

Grade 11
English

ALRAYAN

لا تنسونا من صالح دعائكم

Grade 11

4th Report 2nd Term

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Unit 8

Star	خمس نجوم	Tip	بقشيش / إكرامية
Porter	حمّال	Linen	مفروشات (مثل الشراشف والمناشف)
luggage trolley	عربة سُنت	Housekeeping	خدمة تنظيف الغرف
front desk	استقبال	Complimentary	مجانى / مُقَدّم مجاناً
Lobby	ردهة / بهو الفندق	wake-up call	مكالمة إيقاظ
key card	بطاقة مفتاح	valet	خدمة صف السيارات

1. When we arrived at the hotel, we went to the _____ to check in.
A) porter B) front desk C) star D) trolley
2. The hotel has five _____, which means it is very luxurious.
A) luggages B) porters C) stars D) cards
3. The _____ helped us carry our bags to the room.
A) key card B) porter C) lobby D) desk
4. We put our suitcases on the _____ to move them easily.
A) front desk B) key card C) luggage trolley D) star
5. The hotel _____ was large and beautifully decorated.
A) lobby B) porter C) card D) star
6. I used my _____ to open the door of my room.
A) porter B) trolley C) key card D) lobby
7. I left a small _____ for the waiter to thank him for his service.
A) linen B) tip C) valet D) call
2. The hotel provides clean _____ such as sheets and towels every day.
A) housekeeping B) linen C) tip D) valet
3. The _____ staff clean the rooms and change the towels.
A) valet B) housekeeping C) tip D) call
4. The hotel offers _____ breakfast, so guests don't have to pay for it.
A) linen B) tip C) complimentary D) valet
5. I asked for a _____ at 7 a.m. to make sure I wake up early.
A) valet B) tip C) wake-up call D) linen
6. The _____ parked my car when I arrived at the hotel.
A) housekeeping B) valet C) tip D) call



By chance	بالصدفة	at a loss	في حيرة / عاجز عن التصرف
by accident	عن طريق الخطأ / عن غير قصد	at a distance	على مسافة
at once	فوراً / حالاً	at least.	على الأقل
By mistake	عن طريق الخطأ / عن غير قصد	at all costs	بأي ثمن / مهما كلف الأمر
by yourself	بنفسك / بمفردك	at present	في الوقت الحاضر / حالياً
by surprise	بشكل مفاجئ / على حين غرة	at once!	فوراً / حالاً
		At the risk of	على خطر / مع احتمال

1. I met my old friend _____ chance in the shopping mall.

- A) at B) by C) on D) into

2. I was completely _____ a loss and didn't know what to say.

- A) at B) by C) on D) into

3. When the teacher asked a question, the student answered _____.

- A) by surprise B) at once C) by chance D) by mistake

4. I sent the email to the wrong person _____.

- A) by mistake B) by yourself C) at once D) by chance

5. You should complete the task _____ without help.

- A) by yourself B) by accident C) by surprise D) at once

6. The guests arrived _____, so we were not ready for them.

- A) by chance B) at once C) by surprise D) by yourself

7. The school is located _____ from our house.

- A) at least B) at a distance C) at present D) at all costs

8. You should study _____ two hours every day.

- A) at least B) at present C) at a loss D) at a distance

9. We must finish this project _____.

- A) at all costs B) at a distance C) at present D) at a loss

10. She is not at home _____. She is at work.

- A) at least B) at present C) at a loss D) at all costs



Grammar

Question Word	Function	Example Sentence
what	asking for information about something	What is her name?
	asking for repetition or confirmation	-What? I can't understand you. -He did what?
when	asking about time	When did she come?
where	asking in or at what place or position	Where do you live?
which	asking about choice	Which book do you want?
who	asking what or which person or people (subject)	Who opened the window?
whom	asking what or which person or people (object)	Whom did you call?
whose	asking about ownership	-Whose are these shoes? -Whose turn is it?
why	asking for reason, asking what...for	Why do you talk like this?
why don't	making a suggestion	Why don't you help me?



how	asking about manner	How does it work?
	asking about condition or quality	How was your exam?

How Question Words

How – Asking for a way, manner or form. For example: How does it work?, How can I go?

	Function	Example Sentence
How many	Asking about quantity	How many people were there?
	Used with countable nouns	How many apples on the table?
How often	asking about frequency	How often do you visit your mother?
How far	asking about distance	How far is gas station from here?
How long	asking about length (time or space)	How long has he slept?
How much	asking about quantity used with uncountable nouns	How much money do you have? How much sugar is in an apple?
How old	asking about age	How old is Queen Elizabeth?



Choose the correct answer

1. ____ money did he steal? Mine!
a. When b. What c. Where d. Whose
2. ____ do farmers harvest? In summer
a. When b. What c. Where d. Who
3. ____ does John feel on holidays?
a. When b. What c. Where d. How
4. ____ time does Mohamed get up?
a. When b. What c. Where d. How
5. ____ are you going next weekend?
a. When b. What c. Where d. How

Write questions for the following answers.

Ex. When do you go to the gym?

I go to the gym every weeknight.

1. _____?

I usually eat a sandwich for lunch.

2. _____?

My daughter is three years old.

3. _____?

The hotel costs \$150 a night.

4. _____?

She is the teacher.

5. _____?

They are from Qatar.

6. _____?

The class starts at 1:00 pm.



DO, TO DO, DOING - INFINITIVE / GERUND

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USE TO + INFINITIVE

To express purpose

- I'll call her **to tell** her what happened.
- We're going to the market **to buy** some food.

After *too/enough* with an adjective

- He is **too young to be** here.
- He isn't **old enough to vote**.

After *would + like/love/hate/prefer*

- I'd **like to go** to the cinema.
- I'd **hate to see** that.

After most verbs + person

- He **told me to wait**.
- I **want you to study** more.

After *what, where, when, why, etc.*

- I don't know **what to do**.
- Can you tell us **how to find** the place?

After certain verbs

⇒ SEE VERB LIST BELOW

- We **wanted to stay** a bit longer.
- He **offered to help** us.

⇒ VERBS + TO INFINITIVE

afford, agree, appear, be able, choose, decide, deserve, expect, happen, help, hesitate, hope, learn, make, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, teach, tend, want.

Negative form: **NOT + TO + infinitive**

- He pretended **not to see** me.
- I promise **not to do** it again.

USE INFINITIVE WITHOUT TO

After modal verbs: *will, can, must, should, etc.*

- I **can't lend** you any money, sorry.
- You **must call** her immediately.

After *make/let + person*

- He **made us wait** for a long time.
- They won't **let me express** myself.

USE -ING VERB

As the subject of a sentence

- **Cheating** is not allowed.
- **Eating** candy is bad for your teeth.

After a preposition

- I'm **tired of waiting** for you.
- He's very **good at painting**.

After *spend/waste + time/money/etc.*

- He **spends a lot of time playing** with his kids.
- Don't **waste your money buying** in that store.

After *like/love/hate/prefer/don't mind*

- I **love cycling**.
- I **hate getting up** early.

After certain verbs

⇒ SEE VERB LIST BELOW

- He **suggested going** to the museum.
- He **denied stealing** the money.

⇒ VERBS + ING

admit, avoid, deny, enjoy, fancy, feel like, finish, keep, imagine, involve, mind, miss, practise, recommend, regret, spend, suggest

Negative form: **NOT + verb-ING**

- I love **not having to go** to work.
- Can you imagine **not needing** money to live?

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Verbs that take gerund or infinitive with a change of meaning

أفعال تأخذ المصدر (ing) أو (المصدر + to) مع اختلاف في المعنى

Forget

Forget to do something: Used to talk about things that we need to do, and we forget to do them.

ننسى أن نفعل شيئاً: تُستخدم للحديث عن أشياء يجب أن نقوم بها لكننا ننسى القيام بها.

- *I think we **forgot to lock** the door when we left.*
- *Don't **forget to call** me when you finish.*

Forget doing something: It's normally used in negative sentences. Used to talk about memories –generally about past events that we will not forget.

ننسى فعل شيء: تُستخدم غالباً في الجمل المنفية، وتُستعمل للحديث عن الذكريات—عادةً عن أحداث في الماضي لن ننساها.

- *I'll never **forget walking** on that amazing beach for the first time.*

Remember

Remember to do something: Used to talk about things we need to do.

يتذكر أن يفعل شيئاً: تُستخدم للحديث عن أشياء نحتاج أن نقوم بها.

- *He didn't **remember to turn off** the heating after class.*
- *Please **remember to close** the windows if you leave.*

Remember doing something: Used to talk about memories. We remember things from the past.

يتذكر فعل شيء: تُستخدم للحديث عن الذكريات؛ أي نتذكر أشياء حدثت في الماضي.

- *I **remember eating** on this same chair the day I graduated.*
- *I **remember mentioning** the issue to Elisabeth last week.*

Try

Try to do something: When we try to do something, we make an effort to achieve something that we maybe will or will not accomplish.

يحاول أن يفعل شيئاً: تُستخدم عندما نبذل جهداً لتحقيق شيء قد ننجح فيه أو لا ننجح

- *Could you please **try to be** a bit less rude?*
- *I'll **try to convince** him, but I'm not sure that's going to change anything.*



Try doing something: Used when we have an objective, and we try something as an experiment to see if it helps us achieve that objective. We try something in order to achieve an objective.

يستخدم عندما يكون لدينا هدف، ونحاول شيئاً كتجربة لنرى إن كان يساعدنا في تحقيق ذلك

- A: "I need to sleep, but I can't." B: "Why don't you **try drinking** a glass of hot milk?"
- I can't contact Jane. I've **tried calling** her home number and also on her mobile, but nothing.

Stop

Stop to do something: Used when we stop doing an activity so as to start doing a different one.

يتوقف ليفعل شيئاً: يُستخدم عندما نتوقف عن نشاط ما لنبدأ نشاطاً مختلفاً.

- We had been driving for hours, so we had **to stop to eat** something and go to the toilet. (=We stopped driving in order to eat.)

Stop doing something: It means to finish doing something that we are doing.

يتوقف عن فعل شيء: يعني أن ننهي أو نكف عن القيام بشيء كنا نفعله.

- A. Could you **stop biting** your nails?
- B. I need to **stop smoking** once and forever.

Correct the verb between brackets

1. I enjoyed _____ in France. (**live**)
2. They are learning _____. (**sing**)
3. We can't afford _____ on holiday. (**go**)
4. He can't stand his _____ in the office. (**smoke**)
5. He imagines _____ there one day. (**work**)
6. He avoided _____ to his boss. (**talk**)
7. She agreed _____ a presentation at the meeting. (**give**)
8. I would love him _____. (**come**)
9. I dislike _____ for buses. (**wait**)
10. We decided _____ out for dinner. (**go**)

Writing

Letter of complaint

Dear Sir,

I am writing this letter to complain about the **laptop** that I bought from your store on 15th May.

Firstly, when I went home and tried to use the **laptop**, I was shocked that it was not as I ordered. Also, the was broken. Moreover, what made matters worse was the fact that the **sales assistant** was extremely rude when I complained about the product.

Considering the above, I would like to have a full refund or exchange the device. Unless I hear from you, I am afraid I will be forced to take this matter further. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Dear Sir,

I am writing this letter to complain about the treatment I received during my recent stay at your **hotel**.

Firstly, the hotel cannot be **considered 5 stars at all**. The **room** service was very poor. What's more, the air conditioning was not working properly, which made my stay a disaster. What made matters worse was the fact that the **receptionist** was extremely rude when I complained to him about the service.

Considering the above, I would like to request a full refund. Unless I hear from you, I am afraid I will be forced to take this matter further. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully

.....

Dear Sir,

I am writing this letter to complain about the service I received during a recent **dinner** at your **restaurant**.

Firstly, the food was really bad. It was too spicy even though I ordered it to be mild. What made matters worse was the fact that the waiter was extremely rude when I complained about the meal.

Considering the above, I would like to request a full refund. Unless I hear from you, I am afraid I will be forced to take this matter further. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,



A report based on a graph

To: _____

From: _____

Subject: _____

Introduction

As requested, this report describes the results of a survey conducted in order to determine _____ . _____ people were surveyed and asked to rate _____ in terms of _____, _____, and _____ .

Section 1 _____

A majority of those surveyed felt that _____ was at least _____ . _____ was viewed very highly by approximately _____ in _____ respondents. On the other hand, _____ % of those surveyed felt that _____ was _____ .

Section 2 _____

Unfortunately, _____ was viewed very _____ . Nearly _____ % of respondents described _____ as _____ . Others gave slightly better feedback, with just over _____ of those surveyed identifying _____ as _____ .

Section 3 _____

The _____ were given high marks for _____ . In fact, the vast majority rated _____ as _____ . Only _____ % characterised _____ as _____ .

Recommendations

To sum up, it is clear that some changes are needed in _____ . Improving _____, especially _____, must be given top priority. Additionally, there is room for improvement in terms of _____ . Taking these steps will help to boost the overall quality of _____ .



Unit 9

maze	متاهة	columns	أعمدة
chimney	مدخنة	tower	برج
fresco	لوحة جدارية (رسم على الجدران)	terrace	شرفة / تراس

Fill in the gaps with the correct answers

terrace maze columns chimney fresco tower

1. The ancient temple has tall stone _____.
2. We climbed the _____ to see the whole city.
3. We had dinner on the _____ in the evening.
4. The children got lost in the _____ in the garden.
5. Smoke came out of the _____ on the cold night.
6. The old church has a beautiful _____ on the wall.

-ity	-ence	-ance	-ness
curiosity	absence	significance	sweetness
publicity	patience	relevance	consciousness
reality	convenience	tolerance	seriousness
fatality	innocence	ignorance	carelessness



Complete the sentences with nouns formed from the adjectives in capitals.

1. There is no proof of the _____ of life on other planets. **EXISTENT**
2. We need to raise people's _____ of environmental issues. **AWARE**
3. Can you find all the _____ and _____ between **SIMILAR, DIFFERENT** the two pictures?
4. Jane lost _____ in herself after failing the driving test. **CONFIDENT**
5. Do you know the _____ from Doha to Al Rayyan? **DISTANT**
6. The _____ of tablets is constantly growing. **POPULAR**
7. I can't stress enough the _____ of regular exercise. **IMPORTANT**
8. If you're suffering from _____, you should do something about it fast. **LONELY**
9. For _____ reasons, this door opens only from the inside. **SECURE**
10. Fred tried to hide his _____, but couldn't. **NERVOUS**

spacious	واسع ومريح	iconic	شهير / رمزي
bustling	مزدحم / مكتظ	picturesque	خلاب / جميل كأنه لوحة
tranquil	هادئ وساكن	dull	ممل / غير مثير
residential	سكني / خاص بالسكن	abandoned	مهجور
creepy	مخيف ومثير للقلق	stunning	مذهل / رائع جدًا

Fill in the gaps with the correct answers

stunning dull iconic abandoned picturesque

1. The Eiffel Tower is an _____ landmark in Paris.
2. The village is very _____ with its green hills and river.
3. The movie was _____ and not interesting at all.
4. The old house looked _____ and empty.
5. The sunset over the sea was absolutely _____.

bustling residential creepy spacious tranquil

1. The hotel room was _____ and very comfortable.
2. The city center is always _____ with people and cars.
3. The lake area is very _____ in the early morning.
4. This is a _____ area with many family homes.
5. The old empty house looked _____ at night.



Grammar

Reported Speech الكلام المنقول

تحويل الضمائر

Pronouns:

• I/you	he/she
• We/you	they
• Me/you	him/her
• Us/you	them
• My/your	his/her
• our/your	their
• Mine/yours	theirs

e.g 'I am very happy today,' said Susanna.

⇒ Susanna said (that) **she** was very happy that day.

Eg. **I** want to go home.

He/She said **he/she** wanted to go home.

Eg. **You** need to study.

She told me **I** needed to study

Eg. **We** want some fruit.

He said **they** wanted some fruit.

تحويل ظروف الزمان

now	then / immediately
tomorrow	the next day / the following day
yesterday	the day before / the previous day
tonight	that night
today	that day
this	that
these	those
this week	that week
last week	the week before / the previous week
next week	the week after / the following week
ago	before
here	there

➤ 'I'll phone you **tomorrow**,' he said.

He said he'd phone me **the next day**.

➤ 'I'm planning to do it **today**.'

She told me she was planning to do it **that day**.



Statement

تحويل الفعل

Direct Speech		Reported Speech	
Present Simple	I live in Doha.	Past Simple	He said he lived in Doha
Present Continuous	You are living in Doha.	Past Continuous	He said he was living ..
Present Perfect	We have lived in Doha.	Past Perfect	He said they had lived....
Past Simple	They lived in Doha	Past Perfect	He said they had lived/ lived
Future Will	We will live in Doha	Would+BI	He said they would
Can	I can live in Doha	Could	He said he could ...
Shall	We shall live in Doha	Should	He said they should
Must	They must live in Doha	Had to	He said they had to live

Write these sentences in indirect speech, changing words where necessary.

1. "I'll see you tomorrow", she said.

2. "I saw her today", he said.

3. "I don't like this film", she said.

4. She said, "We went swimming today."



5. "I met her about three months ago", he said.

6. "I'll see Mary on Sunday", she said.

7. "Pete and Sue are getting married tomorrow", she said.

8. "Stephen's bringing some records to the party tomorrow", she said.

9. "I really like this furniture", she said.

10. "My parents are arriving tomorrow", she said.

11. "We visited her this morning" they said.

12. "We'll see her next summer" they said.

13. "They were here three months ago", he said.

14. "I'm meeting them at four o'clock today", he said.

15. "I can see you tomorrow", she said.

16. "I'll call you next week," he said.

17. "I spoke to her yesterday," she said.

18. "I don't understand this problem," he said.



19. He said, "We played football yesterday."

20. "I met him two weeks ago," she said.

21. "I'll help John on Monday," he said.

22. "Anna is leaving for London tomorrow," they said.

23. "James is bringing his guitar to the party tomorrow," she said.

24. "I really enjoy these paintings," he said.

25. "My uncle is visiting us tomorrow," she said.

26. "We watched that film this morning," they said.

27. "We'll travel abroad next winter," they said.



INTRODUCTORY VERBS in REPORTED SPEECH

verb + to + infinitive	<p>“Yes, I’ll come with you.”</p> <p>“Tell me everything.”</p> <p>“Would you like me to carry it?”</p> <p>“I’ll study more.”</p> <p>“No, I won’t come with you.”</p> <p>“Behave yourself or I’ll punish you”</p> <p>“I heard her say that.”</p>	<p>He agreed to come with me.</p> <p>He demanded to be told everything.</p> <p>He offered to carry it.</p> <p>He promised to study more.</p> <p>He refused to come with me.</p> <p>He threatened to punish me if I didn’t behave myself.</p> <p>He claimed to have heard her say that.</p>
verb + sb + to + infinitive	<p>“You should take a coat.”</p> <p>“You can use my phone.”</p> <p>“Please, put it away.”</p> <p>“Please, please help me.”</p> <p>“Fire!”</p> <p>“Go ahead, phone her.”</p> <p>“You mustn’t eat sweets.”</p> <p>“Insert coin.”</p> <p>“Would you like to come to my house?”</p> <p>“Sit down immediately.”</p> <p>“You may speak now.”</p> <p>“Don’t forget to pay the bill.”</p> <p>“Finish your work.”</p> <p>“Don’t touch that switch!”</p> <p>“I’d like you to go out.”</p>	
verb + “ing” form	<p>“You broke the vase.”</p> <p>“I’m sorry I upset you.”</p> <p>“Yes, I lied to her.”</p> <p>“I’m better than you.”</p>	<p>He accused me of breaking the vase.</p> <p>He apologized me for upsetting/ having upset me.</p> <p>He admitted (to) lying/ having lied to her.</p>



boast about	"You never tidy up."	He boasted about being better than me.
complain to sb	"No, I didn't steal the car."	He complained to me about my never tidying up.
about	"You must wear warm clothes."	He denied stealing/ having stolen the car.
deny	"Let's go to the theatre."	He insisted on me/ my wearing warm clothes.
insist on		He suggested going to the theatre.
suggest		
Verb + that- clause		
agree	"Yes, that is a beautiful hat."	He agreed that it was a beautiful hat.
boast	"I'm brilliant dentist."	He boasted that he was a brilliant dentist.
claim	"I know the answer."	He claimed that he knew the answer.
complain	"You never listen to me."	He complained that I never listened to him.
deny	"I've never spoken to her."	He denied that he had spoken to her.
exclaim	"It's wonderful!"	He exclaimed that it was wonderful.
explain	"It's an easy recipe to follow."	He explained that it was an easy recipe to follow.
inform sb	"You will be called for an interview."	He informed me that I would be called for an interview.
promise	"I won't lie to you again."	He promised that he wouldn't lie to me again.
suggest	"You ought to take the other road."	He suggested that I take the other road.



Rewrite the following sentences.

28. "Yes, it was me who took your pen."

He admitted _____.

29. "Finish the exercise right now!"

He ordered _____.

30. "I'll send you the photos."

He promised _____.

31. "I think you should pay them a visit."

He advised me _____.

32. "Don't forget to give your mother a ring."

He reminded _____.

33. "Don't bother! I'll take them to school."

He insisted _____.

34. "Do I really have to do the composition again?" He

objected _____.

35. "I'll call the police if you don't leave immediately."

He threatened to _____.

36. "Why don't we go on a picnic?"

He suggested _____.

37. "Children! You mustn't touch that wire. It's live."

He warned the _____.

38. "Why do I have to do the cleaning? It's not fair!"

He complained about _____.



39. "Yes, I broke the window."

He admitted _____.

40. "Hand in your homework tomorrow."

He ordered _____.

41. "I'll help you with your project."

He promised _____.

42. "I think you should speak to your teacher."

He advised me _____.

43. "Remember to take your medicine."

He reminded _____.

44. "Don't worry! I'll carry the bags."

He insisted _____.

45. "Do I really need to join the meeting again?"

He objected _____.

46. "I'll report you if you continue shouting."

He threatened to _____.

47. "Let's watch a movie tonight."

He suggested _____.

48. "Stay away from that dog. It's dangerous."

He warned the _____.

49. "Why am I always the one washing the dishes?"

He complained about _____.

50. "He copied my answers."

He accused _____.



جملة الأمر (Imperative (order))

Positive

He said to me, " **open** the door "

He told me **to** open the door.

Peter says to Tom: " **Do** your work "

Peter said Tom **to do** his work.

تحويل جملة الامر المثبتة
إضافة **to** ثم الفعل المجرد وتحويل
الضمائر إن وجدت

Negative

He said to me, " **Don't** open the door. "

He told me **not to** open the door.

Peter says to Tom: " **Don't do** your work "

Peter said Tom **not to do** his work.

تحويل جملة الامر المنفية
إضافة **not to** ثم الفعل المجرد وتحويل الضمائر
إن وجدت

Write these sentences in indirect speech, changing words where necessary.

1. "Don't try to be funny."

2. "Wait here till I come."

3. "Be a good girl and sit quietly for five minutes."

4. "Watch the milk and don't let it boil over."

5. "Don't take your coat off."

6. "Don't forget to thank Mrs. Jones when you're saying goodbye to her."

7. "Stop that dog."

Questions

Types of Questions	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Yes/No questions	Aux + sub + verb...? "Do you play football?"	if + sub + Aux Ali asked me <u>whether (if) I played football.</u>

Types of Questions	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
<u>Question with question words</u>	Wh + Aux + sub + verb...? "When do you play football?"	Wh + sub + Aux + verb...? Peter asked me <u>when I played football</u>

Write these sentences as reported questions.

1. What's your name?

2. Did you see the robbers?

3. What were they wearing?

4. How do you think they got in?

5. What did they take?

6. Has this ever happened before?

7. "What's your name?", he asked. (wanted to know)



8. "Do you like Marlon Brandon?", she asked.

9. "How old are you?", she said. (asked)

10. "When does the train leave?", I asked.

11. "Are you enjoying yourself?", he asked.

12. "How are you?", he said. (asked)

13. "Does your father work here?", she asked.

14. "Do you live near your father?", he asked.

15. "Who did you see at the meeting?", my mother asked.

16. "Why did you take my wallet?", he asked.

17. "How did you get to school?", she asked.

18. "Are you a foreigner?", she asked.



Writing

Persuasive Essay Template

Paragraph 1: Introduction (المقدمة)

Many people believe that _____. However, I strongly believe that _____ because _____, _____, and _____.

Paragraph 2: Reason 1 (السبب الأول)

First, _____. This means that _____. For example, _____.

Paragraph 3: Reason 2 (السبب الثاني)

Second, _____. In other words, _____. For instance, _____.

Paragraph 4: Reason 3 (السبب الثالث)

Finally, _____. This shows that _____. A good example of this is _____.

Paragraph 5: Conclusion (الخاتمة)

In conclusion, I strongly believe that _____. This is because _____, _____, and _____. Therefore, _____.

Unit 10

vocabulary

cheque	شيك	fine	غرامة	deposit	وديعة / دفعة مقدمة
change	فكاه او الباقي	fee	رسوم	instalment	قسط
cash	كاش / نقداً	tip	قشيش / إكرامية	loan	قرض
receipt	إيصال	note	ورقة نقدية (عملة)	debt	دين
bill	فاتورة	expense	صروف / نفقات		

cash receipt cheque bill change

1. I paid the school fees by _____.
2. The cashier gave me the correct _____.
3. She prefers to pay in _____.
4. Always keep the _____ after buying something.
5. We asked for the _____ after finishing our meal.

note fine expense tip fee

6. He had to pay a _____ for parking in the wrong place.
7. The school _____ must be paid at the beginning of the year.
8. We left a _____ for the waiter after dinner.
9. She paid with a ten-dollar _____.
10. Traveling can be a big _____.

pay deposit instalments loan

11. I paid a _____ to reserve the hotel room.
12. He bought the phone in monthly _____.
13. She took a _____ from the bank to buy a car.
14. He worked hard to pay off his _____.

prepositions

borrow from	يستعير من	by credit card	بواسطة بطاقة الائتمان	pay for	يدفع مقابل
owe to	يكون مدينا لـ / يدين لـ	in cash	نقدًا	in debt	مديون
i'm a little short of money	لا املك مالا كافيًا	by cheque	بواسطه شيك	on a tight budget	بميزانية محدودة
spend on	ينفق على	waste on	يهدر على	save up	يدخر المال
free of charge	مجانا	at an extra cost	بتكلفة إضافية		

Complete the sentences using the correct prepositions.

1. I borrow money _____ my friend when I need help.
2. I owe money _____ my brother.
3. I'm a little short _____ money this week, so I can't buy anything.
4. I spend my pocket money _____ snacks.
5. The entrance to the museum is free _____ charge.
6. I paid for the tickets _____ credit card.
7. She paid for the dress _____ cash.
8. He pays his rent _____ cheque every month.
9. Don't waste your money _____ unnecessary things.
10. Delivery is available _____ an extra cost.



Be rolling in money	To be extremely well-off	غنى جدًا
get paid peanuts	to have a very low salary	يتقاضى أجرًا زهيدًا جدًا
money doesn't grow on trees	money is not easily obtained so you shouldn't waste it	المال لا ينمو على الأشجار (أي ليس سهل الحصول عليه
on a shoestring	without spending much money	بميزانية ضئيلة جدًا
cost an arm and a leg	to be very expensive	باهظ الثمن
go from rags to riches	to become wealthy after being poor	ينتقل من الفقر إلى الغنى
throw money around	to spend money carelessly	يصرف المال بدون حساب
money is no object	money is not an important issue	المال ليس مشكلة

1. After winning the lottery, he is _____ in money.

- A. short B. rolling C. saving D. losing

2. Many workers get paid _____ for long hours of work.

- A. peanuts B. bills C. loans D. debts

3. Remember, money doesn't grow on _____.

- A. trees B. rocks C. water D. books

4. They traveled across the country on a _____.

- A. luxury B. shoestring C. credit card D. cheque

5. That designer bag costs an _____ and a leg.

- A. arm B. ear C. eye D. hand

6. He went from _____ to riches after starting his own business.

- A. fame B. rags C. debts D. cash

7. Don't _____ money around when you go shopping.

- A. save B. throw C. borrow D. spend

8. When buying gifts for his family, money is no _____.

- A. problem B. object C. debt D. change



Word	-er	word	-or
trade	Trader تاجر	Investigate	Investigator محقق
manage	Manager مدير	Invest	Investor مستثمر
cash	Cashier أمين صندوق	financial advice	financial advisor مستشار مالي
bank	Banker مصرفي	Supervise	Supervisor مشرف
loan office	loan officer موظف القروض	Govern	Governor حاكم
Word	-ian	Word	-ist
politics	Politician سياسي	Economy	Economist اقتصادي
statistics	Statistician إحصائي	science	Scientist عالم
mathematics	Mathematician عالم رياضيات	Philanthropy	Philanthropist فاعل خير / مُحسن
technology	Technician فني	reception	Receptionist موظف استقبال
library	Librarian امين مكتبة	Journal	Journalist صحفي

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word.

- The _____ checked the daily reports carefully. **MANAGE**
- The _____ gave clear instructions to the team. **SUPERVISOR**
- Many people voted for the young _____ in the election. **POLITIC**
- The _____ helped me book an appointment. **RECEPTION**
- The _____ installed new software on the computer. **TECHNOLOGY**



window shopping	نافذة التسوق	designer label	ماركة
fitting room	حجرة قياس الملابس	special offer	عرض خاص
shopping trolley	عربة التسوق	half price	بنصف السعر
car boot sale	بيع من صندوق السيارة	damaged goods	البضائع التالفة
chain store	سلسلة متاجر	Bargain hunting	إبرام صفقة

1. Looking at shops without buying anything is called _____ shopping.

- A. bargain B. window C. chain D. designer

2. A place where you try clothes on is called a _____ room.

- A. fitting B. shopping C. car D. sales

3. A _____ trolley is used to carry items in a supermarket.

- A. shopping B. fitting C. chain D. bargain

4. A second-hand sale from the back of a car is called a car _____ sale.

- A. boot B. shop C. label D. offer

5. A _____ store is part of many stores owned by one company.

- A. designer B. chain C. damaged D. fitting

6. Clothes with famous brand names are called _____ labels.

- A. special B. designer C. half D. window

7. A _____ offer means something is cheaper than usual.

- A. special B. damaged C. car D. fitting

8. _____ price means the cost is reduced by 50%.

- A. full B. half C. chain D. window

9. _____ goods are items that are not in perfect condition.

- A. designer B. damaged C. special D. chain

10. Looking for the cheapest and best deals is called _____ hunting.

- A. bargain B. window C. shopping D. price



Question Tags

Question tags are short questions at the end of statements.

الأسئلة الذيلية هي أسئلة تأتي بنهاية الجملة

Formation

If there is an auxiliary verb in the statement, we use it to form the question tag.

1. إذا كان في الجملة فعل مساعد ، نستخدمه لعمل السؤال

A. When the statement is **affirmative**, we use a **negative** question tag.

في حال كانت الجملة **مثبتة** يكون السؤال اللاحق **منفي**

Ali **is** in the park, **isn't** he?

It **was** raining that day, **wasn't** it?

B. When the statement is **negative**, we use a **positive** question tag.

أما إذا كانت الجملة **منفية** فإننا **نثبت** الفعل المساعد

He **isn't** sleeping, **is** he?

They **weren't** playing that match, **were** they?

إذا لم يكن في الجملة فعل مساعد

➤ فإننا ننظر الى الفعل فإن كان مضارع بسيط نستخدم (**don't / doesn't**)

Ali **plays** football every day, **doesn't** he?

They **play** football every day, **don't** they?

➤ فإننا ننظر الى الفعل فإن كان ماضي بسيط نستخدم (**didn't**)

Ali **played** football yesterday, **didn't** he?

When the statement is positive and in the first person singular, the question tag is formed using *to be* in the second person.

عندما تكون الجملة مثبتة وفي صيغة المتكلم المفرد (I)، يتم تكوين سؤال الذيل (question tag) باستخدام فعل "to be" في صيغة المخاطب (you).

I am your best friend, aren't I?

حالات استثنائية لاستخدامات السؤال الذيلي:

1. مع الأمر:

عندما تكون الجملة الأساسية جملة أمر (أي لا يوجد فاعل) سواء لإثبات أو نفي، يكون السؤال كالتالي:
نستخدم **will/can/could you?**

Open the door, **will/can/could you?**

Don't forget to send the email, **will you?**

2. مع او: Let's

نستخدم **(shall we?)**

Let's play football, **shall we?**

3. وفي حال كانت الجملة تبدأ بـ

(somebody – someone – everybody – everyone –nobody -no one – anybody – anyone – none – neither of – either of)

يكون الفاعل **they** في السؤال الذيلي:

Somebody is speaking, **aren't they?**

4. وفي حال كانت الجملة تبدأ بـ (something – everything – nothing – anything) يكون الفاعل **it** في السؤال الذيلي:

Nothing will change her, **won't it?**

1. She is a teacher, _____?

- A) is she
- B) isn't she
- C) does she
- D) doesn't she

2. You don't like coffee, _____?

- A) do you
- B) don't you
- C) are you
- D) aren't you

3. I am late, _____?

- A) am I
- B) aren't I
- C) is I
- D) don't I

4. They went to the park, _____?

- A) didn't they
- B) don't they
- C) aren't they
- D) haven't they

5. He can swim, _____?

- A) can he
- B) can't he
- C) does he
- D) doesn't he

6. Let's go out, _____?

- A) shall we
- B) will we
- C) do we
- D) don't we

7. Nobody called me, _____?

- A) did they
- B) didn't they
- C) did he
- D) doesn't he

8. You are coming tonight, _____?

- A) are you
- B) aren't you
- C) do you
- D) don't you

9. She has finished her work, _____?

- A) hasn't she
- B) didn't she
- C) doesn't she
- D) isn't she

10. Close the door, _____?

- A) will you
- B) won't you
- C) do you
- D) don't you



Reading Comprehension

Directions:

In this section, you will read a passage and answer (3) selected response questions and (3) constructed response ones. Be sure to put your answer in the space provided.

1 In recent years, online learning has become an important part of education around the world. With the development of technology, students can now access lessons, videos, and study materials from anywhere at any time. This type of learning allows students to study at their own pace and choose subjects that match their interests and goals.

2 One of the main advantages of online learning is flexibility. Students are not required to attend classes in a specific place or at a fixed time. This allows them to study whenever they feel most comfortable and focused, whether in the morning, afternoon, or evening. This is especially helpful for students who have other responsibilities, such as part-time jobs or family duties. For example, a student can complete lessons after finishing work or helping at home. In addition, learners can spend more time on difficult subjects and move quickly through easier ones, which improves their understanding. They can organize their schedules in a way that suits their daily lives, reducing stress and helping them balance study with other activities more effectively.

3 Another benefit is the wide variety of resources available online. Students can watch educational videos, join virtual discussions, and use interactive tools that make learning more engaging. These resources often help students understand difficult topics more easily than traditional textbooks.

4 Online learning can also save time and money. Students do not need to travel to schools or universities, which reduces transportation costs and saves time. In addition, many online courses are cheaper than traditional ones, making education more accessible to a larger number of people.

5 However, online learning also has some challenges. Some students may feel isolated because they do not interact face-to-face with teachers and classmates. Others may find it difficult to stay motivated and manage their time effectively. In addition, technical problems such as poor internet connection can interrupt the learning process. In conclusion, online learning offers many benefits, including flexibility, accessibility, and a wide range of resources. However, students must overcome certain challenges to make the most of this modern way of learning.



3. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Schools should close
- B. Online learning is expensive
- C. Students dislike online learning
- D. Online learning has advantages and challenges

4. What does the word "accessible" mean in paragraph 4?

- A. easier
- B. harder
- C. more difficult
- D. more expensive

5. Read the text again and decide if the statements below are True, False or Not Mentioned. Write (T), (F) or (NM).

A. Online learning requires students to attend classes at a fixed place.F.....
B. Technical problems can affect online learning.T.....

6. According to paragraph (2), Why is online learning helpful for students with responsibilities?

Reason 1:	
Reason2:	

7. According to paragraph (3), Mention two ways online learning help student study better.

Way1:	
Way2:	

8. According to paragraph (5), Mention two challenges of online learning.

Challenge1:	
Challenge2:	



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Writing

There has been a lot of discussion recently aboutالموضوع.... Some people see that it has many advantages while others believe that it has many disadvantages, so what exactly are the advantages and disadvantages ofالموضوع.... ?

To start with, there are many advantages toالموضوع الإيجابية الأولى مع التوضيح

Firstly,..... مثال . For example, In addition,

..... الإيجابية الثانية مع التوضيح

On the other hands, there are also some drawbacks toالموضوع.... . In the first place, السلبية الأولى مع التوضيح

What is more, مثال ,

To sum up,الموضوع is often seen as a double-edged sword While it offers numerous advantages, it also presents several challenges. It's essential for us to remain cautious, capitalize on the positive elements ofالموضوع....., and discard the negative ones.