

The giant panda is the rarest member of the bear family. This animal reaches about 150 centimeters in length and weighs about 100 to 150 kilograms.

Pandas are known for their black and white coloring; their eyes, ears, legs and shoulders are black, while the rest of their fur is white.

Pandas live in temperate climates in broadleaf and coniferous forests. Their diet is in fact almost bamboo shoots, leaves and stalks. The giant panda can be found in about 20 areas of mountain forest in China. Their habitat is being threatened by direct and indirect global warming impacts from mankind.

Pandas can live about 15-25 years. they are considered an endangered species. As of 2004, there were 1,600 pandas in the wild , with 300 living in zoos and breeding centers .

PART ONE: Reading comprehension (7pts)

Task 1 : I complete the following file (3pts)

Name :

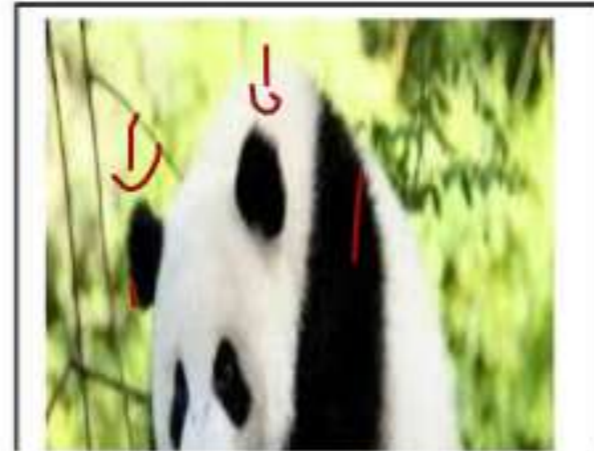
Description :

Size :

Habitat :

Diet :

Lifespan :



Task 2 : I answer by true or false (3pts)

- 1) The giant panda is the rarest bear family
- 2) It lives in sandy deserts
- 3) It is an endangered species

Task 3 : I find in the text words that are closest in meaning to the following words (1pt)

Food = regions =



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Mastery of language (7pts)

Task 1 : I put the verbs between brackets in the correct form (3pts)

- 1) They(finish/ just) the game .
- 2) She(already/see) the giraffs .
- 3) I(not/visit) the zoo since 2017

Task 2 : I give the correct form of comparative (2pts)

- 1) The elephant isthan a cat (big) .
- 2) The lion isthan a dog (dangerous)

Task 3 : I complete the sentences with the following conjunctions (because / as) (2pts)

- 1) I did not go to the zooit is closed .
- 2)he is ill , he didn't revise his lessons .



PART TWO : Written expression (6pts)

Make a research on the black rhinoceros and write a short report to present this endangered species to your classmates using to following notes

- **Name** :the black rhinoceros
- **Description** : big animal
has two horns / smaller skull and ears
- **Habitat**: grasslands, tropical and subtropical forests in Africa and southern Asia.
- **Size** : about 1.2 to 1.8 M.
- **Weight** : 1000 to 3000 Kg.
- **Diet** : grass and plants .
- **Lifespan** : about 40 years.
- **Causes of endangerment** : habitat destruction and illegal hunting



Task 17 page 136: (I fill in each gap with: "**since**" or "**for**" and write the correct form of the verbs in italics between brackets).

1. The IUCN (*list*) some Australian tree kangaroos as threatened species
... .. *four years*.
2. Many wildlife organizations, such as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), (*consider*)
... .. the Australian Koala as a vulnerable species 2014.
3. Native to Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Namibia), the black rhino (*be*) on the
IUCN red list of critically endangered species *almost thirty-two years*.
4. Wild dogs and ferrets (*endanger*) the life of New Zealand's kiwi
... .. *a number of years*.
5. Reindeer are vulnerable species that (*live*) in Siberia, Mongolia,
Finland, Norway, Greenland, Canada and Alaska *the beginning of time*.



Used as a strong recommendation or as strong advice. *Must* is much stronger than *should*.

To express obligation or duty. This also refers to complying with rules, laws and regulations.

must

Modal Verb

Should → advice
must → Strong advice

I **must**

You **must**

He **must**

She **must**

It **must**

We **must**

They **must**

~~S~~

He ~~must~~ stop. ❌

He **must** stop. ✅

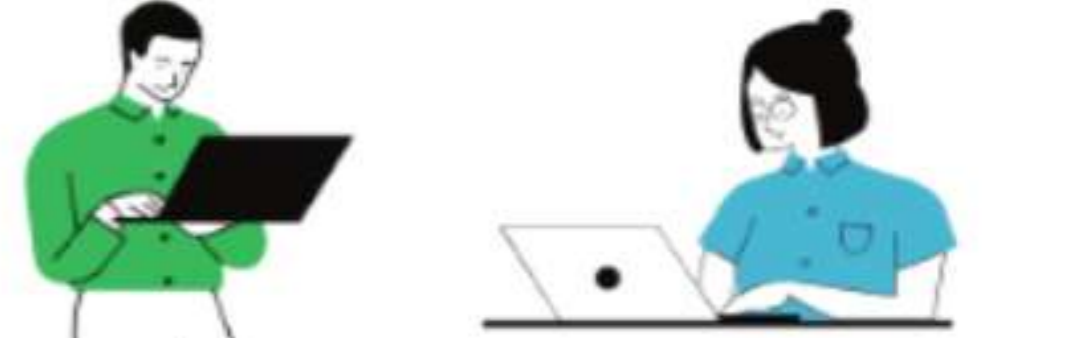
+ verb * STEM

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mustn't = must not

Mustn't is a negative obligation
(= it is important that you do NOT do something)
Mustn't = it is prohibited; it is not allowed



We mustn't give wild animals food

We mustn't drive with our seatbelts off



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MUST



→ She **MUST** be in bed because she has the flu.



→ Jack **MUST** brush his teeth before going to bed.

- ✓ Obligation
- ✓ Strong advice

MUSTN'T



→ Peter **MUSTN'T** sleep during the class.



→ You **MUSTN'T** smoke.

- ✓ Prohibition



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To give advice, a recommendation or a suggestion

To express an obligation that is not as strong as **Must**. **Should** is used instead of **Must** to make rules, orders or instructions sound more polite.

should + verb *

* The base form of the infinitive
= ~~to~~ go, ~~to~~ study, ~~to~~ speak, etc.

I **should**
You **should**
He **should** +X
She **should**
It **should**
We **should**
They **should**

You **should** ~~to~~ go. ✗
You **should** go. ✓
He **should** waits. ✗

1. You **must slow** down. → *Slow* down.
2. You **mustn't litter**. → *Do not/ Don't litter*.
3. You **must respect** your environment. → *Respect* the environment.
4. You **must be** responsible. → *Be* responsible!
5. You **mustn't harm** animals. → *Do not/ Don't harm* animals.
6. You **must keep** Algeria clean and tidy. → *Keep* Algeria clean and tidy.



am

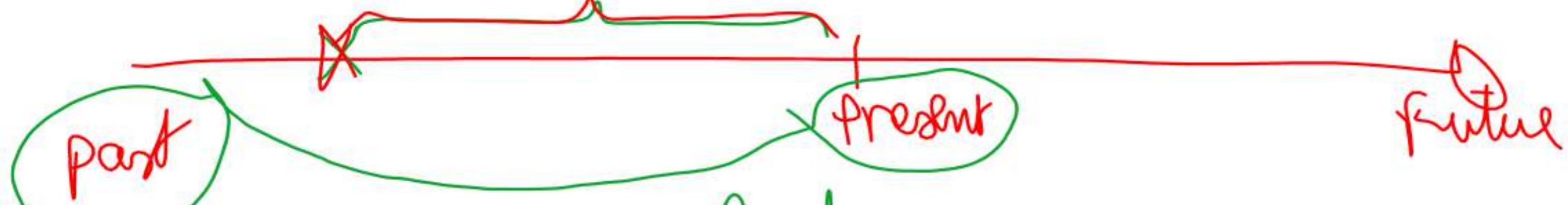
to be → was
were → been
past-participle

I have been a teacher for 10 years.

1

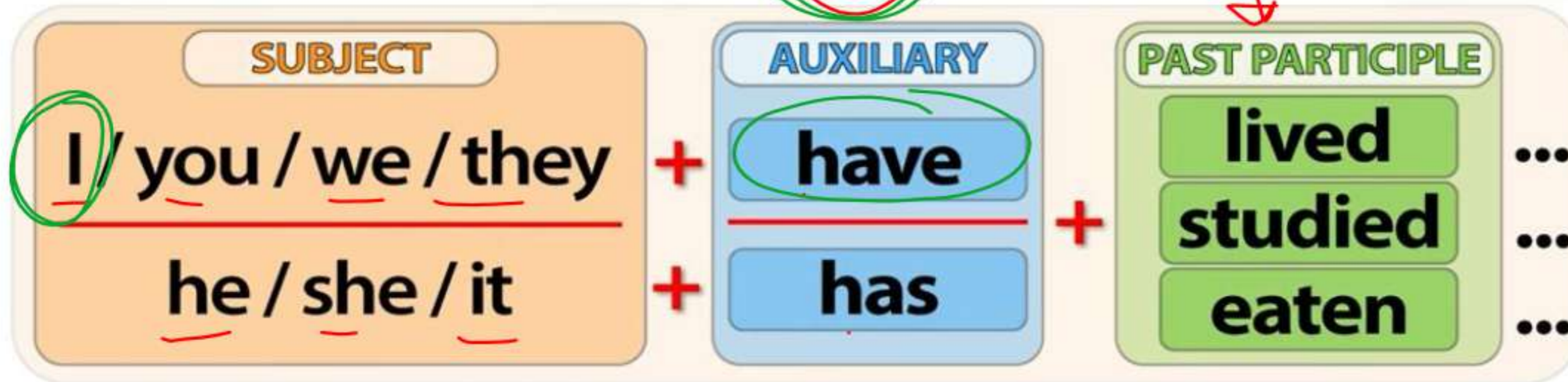
VB

10 years



the present perfect

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE



- I **have** **finished** the report.
- We **have** **opened** all of the windows.
- She **has** **lived** in Germany for ten years.
- He **has** **called** his mother twice today.

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CONTRACTIONS - AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

I have	→	<u>I've</u> <i>lived here for 10 years.</i>
You have	→	<u>You've</u>
He has	→	<u>He's</u>
She has	→	<u>She's</u>
It has	→	<u>It's</u>
We have	→	<u>We've</u>
They have	→	<u>They've</u>

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I have went to the Sahara

(V2) Simple ~~Part~~ X

Part participlo

go

went

gone V3

I go to school
S. present

I went
to school

I have gone to
school
present perfect

S. past

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

① I **have** **finished** the report.

AUXILIARY

PAST PARTICIPLE

① I **have** **not** **finished** the report.

NEGATIVE

① I **haven't** **finished** the report.

NEGATIVE CONTRACTION

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PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

She **has** **seen** the movie.

AUXILIARY

PAST PARTICIPLE

She **has** **not** **seen** the movie.

NEGATIVE

She **hasn't** **seen** the movie.

NEGATIVE CONTRACTION

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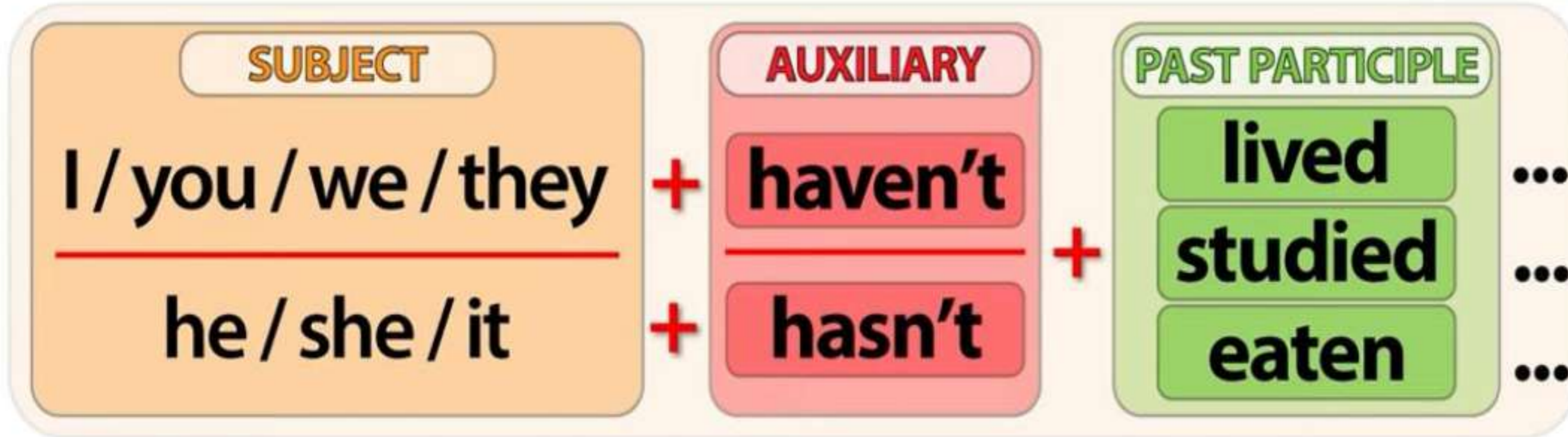
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present perfect
has have

① Taha has understood the lesson.

② Taha has ^{n't} understood the lesson.

-

+ Affirmative:



They have studied for the test.



? Question:



Have they studied for the test?

+ Affirmative:



She has arrived early.



? Question:



Has she arrived early?

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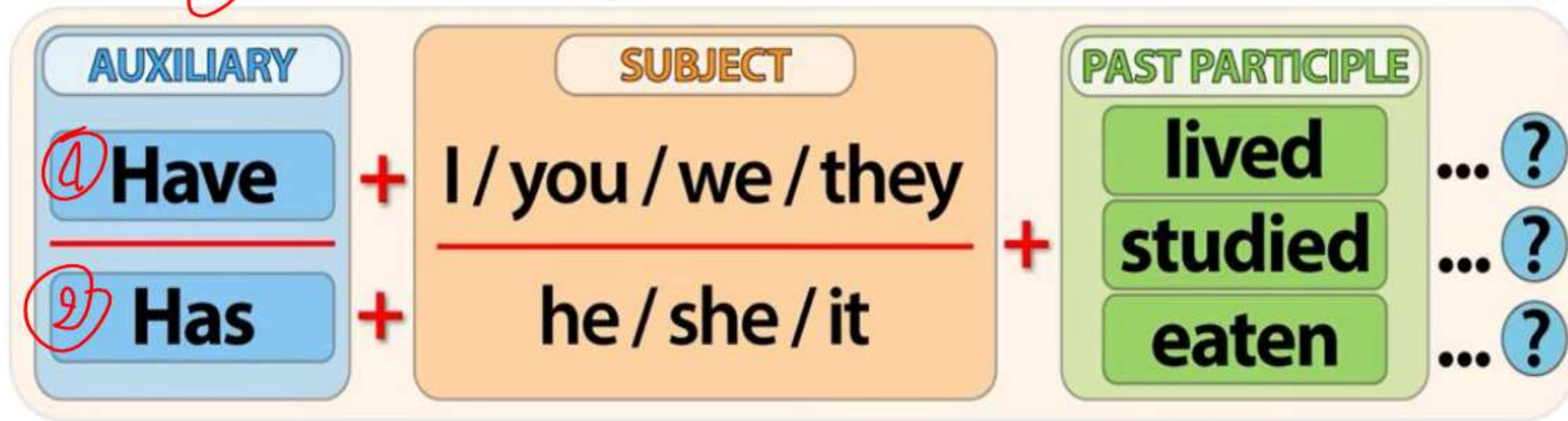
2

دورات مكثفة

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Yes, I have. ✓
No, I haven't. ✓

Yes, he has. ✓
No, he hasn't.

Yes, she has.
No, she hasn't.

حصص مباشرة

1

حصص مسجلة

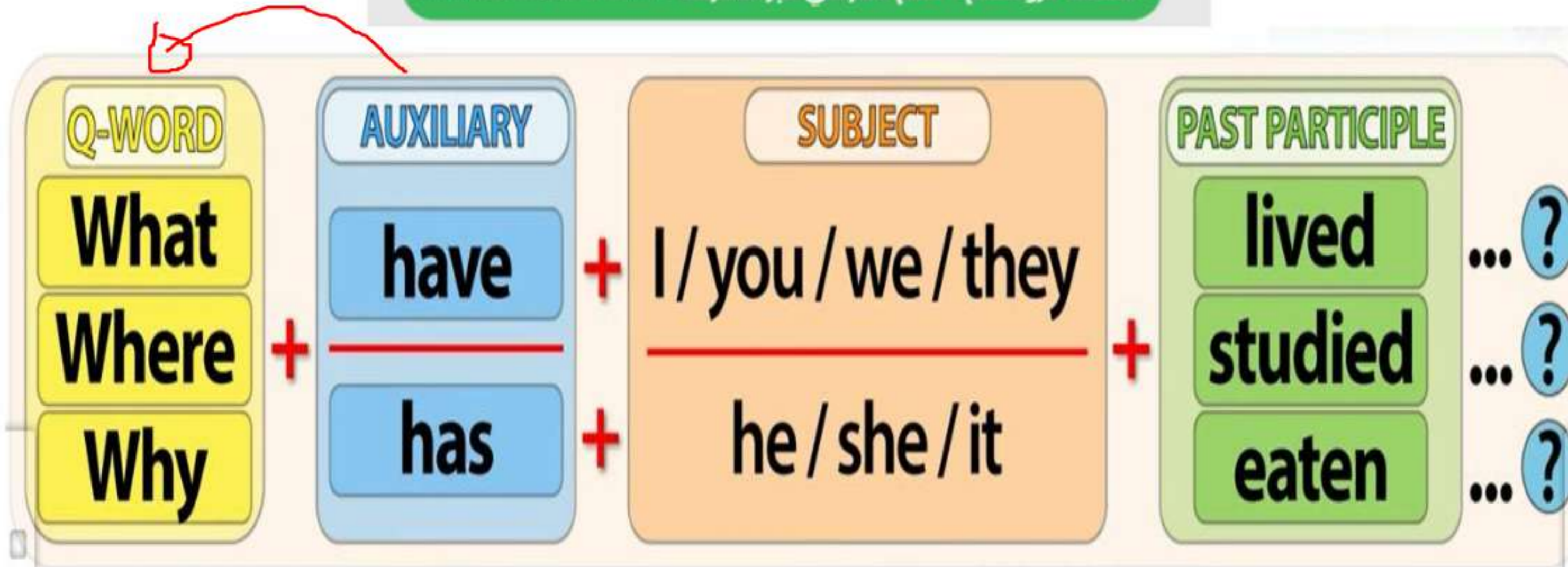
2

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? Question:  What have you done ?

? Question:  Where has he gone ?

? Question:  Why have they stopped ?

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The Present Perfect (How Long/ Since and For)

To talk about an action/ activity, an event or situation that started in the past and continue to the present, I use **The Present Perfect** tense: "have/ has" + **Past Participle**.

Example: 1- I **have lived** in this house **since 2010**.

(= I still live in the same house today, in 2019/ 2020/ 20....)

2- I **have lived** in this house **for nine/ ten/ ... years**.

I use "have" with (I, You, We, They) and "has" with (He, She, It).

The Past Participle form of regular verbs is "Verb Stem + ed". (eg: to live → **lived**)

a- Using The Present Perfect Tense with "Since"

"Since" is **A Preposition of Time** which indicates a previous point in time. (**A Fixed Time** in the past), such as "2010", "Monday", "June 1st", "2:30" etc.

Example: The Atlas Cedar **has become** an endangered species **since 2013**.

b- Using The Present Perfect Tense with "For"

"For" is **A Preposition of Time** which indicates **A Period of Time**, such as "**nine years**", "**two days**", "**three weeks**", "**two hours**" etc.

Example: Dr Sian Waters **has studied** the Barbary Macaque **for ten years**.

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The Present Perfect Tense: Positive and Negative Forms

➤ Positive form: "have/ has + Past Participle".

Example: Barbary Macaques **have lived** in North Africa *for a long time*.

➤ Negative form: "haven't/ hasn't + Past Participle".

Example: He **hasn't received** any email from his English friend *since last Monday*.

The Present Perfect Tense: Interrogative Form

➤ To ask about the duration of an action/ activity or an event, I use The Question

Words: "**How Long**" + have/ has + Subject + Past Participle ...?

Example: Question: **How long have** you **worked** as an ecologist?

Answer (1): *Since last September*.

Answer (2): *For eight months*.

Task 17 page 136: (I fill in each gap with: "since" or "for" and write the correct form of the verbs in italics between brackets).

1. The IUCN (*list*) some Australian tree kangaroos as threatened species
it has listed
2. Many wildlife organizations, such as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), (*consider*)
for ... four years period of time
have considered the Australian Koala as a vulnerable species 2014 ← *date*
3. Native to Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Namibia), the black rhino (*be*) on the IUCN red list of critically endangered species almost thirty-two years. *32 p.t*
4. Wild dogs and ferrets (*endanger*) *have endangered* the life of New Zealand's kiwi *for* a number of years.
5. Reindeer are vulnerable species that (*live*) *have lived* in Siberia, Mongolia, Finland, Norway, Greenland, Canada and Alaska since the beginning of time.



1. Fill in the Past Participle.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
go	went	gone
write	wrote	written
eat	ate	eaten
come	came	come
speak	spoke	spoken
see	saw	seen
be	was / were	been
take	took	taken
sing	sang	sung
find	found	found
send	sent	sent



2. Fill in the Present Perfect form of the verb.

- a) Tom has found (find) a hedgehog in the garden.
- b) Sam and Jake have finished (finish) their homework.
- c) We have spoken (speak) to her sister.
- d) Cathy has just come (come) home from school.
- e) Richard has already visited (visit) his grandma.



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POSITIVE SENTENCES



1. I have studied (study) French.
2. She has eaten (eat) ^{gn} octopus.
3. They have been (be) to Scotland.
4. We have read (read) that book.
5. He has lived (live) here for three years.
6. You have known (know) David for ten years.
7. We have been (be) here for two weeks.
8. I have lost (lose) my keys.
9. He has drunk (drink) too much coffee.
10. They have missed (miss) the train.

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