



وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education

أوراق عمل
WORKSHEETS

اللغة الإنجليزية

Mega Goal 3

الصف الثالث ثانوي · الفصل الدراسي الأول
English · Grade 12 · Term 1

اسم المعلم

Teacher's name

اسم الطالب

Student's name

1. Circle the correct answer

Circle Marie, Pierre, Orville, Wilbur, or Both.

1. Who was born in Warsaw in 1867? Marie / Pierre / Orville / Wilbur
2. Who became a professor at the Sorbonne? Marie / Pierre / Orville / Wilbur
3. Who built the first successful airplane? Marie / Pierre / Orville / Wilbur
4. Who won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903? Marie / Pierre / Both / Neither
5. Who focused on pilot control rather than powerful engines? Curies / Wright brothers
6. Who discovered polonium and radium? Curies / Wright brothers

2. Complete the sentence

Use a word from the unit: devoted, pioneer, aviation, radioactivity, glider, propeller.

1. The Wright brothers were _____ pioneers in _____.
2. The Curies were _____ to each other and to their research.
3. They tested _____ before their first powered flight.
4. Marie won a second Nobel Prize for work on chemical elements and _____.
5. Their key innovation was a reliable control system and efficient _____.
6. Both pairs are remembered as scientific and technical _____.

3. Write about pairs

Write complete sentences about famous pairs or teamwork.

1. Name one pair from the lesson and one thing they achieved together.

2. Explain why teamwork helped one pair succeed.

3. Describe a pair you admire and why.

English — Other, Another & Emphatic Do

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 3 · Unit 1: Two Is Better Than One — Practice other, others, another, and emphatic do.

1. Circle the correct word

Circle other, others, another, or each other.

1. Many scientists agree; _____ disagree. (other / others / another)
2. I have _____ idea for our project. (other / others / another)
3. Do you know any _____ students in the club? (other / others / another)
4. That was a good presentation. I'll give you _____. (other / others / another)
5. They trust _____ completely. (other / others / each other)
6. We need _____ day to finish. (other / others / another)

2. Complete with do, does, or did (emphatic)

Add emphatic do/does/did where the sentence needs emphasis or contrast.

1. A: You didn't finish the report. B: I _____ finish the report!
2. She _____ enjoy working in a team, even when tasks are hard.
3. We usually agree, but we _____ argue about chores sometimes.
4. He _____ want to join the aviation club this year.
5. A: They never helped. B: They _____ help on the first day.
6. I _____ remember our first group project clearly.

3. Write original sentences

Use the grammar point shown in each cue.

1. Use others as a pronoun.

2. Use emphatic do in a short dialogue (2 lines).

3. Use another + singular noun.

Mega Goal 3 · Unit 1: Two Is Better Than One — Practice negotiating phrases and Real Talk from the apartment conversation.

1. Circle the best phrase

Choose the phrase that fits each situation.

1. You want to split cleaning fairly. How about if I... / Not my cup of tea / No sweat
2. Your friend agrees folding laundry is easy. No sweat / on the same wavelength / another
3. You both hate cooking. Not my cup of tea / How about if I / devoted
4. You and your roommate agree on laundry plans. on the same wavelength / predators / pioneer
5. You offer a fair trade of tasks. OK, I'll agree to... / No sweat / symbiosis
6. You want to reassure your partner. I'm sure we can work this out / Not my cup of tea / leftover

2. Complete the negotiating sentence

Use phrases from the unit.

1. _____ I clean the kitchen and you clean the bathroom?
2. I think it would be fair if we _____ turns each week.
3. _____ you wash the dishes if I cook tonight?
4. Cooking is really _____ for me, so let's order takeout.
5. Don't worry about folding — _____!
6. We're _____ about sharing the laundromat trip.

3. Role-play in writing

Write short negotiating exchanges.

1. Offer to split two chores with a partner.

2. Politely say you dislike one task.

3. Suggest a compromise using OK, I'll agree to...

1. Match the pair to the benefit

Circle the animal pair: crocodile-plover, honeyguide-ratel, zebra-ostrich, clownfish-anemone.

1. One cleans teeth; the other gets an easy meal. crocodile-plover / honeyguide-ratel
2. One finds hives; the other opens them. crocodile-plover / honeyguide-ratel
3. One sees well; the other smells and hears well. zebra-ostrich / clownfish-anemone
4. One is protected by tentacles; one gets cleaning help. zebra-ostrich / clownfish-anemone
5. Partners share the goal of finding honey. crocodile-plover / honeyguide-ratel
6. Partners compensate for each other's deficiencies. zebra-ostrich / crocodile-plover

2. Complete with a vocabulary word

Use: symbiosis, predators, compensate, invaluable, swoop, leftovers.

1. A special relationship where animals benefit is called _____.
2. Animals must stay safe from _____ while searching for food.
3. The zebra and ostrich _____ for each other's weak senses.
4. The benefits of these partnerships are _____.
5. The honeyguide _____ down to alert the ratel.
6. After the ratel eats, the honeyguide finishes the _____.

3. Explain symbiosis

Write about animal partnerships.

1. Name one pair and explain how each animal helps the other.

2. Why do differences sometimes make animals perfect partners?

3. Compare symbiosis to human teamwork in one sentence.

English — Complementary Friends

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 3 · Unit 1: Two Is Better Than One — Practice
descriptive writing about two people who complement each
other.

1. Circle the best linking word

Choose *although*, *while*, *because of*, or *as a result*.

- _____ they are different, they get along well. (although / because of)
- _____ his calm nature, he never shouted. (although / because of)
- She planned everything; _____, he stayed relaxed. (while / due to)
- They are opposites; _____, they complement each other. (as a result / although)
- _____ she sold the furniture, he only chuckled. (While / Because of)
- _____ their differences, they showed symbiosis. (In spite of / While)

2. Complete the descriptive phrase

Use words from the writing lesson: *contentment*, *flustered*, *chuckle*, *moral fiber*, *serene*.

- He remained _____ even when problems occurred.
- She became _____ over small irregularities.
- He had strong _____ and would not cheat for profit.
- All he did was _____ when he heard the news.
- The writer remembers the grandparents with _____.
- Do not write only a list of adjectives; show their _____ through actions.

3. Plan a descriptive paragraph

Write about two friends who complement each other.

- Write one sentence describing Person A's personality.

- Write one sentence describing Person B's opposite trait.

- Write a concluding sentence using *although* or *while*.

English — Present Tenses & Intensifiers

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 3 · Unit 1: Two Is Better Than One — Practice simple present vs present progressive and intensifiers.

1. Circle simple present or present progressive

Choose the correct verb form.

1. Badr usually eats / is eating takeout, but today he cooks / is cooking.
2. My flight leaves / is leaving at 8:10 tomorrow.
3. More students share / are sharing apartments to save money.
4. He always asks / is always asking his brother for money. (annoying habit)
5. I know / am knowing the answer right now. (stative verb)
6. Here she comes / is coming!

2. Complete with an intensifier + adjective

Use very, really, absolutely, or quite with a suitable adjective.

1. The manuscript is _____ (non-gradable: ancient).
2. The exhibit was _____ (gradable: interesting).
3. The museum visit was _____ (non-gradable: fascinating).
4. The ticket price is _____ (gradable: expensive).
5. The interactive display is _____ (non-gradable: amazing).
6. The documentary was _____ (gradable: good).

3. Write about habits and now

Use simple present and present progressive.

1. Write one sentence about a habit you have.

2. Write one sentence about what you are doing this week (temporary).

3. Write one sentence using an intensifier + adjective about a museum or gallery.

1. Circle the correct person

Choose Ortega, Jameel, Li Ka-shing, or Jobs.

1. Founder of Inditex and Zara. Ortega / Jameel / Li / Jobs
2. Supports Saudization through ALJ Community Services. Ortega / Jameel / Li / Jobs
3. Left school at fifteen after his father died. Ortega / Jameel / Li / Jobs
4. Co-founded Apple and later returned as CEO. Ortega / Jameel / Li / Jobs
5. Became Europe's wealthiest person despite modest living. Ortega / Jameel / Li / Jobs
6. Created the iPhone and iPad after returning to Apple. Ortega / Jameel / Li / Jobs

2. Complete with a vocabulary word

Use: *philanthropist, impoverished, prominent, founder, excel, reputation.*

1. Mohammad Abdul Latif Jameel is known as a _____ who supports education.
2. Steve Jobs grew up in an _____ family in California.
3. Li Ka-shing is one of Asia's most _____ businessmen.
4. Amancio Ortega is the _____ of Inditex.
5. These leaders built a strong _____ through hard work.
6. Many of them _____ in business despite humble beginnings.

3. Write about influence

Write about an influential person.

1. Name one leader from the lesson and his country.

2. Write one achievement of that person.

3. Explain one quality that helped him succeed.

1. Circle used to or be used to

Choose the correct form.

1. He _____ live in a mansion, but now he lives in a small apartment.
2. She is a millionaire, but she isn't _____ shopping in expensive stores.
3. When I was a child, I _____ dream of being a millionaire.
4. He works seven days a week, but he is _____ it.
5. She _____ care about money, but now she's materialistic.
6. He _____ live at home until he got a job. (situation — not would)

2. Complete with was/were going to + base verb

Write the future-in-the-past form.

1. I knew that company _____ be a great success.
2. He _____ spend the money, but he invested it instead.
3. They _____ take a vacation, but they got cold feet.
4. Ahmed _____ buy a car, but he decided to save.
5. We _____ meet at the mall, but it rained.
6. She _____ resign, but they offered her a promotion.

3. Write about past habits and plans

Use used to, be used to, or was going to.

1. Write one sentence about a past habit you no longer have.

2. Write one sentence about something you are accustomed to now.

3. Write one sentence about a plan that changed.

1. Circle the best Real Talk expression

Choose the expression that fits.

1. Ahmed cannot decide and annoys his friend. go in circles / put aside / cash
2. He almost took a vacation but got scared. get cold feet / drive crazy / don't mind
3. He is used to buses and is not bothered. don't mind / broke / blow
4. He might save money for the future. put aside for a rainy day / beat it / cash
5. Ibrahim is irritated by the indecision. drive someone crazy / get cold feet / cash
6. Ahmed has no money left after shopping. broke / max out / beat it

2. Complete with a discussing-options phrase

Use: On the other hand, But then again, I could always, The alternative would be.

1. A vacation would be fun. _____, it would be over in a week.
2. _____ save the money for emergencies.
3. _____ is to buy a used car instead.
4. He enjoys spending, but _____, money should be enjoyed too.
5. _____, public transport is convenient for him.
6. What would you think about _____ half for savings?

3. Advise a friend

Write about making a money decision.

1. Use On the other hand to compare two choices.

2. Use I could always to suggest an option.

3. Use one Real Talk expression in a sentence.

1. Circle true or false

Based on the reading passage.

1. He was always a billionaire. True / False
2. Al Rajhi Bank complies with Islamic principles. True / False
3. He founded a large poultry farm in the Middle East. True / False
4. He donated most of his fortune to charity in 2011. True / False
5. British officials immediately understood Islamic banking. True / False
6. He won the King Faisal Prize in 2012. True / False

2. Complete with a vocabulary word

Use: endowment, comply with, hurdle, founder, prosper, wealth.

1. Al Rajhi Bank must _____ religious rules such as no interest.
2. Starting the bank in Britain was not _____-free.
3. He is the _____ of Al-Watania agricultural projects.
4. ASARHC controls more than half of his _____.
5. His businesses began to _____ during the 1970s oil boom.
6. The university was established through a large _____.

3. Summarize philanthropy

Write about Sheikh Al-Rajhi.

1. Write one sentence about how he started in business.

2. Write one sentence about his donation decision.

3. Explain why he chose to give away wealth.

1. Order the G20 events

Circle the correct year for each event.

1. G20 founded. 1999 / 2008 / 2011
2. Leaders' summits introduced. 1999 / 2008 / 2011
3. Summits become annual. 1999 / 2008 / 2011
4. Saudi Arabia assumed 2020 presidency. 2019 / 2020 / 2021
5. Riyadh summit held virtually. 2019 / 2020 / 2021
6. Vision 2030 has three themes. True / False

2. Complete the biography connector

Use when, then, after, while, or Having completed.

1. _____ he graduated, he started his first company.
2. He worked hard, _____ his reputation grew.
3. _____ university, he became a professor.
4. He was born in 1929; _____, he moved to Riyadh.
5. _____ he was young, he experienced poverty.
6. Describe character and qualities, not only a list of _____.

3. Plan a biography

Write about an influential person.

1. Write one chronological sentence about early life.

2. Write one sentence about a major achievement.

3. Write one sentence describing the person's character.

1. Circle present perfect or past simple

Choose the correct form.

1. Have you ever met / Did you ever meet a billionaire?
2. He started / has started the company in the late 70s.
3. Jameel has contributed / contributed greatly to Saudization.
4. Li Ka-shing has lived / lived in China for all his life.
5. I have never ordered / never ordered books online yet.
6. When did you visit / have you visited Kuwait?

2. Complete with for or since

Choose for or since.

1. The store has been open _____ 1975.
2. She has worked there _____ ten years.
3. I have known him _____ last June.
4. They have waited _____ a long time.
5. He has been a member _____ 2010.
6. We haven't traveled abroad _____ two years.

3. Write about experiences

Use present perfect.

1. Write a Have you ever...? question.

2. Write a short answer with so far or yet.

3. Write one sentence with for or since.

1. Circle true or false

Based on the 1900 predictions.

1. People were predicted to be taller because of better health. True / False
2. Cars were predicted to be more expensive than horses. True / False
3. All city traffic would stay on street level. True / False
4. Photographs would be sent quickly over distance. True / False
5. Wireless phones would connect people worldwide. True / False
6. Air-ships would replace cars for passengers. True / False

2. Complete with a vocabulary word

Use: sanitation, expectancy, obsolete, substituted, commonplace, circuits.

1. Better medicine and _____ would raise life expectancy.
2. Automobiles would have been _____ for horse vehicles.
3. Telegraph _____ would span the world.
4. Many inventions that seemed impossible later became _____.
5. Some letters were predicted to become _____ in spelling.
6. Average life _____ was expected to rise to 50.

3. Make a prediction

Write about the future.

1. Write one prediction about life in 2100.

2. Write one reason your prediction might happen.

3. Write one prediction that did NOT come true from 1900.

1. Circle the correct form

Choose future perfect or future perfect progressive.

1. By 2030, I will have lived / will have been living here for 15 years.
2. By November, the company will have introduced / will have been introducing new models.
3. By 2033, people will have flown / will have been flying for 130 years.
4. When he finishes / will finish, he is going to let me try it.
5. My father will keep his phone until it breaks / will break.
6. By the time you arrive, we will have started / will start dinner.

2. Complete the sentence

Use will have + past participle or will have been + -ing.

1. By next year, scientists _____ (find) new solutions.
2. By 2030, she _____ (dream) of space travel for 45 years.
3. When the course ends, we _____ (complete) six units.
4. Before you call, I _____ (finish) my homework.
5. By 2030, Vision 2030 _____ (implement) many reforms.
6. As soon as he arrives, we _____ (leave).

3. Write about the future

Use future perfect or a time clause.

1. Write one sentence with by + future time.

2. Write one sentence with when + present tense in the time clause.

3. Write one sentence with will have been + -ing.

1. Circle the best expression

Choose from Real Talk or persuading phrases.

1. Edward wants Grandma to try an e-reader. ditch / lugging / hoopla
2. Carrying a heavy book all weekend. lugging / go with the flow / check out
3. Edward says the hype is unnecessary. hoopla / ditch / lucrative
4. He tells her to adapt to new technology. go with the flow / ditch / orbit
5. One of the advantages is carrying hundreds of books. Trust me on this / One of the advantages is / Look at it this way
6. He asks her to try it once. if you just give it a try / ditch / reusable

2. Complete the persuading sentence

Use phrases from the unit.

1. _____, you can download books in minutes.
2. _____, e-readers save space when you travel.
3. _____, a tablet is lighter than ten paper books.
4. I'm sure if you just give it a try, you'll find that _____.
5. _____, the screen is easy to read.
6. Why not _____ and try reading on a device?

3. Persuade someone

Write short persuasive sentences.

1. Use One of the advantages is...

2. Use Look at it this way...

3. Use Trust me on this...

1. Circle the correct answer

About space tourism.

1. First space tourist paid about: \$2 million / \$20 million / \$200 million
2. First tourist was: Dennis Tito / Richard Branson / Lisa Ramirez
3. Virgin Galactic ticket price was steep at about: £10,000 / £100,000 / £1 million
4. Japanese hotel would spin to simulate: gravity / orbit / biosphere
5. Hilton plans used: solar / wind / nuclear power
6. Space tourism is currently for: everyone / the wealthy / scientists only

2. Complete with a vocabulary word

Use: rigorous, reusable, lucrative, orbit, gravity, commonplace.

1. Dennis Tito completed eight months of _____ training.
2. Companies are developing _____ launch vehicles to cut costs.
3. Space travel may become a _____ industry in the future.
4. The hotel would _____ 279 miles above Earth.
5. The station spins to simulate _____.
6. Impossible ideas often become _____ over time.

3. Write about space tourism

Use facts from the reading.

1. Write one fact about the first space tourist.

2. Write one planned space hotel feature.

3. Write whether you would try space tourism and why.

1. Circle a Vision 2030 pillar or theme

Choose the best answer.

1. Three pillars include being the heart of Arab and Islamic worlds. True / False
2. Three themes: vibrant society, thriving economy, ambitious nation. True / False
3. Vision 2030 ignores heritage sites. True / False
4. Future perfect passive appears in the text. True / False
5. The vision only focuses on oil. True / False
6. Entrepreneurs are mentioned in the economy theme. True / False

2. Complete the essay structure phrase

Use introduction, body, conclusion vocabulary.

1. The introduction should describe the _____ you will discuss.
2. The body explains impact on you and on _____.
3. The conclusion sums up and adds no new _____.
4. By 2030, the Vision Program will have made great _____.
5. Take _____ before you write the essay.
6. Use future forms such as will have + past _____.

3. Plan your essay

Write about a 2030 development.

1. Write one introduction sentence about a future change.

2. Write one body sentence about impact on your life.

3. Write one concluding sentence.

English — Simple Present & Past Review

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 3 · Unit 3: What Will They Think of Next? — Review
simple present questions and simple past forms.

1. Circle the correct question form

Choose the correct question.

1. What's / What your last name? — Al Zahrani.
2. Where were / was you born? — In Oman.
3. Does / Do she have a laptop? — Yes, she does.
4. Did / Do you live in Riyadh? — Yes, I did.
5. When's / When is the festival? — In February.
6. Who's / Who that tall man? — That's my uncle.

2. Complete with the past form

Use regular or irregular past verbs.

1. She _____ (buy) tickets online yesterday.
2. They _____ (meet) at the space exhibition.
3. He _____ (fly) to Riyadh last month.
4. We _____ (see) a documentary about Mars.
5. I _____ (take) photos of the launch.
6. She _____ (win) a science competition.

3. Write questions and answers

Use simple present or past.

1. Write one information question with Where.

2. Write one yes/no question in the simple past.

3. Write one sentence about space using a past verb.

1. Match the film to the clue

Circle: *Jurassic World, Lion King, Sonic, Bruce Lee, Beautiful Mind.*

1. Dinosaurs on an island with a volcano. Jurassic World / Lion King / Sonic
2. Animated lion cub reclaims the throne. Jurassic World / Lion King / Sonic
3. Fast blue hedgehog from another planet. Jurassic World / Lion King / Sonic
4. Documentary about a martial arts legend. Bruce Lee / Beautiful Mind / Lion King
5. Mathematician struggles with delusions. Bruce Lee / Beautiful Mind / Sonic
6. Evil uncle murders the king. Lion King / Jurassic World / Bruce Lee

2. Complete with a vocabulary word

Use: *conspiracy, delusion, villain, captivate, animated, prestigious.*

1. Owen uncovers a _____ that threatens the planet.
2. John Nash suffers from _____ caused by illness.
3. Simba must defeat his evil _____.
4. Detective stories _____ viewers with mystery.
5. The Lion King is an _____ film.
6. The Nobel Prize is a _____ award.

3. Describe a film

Write about TV films.

1. Name one film from the lesson and its genre.

2. Write one plot detail from that film.

3. Say whether it is fictional or biographical.

1. Circle the correct conjunction pair

Choose the best pair.

- _____ my father _____ his boss were at the meeting. (Both...and / Either...or)
- _____ Sonic _____ The Lion King is my favorite. (Either...or / Neither...nor)
- He is _____ hardworking _____ intelligent. (not only...but also / both...and)
- _____ my brothers _____ my uncle wants to see it. (Neither...nor — verb agrees with closer subject)
- I liked the book, _____ I hated the film. (but / so / yet)
- The hall wasn't air-conditioned, _____ I demanded a refund. (but / so / and)

2. Join the sentences

Use and, but, so, yet, or a paired conjunction.

- I ordered the part online. I can't find the confirmation.
- She loves documentaries. Her brother prefers comedies.
- You can watch Sonic. You can watch The Lion King.
- The hero is brave. The hero is intelligent.
- My sister likes action films. My brother likes action films.
- He won't watch horror. She won't watch horror.

3. Write with conjunctions

Link ideas about films.

- Write one sentence with both...and.

- Write one sentence with not only...but also.

- Write one sentence with but or yet.

1. Circle agree or disagree phrase

Choose the best response.

1. You loved the game; your friend hated it. I agree completely / You must be joking
2. You both want to leave and eat. I couldn't agree more / I see it differently
3. Your friend says the uniforms looked fake. You're absolutely right / I don't agree
4. You share the same opinion about the restaurant. I couldn't agree more / I totally disagree
5. You think the story was hard to believe. hard to swallow / a dime a dozen
6. The game was so boring you fell asleep. doze off / just / captivate

2. Complete the response

Use agreeing or disagreeing phrases.

1. A: That was the best game ever! B: _____ — the team missed every easy shot.
2. A: Let's go to a restaurant next time. B: _____!
3. A: The plot was unrealistic. B: _____; I see it differently.
4. A: Those uniforms looked fake. B: _____ right about that.
5. The idea that cows were treated as _____ was hard to accept.
6. By the end, Fahd started to _____ during the game.

3. Agree or disagree in writing

Write short exchanges.

1. Write one sentence agreeing with an opinion.

2. Write one sentence disagreeing politely.

3. Use one Real Talk expression about a film.

English — Detective Story

Formula

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 3 · Unit 4: The World of TV — Practice the formula behind detective stories on TV.

1. Circle hero, villain, or tool

Classify each element.

1. Cold-blooded criminal with a scar. hero / villain / tool
2. DNA analysis and tracking devices. hero / villain / tool
3. Charismatic fearless investigator. hero / villain / tool
4. Magnifying glass used for clues. hero / villain / tool
5. High-speed chase after capture. hero / villain / tool
6. Predictable repeated elements in the genre. formula / genre / epic

2. Complete with a vocabulary word

Use: formula, intrigue, captivate, triumph, defect, formulaic.

1. Detective shows use a successful _____ that viewers expect.
2. Mystery and _____ keep audiences watching.
3. The hero always _____ over the villain.
4. Villains may have physical _____ such as a missing limb.
5. These stories _____ viewers until the case is solved.
6. Some critics say the plots are too _____.

3. Explain the formula

Write about detective stories.

1. Name two elements viewers expect in a detective story.

2. Describe one type of hero from the reading.

3. Explain why predictability can still be appealing.

1. Circle the genre

Match the description to a genre.

1. Superhuman heroes and martial arts. action / animation / Western
2. Cartoon characters and design. action / animation / horror
3. Designed to frighten the audience. drama / horror / epic
4. Young person's journey to adulthood. coming-of-age / war / detective
5. Criminal action, mystery, suspense. coming-of-age / detective / comedy
6. Futuristic technology and creatures. science fiction / melodrama / Western

2. Complete the expository phrase

Use genre and formula vocabulary.

1. Genres are categories based on theme, setting, and _____.
2. A coming-of-age film focuses on a journey to _____.
3. Explain the _____ behind your chosen film type.
4. Films may combine elements, so classification is not always _____.
5. Use an introduction that states the genre and its features.
6. The Lion King is a coming-of-age _____.

3. Plan an expository paragraph

Write about a film genre.

1. Write one introduction sentence naming a genre.

2. Write one sentence about a common formula element.

3. Write one example from a film you know.

English — Comparatives & Superlatives

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 3 · Unit 4: The World of TV — Practice comparative and superlative adjectives.

1. Circle the correct form

Choose comparative or superlative.

1. Detective stories are _____ popular than space films. (more / most)
2. The Nobel Prize is the _____ prestigious award. (more / most)
3. Goldfish are _____ than clownfish. (small / smaller / smallest)
4. This film is _____ good as the original. (as / more / most)
5. The _____ I practice, the _____ I become. (more...better / most...best)
6. Mount Everest is the _____ mountain on Earth. (tall / taller / tallest)

2. Complete with comparative or superlative

Use irregular forms where needed.

1. Health today is _____ (good) than it used to be.
2. This sequel is _____ (bad) than the first film.
3. Jupiter is _____ (far) from the Sun than Earth.
4. She is the _____ (old) child in her family.
5. Pirates of the Caribbean is _____ (good) TV film by far.
6. Mercury is _____ (small) than Earth.

3. Compare planets or films

Use comparatives or superlatives.

1. Write one sentence comparing two planets.

2. Write one sentence with the most or the least.

3. Write one sentence with the...the...

1. Match the ad to the product

Circle: *BMX-3000, Floral Essence, Dynex, Crystal Spring, Planet Mercury.*

1. 33% more cleaning power than the leading brand. BMX / Dynex / Crystal
2. 28 vitamins and minerals for hair. Floral Essence / Dynex / Planet Mercury
3. 100% natural spring water from Switzerland. Crystal / BMX / Floral
4. Patented technology; NBA star endorsement. Planet Mercury / BMX / Dynex
5. Speed, beauty, power — you only live once. BMX / Crystal / Floral
6. Recyclable bottles with less plastic. Crystal / Dynex / BMX

2. Complete with a vocabulary word

Use: *brand, promote, sophisticated, revolutionary, exclusive, consumer.*

1. Advertisements _____ products to _____.
2. The car is as modern and _____ as you are.
3. The shampoo has an _____ new formula.
4. Planet Mercury sneakers use _____ technology.
5. Dynex compares itself to the next leading _____.
6. Ads try to convince people to buy products.

3. Analyze an ad

Write about advertising.

1. Name one persuasion technique from an ad in the lesson.

2. Write one slogan or phrase from an ad.

3. Say whether you would buy the product and why.

1. Circle the clause type

Label: reason, purpose, condition, or place.

1. Because the shoes were on sale, I bought two pairs. reason / purpose / condition
2. I left my wallet home so that I wouldn't be tempted. reason / purpose / condition
3. We won't go if it rains. reason / purpose / condition
4. He buys something wherever he goes. reason / purpose / place
5. Don't buy the dress unless you need it. reason / condition / place
6. Ads use techniques in order to convince people. reason / purpose / place

2. Complete the adverb clause

Use because, unless, if, so that, or wherever.

1. _____ the sale ends tomorrow, I'll shop today.
2. I won't buy it _____ I really need it.
3. She saved money _____ she could travel later.
4. _____ he travels, he collects souvenirs.
5. _____ it rains, we'll stay home.
6. They went to the mall _____ of the big sale.

3. Write with adverb clauses

Create original sentences.

1. Write one sentence beginning with Because.

2. Write one sentence with unless or if.

3. Write one sentence with so that.

English — Advising Against Shopping

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 3 · Unit 5: Do You Really Need It? — Practice
advising phrases and Real Talk from Farah and Amal.

1. Circle the best expression

Choose advising or Real Talk.

1. Amal has no money left. broke / max out / beat it
2. Farah warns about spending too much. blow / covet / brand
3. Using the credit card to the limit. max out / beat it / logo
4. They decide to leave the store. beat it / broke / promote
5. Are you sure you want to do that? / I agree completely / On the other hand
6. I wouldn't do that if I were you. / You must be joking / Both...and

2. Complete the advice

Use advising-against phrases.

1. _____ you want to buy another sweater?
2. I _____ that's a good idea — you're already broke.
3. I wouldn't _____ if I were you.
4. You should think carefully before you _____ your card.
5. I'm afraid you're going to _____ if you spend more.
6. Let's _____ before you buy anything else.

3. Give advice in writing

Write about shopping decisions.

1. Advise a friend against an unwise purchase.

2. Use You should think carefully before you...

3. Use one Real Talk expression.

1. Circle the correct number or fact

Based on the reading.

1. Average daily ad exposure: 40–60 / 400–600 / 4000–6000
2. By age 60, total exposure: 9–13 million / 9–13 billion / 900,000
3. Channel One broadcasts in U.S. schools. True / False
4. Ads appear on bananas and apples. True / False
5. Buzz marketing uses hidden excitement. True / False
6. Forehead ad sold for about \$37,000. True / False

2. Complete with a vocabulary word

Use: unconventional, imprint, outlandish, virtually, buzz marketing, expose.

1. It is _____ impossible to avoid ads all day.
2. Ads appear in _____ places like doctor's offices.
3. A TV network _____ its logo on millions of eggs.
4. Advertisers will invent even more _____ forms.
5. _____ means hiring people to create excitement.
6. The average person is _____ to hundreds of ads daily.

3. Write about advertising everywhere

Use reading facts.

1. Give one example of an ad in an unexpected place.

2. Explain one problem with buzz marketing.

3. Write your opinion: are there too many ads?

1. Circle letter features

Choose correct persuasive elements.

1. A persuasive letter needs a greeting like Dear Editor. True / False
2. You should hide your opinion until the conclusion only. True / False
3. Topic sentences start body paragraphs. True / False
4. Handwriting is never useful according to the model. True / False
5. Computers make editing easier. True / False
6. To sum up is a concluding phrase. True / False

2. Complete the letter phrase

Use persuasive letter language.

1. Dear _____, I am writing to give my opinion on...
2. In response to last week's _____, I believe...
3. First of all, _____ ... Moreover, ...
4. To _____ ..., I think ads in schools are positive/negative.
5. Each paragraph needs a _____ sentence.
6. State clearly whether ads in schools are a good _____.

3. Plan a persuasive letter

Write about advertising in schools.

1. Write the opening sentence stating your opinion.

2. Write one reason with First of all or Moreover.

3. Write a closing sentence with To sum up.

English — Conditionals & Preferences

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 3 · Unit 5: Do You Really Need It? — Practice conditionals and I'd rather / I'd prefer.

1. Circle the correct conditional

Choose present or future conditional.

1. If you drink / will drink spring water, you feel / will feel better.
2. If you drive / will drive the BMX, people notice / will notice you.
3. If it rains / will rain, we won't go / don't go.
4. If you haven't worn Mercury sneakers, you may not be / are not performing well.
5. I'd rather go / to go shopping. I'd prefer stay / to stay home.
6. If your clothes don't look / won't look their best, you won't feel / don't feel your best.

2. Complete with would rather or would prefer

Choose the correct form.

1. A: Would you prefer to shop or stay home? B: I _____ stay home.
2. I _____ to shop online than in crowded malls.
3. She _____ save money than buy another dress.
4. They _____ not max out their credit cards.
5. Neighborhood stores offer friendly _____.
6. Luxurious malls provide entertainment and good _____.

3. Write conditionals and preferences

Use if and would rather/prefer.

1. Write one present conditional about a product.

2. Write one future conditional.

3. Write one sentence with I'd rather.

1. Circle true or false

According to research in the lesson.

1. Women talk much more than men every day. True / False
2. Women tend to worry more than men. True / False
3. Men are more truthful than women. True / False
4. Men are more easily bored than women. True / False
5. Women have greater pain tolerance. True / False
6. Women live longer than men. True / False

2. Complete with a vocabulary word

Use: stereotype, anxiety, temperament, tolerance, COMT, outlive.

1. The idea that women talk more is a common _____.
2. Women's brains produce less _____, which controls _____.
3. Men have more restless _____.
4. Research shows _____ pain tolerance for women after surgery.
5. Women _____ men by as much as ten years in some places.
6. Both men and women lie, but about different _____.

3. Write about stereotypes

Use research facts.

1. Correct one stereotype using a research finding.

2. Explain one reason women may worry more.

3. Name one stereotype you want to research.

1. Circle infinitive or gerund

Choose the form that fits the meaning.

1. He remembers to send / sending a gift every year. (task)
2. He remembers to send / sending gifts last year. (past memory)
3. We stopped to watch / watching the sunset. (paused for another action)
4. We stopped to watch / watching because it was cold. (quit the activity)
5. I tried to reach / reaching them by phone. (attempt)
6. I tried to reach / reaching them by email. (test a method)

2. Complete the sentence

Use infinitive, gerund, or passive form.

1. Everybody wants _____ (respect) by others.
2. _____ (ask) to settle an argument can be awkward.
3. I regret _____ (tell) you the bad news. (necessary now)
4. I regret _____ (tell) you my secret. (wish to undo)
5. She isn't good at _____ (play) sport.
6. John doesn't get frustrated easily, but Sam _____.

3. Write with infinitives and gerunds

Show meaning differences.

1. Write one sentence with remember + infinitive.

2. Write one sentence with stop + gerund.

3. Write one sentence with try + infinitive.

1. Circle the best phrase

Choose asking or giving directions.

1. You need to confirm you are lost. You can say that again / Am I headed in the right direction?
2. You want the street name. I'm looking for / for ages / over
3. Go straight until you see an ice-cream shop. giving / asking / stereotype
4. If you pass Town Hall, you've gone too far. giving / asking / anxiety
5. They would have driven in circles for ages. for ages / beat it / convey
6. Don't make a big deal about it. know like the back of my hand / make a big deal / over

2. Complete the direction

Use phrases from the unit.

1. _____ straight on for two miles.
2. Take the first left _____ the ice-cream shop.
3. If you see Town Hall, you've _____ too far.
4. When you get to the gas station, you'll _____ a map.
5. Can you tell me how to _____ to Riverside Drive?
6. There is no Lakeside Drive — you mean _____ Drive.

3. Write directions

Give directions to a place.

1. Write one sentence asking for directions.

2. Write two steps giving directions.

3. Write one sentence using If you see... you've gone too far.

1. Circle men or women (general trends from reading)

Based on the passage.

1. More likely to use talk to grow closer. men / women
2. More likely to see talk as accomplishing a task. men / women
3. More likely to bond through shared activities. men / women
4. More likely to talk about feelings and relationships. men / women
5. More likely to offer solutions when hearing problems. men / women
6. More likely to divide attention while listening. men / women

2. Complete with a vocabulary word

Use: verbal, non-verbal, intimate, convey, frustrating, balance.

1. Women often use communication to build _____ relationships.
2. Men may _____ facts and demonstrate knowledge.
3. Janet found Derek's advice _____.
4. Differences can help maintain _____ in communication.
5. Language is our primary _____ means of communication.
6. Gestures are part of _____ communication.

3. Compare communication

Write about styles.

1. Write one difference between how men and women may use talk.

2. Write one example of bonding without much talking.

3. Explain why differences can be positive.

1. Circle verbal or non-verbal

Classify each example.

1. Speaking face to face at the airport. verbal / non-verbal
2. Hand to ear gesture for a phone number. verbal / non-verbal
3. Facial expression when at a loss for words. verbal / non-verbal
4. About 60% of communication is non-verbal. True / False
5. A photograph conveys information quickly. verbal / non-verbal
6. Comparative essays consider different sides. True / False

2. Complete the comparative essay phrase

Use although, while, both, culture-specific.

1. _____ they come from different cultures, they share some traits.
2. _____ Erik is calm, Janek is more outgoing.
3. _____ of them are not typical national stereotypes.
4. Give examples of _____ and shared features.
5. Language is primary, but not the only _____.
6. Use a clear _____ comparing two people or groups.

3. Plan a comparative paragraph

Compare two communicators.

1. Write one sentence introducing two people you will compare.

2. Write one contrast using while or although.

3. Write one similarity using both.

English — Present Perfect

Progressive

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 3 · Unit 6: The Gender Divide — Practice present perfect progressive vs simple and hobbies vocabulary.

1. Circle progressive or simple

Choose the correct present perfect form.

1. How long have you discussed / been discussing stereotypes?
2. How many times have you discussed / been discussing this issue?
3. Saeed has driven / has been driving 400 miles.
4. Saeed has driven / has been driving since early morning.
5. My phone has rung / has been ringing all night. (annoying)
6. Who has eaten / been eating the cakes?

2. Complete with present perfect or progressive

Use for, since, or all day where needed.

1. They _____ (decide) that women talk about feelings more.
2. I _____ (wait) for a taxi for twenty minutes.
3. She _____ (read) science fiction since she was twelve.
4. He _____ (collect) stamps for five years.
5. I'm fascinated by _____ (read) traditional stories.
6. I'm interested in _____ (join) a book club.

3. Write about hobbies and duration

Use present perfect forms.

1. Write one sentence with have been + -ing about a hobby.

2. Write one sentence with have + past participle about how many times.

3. Write one sentence with adjective + preposition + gerund.
