Hint: Say the days of the week aloud. In this one, a consonant in the middle disappears.

Explanation: In “Wednesday”, the first d is silent, and the word is usually pronounced /ˈwenzdeɪ/ (two syllables: WENZ-day). The W at the beginning and the y at the end are part of the pronunciation. This silent letter comes from the word's history (Woden's day).

s223 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

In the word “guitar”, the silent letter is ____.

A g

B u (answer)

C r

Arabic translation: guitar في كلمة guitar، الحرف الذي لا يُنطق هو ____.

Hint: After g, this letter sometimes only shows that the g is “hard”, as in guest.

Explanation: In “guitar”, the u is silent: the word is pronounced /ɡɪˈtɑː/. The u is there to show that the g is “hard” (/g/), not soft like in “giraffe”. Other examples: guest, guess, guide.

s224 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

The letter E is usually silent at the end of words like “make” and “time”.

A True (answer)

B False

Arabic translation: حرف E غالباً لا يُنطق في نهاية كلمات مثل make و time.

Hint: Compare “mak” and “make”, “tim” and “time”. Do you hear the final letter?

Explanation: The statement is True. In words like make, time and home, the final e is not pronounced. Its job is to make the vowel before it “long” — it says its alphabet name: mat → mate, tim → time. This is often called the “magic e” or “silent e”.

s225 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

Which word has a silent “k”?

A kind

B knife (answer)

C kick

Arabic translation: أي كلمة فيها حرف k لا يُنطق؟

Hint: Look for a word that starts with kn-.

Explanation: In words beginning with kn-, the k is silent. “Knife” is pronounced /naɪf/. In “kind” and “kick”, the k is pronounced normally, because it is not followed by n.

s226 · AI-generated · Spelling & pronunciation · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

Which word has a silent “b”?

A thumb (answer)

B bad

C table

Arabic translation: أي كلمة فيها حرف b لا يُنطق؟

Hint: Look for a word that ends in -mb.

Explanation: When a word ends in -mb, the b is silent: thumb /θʌm/. In “bad” and “table”, the b is pronounced because it is not after m at the end of the word.

s227 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

There ____ a car.

A is (answer)

B are

C am

Arabic translation: _____ سيارة.

Hint: “A car” is singular.

Explanation: We use “There is” with a singular noun to say that something exists: There is a car. “There are” is used with plural nouns (There are two cars), and “am” is never used with “there”.

s228 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

There ____ many students.

A is

B are (answer)

C be

Arabic translation: ____ طلاب كثيرون.

Hint: “Many students” is plural.

Explanation: “Students” is a plural noun, so we use “There are”: There are many students. “There is” is for singular or uncountable nouns, and “be” is the base form, which is not used here.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint wrote out the answer. — —

s229 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

I have ____ books.

A much

B many (answer)

C a little

Arabic translation: . ____ لدي كتب

Hint: “Books” is plural and countable.

Explanation: “Many” is used with plural countable nouns: I have many books. “Much” and “a little” are used with uncountable nouns (much money, a little time), so they cannot go before “books”. In positive sentences “a lot of books” is also common.

s230 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher’s Book)

I don’t drink ____ water.

A many

B much (answer)

C a few

Arabic translation: لا أشرب ____ ماء.

Hint: “Water” is uncountable and the sentence is negative.

Explanation: “Water” is uncountable, so we use “much” (not “many”), and “much” is most natural in negative sentences and questions: I don’t drink much water. “Many” is for countable nouns, and “a few” is for countable plurals in positive sentences.

Original: I drink ____ water. — options: many | much | a few — original answer: much

Correction (unnatural, error): “I drink much water” is unnatural in an affirmative sentence (we say “a lot of”). The sentence was made negative, where “much” is natural; the answer is “much”. — —

s231 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

Do you have ____ books?

A much

B any (answer)

C a

Arabic translation: هل لديك ____ كتب؟

Hint: This is a question with a plural noun.

Explanation: “Any” is used in questions and negatives with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns: Do you have any books? “Much” is only for uncountable nouns, and “a” cannot be used with a plural noun like “books”.

Original: Do you have ____ books? — options: some | any | a — original answer: any

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “Do you have some books?” is also acceptable. “some” was replaced with “much”. — —

Choose the indefinite article: ____ university

A a (answer)

B an

C the

Arabic translation: university ____ : اختر الأداة :

Hint: Say the word aloud. Does it begin with a vowel sound or a consonant sound?

Explanation: “University” begins with the letter u, but the first sound is /j/ (“yoo”), which is a consonant sound. The article depends on the sound, so we say “a university”, just like “a uniform” and “a European country”. “An” is used before vowel sounds (an umbrella, an hour).

Original: ____ university — options: a | an | the — original answer: a

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): Without the word “indefinite”, “the university” was also correct. — —

study → ____ (He / She / It)

A studys

B studies (answer)

C studyes

Arabic translation: ____ تصبح He / She / It مع study

Hint: “Study” ends in a consonant + y. What happens before the -s ending?

Explanation: With he/she/it, most verbs add -s. When a verb ends in a consonant + y, we change the y to i and add -es: study → studies, try → tries, carry → carries. If a vowel comes before the y, we just add -s (play → plays).

watch → ____ (He / She / It)

A watchs

B watches (answer)

C watchies

Arabic translation: ____ تصبح He / She / It مع watch

Hint: Verbs ending in -ch, -sh, -s, -x or -o take a longer ending.

Explanation: Verbs ending in -ch, -sh, -s, -x or -o add -es with he/she/it, because an extra syllable is needed to pronounce them: watch → watches, wash → washes, fix → fixes, go → goes. “Watchs” is hard to pronounce and wrong, and “watchies” adds an unnecessary i.

I know ____ . (he)

A he

B him (answer)

C his

Arabic translation: أنا أعرف ____ . (he كمفعول به)

Hint: The pronoun comes after the verb “know”. Which form is used for objects?

Explanation: After a verb, we use an object pronoun. The object form of “he” is “him”: I know him. “He” is the subject form (He knows me), and “his” is a possessive (his car).

Correction (leak, leak): The Arabic translation («أنا أعرفه») gave the answer “him”. — —

s236 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

This is ____ phone. (he)

A him

B his (answer)

C he

Arabic translation: (صفة الملكية من he) . هذا جوال ____

Hint: The pronoun comes before a noun (phone) and shows ownership.

Explanation: Before a noun, we use a possessive adjective to show who owns it. The possessive adjective of “he” is “his”: This is his phone. “Him” is an object pronoun (I called him), and “he” is a subject pronoun.

Correction (leak, leak): The Arabic translation («هذا جواله») gave the answer “his”. — —

s237 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

I help _____. (they)

A they

B their

C them (answer)

Arabic translation: (they كمفعول به) . أنا أساعد ____

Hint: The pronoun comes after the verb “help”. Which form is the object?

Explanation: After a verb, we need an object pronoun. The object form of “they” is “them”: I help them. “They” is the subject form, and “their” is a possessive adjective that must be followed by a noun (their house).

Correction (leak, leak): The Arabic translation («أنا أساعدهم») gave the answer “them”. — —

s238 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

He drives ____.

A quick

B quickly (answer)

Arabic translation: . هو يقود ____

Hint: The missing word describes how he drives (the verb).

Explanation: The missing word tells us how he drives, so it describes a verb and must be an adverb: He drives quickly. Many adverbs are formed by adding -ly to an adjective. “Quick” is an adjective and describes nouns (a quick driver).

s239 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

He is a ____ driver.

A quick (answer)

B quickly

Arabic translation: . هو سائق ____

Hint: The missing word describes a noun (driver).

Explanation: The missing word describes the noun “driver”, so it must be an adjective, which comes before the noun: He is a quick driver. “Quickly” is an adverb and describes verbs (He drives quickly). Compare s238 to see the difference.

I was late, ___ I ran.

A because

B so (answer)

C but

Arabic translation: تأخرت، ___ ركضت.

Hint: Being late is the cause; running is the result.

Explanation: Being late is the cause and running is the result, so we use “so”, which introduces a result: I was late, so I ran. “Because” would introduce the reason (I ran because I was late), and “but” shows a contrast.

Textbook reference: Writing skills Unit 3 linking words (so), TB p.70

I am tired, ___ I still study for my exam.

A but (answer)

B so

C or

Arabic translation: أنا متعب، ___ ما زلت أذاكر لاختباري.

Hint: Being tired and still studying are opposite ideas.

Explanation: The two ideas contrast with each other: you might expect a tired person to rest, but the speaker still studies. “But” introduces a contrast, and the word “still” reinforces it: I am tired, but I still study for my exam. “So” would mean being tired is the reason for studying, which is not logical, and “or” offers a choice between two options.

Original: I am tired, ___ I study. — options: but | so | and — original answer: but

Textbook reference: Writing skills Unit 3 linking words (but), TB p.70

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): The option “and” was grammatically acceptable (“I am tired, and I study”). It was replaced with “or”. — Writing skills Unit 3, TB p.70

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): The contrast between “tired” and “study” was weak, so “so” could be argued for. “still ... for my exam” makes the contrast clear; the answer is “but”. — Writing skills Unit 3 linking words, TB p.70

___ are my books. (near, plural)

A This

B These (answer)

C Those

Arabic translation: ___ كتبتي. (قريبة، جمع)

Hint: Near + plural.

Explanation: Demonstratives show distance and number: this (near, singular), these (near, plural), that (far, singular), those (far, plural). The books are near and plural, so: These are my books. “This” is singular, and “those” is for things that are far.

s243 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

___ is his car. (far, singular)

A This

B That (answer)

C Those

Arabic translation: سيارته. (بعيدة، مفرد) ___

Hint: Far + singular.

Explanation: The car is far away and singular, so we use “that”: That is his car. “This” is for something near, and “those” is the plural form (Those are his cars).

s244 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

She likes ___ read.

A to (answer)

B for

C at

Arabic translation: هي تحب ___ تقرأ.

Hint: After “like”, an infinitive can follow.

Explanation: The verb “like” can be followed by a to-infinitive or an -ing form: She likes to read / She likes reading (both are correct). “For” and “at” are prepositions; they cannot be followed by a base verb like “read”.

s245 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

___ the door. (imperative)

A Open (answer)

B Opens

C Opening

Arabic translation: الباب. (أمر) ___

Hint: A command (imperative) starts with which verb form?

Explanation: An imperative is used to give a command or instruction. It begins with the base form of the verb and normally has no subject: Open the door. Sit down. “Opens” has the third-person -s, and “Opening” is an -ing form, so neither can start a command.

s246 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified in the Teacher's Book

big → ___ (comparative)

A bigger

B bigger (answer)

C more big

Arabic translation: صيغة المقارنة من big هي ___

Hint: “Big” is one syllable and ends in consonant–vowel–consonant.

Explanation: “Big” is a one-syllable adjective ending in consonant–vowel–consonant (b-i-g), so we double the final consonant before adding -er: bigger. The same rule gives hot → hotter and thin → thinner. “Biger” forgets to double, and “more big” is wrong because short adjectives use -er.

Textbook reference: Unit 3B comparatives (bigger), TB p.26

s247 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

How ___ books do you have?

A much

B many (answer)

Arabic translation: كم كتاباً لديك؟

Hint: “Books” is countable.

Explanation: “How many” is used with plural countable nouns: How many books do you have? “How much” is used with uncountable nouns: How much money do you have? Because “books” is countable, “much” is wrong.

s248 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified in the Teacher's Book

She ___ going. (negative, present continuous)

A isn't (answer)

B doesn't

C didn't

Arabic translation: هي ___ ذاهبة. (نفي مضارع مستمر)

Hint: The present continuous negative is be + not + -ing. Which form goes with “she”?

Explanation: The present continuous negative is am/is/are + not + verb-ing. With “she” we use “isn’t” (is not): She isn’t going. “Doesn’t” and “didn’t” are used with base verbs in the present and past simple (She doesn’t go), not with -ing forms.

Textbook reference: Unit 2B 'm not / isn't + -ing, TB p.20

s249 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified in the Teacher's Book

___ you going?

A Do

B Are (answer)

C Did

Arabic translation: هل أنت ذاهب؟

Hint: Present continuous questions put a form of “be” first. Which one goes with “you”?

Explanation: Present continuous questions are made by putting am/is/are before the subject: Are you going? Is she going? With “you” we use “Are”. “Do” and “Did” are auxiliaries for the simple tenses and are followed by the base verb (Do you go?), not by -ing.

Textbook reference: Unit 2B Are you ...ing?, TB p.20

Correction (hint, leak): The hint wrote out the answer. — Unit 2B, TB p.20

s250 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

The opposite of happy is ___.

A big

B sad (answer)

C hot

D new

Arabic translation: عكس كلمة happy هو ____.

Hint: Think of the feeling that is the opposite of happiness.

Explanation: “Sad” is the opposite (antonym) of “happy”: both describe feelings. The other options are adjectives too, but they have their own opposites: big ↔ small, hot ↔ cold, new ↔ old.

s251 · AI-generated · Tenses · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

Which time word goes with Future Simple?

A yesterday

B next week (answer)

C every day

Arabic translation: أي كلمة زمنية تأتي مع المستقبل البسيط؟

Hint: Which time expression refers to the future?

Explanation: This question is excluded because the future simple with “will” is not taught in Units 1–6. For reference, “next week” refers to the future, “yesterday” to the past, and “every day” to habits.

Reason for exclusion: Tests the future simple with “will”, which is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.

s252 · AI-generated · Tenses · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher’s Book)

Which time word goes with Present Continuous?

A right now (answer)

B last year

C usually

Arabic translation: أي كلمة زمنية تأتي مع المضارع المستمر؟

Hint: The present continuous describes actions happening at this moment.

Explanation: The present continuous (am/is/are + -ing) describes actions in progress at the moment of speaking, so it often goes with “now”, “right now” or “at the moment”: I am studying right now. “Last year” refers to the past, and “usually” describes habits (present simple).

s253 · AI-generated · Tenses · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher’s Book)

Which time word goes with Present Simple?

A ago

B sometimes (answer)

C tomorrow

Arabic translation: أي كلمة زمنية تأتي مع المضارع البسيط؟

Hint: The present simple is used for habits and how often things happen.

Explanation: The present simple describes habits and routines, so it often goes with frequency adverbs such as always, usually, sometimes and never: I sometimes walk to work. “Ago” is used with the past simple (two days ago), and “tomorrow” refers to the future.

s254 · AI-generated · Tenses · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

She ____ travel. (future)

A will (answer)

B is

C did

Arabic translation: هي ____ تسافر. (مستقبل)

Hint: This sentence uses the future with “will”.

Explanation: This question is excluded because “will” is not taught in Units 1–6. For reference: She will travel. (Units 1–6 use the present continuous for plans: She is travelling next week.)

Reason for exclusion: Tests the future with “will”, which is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.

s255 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

They ____ last week.

A travel

B travelled (answer)

C will travel

Arabic translation: هم ____ الأسبوع الماضي.

Hint: “Last week” is past. Check the spelling of the past form.

Explanation: “Last week” requires the past simple, so the answer is “travelled”. British English, used in the Teacher’s Book, doubles the l before -ed (travel → travelled); American English uses “traveled”. Both spellings are correct in their own variety, so this is not a spelling error. “Will travel” is future and does not match “last week”.

Original: They ____ last week. — options: travel | traveled | will travel — original answer: traveled

Textbook reference: Unit 5C, TB p.40

Correction (variant, improvement): The Teacher’s Book uses the British spelling “travelled”. (American “traveled” is also correct; this is a variant, not an error.) — Unit 5C, TB p.40

s256 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

There ____ an apple.

A is (answer)

B are

Arabic translation: تفاحة ____

Hint: “An apple” is singular.

Explanation: “An apple” is one thing (singular), so we use “There is”: There is an apple. “There are” is for plural nouns (There are three apples).

s257 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

There ____ students in the class.

A is

B are (answer)

Arabic translation: طلاب في الفصل ____

Hint: “Students” is plural.

Explanation: “Students” is plural, so we use “There are”: There are students in the class. “There is” is used with singular or uncountable nouns.

s258 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

There aren't ____ cars.

A some

B any (answer)

C a

Arabic translation: لا توجد ____ سيارات.

Hint: The sentence is negative.

Explanation: In negative sentences we use “any” with plural and uncountable nouns: There aren’t any cars. “Some” is typical of positive sentences (There are some cars), and “a” cannot go before a plural noun.

s259 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

She has ____ books.

A some (answer)

B any

Arabic translation: لديها ____ كتب.

Hint: The sentence is positive.

Explanation: In positive sentences we use “some” with plural and uncountable nouns: She has some books. “Any” is mainly used in negatives and questions: She doesn’t have any books / Does she have any books?

s260 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher’s Book)

____ hour

A a

B an (answer)

Arabic translation: اختر الأداة: hour ____

Hint: Is the first letter of this word pronounced?

Explanation: The h in “hour” is silent, so the word begins with a vowel sound. Because the choice between “a” and “an” depends on sound, not spelling, we say “an hour”. Compare: a house (the h is pronounced).

s261 · Source not confirmed · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher’s Book)

The book is ____ the table.

A in

B on (answer)

C at

Arabic translation: الكتاب ____ الطاولة.

Hint: The book is touching the top surface of the table.

Explanation: “On” describes a position touching a surface: The book is on the table. “In” means inside something (in the box), and “at” refers to a point or location (at the door).

s262 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

I am ____ home.

A in

B on

C at (answer)

Arabic translation: أنا ____ البيت.

Hint: This is a fixed expression with “home”.

Explanation: “At home” is a fixed expression meaning in your house: I am at home. We do not say “in home” or “on home”. Note also that we say “go home” (no preposition) when we describe movement.

s263 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

She is ____ a car.

A in (answer)

B on

C at

Arabic translation: هي ____ السيارة.

Hint: She is inside a small vehicle.

Explanation: We use “in” for cars and taxis because you sit inside a small, enclosed space: She is in a car. For larger public vehicles where you can stand or walk, we usually use “on”: on a bus, on a train, on a plane.

s264 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

I like _____. (she)

A she

B her (answer)

C hers

Arabic translation: أنا أحب _____ (she كمفعول به)

Hint: The pronoun comes after the verb “like”. Which form of “she” is used as an object?

Explanation: After a verb, we use an object pronoun. The object form of “she” is “her”: I like her. “She” is the subject form, and “hers” is a possessive pronoun that replaces a noun (The book is hers).

Original: I like _____. (her) — options: she | her | hers — original answer: her

Correction (leak, leak): The English cue “(her)” was the answer itself, and the translation («أنا أحبها») also gave it. The cue now gives the subject pronoun “she”, like s235. — —

s265 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher’s Book)

Join _____. (we)

A we

B us (answer)

C our

Arabic translation: انضمم إلى _____. (we كمفعول به)

Hint: The pronoun comes after the verb “join”. Which form of “we” is the object?

Explanation: After the verb “join” we need an object pronoun. The object form of “we” is “us”: Join us! “We” is the subject form, and “our” is a possessive adjective that must come before a noun (our team).

Correction (leak, leak): The Arabic translation («انضم إلينا») gave the answer “us”. — —

s266 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

This is _____ house. (we)

A us

B our (answer)

C we

Arabic translation: هذا بيت _____. (صفة الملكية من we)

Hint: The pronoun comes before a noun (house) and shows ownership.

Explanation: Before the noun “house” we need a possessive adjective. The possessive adjective of “we” is “our”: This is our house. “Us” is an object pronoun (Visit us), and “we” is a subject pronoun.

Correction (leak, leak): The Arabic translation («هذا بيتنا») gave the answer “our”. — —

s267 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher’s Book)

Which noun is countable?

A money

B information

C apple (answer)

D water

Arabic translation: أي اسم معدود؟

Hint: Which noun can be made plural with -s and counted?

Explanation: A countable noun has a singular and a plural form and can be used with numbers: one apple, two apples. “Money”, “information” and “water” are uncountable in English: we say “some money”, “a piece of information” and “a glass of water”, not “two moneys”, “informations” or “waters”.

Original: Which noun is countable? — options: money | information | apple | time — original answer: apple

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “time” is sometimes countable (three times). It was replaced with “water”. — —

s268 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

I don't have ____ time.

A many

B much (answer)

Arabic translation: . ليس لدي وقت ____

Hint: "Time" is uncountable and the sentence is negative.

Explanation: "Time" (meaning an amount of time) is uncountable, so it takes "much", which is natural in negative sentences: I don't have much time. "Many" is used with plural countable nouns (many hours).

Original: I have ____ time. — options: many | much — original answer: much

Correction (unnatural, error): "I have much time" is unnatural in an affirmative sentence. The sentence was made negative; the answer is "much". — —

s269 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

She speaks ____.

A clear

B clearly (answer)

Arabic translation: . هي تتحدث ____

Hint: The word describes how she speaks.

Explanation: The missing word describes how she speaks, so it modifies the verb "speaks" and must be an adverb: She speaks clearly. "Clear" is an adjective that describes nouns (a clear voice).

s270 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

They work ____.

A hard (answer)

B hardly

C hardy

Arabic translation: . هم يعملون ____

Hint: This adverb has the same form as its adjective. Be careful: one option means "almost not".

Explanation: "Hard" is one of the few adverbs with the same form as the adjective: a hard worker (adjective) / They work hard (adverb). Be careful with "hardly": it is not the adverb of "hard" — it means "almost not" (They hardly work = they do very little work). "Hardy" is an adjective meaning strong and able to survive difficult conditions.

Correction (leak, leak): The Arabic translation («يجد») told the student that the meaning was "hard", not "hardly", which is what the question tests. — —

s271 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified in the Teacher's Book

This phone is ____ expensive than that one.

A more (answer)

B most

C er

Arabic translation: هذا الجوال ____ غلاءً من ذاك.

Hint: "Expensive" is a long adjective, and "than" shows a comparison.

Explanation: "Than that one" shows a comparison, and "expensive" is a long adjective (three syllables), so the comparative is formed with "more": This phone is more expensive than that one. "Most" is for superlatives, and "-er" is added only to short adjectives (cheaper).

Original: This phone is ____ expensive. — options: more | most | er — original answer: more

Textbook reference: Unit 3B more expensive, TB p.26

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): Without "than", it was not clear that the sentence was a comparison. "than that one" was added. — Unit 3B, TB p.26

s272 · Source not confirmed · General grammar · Verified in the Teacher's Book

He is _____. (tall, comparative)

A taller (answer)

B more tall

C tallest

Arabic translation: (صيفة المقارنة من tall) . هو _____

Hint: "Tall" is a short adjective. How do short adjectives form the comparative?

Explanation: The question asks for the comparative of "tall". One-syllable adjectives add -er: tall → taller (He is taller than his brother). "More tall" is incorrect for a short adjective, and "tallest" is the superlative (the tallest in the class).

Textbook reference: Unit 3B comparatives, TB p.26

Correction (leak, leak): The Arabic translation («أطول») gave the answer. — —

s273 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

_____ book is this? (asking about the owner)

A Who

B Whose (answer)

C Which

Arabic translation: هذا الكتاب؟ (السؤال عن صاحب الكتاب) _____

Hint: The question asks who owns the book.

Explanation: "Whose" asks about the owner of something and is followed by a noun: Whose book is this? — It's Ali's. "Who" asks about a person (Who is that?), and "Which" asks someone to choose from a limited group.

Original: _____ book is this? (لمن) — options: Who | Whose | Which — original answer: Whose

Correction (poorly-written, error): The English question contained an Arabic word. — —

Correction (leak, leak): The Arabic translation («لمن») was the direct translation of "Whose". — —

s274 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

_____ car do you want, the red one or the blue one?

A Which (answer)

B What

C Who

Arabic translation: سيارة تريد، الحمراء أم الزرقاء؟ _____

Hint: The speaker gives a limited choice: the red one or the blue one.

Explanation: "Which" is used when the speaker chooses from a known, limited set of options: Which car do you want, the red one or the blue one? "What" is used for open questions where the possible answers are not limited (What car do you drive?). In informal speech "what" is sometimes heard here, but "which" is the correct choice when the options are stated.

Original: _____ car? (أي واحدة) — options: Which | What | Who — original answer: Which

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): "What car?" was also correct. A specific choice was added so that "Which" is the only answer.

— —

s275 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

___ are you late?

A Why (answer)

B Where

C Who

Arabic translation: أنت متأخر؟ ___

Hint: The question asks for a reason.

Explanation: “Why” asks for a reason, and the answer often begins with “because”: Why are you late? — Because the traffic was heavy. “Where” asks about a place, and “Who” asks about a person.

s276 · AI-generated · General grammar · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

___ be noisy! (negative imperative)

A Not

B Don't (answer)

C No

Arabic translation: تكن مزعجاً! (نهي) ___

Hint: A negative command uses a negative auxiliary + base verb.

Explanation: Negative imperatives (telling someone not to do something) are formed with “Don’t” + base verb: Don’t be noisy! Don’t touch that! This is true even with the verb “be”. “Not be” and “No be” are incorrect.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint wrote out the answer. — —

s277 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

I want ___ study.

A to (answer)

B for

Arabic translation: أريد ___ أدرس.

Hint: “Want” and “study” are both verbs. Which word links them?

Explanation: The verb “want” is followed by “to” + base verb (the to-infinitive): I want to study; He wants to go home. “For” is a preposition and cannot introduce a verb here.

s278 · From leaked exam material · General grammar · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

It is easy ___ learn.

A to (answer)

B for

C at

Arabic translation: من السهل ___ تتعلم.

Hint: After “It is + adjective”, use an infinitive.

Explanation: The structure “It is + adjective + to + base verb” gives an opinion about an action: It is easy to learn; It is important to sleep well. “For” and “at” are prepositions and cannot introduce the verb “learn”.

s279 · AI-generated · General grammar · Not scored (excluded) · **Excluded**

I can't swim. "can't" means ____.

A can

B cannot (answer)

C could

Arabic translation: كلمة can't تعني ____.

Hint: "Can't" is a contraction. What is its full form?

Explanation: This question is excluded because can/can't is taught in Unit 7, outside Units 1–6. For reference, "can't" is the contraction of "cannot" (usually written as one word).

Reason for exclusion: Tests can / can't. The earlier review recorded modals in Unit 7 (TB p.45), outside the Units 1–6 text stored in the project. It is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.

s280 · From leaked exam material · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified in the Teacher's Book

What ____ the city like?

A did

B was (answer)

C were

Arabic translation: كيف ____ المدينة؟

Hint: "City" is singular, and the question is about the past.

Explanation: "What + was/were + subject + like?" asks for a description in the past (Unit 6A). "The city" is singular, so we use "was": What was the city like? "Were" is plural, and "did" is not used in this pattern because "like" here is a preposition, not a verb.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A ex.6b "What was the city like?", TB p.43

s281 · From leaked exam material · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified in the Teacher's Book

He ____ have a car in the past.

A didn't (answer)

B wasn't

C weren't

Arabic translation: هو ____ يملك سيارة في الماضي.

Hint: "Have" here means own — it is an ordinary verb, not "be".

Explanation: "Have" (meaning own) is an ordinary verb, so its past negative is made with "didn't" + base verb: He didn't have a car in the past (Unit 6A). "Wasn't" and "weren't" are negatives of "be" and cannot be followed by another main verb.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A ex.3d didn't have, TB p.42

Correction (hint, leak): The hint wrote out the answer. — Unit 6A, TB p.42

s282 · From leaked exam material · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified in the Teacher's Book

We ____ to Jeddah last year.

A didn't go (answer)

B doesn't go

C aren't go

Arabic translation: نحن ____ إلى جدة السنة الماضية.

Hint: "Last year" is past. Which negative auxiliary is used in the past simple?

Explanation: "Last year" requires the past simple, and past negatives with ordinary verbs use "didn't" + base verb: We didn't go to Jeddah last year. "Doesn't go" is present and singular, and "aren't go" mixes "be" with a base verb.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A didn't + verb, TB p.42

s283 · From leaked exam material · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified in the Teacher's Book

She ____ her friend at a party last summer.

A meets

B met (answer)

C meeting

Arabic translation: هي ____ صديقتها في حفلة الصيف الماضي.

Hint: “Last summer” is past, and “meet” is irregular.

Explanation: “Last summer” requires the past simple. “Meet” is irregular: meet – met – met. So: She met her friend at a party last summer (Unit 6B). “Meets” is present, and “meeting” needs an auxiliary.

Original: She ____ her friend at a party. — options: meets | met | meeting — original answer: met

Textbook reference: Unit 6B transcript 6.2 “We met at a party in the summer”, TB p.43

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): Without a time expression, “meets” was also correct. — Unit 6B transcript 6.2, TB p.43

s284 · From leaked exam material · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified in the Teacher's Book

Did they ____ TV every day?

A watched

B watch (answer)

C watching

Arabic translation: هل كانوا ____ التلفاز كل يوم؟

Hint: In a “Did” question, the main verb does not show the past.

Explanation: In past simple questions, the auxiliary “Did” shows the past, so the main verb is in the base form:

Did they watch TV every day? “Watched” would mark the past twice, and “watching” needs “were”.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A Did ... + verb, TB p.42

s285 · From leaked exam material · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified in the Teacher's Book

I ____ born in 1990.

A were

B was (answer)

C did

Arabic translation: أنا ____ في ١٩٩٠.

Hint: “Born” is used with a past form of “be”. Which one goes with “I”?

Explanation: In English we say “be born”, so the verb we need is a form of “be”. Birth is in the past, and with “I” the past of “be” is “was”: I was born in 1990. “Were” is for you/we/they, and “did” is not used with “born”.

Textbook reference: Unit 5B ex.3b was born, TB p.36

The negative of “She had a car.” is ____.

A She didn't had a car.

B She didn't have a car. (answer)

C She wasn't have a car.

Arabic translation: نفى جملة «She had a car» هو ____ .

Hint: After “didn't”, which verb form follows?

Explanation: To make “She had a car” negative, we use “didn't” + base verb: She didn't have a car. “Didn't had” marks the past twice, and “wasn't have” uses the wrong auxiliary, because “have” (own) is an ordinary verb, not a form of “be”.

Original: The negative of “She had a car.” is ____ . — options: She didn't had a car. | She didn't have a car. | She hadn't a car. — original answer: She didn't have a car.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A ex.3d didn't have, TB p.42

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “She hadn't a car” is old-fashioned British English but correct. It was replaced with the incorrect “She wasn't have a car”. — Unit 6A, TB p.42

The negative of “I went to the park.” is ____.

A I didn't go to the park. (answer)

B I didn't went to the park.

C I wasn't go to the park.

Arabic translation: نفى جملة «I went to the park» هو ____ .

Hint: After “didn't”, use the base form of “go”.

Explanation: The past simple negative is didn't + base verb, so “I went to the park” becomes “I didn't go to the park.” “Didn't went” is a common mistake, and “wasn't go” mixes “be” with an ordinary verb.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A didn't + verb, TB p.42

Make a question: people / have / Did / cars?

A Did people have cars? (answer)

B People did have cars?

C Did have people cars?

Arabic translation: كَوْن سؤالا: ?people / have / Did / cars

Hint: Past questions: auxiliary + subject + base verb + rest.

Explanation: Yes/no questions in the past simple follow the order: Did + subject + base verb + rest. So the words make: Did people have cars? (Unit 6A). “People did have cars?” is statement order, and “Did have people cars?” puts the verb before the subject.

Textbook reference: Unit 6A ex.4d “Did lots of families own a car?”, TB p.42

Make a question: you / meet / How / did / him?

A How you did meet him?

B How did you meet him? (answer)

C Did how you meet him?

Arabic translation: ?you / meet / How / did / him : كَوْن سَوَالاً

Hint: Wh- questions: question word + auxiliary + subject + base verb.

Explanation: Wh- questions in the past simple follow the order: question word + did + subject + base verb + rest. So: How did you meet him? (Unit 6B). “How you did meet him?” puts the subject before the auxiliary, and “Did how you meet him?” puts the question word in the wrong place.

Textbook reference: Unit 6B transcript 6.2 “How did you meet Sara?”, TB p.43

I'm not sure, but I ____ he was there.

A think (answer)

B knows

C thinking

Arabic translation: لست متأكداً، لكن ____ أنه كان هناك.

Hint: After “I”, the present simple verb has no -s.

Explanation: The phrase “I’m not sure, but I think ...” lets you give an opinion while showing uncertainty (Unit 6 C21). With “I”, the present simple verb has no -s: I think. “Knows” has the third-person -s, and “thinking” would need “am” (and “think” is not normally used in the continuous with this meaning).

Textbook reference: Unit 6 C21 “I think ...”, TB p.80

____. I'll check.

A You're welcome

B Just a moment (answer)

C That's amazing

Arabic translation: سأتحقق. ____

Hint: Which phrase asks the listener to wait briefly before you check something?

Explanation: “Just a moment.” asks the other person to wait for a short time, for example while you check information or think (Unit 6 C21 phrases). It fits naturally before “I’ll check.” “You’re welcome” is the reply to “Thank you”, and “That’s amazing” expresses admiration, so neither fits the situation.

Original: ____ . I'll check. — options: Let me think | Just a moment | That's amazing — original answer: Just a moment

Textbook reference: Unit 6 C21 “Just a moment”, TB p.80

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “Let me think” and “Just a moment” are both “time to think” phrases. “Let me think” was replaced with “Perhaps”, and the hint had translated the answer. — Unit 6 C21, TB p.80

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “Perhaps. I’ll check.” is also a natural reply, so the item had two answers. “Perhaps” was replaced with “You’re welcome”. — Unit 6 C21, TB p.80

s292 · From leaked exam material · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified in the Teacher's Book

___ did you meet your friend?

A What

B How (answer)

C Who

Arabic translation: قابلت صديقك؟ ___

Hint: The question asks about the way two people first met.

Explanation: “How did you meet your friend?” asks about the way or the circumstances in which you met (for example, at university or through a friend), as in Unit 6B: “How did you meet Sara?” — “We met at university.” “What did you meet” and “Who did you meet your friend” are not grammatical questions.

Original: ___ did you meet your friend? — options: What | How | Where — original answer: How

Textbook reference: Unit 6B transcript 6.2 “How did you meet Sara?”, TB p.43

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “Where did you meet your friend?” was also correct. “Where” was replaced with “Who”. — Unit 6B transcript 6.2, TB p.43

s293 · From leaked exam material · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified in the Teacher's Book

Oh, ___? That's great!

A really (answer)

B let me think

C perhaps

Arabic translation: أوه، ___ ؟ هذا رائع!

Hint: Which word shows interest and surprise when someone tells you news?

Explanation: “Really?” is a short response that shows interest and surprise, and it encourages the speaker to continue (Unit 6B: “Oh, really?” / “Oh, yeah?”). It fits with “That’s great!”. “Let me think” asks for thinking time, and “perhaps” shows uncertainty, so they don’t respond to news.

Textbook reference: Unit 6B ex.4a “Oh, yeah?” / “Really?”, TB p.43

s294 · From leaked exam material · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified in the Teacher's Book

A: What do you do? B: I ___ a designer.

A am (answer)

B was

C were

Arabic translation: أ : ماذا تعمل؟ ب : أنا ___ مصمم.

Hint: The question “What do you do?” asks about your job now.

Explanation: “What do you do?” is a present simple question that asks about your job now. So the answer uses the present of “be” with “I”: I am a designer (Unit 6B). “Was” would talk about a past job, and “were” does not go with “I”.

Original: I ___ a designer. — options: am | was | were — original answer: am

Textbook reference: Unit 6B transcript 6.2 “I’m a designer”, TB p.43

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): Without context, “was” was also correct. — Unit 6B transcript 6.2, TB p.43

s295 · From leaked exam material · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

Read: “The Olympic Games were held in Tokyo in 1964. It was a very important event for Japan. The bullet train (Shinkansen) was introduced and it took only four hours from Tokyo to Osaka. Life in Japan after the war was not easy, but the country developed quickly. Takeshi Honda was one of the engineers who worked on the bullet train project.” — Japan developed quickly.

A True (answer)

B False

Arabic translation: اليابان تطورت بسرعة. (حسب القطعة)

Hint: Read the sentence about the war in the passage.

Explanation: The statement is True. The passage says, “Life in Japan after the war was not easy, but the country developed quickly.” The word “but” introduces the positive development after the difficult period.

Original: Japan developed quickly. — options: True | False — original answer: True

Correction (missing-passage, error): The passage was added; the hint had quoted the answer. — Study sheet: Reading (Tokyo passage)

s296 · From leaked exam material · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

Read: “The Olympic Games were held in Tokyo in 1964. It was a very important event for Japan. The bullet train (Shinkansen) was introduced and it took only four hours from Tokyo to Osaka. Life in Japan after the war was not easy, but the country developed quickly. Takeshi Honda was one of the engineers who worked on the bullet train project.” — Takeshi Honda worked on the bullet train.

A True (answer)

B False

Arabic translation: تاكيشي هوندا عمل على مشروع القطار السريع. (حسب القطعة)

Hint: Read the last sentence of the passage.

Explanation: The statement is True. The last sentence of the passage says, “Takeshi Honda was one of the engineers who worked on the bullet train project.” The statement expresses the same information in a shorter form.

Original: Takeshi Honda worked on the bullet train. — options: True | False — original answer: True

Correction (missing-passage, error): The passage was added; the hint had quoted the answer. — Study sheet: Reading (Tokyo passage)

s297 · From leaked exam material · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

The city ___ a lot between 1970 and 2020.

A changed (answer)

B building

C traffic

Arabic translation: المدينة ___ كثيراً بين ١٩٧٠ و ٢٠٢٠.

Hint: The time is a finished period in the past, so we need a past verb.

Explanation: “Between 1970 and 2020” is a finished period in the past, so the past simple is correct: The city changed a lot. “Change” is regular, so it adds -d. “Building” and “traffic” are nouns (or an -ing form), not past-tense verbs, so the sentence would have no verb. Note: with “in the last 50 years” (a period up to now), British English normally uses the present perfect (has changed), which is outside Units 1–6.

Original: The city has ___ a lot. — options: changed | building | traffic — original answer: changed

Textbook reference: Unit 5B past simple, TB p.36

Correction (out-of-scope-structure, error): The sentence used the present perfect (has changed), which is not in Units 1–6, and the hint translated the answer. It was changed to the past simple; the answer is “changed”. — —

Correction (misleading, error): With “in the last 50 years” (a period up to now), British English normally uses the present perfect (has changed), so the past simple was questionable. The time expression is now a finished past period, where the past simple is correct. — Unit 5B past simple, TB p.36

s298 · From leaked exam material · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

There are tall ____ in the city.

A buildings (answer)

B transport

C pollution

Arabic translation: توجد ____ عالية في المدينة.

Hint: We need a plural noun for something that can be tall.

Explanation: “Tall” describes things with height, and “There are” needs a plural noun, so “buildings” fits: There are tall buildings in the city. “Transport” and “pollution” are uncountable nouns; they cannot follow “There are” in this way and cannot be “tall”.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint was a translation of the answer. — —

s299 · From leaked exam material · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

The ____ was heavy yesterday.

A traffic (answer)

B neighbourhood

C building

Arabic translation: ____ كان شديداً أمس.

Hint: What can be “heavy” on the roads?

Explanation: “Heavy traffic” is a common collocation meaning a lot of vehicles on the roads: The traffic was heavy yesterday. A neighbourhood is an area where people live, and a building is a structure; neither is described as “heavy” in this way.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint was a translation of the answer. — —

s300 · From leaked exam material · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

My ____ is near the city centre.

A neighbourhood (answer)

B traffic

C pollution

Arabic translation: ____ قريب من وسط المدينة.

Hint: The area where you live in a city.

Explanation: A “neighbourhood” is the area of a town or city where you live, so it can be near the city centre: My neighbourhood is near the city centre. “Traffic” and “pollution” are not places where you live.

Correction (hint, leak): The hint was a translation of the answer. — —

s301 · AI-generated · Unit 6: Now & Then · Verified in the Teacher’s Book

A: How did you meet Sara? B: We met at ____.

A university (answer)

B designer

C sport

Arabic translation: أ : كيف تعرفت على سارة؟ ب : تقابلنا في ____ .

Hint: We need a place where they met.

Explanation: The question “How did you meet Sara?” asks about the circumstances, and B answers with a place: We met at university (Unit 6B). “At university” (no article) is the usual expression for studying there. “Designer” is a job, and “sport” is an activity.

Textbook reference: Unit 6B transcript 6.2 “We met at university”, TB p.43

A: What do you do? B: I'm a ____.

A designer (answer)

B university

C sport

Arabic translation: أ : ماذا تعمل؟ ب : أنا ____ .

Hint: “What do you do?” asks about someone’s job.

Explanation: “What do you do?” means “What is your job?”, so the answer must be a job: I’m a designer (Unit 6B). Jobs take “a/an” after “I’m”. “University” is a place, and “sport” is an activity.

Textbook reference: Unit 6B transcript 6.2 “I’m a designer”, TB p.43

According to the writing model, Ibn Battuta was born in ____.

A Egypt

B Morocco (answer)

C India

D China

Arabic translation: حسب نموذج الكتابة، وُلد ابن بطوطة في ____ .

Hint: Read the first sentences of the writing model about Ibn Battuta.

Explanation: The study-sheet writing model says, “He was born in 1304 in Morocco”, and this matches standard historical accounts (he was born in Tangier). Egypt, India and China are countries he travelled to later, which the model also mentions — read carefully to separate the birthplace from the places he visited.

Original: Ibn Battuta was born in ____ . — options: Egypt | Morocco | India | China — original answer: Morocco

Correction (source, improvement): The Ibn Battuta text is from the study-sheet writing model, not the Teacher’s Book (it does not appear in the Units 1–6 text). The source is now named in the question. The birthplace (Morocco) agrees with standard historical accounts. — Study sheet: Writing model (Ibn Battuta)

According to the writing model, how many countries did Ibn Battuta visit?

A about 14

B more than 40 (answer)

C more than 100

Arabic translation: حسب نموذج الكتابة، كم دولة زار ابن بطوطة؟

Hint: Find the sentence in the writing model that gives the number of countries.

Explanation: The writing model says, “He visited more than 40 countries.” This figure comes from the model text; historians usually describe his journeys as covering about 40 present-day countries. “About 14” and “more than 100” do not match the text.

Original: Ibn Battuta visited more than ____ countries. — options: 14 | 40 | 100 — original answer: 40

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): With the stem “more than ____ countries”, the option 14 was also true (more than 40 is also more than 14). The question now asks for the number given in the writing model. — Study sheet: Writing model (Ibn Battuta)

Read: “Ahmed lives in Riyadh. He works at a hospital. He goes to work by car. He enjoys his job because he likes helping people. On weekends, he usually visits his family or goes to the gym.” — Where does Ahmed work?

- A At a school
- B At a hospital (answer)**
- C At a hotel
- D At a restaurant

Arabic translation: أين يعمل أحمد؟ (حسب القطعة)

Hint: Find the sentence with “works” in the passage.

Explanation: The passage says directly, “He works at a hospital.” This is a detail question: find the key word from the question (work) in the text and read the sentence around it. A school, a hotel and a restaurant are not mentioned.

Original: Where does Ahmed work? — options: At a school | At a hospital | At a hotel | At a restaurant — original answer: At a hospital

Correction (missing-passage, error): The passage was not included in the question. It was added in full from the study sheet. — Study sheet: Reading Comprehension Strategy

Read: “Ahmed lives in Riyadh. He works at a hospital. He goes to work by car. He enjoys his job because he likes helping people. On weekends, he usually visits his family or goes to the gym.” — How does Ahmed go to work?

- A By bus
- B By car (answer)**
- C On foot

Arabic translation: كيف يذهب أحمد إلى العمل؟ (حسب القطعة)

Hint: Find the sentence that says how Ahmed goes to work.

Explanation: The passage states, “He goes to work by car.” We use “by” + transport without an article (by car, by bus), but “on foot” for walking. Buses and walking are not mentioned in the text.

Original: How does Ahmed go to work? — options: By bus | By car | On foot — original answer: By car

Correction (missing-passage, error): The passage was added; the hint had quoted the answer. — Study sheet: Reading Comprehension Strategy

Read: “Ahmed lives in Riyadh. He works at a hospital. He goes to work by car. He enjoys his job because he likes helping people. On weekends, he usually visits his family or goes to the gym.” — Why does Ahmed enjoy his job?

- A Because he likes helping people (answer)**
- B Because it is near
- C Because of the money

Arabic translation: لماذا يستمتع أحمد بعمله؟ (حسب القطعة)

Hint: Find the reason given after “because” in the passage.

Explanation: The passage says, “He enjoys his job because he likes helping people.” “Why” questions usually ask for a reason, so look for “because” in the text. The distance to work and the money are not mentioned, so those options have no evidence.

Original: Why does Ahmed enjoy his job? — options: Because he likes helping people | Because it is near | Because of the money — original answer: Because he likes helping people

Correction (missing-passage, error): The passage was added. — Study sheet: Reading Comprehension Strategy

According to the study-sheet reading strategy, what should you do first?

A read the questions first (answer)

B read every word slowly

C guess the answer

Arabic translation: حسب استراتيجية القراءة في الملخص، ماذا تفعل أولاً؟

Hint: The study sheet's strategy helps you know what to look for before you read.

Explanation: The study-sheet reading strategy says: read the questions first, so that you know what information to look for when you read the passage. It is a useful exam technique, not a fixed grammatical rule — some readers prefer to skim the text quickly first. Reading every word slowly wastes time, and guessing ignores the text.

Original: In reading, the first step is to _____. — options: read the questions first | read every word slowly | guess the answer — original answer: read the questions first

Correction (misleading, improvement): A reading strategy was presented as a universal rule. The question now names the study-sheet strategy as its source. — Study sheet: Reading Comprehension Strategy

“Which is NOT mentioned?” asks for something ____ in the text.

A mentioned

B not mentioned (answer)

Arabic translation: سؤال «Which is NOT mentioned» يبحث عن شيء ____ في القطعة.

Hint: Pay attention to the word NOT in the question.

Explanation: In a “Which is NOT mentioned?” question, three options appear in the text and one does not. Your task is to find the one that is not mentioned. Students often lose marks by choosing an option that is in the text, so always underline NOT.

Original: “Which is NOT mentioned?” asks for something ____ in the text. — options: غير مذكور | مذكور — original answer: غير مذكور

Correction (language, improvement): The options were in Arabic although this is a reading-strategy question. They were rewritten in English. — Study sheet: Reading Comprehension Strategy

In reading-comprehension questions, you should base your answer on the passage, not on your own background knowledge.

A True (answer)

B False

Arabic translation: في أسئلة فهم المقروء، اعتمد في إجابتك على النص، لا على معلوماتك السابقة.

Hint: Where should the evidence for your answer come from?

Explanation: The statement is True. In reading-comprehension questions, the correct answer must be supported by the passage. Your general knowledge can help you understand the topic, but if the text says something different, the text decides the answer.

Original: The answer is in the passage, not in your head. — options: True | False — original answer: True

Correction (misleading, improvement): The slogan “The answer is in the passage, not in your head” was rewritten as a clear statement about reading-comprehension questions. — Study sheet: Reading Comprehension Strategy

s311 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

Nowadays, she ____ to school every day.

A go

B goes (answer)

C went

Arabic translation: هذه الأيام، هي ____ إلى المدرسة كل يوم.

Hint: “Nowadays ... every day” describes a present habit, and the subject is “she”.

Explanation: “Nowadays” and “every day” show a present habit, so we use the present simple. With he/she/it, “go” adds -es: Nowadays, she goes to school every day. “Go” is the form for I/you/we/they, and “went” is past, which conflicts with “nowadays”.

Original: She ____ to school every day. — options: go | goes | went — original answer: goes

Textbook reference: Unit 1B present simple, TB p.13–14

Correction (ambiguous, ambiguity): “every day” can describe a past habit, so “went” was also grammatical. “Nowadays” was added. — Unit 1B present simple, TB p.13–14

s312 · AI-generated · Tenses · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher’s Book)

She ____ yesterday.

A go

B goes

C went (answer)

Arabic translation: هي ____ أمس.

Hint: “Yesterday” tells you the tense. Which option is the irregular past form?

Explanation: “Yesterday” requires the past simple, and the past of “go” is irregular: went. So: She went yesterday. “Go” and “goes” are present forms.

s313 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

Did she ____ to the gym?

A go (answer)

B went

C goes

Arabic translation: هل ____ إلى النادي؟

Hint: Which form of “go” do we use when “Did” starts the question?

Explanation: In past simple questions, “Did” shows the past, so the main verb is in the base form: Did she go to the gym? “Went” would mark the past twice, and “goes” has the present -s.

s314 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

She didn't ____ to the gym.

A go (answer)

B went

C goes

Arabic translation: هي لم ____ إلى النادي.

Hint: Two of these options show the tense or person again after “didn’t”. Which one does not?

Explanation: In past simple negatives, “didn’t” shows the past, so the main verb is in the base form: She didn’t go to the gym. “Didn’t went” and “didn’t goes” are common mistakes.

s315 · AI-generated · Tenses · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

Which sentence is correct?

A She wents to school.

B She went to school. (answer)

Arabic translation: أي جملة صحيحة؟

Hint: Past simple forms never take the third-person -s.

Explanation: “She went to school.” is correct. The third-person -s is used only in the present simple (she goes). In the past simple, the verb has one form for every subject, so “wents” does not exist.

s316 · From leaked exam material · Tenses · Verified against the original source and by grammar analysis

He ____ to work at 8 o'clock.

A go

B goes (answer)

Arabic translation: هو ____ إلى العمل الساعة ٨.

Hint: A routine (at 8 o'clock) and the subject “he”.

Explanation: This sentence describes a daily routine, so we use the present simple. With he/she/it, verbs ending in -o add -es: go → goes. So: He goes to work at 8 o'clock. “Go” is used with I/you/we/they.

s317 · AI-generated · Writing · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

In a simple paragraph, which phrase can replace “communicating with people”?

A talking to people (answer)

B getting a good chance

C trying new things

Arabic translation: في فقرة بسيطة، أي عبارة يمكن أن تحل محل «communicating with people»؟

Hint: Which simple phrase has the same meaning as “communicating with people”?

Explanation: The study-sheet writing tip suggests replacing difficult words with simpler phrases.

“Communicating with people” means exchanging information and ideas with them, and the simplest everyday equivalent is “talking to people”. “Getting a good chance” is a simple way to express “opportunity”, and “trying new things” expresses “gaining experience”.

Original: An easier way to write “communication” is _____. — options: talk to people | good chance | try new things — original answer: talk to people

Correction (note, improvement): The pairing comes from the writing study sheet; it is a simplification, not a translation. — Study sheet: Writing

Correction (misleading, error): The old item treated “talk to people” as an easier way to write the noun “communication”, which is not an accurate equivalence (noun vs verb phrase). It now pairs phrases with the same meaning and grammar. — Study sheet: Writing

s318 · AI-generated · Writing · Verified by grammar analysis (not in the Teacher's Book)

An easier way to write “opportunity” is ____.

A learn new things

B good chance (answer)

C talk to people

Arabic translation: طريقة أسهل لكتابة opportunity هي ____.

Hint: Which simple phrase is closest to the meaning of “opportunity”?

Explanation: An “opportunity” («فرصة») is a situation that makes it possible to do something good, and “a good chance” has almost the same meaning: This job is a good chance / a great opportunity. The other phrases are simple replacements for “knowledge” (learn new things) and “communication” (talk to people).

Correction (note, improvement): The pairing comes from the writing study sheet. — Study sheet: Writing

Correction (note, improvement): The Arabic note was replaced by the English explanation. — Study sheet: Writing

In a simple paragraph, which phrase can replace “gaining knowledge”?**A learning new things (answer)**

B trying new things

C getting a good chance

Arabic translation: «gaining knowledge» في فقرة بسيطة، أي عبارة يمكن أن تحل محل

Hint: Which simple phrase means getting new information and skills?**Explanation:** “Gaining knowledge” means getting new information and understanding, so the simple phrase “learning new things” expresses the same idea: University helps me learn new things. “Trying new things” is about experience, and “getting a good chance” is about opportunity.

Original: An easier way to write “knowledge” is _____. — options: learn new things | try new things | good chance — original answer: learn new things

Correction (note, improvement): The pairing comes from the writing study sheet; it is a simplification, not a translation. — Study sheet: Writing

Correction (misleading, error): The old item treated “learn new things” as an easier way to write the noun “knowledge”, which is not an accurate equivalence. It now pairs phrases with the same meaning and grammar. — Study sheet: Writing

In a simple paragraph, which phrase can replace “gaining new experiences”?

A talking to people

B trying new things (answer)

C getting a good chance

Arabic translation: «gaining new experiences» في فقرة بسيطة، أي عبارة يمكن أن تحل محل

Hint: Which simple phrase describes doing things you have not done before?**Explanation:** “Gaining new experiences” means doing or living through things that are new to you, and the simple phrase “trying new things” expresses the same idea: Travelling helps me try new things. “Talking to people” replaces “communicating”, and “getting a good chance” replaces “opportunity”.

Original: An easier way to write “experience” is _____. — options: talk to people | try new things | good chance — original answer: try new things

Correction (note, improvement): The pairing comes from the writing study sheet; it is a simplification, not a translation. — Study sheet: Writing

Correction (misleading, error): The old item treated “try new things” as an easier way to write the noun “experience”, which is not an accurate equivalence. It now pairs phrases with the same meaning and grammar. — Study sheet: Writing

Excluded questions and words (25)

ID	Kind	Question / word	Reason
p34	ambiguous	America is large but Canada is ____.	The source highlights “The largest” (highlight checked). But the sentence names only two countries, so the comparative “Larger” is the clearest answer, while “The largest” needs a group (the largest in North America). Both answers can be defended, so the question is excluded. In an exam, choose the comparative when exactly two things are compared.
p76	duplicate	I ____ at the library very late last week.	Exact duplicate of question 62 (same sentence, same options in a different order, same answer “Stayed”).
p115	duplicate	What is the part of speech of supply in: Each applicant is asked to supply a portfolio of work at interview.	Duplicate of question 74 (same sentence and options). Its stored answer has been corrected to “A verb” to match question 74, but it stays excluded as a duplicate.

p121	duplicate	Before I ___ elementary school, I went to nursery school.	Exact duplicate of question 61 (same sentence, options and answer “Attended”).
s149	duplicate	Which sentence is correct?	Exact duplicate of s24.
s167	out-of-scope	The car ___ repaired.	Tests the passive voice, which is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6 (checked against the Teacher’s Book text for Units 1–6 stored in this project).
s168	out-of-scope	I ___ finished.	Tests the present perfect, which is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6 (the Unit 5 notes mention it only to contrast it with the past simple). The item is also ambiguous: “I am finished” is acceptable English.
s169	out-of-scope	If I study, I ___ pass.	Tests conditional sentences with “will”, which are not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.
s170	out-of-scope	The man ___ lives here is kind.	Tests relative pronouns (who / which), which are not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.
s171	out-of-scope	He said that he ___ tired.	Tests reported speech, which is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6. The item is also ambiguous: “He said that he is tired” is acceptable if he is still tired.
s175	out-of-scope	It's ___ expensive. I can't buy it.	Tests too / enough as a grammar point. The earlier review recorded it as Unit 10 (TB p.62); that page is outside the Units 1–6 text stored in the project, so the unit number is not re-verified here. Question p44 stays active because it tests the vocabulary word “slim”, with “enough” only as context.
s176	out-of-scope	He is tall ___ to play basketball.	Tests too / enough as a grammar point. The earlier review recorded it as Unit 10 (TB p.62); that page is outside the Units 1–6 text stored in the project, so the unit number is not re-verified here. Question p44 stays active because it tests the vocabulary word “slim”.
s179	out-of-scope	I was sleeping ___ he called.	Tests the past continuous (was sleeping), which is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.
s180	out-of-scope	I ___ study tomorrow.	Tests the future with “will”, which is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6 (Unit 2 uses the present continuous for future plans).
s181	out-of-scope	I am going ___ travel.	Tests “be going to”. The earlier review recorded it as Unit 8 (TB p.51); that page is outside the Units 1–6 text stored in the project, so the unit number is not re-verified here. It is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.
s182	out-of-scope	You ___ study.	Tests “should”. The earlier review recorded it in Unit 7 (modals, TB p.45); that page is outside the Units 1–6 text stored in the project. It is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.
s187	out-of-scope	I was ___ when he called.	Tests the past continuous (was sleeping), which is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.
s189	unverifiable	In the Body we write ___ ideas with examples.	“Write 2–3 ideas in the body” is a rule from the writing study sheet only; the Teacher’s Book says a paragraph has no fixed number of sentences (TB p.69).
s207	out-of-scope	He ___ swim well.	Tests can / can’t. The earlier review recorded modals in Unit 7 (TB p.45), outside the Units 1–6 text stored in the project. It is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.
s208	out-of-scope	We ___ go tomorrow.	Tests the future with “will / won’t”, which is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.
s211	out-of-scope	The question form of “He can swim.” is ___.	Tests “can”. The earlier review recorded modals in Unit 7 (TB p.45), outside the Units 1–6 text stored in the project. It is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.

s251	out-of-scope	Which time word goes with Future Simple?	Tests the future simple with “will”, which is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.
s254	out-of-scope	She ___ travel. (future)	Tests the future with “will”, which is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.
s279	out-of-scope	I can't swim. “can't” means ____.	Tests can / can't. The earlier review recorded modals in Unit 7 (TB p.45), outside the Units 1–6 text stored in the project. It is not a grammar focus in Units 1–6.
w141	duplicate	buildings	“buildings” duplicates “building” in the Unit 6 word list.

Source not confirmed (11)

ID	Question / word	Reason
s41	I have ___ friends. (not many — negative meaning)	The question text was found only partly in the study sheets.
s100	I usually ___ breakfast at 7 a.m.	The question text was found only partly in the study sheets.
s177	I have ___ money. (positive sentence)	The question text was found only partly in the study sheets.
s261	The book is ___ the table.	The question text was found only partly in the study sheets.
s272	He is _____. (tall, comparative)	The question text was found only partly in the study sheets.
w27	participants	Not found in the Teacher's Book, the study sheets or the MTA file; the meaning is linguistically correct
w32	noticeboard	Not found in the Teacher's Book, the study sheets or the MTA file; the meaning is linguistically correct
w33	flip chart	Not found in the Teacher's Book, the study sheets or the MTA file; the meaning is linguistically correct
w34	layout	Not found in the Teacher's Book, the study sheets or the MTA file; the meaning is linguistically correct
w57	bright	Not found in the Teacher's Book, the study sheets or the MTA file; the meaning is linguistically correct
w77	toilet	Not found in the Teacher's Book, the study sheets or the MTA file; the meaning is linguistically correct

Vocabulary (164)

ID	Word	Arabic meaning	Definition	Part of speech	Unit	Source	Unit check	Status
w1	event	فعالية / مناسبة	something planned that people go to, such as a festival, a concert or a ceremony	noun	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 1 text	active — Optional improvement: the Arabic «حدث» can also be read as a verb (“happened”) and could be confused with “take place”. «فعالية» / «مناسبة» is clearer.
w2	festival	مهرجان	a special time of celebration, often with music, food and performances	noun	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 1 text	active

w3	celebration	احتفال	a party or special event to show that a day or achievement is important	noun	1	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w4	celebrate	يحتفل	to do something enjoyable for a special day or achievement	verb	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 1 text	active
w5	parade	موكب استعراضى	a public procession of people, bands or vehicles moving through the streets	noun	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 1 text	active
w6	fireworks	ألعاب نارية	small explosive devices that make bright colours and loud noises in the sky	noun	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 1 text	active
w7	costume	زي (مثل) الزي الوطني (أو التنكري)	the clothes typical of a country or period (national costume), or clothes worn to look like someone else	noun	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 1 text	active — The Teacher's Book uses “national costumes”, not only fancy-dress costumes.
w8	traditional	تقليدي	following customs or ways of doing things that have existed for a long time	adjective	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 1 text	active
w9	tradition	تقليد	a custom or belief passed from one generation to the next	noun	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 1 text	active
w10	spectacular	مذهل / مبهر	very impressive and exciting to look at	adjective	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 1 text	active
w11	massive	ضخم جداً	extremely large	adjective	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 1 text	active
w12	colourful	ملون	having many bright colours (American spelling: colorful)	adjective	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 1 text	active
w13	patriotic	وطني	showing love and support for your country	adjective	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 1 text	active

w14	flag	علم	a piece of cloth with a design that represents a country or organization	noun	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 1 text	active
w15	crowd	جمهور / حشد	a large number of people together in one place	noun	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 1 text	active
w16	venue	مكان إقامة الفعالية	the place where an event such as a concert, match or conference happens	noun	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 1 text	active
w17	take place	يحدث / يُقام	to happen, especially as planned (The festival takes place in May)	verb	1	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w18	gather	يجتمع	to come together in a group	verb	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 1 text	active
w19	anniversary	تذكرى سنوية	the date each year on which an important event happened in the past	noun	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 1 text	active
w20	favourite	مفضّل	liked more than all others (American spelling: favorite)	adjective	1	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w21	plan	خطة / يخطط	an arrangement for doing something in the future (noun), or to decide how to do it (verb)	noun / verb	2	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 2 text	active — The meaning «خطة / يخطط» covers a noun and a verb, but the part of speech said “noun” only. It is now “noun / verb” (Unit 2 uses both: make plans, plan an event).
w22	book	يحجز	to arrange in advance to have a room, seat or ticket	verb	2	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 2 text	active
w23	busy	مشغول	having a lot to do; not free	adjective	2	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 2 text	active

w24	ceremony	حفل / مراسم	a formal public event, such as a wedding or a graduation	noun	2	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 2 text	active
w25	graduation	التخرّج	the ceremony or moment when you complete your university or school studies	noun	2	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 2 text	active
w26	get married	يتزوج	to become husband and wife	verb	5	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 5 text	active — “get married” is a Unit 5 life event, not a Unit 2 word.
w27	participants	المشاركون	the people who take part in an activity or event	noun	2	Source not confirmed	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w28	prize	جائزة	something you receive for winning a competition or doing very well	noun	2	Teacher's Book	Unit kept from the original word list (not verified): the word appears in the Teacher's Book text of Unit 5, not Unit 2	active
w29	quiz	مسابقة / اختبار قصير	a game or short test in which people answer questions	noun	2	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 2 text	active
w30	record	يسجّل	to store sound or pictures so they can be played later, or to write information down	verb	2	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 2 text	active
w31	rent	يستأجر	to pay money regularly to use a house, car or other item that belongs to someone else	verb	2	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 2 text	active

w32	noticeboard	لوحة إعلانات	a board on a wall where notices and announcements are posted	noun	2	Source not confirmed	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w33	flip chart	لوحة ورقية للشرح	a stand with large sheets of paper used to write on during a presentation	noun	2	Source not confirmed	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w34	layout	تصميم / ترتيب	the way the parts of something (a page, a room, an event) are arranged	noun	2	Source not confirmed	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w35	clarify	يوضح	to make something clearer or easier to understand	verb	2	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 2 text	active
w36	match	يطابق	to put together things that go together or are the same	verb	2	Teacher's Book	Unit kept from the original word list (not verified): the word appears in the Teacher's Book text of Unit 3, 5, not Unit 2	active
w37	maybe	ربما	perhaps; possibly	adverb	2	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 2 text	active
w38	another	آخر / إضافي	one more, or a different one	determiner	2	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 2 text	active
w39	barbecue	حفلة شواء	an outdoor meal where food is cooked over a fire or grill	noun	2	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 2 text	active
w40	picnic	نزهة	a meal eaten outdoors, for example in a park	noun	2	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 2 text	active
w41	invitation	دعوة	a request (spoken or written) asking someone to	noun	2	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 2 text	active

			come to an event					
w42	invite	يدعو	to ask someone to come to an event	verb	2	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 2 text	active
w43	prepare	يُحضّر	to make something ready, or to get ready for something	verb	2	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 2 text	active
w44	product	منتج	something that is made or grown in order to be sold	noun	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w45	feature	خاصية / ميزة	an important part or characteristic of a product	noun	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w46	price	سعر	the amount of money you must pay to buy something	noun	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w47	amount	كمية / مقدار	a quantity of something	noun	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w48	battery life	عمر البطارية	how long a device can work before its battery needs charging	noun	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w49	screen	شاشة	the flat surface of a TV, computer or phone where pictures and text appear	noun	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w50	display	عَرَضَ / شاشة العرض في الجهاز	the screen of a device (display size), or a show of something for people to look at (a fireworks display)	noun	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active — The translation «عرض / شاشة» overlapped with “screen” (شاشة) in “Which word means screen?”. “display” and “width” (Unit 4) were both translated «عرض», which mixes two different meanings. “display” now shows its Unit 3 meaning (a device’s screen, as in “display

								size”) and its general meaning (a show, as in “fireworks display”); the quiz never offers “display” and “screen” together.
w51	brand	علامة تجارية	the name of a product or company that makes it	noun	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w52	account	حساب	a personal arrangement with a bank or an online service that you log in to	noun	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w53	app	تطبيق	a program that you download onto a phone or tablet	noun	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w54	cable	كابل / سلك	a wire that connects or charges electronic devices	noun	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w55	charge	يشحن	to put electricity into a battery	verb	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w56	compact	صغير الحجم	small in size and taking up little space	adjective	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w57	bright	ساطع / مشرق	full of light, or (of colours) strong and clear	adjective	3	Source not confirmed	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w58	folding	قابل للطي	able to be folded so that it becomes smaller	adjective	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w59	flash drive	ذاكرة فلاش	a small device that stores computer files and plugs into a USB port	noun	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w60	headphones	سماعات رأس	a device worn over or in the ears to listen to sound privately	noun	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w61	hairdryer	مجفف شعر	an electric device that	noun	3	MTA file	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–	active

			blows hot air to dry hair				6 text; unit kept from the original word list	
w62	handbag	حقيبة يد	a small bag used to carry personal things such as a wallet and keys	noun	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w63	waterproof	مقاوم للماء	not letting water in	adjective	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w64	comfortable	مريح	making you feel physically relaxed	adjective	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w65	portable	سهل الحمل	light and small enough to carry easily	adjective	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w66	stylish	أنيق	fashionable and attractive	adjective	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w67	expensive	غالي	costing a lot of money	adjective	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w68	cheap	رخيص	costing little money	adjective	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 3 text	active
w69	furniture	أثاث	things such as chairs, tables and beds used in a room (uncountable)	noun	4	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 4 text	active
w70	chair	كرسي	a seat for one person, with a back	noun	4	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 4 text	active
w71	desk	مكتب (طاولة الدراسة)	a table used for studying or working, often with drawers	noun	4	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 4 text	active — «مكتب» alone can also mean an office (room).
w72	shelf	رف	a flat board fixed to a wall or inside a cupboard for putting things on	noun	4	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 4 text	active
w73	bookcase	خزانة كتب	a piece of furniture with shelves for books	noun	4	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 4 text	active
w74	drawer	درج	a box-shaped part of a piece of furniture that slides in and out	noun	4	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 4 text	active

w75	changing room	غرفة قياس الملابس	a room in a shop where you try on clothes	noun	4	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 4 text	active
w76	washbasin	حوض غسيل	a small sink for washing your hands and face	noun	4	MTA file	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w77	toilet	مرحاض	a bowl that you sit on to get rid of body waste, or the room that contains it	noun	4	Source not confirmed	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w78	shower	دش / يستحم	a device that sprays water on your body (noun), or to wash yourself in one (verb)	noun / verb	4	Teacher's Book	Unit kept from the original word list (not verified): the word appears in the Teacher's Book text of Unit 3, not Unit 4	active — The meaning «دش / يستحم» covers a noun and a verb, but the part of speech said “noun” only. It is now “noun / verb” (the Teacher's Book uses the verb: “when I shower”, Unit 3).
w79	storage	تخزين	space for keeping things until they are needed	noun	4	MTA file	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w80	width	العَرْض (المقاس من جانب إلى جانب)	the measurement of something from side to side	noun	4	MTA file	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active — “width” and “display” were both translated «عرض». “width” now says it is the measurement from side to side.
w81	adjustable	قابل للتعديل	able to be changed to suit different needs	adjective	4	MTA file	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w82	available	متوفر	able to be bought, used or reached	adjective	4	MTA file	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit	active

							kept from the original word list	
w83	suitable	مناسب	right or appropriate for a particular purpose	adjective	4	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 4 text	active
w84	natural	طبيعي	existing in nature; not made by people	adjective	4	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 4 text	active
w85	budget	ميزانية	the amount of money available to spend on something	noun	4	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 4 text	active
w86	proposal	مقترح	a formal plan or suggestion	noun	4	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 4 text	active
w87	solution	حل	a way of solving a problem	noun	4	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 4 text	active
w88	try on	يجرب ارتداء الملابس	to put on clothes to see if they fit or look good	verb	4	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 4 text	active
w89	cosy	مريح ودافئ	warm, comfortable and pleasant (American spelling: cozy)	adjective	4	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w90	modern	حديث	new and using the latest ideas or style	adjective	4	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 4 text	active
w91	cheapest	الأرخص	costing the least money of all	adjective	4	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 4 text	active
w92	best	الأفضل	better than all others	adjective	4	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 4 text	active
w93	life events	أحداث الحياة	important things that happen in a person's life, such as graduating or getting married	noun	5	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 5 text	active
w94	achievement	إنجاز	something good that you succeed in doing after effort	noun	5	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active

w95	academic	أكاديمي / دراسي	related to studying and education	adjective	5	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 5 text	active
w96	ambition	طموح	a strong wish to achieve something	noun	5	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1– 6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w97	graduate	يتخرّج	to complete a university or school course successfully	verb	5	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 5 text	active
w98	get a job	يحصل على وظيفة	to start working in a paid position	verb	5	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 5 text	active
w99	change jobs	يغيّر وظيفته	to leave one job and start another	verb	5	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 5 text	active
w100	have a baby	يُرزق بطفل	to give birth to a child; to become a parent	verb	5	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 5 text	active
w101	get a driving licence	يحصل على رخصة قيادة	to pass the test that gives you legal permission to drive	verb	5	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 5 text	active
w102	retire	يتقاعد	to stop working, usually because of age	verb	5	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 5 text	active
w103	high school	المدرسة الثانوية	a school for students aged about 14 to 18	noun	5	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1– 6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w104	university degree	شهادة جامعية	the qualification you receive after completing a university course	noun	5	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1– 6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w105	military service	الخدمة العسكرية	a period of time serving in the army or armed forces	noun	5	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 5 text	active
w106	lifestyle	نمط الحياة	the way a person or group lives	noun	6	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 6 text	active — The word appears in Unit 6, not Unit 5.
w107	standard of living	مستوى المعيشة	the level of money, comfort	noun	6	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the	active — The phrase appears in

			and goods that people have				Unit 6 text	the Tokyo passage in Unit 6, not Unit 5.
w108	wealthy	ثري	rich; having a lot of money	adjective	5	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w109	fail	يفشل / يرسب	to not succeed, or to not pass an exam	verb	5	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w110	give up	يتوقف عن / يستسلم	to stop doing something, or to stop trying	verb	5	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 5 text	active — The Teacher's Book explains “give up” as “stopping”.
w111	encourage	يشجّع	to give someone confidence or support to do something	verb	5	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 5 text	active
w112	adapt	يتأقلم	to change in order to deal with a new situation	verb	5	Teacher's Book	Unit kept from the original word list (not verified): the word appears in the Teacher's Book text of Unit 3, not Unit 5	active
w113	before	قبل	earlier than a particular time or event	adverb	5	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 5 text	active
w114	after	بعد	later than a particular time or event	adverb	5	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 5 text	active
w115	then	ثم	next; after that	adverb	5	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 5 text	active
w116	ago	منذ (مدة مضت)	used after a period of time to show how far back in the past something happened (two years ago)	adverb	5	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 5 text	active — Optional improvement: the translation «منذ» was clarified to show that “ago” follows the length of time; «قبل» is avoided so it is not confused with “before”.

w117	now	الآن	at the present moment	adverb	6	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 6 text	active
w118	in the past	في الماضي	at an earlier time	phrase	6	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 6 text	active
w119	nowadays	هذه الأيام / في عصرنا	these days; at the present time, compared with the past	adverb	6	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active — Optional improvement: «في الوقت الحاضر» is very close to “now” (الآن), which gave the vocabulary item two possible answers.
w120	abroad	في الخارج (خارج البلد)	in or to a foreign country	adverb	6	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 6 text	active — “abroad” and “outside” had the same translation (في «الخارج»).
w121	air conditioning	تكييف الهواء	a system that keeps the air in a building cool and dry	noun	6	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w122	better off	أفضل حالاً	in a better situation, especially with more money	adjective	6	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w123	drama	مسرحية / دراما	a play for the theatre, TV or radio	noun	6	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w124	building	مبنى	a structure with walls and a roof, such as a house or an office block	noun	6	Teacher's Book	Unit kept from the original word list (not verified): the word appears in the Teacher's Book text of Unit 5, not Unit 6	active
w125	skyscraper	ناطحة سحاب	a very tall building in a city	noun	6	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 6 text	active

w126	highway	طريق سريع	a main road for fast travel between cities	noun	6	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 6 text	active
w127	traffic	حركة المرور / الزحام	the vehicles moving along the roads	noun	6	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 6 text	active
w128	pollution	تلوث	damage to air, water or land caused by harmful substances	noun	6	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 6 text	active
w129	city life	الحياة في المدينة	the way of living in a city	noun	6	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 6 text	active
w130	countryside	الريف	land outside towns and cities, with fields and farms	noun	6	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w131	nearby	قريب	close; not far away	adjective	6	Teacher's Book	Unit kept from the original word list (not verified): the word appears in the Teacher's Book text of Unit 3, 5, not Unit 6	active
w132	outside	خارجاً / خارج المبنى	not inside a building; in the open air	adverb	6	Teacher's Book	Unit kept from the original word list (not verified): the word appears in the Teacher's Book text of Unit 3, not Unit 6	active — Distinguished from “abroad”.
w133	rapidly	بسرعة	very quickly	adverb	6	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active

w134	rebuild	يعيد البناء	to build something again after it has been damaged or destroyed	verb	6	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w135	reduced	مُخَفَّض / أَقَل	made smaller or less	adjective	6	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active — “reduced” means “made less”.
w136	recently	مُخَرَّأً	not long ago	adverb	6	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w137	previous	سابق	happening or existing before	adjective	6	Teacher's Book	Unit kept from the original word list (not verified): the word appears in the Teacher's Book text of Unit 1, 4, not Unit 6	active
w138	progress	تَقَدُّم	movement towards improvement or a goal	noun	6	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w139	improve	يُحَسِّن / يتحسن	to make something better, or to become better	verb	6	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher's Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w140	change	يَتَغَيَّر / يَغْيَر	to become different, or to make something different	verb	6	Teacher's Book	Unit kept from the original word list (not verified): the word appears in the Teacher's Book text of Unit 5, not Unit 6	active

w141	buildings	مبانٍ	structures with walls and a roof (plural of “building”)	noun	6	Teacher’s Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 6 text	excluded
w142	roads	طرق	surfaces that vehicles travel on (plural of “road”)	noun	6	Teacher’s Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 6 text	active
w143	transport	مواصلات	vehicles and systems used for travelling, such as buses and trains	noun	6	Teacher’s Book	Confirmed: appears in the Unit 6 text	active
w144	neighbourhood	حي سكني	an area of a town where people live (American spelling: neighborhood)	noun	6	Teacher’s Book	Unit kept from the original word list (not verified): the word appears in the Teacher’s Book text of Unit 1, not Unit 6	active
w145	facilities	مرافق	buildings and services provided for people, such as hospitals and sports centres	noun	6	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher’s Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w146	park	حديقة	a public area of grass and trees in a town	noun	6	Teacher’s Book	Unit kept from the original word list (not verified): the word appears in the Teacher’s Book text of Unit 2, not Unit 6	active
w147	shopping centre	مركز تسوق	a building or area with many shops (American English: mall)	noun	6	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher’s Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active
w148	population	عدد السكان	the number of people who live in a place	noun	6	Study sheets	Not in the Teacher’s Book Units 1–6 text; unit kept from the original word list	active

w149	develop	يَطْوَرُ / يتطوّر	to grow or change into something bigger or more advanced, or to make something do this	verb	6	Teacher's Book	Unit kept from the original word list (not verified): the word appears in the Teacher's Book text of Unit 2, not Unit 6	active — "develop" can be transitive or intransitive.
w150	flammable	قابل للاشتعال	easily set on fire	adjective	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: added from the Teacher's Book answer key (Unit 1C ex.5d, TB p.15)	active — Added from the Teacher's Book.
w151	humorous	فكاهي / مضحك	funny; making people laugh	adjective	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: added from the Teacher's Book answer key (Unit 1C ex.5e, TB p.15)	active — Added from the Teacher's Book.
w152	raise money	يجمع المال	to collect money for a purpose, for example for charity	verb	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: added from the Teacher's Book answer key (Unit 1C ex.5b, TB p.15)	active — Added from the Teacher's Book.
w153	make fun of	يسخر من	to laugh at someone or something in an unkind way	verb	1	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: added from the Teacher's Book answer key (Unit 1C ex.5f, TB p.15)	active — Added from the Teacher's Book.
w154	suggestion	اقترح	an idea or plan that you offer for others to consider	noun	2	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: added from the Teacher's Book answer key (Unit 2A – Suggestions, TB p.19)	active — Added from the Teacher's Book.
w155	decline	يعتذر عن / يرفض بأدب	to say politely that you will not accept an invitation or offer	verb	2	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: added from the Teacher's Book answer key (Unit 2B – Invitations, TB p.21)	active — Added from the Teacher's Book.
w156	versatile	متعدد الاستخدامات	having many different uses	adjective	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: added from the Teacher's	active — Added from the Teacher's Book.

							Book answer key (Unit 3A ex.4g, TB p.25)	
w157	responsive	سريع الاستجابة	reacting quickly and correctly (a responsive screen)	adjective	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: added from the Teacher's Book answer key (Unit 3A ex.4f, TB p.25)	active — Added from the Teacher's Book.
w158	slim	نحيف / رفيع	thin in an attractive way	adjective	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: added from the Teacher's Book answer key (Unit 3A ex.4d, TB p.25)	active — Added from the Teacher's Book.
w159	light	خفيف الوزن	not heavy	adjective	3	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: added from the Teacher's Book answer key (Unit 3A ex.4c, TB p.25)	active — Added from the Teacher's Book.
w160	robust	متين / قوي التحمل	strong and unlikely to break	adjective	4	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: added from the Teacher's Book answer key (Unit 4A transcript 4.1, TB p.31)	active — Added from the Teacher's Book.
w161	quotation	عرض سعر	a statement of how much a job or product will cost	noun	4	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: added from the Teacher's Book answer key (Unit 4A Sizes and prices ex.1b, TB p.31)	active — Added from the Teacher's Book.
w162	commission	تكليف رسمي بعمل	an official request to do a piece of work, such as designing a building	noun	5	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: added from the Teacher's Book answer key (Unit 5C ex.8a, TB p.39)	active — Added from the Teacher's Book.
w163	break	فرصة	a chance or opportunity that leads to success (a lucky break)	noun	5	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: added from the Teacher's Book answer key (Unit 5C ex.8c (a lucky break), TB p.39)	active — Added from the Teacher's Book.

w164	turning point	نقطة تحوّل	a moment when an important change happens	noun	5	Teacher's Book	Confirmed: added from the Teacher's Book answer key (Unit 5C transcript 5.6, TB p.39)	active — Added from the Teacher's Book.
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