End of Term2 Exam Covered Vocabulary – 10 Advanced

Environment

Word/Phrase	Definition
biodiversity	the variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat or ecosystem.
conservation	the protection and preservation of the environment and natural resources.
sustainability	meeting present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.
ecosystem	a biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.
habitat	the natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
pollution	the presence or introduction of harmful substances into the environment.
climate	the long-term weather patterns of a particular area.
shelter	the branch of biology dealing with the relationships between organisms and their environment.
deforestation	the clearing or destruction of forests, usually for agriculture or development.
forecast	to state what is likely to happen in the future, especially with weather conditions.
carbon footprint	the total amount of greenhouse gases emitted by an individual, organization, or product.
renewable	a resource that can be naturally replenished over time.
non-renewable	a resource that cannot be replaced once it is depleted.
global warming	the gradual increase in earth's temperature due to human activities.
greenhouse gases	gases such as carbon dioxide and methane that trap heat in the earth's atmosphere.
environmentalist	a person who is concerned about protecting the environment.
organic	produced without the use of artificial chemicals or pesticides.
inhabitant	a person or animal that lives in a particular place

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biodegradable	able to decompose naturally without harming the environment.
emissions	the release of gases, especially from factories and vehicles, into the air.
fossil fuels	natural fuels such as coal, oil, and gas formed from ancient organisms.
desertification	the transformation of fertile land into desert, usually due to climate change or deforestation.
coral bleaching	the whitening of corals due to stress from high temperatures or pollution.
wildfires	large, uncontrolled fires that spread quickly through vegetation.
natural disaster	a natural event such as a flood, earthquake, or tsunami that kills or injures a lot of people.
extreme weather	severe weather conditions such as hurricanes, floods, and heatwaves.
greenhouse effect	the warming of the earth due to trapped heat from greenhouse gases.
landfill	a site where waste is buried underground.
waste disposal	the process of discarding unwanted materials safely.
prevention	the act of stopping something from happening or of stopping someone from doing something.
hurricane	a violent wind that has a circular movement
hazardous materials	substances that pose a danger to health or the environment.
microplastics	tiny plastic particles that pollute water and soil.
smog	a combination of smoke and fog caused by air pollution.
oil spill	the release of oil into the ocean or other bodies of water.
survive	to continue to live or exist, especially after coming close to dying or being destroyed or after being in a difficult or threatening situation.
solar energy	energy that uses the power of the sun to produce electricity.
hydroelectricity	electricity produced by the force of fast-moving water such as rivers or waterfalls.
biomass	dead plant and animal material suitable for using as fuel.
mass extinction	the death of many animals, plants, and possibly humans, especially as a result of climate change.

Business and Money

Word / Phrase	Definition
entrepreneur	someone who starts their own business, especially when this involves seeing a new opportunity.
economy	the system of trade and industry by which the wealth of a country is made and used.
(at) risk	in danger of being harmed or damaged, or of dying.
motivate	to cause someone to behave in a particular way.
start-up	a small business that has just been started.
social network	a website or computer program that allows people to communicate and share information on the internet using a computer or a phone
influence	affect . impact
ambitious	having a strong wish to be successful, powerful, or rich.
colleague	one of a group of people who work together.
staff	the group of people who work for an organization.
perks	additional benefits provided to employees.
salary	a fixed amount of money agreed and usually paid directly to an employee every month.
e-commerce	the business of buying and selling goods and services on the internet
experience	knowledge or skill from doing, seeing, or feeling things.
qualifications	an official record showing that you have finished a training course or have the necessary skills, etc.
target	a level or situation that you intend to achieve.
career	the job or series of jobs that you do during your working life.
creative	producing or using original and unusual ideas.
innovation	the creating and use of new ideas or methods.
organization	a group of people who work together in an organized way for a shared purpose.

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savings	the money you keep for some time, especially in a bank
budget	a plan to show how much money a person or organization will earn and how much they will need or be able to spend.
advertising	the process of describing or drawing attention to (a product, service, or event) in a public medium in order to promote sales.
charity	an organization set up to provide help /raise money for those in need.
device	a thing made for a particular purpose, especially a piece of mechanical or electronic equipment.
affordable	inexpensive; reasonably priced
currency	a system of money in general use in a particular country.
employee	a person employed for wages or salary.
employer	a person or organization that employs or hires people.
sales	the exchange of a product for money; the action of selling something
financial	related to money
role	the function or a part done by a person or thing in a particular situation or job.
responsibility	the state of having a duty to deal with something or of having control over someone.
earn	obtain (money) in return for work or services.
profit	a financial gain.
profitable	making a financial gain.
discount	a deduction from the usual cost of something.
debt	something, typically money, that is owed or due.
barter	exchange (goods or services) for other goods or services without using money.
fund	a sum of money saved or made available for a particular purpose
wealth	having valuable possessions or money.
donate	give (money or goods) for a good cause, for example to a charity.

EoT2 Exam Grammar Coverage

Liveworksheet

https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=n&is=y&ia=y&l=at&i=ozxufcz&r=qr&f=dzdfztzs&ms=uz&cd=kliidzjgmxekgtsngnegzgpxg&mw=hs

1.Past perfect continuous

Form	had been + verb+ing
Use	We use the past perfect tense to express an action that started at some point in the past and continued till a particular time in the recent past. It focuses on the continuity of the action.
Adverbs used with the tense	**When, for, since**, and **before** are words that are used with the past perfect continuous tense.
Examples Affirmative	• He **had been drinking** milk out the carton **when** Mom walked into the kitchen. • I **had been working** at the company **for** five years when I got the promotion. • Martha **had been walking** three miles a day **before** she broke her leg.
Negative	• My sister **had not been making** salad when I came in from school. • Sandra **had not been reading** a story before the film started.
Interrogative	• **Had** you **been doing** your homework when I called last night? • **Hadn't** he **been using** his phone before he made an accident yesterday?

Exercise:

Circle the correct answer in the following questions:

1. Rashid _____ at the hospital for over two years before he left for Spain.
   a. worked
   b. was working
   c. had been working

2. I don't think the place _____ well for a very long time before it shut down.
   a. had been functioning
   b. functioned
   c. had functioned

3. How long _____ there to meet the manager?

   a. were you waiting
   b. did you wait
   c. had you been waiting

4. My brother _____ me to buy him a helmet for years before I could eventually buy him one.

   a. was asking
   b. had been asking
   c. asked

5. They _____ in Dubai for four years when they had to leave due to personal reasons.

   a. has lived
   b. lived
   c. had been living

6. My brother _____for the job that suits his skills before he got a job as a fashion designer.

   a. had been looking
   b. looked
   c. looking

7. He _____ around for hours looking for my dog before I found him with my neighbour at the park.

   a. was running
   b. Had been running
   c. ran

8. My cousin _____ that we call the police when we found my lost smart watch.

   a. suggests
   b. was suggesting
   c. had been suggesting

2.Past Perfect Tense

Form	had + Past Participle (P.P)
Use	The past perfect tense describes actions that completed before another past event.
Adverbs used with the tense	It is often used with adverbs or adverb phrases like **by the time, before**, and **after** which clarify a sequence.
Examples Affirmative	• Before we arrived at the bus stop, the bus **had left.** • My dad **had got** home by the time it started to rain. • She **had been** the manager of the company by 2020.
Negative	• Omar **hadn't eaten** Sushi until he visited China last summer. • Mom **hadn't cooked** lunch by the time she got out yesterday.
Interrogative	• **Had** he **closed** all the windows before he left home? • **Hadn't** you **checked your laptop before** you took it to the technician?

Exercise:

Circle the correct answer in the following questions:

1. She _____ in Oman for six years before she went to Qatar.

   a. lived
   b. had lived
   c. was lived

2. After we _____ the cornflakes, my mum came in.

   a. had eaten
   b. ate
   c. were eating

3. Before we visited Salem's house, I_____ him.

   a. called
   b. had called
   c. was calling

4. Before the students started to write, the teacher _____ their mobile phones.

   a. had collected
   b. collected
   c. was collecting

5. He had saved enough money before he _____ his new business in marketing.

   a. had started
   b. was starting
   c. started

6. By the time the show began, all friends _____.

   a. arrived
   b. had arrived
   c. have arrived

3.Future Perfect Tense

Form	will have + Past Participle (P.P)
Use	The future perfect is used for actions that will be completed before a certain time or action in the future.
Adverbs used with the tense	It is often used with adverbs or adverb phrases like **by** , **by the time,** and **before.**
Examples Affirmative	• My elder brother **will have graduated** from college by 2026. • I **will have moved** to a new house by next year. • Hurry up ! The store **will have closed** by 10:00 pm. • We'll have been friends for ten years by the end of this month.
Negative	• They **won't have finished** the report by the time the meeting begins. • The new mall **won't have been opened** by 2026.
Interrogative	• **Will** you **have got** the job before you complete the training session?

Exercise:

Circle the correct answer in the following questions:

1. My sister ---------- some research before writing her essay next week.

   a. will do
   b. will have do
   c. will have done

2. Dad ---------- for 6 hours by the time I get home.

   a. sleeps
   b. will have slept
   c. will sleep

3. We ---------- a lot of skills by the end of the year.

   a. will learn
   b. will be learnt
   c. will have learned

4. We -------- the last English exam results by the end of this week.

   a. won't get
   b. won't have got
   c. won't got

5. The competition rules _____ by the next season.

   a. will have changed
   b. will have been changed
   c. will change

6. _____ your training session before you apply for the job next year?

   a. Will you complete
   b. Will you have completed
   c. Will you be completed

4. Nominalisation

Form	A verb can be turned into a noun by adding a suffix at the end of the word. Some examples include: -**tion**, -**ment**, -**al**, -**ence**, -**ure**, -**sis**
Use	Nominalisation is the process of changing a word, in this case, a verb into a noun. This is often used in academic writing to make sentences sound more formal, abstract, or focused on the idea rather than the action. When we use nominalized forms instead of verbs, we focus on products and results rather than processes.
Examples	• **Original**: The team **reacted** quickly to the situation. **Nominalisation:** The team's **reaction** to the situation was quick. • **Original:** The police will i**nvestigate** the crime scene. **Nominalisation**: The **investigation** will be conducted by the police. • **Original:** The project **failed** because there were not enough resources. **Nominalisation**: The reason for the project **failure** was the lack of resources.

List of common verbs and nouns

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
educate	education	develop	development
communicate	communication	agree	agreement
inform	information	achieve	achievement
organize	organization	manage	management
operate	operation	treat	treatment
celebrate	celebration	replace	replacement
compete	competition	analyze	analysis
construct	construction	diagnose	diagnosis
celebrate	celebration	renew	renewal
explain	explanation	arrive	arrival
fail	failure	survive	survival
exist	existence	approve	approval

Exercise:

Circle the correct answer in the following questions:

1. This report provides an _____ of the climate change problem and describes three possible solutions.
   a. analyze
   b. analyzing
   c. analysis

2. The _____ of the school's drama club at the graduation ceremony was stunning!
   a. perform
   b. performance
   c. performed

3. The police conducted an _____into the robbery yesterday.
   a. investigating
   b. investigation
   c. investigate

4. We carried out an _____of the results that explained the increase in profits.
   a. evaluation
   b. evaluating
   c. Evaluate

5. His successful ---------- of the company made everyone respects him.
   a. manage
   b. managing
   c. management

6. The UAE government did a lot of initiatives that help in the ----------of many species.
   a. survival
   b. survive
   c. surviving

5. Subordinating conjunctions

Form	main clause + **so as to** + infinitive verb
Use	We use subordinating conjunctions to connect a dependent clause (incomplete thought) to an independent clause (complete sentence). They are used when we want to show the relationship between two ideas. We use 'so as to' to talk about reasons for an action.
Examples	• They moved to the city **so as to** find better job opportunities. • We wear sunscreen **so as to** protect our skin from UV rays. • The students kept quiet **so as not to** disturb others in the library. • How can we communicate the message **so as to** reach a wider audience?

Exercise:

Circle the correct answer in the following questions:

1. He decided to start up his own business --------- much money.

a so to make
b so as to make
c so as to making

2. He spoke softly _____ wake the baby.

a so as to not
b so as not to
c not so as to

3. New initiatives should be implemented ---------- in an eco-friendly world.

a so as to live
b so as live
c so as to living

4. College students should set clear goals ----- motivated and focused.

a not so as stay
b so as to stay
c so as stay

6. Adverbs: attitude

Form	adverbial phrase, + subject + verb + rest of the sentence subject + verb + rest of the sentence + adverbial phrase
Usage	Adverbial phrases are groups of words that show the speaker's feelings, opinions, or attitude about what they are saying. These phrases often come at the beginning of a sentence to add a comment or reaction. For example, you can say, "**To be honest**, I didn't like the movie" to show your opinion or "**Thankfully**, it stopped raining" to express relief. They help make your sentences more personal and expressive
Examples	• With great excitement, she opened the letter from her dream university. • In a serious tone, the teacher explained the rules. • She faced the challenge in an optimistic way. • She spoke with hesitation about the plan.

Exercise:

Circle the correct answer in the following questions:

1. ---------, she didn't like the film although it is the best film I have ever watched.

a Happily
b Honestly
c Surprisingly

2. ---------, we will win the next game.

a In a serious tone
b Hopefully
c Fortunately

3. He was confident and he spoke -------- about the success of his business

a with hesitation
b in a sad way
c in an optimistic way

4. --------, she decided to take part in the final presentation.

a With hesitation
b Honestly
c Hopefully