



STEP TEST PREPARATION

SECONDARY LEVEL 3

Grammar • Reading • Listening • Composition Analysis

Student name: _____

Class: _____

School year: _____

About This Booklet

This booklet is the third and final stage of a three-level STEP preparation program. It develops advanced grammar accuracy, critical reading comprehension, academic listening, and composition-analysis skills. Practice gradually progresses toward advanced STEP-style questions, integrated skills, timed application, and final exam readiness.

Skill Distribution

Skill	Sessions	Approx. share	Main Level 3 goal
Reading	10	38.5%	Analyze complex texts, arguments, references, multiple sources, and advanced inferences.
Grammar	8	30.8%	Apply advanced grammar accurately in complex and academic contexts.
Listening	5	19.2%	Interpret implied meaning, speaker attitude, academic explanations, and extended spoken texts.
Composition Analysis	3	11.5%	Evaluate cohesion, style, concision, sentence structure, and overall text effectiveness.

Student Test Strategies

For Grammar

Read the whole sentence before choosing.

Look for time expressions, subject-verb agreement, and sentence structure.

Eliminate options that are clearly the wrong word form.

For Reading

Read the title and first sentence carefully.

Underline keywords in the question.

Return to the passage and find evidence; do not answer only from memory.

For Listening

Read the choices before listening when possible.

Listen for names, numbers, negatives, reasons, and changes of plan.

Do not panic if you miss one word; continue listening for the main meaning.

For Composition Analysis

Check capitalization, punctuation, connectors, and sentence completeness.

Ask whether each sentence supports the paragraph topic.

Check logical order: beginning, development, and conclusion.

Course Map

Week	Lesson	Primary skill
1	Past Perfect and Narrative Tenses	Grammar
2	Synthesizing Main Ideas and Supporting Points	Reading
3	Past Modals and Degrees of Certainty	Grammar
4	Listening for Implication and Unstated Meaning	Listening
5	Third and Mixed Conditionals	Grammar
6	Claims, Evidence, and Argument	Reading
7	Advanced Cohesion and Paragraph Flow	Composition Analysis
8	Passive, Causative, and Impersonal Structures	Grammar
9	Lectures, Meetings, and Note-Taking	Listening
10	Rhetorical Organization and Text Development	Reading
11	Advanced Relative and Participle Clauses	Grammar
12	Academic Vocabulary, Collocation, and Register	Reading
13	Inversion, Emphasis, and Cleft Sentences	Grammar
14	Listening to Academic Explanations	Listening
15	Complex Reference, Substitution, and Ellipsis	Reading
16	Reported Language and Reporting Verbs	Grammar
17	Multiple Texts and Source Comparison	Reading
18	Complex Agreement and Ellipsis	Grammar
19	Speaker Stance, Attitude, and Register	Listening
20	Evaluating Causes, Effects, and Solutions	Reading
21	Concision, Style, and Sentence Revision	Composition Analysis
22	Assumption, Bias, Fact, and Opinion	Reading
23	Mixed Level 3 Listening Practice	Listening
24	Advanced Inference and Logical Conclusions	Reading
25	Integrated Reading and Visual Data Practice	Reading
26	Full Editing and Final STEP Review	Composition Analysis

SESSION 1

Past Perfect and Narrative Tenses

Primary Skill: Grammar

Learning Objectives

- Sequence past events accurately.
- Distinguish past perfect, past perfect continuous, past simple, and past continuous.
- Use narrative time expressions and clauses.

Rule Summary

- Use had + past participle for an earlier past event.
- Use had been + verb-ing to emphasize duration before a past point.
- Use past simple for main events and past continuous for background actions.

Model Examples

- By the time we arrived, the lecture had begun.
- She had been waiting for an hour when the bus came.
- While the audience was leaving, the lights went out.

Application: Choose the correct answer:

1. By the time the ambulance arrived, the patient ____.

- A) had regained consciousness
- B) has regained consciousness yesterday
- C) regains consciousness
- D) was regain consciousness

2. She was exhausted because she ____ all night.

- A) studied now
- B) has studied tomorrow
- C) was study
- D) had been studying

3. When I opened the file, I realized that someone ____ it.

- A) edits
- B) has editing
- C) had edited
- D) was edit

4. While the researchers ____ the samples, the alarm sounded.

- A) have examining
- B) were examining
- C) had examined next week
- D) examine yesterday

5. After the committee _____ the evidence, it announced its decision.

- A) had reviewed
- B) was reviewing tomorrow
- C) has review
- D) reviews last year

6. The road was wet because it _____ earlier.

- A) has rained tomorrow
- B) was rain
- C) rains yesterday
- D) had rained

7. I _____ the message only after the meeting had ended.

- A) had notice
- B) have noticed last night
- C) noticed
- D) was noticed

8. They had been discussing the issue for an hour before they _____ an agreement.

- A) reach tomorrow
- B) reached
- C) were reach
- D) had reaching

9. Which sentence shows the earlier past action correctly?

- A) The train had left before we reached the station.
- B) The train leaves before we had reached the station.
- C) The train was left before we reach.
- D) The train has left yesterday before we arrived.

10. At eight o'clock, the team _____ the final section of the report.

- A) had revise
- B) revises last night
- C) has revised at eight yesterday
- D) was revising

11. He apologized because he _____ the instructions.

- A) has misunderstood last week
- B) was misunderstand
- C) had misunderstood
- D) misunderstands tomorrow

12. No sooner _____ the presentation begun than the projector failed.

- A) was
- B) had
- C) did it
- D) has

13. Until that day, I _____ such a convincing explanation.

- A) had never heard B) never hear
- C) was never hearing D) have never heard yesterday

14. The students _____ quietly when the examiner entered.

- A) had waited tomorrow B) waited now
C) have waiting D) were waiting

15. Choose the best completion: "Once the data had been checked, _____."

- A) they submit it yesterday before checking
B) the report had submit
C) the report was submitted
D) the report is submitting last week

Exit Ticket

1. Write one correct example using today's rule.

SESSION 2**Synthesizing Main Ideas and Supporting Points****Primary Skill: Reading****Reading Strategy**

Combine the central idea with the most important supporting points. A synthesis is broader than one detail but narrower than an unrelated generalization.

Confirm every answer with exact textual evidence and reject options that are too broad, too narrow, or unsupported.

Reading Passage

Cities increasingly use “cool roofs” to reduce heat in densely built neighborhoods. These roofs are coated with light-colored materials that reflect more sunlight than traditional dark surfaces. As a result, buildings may require less energy for air conditioning, and surrounding streets can become slightly cooler. However, the effect varies with climate, building design, and maintenance. In humid regions, for example, reduced heat may be helpful, but moisture control remains essential. Researchers therefore caution that cool roofs should be part of a wider strategy that may also include shade trees, efficient insulation, and improved ventilation. The technology is promising, but its success depends on matching the solution to local conditions.

Application: Choose the correct answer:**1. Which statement best synthesizes the passage?**

- A) Cool roofs can reduce urban heat and energy use, but they work best as part of a locally adapted strategy.
- B) Shade trees are unnecessary when roofs are light-colored.
- C) All cities should replace every roof immediately.
- D) Moisture is the only factor affecting roofs.

2. What is one direct benefit of a cool roof?

- A) It produces electricity automatically.
- B) It removes all humidity.
- C) It replaces insulation.
- D) It reflects more sunlight.

3. Why does the writer mention humid regions?

- A) To prove cool roofs never work there
- B) To describe a new paint color
- C) To show that local climate affects performance
- D) To compare city populations

4. The word “traditional” is closest in meaning to ____.

- A) transparent
- B) conventional
- C) experimental
- D) temporary

5. What does “its” in the final sentence refer to?

- A) the technology’s
- B) the street’s
- C) the tree’s
- D) the climate’s

6. Which factor is NOT mentioned as affecting results?

- A) Maintenance
- B) Climate
- C) Building design
- D) Resident age

7. What additional measure is suggested?

- A) Using darker surfaces
- B) Removing ventilation
- C) Efficient insulation
- D) Increasing indoor lighting

8. The writer’s attitude is best described as ____.

- A) angry
- B) cautiously positive
- C) unquestionably certain
- D) completely dismissive

9. What can be inferred?

- A) A single urban-cooling measure may not solve every heat problem.
- B) Maintenance has no influence.
- C) All dark roofs are illegal.
- D) Cool roofs have identical effects everywhere.

10. The phrase “As a result” introduces ____.

- A) a contrast with humidity
- B) a definition of insulation
- C) an unrelated example
- D) effects of reflecting sunlight

11. Which title best fits the passage?

- A) Why Cities Should Remove Trees
- B) Air Conditioning in Rural Areas
- C) Cool Roofs: Benefits and Conditions
- D) The History of Dark Paint

12. What is the main function of the final sentence?

- A) To reject all urban planning
- B) To qualify the promise of the technology
- C) To describe roof installation steps
- D) To introduce a new topic

Vocabulary Log

Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____
Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____

SESSION 3

Past Modals and Degrees of Certainty

Primary Skill: Grammar

Learning Objectives

- Express criticism, deduction, regret, and possibility about the past.
- Distinguish must have, might have, could have, should have, and cannot have.

Rule Summary

- Must have expresses strong past certainty; cannot have expresses strong impossibility.
- Might/could have express possibility; should have expresses criticism or regret.
- Need not have means an action was unnecessary but was completed.

Model Examples

- She must have forgotten the appointment.
- They might have taken another route.
- You should have checked the deadline.
- Use modal + have + past participle.

Application: Choose the correct answer

1. The lights are off and the door is locked. They _____ already.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| A) might left | B) should leave tomorrow |
| C) can leaving | D) must have left |

2. You _____ the confidential file without permission.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| A) could not sharing | B) must not shared yesterday |
| C) should not have shared | D) need not share tomorrow |

3. The package is still here, so the courier _____ it.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) should have collect | B) cannot have collected |
| C) might collecting | D) must collect |

4. We arrived early; we _____ such a fast taxi.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| A) need not have taken | B) should taking |
| C) cannot have took | D) must not take |

5. Her answer was accurate. She _____ the report carefully.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| A) should read yesterday | B) can have reads |
| C) might reading | D) must have read |

6. The meeting was optional, so you _____ attended.

- A) must not have attended necessarily
- B) should not attending
- C) did not have to attend
- D) cannot attend yesterday

7. He looks surprised; he _____ the announcement.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A) should have hears | B) may not have heard |
| C) could hearing | D) must hear |

8. I _____ you earlier, but my phone battery died.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| A) would have called | B) will have call yesterday |
| C) must called | D) can calling |

9. They _____ the wrong platform; that would explain the delay.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| A) should use tomorrow | B) cannot used |
| C) must using | D) might have used |

10. You _____ more carefully before rejecting the proposal.

- A) might considers it
- B) need not have consider it
- C) should have considered it
- D) must considering it

11. The error _____ deliberate because the same number appears correctly elsewhere.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A) must be yesterday | B) cannot have been |
| C) could been | D) should have being |

12. She _____ the exam; she answered every question confidently.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A) may have passed | B) cannot have take |
| C) must passing | D) should passes |

13. Which sentence expresses past criticism?

- A) You must be informing us now.
- B) You can informed us yesterday.
- C) You might inform us next week.
- D) You should have informed us sooner.

14. He _____ the warning; perhaps it went to his spam folder.

- A) should not sees
- B) must not saw
- C) might not have seen
- D) cannot seeing

15. The visitors _____ at the wrong entrance, since nobody saw them at reception.

- A) need arrived
- B) could have arrived
- C) must arrive tomorrow
- D) should arriving

Exit Ticket

1. Write one correct example using today's rule.

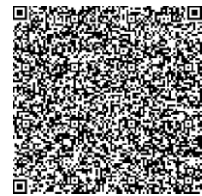
SESSION 4

Listening for Implication and Unstated Meaning

Primary Skill: Listening

Listening Strategy

Listen beyond literal words. Use tone, hesitation, contrast, and context to infer what the speaker means but does not state directly

Audio/QR code**Application: Choose the correct answer****1. What does the partner imply about the conclusion?**

- A) It was submitted Monday.
- B) Faisal has probably not revised it.
- C) The student removed it.
- D) It has been completely rewritten.

2. What does "So did I" mean?

- A) The partner also believed Faisal was revising it.
- B) The partner revised it personally.
- C) Faisal called both speakers.
- D) The student had finished the conclusion.

3. Why does the partner quote "look at it tonight"?

- A) To praise his exact wording
- B) To explain a grammar rule
- C) To announce a new deadline
- D) To show doubt about Faisal's follow-through

4. What does "Waiting has worked wonderfully so far" really mean?

- A) They should wait another week.
- B) The report is already complete.
- C) Waiting has not solved the problem.
- D) Waiting produced excellent results.

5. What action is proposed?

- A) Cancel the report
- B) Call Faisal immediately and agree on a version
- C) Submit without a conclusion
- D) Ask the teacher to write it

6. By what time should they agree on the conclusion?

- A) Before eight
- B) Tomorrow afternoon
- C) Two nights later
- D) Monday morning

7. What will the student do?

- A) Call the teacher
- B) Rewrite Faisal's section
- C) Check the figures only
- D) Combine the references

8. What will the partner do?

- A) Change the deadline
- B) Combine references
- C) Check the figures
- D) Submit the report alone

9. What is the speakers' attitude toward Faisal?

- A) Unaware of his responsibility
- B) Concerned about his lack of progress
- C) Amused by his excellent work
- D) Certain he has finished

10. What can be inferred about the group?

- A) They are under time pressure.
- B) They have no deadline.
- C) They are discussing a different assignment.
- D) They finished every section Monday.

11. What does "those" refer to?

- A) the conclusion and deadline
- B) Monday and tomorrow
- C) Faisal and the teacher
- D) combining references and checking figures

12. What is the main purpose of the conversation?

- A) To discuss examination results
- B) To request an extension
- C) To solve unfinished work before a deadline
- D) To choose a report topic

Vocabulary Log

Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____
Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____

SESSION 5

Third and Mixed Conditionals

Primary Skill: Grammar

Learning Objectives

- Form third and mixed conditionals.
- Express unreal past results and present consequences.
- Use inversion with *had* in formal conditionals.

Rule Summary

- Third conditional: if + had + past participle, would have + past participle.
- Mixed conditionals connect an unreal past condition with a present result, or a present condition with a past result.
- Formal inversion: Had I known..., I would have....

Model Examples

- If they had checked the map, they would not have been late.
- If I had accepted the offer, I would be living abroad now.
- Had she known, she would have acted differently.

- Application: Choose the correct answer

1. If we had backed up the file, we _____ the data.

- A) had not lose B) would not lost
C) will not lose yesterday D) would not have lost

2. If he were more organized, he _____ the deadline last week.

- A) had not missed B) would not missed
C) would not have missed D) will not miss

3. Had the driver seen the sign, he _____ earlier.

- A) will stop yesterday B) would have stopped
C) stops D) had stopping

4. If I had studied engineering, I _____ in that field now.

- A) might be working B) had been work
- C) will worked D) might have work now

5. She would have joined us if she _____ about the change.

- A) knows yesterday B) would know
C) has knowing D) had known

6. If the equipment were more reliable, the experiment _____ yesterday.

- A) will succeed
- B) had succeeded because reliable
- C) would have succeeded
- D) would succeed yesterday without have

7. _____ I known about the traffic, I would have left earlier.

- A) If had B) Had
C) Have D) Would

8. If they had not ignored the warning, the problem _____ so serious now.

- A) would not be B) would not have been
C) will not have been D) had not been

9. We _____ the train if the taxi had arrived on time.

- A) caught tomorrow B) would caught
- C) had catch D) would have caught

10. If she were not afraid of flying, she _____ the conference last month.

- A) would attended
B) had attended because fear
C) would have attended
D) will attend yesterday

11. Which sentence is correct?

- A) Had I saw the email, I reply.
- B) If I had seen the email, I would have replied.
- C) If I saw the email yesterday, I would have replied yesterday unreal.
- D) If I would have seen the email, I had replied.

12. The project might be complete now if funding _____ earlier.

- A) had been approved
- B) has approved last year
- C) would approve
- D) was approve tomorrow

13. If you had followed the instructions, you _____ for help now.

- A) will not ask yesterday
- B) would not have ask now
- C) had not asked now
- D) would not be asking

14. Had the weather improved, the event _____.

- A) will continue last week
- B) continues yesterday
- C) would have continued outdoors
- D) had continue

15. If I spoke Japanese, I _____ the document myself yesterday.

- A) had translated because I speak
- B) could have translated
- C) can translate yesterday
- D) would translated

Exit Ticket

1. Write one correct example using today's rule.

SESSION 6**Claims, Evidence, and Argument****Primary Skill: Reading****Reading Strategy**

Identify the author's claim, the evidence offered, assumptions connecting them, and whether the evidence is sufficient.

Confirm every answer with exact textual evidence and reject options that are too broad, too narrow, or unsupported.

Reading Passage

Some schools are considering replacing printed textbooks with digital materials. Supporters argue that digital resources can be updated quickly, reduce the weight of school bags, and provide interactive practice. A pilot program at one school reported that students accessed supplementary videos more frequently after tablets were introduced. Critics, however, note that access to reliable devices and internet connections is unequal. They also point out that screen fatigue may affect concentration during long reading tasks. The pilot result is encouraging, but it does not by itself prove that digital materials improve learning outcomes. A sound decision should consider academic results, access, cost, teacher training, and students' reading habits rather than relying on a single measure of online activity.

Application: Choose the correct answer**1. What is the writer's main claim?**

- A) Digital textbooks always improve grades.
- B) Decisions about digital textbooks should be based on several kinds of evidence.
- C) Printed textbooks should be banned.
- D) Video use is the only measure of learning.

2. What evidence did the pilot program provide?

- A) Students used supplementary videos more often.
- B) Device costs fell to zero.
- C) All students achieved higher exam scores.
- D) Screen fatigue disappeared.

3. Why is the pilot evidence described as insufficient?

- A) No students watched videos.
- B) The program lasted for ten years.
- C) The school used printed books.
- D) Online activity does not necessarily prove improved learning.**

4. The word “unequal” most nearly means ____.

- A) temporary
- B) identical
- C) not evenly available
- D) unnecessary

5. What does “They” refer to?

- A) supporters
- B) critics
- C) students in the pilot only
- D) digital resources

6. Which concern relates to health or attention?

- A) Screen fatigue
- B) School-bag weight
- C) Updating content
- D) Teacher training

7. What assumption would a weak argument make?

- A) Reading habits differ.
- B) Access should be considered.
- C) Costs can affect decisions.
- D) More video access automatically means better learning.

8. The tone is ____.

- A) promotional only
- B) humorous
- C) balanced and analytical**
- D) hostile to technology

9. Which evidence would most strengthen the claim that digital materials improve learning?

- A) A list of tablet colors
- B) Reliable comparisons of student achievement over time
- C) The number of charging cables
- D) One student’s favorite video

10. The phrase “however” signals ____.

- A) contrast
- B) sequence
- C) cause
- D) definition

11. Which factor is NOT listed for a sound decision?

- A) Cost
- B) Teacher training
- C) Academic results
- D) School uniform design

12. What can be inferred about the writer?

- A) The writer believes access is equal everywhere.
- B) The writer considers online activity a perfect measure.
- C) The writer supports careful evaluation rather than a simple yes-or-no position.
- D) The writer rejects all technology.

Vocabulary Log

Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____
Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____

SESSION 7

Advanced Cohesion and Paragraph Flow

Primary Skill: Composition Analysis |

Learning Objectives

- Create coherent links within and between sentences.
- Use transitions according to meaning.
- Identify repetition, abrupt shifts, and weak reference.

Rule Summary

- Cohesion depends on reference, repetition of key terms, substitution, and logical connectors.
- A transition must express the actual relationship: addition, contrast, cause, result, example, or concession.
- Paragraph flow improves when known information precedes new information.

Model Examples

- The trial was small. Nevertheless, its results were useful.
- The policy reduced costs; however, it also created delays.
- Several factors affected attendance. The most important of these was timing.

- **Application: Choose the correct answer**

1. Choose the best connector: "The sample was small; _____, the pattern was consistent."

- A) for example because no example follows
- B) therefore as certain result from small sample
- C) similarly without comparison
- D) nevertheless

2. Which sentence best follows "Several barriers limited participation"?

- A) The building was painted blue.
- B) Participation is a noun.
- C) The most frequently reported barrier was inconvenient timing.
- D) Timing had barriers frequently participation.

3. Choose the clearest reference: "The committee revised the policy. _____ was published on Monday."

- A) This thing
- B) The revised version
- C) They without clear singular reference
- D) Itself

4. Which order creates the best flow?

- A) The device was tested in three settings. These settings differed in temperature and humidity.
- B) These settings differed in temperature and humidity. The device was tested in three settings, although no settings introduced.
- C) Humidity is important. The device has a color.
- D) Temperature differed. A device. Three settings were tested by it.

5. Which connector expresses a result?

- A) Meanwhile
- B) For instance
- C) In contrast
- D) Consequently

6. Which sentence contains an abrupt shift?

- A) The survey measured reading habits in two age groups.
- B) The survey measured reading habits. It also asked about study time.
- C) The survey measured reading habits. The school cafeteria serves lunch at noon.
- D) The survey measured reading habits; therefore, responses were analyzed.

7. Choose the best substitution: "The first proposal was expensive, but the second _____ was affordable."

- A) did proposal
- B) one
- C) proposal it one
- D) that was one proposal affordable

8. Which revision removes unnecessary repetition?

- A) The program expanded in May, and this expansion required more staff.
- B) May program expanded the expansion.
- C) The program expanded, expanded, and required the program staff.
- D) The program expanded in May, and the program expansion of the program required staff.

9. Choose the connector showing concession.

- A) For example
- B) Therefore
- C) Because
- D) Although

10. Which sentence best introduces new information after "The study found two major differences"?

- A) Differences are often different.
- B) The study was conducted.
- C) The first concerned speed, while the second involved accuracy.
- D) Accuracy is accurate.

11. Which reference is ambiguous?

- A) Rania told Huda, "The deadline worries me."
- B) When Rania spoke to Huda, she was worried.
- C) Huda listened while Rania explained Rania's concern.
- D) Rania was worried when she spoke to Huda.

12. Choose the best paragraph transition:

"The previous section examined causes. _____, this section evaluates possible solutions."

- A) In contrast
- B) For example
- C) Similarly because same focus
- D) As a result necessarily

13. Which sentence uses "however" correctly?

- A) The method was however, efficient but.
- B) The method however because was efficient.
- C) However the method and expensive.
- D) The method was efficient; however, it was expensive.

14. Which option provides the strongest cohesion?

- A) The policy affected firms. Weather changed.
- B) The policy affected small firms most. They could mean policies or firms.
- C) The policy affected small firms most. These businesses had fewer resources to adapt.
- D) Small firms. Resources. Adaptation.

15. What is the main cohesion problem in "The report described the test. This caused confusion"?

- A) The article "the" is always wrong. B) The reference of "This" is unclear.
- C) The sentence has no verb. D) The word report is informal.

Exit Ticket

1. Write one correct example using today's rule.

SESSION 8

Passive, Causative, and Impersonal Structures

Primary Skill: Grammar

Learning Objectives

- Use advanced passive forms.
- Apply have/get something done.
- Recognize impersonal passive reporting structures.

Rule Summary

- Use passive forms when the action or result is more important than the agent.
- Have/get + object + past participle describes arranged services or experiences.
- It is believed that... / He is believed to... report claims impersonally.

Model Examples

- The policy is being reviewed.
- We had the equipment repaired.
- The treatment is believed to be effective.

Application: Choose the correct answer:

1. The final recommendations _____ by the board next Monday.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| A) will be reviewed | B) will review themselves |
| C) have review | D) are reviewing yesterday |

2. We need to _____ before the inspection.

- A) have tested the alarm by itself
 B) get the alarm testing itself
 C) test having alarm
 D) have the alarm tested

3. The missing documents are believed _____ in transit.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| A) have lost themselves | B) to lose yesterday |
| C) to have been lost | D) being lose |

4. The road _____ when the accident occurred.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| A) was repairing itself | B) was being repaired |
| C) is repaired tomorrow | D) had repair |

5. She _____ professionally before submitting the application.

- A) had her photograph taken
- B) had taken her photograph by the camera itself
- C) has her photograph take
- D) got photograph taking

6. It _____ that the new system will reduce waiting times.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| A) is expect | B) has expecting |
| C) expects itself | D) is expected |

7. By Friday, all applications _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A) are processing last week | B) had process |
| C) will have been processed | D) will have processed themselves |

8. The suspect is reported _____ the country.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| A) leaving yesterday by report | B) to have left |
| C) have leaving | D) to left |

9. We _____ during the renovation.

- A) got the windows replaced
- B) made the windows to replace
- C) got replaced the windows themselves
- D) had replacing windows

10. The results should _____ independently.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A) verify themselves | B) have verifying |
| C) be verify | D) be verified |

11. Which sentence is correctly causative?

- A) I had repaired my laptop by a technician yesterday.
- B) I was had the laptop repaired.
- C) I had my laptop repaired yesterday.
- D) I had my laptop repair yesterday.

12. The proposal _____ several times before approval.

- A) had revised itself
- B) had been revised
- C) has revise
- D) was revising tomorrow

13. It is widely believed that regular practice _____.

- A) improves performance
- B) improving by itself performance
- C) is improve performance
- D) has improved yesterday only

14. The applicants were asked _____ additional evidence.

- A) providing by passive
- B) to be provide
- C) provide to
- D) to provide

15. The building is understood _____ structural damage.

- A) to suffer yesterday already
- B) have suffered itself
- C) to have suffered
- D) having suffer

Exit Ticket

1. Write one correct example using today's rule.

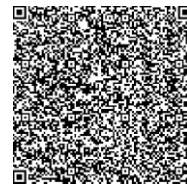
SESSION 9

Lectures, Meetings, and Note-Taking

Primary Skill: Listening |

Listening Strategy

In lectures and meetings, identify topic shifts, examples, decisions, reservations, and assigned actions. Notes should record meaning, not every word.

Audio/QR code**Application: Choose the correct answer:****1. What problem is discussed?**

- A) No feedback was collected.
- B) Student participation disappeared.
- C) Mentor attendance became inconsistent.
- D) The program ended mid-semester.

2. What reason is suggested for the problem?

- A) The schedule was published too early.
- B) Evening meetings were difficult for commuters.
- C) The platform was too expensive already.
- D) Students refused in-person meetings.

3. What is the coordinator's first proposal?

- A) One online meeting each month
- B) All meetings online
- C) No semester schedule
- D) Fewer mentors

4. What reservation does the chair express?

- A) Attendance figures are unnecessary.
- B) Online meetings are impossible.
- C) Thursday is too late.
- D) Some students value face-to-face meetings.

5. What compromise is agreed?

- A) Cancel evening meetings
- B) Use only face-to-face meetings
- C) Alternate online and in-person formats
- D) End the mentoring program

6. Why publish the full schedule early?

- A) To replace feedback
- B) To help mentors plan
- C) To reduce student participation
- D) To avoid comparing attendance

7. What must the coordinator draft?

- A) An alternating schedule
- B) A travel survey
- C) A new mentoring policy only
- D) A student examination

8. What cost must be estimated?

- A) Meeting-room rent only
- B) Student transport
- C) Mentor salaries
- D) The online platform cost

9. What is the deadline for the draft and estimate?

- A) Mid-semester
- B) Next Monday
- C) Thursday
- D) The end of term

10. When will the items be reviewed?

- A) Immediately after this discussion
- B) Next Monday's meeting
- C) Thursday evening
- D) The following semester

11. What additional information will be included?

- A) Last term's attendance figures
- B) Students' examination scores
- C) Platform passwords
- D) Commute distances for every student

12. What is the main outcome of the discussion?

- A) No decision was reached.
- B) All meetings became online immediately.
- C) The program was cancelled.
- D) A specific follow-up plan was assigned.

Vocabulary Log

Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____

Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____

SESSION 10**Rhetorical Organization and Text Development****Primary Skill: Reading****Reading Strategy**

Track how the text develops through definition, example, contrast, qualification, and conclusion.

Confirm every answer with exact textual evidence and reject options that are too broad, too narrow, or unsupported

Reading Passage

Citizen observatories are projects in which members of the public collect or interpret information about their environment. A project may ask residents to record local temperatures, photograph changes in coastlines, or classify images from wildlife cameras. The first advantage is scale: thousands of participants can gather observations across areas that a small research team could not cover. A second advantage is public engagement, since participants often become more interested in scientific questions that affect their communities. Yet public participation also creates challenges. Observations may be inconsistent, and volunteers may require clear training. For this reason, successful projects usually use standardized instructions, automatic checks, and expert review. Citizen observatories do not replace professional research; rather, they expand what researchers can investigate when quality controls are carefully designed.

Application: Choose the correct answer:**1. How is the passage mainly organized?**

- A) Problem with no solution
- B) Chronological history only
- C) Comparison of two animals
- D) Definition, benefits, challenges, and qualification

2. What is the first advantage discussed?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A) Automatic publication | B) Professional replacement |
| C) The scale of data collection | D) Lower coastline temperatures |

3. Why are wildlife-camera images mentioned?

- A) As evidence that cameras are unreliable
- B) As an example of public participation
- C) To criticize volunteers
- D) To introduce tourism

4. The word “inconsistent” is closest in meaning to ____.

- A) not uniform
- B) professionally reviewed
- C) expensive
- D) extremely accurate

5. What does “they” in the final sentence refer to?

- A) instructions
- B) communities
- C) quality controls
- D) citizen observatories

6. What transition introduces a limitation?

- A) A second advantage
- B) Rather
- C) Yet
- D) For this reason

7. What solution is offered for data-quality challenges?

- A) Avoiding automatic checks
- B) Standardized instructions and review
- C) Removing all volunteers
- D) Collecting fewer observations

8. The final sentence primarily ____.

- A) clarifies the appropriate role of citizen projects
- B) claims experts are unnecessary
- C) introduces a new disadvantage
- D) defines a coastline

9. What can be inferred?

- A) Training reduces engagement.
- B) Small research teams can cover every location.
- C) Volunteer data are always perfect.
- D) Public participation is useful when data quality is managed.

10. Which title best fits?

- A) Why Wildlife Cameras Should Be Banned
- B) The End of Professional Science
- C) Citizen Observatories: Reach and Reliability
- D) A History of Coastlines

11. The phrase “For this reason” connects ____.

- A) two identical advantages
- B) a challenge to measures addressing it
- C) a conclusion to an unrelated claim
- D) an example to a definition

12. What is the author’s purpose?

- A) To explain the value and limitations of citizen observatories
- B) To tell a fictional story
- C) To argue that public data should never be used
- D) To advertise a specific camera

Vocabulary Log

Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____
Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____

SESSION 11

Advanced Relative and Participle Clauses

Primary Skill: Grammar

Learning Objectives

- Use non-defining, reduced, and participle clauses.
- Choose accurate relative pronouns and prepositions.
- Reduce clauses without changing meaning.

Rule Summary

- A relative clause may be reduced when its subject matches the noun it modifies.
- Present participles often express active meaning; past participles express passive meaning.
- Formal structures may place a preposition before whom or which.

Model Examples

- Students wishing to apply should complete the form.
- The data collected last month were incomplete.
- The colleague to whom I wrote replied immediately.

Application: Choose the correct answer:

1. The students _____ in the final round will receive certificates.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| A) who competing | B) competed by themselves |
| C) were compete | D) competing |

2. The report, _____ was published yesterday, recommends further research.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| A) that only in non-defining clause | B) what |
| C) which | D) where |

3. The samples _____ at room temperature were damaged.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A) which stored without being | B) stored |
| C) were store | D) storing actively themselves |

4. The manager to _____ the complaint was addressed responded promptly.

- | | |
|----------|----------------------|
| A) whom | B) whose |
| C) which | D) who object formal |

5. Anyone _____ additional support should contact the coordinator.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A) who require singular mismatch | B) required by themselves |
| C) is require | D) requiring |

6. The bridge, _____ in 1985, requires major repairs.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| A) was build | B) building itself |
| C) built | D) which building |

7. The software _____ by the department is no longer supported.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| A) which use | B) used |
| C) using the department actively | D) was using |

8. The consultant with _____ we met proposed a different approach.

- | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| A) whom | B) who after preposition formal |
| C) whose | D) which |

9. The documents _____ on the desk belong to the finance team.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| A) which lying | B) lain actively now |
| C) were lie | D) lying |

10. Participants _____ late may not be admitted.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| A) who arrives plural mismatch | B) arrived passive |
| C) arriving | D) are arrive |

11. Choose the correctly reduced clause.

- A) The equipment was purchased last year is still reliable.
 B) The equipment purchased last year is still reliable.
 C) The equipment which purchased last year is reliable.
 D) The equipment purchasing last year passively is reliable.

12. The region from _____ the samples were taken is protected.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| A) which | B) what |
| C) where after from | D) that after preposition |

13. The woman _____ the award is a former student.

- A) received passively without auxiliary
- B) who receive singular mismatch
- C) was receive
- D) receiving

14. The instructions, several of _____ were unclear, have been rewritten.

- A) what
- B) that after preposition
- C) which
- D) them after of in relative clause

15. Applications _____ after the deadline will not be considered.

- A) submitting themselves
- B) submitted
- C) which submit actively by no agent
- D) were submitting

Exit Ticket

1. Write one correct example using today's rule.

SESSION 12**Academic Vocabulary, Collocation, and Register****Primary Skill: Reading****Reading Strategy**

Use context, word families, collocations, and register to identify precise academic meaning.

Confirm every answer with exact textual evidence and reject options that are too broad, too narrow, or unsupported.

Reading Passage

A research team investigated whether brief exposure to natural environments could restore attention after demanding mental work. Participants first completed a difficult concentration task. They were then assigned either to walk through a landscaped garden or to walk along a busy commercial street. Afterward, both groups repeated an attention test. The garden group showed a modest but consistent improvement, whereas the street group showed little change. The researchers emphasized that the findings were preliminary: the sample was limited, and the study measured short-term performance rather than lasting effects. Nevertheless, the results contribute to a growing body of evidence suggesting that contact with nature may support cognitive recovery.

Application: Choose the correct answer:

1. In context, “restore attention” means ____.

- A) permanently increase intelligence
- B) help concentration recover
- C) measure street noise
- D) remove all mental effort

2. Which word commonly collocates with “findings”?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) preliminary | B) edible |
| C) musical | D) rectangular |

3. The word “modest” most nearly means ____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A) unreliable by definition | B) enormous |
| C) negative | D) limited but noticeable |

4. What does “whereas” signal?

- A) example
- B) time sequence
- C) contrast
- D) cause

5. What does “the findings” refer to?

- A) commercial buildings
- B) the study results
- C) participants only
- D) the garden path

6. Why do the researchers call the results preliminary?

- A) The sample and measurement period were limited.
- B) The street group improved greatly.
- C) The study lasted many years.
- D) No attention test was used.

7. Which phrase has the most academic register?

- A) prove it for everyone
- B) make brains better forever
- C) show something cool
- D) contribute to a growing body of evidence

8. The word “cognitive” relates to ____.

- A) commercial prices
- B) garden design
- C) mental processes
- D) physical height

9. What was the dependent measure?

- A) The length of the street
- B) Performance on the attention test
- C) The number of plants
- D) Participants’ salaries

10. Which conclusion is most appropriately cautious?

- A) Nature may support short-term recovery of attention.
- B) Commercial streets permanently damage the brain.
- C) Nature always cures every concentration problem.
- D) One walk guarantees lasting improvement.

11. What can be inferred about academic writing?

A) It treats small samples as conclusive.

B) It uses only informal expressions.

C) It avoids evidence.

D) It often qualifies claims by noting limitations.

12. The word “exposure” is closest in meaning to ____.

A) long-term ownership

B) complete protection

C) contact or experience

D) measurement error

Vocabulary Log

Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____

Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____

SESSION 13

Inversion, Emphasis, and Cleft Sentences

Primary Skill: Grammar

Learning Objectives

- Use negative inversion and limiting adverbials.
- Recognize cleft sentences and emphatic do.
- Maintain correct auxiliary-subject order.

Rule Summary

- After negative or limiting expressions, invert the auxiliary and subject.
- Cleft sentences use It was...that/who... or What...was... for emphasis.
- Emphatic do/does/did strengthens an affirmative statement.

Model Examples

- Rarely have I seen such careful work.
- It was the final paragraph that caused confusion.
- She did submit the form on time.

Application: Choose the correct answer:

1. Rarely _____ such a detailed explanation.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| A) we heard have | B) we have heard after rarely |
| C) did heard we | D) have we heard |

2. Not until the results arrived _____ the error.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A) the team did noticed | B) had the team noticing |
| C) did the team notice | D) the team noticed after not until |

3. It was the missing attachment _____ delayed the process.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| A) whose | B) that |
| C) where | D) what |

4. What the students needed _____ clearer instructions.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| A) was | B) were because students |
| C) are being only | D) have been yesterday plural |

13. Only then _____ why the figures differed.

- A) I understood without inversion
- B) I did understood
- C) had I understood already before then
- D) did I understand

14. It is the conclusion _____ needs further evidence.

- A) whom
- B) what
- C) that
- D) where

15. Seldom _____ enough time to examine every option.

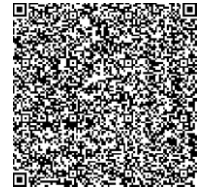
- A) we do having
- B) do we have
- C) have we had yesterday only with do needed
- D) we have after seldom

Exit Ticket

1. Write one correct example using today's rule.

SESSION 14**Listening to Academic Explanations****Primary Skill: Listening****Listening Strategy**

For academic explanations, track the concept, mechanism, evidence, limitation, and example. Note causal links and qualifications.

Audio/QR code**Application: Choose the correct answer:****1. What is the lecture mainly about?**

- A) How rural roads are constructed
- B) Why cities can be warmer and how the effect can be reduced
- C) Why trees absorb concrete
- D) How to operate one thermometer

2. Why do concrete and asphalt contribute to warming?

- A) They store heat and release it slowly.
- B) They produce rainfall.
- C) They cool immediately after sunset.
- D) They increase rural airflow.

3. When is the effect often strongest?

- A) Before buildings are constructed
- B) At sunrise only
- C) During heavy rain
- D) After sunset

4. Why are several measurement locations needed?

- A) To eliminate all variation
- B) To avoid rural temperatures
- C) To make the comparison more reliable
- D) To measure only one street

5. What does “it” in “Researchers measure it” refer to?

- A) waste heat only
- B) the urban heat-island effect
- C) airflow
- D) a rural surface

6. How can trees reduce local temperature?

- A) Through shade and evaporation
- B) By blocking all airflow
- C) By increasing asphalt
- D) By adding waste heat

7. What limitation is mentioned about trees?

- A) Every species has identical effects.
- B) They never reduce temperature.
- C) They work without water.
- D) Their benefit depends on conditions and placement.

8. What combined strategy is recommended?

- A) Removing rural surfaces
- B) More vehicles and cooling systems
- C) Trees, reflective materials, and improved ventilation
- D) Only one thermometer

9. The phrase “Therefore” introduces ____.

- A) a definition of asphalt
- B) a recommendation based on the explanation
- C) a historical detail
- D) an unrelated example

10. What can be inferred about heat mitigation?

- A) No single measure is sufficient in every situation.
- B) Reflective materials increase stored heat.
- C) Tree planting always solves the whole problem.
- D) Ventilation is irrelevant.

11. What source of heat besides surfaces is mentioned?

- A) Thermometers
- B) Rural vegetation
- C) Rainfall
- D) Vehicles and cooling systems

12. What is the lecturer’s tone?

- A) promotional for one product
- B) uncertain about the topic’s existence
- C) explanatory and qualified
- D) angry and accusatory

Vocabulary Log

Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____

Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____

SESSION 15**Complex Reference, Substitution, and Ellipsis****Primary Skill: Reading****Reading Strategy**

Trace reference chains across sentences. Distinguish pronouns, demonstratives, substitution words, and omitted repeated elements.

Confirm every answer with exact textual evidence and reject options that are too broad, too narrow, or unsupported.

Reading Passage

Urban planners often collect traffic data before changing a road network. These may include vehicle counts, travel times, and pedestrian movements. Such measurements reveal where delays occur, but they do not explain every cause. Interviews with residents can provide information that sensors cannot, especially about perceived safety or barriers faced by people with disabilities. The two sources therefore complement one another: quantitative data show patterns, while personal accounts help interpret them. Neither is sufficient alone. When planners combine both, they are more likely to design changes that respond to actual travel behavior rather than assumptions about it.

Application: Choose the correct answer:**1. What does “These” refer to?**

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A) traffic data | B) interviews |
| C) road networks | D) urban planners |

2. What does “they” in “they do not explain” refer to?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A) causes | B) delays |
| C) residents | D) measurements |

3. What does “that” in “information that sensors cannot” replace?

- A) barriers that explain themselves
- B) residents who cannot travel
- C) information that sensors cannot provide
- D) sensors that interviews cannot use

4. What does “The two sources” refer to?

- A) vehicles and pedestrians
- B) quantitative measurements and resident interviews
- C) roads and sensors
- D) safety and disability

5. What does “them” in “interpret them” refer to?

- A) patterns
- B) personal accounts
- C) planners
- D) assumptions

6. What does “Neither” refer to?

- A) neither planner
- B) neither disability
- C) neither road change
- D) neither data source

7. What does “both” refer to?

- A) delays and barriers
- B) vehicles and sensors
- C) quantitative data and personal accounts
- D) planners and residents only

8. What does the final “it” refer to?

- A) a sensor
- B) actual travel behavior
- C) an interview
- D) a road network

9. Why are interviews useful?

- A) They provide information about experiences that sensors may miss.
- B) They count vehicles automatically.
- C) They eliminate delays immediately.
- D) They replace all measurements.

10. What is the central idea?

- A) Traffic sensors explain every cause.
- B) Residents should design roads without data.
- C) Quantitative data are unnecessary.
- D) Combining numerical and personal evidence improves transport planning.

SESSION 16

Reported Language and Reporting Verbs

Primary Skill: Grammar

Learning Objectives

- Report statements, questions, requests, warnings, and claims.
- Use accurate reporting verbs and verb patterns.
- Adjust tense and reference where required.

Rule Summary

- Reporting verbs take different patterns: advise + object + to, deny + gerund, suggest + gerund/that-clause.
- Backshift is common when reporting past speech, but not always necessary for permanent facts.
- Reported questions use statement word order.

Model Examples

- She advised us to leave early.
- He denied copying the file.
- They suggested that the deadline be extended.

Application: Choose the correct answer:

1. The supervisor advised the team _____ the figures again.

- A) to check
- B) check them yesterday direct
- C) to checking
- D) checking after advise object omitted here?

2. He denied _____ the confidential document.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| A) that he opens yesterday only | B) open |
| C) to open after deny | D) opening |

3. The committee suggested that the policy _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) is revised yesterday necessarily | B) revising by committee |
| C) be revised | D) to revise itself |

4. She asked me where I _____ the data.

- A) did I obtain in reported question
- B) had obtained
- C) have I obtained
- D) obtain tomorrow

5. The technician warned us _____ the device while it was updating.

- A) not to switch off
- B) not switch off us
- C) that do not switch off direct order
- D) to not switching off

6. They claimed _____ all the required tests.

- A) that completed without subject
- B) completing after claim only
- C) to completed
- D) to have completed

7. He admitted _____ the deadline.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| A) to miss after admit | B) that miss |
| C) missing | D) missed direct |

8. The witness insisted that she _____ the event clearly.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A) seeing | B) had seen |
| C) has saw | D) did saw |

9. The manager reminded us _____ our identification.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| A) to bring | B) bring |
| C) bringing after remind object | D) that bringing |

10. She wondered why the system _____ so slowly.

- A) did the system respond
- B) is respond yesterday
- C) responded? question order
- D) was responding

11. Which sentence is correct?

- A) They accused him to alter the records.
- B) They accused that he altering the records.
- C) They accused him of altering the records.
- D) They accused him for alter the records.

12. The researcher acknowledged that the sample _____ small.

- A) has be
- B) was
- C) is always only no context
- D) being

13. He recommended _____ a second opinion.

- A) seeking
- B) that seek without subject
- C) seeked
- D) to seek after recommend in this pattern

14. The director announced that the office _____ the following day.

- A) would reopened
- B) reopens the following day from past report necessarily
- C) will reopened yesterday
- D) would reopen

15. She promised _____ the revised version by noon.

- A) that send without subject
- B) sending after promise only
- C) to send
- D) to sent

Exit Ticket

1. Write one correct example using today's rule.

SESSION 17**Multiple Texts and Source Comparison****Primary Skill: Reading****Reading Strategy**

Compare purpose, evidence, emphasis, and limitations across two short texts before deciding where they agree or differ.

Confirm every answer with exact textual evidence and reject options that are too broad, too narrow, or unsupported.

Reading Passage

Text A: A university library extended its weekend hours during examination month. Entry records showed a 28 percent increase in Saturday visits compared with the previous month. The library concluded that the extended schedule responded to student demand and recommended repeating it during future examination periods.

Text B: A student survey found strong support for longer library hours, but respondents also reported that quiet study seats were often unavailable. The survey committee recommended not only extended hours but also better management of study spaces and an online occupancy display.

Application: Choose the correct answer:**1. What do both texts support?**

- A) Study seats are always available.
- B) Students prefer the library to close earlier.
- C) Weekend visits decreased.
- D) Longer library access is valued during examinations.

2. What evidence does Text A use?

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| A) A student survey | B) An occupancy display |
| C) Entry records | D) Interviews with librarians only |

3. What additional issue does Text B emphasize?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A) Saturday entry numbers | B) Availability of quiet study seats |
| C) Staff salaries | D) Book prices |

4. How do the recommendations differ?

- A) Text B proposes space-management measures in addition to longer hours.
- B) Text B rejects extended hours.
- C) Both recommend exactly the same single action.
- D) Text A recommends closing the library.

5. What does “it” in Text A refer to?

- A) the university
- B) student demand
- C) the previous month
- D) the extended schedule

6. What does “respondents” in Text B refer to?

- A) entry records
- B) library employees only
- C) students who completed the survey
- D) online displays

7. Which source provides behavioral data?

- A) Both provide only opinions
- B) Text A
- C) Text B only
- D) Neither text

8. Which source provides reported perceptions?

- A) Text B
- B) Neither
- C) Text A only
- D) The library conclusion only

9. What limitation applies to Text A’s conclusion?

- A) It contains no numerical evidence.
- B) It discusses a different institution.
- C) It reports only one student’s view.
- D) More visits do not show whether enough seats were available.

10. What combined recommendation is best supported?

- A) Remove quiet study areas.
- B) Reduce weekend access.
- C) Extend hours and improve information about study-space availability.
- D) Ignore student demand.

11. The word “occupancy” most nearly means ____.

- A) the cost of a book
- B) how full a space is
- C) the length of an exam
- D) the number of librarians

12. Which statement accurately compares the texts?

- A) They agree on extended access but differ in the range of problems considered.
- B) Text A is a story and Text B is an advertisement.
- C) They disagree about whether students use libraries.
- D) Both claim entry records measure seat availability perfectly.

Vocabulary Log

Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____
Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____

SESSION 18

Complex Agreement and Ellipsis

Primary Skill: Grammar

Learning Objectives

- Resolve agreement with complex subjects.
- Use ellipsis and substitution accurately.
- Avoid agreement errors with quantities, clauses, and collective expressions.

Rule Summary

- The head noun controls agreement in phrases such as “a number of” and “the number of.”
- Clauses and gerunds used as subjects usually take singular verbs.
- Use so, neither, nor, do, and one/ones to avoid unnecessary repetition.

Model Examples

- A number of applicants are waiting.
- The number of errors has decreased.
- Mona enjoyed the lecture, and so did I

Application: Choose the correct answer:

1. A number of useful suggestions _____ received.

- A) has
- B) were
- C) is
- D) was because number singular incorrectly

2. The number of late submissions _____ this term.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| A) has decreased | B) decrease plural |
| C) are decreasing because submissions | D) have decreased |

3. Neither the manager nor the assistants _____ available.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| A) is | B) was despite nearest plural |
| C) has been singular | D) were |

4. Reviewing several sources _____ time.

- A) are taking as gerund subject
B) take because sources
C) takes
D) have take

5. Ten kilometers _____ too far to walk in this heat.

- A) were always
B) is
C) are because kilometers plural form
D) have been plural only

6. Sara understood the first section, and so _____ her partner.

- A) did
B) does yesterday
C) had understood so
D) was

7. I have not completed the survey, and neither _____ Ali.

- A) did for present perfect
B) is
C) have because Ali
D) has

8. Each of the proposed solutions _____ limitations.

- A) are having necessarily
B) were
C) has
D) have because solutions

9. More than one student _____ the same question.

- A) have asked
B) has asked
C) were asking because more
D) ask plural

10. The quality of the final reports _____ improved.

- A) has
B) were only
C) have because reports
D) are

11. Choose the correct ellipsis.

- A) I prefer the digital version, but my colleague does the printed version prefers.
B) I prefer the digital version, but my colleague prefers printed.
C) I prefer digital one, but colleague printed it one.
D) I prefer the digital version, but my colleague prefers the printed one.

12. What the investigators discovered _____ significant.

- A) were because investigators
B) are necessarily
C) was
D) have

13. Either the instructors or the coordinator _____ the final decision.

A) are making always

B) makes

C) make because instructors first

D) have made plural only

14. The equipment, along with the manuals, _____ in storage.

A) is

B) have

C) were always

D) are because manuals

15. Nora did not attend the workshop, but her classmates _____.

A) attended it did

B) were so

C) have attendance

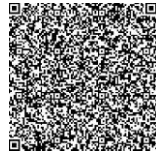
D) did

Exit Ticket

1. Write one correct example using today's rule.

SESSION 19**Speaker Stance, Attitude, and Register****Primary Skill: Listening****Listening Strategy**

Infer stance from politeness, hedging, emphasis, and register. Distinguish disagreement from hostility and certainty from caution.

Audio/QR code**Application: Choose the correct answer:****1. How does the researcher view the results?**

- A) A proven major breakthrough
- B) Promising but not conclusive
- C) Unrelated to particle levels
- D) Completely useless

2. Why does the researcher reject the company's description?

- A) The claim is stronger than the evidence.
- B) No reduction occurred.
- C) The company tested every school.
- D) Outdoor pollution was extremely high.

3. What limitation is mentioned?

- A) The trial lasted several years.
- B) The filter was never installed.
- C) No particle levels were measured.
- D) Only two rooms were tested for one week.

4. What does "Not at all" respond to?

- A) The description of low outdoor pollution
- B) The number of rooms
- C) The suggestion that the filter is ineffective
- D) The request for independent testing

5. What does “replicated” mean?

- A) advertised widely
- B) repeated to see whether the result occurs again
- C) reduced in size
- D) purchased immediately

6. What is the researcher’s stance toward school purchases?

- A) Delay large-scale decisions until more testing is available.
- B) Buy immediately for every school.
- C) Never purchase the filter.
- D) Let the company decide alone.

7. The reporter’s second question presents ____.

- A) new experimental evidence
- B) a formal recommendation
- C) a precise summary of the researcher’s position
- D) an overly simple interpretation

8. Which phrase shows caution?

- A) major breakthrough
- B) purchase it now
- C) I would hesitate to call the trial conclusive.
- D) Not at all

9. What factor may have affected the trial?

- A) A very long testing period
- B) Unusually low outdoor pollution
- C) Too many rooms
- D) Independent replication

10. What kind of testing is recommended?

- A) Further independent testing
- B) No additional testing
- C) Testing without measurements
- D) Only company testing

11. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A) Two technicians installing a filter
- B) Customer speaking to a cashier
- C) Teacher correcting a student
- D) Reporter interviewing a researcher

12. What is the overall register?

- A) angry and insulting
- B) fictional and dramatic
- C) formal and analytical
- D) casual and humorous

Exit Ticket

1. Write one correct example using today's rule.

SESSION 20**Evaluating Causes, Effects, and Solutions****Primary Skill: Reading****Reading Strategy**

Separate immediate causes from underlying causes, identify consequences, and judge solutions by feasibility and likely impact.

Confirm every answer with exact textual evidence and reject options that are too broad, too narrow, or unsupported.

Reading Passage

A coastal town experienced repeated flooding after intense rainfall. Initial reports blamed blocked street drains, and clearing them reduced water accumulation in several neighborhoods. However, later analysis showed that the problem had multiple causes. New construction had replaced absorbent ground with paved surfaces, while some drainage pipes were too narrow for current rainfall patterns. The town proposed three measures: more frequent drain maintenance, limits on paving in new developments, and gradual replacement of undersized pipes. Maintenance is the quickest and least expensive response, but it cannot address the full volume of runoff. Replacing pipes may have the greatest long-term effect, although it requires substantial funding and road closures. The planning team therefore recommended combining immediate maintenance with phased infrastructure improvements and stricter development rules.

Application: Choose the correct answer:**1. What was the initially identified cause?**

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A) Blocked street drains | B) A shortage of rainfall |
| C) Wide drainage pipes | D) Too many absorbent surfaces |

2. What underlying change increased runoff?

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| A) Fewer buildings | B) Wider pipes |
| C) More gardens | D) More paved surfaces |

3. Why is maintenance insufficient alone?

- A) It is the most expensive measure.
- B) It requires permanent road closure.
- C) It does not address the total volume of runoff.
- D) It increases paving.

4. Which solution may have the greatest long-term effect?

- A) Writing initial reports
- B) Replacing undersized pipes
- C) Removing development rules
- D) Reducing maintenance

5. What does “it” in “although it requires” refer to?

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| A) replacing pipes | B) maintenance |
| C) funding | D) rainfall |

6. Why does the team recommend a combination?

- A) Only one cause exists.
- B) Maintenance prevents every flood.
- C) All measures cost the same.
- D) The causes operate at different levels and timescales.

7. The word “phased” most nearly means ____.

- A) performed once
- B) cancelled immediately
- C) implemented in stages
- D) unplanned

8. Which is an immediate measure?

- A) Changing historical rainfall
- B) More frequent drain maintenance
- C) Complete pipe replacement everywhere
- D) Redesigning all past construction

9. What trade-off is associated with pipe replacement?

- A) Strong long-term impact but high cost and disruption
- B) Immediate completion without closures
- C) Low impact and no cost
- D) Less capacity after replacement

10. What can be inferred about the planning team?

- A) It rejects development rules.
- B) It believes blocked drains are irrelevant.
- C) It expects rainfall to stop.
- D) It favors a layered response rather than a single solution.

11. Which title best fits?

- A) A Town Without Rain
- B) Why Drain Maintenance Never Works
- C) Addressing Flooding at More Than One Level
- D) The Benefits of Paving Every Surface

12. The passage mainly evaluates ____.

- A) historical architecture
- B) causes and relative strengths of possible responses
- C) individual household water use
- D) tourism opportunities

Vocabulary Log

Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____
Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____

SESSION 21

Concision, Style, and Sentence Revision

Primary Skill: Composition Analysis

Learning Objectives

- Remove wordiness and redundancy.
- Choose precise, formal, and appropriately cautious language.
- Revise modifiers and parallel structures for clarity.

Rule Summary

- Prefer concise expressions when meaning is unchanged.
- Academic style avoids unsupported absolute claims and vague language.
- Place modifiers close to the words they describe and keep list elements parallel.

Model Examples

- Due to the fact that -> Because
- The results suggest, rather than prove, a relationship.
- The team collected, checked, and analyzed the data.

Application: Choose the correct answer:

1. Choose the most concise revision: "At this point in time, the office is currently closed."

- A) Currently at this point, closure is happening.
- B) The office at this time currently is closed now.
- C) The office is currently closed.
- D) At this point in time, the office is currently not open.

2. Choose the most precise verb: "The study _____ the relationship between sleep and attention."

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| A) looked at stuff about | B) examined |
| C) was on | D) did something about |

3. Which sentence uses appropriate caution?

- A) The findings suggest that the program may improve attendance.
- B) The program definitely changes every student.
- C) The findings prove the program works for everyone forever.
- D) Attendance can never decline after the program.

4. Choose the parallel sentence.

- A) The role requires to plan, analyzing, and communication.
- B) Planning projects, to analyze data, and results communication are required.
- C) The role requires planning projects, data analysis, and to communicate results.
- D) The role requires planning projects, analyzing data, and communicating results.

5. Which sentence places the modifier clearly?

- A) The analyst completed, using faster, the task software.
- B) Faster using, the new software completed the analyst.
- C) Using the new software, the analyst completed the task faster.
- D) Using the new software, the task was completed faster by the analyst, making software use the task.

6. Replace "due to the fact that" with ____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| A) in view of the fact that | B) because |
| C) owing to the circumstance that | D) for the reason that |

7. Which sentence avoids redundancy?

- A) The result was unexpected.
- B) Unexpectedly, the surprising result was a surprise.
- C) The result was an unexpected surprise.
- D) The result was a surprise that was unexpected.

8. Choose the formal alternative to "a lot of problems."

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| A) a bunch of problems | B) tons of problems |
| C) loads of issues | D) numerous problems |

9. Which revision is clearest?

- A) Completing, a certificate received participants the survey.
- B) The survey, participants received, completed a certificate.
- C) Participants who completed the survey received a certificate.
- D) Participants received a certificate who completed the survey.

10. Choose the sentence with precise comparison.

- A) The revised model was much more better.
- B) The revised model was 12 percent faster than the original.
- C) The model was very faster somehow.
- D) The revised model improved a lot more.

11. Which sentence contains an unsupported absolute claim?

- A) This method always eliminates every error.
- B) The results indicate a possible benefit.
- C) Further testing is required.
- D) This method reduced errors in the pilot group.

12. Choose the concise revision of "The reason is because the deadline changed."

- A) The reason is due to because of the changed deadline.
- B) Because the reason, the deadline changed.
- C) The reason why is because the deadline had a change.
- D) The reason is that the deadline changed.

13. Which sentence has the best register for a report?

- A) The equipment went crazy in trial two.
- B) The machine acted weird.
- C) The equipment malfunctioned during the second trial.
- D) The thing broke in a bad way.

14. Which sentence is logically parallel?

- A) Improving accuracy, confidence increases, and strategies development are aims.
- B) The course aims to improve accuracy, increase confidence, and develop test strategies.
- C) The course aims to accurate, confidence, and developing.
- D) The course aims at accuracy, increasing confidence, and to develop strategies.

15. Choose the least wordy option.

- A) The committee postponed the decision.
- B) A postponement of the decision was decided by the committee.
- C) The decision, in terms of timing, was postponed by committee decision.
- D) The committee made a decision to postpone the making of a decision.

Exit Ticket

1. Write one correct example using today's rule.

SESSION 22**Assumption, Bias, Fact, and Opinion****Primary Skill: Reading****Reading Strategy**

Identify statements of fact, interpretation, assumption, and bias. Evaluate language that may exaggerate or selectively frame evidence.

Confirm every answer with exact textual evidence and reject options that are too broad, too narrow, or unsupported.

Reading Passage

An online article argues that remote work has “completely transformed productivity for the better.” It cites a survey in which many employees reported fewer interruptions at home. The article does not mention that the survey participants volunteered to respond or that their employers already allowed flexible schedules. It also treats reported concentration as identical to measured output. A separate study using company performance data found mixed results: some teams completed tasks faster, while others experienced coordination delays. Neither source proves that one arrangement is best for every occupation. The evidence suggests that remote work can improve some forms of concentration, but outcomes depend on job type, management practices, technology, and home conditions.

Application: Choose the correct answer:**1. Which phrase signals possible exaggeration?**

- A) a separate study
- B) many employees reported
- C) completely transformed productivity for the better
- D) outcomes depend on

2. What possible sampling bias affected the survey?

- A) Every employee was randomly selected.
- B) Participants volunteered and already worked in flexible organizations.
- C) The survey measured company output directly.
- D) Only office managers responded by law.

3. What assumption does the article make?

- A) Reported concentration equals measured productivity.
- B) Evidence can be mixed.
- C) Job type affects outcomes.
- D) Coordination delays can occur.

4. Which statement is a fact reported in the passage?

- A) Home work always eliminates interruptions.
- B) Flexible schedules guarantee higher output.
- C) Remote work is best for every occupation.
- D) Some teams in the performance study completed tasks faster.

5. What does "It" in the second sentence refer to?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| A) company performance data | B) remote work |
| C) the online article | D) the survey |

6. What does "Neither source" refer to?

- A) home and office conditions
- B) the survey-based article and the performance-data study
- C) tasks and delays
- D) employees and employers

7. The author's position is ____.

- A) qualified and evidence-based
- B) completely opposed to remote work
- C) strongly promotional
- D) unrelated to productivity

8. Why are company performance data useful?

- A) They measure home conditions only.
- B) They prove all teams work faster.
- C) They eliminate every limitation.
- D) They measure outcomes more directly than self-reported concentration.

9. Which conclusion is best supported?

- A) All occupations should use one arrangement.
- B) Remote work always reduces productivity.
- C) Remote work effects vary according to context.
- D) Self-reports are never useful.

10. The word “mixed” means ____.

- A) perfectly identical
- B) showing different or inconsistent outcomes
- C) entirely negative
- D) not measured

11. Which missing information weakens the online article?

- A) Details about the survey sample and direct output measures
- B) The article’s font
- C) The number of office plants
- D) The color of employees’ computers

12. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To prove surveys are illegal
- B) To advertise home-office furniture
- C) To describe one employee’s daily routine
- D) To evaluate claims about remote work by examining evidence and assumptions

Vocabulary Log

Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____

Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____

SESSION 23

Mixed Level 3 Listening Practice

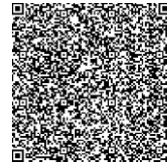
Primary Skill: Listening

Listening Strategy

Mixed listening combines main idea, detail, sequence, inference, attitude, purpose, and reference.

Confirm final decisions when speakers revise plans.

Audio/QR code



Application: Choose the correct answer:

1. Why is the river path unavailable?

- A) The visitor center is closed.
- C) Group Two requested a change.

- B) Birds are nesting there permanently.
- D) Rain caused its closure.

2. Where will Group One begin?

- A) At the visitor center
- C) At the wetland platform

- B) In the woodland area
- D) On the river path

3. What time must Group Two return?

- A) 11:15
- C) 12:00

- B) 11:45
- D) 12:45

4. What should participants record?

- A) Bird calls and sightings
- C) Only phone recordings

- B) Visitor names
- D) Rainfall totals only

5. What is prohibited near nesting sites?

- A) Sending a location update
- C) Observing birds

- B) Writing in waterproof notebooks
- D) Using phone recordings

6. When should location updates be sent?

- A) 11:45
- C) 11:15

- B) After thunder
- D) 12:00

7. What should a group do if mobile coverage fails?

A) Return immediately to school
meeting point

C) Walk back to find a signal

B) Continue to the

D) Cancel the survey

8. Why are waterproof notebooks available?

A) Light rain is expected.

C) The woodland is closed.
the river.

B) Phones are required.

D) Participants will enter

9. Under what condition will the visit stop?

A) If light rain begins

C) If one bird is seen

B) If coverage fails

D) If thunder is heard

10. Where must everyone go if the visit stops?

A) The river path
meeting point

C) The visitor center

B) The woodland

D) The wetland platform

11. What does "In that case" refer to?

A) the expected light rain
thunder is heard

C) a failed location update

B) the situation in which

D) the path closure

12. What is the main purpose of the talk?

A) To explain revised safety and survey instructions

B) To teach phone-recording techniques

C) To cancel the field visit

D) To describe bird species

Vocabulary Log

Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____

Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____

SESSION 24**Advanced Inference and Logical Conclusions****Primary Skill: Reading |****Reading Strategy**

Infer unstated conclusions only when several textual clues support them. Distinguish strong inference from speculation.

Confirm every answer with exact textual evidence and reject options that are too broad, too narrow, or unsupported.

Reading Passage

At the beginning of the semester, a college introduced optional workshops on academic writing. Attendance was initially low, even though many first-year students later requested help with organizing assignments. In response, instructors began briefly demonstrating workshop activities during regular classes and allowed students to register through a mobile link. Attendance increased sharply during the following three weeks. End-of-session forms showed that students valued the practical examples, but several said they had previously assumed the workshops were intended only for weak writers. The college now plans to rename the program “Writing Strategies Lab” and include examples of advanced tasks in its publicity.

Application: Choose the correct answer:**1. What can be inferred about the original publicity?**

- A) It guaranteed high attendance.
- B) It may not have communicated the workshops’ purpose clearly.
- C) It focused only on mobile registration.
- D) It described advanced tasks in detail.

2. Why did attendance likely increase?

- A) Students saw examples and registration became easier.
- B) All first-year students failed.
- C) Assignments were cancelled.
- D) The workshops became compulsory.

3. What mistaken belief did some students hold?

- A) Registration required a paper form after attendance increased.
- B) The workshops had no practical examples.
- C) Only instructors could attend.
- D) The workshops were only for weak writers.

4. What does "they" refer to?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| A) advanced tasks | B) instructors |
| C) students who completed the forms | D) workshops |

5. Why might the new name be helpful?

- A) It removes writing from the program.
- B) It presents the program as skill development rather than remedial help.
- C) It makes registration more difficult.
- D) It limits attendance to experts.

6. Which inference is strongest?

- A) Perception and access both influenced participation.
- B) Mobile links always solve educational problems.
- C) Workshop quality was poor.
- D) Students dislike all optional activities.

7. What is directly stated?

- A) Every student attended at least once.
- B) The workshops were originally called a laboratory.
- C) The college measured final grades.
- D) Attendance increased during the three weeks after the changes.

8. The word "sharply" most nearly means ____.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A) secretly | B) slightly |
| C) substantially and quickly | D) temporarily by definition |

9. What evidence supports changing the publicity?

- A) Instructors disliked regular classes.
- B) Students misunderstood the intended audience.
- C) Assignments became shorter.
- D) Attendance was already perfect.

10. What is the likely goal of including advanced examples?

- A) To show that capable writers can also benefit
- B) To discourage first-year students
- C) To replace practical activities
- D) To make the program compulsory

11. Which conclusion is too speculative?

- A) The original message may have discouraged some students.
- B) Demonstrations helped students understand the workshops.
- C) Convenient registration may support attendance.
- D) The revised publicity will definitely improve every student's grades.

12. Which title best fits?

- A) A Mobile Technology Course
- B) Why Optional Workshops Always Fail
- C) Changing Perceptions of Writing Support
- D) The End of Academic Assignments

Vocabulary Log

Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____

Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____

SESSION 25**Integrated Reading and Visual Data Practice****Primary Skill: Reading****Reading Strategy**

Integrate a prose explanation with visual data. Check units, totals, trends, and whether the author's interpretation matches the display.

Confirm every answer with exact textual evidence and reject options that are too broad, too narrow, or unsupported.

Reading Passage

A school tested three ways of reminding students about optional review sessions: email only, text message only, and a combination of email and text. Each method was used with a similar-sized group for four weeks. The school recorded the percentage of invited students who attended at least one session. Administrators noted that reminders may influence attendance, but other factors—such as subject difficulty and session timing—could also affect the results. The data should therefore be interpreted as suggestive rather than conclusive.

Application: Choose the correct answer:**1. What caution does the passage give?**

- A) Text messages were never used.
- B) The groups had completely different sizes.
- C) Reminder type is not the only factor affecting attendance.
- D) No attendance was recorded.

2. What does "Each method" refer to?

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| A) each administrator | B) each reminder approach |
| C) each student | D) each subject |

3. The word "conclusive" most nearly means ____.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) definitive | B) temporary |
| C) optional | D) visual |

4. Why were similar-sized groups useful?

- A) They guaranteed identical behavior.
- B) They increased the number of reminder methods.
- C) They removed subject difficulty.
- D) They made the comparison fairer.

5. What is the author's attitude toward the data?

- A) certain that one cause explains everything
- B) dismissive of all reminders
- C) interested but cautious
- D) unaware of limitations

6. What can be inferred?

- A) Session timing never matters.
- B) A higher attendance rate would not alone prove the reminder caused it.
- C) All invited students attended.
- D) The school did not compare methods.

7. What outcome was measured?

- A) The percentage attending at least one session
- B) The cost of each lesson
- C) The number of emails opened only
- D) Students' final examination scores

8. Which variable is mentioned as a possible influence?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| A) Bus route distance only | B) Student height |
| C) Classroom wall color | D) Session timing |

9. What is the main purpose of the paragraph?

- A) To announce a compulsory session
- B) To teach students how to send texts
- C) To explain the comparison and its limitation
- D) To criticize all administrators

10. The phrase “therefore” introduces ____.

- A) a time sequence
- B) a conclusion based on the limitation
- C) a new reminder method
- D) a definition

11. Which statement would overstate the evidence?

- A) The best-performing reminder method certainly caused all attendance differences.
- B) Other factors could influence participation.
- C) The comparison offers useful preliminary information.
- D) The results may help guide further testing.

12. Which title is most suitable?

- A) Why Email Has No Value
- B) Measuring Subject Difficulty
- C) How to Cancel Review Sessions
- D) Comparing Review-Session Reminders

Visual Reading: Attendance by Reminder Method

Study the table and answer Questions 13–15.

Reminder method	Invited students	Attended	Attendance rate
Email only	100	42	42%
Text only	100	55	55%
Email + text	100	68	68%

13. Which method had the highest attendance rate?

- A) All were equal
- B) Email only
- C) Email + text
- D) Text only

14. How many more students attended with text only than with email only?

- A) 26
- B) 13
- C) 55
- D) 10

15. Which conclusion is supported by the table but remains cautious?

- A) The combined reminder was associated with the highest attendance in this comparison.
- B) Email prevents students from attending.
- C) Combined reminders always cause higher attendance everywhere.
- D) Reminder methods were the only difference among students.

Vocabulary Log

Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____
Word: _____ Meaning: _____ My sentence: _____

SESSION 26**Full Editing and Final STEP Review****Primary Skill: Composition Analysis****Learning Objectives**

- Apply grammar, punctuation, cohesion, concision, and paragraph organization together.
- Identify the best revision in context.
- Complete a final mixed STEP-style editing review.

Rule Summary

- Check sentence completeness, agreement, tense, reference, punctuation, modifier placement, and logical flow.
- Prefer revisions that correct the error without changing the intended meaning.
- In paragraphs, select sentences that support the controlling idea and maintain progression.

Model Examples

- Although the sample was small, the results were consistent.
- The data were checked before the report was submitted.
- The first paragraph defines the issue; the second evaluates solutions.

Application: Choose the correct answer:**1. Choose the correct sentence.**

- A) Although the deadline was extended, but several teams submitted early.
- B) Although the deadline was extended, several teams submitted early.
- C) Although extended deadline several teams.
- D) The deadline although extended, teams early submitting.

2. Choose the best punctuation.

- A) The report identified three concerns: cost, access, and training.
- B) The report identified: three concerns cost access and training.
- C) The report identified three concerns, cost, access, and training.
- D) The report identified three concerns; cost, access, and training,

3. Which sentence has correct agreement?

- A) The number have increased applications.
- B) The number of applications are increase.
- C) The number of applications have increased.
- D) The number of applications has increased.

4. Choose the clearest revision.

- A) Reviewing evidence, approval committee proposal.
- B) After reviewing the evidence, the proposal was approved by the committee, making proposal review.
- C) After reviewing the evidence, the committee approved the proposal.
- D) The evidence after reviewing approved the committee proposal.

5. Which sentence uses the correct tense sequence?

- A) By the time the meeting began, the chair distributes the agenda.
- B) By the time the meeting began, the chair had distributed the agenda.
- C) The chair had distribute when meeting begins yesterday.
- D) By the time the meeting had begun, the chair distributes it tomorrow.

6. Choose the best connector:

"The method was inexpensive; _____, it produced inconsistent results."

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A) however | B) similarly |
| C) therefore | D) for example |

7. Which sentence avoids ambiguous reference?

- A) Maha told Reem that she would present first.
- B) She told her she presents.
- C) Maha and Reem said she first.
- D) Maha told Reem that Maha would present first.

8. Choose the correctly reduced clause.

- A) Students were registered for the workshop received an email.
- B) Students registering by the school passively received.
- C) Students registered for the workshop received an email.
- D) Students who registered for the workshop they received an email

9. Which sentence is most concise?

- A) Because of equipment failure being a fact, the trial was ending.
- B) The trial ended because the equipment failed.
- C) The ending of the trial happened because failure occurred in equipment.
- D) The trial came to an end due to the fact that the equipment experienced a failure.

10. Which sentence uses appropriate academic caution?

- A) The pattern may indicate a relationship, but further evidence is needed.
- B) One result guarantees the theory.
- C) The pattern absolutely proves the cause.
- D) The evidence can never be questioned.

11. Which sentence best supports a paragraph about public transport reliability?

- A) Some passengers prefer coffee.
- B) The city has several old buildings.
- C) Many buses are painted in different colors.
- D) Frequent, predictable service encourages regular use.

12. Choose the correct reported form.

- A) The instructor reminded that submit the file.
- B) The instructor reminded to us submit.
- C) The instructor reminded us to submit the file.
- D) The instructor reminded us submitting the file.

13. Which sentence contains a fragment?

- A) The final section lacked evidence.
- B) Because the final section lacked evidence.
- C) The writer revised the conclusion.
- D) The reviewer requested another source.

14. Choose the best sentence order for a conclusion.

- A) Overall finding -> limitation -> recommendation
- B) Unrelated example -> title -> first definition
- C) Limitation only -> new topic -> greeting
- D) Recommendation -> random detail -> unfinished question

15. Which revision corrects the run-on?

- A) The data were incomplete the analysis was postponed.
- B) The data were incomplete, the analysis was postponed.
- C) Incomplete data the analysis postponed it.
- D) The data were incomplete, so the analysis was postponed.

Exit Ticket

1. Write one correct example using today's rule.
-

STEP MOCK TEST

Section 1: Reading Comprehension

Questions 1–30. Read each passage and choose the best answer.

Passage 1 — Urban Trees

Cities around the world are planting more trees along streets, in parks, and around schools. Trees can reduce surface temperatures by providing shade and by releasing water vapor through their leaves. They also help slow rainwater runoff, which may reduce pressure on drainage systems during heavy storms. In addition, trees can improve the appearance of neighborhoods and create habitats for birds and insects. However, urban tree programs require careful planning. Some species need large amounts of water, while others may damage sidewalks with their roots. For this reason, city planners increasingly select species that can tolerate local climate conditions and fit the available space. Successful programs also include regular maintenance, because newly planted trees are especially vulnerable during their first few years.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Cities should replace parks with street trees.
- B) Only tropical tree species can survive in cities.
- C) All city trees damage sidewalks and drainage systems.
- D) Urban trees offer benefits but must be planned and maintained carefully.

2. According to the passage, trees may help during heavy storms by ____.

- A) reducing the need for sidewalks
- B) slowing rainwater runoff
- C) removing insects from parks
- D) increasing road temperatures

3. The word “vulnerable” is closest in meaning to ____.

- A) at risk of harm
- B) expensive
- C) easy to identify
- D) fully grown

4. The word “others” in “while others may damage sidewalks” refers to ____.

- A) tree species
- B) neighborhoods
- C) drainage systems
- D) city planners

5. Why do planners select species that tolerate local conditions?

- A) To improve the chance that trees will suit the environment
- B) To avoid all maintenance
- C) To make trees grow immediately
- D) To ensure every species uses large amounts of water

Passage 2 — The Value of Error Logs

Many students review a test by checking only the questions they answered incorrectly. Although this can be useful, it often does not reveal why the error happened. An error log provides a more systematic approach. After each practice session, the learner records the question type, the wrong answer chosen, the correct answer, and the reason for the mistake. Over time, patterns begin to appear. A student may discover, for example, that vocabulary questions are usually missed because the surrounding sentence is ignored, or that grammar errors occur when the student answers too quickly. By identifying such patterns, learners can decide what to practice next. The purpose of an error log is therefore not simply to collect mistakes; it is to turn mistakes into information that can guide future study.

6. What is the main purpose of an error log?

- A) To replace future practice tests
- B) To help learners identify patterns behind mistakes
- C) To count vocabulary words
- D) To record every test score

7. What does the passage suggest about simply checking wrong answers?

- A) It may not explain the cause of the mistake.
- B) It is useful only for grammar.
- C) It is always more effective than an error log.
- D) It should be avoided completely.

8. The word “systematic” is closest in meaning to ____.

- A) organized
- B) temporary
- C) random
- D) difficult

9. The word “it” in “it is to turn mistakes into information” refers to ____.

- A) the practice session
- B) the purpose of an error log
- C) the wrong answer
- D) future study

10. Which student would benefit most from an error log?

- A) A student who wants to discover repeated weaknesses
- B) A student who wants fewer practice sessions
- C) A student who never reviews answers
- D) A student who studies only correct answers

Passage 3 — Remote Meetings

Remote meetings have become common in many organizations, but their effectiveness varies greatly. One problem is that participants may attend too many meetings simply because online scheduling is easy. Another issue is reduced attention: when cameras are off and several applications are open, people may be tempted to work on other tasks. Some teams have responded by shortening meetings, sharing agendas in advance, and identifying which decisions must be made before the call ends. Others record meetings for absent colleagues, although recordings are less useful when the discussion lacks clear structure. Research on workplace communication suggests that technology alone does not make meetings productive. The quality of preparation, participation, and follow-up remains more important than the platform being used.

11. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Online platforms automatically improve communication.
- B) Remote meetings are effective mainly when preparation and follow-up are strong.
- C) Organizations should stop using remote meetings.
- D) Recorded meetings are always better than live meetings.

12. Why might remote participants lose attention?

- A) Agendas prevent them from speaking.
- B) Online meetings are always too short.
- C) Cameras make meetings impossible.
- D) They may have several applications open and multitask.

13. The word “tempted” is closest in meaning to ____.

- A) unable to remember
- B) prepared to teach
- C) encouraged to consider doing something
- D) forced to leave

14. The word “Others” in “Others record meetings” refers to ____.

- A) teams
- B) decisions
- C) applications
- D) platforms

15. What can be inferred about technology from the passage?

- A) It is the main cause of productive meetings.
- B) It guarantees strong participation.
- C) It is less important than how a meeting is managed.
- D) It removes the need for agendas.

Passage 4 — Community Libraries

Public libraries were once associated mainly with printed books, but many now provide a much wider range of services. Visitors may use computers, attend language classes, receive help with job applications, or join workshops on digital skills. Some libraries lend tools or electronic devices as well as books. These changes reflect a broader idea of what a library can be: not merely a place that stores information, but a community space that helps people access knowledge and services. At the same time, printed materials remain important, especially for readers who prefer them or lack reliable internet access at home. Rather than replacing traditional services, many libraries are adding new ones while preserving their original role.

16. How have many public libraries changed?

- A) They have stopped lending books.
- B) They no longer offer printed materials.
- C) They now provide broader community and digital services.
- D) They serve only job seekers.

17. Which service is mentioned in the passage?

- A) Car repair
- B) Travel booking
- C) Language classes
- D) Medical treatment

18. The word “preserving” is closest in meaning to ____.

- A) hiding
- B) modernizing completely
- C) protecting and keeping
- D) selling quickly

19. The word “them” in “readers who prefer them” refers to ____.

- A) workshops
- B) computers
- C) services
- D) printed materials

20. What is the writer’s view of modern library services?

- A) Libraries should focus only on internet access.
- B) Traditional libraries are no longer useful.
- C) New services can be added without eliminating traditional ones.
- D) Digital services should replace all books.

Passage 5 — Learning from Sleep

Researchers have long known that sleep supports memory, but recent studies have focused on what happens after learning. When people acquire new information, the memory is initially fragile. During later periods of sleep, the brain appears to strengthen some of these newly formed memories. This does not mean that sleep can replace study. Information that was never learned cannot simply be created during sleep. Instead, sleep seems to support the organization and stabilization of material that the learner has already encountered. For students, the practical message is clear: studying late into the night at the cost of sleep may be less effective than combining focused study with sufficient rest.

21. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) How to learn new facts while sleeping
- B) How dreams create memories
- C) Why sleep can support recently learned information
- D) Why students should never study at night

- 22. According to the passage, a new memory is initially _____.**
- A) fully organized
 - B) unnecessary
 - C) permanent
 - D) fragile
- 23. The word “stabilization” is closest in meaning to _____.**
- A) making something more secure or lasting
 - B) removing information
 - C) changing a subject
 - D) learning without effort
- 24. The word “these” in “these newly formed memories” refers to _____.**
- A) periods of sleep
 - B) students
 - C) newly formed memories
 - D) recent studies
- 25. Which study habit best matches the passage?**
- A) Study carefully and get sufficient sleep.
 - B) Skip studying and sleep longer.
 - C) Study all night before every test.
 - D) Avoid reviewing material before sleep.

Passage 6 — A Small Experiment

A school science club wanted to test whether the amount of sunlight affected the growth of bean plants. Students planted identical seeds in the same type of soil and used equal amounts of water. They placed one group beside a sunny window, a second group in indirect light, and a third group in a dark storage area. After three weeks, the plants near the window were tallest, while the plants in darkness were pale and weak. The students concluded that light influenced growth. Their teacher agreed that the results were useful but reminded them that the experiment had limitations. The number of plants was small, and temperature differences between the locations may also have affected growth. She recommended repeating the experiment with more plants and better control of temperature.

- 26. What was the independent variable in the experiment?**
- A) Amount of sunlight
 - B) Kind of bean seed
 - C) Type of soil
 - D) Amount of water
- 27. What happened to the plants kept in darkness?**
- A) They became tallest.
 - B) They grew exactly like the sunny group.
 - C) They received more water.
 - D) They were pale and weak.
- 28. The word “limitations” is closest in meaning to _____.**
- A) new scientific discoveries
 - B) instructions for planting
 - C) results that prove a theory
 - D) factors that restrict the strength of the conclusion

29. The word “them” in “reminded them” refers to ____.

- A) the locations
- B) the results
- C) the students
- D) the plants

30. Why did the teacher recommend repeating the experiment?

- A) To remove sunlight from all groups
- B) To use different seeds in every group
- C) To prove that water has no effect
- D) To strengthen the evidence by controlling other factors

Section 2: Grammar and Structure

Questions 31–60. Choose the option that best completes each sentence.

31. By the time the guests arrived, we ____ dinner.

- A) had finished
- B) finish
- C) were finishing
- D) have finished

32. If she ____ earlier, she would have caught the train.

- A) has left
- B) leaves
- C) would leave
- D) had left

33. The new policy ____ by the committee next week.

- A) will be reviewed
- B) will review
- C) reviewed
- D) has reviewing

34. Neither the manager nor the assistants ____ available yesterday.

- A) has been
- B) were
- C) is
- D) was

35. The report, ____ was submitted on Monday, contains several recommendations.

- A) where
- B) whose
- C) which
- D) who

36. Students are advised ____ their identification on test day.

- A) bring
- B) bringing
- C) to bring
- D) brought

37. I wish I ____ more time to prepare for the presentation yesterday.

- A) would have
- B) had had
- C) have had
- D) have

38. The company is looking for someone ____ can communicate clearly with clients.

- A) who
- B) which
- C) whom it
- D) whose

39. Hardly ____ the meeting started when the fire alarm rang.

- A) was
- B) had
- C) has
- D) did

- 40. The teacher asked whether the students _____ the assignment.**
 A) had co B) have completed
 C) will complete yesterday D) complete
- 41. This device is _____ expensive than the previous model.**
 A) little B) the less
 C) less D) least
- 42. We will begin the workshop as soon as the trainer _____.**
 A) would arrive B) arrives
 C) arrived D) will arrive
- 43. The documents must _____ before they are submitted.**
 A) be checked B) checked
 C) be checking D) check
- 44. She is responsible _____ coordinating the weekly schedule.**
 A) on B) at
 C) to D) for
- 45. There were _____ applicants than we expected.**
 A) few B) fewer
 C) much D) less
- 46. Had I known about the change, I _____ you earlier.**
 A) would have told B) had told
 C) told D) would tell
- 47. The lecture was so useful that I took notes _____ I could review them later.**
 A) whereas B) so that
 C) despite D) unless
- 48. Only after the results were published _____ how significant the change was.**
 A) understood we B) we understood
 C) did we understand D) we did understand
- 49. The employee denied _____ the confidential file.**
 A) to share B) sharing
 C) share D) shared
- 50. The project was delayed _____ unexpected technical problems.**
 A) although B) because of
 C) despite of D) because
- 51. If the weather improves tomorrow, the field visit _____ as planned.**
 A) will continue B) continues
 C) would continue D) continued
- 52. The woman _____ office is next to mine is the new director.**
 A) who B) whom
 C) which D) whose
- 53. No sooner had we reached the station _____ the train departed.**
 A) then B) than
 C) that D) when

- 54. The data suggest that the new method may be _____ efficient.**
 A) more B) much
 C) most D) many
- 55. He has worked in Riyadh _____ 2022.**
 A) for B) from
 C) since D) during
- 56. The instructions were unclear; _____, several students asked for help.**
 A) therefore B) although
 C) instead of D) however
- 57. Each of the participants _____ required to sign the attendance sheet.**
 A) is B) have
 C) are D) were
- 58. The building _____ before the safety inspection took place.**
 A) evacuates B) was evacuating
 C) has evacuated D) had been evacuated
- 59. She speaks English fluently, _____ her sister prefers to communicate in Arabic.**
 A) so that B) therefore
 C) whereas D) because
- 60. It is essential that every applicant _____ the form accurately.**
 A) will complete B) completed
 C) completes D) complete

Section 3: Composition Analysis

Questions 61–80. Choose the best answer based on organization, cohesion, grammar, and meaning.

- 61. Which sentence is the best topic sentence for a paragraph about benefits of public transportation?**
 A) Tickets can be printed on paper.
 B) Public transportation can reduce traffic, lower commuting costs, and decrease pollution.
 C) My bus arrived at 7:15 yesterday.
 D) Some seats are blue and others are gray.
- 62. Choose the best connector: The software is easy to use; _____, it offers several advanced features.**
 A) because
 B) unless
 C) although
 D) in addition
- 63. Which sentence does NOT belong in a paragraph about healthy study habits?**
 A) Many airports offer duty-free shopping.
 B) Reviewing material over several days is useful.
 C) Taking short breaks can improve concentration.
 D) A regular sleep schedule supports learning.

64. Choose the best concluding sentence for a paragraph explaining the value of planning.

- A) For these reasons, a clear plan can help people use time and resources more effectively.
- B) The first step is sometimes difficult.
- C) Yesterday was Tuesday.
- D) There are many kinds of notebooks.

65. Which order is most logical? 1) Finally, review the results. 2) First, identify the problem. 3) Next, collect relevant information. 4) Then, compare possible solutions.

- A) 3-2-1-4
- B) 4-3-2-1
- C) 1-2-3-4
- D) 2-3-4-1

66. Choose the sentence with the clearest reference.

- A) After she met her, she left.
- B) She told her that it was difficult.
- C) When Sara spoke to Huda, she was upset.
- D) Sara was upset when she spoke to Huda.

67. Which sentence best supports the claim that exercise can improve concentration?

- A) Exercise clothes are sold in many stores.
- B) A controlled study found that students who took a short walk performed better on an attention task.
- C) Gyms can be large buildings.
- D) Some people prefer morning activities.

68. Choose the best revision: 'The meeting was long. It was useful.'

- A) The meeting long, useful.
- B) Useful the meeting was long.
- C) The meeting was long because useful.
- D) Although the meeting was long, it was useful.

69. Which sentence is most appropriate in a formal report?

- A) You won't believe how good the results were.
- B) The results were kind of amazing.
- C) The results were super great.
- D) The results indicate a significant improvement in attendance.

70. Choose the best transition: The first trial produced inconsistent results. _____, the researchers repeated the experiment under stricter conditions.

- A) Similarly
- B) For example
- C) Consequently
- D) Meanwhile

71. Which sentence contains an unnecessary repetition?

- A) The final outcome was unexpected and surprising.
- B) The result was unexpected.
- C) The final outcome surprised the team.
- D) The team did not predict the result.

72. Which sentence is the best thesis statement for an essay about online learning?

- A) Classes can begin at different times.
- B) Online learning can be effective when courses combine clear structure, interaction, and timely feedback.
- C) Many people have internet access.
- D) I used a laptop yesterday.

73. Choose the best replacement for the underlined idea: 'The manager explained the policy. The manager answered questions. The manager gave examples.'

- A) The policy was examples by the manager.
- B) The manager, and questions, examples.
- C) The manager explained the policy, answered questions, and gave examples.
- D) The manager explained. The policy answered questions.

74. Which sentence should come FIRST in a paragraph describing a process?

- A) First, open the application and create a new document.
- B) After that, attach the supporting documents.
- C) Finally, save the completed file.
- D) Next, review the information for accuracy.

75. Which statement is an objective claim rather than an opinion?

- A) The training session lasted 90 minutes.
- B) The new office is the most beautiful building in the city.
- C) The speaker was extremely interesting.
- D) The new system is obviously better.

76. Choose the best connector: The road was closed due to flooding. _____, the team used an alternative route.

- A) In contrast
- B) Nevertheless because
- C) For instance
- D) As a result

77. Which sentence has the most concise wording?

- A) We are currently reviewing the request.
- B) We are in the process of currently doing a review of the request.
- C) At this point in time, we are currently reviewing the request.
- D) Currently at this time, the request is being reviewed by us now.

78. Which sentence best introduces an example?

- A) However, because several schools.
- B) Although, systems are digital.
- C) Therefore, the example is finished.
- D) For example, several schools now use digital attendance systems.

79. Which sentence would best follow: 'The survey had a small sample size.'

- A) Therefore, the findings should be interpreted with caution.
- B) For example, the weather was pleasant.
- C) In addition, pencils are inexpensive.
- D) Similarly, the office has three elevators.

80. Choose the best revision to improve parallel structure: 'The role requires planning, communication, and to solve problems.'

- A) The role planning, communicates, and problems.
- B) The role requires planning, to communicate, and problems.
- C) The role requires planning, communication, and problem solving.
- D) The role requires to plan, communication, and solving.

Section 4: Listening Comprehension

Questions 81–100. Listen to each recording and choose the best answer. The scripts are in Teacher Resources.

Conversation 1

81. Why is the student speaking to the librarian?

- A) To reserve a study room
- B) To report a lost laptop
- C) To pay a parking fee
- D) To ask about renewing a borrowed book

82. What problem does the student have?

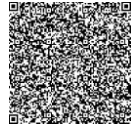
- A) The student lost an identification card.
- B) The library is closed all week.
- C) The book has already been returned.
- D) The online renewal option is unavailable.

83. What does the librarian advise the student to do?

- A) Buy another copy of the book.
- B) Email the author.
- C) Wait until next month.
- D) Bring the book to the desk before closing.

84. What can be inferred about the book?

- A) It is available only online.
- B) Another reader has requested it.
- C) It belongs to the student.
- D) It was borrowed yesterday.



Announcement 2

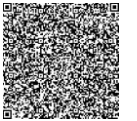
85. What is the main purpose of the announcement?

- A) To advertise a new course
- B) To cancel all afternoon classes
- C) To explain a change in workshop location
- D) To introduce a new teacher

86. Where will the workshop now take place?

- A) The main auditorium
- B) The science laboratory
- C) The library entrance
- D) Room 204

87. Why was the location changed?



- A) More participants registered than expected.
- B) The trainer requested a smaller room.
- C) The original room is being repaired.
- D) The building will close early.

88. What should participants bring?

- A) A laptop charger only
- B) A passport photograph
- C) Their registration confirmation
- D) A printed textbook

Conversation 3

89. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

- A) A new sports club
- B) A classroom change
- C) A delayed group assignment
- D) A travel reservation

90. What has Faisal not completed?

- A) The introduction
- B) The references
- C) The conclusion
- D) The data table

91. What does the woman suggest doing first?

- A) Submit the report without changes.
- B) Contact Faisal immediately.
- C) Delete Faisal's section.
- D) Ask for a deadline extension next week.

92. How does the man sound?

- A) Excited about travel
- B) Unconcerned
- C) Worried about the deadline
- D) Confused about the topic

Talk 4

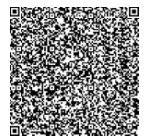
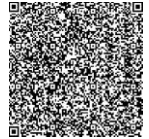
93. What is the talk mainly about?

- A) How to build a swimming pool
- B) How small daily habits can reduce water use
- C) Why rainfall is increasing
- D) How to measure air pollution

94. What should people do while brushing their teeth?

- A) Use hotter water
- B) Brush outdoors
- C) Leave the tap running
- D) Turn off the tap

95. Why is early morning a good time to water gardens?



- A) Water becomes warmer.
- B) Plants stop absorbing water.
- C) It increases wind speed.
- D) There is usually less evaporation.

96. What can some smart systems detect?

- A) Traffic accidents
- B) Leaks
- C) Exam results
- D) Bird calls

Talk 5

97. What change affects Group One?

- A) It will start at the wetland platform.
- B) It will use the river path.
- C) It will return after Group Two.
- D) It will cancel the visit.

98. When should both groups send a location update?

- A) 11:15
- B) 11:45
- C) 10:45
- D) 12:00

99. What should students do if mobile coverage fails?

- A) Call the visitor center from another phone.
- B) Walk back to find a signal.
- C) Cancel the survey.
- D) Continue to the agreed meeting point.

100. Under what condition must everyone return immediately?

- A) If thunder is heard
- B) If a bird call is recorded
- C) If light rain begins
- D) If notebooks get wet



Go to Gheras School English Website for mor practice



<https://gherasalakhlaq.net/>

Student Progress Tracker

Week	Lesson	Skill	Score	Target	Reflection / Action
1	Past Perfect and Narrative Tenses	Grammar	___ / ___	%	
2	Synthesizing Main Ideas and Supporting Points	Reading	___ / ___	%	
3	Past Modals and Degrees of Certainty	Grammar	___ / ___	%	
4	Listening for Implication and Unstated Meaning	Listening	___ / ___	%	
5	Third and Mixed Conditionals	Grammar	___ / ___	%	
6	Claims, Evidence, and Argument	Reading	___ / ___	%	
7	Advanced Cohesion and Paragraph Flow	Composition Analysis	___ / ___	%	
8	Passive, Causative, and Impersonal Structures	Grammar	___ / ___	%	
9	Lectures, Meetings, and Note-Taking	Listening	___ / ___	%	
10	Rhetorical Organization and Text Development	Reading	___ / ___	%	
11	Advanced Relative and Participle Clauses	Grammar	___ / ___	%	
12	Academic Vocabulary, Collocation, and Register	Reading	___ / ___	%	
13	Inversion, Emphasis, and Cleft Sentences	Grammar	___ / ___	%	
14	Listening to Academic Explanations	Listening	___ / ___	%	
15	Complex Reference, Substitution, and Ellipsis	Reading	___ / ___	%	
16	Reported Language and Reporting Verbs	Grammar	___ / ___	%	
17	Multiple Texts and Source Comparison	Reading	___ / ___	%	
18	Complex Agreement and Ellipsis	Grammar	___ / ___	%	
19	Speaker Stance, Attitude, and Register	Listening	___ / ___	%	
20	Evaluating Causes, Effects, and Solutions	Reading	___ / ___	%	
21	Concision, Style, and Sentence Revision	Composition Analysis	___ / ___	%	
22	Assumption, Bias, Fact, and Opinion	Reading	___ / ___	%	
23	Mixed Level 3 Listening Practice	Listening	___ / ___	%	
24	Advanced Inference and Logical Conclusions	Reading	___ / ___	%	
25	Integrated Reading and Visual Data Practice	Reading	___ / ___	%	
26	Full Editing and Final STEP Review	Composition Analysis	___ / ___	%	

Vocabulary Log

[illegible]

End-of-Level Reflection

My strongest STEP skill is:

APPENDIX

Listening Scripts

SESSION 4: Listening for Implication and Unstated Meaning

Student: Have you finished the group report?

Partner: I have completed my section, but the conclusion still looks exactly as it did on Monday.

Student: I thought Faisal was revising it.

Partner: So did I. He said he would “look at it tonight” two nights ago.

Student: The deadline is tomorrow morning. Should we wait?

Partner: Waiting has worked wonderfully so far. I think we should call him now and agree on a final version before eight.

Student: All right. I will also combine the references while you check the figures.

Partner: Good. At least those are two things we can finish ourselves.

SESSION 9: Lectures, Meetings, and Note-Taking

Chair: The first agenda item is the student mentoring program. Participation rose this term, but mentor attendance became less consistent after mid-semester.

Coordinator: The feedback suggests that evening meetings were difficult for mentors with long commutes. I propose offering one online meeting each month.

Chair: That may help, although some students valued meeting in person. Could we alternate formats rather than move entirely online?

Coordinator: Yes. We could also publish the schedule for the full semester so mentors can plan earlier.

Chair: Good. Please draft an alternating schedule and estimate the cost of the online platform by Thursday. We will review both at next Monday’s meeting.

Coordinator: I will do that and include last term’s attendance figures for comparison.

SESSION 14: Listening to Academic Explanations

Lecturer: Today we will examine the urban heat-island effect. City centers are often warmer than nearby rural areas because concrete and asphalt absorb heat during the day and release it slowly at night. Buildings can also reduce airflow, while vehicles and cooling systems add waste heat. The effect is usually strongest after sunset, when rural surfaces cool more quickly.

Researchers measure it by comparing temperatures at several urban and rural locations, not by relying on a single thermometer.

Planting trees can reduce local temperatures through shade and evaporation, but the benefit depends on species, water availability, and placement. Therefore, tree planting is useful, yet it should be combined with reflective materials and building designs that improve ventilation.

SESSION 19: Speaker Stance, Attitude, and Register

Researcher: The preliminary results suggest that the new filter reduced particle levels, but I would hesitate to call the trial conclusive.

Reporter: The company described the reduction as a major breakthrough.

Researcher: That is a stronger claim than the data support. We tested only two rooms for one week, and outdoor pollution was unusually low.

Reporter: So you believe the filter is ineffective?

Researcher: Not at all. The result is encouraging; it simply needs to be replicated under a wider range of conditions.

Reporter: Would you recommend that schools purchase it now?

Researcher: I would recommend further independent testing before large-scale purchasing decisions are made.

SESSION 23: Mixed Level 3 Listening Practice

Guide: Before we begin the field visit, I need to clarify two changes. The river path is closed after last night’s rain, so Group One will start at the wetland platform instead. Group Two will still survey the woodland area, but its return time has moved from twelve to eleven forty-five. Please record bird calls as well as sightings; however, do not use phone recordings near nesting sites. At eleven fifteen, both groups should send a brief location update to the coordinator. If mobile coverage fails, continue to the agreed meeting point rather than walking back to find a signal. We expect light rain, so waterproof notebooks are available, but the visit will continue unless thunder is heard. In that case, everyone must return immediately to the visitor center.

Answer Key

- 1. Past Perfect and Narrative Tenses:** 1-A 2-D 3-C 4-B 5-A 6-D 7-C 8-B 9-A 10-D 11-C 12-B 13-A 14-D 15-C
- 2. Synthesizing Main Ideas and Supporting Points:** 1-A 2-D 3-C 4-B 5-A 6-D 7-C 8-B 9-A 10-D 11-C 12-B
- 3. Past Modals and Degrees of Certainty:** 1-D 2-C 3-B 4-A 5-D 6-C 7-B 8-A 9-D 10-C 11-B 12-A 13-D 14-C 15-B
- 4. Listening for Implication and Unstated Meaning:** 1-B 2-A 3-D 4-C 5-B 6-A 7-D 8-C 9-B 10-A 11-D 12-C
- 5. Third and Mixed Conditionals:** 1-D 2-C 3-B 4-A 5-D 6-C 7-B 8-A 9-D 10-C 11-B 12-A 13-D 14-C 15-B
- 6. Claims, Evidence, and Argument:** 1-B 2-A 3-D 4-C 5-B 6-A 7-D 8-C 9-B 10-A 11-D 12-C
- 7. Advanced Cohesion and Paragraph Flow:** 1-D 2-C 3-B 4-A 5-D 6-C 7-B 8-A 9-D 10-C 11-B 12-A 13-D 14-C 15-B
- 8. Passive, Causative, and Impersonal Structures:** 1-A 2-D 3-C 4-B 5-A 6-D 7-C 8-B 9-A 10-D 11-C 12-B 13-A 14-D 15-C
- 9. Lectures, Meetings, and Note-Taking:** 1-C 2-B 3-A 4-D 5-C 6-B 7-A 8-D 9-C 10-B 11-A 12-D
- 10. Rhetorical Organization and Text Development:** 1-D 2-C 3-B 4-A 5-D 6-C 7-B 8-A 9-D 10-C 11-B 12-A
- 11. Advanced Relative and Participle Clauses:** 1-D 2-C 3-B 4-A 5-D 6-C 7-B 8-A 9-D 10-C 11-B 12-A 13-D 14-C 15-B
- 12. Academic Vocabulary, Collocation, and Register:** 1-B 2-A 3-D 4-C 5-B 6-A 7-D 8-C 9-B 10-A 11-D 12-C
- 13. Inversion, Emphasis, and Cleft Sentences:** 1-D 2-C 3-B 4-A 5-D 6-C 7-B 8-A 9-D 10-C 11-B 12-A 13-D 14-C 15-B
- 14. Listening to Academic Explanations:** 1-B 2-A 3-D 4-C 5-B 6-A 7-D 8-C 9-B 10-A 11-D 12-C
- 15. Complex Reference, Substitution, and Ellipsis:** 1-A 2-D 3-C 4-B 5-A 6-D 7-C 8-B 9-A 10-D 11-C 12-B
- 16. Reported Language and Reporting Verbs:** 1-A 2-D 3-C 4-B 5-A 6-D 7-C 8-B 9-A 10-D 11-C 12-B 13-A 14-D 15-C
- 17. Multiple Texts and Source Comparison:** 1-D 2-C 3-B 4-A 5-D 6-C 7-B 8-A 9-D 10-C 11-B 12-A
- 18. Complex Agreement and Ellipsis:** 1-B 2-A 3-D 4-C 5-B 6-A 7-D 8-C 9-B 10-A 11-D 12-C 13-B 14-A 15-D
- 19. Speaker Stance, Attitude, and Register:** 1-B 2-A 3-D 4-C 5-B 6-A 7-D 8-C 9-B 10-A 11-D 12-C
- 20. Evaluating Causes, Effects, and Solutions:** 1-A 2-D 3-C 4-B 5-A 6-D 7-C 8-B 9-A 10-D 11-C 12-B
- 21. Concision, Style, and Sentence Revision:** 1-C 2-B 3-A 4-D 5-C 6-B 7-A 8-D 9-C 10-B 11-A 12-D 13-C 14-B 15-A
- 22. Assumption, Bias, Fact, and Opinion:** 1-C 2-B 3-A 4-D 5-C 6-B 7-A 8-D 9-C 10-B 11-A 12-D
- 23. Mixed Level 3 Listening Practice:** 1-D 2-C 3-B 4-A 5-D 6-C 7-B 8-A 9-D 10-C 11-B 12-A
- 24. Advanced Inference and Logical Conclusions:** 1-B 2-A 3-D 4-C 5-B 6-A 7-D 8-C 9-B 10-A 11-D 12-C
- 25. Integrated Reading and Visual Data Practice:** 1-C 2-B 3-A 4-D 5-C 6-B 7-A 8-D 9-C 10-B 11-A 12-D 13-C 14-B 15-A
- 26. Full Editing and Final STEP Review:** 1-B 2-A 3-D 4-C 5-B 6-A 7-D 8-C 9-B 10-A 11-D 12-C 13-B 14-A 15-D

Mock Test Resources

Listening 1 — Library Conversation

Student: Hi, I'm trying to renew a book online, but the renewal button isn't appearing. Librarian: Let me check your account. The book is due today, and another reader has already requested it, so it cannot be renewed. Student: I see. I'm in class until four. Librarian: That's fine. The desk stays open until six. If you return it before then, there won't be a late fee. Student: Great, I'll bring it after class. Thanks.

Listening 2 — Workshop Announcement

Good morning. This is a reminder for students registered for today's academic writing workshop. Because registration exceeded our expectations, the session has been moved from Room 204 to the main auditorium. The starting time remains 2:00 p.m. Please arrive at least ten minutes early and bring your registration confirmation, either printed or on your phone. All other materials will be provided.

Listening 3 — Group Assignment

Student: Have you finished the group report? Partner: I have completed my section, but the conclusion still looks exactly as it did on Monday. Student: I thought Faisal was revising it. Partner: So did I. He said he would look at it tonight two nights ago. Student: The deadline is tomorrow morning. Should we contact him now? Partner: Yes. If he cannot finish it tonight, we'll need to divide the conclusion between us.

Listening 4 — Saving Water

Speaker: Saving water does not always require major changes. Small daily habits can make a noticeable difference. For example, turning off the tap while brushing your teeth prevents unnecessary water loss. A leaking tap should also be repaired because even a slow leak wastes water continuously. In gardens, watering early in the morning is often more efficient because less water is lost through evaporation. Some smart home systems can detect leaks and can adjust outdoor watering according to weather conditions.

Listening 5 — Field Visit Instructions

Guide: Before we begin the field visit, I need to clarify two changes. The river path is closed after last night's rain, so Group One will start at the wetland platform instead. Group Two will still survey the woodland area, but its return time has moved from twelve to eleven forty-five. Please record bird calls as well as sightings; however, do not use phone recordings near nesting sites. At eleven fifteen, both groups should send a brief location update to the coordinator. If mobile coverage fails, continue to the agreed meeting point rather than walking back to find a signal. We expect light rain, so waterproof notebooks are available, but the visit will continue unless thunder is heard. In that case, everyone must return immediately to the visitor center.

Answer Key

1. D	2. B	3. A	4. A	5. A	6. B	7. A	8. A	9. B	10. A
11. B	12. D	13. C	14. A	15. C	16. C	17. C	18. C	19. D	20. C
21. C	22. D	23. A	24. C	25. A	26. A	27. D	28. D	29. C	30. D
31. A	32. D	33. A	34. B	35. C	36. C	37. B	38. A	39. B	40. A
41. C	42. B	43. A	44. D	45. B	46. A	47. B	48. C	49. B	50. B
51. A	52. D	53. B	54. A	55. C	56. A	57. A	58. D	59. C	60. D
61. B	62. D	63. A	64. A	65. D	66. D	67. B	68. D	69. D	70. C
71. A	72. B	73. C	74. A	75. A	76. D	77. A	78. D	79. A	80. C
81. D	82. D	83. D	84. B	85. C	86. A	87. A	88. C	89. C	90. C
91. B	92. C	93. B	94. D	95. D	96. B	97. A	98. A	99. D	100. A



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