

هنا حل تمارين محتوى مهارات التحدث الحل من اجتهادي

(الحل باللون الاحمر) بالتوفيق.....

## The first lecture exercises

### Section 1 CD, TR 1

Who is the best teacher, according to the speaker?

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. a strict teacher who gives a lot of homework and does all the talking.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. a friendly teacher who lets the students talk a lot.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. **you, the learner** ✓

### Section 2 CD TR 2

The teacher gives a lot of examples of where to practice English outside of class. What examples does this she give? Listen once and check the answers.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **bus stop**                      \_\_\_\_\_ **supermarket**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **library**                      \_\_\_\_\_ **movie theater**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **school**                      \_\_\_\_\_ **hospital**

### Section 3 CD TR 3

The teacher talks about her friend Sara. What four things did Sara do to learn English? Listen once and check the answer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **talked with people everywhere**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **took a class in English as a second language.**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **asked frinds for help**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **listen carefully**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **wrote idioms in a notebook**

### Section 4 CD TR 4

The teacher talks about her own experience. With whom did she practice a lot of Greek. Listen once and check the best answer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **her Greek teacher**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **taxi drivers**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **friends**
- \_\_\_\_\_ **neighbors**

Put (Y) for sentence that people say are polite. Put (X) for sentences

Situation	First Sentence in a conversation with stranger	Yes/ No
at the bus stop?	It's hot today, isn't it?	Y
At the post office	This line is really slow, isn't it?	Y
At a wedding	It's nice to have a chance to celebrate, isn't it?	Y
In a supermarket	These tomatoes look terrible, don't they?	Y
On a bus	What country are you from?	Y
Anywhere	Can you lend me some money?	Y
In a museum	This is a wonderful painting, isn't it?	Y

## Making prediction

### Situations

\_\_\_\_\_ by mistake, you just stepped on someone's foot.

\_\_\_\_\_ you are introducing a friend to your parents.

\_\_\_\_\_ you're talking with a friend at school, but you need to leave because you have a class.

### What you can say

- **I am sorry** \_\_\_\_\_
- **have you met my friend** \_\_\_\_\_
- **I, ll see you (call) you** \_\_\_\_\_

## The second lecture exercises

### Getting Ready to listen: Vocabulary Match

For each expression on the left, find the expression on the right with the same meaning. Write its letter on the line.

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>  b  </u> 1. Excuse me.   | a. paper money             |
| <u>  d  </u> 2. to transfer  | b. pardon me.              |
| <u>  a  </u> 3. dollar bills | c. correct amount of coins |
| <u>  c  </u> 4. exact change | d. to change               |

### CD 1, TR 10

#### Conversation 1

1. \_\_\_\_\_ **friendly driver?**  
\_\_\_\_\_ unfriendly driver?
2. what does William need to take to Seventh and Lake Streets?  
\_\_\_\_\_ a. the 13 and the 30  
\_\_\_\_\_ **b. the 30 and the 38**
3. where does he transfer?  
\_\_\_\_\_ **a. at Geary Street**  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. at Lake Street

### Conversation 2, CD 1, TR 10

1. The driver is  
\_\_\_\_\_ friendly  
\_\_\_\_\_ **unfriendly**
2. How much does it cost to take the bus?  
\_\_\_\_\_ **a. 85 cents**  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. one dollar and 85 cents
3. What does William need?

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. exact change  
 \_\_\_\_\_ b. a dollar bill

### Listening 3: Reporting Problems CD 1, TR 11

#### Identifying problems

**Situation:** After a few months, Susan has some trouble with her new apartment. She calls Mrs. West to complain. Listen to the conversation and check the problems she reports.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The garbage disposal is broken.

Examples	LONG FORM	SHORT FORM
a. <u>You</u> need bus number 3.	✓	
b. <u>You</u> need bus number 3.		✓
1. Are <u>you</u> Susan Evans?	✓	
2. <u>You</u> can't use dollar bills.		✓
3. <u>What's your</u> address?	✓	
4. I need to <u>go to</u> the store.		✓
5. Do you <u>go to</u> Parkwood Avenue?		✓
6. Does he <u>want to</u> pay that much?	✓	
7. I don't <u>want to</u> walk?		✓
8. I don't <u>want to</u> walk?	✓	
9. Do you <u>have to</u> go?	✓	
I <u>have to</u> buy some furniture?		✓

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The roof is leaking.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The neighbors are too noisy.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4. There is no hot water.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The food in the freezer is melting.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 6. it's very hot, and the air conditioning does not seem to work

### Vocabulary Match

Which definition on the right matches the word on the left? Write its letter on the line.

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| __b__ 1. opportunities                        | a. admired                    |
| __c__ 2. to look down on someone do something | b. possibilities, chances, to |
| __a__ 3. respected someone                    | c. to think badly of          |

### Listening 4: getting main idea CD 1 TR 14

You are going to hear an opinion about the American lifestyle and the mobility of Americans. Pilar Hernandez, an immigrant to California and a former teacher for an American school in her country.

Listen and then tell whether these sentences are true or false:

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Pilar worries because her mother is alone and lonely.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Pilar is not planning to go back to her country.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. In Pilar's country, it is easy for an average person to become rich and successful.

## Third lecture exercises



Practice  
2 :  
Complete

*the sentences with gerunds.*

*Example: a\_\_wind surfing\_\_ is very exciting.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ makes me laugh.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ gives me a headache.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ isn't polite.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is popular in my country.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ destroys the environment.
6. Not \_\_\_\_\_ can be dangerous

1=jacking    2=listening to jazz    3=dancing here  
4=playing tennis    5=polluting smoking    6=interesting

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### Listening 2: Telling a Story

Read these sentences. Then listen to the speaker. Why didn't I get his job in the department store? Check the answers. (There are several answers.)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The job was boring.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. His boss was a racist.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. His salary was low.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. He spent all his money at the store.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. He wasn't good at his job.

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**'will' 'going to'**

1. A Why are you turning on the television?  
B **I am going to watch** the news. (I/watch)
2. A Why are you filling that bucket with water?  
B **I am going to wash** the car. (I/wash)
3. A What would you like to eat?  
B **I'll have** a sandwich, please. (I/ have)
4. A Hello. Can I speak to Jim, please?  
B Just a minute. **I'll get** him. (I / get)
5. A I don't know how to use this camera.  
B It's easy. **I'll show** you (I / show)

	<u>LONG FORM</u>	<u>SHORT FORM</u>
5. Where <u>did he</u> go to school?	_____	_____
6. <u>What do you</u> think about it?	_____	_____
7. I'm <u>kind of</u> tired.	_____	_____
8. How are you <u>going to</u> do it?	_____	_____
9. Why <u>did you</u> do that?	_____	_____
10. <u>What do you</u> want to do?	_____	_____

_____ 1. youngster	a. a situation in which a person is not well-known, not famous
_____ 2. omnipresent	b. a very poor neighborhood
_____ 3. monotony	c. the feeling of wanting something that another person has
_____ 4. envy	d. to wait; to not give up
_____ 5. chum	e. sameness; unchanging, boring time
_____ 6. obscurity	f. a book or movie that continues a story from a previous book or movie
_____ 7. sequel	g. friend
_____ 8. slum	h. always present
_____ 9. to hang on	i. child

Long form=7-8-9

Short form=1-2-10

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1=i 2=h 3=e 4=c 5=g 6=a 7=f 8=b 9=d

## Fifth lecture exercises

### Dialogue:

**C.** May we see the menu, please?

**W.** Sure, here it is.

**W.** Can I take your order?

**C.** Yes, I'd like a hamburger and a milkshake.

**W.** How about you?

**C.** I'd like a ham sandwich.

**W.** (Would you like) anything to drink?

**C.** No, thank you. Just water.

✎

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### Practice 4: Role Play

**Teacher :**Can I take your order?

**Student :**Yes, I'd like \_\_\_\_\_.

**Teacher :**Thank you. How about you?

**Student :**I'd like \_\_\_\_\_.

**Teacher :**Would you like anything t drink?

**Student :**Yes. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_.

We **should** wash our hands with liquid soap.

We **should** prevent disease.

We **shouldn't** litter.

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We **should** see a doctor promptly if we feel unwell.

## Let's do some exercises

You **shouldn,t**\_\_\_\_\_ eat too many sweets. They are not good for you.

You **should**\_\_\_\_\_ sleep early.

We **should**\_\_\_\_\_ be friendly to our friends.

Lily's dress is dirty. She **\_should**\_\_\_\_\_ clean it.

You **\_shouldn,t**\_\_\_\_\_ play on the road.

Your brother is weak in Maths. You **\_should**\_\_\_\_\_ help him.

**The Sound of It:  
Listening for  
Stressed Words—  
Can or Can't?**



CD 1,  
TR 35

In the interviews about stress and health habits, you heard several examples of *can* and *can't*. Listen to the examples again:

Person 1: I lie awake at night . . . can't go to sleep, thinking or worrying. Then I'm tired the next day, and I can't think clearly.

Person 2: I can eat and eat and eat . . . anything.

Person 3: I start smoking more—one cigarette after another. Just can't stop.

Person 4: I can't eat.

Here are some more examples. Listen to the difference in stress:

I can RIDE a BIKE.

I CAN'T RIDE a BIKE.

He can RIDE a HORSE.

He CAN'T RIDE a HORSE.

Do you hear the difference? *Can't* is louder and clearer. Listen to these sentences. Do you hear *can* or *can't*? Check the answer. You will hear each sentence two times.

Children who live with smokers are more than twice as likely to develop lung cancer later in life than children of non-smoking parents.

	<u>CAN</u>	<u>CAN'T</u>
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____

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can=1-3-4-6-8-10  
can,t=2-5-7-9

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## Ninth lecture exercises

unique          notion          data          version          slang  
shortcuts      competitive      database      trio          look down on

1. Researchers are collecting \_\_\_\_\_ for their study of changing language in Singapore.
2. There are some words that are \_\_\_\_\_ to Singapore. You can't find these words in any other country.
3. In some societies, people \_\_\_\_\_ those who don't use the language well.
4. It's usually fine to use \_\_\_\_\_ when you're talking with friends, but it's not usually a good idea to use such language in a formal situation.
5. An unhappy \_\_\_\_\_ sat at the table next to ours in the restaurant: a young man, a young woman, and a very noisy little boy.
6. That's an interesting \_\_\_\_\_. Let's discuss this idea at our meeting next week.
7. An American might say, "We started the project together, but then John left me holding the bag." (This means that I had to take responsibility for finishing the project.) The British \_\_\_\_\_ of the same idiom is "holding the *baby*."
8. A group of friends sometimes uses \_\_\_\_\_ to communication. They can express some big ideas in just a few words.
9. They added their information to the large \_\_\_\_\_ in the university computer.

**1=data 2=unique 3=look down on 4=slang 5=trio 6=notion  
7=version 8=competitive 9=database**



\_\_\_\_\_ adventure      \_\_\_\_\_ mobile      \_\_\_\_\_ residence  
 \_\_\_\_\_ census      \_\_\_\_\_ population      \_\_\_\_\_ suburbs

Find the word above that matches each synonym or definition below.

1. group of people \_\_\_\_\_
2. area surrounding a city \_\_\_\_\_
3. moving or able to move \_\_\_\_\_
4. the place or house where one lives \_\_\_\_\_
5. trip or experience, usually exciting \_\_\_\_\_
6. official count of how many people there are in a certain region \_\_\_\_\_

**1=population 2=suburbs 3=mobile 4=residence 5=adventure  
 6=census**

### Vocabulary Match

For each expression on the left, find the expression on the right with the same meaning. Write its letter on the line.

- |               |                 |                            |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| _____ b _____ | 1. Excuse me.   | a. paper money             |
| _____         | 2. to transfer  | b. Pardon me.              |
| _____         | 3. dollar bills | c. correct amount of coins |
| _____         | 4. exact change | d. to change               |

**1=b 2=d 3=a 4=c**

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These are some words that you'll hear in the lecture. Match each word on the left with its meaning on the right. Write the letter on the line. Use a dictionary if necessary.

- |       |                  |   |
|-------|------------------|---|
| _____ | 1. misconception | a. not different; almost the same         |
| _____ | 2. homesickness  | b. change                                 |
| _____ | 3. transition    | c. very sad                               |
| _____ | 4. stage         | d. feeling of sadness, of missing a place |
| _____ | 5. expert        | e. step; period of time                   |
| _____ | 6. similar       | f. mistaken idea                          |
| _____ | 7. depressed     | g. person who knows a lot about a subject |

**1=f 2=d 3=b 4=e 5=g 6=a 7=c**

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Here are some other common participles that you can use as adjectives:

depressing	depressed	irritating	irritated
exciting	excited	shocking	shocked
interesting	interested	tiring	tired

Complete the paragraph with words from the participle list above. In some sentences, there is more than one possible answer.

When I first arrived in this country, I was really happy. I was \_\_\_\_\_ (1) to be here. Everything was new and \_\_\_\_\_ (2). But then I started to have some problems. I had trouble with the language. A lot of the customs were strange and \_\_\_\_\_ (3). Some new customs bothered me a little bit; they were just \_\_\_\_\_ (4). But others seemed really terrible. I was \_\_\_\_\_ (5) by some of them. I worked hard to learn the language. I spent five hours in English class every day and two hours on homework. This was very \_\_\_\_\_ (6), so I didn't have much energy for other things. Mostly, I was homesick. I missed my friends and family. I stayed in my apartment all weekend and was \_\_\_\_\_ (7).

Slowly, things got better. I began to make friends and to go places. My English got better. I began to understand the customs. Now I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (8) in life again, and I'm much happier.

1=excited 2=exciting 3=irritating 4=irritated 5=shocked 6=tiring  
7=depressing 8=interested الحل

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<u>    </u> Cry	1. weep	a. to relax, be natural, show emotions
<u>Change</u>	2. mutating	b. equal
<u>    </u> D	3. reserved	c. doing something in a "bigger" way than other people do it
<u>    </u> a	4. to loosen up	d. not showing emotions
<u>    </u> c	5. outdoing	e. cry
<u>    </u> b	6. egalitarian	f. changing
<u>    </u> j	7. quivering	g. famous
<u>    </u> k	8. climate	h. to tell someone what to do or how to do it
<u>    </u> g	9. renowned	i. shaking
<u>    </u> J	10. extraordinary	j. not ordinary, amazing
<u>    </u> l	11. grieving	k. atmosphere
<u>    </u> h	12. to dictate	l. suffering sadness

### Quick Quiz: Some Customs In the United States

1. Someone tells you, "That's a nice sweater." You say:
  - a. Thank you.
  - b. Oh, not really. It's very old.
  - c. Would you like it?
2. Your teacher sometimes sits on her desk. You think:
  - a. She's not polite.
  - b. She's not very serious about teaching.
  - c. It's not strange.
3. Someone has invited you to a party at 8:00. It's probably best to arrive:

1=a 2=c 3=b

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- a. a few minutes before 8:00
  - b. at 8:00 exactly
  - c. a few minutes after 8:00
4. You have a business appointment for 10:30. It's probably best to arrive:
- a. at 10:25 to 10:30.
  - b. at 10:35 to 10:45.
  - c. at 11:00.
5. You go out to lunch with an American friend. Who pays?
- a. Your friend pays because lunch was his suggestion.
  - b. You both pay.
  - c. You pay because you're a little older than your friend.
6. Your American friend comes to your house for dinner. She has already eaten one serving of food. You say, "Would you like some more?" She says, "No, thank you. It was really delicious, but I'm so full!" What do you do?
- a. Ask her two or three more times.
  - b. Say, "Are you sure? Well, if you change your mind, please help yourself."
  - c. Put some more food on her plate.
7. Last week, you had a short conversation with your American friend. He said, "Let's get together sometime for a movie or dinner or something. I'll give you a call." But he hasn't called. What do you think?
- a. Nothing is strange.
  - b. He isn't polite.
  - c. He hasn't called because he has a problem.
8. Your American neighbors are rich, but their two children (who are in high school) work part time. One of them does baby-sitting on weekends. The other helps neighbors with the gardening on Saturdays. Your neighbors probably:
- a. are bad parents.
  - b. care more about money than they care about their children.
  - c. love their children and are teaching them to be independent.

4=a 5=b 6=b 7=c 8=c

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Which definition on the right matches the word on the left? Put its letter on the line.

- |                         |                                     |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. anthropologist | a. fight with words                 |
| _____ 2. research       | b. person who studies human culture |
| _____ 3. tend to        | c. chance to do something           |
| _____ 4. argue          | d. studies (noun)                   |
| _____ 5. turn           | e. be likely (probable) to          |

**1=b**

**2=d**

**3=e**

**4=a**

**5=c**

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A. With a partner, take turns asking and answering these questions. In each case, answer "no" and give the correct answer. Then listen and check your answers.

Example: a: The main language of Quebec isn't English?

b: No, it's French. (French)

1. a: It's not strange to experience culture shock?

b: \_\_\_\_\_ (normal)

2. a: Osaka isn't the capital of Japan?

b: \_\_\_\_\_ (Tokyo)

3. a: Men don't usually talk much at home?

b: \_\_\_\_\_ (in public)

4. a: Women don't usually talk much in public?

b: \_\_\_\_\_ (at home)

5. a: English isn't easy?

b: \_\_\_\_\_ (hard)

**1=No it,s Normal**

**2=No it,s Tokyo**

**3=No they talk more in public**

**4=No they talk more at home**

**5=No it,s hard**

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B. You show surprise in a negative question if your intonation goes down low and then up high at the end.

**Example:** Question: You don't have one?

Answer: No, I don't.

With a partner, take turns asking and answering these questions. Person A will show surprise in the question. Person B will answer "no" and add a short negative answer. Then listen and check your answers.

**Example:** a: The main language of Quebec isn't English?

b: No, it isn't.

1. a: We don't have class tomorrow?

b: \_\_\_\_\_

2. a: You didn't see it?

b: \_\_\_\_\_

3. a: He doesn't like it?

b: \_\_\_\_\_

4. a: They won't even try it?

b: \_\_\_\_\_

**1\_ No we don,t**

**2-No I didn,t**

**3\_ No he doesn,t**

**4-No they won,t**

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If necessary, use a dictionary to help you match the following words or expressions with their definitions. Write the letters on the lines.

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <u>  f  </u> 1. upper management | a. not trying to be polite or nice           |
| <u>  d  </u> 2. firm (noun)      | b. class to study a specific subject         |
| <u>  h  </u> 3. issue            | c. to make something less shocking or unkind |
| <u>  b  </u> 4. seminar          | d. corporation                               |
| <u>  g  </u> 5. blunt            | e. very confident about one's own opinions   |
| <u>  C  </u> 6. to buffer        | f. higher-ups; bosses                        |
| <u>  i  </u> 7. to jibe          | g. pushy; ready to attack                    |
| <u>  e  </u> 8. assertive        | h. a point to consider                       |
| <u>  a  </u> 9. aggressive       | i. to match, agree with                      |

## Eleventh lecture exercises

Do you know common prefixes?

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Anti        | A. between  |
| 2. De          | B. cause to |
| 3. <u>Dis*</u> | C. against  |
| 4. En(m)       | D. in       |
| 5. Fore        | E. before   |
| 6. In(m)       | F. not      |
| 7. Inter       | G. opposite |

1=c  
2=g  
3=f  
4=b  
5=e  
6=d  
7=a

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### 8. Do you know common prefixes?

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| 8. Mid        | A. Wrong  |
| 9. <u>Mis</u> | B. Center |
| 10. Non       | C. Not    |
| 11. Over      | D. Half   |
| 12. Pre       | E. Again  |
| 13. Re        | F. Above  |
| 14. Semi      | G. Before |

8=b  
9=a  
10=c  
11=f  
12=g  
13=e  
14=d

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Do you know common prefixes?

- |                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| 15. Sub        | A. Across |
| 16. Super      | B. Not    |
| 17. Trans      | C. Below  |
| 18. Un         | D. Not    |
| 19. Under      | E. Above  |
| 20. In, ll, lr | F. Below  |

- 15=c  
16=e  
17=a  
18=b  
19=f  
20=d

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### Do you know common suffixes?

- |          |                |
|----------|----------------|
| 1. -able | a. Past        |
| 2. -al   | b. Made of     |
| 3. -ed   | c. Having      |
| 4. -en   | d. One who     |
| 5. -er   | e. Comparative |
| 6. -er   | f. Can         |
| 7. -est  | g. Superlative |

- 1=f  
2=c  
3=a  
4=b  
5=d  
6=e  
7=g

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### Do you know common suffixes?

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 8. <u>-ful</u>     | a. Present participle |
| 9. <u>-ic</u>      | b. State of           |
| 10. <u>-ing*</u>   | c. Without            |
| 11. <u>-(t)ion</u> | d. Having property of |
| 12. <u>-(i)ty</u>  | e. Full of            |
| 13. <u>-(t)ive</u> | f. Act                |
| 14. <u>-less</u>   | g. Adjective          |
|                    | h. Without            |

8=e

9=d

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10=a

11=f

12=b

13=g

14=h.

### Do you know common suffixes?

- |                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| → 15. <u>-ly*</u> | a. Action   |
| 16. <u>-ment</u>  | b. Having   |
| 17. <u>-ness</u>  | c. Having   |
| 18. <u>-ous</u>   | d. Plural   |
| 19. <u>-s*</u>    | e. State of |
| 20. <u>-y</u>     | f. Having   |

15=b

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16=a

17=e

18=c

19=d

20=f

## Prefixes and suffixes 2: Creating opposites

A prefix often gives the opposite meaning to a word. Underline the prefix in each of the words below. Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the prefix. Then write down another word with the same prefix.

Word	Meaning of the prefix	Word with the same prefix
<u>un</u> clear	not, the opposite of	untidy
misbehave		
impossible		
inedible		
disagree		
decode		
illegal		
international		

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<b>wrongly</b>	<b>mistack</b>
<b>in</b>	<b>implant</b>
<b>in</b>	<b>intake</b>
<b>Not,opposite of</b>	<b>disadvantage</b>
<b>opposite</b>	<b>destroy</b>
<b>not</b>	<b>illiterate</b>
<b>not</b>	<b>injustice</b>


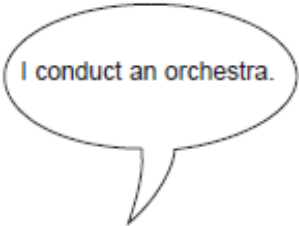




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## Prefixes and suffixes 3: Using suffixes

See the handout on **Suffixes** if you need help to complete these exercises.

### Say it with nouns

Nouns often have the suffixes or word endings 'er' and 'or'. Use the speech bubble clue to complete the sentences below.

 <p>I am a _____.</p>	 <p>I am a <u>conductor</u>.</p>	 <p>I am the _____.</p>
 <p>I am an _____.</p>	 <p>I am a _____.</p>	 <p>I am a _____.</p>

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**Decorateor –looker –editor –runner -player**



## Fixing words in different ways

Read the words on the notice board. For each one, decide whether it has a prefix or suffix, or is a root word, and then write it into the correct column of the chart. Fill in the other columns beside it with your own suggestions.

clearly	active	deforest	behaviour
boyish	invisible	appearance	work
unkind	honest	balancing	clock

Word with a prefix	Root word	Word with a suffix
unclear	clear	clearly

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Prefix=unkind-deforest-behaviour-invisible-

Root word=kind-act-forest-haviour-visible-work-boyish

Suffix=active-clearly

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# Twelve lecture exercises

## Let's Start Exercising

1. The weather in winter is \_\_\_\_\_ than it is in summer.  
A. colder  
B. cold  
C. coldest  
D. the coldest
2. I have \_\_\_\_\_ money than you do.  
A. much  
B. more  
C. most  
D. least
3. Abdullah is \_\_\_\_\_ of all boys.  
A. the fastest  
B. the most fastest  
C. fast  
D. faster

## Do More Exercises

1. What is the comparative of "sad"?
  1. sader
  2. sadder
  3. sadier
  4. saddier
2. What is the comparative of "destructive"?
  1. destructiver
  2. more destructive
  3. destructivier
  4. more destructiver
3. What is the superlative of "soft"?
  1. softest
  2. softiest
  3. softtest
  4. most soft
4. What is the comparative of "hot"?
  1. hoter
  2. hotter
  3. hotest
  4. hottest
5. What is the comparative of "heat"?
  1. heater

2. heater
3. heatier
4. hetter
5. none of these

6. What is the superlative of "ugly"?

1. uglier
2. uggiest
3. uglyest
4. **Ugliest**

7. What is the superlative of "unpleasant"?

1. unpleasant
2. **most unpleasant**
3. more unpleasant
4. unpleasantest

10. To fall from a motorcycle is \_\_\_\_\_ to fall from a bicycle.

- a) more painful      **b) more painful than**      c) painfuller than  
d) the painfulest

11. If you suffer asthma, don't go to Mexico City. It is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ cities in the world

- a) pollutest      b) more polluted      c) polluter than      d) most polluted

12. The \_\_\_\_\_ place from Chile is Australia. It's on the other side of the world.

- a) **farther**      b) farthest      c) farther than      d) farthest than

13. I don't think your bike is \_\_\_\_\_ mine.

- a) fastest than      b) faster      c) fastest      **d) faster than**

14. Michael was \_\_\_\_\_ basketball player in the world

- a) taller      b) tallest      c) the taller      **d) the tallest**

15. Speaking Japanese is \_\_\_\_\_ writing it.

- a) the easiest      b) easy      **c) easier than**      d) easier than

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Write the following sentences using the correct form of the adjective (comparative or superlative)

- Clare is \_\_\_\_\_ **older** **than** \_\_\_\_\_ Mike. (old)
- Jane is **most healthy** \_\_\_\_\_ of the four. She eats very well and does a lot of sports, (healthy)
- The coach thinks that Peter is the **fastest** \_\_\_\_\_ player of the team, (fast)
- The Sahara desert is one of the **hottest** \_\_\_\_\_ deserts in the world. (hot)
- The climate in the North of Chile is **drier** \_\_\_\_\_ in the South, (dry)
- Asia is \_\_\_\_\_ **bigger** **than** \_\_\_\_\_ Europe. (big)
- A Rolls-Royce is one of \_\_\_\_\_ **most expensive** \_\_\_\_\_ cars in the world. (expensive)
- \_\_\_\_\_ **the more violent** \_\_\_\_\_ hurricanes are developed over México, (violent)
- Diamonds are **the most** \_\_\_\_\_ **precious** \_\_\_\_\_ jewels in the world. (precious)
- History classes are **more** \_\_\_\_\_ **interesting** \_\_\_\_\_ chemistry classes. (interesting)