


Grade 11 3rd report



THE SWORD

2025-2026

Vocabulary – Grammar- Writing -Reading

Opinion Essay
Procedural text

Reading-Main purpose
Closest meaning

Vocab-Idioms-Compound noun
Preposition

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Vocabulary		Modules 6&7
Word	Meaning	Translation
Aggressive	Ready or likely to attack	عدواني
Ambitious	Having a strong desire to succeed or achieve	طموح
Conscientious /ˌkɒnʃiˈɛnʃəs/	Wishing to do one's work or duty thoroughly and well. He was described as hardworking and conscientious.	مجتهد يفعل ما يمليه عليه ضميره
Greedy	Having or showing a selfish desire for something, especially wealth or power.	طماع
Selfish	Caring only about oneself	أناني
Snobbish	thinks that he is better than others	متكبر
Stubborn	Refusing to change one's opinion or action	عنيد
Tolerant	accept opinions, beliefs, or behaviors-	متسامح
Irritable	Easily annoyed or angered	سريع الغضب
Generous	Willing to give and share ;money or time	كريم

A. Fill in the Blanks

- Sarah is very _____; she always shares her lunch with her friends.
- People say he is _____ because he always wants more money, even though he is already rich.
- Alan _____ person gets angry over small things.
- My friend is _____ and never listens to other people's opinions.
- Ahmed is so _____ that he studies every night to get perfect grades.

B. Choose the correct answer

- She always thinks of herself and never cares about others. People say she is _____.
A) selfish B) generous C) tolerant D) ambitious
- Ali became so _____ after winning the competition that he started looking down on his classmates.
A) snobbish B) irritable C) generous D) conscientious
- Despite many challenges, he remains _____ and continues to work hard to achieve his goals.
A) ambitious B) stubborn C) selfish D) irritable
- If you're _____, you can accept people who have different opinions and beliefs without judging them.
A) stubborn B) greedy C) tolerant D) aggressive
- She always volunteers at charities and helps others in need. Everyone admires her for being so _____.
A) selfish B) generous C) greedy D) snobbish

11. It's hard to work with someone who gets annoyed at every little thing. He is so _____.

- A) irritable B) ambitious C) conscientious D) tolerant

12. Some businessmen are accused of being _____ because they prioritize profit over helping their employees.

- A) stubborn B) greedy C) selfish D) generous

13. A _____ person refuses to change their mind, even when they are wrong.

- A) snobbish B) stubborn C) irritable D) generous

14. Sarah is very _____ about her schoolwork; she makes sure every assignment is perfect.

- A) conscientious B) ambitious C) selfish D) aggressive

15. During the argument, he became _____ and started yelling at everyone in the room.

- A) generous B) selfish C) aggressive D) tolerant

EXPRESSION	MEANING	TRANSLATION
Break the news	To inform someone about something important	يزف خبراً / يبلغ خبراً هاماً
Break a/the record	To achieve a new high score or performance	يحطم رقماً قياسيًّا
Break a/the habit	To stop a regular habit or behavior	يقطع عن عادة
Break the rules	To disobey the rules	يخالف القواعد
Break the ice	To make people feel relaxed by telling a joke, a story or doing something to break the tension	يكسر الجمود- يخفف التوتر
Break the silence	To speak after a period of silence	ينهي حالة الصمت
Break the law	To do something illegal	ينتهك القانون
Break someone's heart	To cause someone deep emotional pain	يحطم قلب شخص

Choose the correct answer:

- The sound of laughter from the children broke _____ in the otherwise silent library.
A. the law B. the silence C. the news D. the record
- I hate to break the _____, but the meeting has been canceled.
A. news B. heart C. ice D. habit
- Driving through a red light means you're breaking _____.
A. the heart B. the ice C. the habit D. the law
- During the party, the host shared a funny story to break _____.
A. the record B. the ice C. the news D. the rules
- Seeing the abandoned puppy broke my _____; I had to help it.
A. silence B. heart C. record D. law
- Anyone caught cheating on the exam is breaking the _____ of this university.
A. ice B. record C. rules D. silence

7. He was determined to quit smoking and finally managed to break _____.
A. the heart B. the silence C. the habit D. the rules
8. The athlete trained for years to finally break _____ in the 100-meter sprint.
A. the record B. the law C. the ice D. the rules
9. After the long argument, she spoke first to break _____ in the tense room.
A. the law B. the ice C. the news D. the silence
10. It broke his _____ when he found out that his best friend had lied to him.
A. heart B. silence C. record D. law
11. Anyone who caught stealing from the store will be breaking _____ and face legal consequences.
A. the ice B. the news C. the law D. the rules

fill-in-the-gap questions using the same expressions:

1. The loud noise of the thunderstorm suddenly broke _____ in the middle of the quiet night. *(Hint: news, record, silence)*
2. The teacher decided to tell a funny story to break _____ and make the students feel more comfortable. *(Hint: rules, ice, record)*
3. Running a red light means you are breaking _____. *(Hint: law, silence, habit)*
4. She finally managed to break _____ of biting her nails after years of trying. *(Hint: rules, law, habit)*
5. When the team scored the last goal, they broke _____ and made history in the championship. *(Hint: law, heart, record)*
6. He didn't want to break _____ to his friend, but he had to tell her about the accident. *(Hint: rules, news, ice)*
7. Her betrayal broke his _____ and left him feeling devastated.
8. The students were warned not to break _____ during the final exams.
9. To make everyone feel at ease, the host shared a funny story to break _____.
10. Talking loudly in the library broke _____, and everyone turned to look at him. *(Hint: silence, law, record)*

English Word	Meaning (English)	Translation
Inheritance	Money or property passed down	ميراث مادي
Heritage	Cultural traditions or legacy	تراث ثقافي
Wedding	The ceremony of getting married	العرس - حفل الزفاف
Marriage	The legal union of two people	علاقة الزواج
Ancestors	Family members from the past	الأجداد
Descendants	Offspring or future generations	الأحفاد
Extended Family	Large family including relatives	عائلة كبيرة وممتدة
Nuclear Family	Small family unit (parents/children)	عائلة صغيرة
Grow Up	To mature (personally)	يكبر و ينشأ في مكان ما
Grow	To increase in size	يكبر في الحجم
Raise	To care for and nurture	يربي شخص
Sibling	Brother or sister	الأخ أو الأخت
Spouse	Partner in marriage (husband/wife)	الزوج / الزوجة - شريك الحياة
Bride	The woman on her wedding day	العروس
Groom	The man on his wedding day	العريس

1. Fill-in-the-Gap

inheritance, heritage, wedding, marriage, spouse, descendants, sibling, ancestors, extended family, bride, groom, grow up, grow, raise, nuclear family.
(One extra word)

1. My _____ includes my parents, siblings, and grandparents.
2. At the _____, the bride wore a beautiful white dress.
3. A _____ is someone who is legally married to another person.
4. Many people want to leave an _____ for their children to support them financially.
5. She takes great pride in her cultural _____, which reflects her country's traditions.
6. It is the responsibility of parents to _____ their children with love and care.
7. A _____ family consists of only the parents and their children.
8. Our _____ came to this country over 100 years ago.
9. As we _____, we learn how to handle responsibilities better.

Choose the correct answer:

1. The man who gets married is called the _____.
A. bride B. groom C. sibling
2. A _____ family includes uncles, aunts, cousins, and grandparents.
A. nuclear family B. extended family C. ancestors
3. The money or property you receive after someone's death is called _____.
A. heritage B. marriage C. inheritance
4. Someone legally married to you is your _____.
A. spouse B. sibling C. ancestor

Choose the correct answer:

1. The couple's _____ was a celebration of love and unity.
A) Spouse B) Ancestors C) Wedding D) Sibling
2. The _____ of the family tree can be traced back for generations.
A) Descendants B) Ancestors C) Marriage D) Bride
3. I want to marry someone who will be a great _____ and partner in life.
A) Ancestor B) Spouse C) Descendant D) Sibling
4. The _____ of the royal family were honored in the ceremony.
A) Ancestors B) Spouses C) Marriage D) Siblings
5. They planned to _____ their child in a loving home surrounded by family.
A) Raise B) Groom C) Wedding D) Sibling
6. The _____ from our family's old estate were passed down to me.
A) Ancestors B) Heritage C) Siblings D) Descendants
7. Their _____ lasted for over fifty years, full of love and respect.
A) Spouse B) Marriage C) Wedding D) Sibling
8. The bride's family sent a beautiful gift to celebrate her _____.
A) Groom B) Spouse C) Wedding D) Ancestors
9. The children are the _____ of the family's long-standing traditions.
A) Siblings B) Descendants C) Heritage D) Ancestors
10. Their _____ was a beautiful occasion, surrounded by close friends and family.
A) Spouse B) Wedding C) Groom D) Ancestors
11. I plan to invite my _____ to the wedding ceremony next year.
A) Siblings B) Inheritance C) heritage D) Spouse
12. We've always celebrated our family's _____ with a big feast every year.
A) Inheritance B) Heritage C) spouse D) Groom

Siblings / Groom/ Ancestors

1. My _____ were farmers who lived in this village for generations.
2. The _____ was nervous but happy as he waited for the bride.
3. I have two _____ who are both older than me, a brother and a sister.

Inheritance / Heritage / Ancestors

1. Our family's _____ includes many ancient artifacts passed down through the years.
2. You can learn about a country's _____ by exploring its monuments and museums.
3. My _____ were among the first settlers of this region.

Spouse / Sibling / Descendants

1. I plan to spend the holidays with my _____ in the countryside.
2. My _____ is a wonderful person, and we have been married for five years.
3. The _____ of the ancient family have spread across the globe.

Groom / Bride / Wedding

1. The _____ looked stunning in her white dress as she walked down the aisle.
2. The _____ waited nervously at the altar for his bride to arrive.
3. Their _____ was a beautiful ceremony held in a garden surrounded by flowers.

Expression	Simple Meaning (Arabic)	Example
the latest news	آخر الأخبار	I always watch the latest news.
up-to-the-minute	أخبار جديدة دائماً	This app gives up-to-the-minute updates.
keep up to date	يعرف كل جديد	I try to keep up to date with technology.
keep up with the news	يتابع الأخبار	He keeps up with the news every morning.
update sb on sth	يخبر شخصاً بالجديد	She updated me on the meeting.
fill sb in	يعطي شخص التفاصيل	Please fill me in on what happened.
notify	يخبر رسمياً	The school will notify parents.
keep sb posted	يخبر شخصاً دائماً	Keep me posted about the results.
catch up on sb's news	يعرف أخبار شخص	I met my friend to catch up on her news.

posted – catch -fill – keep – latest – notify

1. This website shows the _____ weather news.
2. The school will _____ students about the trip.
3. Can you _____ me in on the homework?
4. I like to _____ up with sports news.
5. We talked after a long time to _____ up on our news.

Choose the correct answer

6. I always read the _____ news in the morning.
A) latest B) notify C) fill
7. Please _____ me if the class is canceled.
A) catch B) notify C) keep
8. My brother will _____ me in on the plan.
A) catch B) post C) fill
9. I try to _____ up with school news.
A) notify B) keep C) fill
10. Let's meet to _____ up on each other's news.
A) keep B) catch C) post
11. The teacher will keep us _____ about the exam.
A) filled B) caught C) posted
12. This app gives up-to-the-_____ information.
A) minute B) fill C) post
13. The school will _____ parents about holidays.
A) fill B) notify C) keep
14. I want to _____ up to date with sports.
A) keep B) catch C) fill
15. Can you _____ me in on what happened?
A) notify B) fill C) keep

English	Arabic	Definition
In comparison to	بالمقارنة مع	Used to describe the ways in which two people or things are different.
In connection with	له علاقة بـ	Refers to the relationship or relevance between two things.
In contact with	على اتصال مع	Communicating with or maintaining a connection with someone or something.
In favour of	مؤيد لـ	To support or approve of something or someone.
In honour of	تكريماً لـ	Done to celebrate or show great respect for someone or something.
In need of	بحاجة إلى	When someone requires or should have something.

In Connection / In Comparison / In Contact With

- The new smartphone offers better features _____ to the older model.
- The police are investigating the case _____ with the recent break-ins in the area.
- She stays _____ her friends through weekly phone calls.
- This year's performance was excellent _____ to the previous year's.

In Honour Of / In Favour Of / In Need Of

- Most of the members voted _____ the new policy changes.
- The event was organized _____ a beloved leader.
- Many homeless people are _____ shelter and food during the winter months.

Choose the correct answer :

- he new product is much more affordable _____ the older version.
a. in connection with b. in favour of c. in comparison to
- The article was published _____ recent political developments.
a. in connection with b. in comparison to c. in favour of
- She is still _____ her old colleagues through social media.
a. in favour of b. in contact with C. in comparison to
- Many people are _____ the new policy to reduce taxes.
a. in need of b. in contact with c. in favour of
- The school held a ceremony _____ the retiring principal.
a. in favour of b. in honour of c. in need of
- The organization works to support families _____ basic necessities.
a. in contact with b. in need of c. in favour of

phrase	Arabic Meaning	Example Usage
A good judge of character	يجيد الحكم على الشخصيات	She's a good judge of character and can tell who to trust.
in his nature	من طبيعته.	It's in his nature to help others without expecting anything in return.
in his DNA	في جيناته-متأصل فيه	Creativity is in his DNA; he comes from a family of artists.
at heart	في القلب	He might seem strict, but he's a kind person at heart.
deep down	في أعماق القلب	Deep down, she knows she made the right choice.

Fill-in-the-Blanks Questions:

- Sarah is a _____; she can easily figure out who's trustworthy.
- Helping people is something that's just _____; he does it naturally.
- Her passion for music is clearly _____; both her parents were musicians.
- People think he's unfriendly, but he's actually kind _____.
- He seems tough, but _____, he has a very soft and caring personality.

English Phrase	Arabic Translation	Example in English
His finishing touches	لمسته الأخيرة	The designer added the finishing touches to the dress.
Touched by something	تأثر بشيء نفسيًا	She was deeply touched by the kind words in the letter.
Keep/be in touch	على تواصل مع شخص	I'll keep in touch with you after I move to another city.
Lose touch	يفقد التواصل مع شخص	Over the years, we lost touch and didn't talk anymore.
Touch a sore spot	يناقش موضوع حساس	Talking about finances always touches a sore spot with him.
Losing one's touch	يفقد لمسته - مهارته في شيء	He's worried he's losing his touch in cooking after a long break.

Choose the correct answer :

- The artist was working on the _____ of the painting to give it the final details.
 a) rough sketch b) basic outline c) finishing touches
- It's important to _____ in touch with old colleagues, even if they've moved to different companies.
 a) keep b) forget c) lose
- After a few years, we _____ touch and didn't communicate anymore.
 a) kept b) gained c) lost

4. When discussing sensitive topics, it's easy to _____ and unintentionally upset someone.
a) keep in touch b) touch a sore spot c) your finishing touches
5. After being away from the team for so long, she worried about _____ her touch in her leadership abilities.
a) losing b) strengthening c) sharpening
9. He felt _____ by the kind gesture of his team when they threw him a farewell party.
a) bored b) confused c) touched

Fill-in-the-Blanks :

finishing touches- losing his touch -touched- lose touch - Touch a sore spot -keep in touch-

1. She worked tirelessly on the sculpture, and it was almost complete. She just needed to add the _____ before it would be ready for display.
2. The charity event was so heartwarming that everyone in the room was _____ by the generosity of the donors.
3. I promised to _____ with my old school friends even though we moved to different countries.
4. After the company merger, I gradually started to _____ with some of my colleagues, and we didn't speak much anymore.
5. When she brought up his failed business venture, she accidentally _____, and he became visibly upset.
6. After years of successful projects, he feared that he was _____ when he struggled to complete the new assignment.

GRAMMAR

القواعد

ضمائر الوصل Relative clauses

Who تستخدم محل الفاعل والمفعول العاقل	Which تحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول غير العاقل	Whom تحل محل الاسم المفعول العاقل
Whose تحل محل الملكية	When تستخدم للزمن بمعنى عندما	Where تستخدم بمعنى حيث للأماكن

- 1- ضع ضمير الوصل who-which-where المراد استخدامه بعد الاسم المشار اليه في الجملة الاولى
- 2- احذف من الجملة الثانية ما يعود على الاسم ((المكرر) (He-they-)) الذي حددناه سواء ضمائر ، اسماء ، ظرف مكان here / there ظرف زمان then
- 4- انقل الجملة الثانية ثم بقية الجملة الاولى

WHO-THAT	تستخدم دائما مع الفاعل أو المفعول (العاقل)	he she-they-him-
Shakespeare was born in 1564. He was a famous English writer. (who)		
Shakespeare, who was a famous English writer, was born in 1564.		
The teacher punished the pupil. He was talking. (who)		
The teacher punished the pupil who\that was talking.		

1. This is the doctor. He helped Sara recover from her illness. (who)
2. People plant trees in the forest. They care about the environment. (who)

Which It\they دائما مع غير العاقل (أشياء/حيوانات/أفكار)

He works for a company. (it) manufactures computers.
He works for a company which manufactures computers.

The door was very conspicuous. It was bright red
The door, which was bright red, was very conspicuous.

I saw this house which is beautiful وصف المكان ملحوظة
I bought a pen yesterday and I lost it. (Use: which)
I lost the pen which I bought yesterday.

1. Mr. Ahmed has paintings in his house. They are worth over \$10,000. (which)
2. The film is interesting. I watched it three times. (which)

تستخدم دائما مع المفعول به (العاقل) وخاصة إذا سبقها حرف جر **him-her-them** Whom

The woman is in hospital. A car hit **her**.

The woman, whom a car hit, is in hospital.

Latifa is an English teacher. I was talking to her.

Latifa, whom/who/that I was talking to, is an English teacher.
(to whom I was talking)

with whom by whom to whom about whom for whom

Ghalia is a new friend. I went for dinner **with her** last night. (whom)

للحديث عن الملكية وتحل محل ما يدل على الملكية **Whose** his-her-their-its اسم²

We met a lady. **her daughter has just got married.**

We met a lady **whose daughter has just got married.**

The father stopped paying for his son's studies. **his car was stolen.**

The father, **whose car was stolen**, stopped paying for his son's studies.

1. Ali has got a brother. His name is Ahmed. (**whose**)

2- The couple lives next to us. Their daughter has two charming boys. (**whose**)

Where (in which/on which/at which) المكان **here-there-it**

He studied in Germany . he got his PHD ~~there~~.

He studied in Germany **where** he got his PHD. (Refers to the city as the location.)

This is the school. I learned **here**.

This is the school **which** I learned **in**. = This is the school **where** I learned.

This is the school **in which** I learned.

1. New York is a city in the US. You can find the Statue of Liberty there. (**where**)

2. the house is very cramped. I lived my early childhood here. (**where**) (**which**)

When (in which/on which) التي/الذي (مع الزمان) الوقت **it-that-year-then**

It was in **the year 2019**. I bought my car **then**.

It was in the year 2019 **when** I bought my car.

It was in the year 2019 **in which** I bought my car.

It was in the year 2019 **which** I bought my car **in**.

1- I still remember that day. I graduated **at that time.** (when/which)

2- It was in the year 2019. I bought my car then. (when)

Choose the correct answer :

1. The school _____ I studied has been renovated.
a. which b. where c. whose d. when
2. The student _____ won the award is my cousin.
a. whom b. whose c. where d. who
3. That's the building _____ the meeting was held.
a. where b. whose c. who d. which
4. This is the boy _____ father is a doctor.
a. who b. whose c. where d. which
5. This is the museum _____ we saw ancient artifacts.
a. where b. which c. who d. whose
6. The movie _____ you recommended was amazing.
a. who b. where c. which d. whose
7. The store _____ sells fresh bread is around the corner.
a. who b. whose c. where d. that
8. I need a pen _____ writes smoothly.
a. who b. which c. where d. whose
9. She met the man _____ helped her with her luggage.
a. who b. whose c. which d. that
10. This is the team _____ won the championship.
a. who b. which c. where d. whose
11. I remember the summer _____ we spent at the beach.
a. which b. when c. where d. whose
12. The car _____ was parked outside belongs to my uncle.
a. that b. where c. whose d. which
13. The man _____ spoke at the conference is a famous scientist.
a. who b. whose c. where d. which
14. The singer _____ voice is so beautiful performed last night.
a. who b. whose c. which d. where

Rewrite the following sentences using the correct relative pronoun in parentheses:

1. John doesn't watch films. His best friend is an actor. (whose)

2. Yesterday I met a man. He works as a practitioner in a nearby health center. (who)

3. I saw Hassan's photo. It was posted on Instagram. (which)

4. Hamad took us to the park. He plays football there. (where)

5. Huda solved the puzzle. She was praised by the teacher. (who)

6. Everyone looked at the boy. His face was pale. (whose)

7. Many people have written about Tangier. It is Ibn Battuta's place of birth. (about which)

8. I phoned a customer yesterday. He was completely angry. (whom)

9. The burglars got rid of the car. It was used during the bank robbery yesterday. (which)

10. It is such a great hotel. I spent three days of my holiday there last summer. (where)

Countable and Uncountable nouns

Countable nouns:

الأسماء التي تعد

a book = **one** book-books > an apple = **one** apple___apples

My **brother likes** football. الفاعل مفرد My **brothers like** football. الفاعل جمع

نستخدم قبلها كلمات تدل على العدد أو صيغة الجمع

-many - a few - few - a number of - numbers of - lots of - a lot of - hardly any

أسماء دائما في صيغة الجمع

police - بضاع / سلع - clothes - goods - People

The **people** in the village (**are** - is) helpful.

A **pair of** زوج من شيء واحد - **pairs of** عدد الأزواج من الشيء

glasses - نظارة - trousers - بنطال - jeans - shorts - gloves - قفازات - sunglasses -

My jeans **are** new.

My **pair of jeans is** new.

You can get **two pairs of sunglasses** for the price of one at the shop today.

أسماء تعامل أنها مفرد إذا كنا نقصد المجموعة ككتلة واحدة وتعامل على أنها جمع إذا كنا نقصد أفراد المجموعة

family - team - group - audience - class - crew طاقم - government الحكومة - army الجيش

Jack's **team has** trained hard this season. (هنا الحديث عن الفريق ككل - كتلة واحدة)

□ Jack's **team were** all cheering after they won the match. (هنا الحديث عن الفريق كأفراد)

Uncountable nouns:

الأسماء التي لا تعد

لا تجمع

لا تسبق ب **a` an` one** و هي ما يلي

sugar - salt - milk - money - bread , etc.

تستخدم في المفرد فقط

is - was - has - + s/es/ies فعل

نستخدم معها الكلمات والألفاظ التالية

some - any - much - a lot of - lots of - an amount of - a great amount of - amounts of - a little (of) - little - no - a (great) deal of

Quantifiers

اسم **a lot of – lots of – plenty of+** تستخدم مع الأشياء التي تعد والتي لا تعد غالبا في الاثبات وقليل في النفي

(A lot of - Lots of - Plenty of) students think that staying up late to revise before the exam is useful.

إذا لم يأتي بعدها اسم تكون كالآتي

Do you need any help. Thanks a lot. We know a lot about you.

A lot has been said about demons.

لا تستخدم هذه التعبيرات مع الأوقات مثل (days, weeks, months and years) والمسافات مثل (meters, and kilometers) نستخدم معهم كلمة MANY(days-weeks-----)

تستخدم مع الأسماء التي تعد والتي لا تعد = **Hardly any** قليل جدا \ بالياله
very few and very little= بمعنى

There's **hardly any** coffee left. = There's **very little** coffee left.

There is **hardly any** sugar in my tea He is tired because he gets **hardly any** sleep.

Many + plural countable nouns كثير للعدد
How many students went on the trip? سؤال
 Mark is new in town and doesn't have **many** friends. نفي

There are **so many people** in the room.

so – too -as
 =A large number of

Much + uncountable nouns كثير للكمية
How much sugar do you need? سؤال
 I don't have **much** furniture in the living room. نفي

You are making **too much noise**.

I like chocolate **very much**.

so-too-as-very
 =A great deal of

Few عدد قليل ولا يكفي **very few**
 I have **few pounds** so I can't buy a shirt
 = **not many** = **hardly any**
 I've got **few apples**, so I can't make an apple pie. (I need some more)
 There are **very few students** in the class today. (many)
 There **aren't many** students in the class today.

Little كمية قليلة ولا يكفي **very little**
 I have **little sugar** so I can't make a cup of tea.
 = **not much** = **hardly any**
 There is **little flour**, so we can't make a cake. We need some more.
 There is **too little sugar** in my tea. Can I have some more? (much)
 There is **not much sugar** in my tea. Can I have some more?

a few = عدد قليل ولكن يكفي. **only a few**
 I have **a few pounds** so I can buy a shirt
 I've got **a few apples**, so I can make an apple pie
 He has **only a few** friends.

a little = كمية قليلة ولكن تكفي **only a little**
 I have **a little sugar** but it is enough to make a cup of tea.
 Don't worry; **only a little coffee** was spilt on the carpet

Some

جملة مثبتة و في سوالي العرض والطلب

يعد أو لا يعد

بعض

- My mother knows **some** good stories. اسم يعد
- I drank **some** water. اسم لا يعد
- Would you like some tea? عرض = offer
- Can I have some of these apples? طلب \ request

There is some bread on the table

Any

يعد أو لا يعد في جملة استفهامية أو منفية

أي

- I **don't** want **any** stamps. اسم يعد
- I didn't drink any milk. اسم لا يعد
- Is there any soup left? سؤال عادي

Some = not +any

- I bought **some** books.
- I **didn't** buy **any** books.
- She has some money. - She doesn't have any money
- I have **never** watched **any** action movies.

You can visit us **any** day next week. (It doesn't matter which day)**No = negative of Some****no = not +any**

- There is **no** food in the fridge. (any) There **isn't any** food in the fridge.
- I met **no** friends at school. (any) I **didn't meet** any friends at school.

There **are few students** in the class today. (many)There **aren't many students** in the class today.There **are hardly any places** to visit. (few)There **are few places** to visit.There **is little wind** to fly my kite. (much)There **isn't much wind** to fly my kite.There **is hardly any food** in the fridge. (little)There **is little** food in the fridge.**Choose the correct answer.**

- _____ of students think that staying up to revise the night before the exam is useful.
 - Much**
 - A lot**
 - Many**
 - An amount**
- He is tired because he gets _____ sleep.
 - many**
 - a few**
 - hardly any**
 - any**
- There is _____ certainty that he will help us.
 - no**
 - any**
 - few**
 - a few**
- My friends are crazy about football. That's why _____ of them go to stadiums to watch matches.
 - A few**
 - many**
 - much**
 - a little**
- If you don't concentrate, you will remember very _____ of what you have studied.
 - many**
 - little**
 - much**
 - a lot**
- Remember, there are _____ techniques that can help you manage your stress.
 - plenty of**
 - much**
 - little**
 - a little**

7. We didn't eat there because there wasn't _____ choice for vegetarians on the menu.
a. many **b. much** **c. no** **d. some**
8. Could you give me _____ assistance with this task?
a. some **b. plenty** **c. lots** **d. little**
9. Surprisingly, Jack has made very _____ friends on the football team since joining.
a. little **b. a few** **c. hardly any** **d. few**
10. This article should give you _____ of tips on how you can improve your eating habits.
a. few **b. lot** **c. plenty** **d. many**
11. I didn't have _____ money on me, so I only bought a T-shirt. I'll buy the trainers next week.
a. much **b. any** **c. many** **d. no**
12. If we don't receive _____ more requests for this year's sports camp, we will have to cancel it.
a. no **b. any** **c. much** **d. few**
13. Would you like _____ apple juice?
a. many **b. a few** **c. some** **d. any**
14. There is too _____ food in the fridge.
a. many **b. much** **c. any** **d. a few**
15. How _____ did your computer cost?
a. many **b. some** **c. any** **d. much**

Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

1. We don't have much milk left in the fridge. (little)

2. Ghalia didn't invite many friends to her get-together. (few)

3. We need a lot of vegetables to make that soup. (plenty)

4. There aren't any students in the classroom. (no)

5. I like Maryam because not many people are as trustworthy as she is. (few)

6. I put only a little sugar in my coffee. (much)

7. Lina seems to have many problems lately. (lot)

8. Adel doesn't eat much meat because he doesn't like it. (hardly)

PASSIVE VOICE

المبني للمجهول

I opened the door.----- **The door was opened .**1- يصبح المفعول فاعل The **door**2- نستخدم فعل **Be** حسب زمن الجملة و الفاعل الجديد)

3- التصريف الثالث للفعل

مستقبل\will\must\	مضارع	ماضي	have\has\had	ing
be	is \are	was\ were	been	being
will be cleaned	is cleaned	was cleaned	has been cleaned	is being cleaned was being cleaned

TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
PRESENT SIMPLE	The teacher punishes the boy.	The boy is punished by the teacher.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	The teacher is punishing the boy.	The boy is being punished by the teacher.
PAST SIMPLE	The teacher punished the boys.	The boys were punished by the teacher.
PAST CONTINUOUS	The teacher was punishing the boys.	The boys were being punished by the teacher.
PRESENT PERFECT	The teacher has punished the boy.	The boy has been punished by the teacher.
PAST PERFECT	The teacher had punished the boys.	The boys had been punished by the teacher.
FUTURE SIMPLE	The teacher will punish the boys.	The boys will be punished by the teacher.
GOING TO	The teacher is going to punish the boys.	The boys are going to be punished by the teacher.
	We could have paid the electricity bill online.	The electricity bill could have been paid online.

Many people **read** this writer's articles.***** This writer's articles **are read** by many people.

We stopped the bus. ***** The bus **was stopped**.

My father is washing the car. ***** The car **is being** washed.

Omeer was not wearing a tie. ***** A tie **was not being** worn.

I have eaten a hamburger. ***** A hamburger **has been** eaten.

They had started a fight. ***** A fight **had been** started.

Dad will paint the kitchen next week. ***** The kitchen **will be painted** next week

I have to send the email by four o'clock. ***** The email **has to be** sent.

I will have finished the job by Monday. ***** The job **will have been finished**.

With verbs such as (bring, tell, send, show, teach, promise, buy, sell, read, offer, give, lend, etc,) which can take two objects The Passive Voice can be formed in two ways

They offered Tracy some flowers.	Tracy was offered some flowers.
	Some flowers were offered to Tracy.
My employer promised me a pay rise.	I was promised a pay rise by my employer.
	A pay rise was promised to me by my employer.

John gave a bar of chocolate to Jill. _____

I lent a pencil to Graham. _____

The boss showed the new computer to Anna. _____

We saw a red car crash into a tree. A red car was seen to crash into a tree.

We heard a baby crying earlier. A baby was heard crying earlier.

make Our teacher made us tidy the classroom. We were made to tidy the classroom.

My mum made me eat all my soup. I was made to eat all my soup.

Let My parents didn't let me stay up late when I was young.

be allowed to I was not allowed to stay up late when I was young.

-ing form He hates people shouting at him. He hates being shouted at.

Our teacher makes us answer the questions. _____

My father didn't let me drive the car. _____

My mother doesn't let me clean the kitchen. _____

I want Sami to bring my mobile. _____

I expect them to invite me to the wedding. _____

C) Turn from ACTIVE into PASSIVE as in the example:

1. He gave me a present.

a) *I was given a present.*

b) *A present was given to me.*

4. Mother bought Mary some sweets.

a) _____

b) _____

5. Najwa has sold Mohamed a second-hand car.

a) _____

b) _____

- 4 The sandwiches _____ **before** we arrived.
 a) is recommended b) was recommended
 c) has recommended d) was being recommended
 a) had been eaten b) were eaten
 c) had eaten d) ate
- 5 The contract _____ **by the manager tomorrow**.
 a) will sign b) will be signing
 c) will be signed d) has been signed
- 9 The new museum _____ **next Monday by the Sheikh**.
 a) is opened b) will be opened
 c) must open d) was being opened
- 10 Breakfast _____ **from 6 until 10.30 every day**.
 a) is served b) was being served
 c) will be served d) had to be served
- 11 The new design _____ **yet**.
 a) is not finished b) has not been finished
 c) will not be finished d) was not being finished

Impersonal passive

(think, say, believe, know, consider, claim, understand, expect, allege, report, suppose, regarded) Change in two ways: لها طريقتان في التحويل

Police **believe** that he is dead

1- It is **believed** that he is dead.

2- He is **believed to** be dead

I think **the last exam was easy**

the last exam is thought to have been easy.

They say that the new film was a hit.

It **is said** that the new film **was** a hit.

The new film **is said to have been** a hit.

The police thought that Ali robbed the bank last week.

It **was thought** that Ali **robbed** the bank last week.

Ali was thought to have robbed the bank last week.

Read the following sentences and choose the BEST answer for each gap:

1 Frank and Ben _____ cleaning the beach together.

- a) saw b) were seeing c) seen d) **were seen**

2 The stolen painting **is thought** _____ worth millions.

- a) being **b) to be** c) was been d) that it is

3 It _____ some islands will sink in the near future because of rising sea levels.

- a) is said that** b) said to c) be said d) is saying

It _____ **that nuclear power stations are dangerous.**

- a) knows b) has know
 c) is known d) will know

It _____ **that he always arrives late.**

- a) says b) said
 c) was saying d) is said

Turn the following sentences from active to passive.

1. Everybody thinks that Ali is a good football player.

a) It _____

b) Ali _____

2. They say that his books are still popular.

a) It

b) His books

1. They believe he is leaving soon.

2. They say he has written a new book.

3. They said that the director was in a meeting.

4. They believe he got annoyed with the rest of the cast.

THE SWORD

READING

Directions: Read the following then answer questions 10 to 13.

Advantages and Disadvantages of E-commerce (Argumentative)

1. In today's economy, business moves at a rapid pace and shows no sign of slowing down. Many of the pioneering changes that have taken place are due to electronic commerce, commonly known as E-commerce. As a matter of fact, the introduction of mobile communication devices and wireless technologies into the workplace has brought about multiple changes and almost unlimited possibilities for traders. These new technologies offer many advantages for businesses, but there are disadvantages as well.

2. To start with, E-commerce increases the speed in which transactions take place. This means that customers no longer have to wait in line to buy items but can now securely complete transactions online. Similarly, customers do not have to travel to pick up their merchandise. Instead, they can have it shipped directly to them. Also, customers are offered plenty of choices, which reduces face-to-face interaction, thus saving precious time.

3. Another important benefit of E-commerce is that shipping companies provide adequate information online so that customers can place their own orders and trace them from their homes or offices. This is very likely to reduce costs and errors while also engaging the consumer. For example, Fed-Ex was a pioneer in the use of online follow-up. They allowed customers to enter a code number on the Fed-Ex web site to **monitor** their packages. This removed the operator from the transaction, cut expenses, and satisfied the customer.

4. **On the other hand**, E-commerce has also several risks too. Firstly, there are hidden costs that come along online operations. For instance, online purchases are often accompanied by high shipping and restocking fees, a lack of warranty coverage, and unacceptable delivery times. The online purchases must be shipped, and the shipping charges are often high. In fact, many E-commerce companies have developed a reputation of overcharging for shipping and handling. According to NPD Group Inc., "excessive shipping fees constitute one of the major obstacles for online customers when deciding whether to buy online or at a traditional store."

5. Another major problem of E-commerce is network unreliability and lack of security. Indeed, one of the main roadblocks to the wide acceptance of E-commerce by both businesses and consumers is the clear lack of adequate security for online transactions. This has led consumers to be increasingly cautious about providing credit card information over the Internet. For instance, in the first quarter of 2001, Amazon.com announced that customer credit card information was stolen from one of its branches. Also, with a user population of 4.39 billion worldwide, the Internet is a very busy information highway. In other words, when an e-commerce website cannot serve its customers because its Internet connection is down, it is very likely to lose sales, credibility, and even customers.

6. In conclusion, E-commerce has known a remarkable development and success over the last years. I personally believe that despite the numerous examples of its successful growth, there are many examples where E-commerce failed to succeed. It is very important that people intending to do business online take all the factors that lead to success into consideration and figure out all the dangers that may lead to failure.

What is the writer's MAIN PURPOSE in this text?

- A. to discuss two sides of E- commerce
- B. to suggest ways to improve E- commerce
- C. to warn against the dangers of E- commerce
- D. to help people make an E-commerce website

Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word "monitor" in paragraph (3)?

- A. pay
- B. track
- C. weigh
- D. receive

Read the text again and decide if the statements are true, false or not Given . Write T, F, or nG.

E-commerce decreases the speed in which transactions take place	
customers can follow their orders from their homes or offices.	

Based on paragraph (2), how can E-commerce increase the speed in which transactions happen? Mention THREE aspects.

1st aspect:	
2nd aspect:	
3rd aspect:	

From paragraph (4), mention THREE examples of hidden costs that come along online operations.

1st example:	
2nd example:	
3rd example:	

Text 1

1. A robbery occurred last Sunday night at 11:30 at 15 Rose Street in the city of Bristol. The owners of the house, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, were at home and asleep at the time of the robbery. Money, jewelry, two mobile phones, an old painting and a computer were stolen, but no one was injured.

2. At 11:45, the police were alerted by Mr. Taylor who said that his daughter, Stella, woke him up after hearing a loud noise. When he went downstairs to investigate, he found a broken vase on the floor. He then realised that his computer and other items were missing, and immediately called the police.

3. The police believe the robber may have got into the house through an open window. A witness told the police that she had seen a tall man in his early twenties wearing a dark blue jacket run out of the house and drive away in a red French car. The police haven't arrested anyone for the crime yet. Also, none of the missing property has been found.

4. This was the fifth robbery in the neighborhoods this year, and the police think the same man may be responsible for all of them. They are reminding homeowners to lock their doors at night and keep ground floors closed.

From: Stella**To: Clara****Subject:** You won't believe what happened!**Dear Clara,**

1. You won't believe what happened last night I was sound asleep, when all of a sudden, I heard a loud crash. Of course, I was terrified. I knew my parents were asleep (it was around 11:30), but I thought I heard somebody downstairs. I didn't know what to do, so I ran to wake my parents. My father made me go back to my room, then he went downstairs to find out what happened. He found a big mess. There were papers and a broken vase on the living room floor. We had been robbed! My father called the police. Luckily, the burglar had already left, and no one got hurt.

2. I'm not scared anymore, but I feel so shocked and **outraged**. My father had his computer stolen and my science report was on the hard disk! Now I have to write it all over again. And the jewellery that my father gave my mother for her birthday was stolen too. She's really upset.

3. The police told us they think the robber came in through the window. My father is getting the lock replaced today. The police were very nice, but they think we may never get our things back again. Well, I will tell you more about it at school tomorrow.

See you soon.
Stella

1. Which of the following could be the BEST title for the above texts?

- A. The Mysterious Witness
- B. A Night Robbery in Bristol
- C. A Strange Accident in Bristol
- D. The Secret of the Stolen Report.

2. Read the following from Text 2.

“I’m not scared anymore, but I feel *outraged*.”

What does the underlined word “*outraged*” MOST LIKELY mean?

- A. angry
- B. lonely
- C. confident
- D. thoughtful

3. Based on Text 2, why was Stella’s mother upset?

- A. because her new mobile phone was missing
- B. because her husband couldn’t catch the robber
- C. because her precious birthday present was stolen
- D. because her daughter couldn’t find her science report

4. Based on texts 1 & 2, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG) .

A Mr. Taylor got hurt during the robbery.	
B The police left the Taylor’s house at exactly 12:30 in the night.	

5. Based on Text 1, mention FOUR items stolen from the Taylor’s house.

Item 1
Item 2
Item 3
Item 4

6. Based on Text 1, mention FOUR OF INFORMATION THE POLICE GATHERED ABOUT THE ROBBER.

Information 1
Information 2
Information 3
Information 4

Writing Grade 11 3rd report

Write an **opinion essay** stating your position (for or against) about **Internet** provide a justification for your point of view.

المقدمة

I am writing this essay to present my point of view and express my opinion that we should use the internet because it is very important for many reasons.

السبب الأول

The first reason is that the internet makes life easier. It is a fact that we can communicate with our family and friends easily. For example, we can use many programs to call them for free.

السبب الثاني

The second reason is having fun. According to recent research, 90% of people use the internet to chat, play games, and watch movies.

السبب الثالث (اختياري)

The third reason is learning online. It is believed that online learning is very important these days, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic.

الخاتمة

To sum up, for all these reasons, we should use the internet to have a better life because of these reasons .

Write an **opinion essay** stating your position (for or against) about **Junk food** provide a justification for your point of view.

I am writing this essay to present my point of view and express my opinion that junk food is harmful to our health for many reasons.

The first reason is that junk food is unhealthy. It is high in calories, sugar, and fat, **which can lead to** obesity and other health problems. **For example,** fast food like burgers, fries, and sodas are packed with unhealthy ingredients that can negatively affect our body over time.

The second reason is that junk food can increase the risk of chronic diseases. **Studies show that** consuming junk food regularly can raise the risk of heart disease, diabetes, and high blood pressure. These conditions are often linked to unhealthy eating habits, such as eating too much processed or fast food.

The third reason is that junk food lacks essential nutrients. While it may taste good, it doesn't provide the necessary vitamins and minerals our body needs to stay healthy. Eating junk food instead of balanced meals **can lead to** nutritional deficiencies and weaken the immune system.

To sum up, for all these reasons, we should limit junk food to have a better life. It is harmful to our health.

Write an **opinion essay** stating your position (for or against) about **AI** provide a justification for your point of view.

Write an **opinion essay** stating your position (for or against) about **ChatGPT** provide a justification for your point of view.

Write an **opinion essay** stating your position (for or against) about **Social Media** provide a justification for your point of view.

Write a procedural text explaining how to download a program.

How to download a -----

First, go to the Appstore and click on (download)button. The download should begin automatically.

Secondly, follow the instructions on screen.

After that, choose the options to update the -----

Create your account with a username and password.

Finally, determine your location and the options you need to begin your

Do not forget to click “start “to enjoy the

1- Choose your social media site. Go to the web page of the site . You will see two options: ‘Log in’ and ‘Create new account’ . Click on ‘Create new account’.

2- Create your account. You will be asked to provide your name, date of birth, and email address. Then you will need to create a password. Make sure you remember this because you will need it to sign into the account later. Once you have done this, click on ‘Sign up’.

3- Confirm your email address. Open your email inbox. You will receive an email asking you to confirm your email address. Click on the link in the email. It will take you back to the site. Use your email address and password to sign in.

4- Set up your profile. You will be asked to add different information about yourself to your profile. Answer the questions and start using your account.

First, open the App Store on your phone.

Next, search for the app you want. Then, click on the Download button. After that, wait for the app to download. When it is ready, open the app. Next, create an account. Write your name, email, and password. Then, follow the instructions on the screen. Choose your location. Finally, click on Start and enjoy the app.

First, go to the **App Store** or **Google Play Store** on your phone.

Next, search for the _____ you want to download.

Then, click on the **Download** button. It will start downloading automatically.

After that, follow the instructions on the screen.

Choose the options to update.

Next, create your account by entering a **username** and **password**.

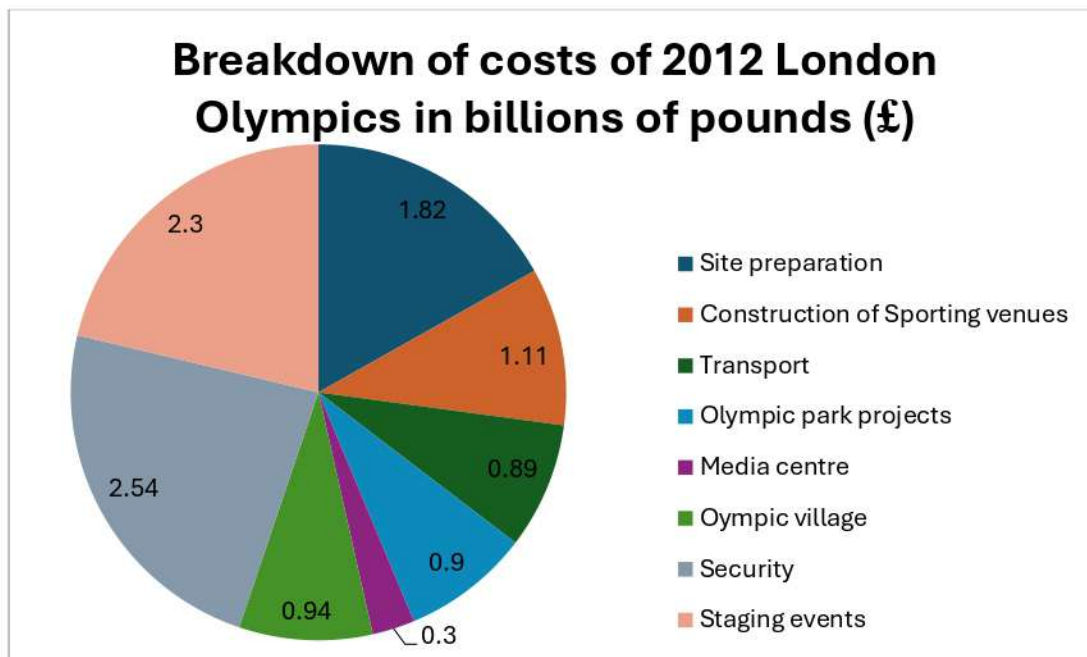
Then, type your **email address** and confirm it when you receive a message.

After that, set up your profile by adding your personal information.

Choose your **location** and the options you need to begin.

Finally, click on **Start** and enjoy using it.

Let's apply this ...



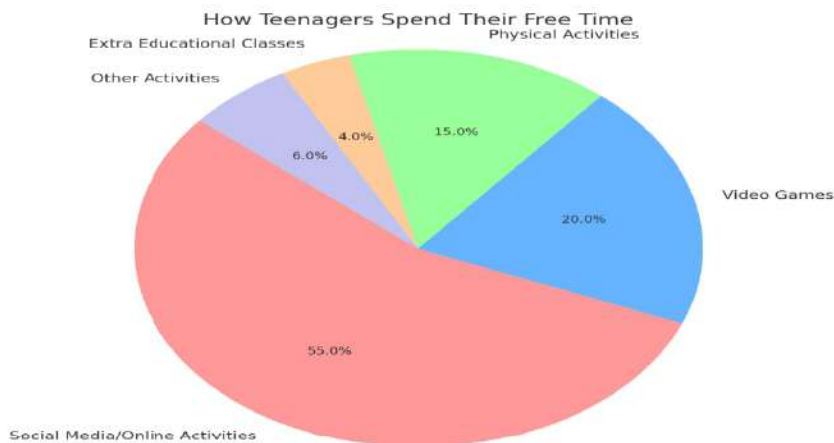
Use the word/s in the box to fill in the gaps

a quarter eight four more most expensive
 respectively similar smallest two thirds under

This pie chart shows the different areas of expense for the London Olympics in 2012. It is of note that there were (1)..... main areas of expense and that security, the staging of the events and site preparation accounted for almost (2)..... of the total cost.

The single (3)..... item was in fact security which cost slightly over two and half billion pounds, which was just under (4)..... of the total £10.8 billion budget. Staging the events and preparing the site were also very significant costs at £2.3 billion and £1.82 billion (5).....

There were (6)..... more items that all cost a (7)..... amount of around one billion pounds. These were in order the actual building of the sporting venues at (8)..... than £1.1 billion, then the Olympic village, other Olympic park projects and then finally transport at just (9)..... 900 hundred million pounds. It is also of interest that much the (10)..... amount of money was spent on the media center, the cost of which was only 300 hundred million pounds.



The pie chart shows how teenagers spend their free time. It includes percentages for seven activities, with one category for other activities.

From the chart, it's clear that most teenagers spend their time on social media and online activities. The least popular activity is attending extra educational classes, with only 4% of teenagers doing this. About a fifth of teenagers enjoy playing video games, while some (15%) do physical activities like sports or exercise.

In conclusion, the chart shows that most teenagers prefer online activities and relaxing, while fewer focus on education or exercise. This suggests they enjoy fun and socializing more than studying or working out.

Describing a Pie Chart

1. Introduction

- Briefly introduce the chart.
- Mention what the pie chart represents.
- Include the time frame (if applicable).

2. Overview

- Highlight the key trends or major parts of the pie chart.
- Mention the largest and smallest segments.

3. Details

- Explain the data segment by segment, starting with the largest.
- Use percentages or fractions to describe the proportions.

4. Conclusion

- Summarize the main findings.
- Highlight any interesting patterns or trends

base Form	V1	Past Simple	V2	Past Participle	V3	Translation (Arabic)
see		saw		seen		يرى
go		went		gone		يذهب
eat		ate		eaten		يأكل
drink		drank		drunk		يشرب
take		took		taken		يأخذ
write		wrote		written		يكتب
break		broke		broken		يكسر
speak		spoke		spoken		يتحدث
give		gave		given		يعطي
drive		drove		driven		يقود
fly		flew		flown		يطير
know		knew		known		يعرف
grow		grew		grown		ينمو
throw		threw		thrown		يرمي
choose		chose		chosen		يختار
begin		began		begun		يبدأ
sing		sang		sung		يعني
ring		rang		rung		يرن
swim		swam		swum		يسبح
run		ran		run		يجري
come		came		come		يأتي
build		built		built		يبنى
buy		bought		bought		يشترى
catch		caught		caught		يمسك
feel		felt		felt		يشعر
find		found		found		يجد
have		had		had		يملك
hear		heard		heard		يسمع
hold		held		held		يمسك
keep		kept		kept		يحفظ
leave		left		left		يغادر
make		made		made		يصنع
meet		met		met		يقابل
pay		paid		paid		يدفع
sell		sold		sold		يبيع
Be_____am\is\are		Was\were		been		يكون
Do\does		Did		Done		يفعل
Have-has		Had		Had		يمتلك