

## تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



## ملزمة تدريبات شاملة وفق الهيكل الوزاري

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الثاني عشر ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2024-11-09 20:48:48

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب الاختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل  
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة  
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: Khazaleh Hekmat

## التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر



الرياضيات



اللغة الانجليزية



اللغة العربية



التربية الاسلامية



المواد على تلغرام

صفحة المناهج  
الإماراتية على  
فيسبوك

## المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

حل مراجعة قواعد عامة وفق الهيكل الوزاري المسار المتقدم

1

مراجعة قواعد عامة وفق الهيكل الوزاري المسار المتقدم

2

أسئلة اختبار القسم الاختياري المسار العام

3

حل أسئلة مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري المسار العام

4

كتاب الطالب Speaking and Listening المسار المتقدم

5

رَفَعُ دَرَجَاتٍ مَن نَّشَاءُ وَفَوْقَ كُلِّ ذِي عِلْمٍ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٧٦﴾

We raise in degrees whom We will, but over every possessor  
of knowledge is one [more] knowing.



## THE SUMMATIVE MINISTRY EXAM 2024-2025

الاختبار الوزاري 2024-2025

Dr. HEKMAT A. KHAZALEH

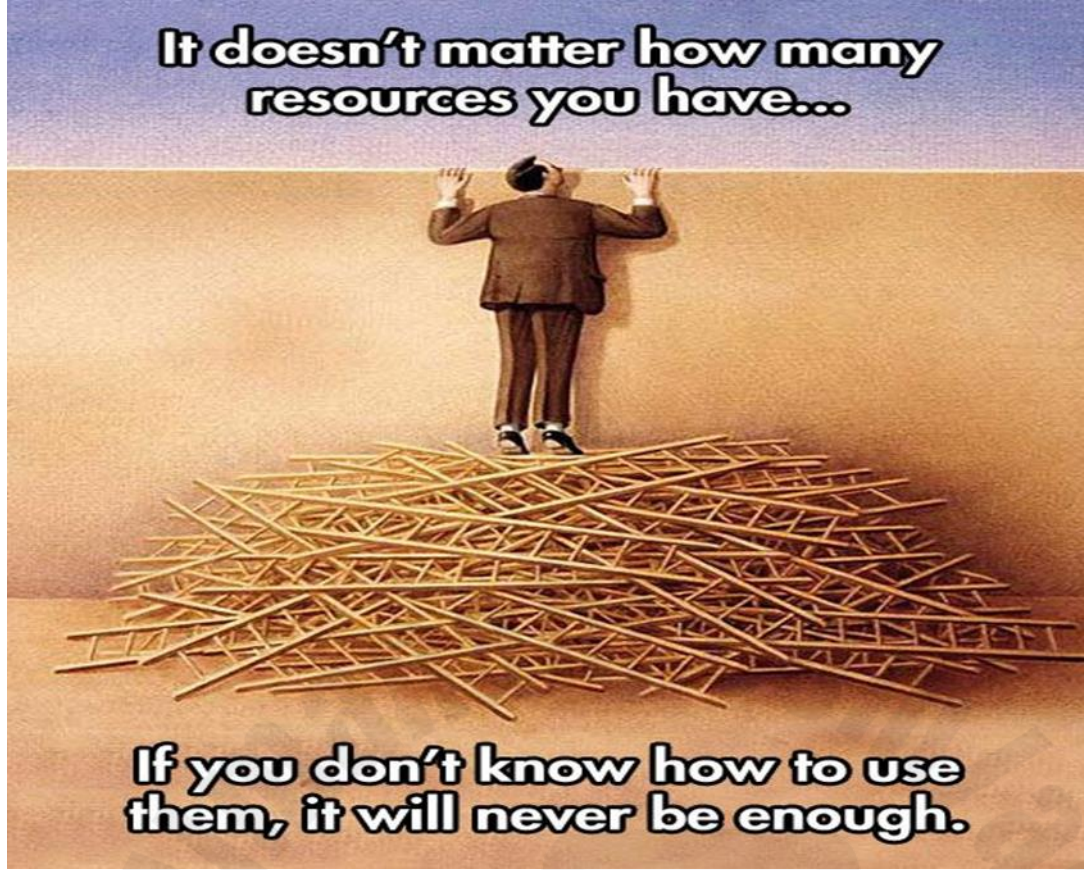
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2025

2024

موقع المناهج الاماراتية



يحتوي هذا المرجع على

- ✚ طريقة كتابة رأي مع أمثلة و تمارين
- ✚ طريقة عمل خطة مقال مع أمثلة و تمارين
- ✚ طريقة كتابة المقال مع أمثلة و تمارين
- ✚ طريقة حل سؤال مهارات عليا مع أمثلة و تمارين
- ✚ قواعد الهيكل كاملة مع أمثلة و تمارين
- ✚ 12 تمرين (MAZE)
- ✚ 20 نموذج قطع قراءة مع أسئلتها
- ✚ 900 كلمة مع معانيها لها علاقة بموضوعات الاختبار
- ✚ توقع مواضيع كتابة

Paper exam: 40% of summative assessment term grade				SwiftAssess exam: 60% of summative assessment term grade			
Bloom's	Part	Activity	Weighting	Bloom's	Part	Activity	Weighting
Remember and Understand Application and analysis Higher-order thinking	1	Opinion	5%	Remember and Understand (c.25%)	5	Below-level MAZE	13.33%
	2	Plan	5%		6	At-level MAZE	13.33%
Remember and Understand Application and analysis Higher-order thinking	3	Essay	25%	Application and analysis (c.35%)	7	Below-level reading text questions	13.33%
					8	At-level reading text questions	2.5%
					9	At-level reading text questions	12%
Higher-order thinking (5%)	4	Inference question	2%	10	At-level reading text questions	5.5%	
		Justification question	3%				

Topic(s): Culture and customs, technology, people.			
ECFE Grammar	Prerequisite	GSE Grammar	Functional Language
Passives: with reporting verbs	Can report current and future plans and intentions. (42)	Can use 'it is/was believed/reported that' + VP to report beliefs, reports, rumours, etc. (67)	Expressing opinion Describing past experiences and events Comparing and contrasting
Passives: present continuous passive	Can use the present simple passive. (48)	Can use present continuous passive in complex sentences. (see English Grammar Profiler)	
Conditionals: second conditional	Can describe hypothetical (counterfactual) results of a current action or situation using the second conditional. (48)	Can use 'as if/as though' with the past simple to refer to hypothetical or counterfactual circumstances. (70)	
Modals: deduction	Can use 'must' and 'can't' for inferences and assumptions in the present. (49)	Can use a wide range of modals of deduction in complex sentences. (see English Grammar Profiler)	
Adjectives: comparatives	Can make comparisons with 'more' + longer adjectives. (36)	Can use 'than' + an increasing range of non-finite clauses (to-infinitive, reduced clause) forming the second part of a comparison after a comparative adjective. (see English Grammar Profiler)	
Adjectives: superlatives	Can form the superlative of longer regular adjectives with 'most'. (36)	Can use a superlative adjective (+ noun) (+ 'that') followed by a clause to talk about something unique. (see English Grammar Profiler)	

## Core Lexis

Culture and customs	Technology	People
venue	functional	mature
occasion	capacity	respectful
expense	artificial intelligence	optimism
representative	guidance	pessimism
celebration	interpret	identity
appropriately	transform	concentration
interruption	electronic	practical



## WRITING / OPINION

**In my opinion/ from my point of view/ From my perspective/ I do believe that.....**

**I prefer .... because of many reasons such as ..... and .....**

**I agree/ I disagree with this statement because of many reasons such as .....and.....**

**This topic is controversial/ argumentative and it has some positives and negatives because .....**

**Many people would like to live in a smart home. What do you think?**

- ✚ In my opinion, I agree with this because of many reasons such as smart homes are comfortable, safe, eco-friendly and energy efficient.
- ✚ from my point of view, this topic is controversial and it has some positives and negatives because smart homes can be more comfortable, safer, energy efficient, but they depend on electricity and internet connectivity.
- ✚ From my perspective, I prefer to live in a smart home because it is more comfortable, safer, energy efficient but I should consider that it depends on electricity and internet connectivity.

### EXERCISE 1/ OPINION

**Some people say that habits and traditions must be updated and changed to meet the requirements of our time. Others argue against this and say we should maintain our habits and traditions because they represent our culture and identity. What do you think?**

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.....  
.....

### EXERCISE 2/ OPINION

**Artificial intelligence may (positively/ negatively) affects our lives. What do you think?**

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.....  
.....  
.....

### EXERCISE 3/ OPINION

**The digital habits we develop in childhood necessarily shape our character in the future.**

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## EXERCISE 4/ OPINION

**The Emirati weddings of the past differ significantly from contemporary celebrations.**

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.....

.....

### WRITING/ PLAN

**Introduction** = Hook (opening)/ Thesis statement (background) / Purpose of the essay.

**Main Body**/ paragraph 1/ Question 1 = .....

Supporting points (.....)

Examples/ Evidence/ Extended sentences

**Main Body**/ paragraph 2/ Question 2 = .....

Supporting points (.....)

Examples/ Evidence/ Extended sentences

**Conclusion**= Concluding phrase/ Opinion/ Recommendations



## **EXAMPLE 1**

**Nowadays, no one can live without having internet connection.  
Write a 200-word essay to discuss:**

- A. What are the pros/ advantages/ positives/ benefits of internet?
- B. What are the cons/ disadvantages/ negatives/ drawbacks of internet?
- C. What do you think?

**Introduction** = Hook (opening)/ thesis statement (background) / Purpose of the essay.

**Main Body/ paragraph 1/** Answer of Question 1 = positives of internet  
Supporting points (friends/ work/ learning/ news/ relationships)  
Examples/ Evidence/ Extended sentences

**Main Body paragraph 2/** Answer question 2 = negatives of internet  
Supporting points (hacking/ fake accounts/waste time/ healthy problems/ addiction/ bad websites)  
Examples/ Evidence/ Extended sentences

**Conclusion**= concluding phrase/ opinion/ recommendations

## **EXAMPLE 2**

The use of robots offers several benefits, but it can also give rise to various challenges:

1. What are the benefits of utilizing robots?
2. What are the drawbacks associated with the use of robots?

**Introduction** = Hook (opening)/ thesis statement (background) / Purpose of the essay.

**Main body/ Paragraph 1/ Question1**= The benefits of utilizing robots

Supporting points (saving time, easy, safety, helpful, controllable, professional, developed)

**Main body/ Paragraph 2/ Question2**= The drawbacks associated with the use of robots

Supporting points (expensive, unemployment, laziness, maintenance, no human feelings)

**Conclusion**= Concluding phrase, opinion, & recommendation.



## EXERCISE 6

**Living in a smart home can be a double-edged weapon because it has some positives and negatives. Write a 200-word essay to discuss:**

- a. What are the advantages of residing in a smart home?
- b. What are the disadvantages of living in a smart home?
- c. What do you think?

.....

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.....



## WRITING ESSAYS

**Hook**= Have you ever thought about ...? / no one denies that/ It has been known that/ To commence with/, To start with/, It is undeniable, As a matter of fact/

**Thesis statement**= paraphrase the title and give a short background the topic.

**Purpose**= The current essay aims to shed light on/ unveil/ reveal/ explore/ discuss/ explain/ clarify(questions.....)

**Additional sentence (if needed)** = As well as, my personal opinion and some recommendations are provided at conclusion.

### Main body

- ✓ Start your sentences with (Indeed/ Actually/ In fact/...)
- ✓ Use the (supporting points) written in your plan meaningfully in extended sentences.
- ✓ Use conjunctions (Linking Words).

Reason	Contrast	Give example	Addition	Steps	Give result	Condition
Because Since As  In order to So as to to  Because of Due to	But However Although Even though Though  Despite In spite of	For example, For instance,  Such as  Like  Namely	Also, Moreover, Further Furthermore In addition Besides As well as	First Initially, Secondly Thirdly Then Next After that finally, At the end	As a result,  Consequently  So  Thus  Hence	If Unless Provided that

## Conclusion

**Concluding phrase**= Finally, / Last but not the least, / In conclusion, / To sum up, All in all/ Overall/ Lastly, / .....

**Opinion**= from my point of view/in my opinion/I think/I do believe that.....

**Recommendation**= I strongly recommend that.....

## SAMPLE 1

Have you ever thought about the significance of habits and traditions for nations? Many cultural aspects have changed for various reasons. This essay aims to discuss how habits and traditions have changed, the reasons for this change, and the positives and negatives associated with it. Additionally, a personal opinion and some recommendations will be provided at the conclusion.

Indeed, habits and traditions have become less complicated, more beneficial, and more acceptable for this generation. Several factors contribute to these changes, such as technology, social media applications, travel, living in multicultural communities, colonization, and globalization. The world now adopts a more unified culture in weddings, birthday parties, graduation ceremonies, and funeral rituals.

There are positives to this change, such as the ability to learn good habits from others. We also become more open-minded and tolerant. The world of today has many common cultural aspects when they greet, choose their clothes, and select their dishes. However, there are negatives, such as losing our identity, acquiring bad values, and simply copying other nations.

Finally, I believe we can learn from other cultures, but we should maintain our unique character. Therefore, I recommend that some habits should not be influenced by others, as they represent our history and culture.

## SAMPLE 2

It is undeniable that technology is an integral part of our lives. People are surrounded by electronics and smart devices wherever they move. The current essay aims to shed light on the positives and negatives of technology. Additionally, a personal opinion and some recommendations will be provided at the conclusion.

There are many pros to technology in our daily lives. For example, technology makes our lives easier and more comfortable, as we can enjoy using cars, electricity, planes, the internet, and other services. Furthermore, people now communicate faster through smartphones, send messages, transfer money, read news, and build relationships. Moreover, technology enhances learning through educational platforms and websites.

On the other hand, there are some cons to technology in our lives. For instance, some applications can waste our time, as some people become addicted to platforms like TikTok or Instagram. Additionally, some social media websites spread fake news, have fake accounts, rumors, and are susceptible to hacking. Other problems, such as lack of privacy and cyberbullying, are also common today.

In conclusion, I do believe that technology is a double-edged sword. Therefore, I recommend that users enjoy technological advancements while being mindful of their risks.

### EXPECTED TOPICS

**Technology influences cultural practices and traditions in different societies. Write a 200-word essay to discuss:**

- A. How does technology impact on cultures?
- B. What are the positives of this impact?
- C. What are the negatives of this impact?

**The culture of the Emirati people has evolved over time. In a 200-word essay, discuss the following:**

- A. What factors have contributed to this cultural change?
- B. In what ways have traditional habits and practices changed?
- C. What are the advantages and disadvantages of these cultural aspects?

**Artificial intelligence may change various aspects of our future lives. In a 200-word essay, discuss the following:**

- A. What changes can we anticipate in our daily routine due to AI?
- B. How might these changes have both positive and negative effects on our lives?

## HIGHER ORDER THINKING QUESTIONS

**This question consists of two sections: Part A, which requires reasoning, prediction, or explanation, and Part B, which asks for a justification of your answer by providing examples and evidence from the text.**

**To respond effectively, I recommend that students first identify all relevant examples that support and strengthen their explanation or prediction. After that, they can structure their answer based on the examples they have highlighted.**

### Crypto Addicts

Cryptocurrency trading has become very popular. By buying and selling different currencies, traders can make huge profits. However, trading addiction is becoming increasingly common. Here, addict Khulood talks about her experience.

‘I heard about cryptocurrencies years ago when Bitcoin first came out, but I can’t say I was intrigued from the start. Even when cryptocurrencies were mentioned more and more in the news and on social media, I didn’t pay much attention. It wasn’t until my friends started trading that I got into it. Seeing them earning loads of money overnight by doing practically nothing made me want to get in on it too. I’d been trading for a while by the time the pandemic started, but that was when the trouble started.

‘It was crazy to begin with. My first investment quadrupled within a couple of weeks. I couldn’t believe it. It gave me a feeling of power, and I felt as if I could achieve anything. I poured more money in, and the same thing kept happening. Of course, it was all chance. I happened to put my money in before the currencies hit an all-time high. Then they plummeted. I was convinced they’d recover, so I kept pumping more money in. But what had worked before no longer did. I lost everything.

‘Since getting help, I’ve thought about how I got addicted. There was a point when I had over three hundred thousand pounds. If I’d quit then, I could have bought the house that I had my heart set on. But rather than the money itself, it was the drama that hooked me. And winning didn’t give me as big a thrill as losing. You would think I’d feel devastated when money disappeared, but instead, I’d feel a new sense of purpose and drive to prove myself once again.

‘Lots of people enjoy these highs and lows of trading without becoming addicts, so it’s hard to know when you’ve gone too far. Like with many addictions, crypto addicts become isolated and withdrawn and neglect their work. But I was off work and living by myself, so if those signs were there, they weren’t noticeable. For me, I missed the high when money ran out and I couldn’t trade, so I found it through drugs, and my sister found out. I’d been addicted to them in the past, and it got to the point of me lying and stealing from others. She didn’t want that to happen again, and she stepped in.

‘There’s a worrying, rising trend in cryptocurrency trading addiction. It’s not surprising really, given the irresponsible advertising techniques which companies have used. I’m glad authorities are cracking down on those. But it concerns me that the apps send you notifications when you



make money, inviting you to share your good news with others. But when you lose, you get nothing. It gives you a false sense that you are doing well. I think there should be rules that don't allow that.

'Compared to traditional gambling, cryptocurrency trading is seen as socially acceptable. It's something that smart but adventurous people do. And whereas a lot of gamblers play alone or against other people, trading is social. But this leads to a herd mentality, where people stop thinking things through for themselves. The companies make lots of information available to educate people about the risks of trading. It's far easier, though, to act on a friend's tip-off or hunch. All this means that people don't realize that they are on a slippery slope until it's gone too far.

**A. How do social influences impact an individual's decision to start trading cryptocurrencies?**

Social influences impact an individual's decision to start trading cryptocurrencies by creating curiosity and peer pressure. When others, particularly friends or peers, achieve success, it can inspire others to join in and pursue similar rewards.

**B. Justify your answer by giving evidence and examples from the text!**

In the text, Khulood's decision to start trading was influenced by her friends who were making significant profits with little effort. She says, "Seeing them earning loads of money overnight by doing practically nothing made me want to get in on it too." Additionally, cryptocurrency trading is described as a social activity, contributing to a herd mentality where individuals follow the crowd rather than making independent decisions.

## The Generational Power Balance

Throughout history, the tension between the old and young has been a defining feature of society. Parents traditionally hold power over their children, but as these children approach adolescence, they start to test boundaries, challenge rules, and create their own. This shift can leave parents feeling puzzled, frustrated, and resentful, prompting them to fight back in an attempt to maintain their authority. However, as parents age, they often find themselves forced to relinquish power in a world that has changed drastically from their youth.

The friction between generations is set to become even more pronounced in the 21st century, as we face demographic changes that will impact society in unforeseen ways. While relationships between generations might not necessarily worsen, the unprecedented shifts in population dynamics will create challenges that we are only beginning to understand.

Demographic trends are relatively easy to predict. With decades passing between the birth of children and their entry into adulthood, and with rising life expectancy due to improved healthcare and affluence, it is possible to forecast population structures over time. We know that as people live longer and have fewer children later in life, the population will skew significantly towards the elderly.

However, predicting the implications of these trends on society is more complex. For instance, in the early 1900s, it should have been apparent that the migration towards urban living would continue, but the social, political, and environmental consequences of this shift were less clear. Today, many economically developed countries fear that by 2025, there will be an insufficient number of young workers to support the aging population requiring pensions and healthcare. Governments are already implementing measures like increasing the retirement age and mandating work pensions to address this impending crisis.

This issue isn't confined to wealthier nations; less economically developed countries are experiencing similar demographic trends. Unless these nations can rapidly improve their economies, they will face even more significant challenges related to their aging populations.

Economically, this demographic shift suggests that younger adults will increasingly be at the mercy of the elderly. Governments will need to allocate resources to support older individuals, potentially forcing younger generations to sacrifice their financial stability. However, it's essential to consider alternative outcomes. An increase in elderly populations might create new job opportunities for the young, particularly in industries catering to older adults.

Interestingly, the perception of older adults has changed. Today's over-seventies are often healthier, more active, and culturally aligned with younger generations. They listen to contemporary music, pursue education, and engage in new hobbies. This cultural blending suggests that traditional retirement ages may become obsolete, as many older individuals choose to remain in the workforce. This shift could alleviate financial burdens on younger workers, but it also introduces competition for jobs. Younger employees might find themselves vying for positions against experienced older workers, complicating career advancement.

Of course, these scenarios depend on a relatively stable global environment. The 20th century saw population dynamics drastically altered by wars and economic depressions, and similar events could disrupt future generations. Ultimately, the challenges we face now stem from societal successes, including economic growth, improved healthcare, reduced inequality, and the maintenance of peace. As we navigate these complexities, understanding the evolving balance of power between generations will be crucial for fostering a cooperative future.

**A. How might the relationships between generations evolve as the demographic landscape changes?**

As the demographic landscape changes, relationships between generations may become more strained due to the growing number of elderly people and the financial pressures they place on younger generations. However, there could also be opportunities for cooperation, especially if older adults remain in the workforce longer.

**B. Justify your answer by giving evidence and examples from the text!**

The text shows that an aging population could create challenges, such as fewer young workers to support the elderly. This may lead to financial strain on younger generations. However, it also notes that older adults today are healthier and more culturally aligned with younger generations, which could lead to new opportunities but also more competition for jobs. The balance between conflict and cooperation will depend on how society adapts.

## **EXERCISE 7**

### **A paranormal experience?**

Ghosts, haunted houses, the spirit world and communication with the dead have fascinated humans since the beginning of their existence. Most people, whether believers or sceptics like myself, find paranormal experiences captivating; you could go on and on listening to these kinds of stories. But the debate lies on whether the allegedly paranormal events that witnesses claim to have experienced are real. I don't doubt that many people really believe that what they have experienced is a paranormal event –real is what you believe to be real, after all.

I myself experienced an event that might be considered paranormal by some. A long time ago, my cousin died unexpectedly, and her husband, a great ghost sceptic, couldn't find my cousin's life insurance policy. One night, my cousin appeared in my dreams. "You smell terrible," I told her. "Of course I smell bad. I'm dead," she said. "Anyway, I'm here to tell you where is the document that my husband is looking for." And she told me. The following day, I told my cousin's husband that I might know where the policy was –I didn't tell him how I knew because that would have prevented him from looking for it. We went to his home, and the document was precisely where my dead cousin had told me it would be. Paranormal?

No doubt it's very tempting to believe that I actually talked to my dead cousin and that I have some kind of psychic abilities. That would mean that when we die, we go somewhere in the form of a spirit, which is a nice thing to think because that means that our soul never dies. But maybe I already knew where that document was from one of my numerous visits to my cousin's home, and my mind just reminded me of where it was through one of my daily dreams. That's more likely, and it's what I am inclined to think happened. The truth is that there has been so much fraud in the history of the paranormal that it's difficult to give any validity to the high number of paranormal claims that populate the Internet and the different media. Actually, fraud played a key role in the very foundation of spiritualism, a religious movement based on the belief that the spirits of the dead exist and have both the ability and the inclination to communicate with the living. The first mediums known in recent history, the Fox sisters, convinced a good part of the American and European society of the 19th century that they could talk with the spirits. They

made lots of public demonstrations held before paying audiences, which gave birth to spiritualism and attracted many imitators who also claimed to be able to communicate with spirits. But surprisingly, in 1888, Margaret Fox confessed that her abilities were just a fabrication and showed which tricks she had been using to pretend to be talking to the spirits. Now, can I really talk with the dead? Well, if you put enough money on the table, I might say ‘yes’ and even show you how I do it.

**1. Why do people tend to believe in paranormal experience?**

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.....  
.....

**2. Referring to the text, justify your answer!**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
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## GRAMMAR (MAZE)

Topic(s): Culture and customs, technology, people.			
ECFE Grammar	Prerequisite	GSE Grammar	Functional Language
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Adjectives: superlatives	Can form the superlative of longer regular adjectives with 'most'. (36)	Can use a superlative adjective (+ noun) (+ 'that') followed by a clause to talk about something unique. (see English Grammar Profiler)	

### 1. Using Passive Voice with Reporting Verbs:

In academic writing, reporting verbs (e.g., *state, say, believe, think, report, consider, observe, inform*) are often used to indicate the source of information or an opinion. When these verbs are used in the passive voice, they shift the focus from the doer (the person who said or thought something) to the action or the content of the statement itself. Below are the correct forms:

### 2. Correct Forms and Examples:

#### a. It is + past participle (passive form)

- **Example:**

It is **stated** that water turns into ice at zero degrees.

It is **believed** that climate change is accelerating.

In these structures, the focus is on the statement itself, not the person making the statement.

#### b. It was + past participle (passive form, past tense)

- **Example:**

It **was reported** that the new policy would be implemented next year.

It **was observed** that the experiment did not yield the expected results.

This form indicates that the action or statement happened in the past.

### EXERCISE 8

1. It \_\_\_ that the new policy will be implemented next month.

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

2. It \_\_\_ that the company is planning to expand internationally.

- a) reports
- b) was reported
- c) is reported
- d) reported

3. It \_\_\_ that the new evidence supports the theory.

- a) is believed
- b) believed
- c) believes
- d) was believed

4. It \_\_\_ that the results were inconclusive.

- a) considers
- b) was considered
- c) is considered
- d) considered

5. It \_\_\_ that the team won the championship last year.

- a) announces
- b) was announced
- c) announced
- d) is announced

6. It \_\_\_ that the project will be completed by the end of the year.

- a) was expected
- b) expects
- c) is expected
- d) expected

7. It \_\_\_ that the new law will be passed soon.

- a) was said
- b) says

- c) is said
- d) said

8. It \_\_\_\_ that the company will release a new product next month.

- a) rumors
- b) was rumored
- c) rumored
- d) is rumored

9. It \_\_\_\_ that the results were published yesterday.

- a) was reported
- b) reports
- c) is reported
- d) reported

10. It \_\_\_\_ that the professor will give a lecture next week.

- a) was told
- b) tells
- c) is told
- d) told

### **Present Continuous in Passive Voice:**

In academic writing, the present continuous tense in the passive voice is used to emphasize the action or the subject receiving the action, rather than the agent (the one performing the action). This structure is often used when the focus is on the ongoing action or when the agent is unknown or irrelevant.

The formula for the present continuous passive is:

**Object + is/are/am + being + past participle (V3)**

### **Transformation of Sentences:**

1. **Active Voice:** *I am discussing an important topic.*  
**Passive Voice:** *An important topic is being discussed.*

Here, the focus shifts from the subject "I" to the object "an important topic," which is currently undergoing the action of being discussed.

2. **Active Voice:** *We are studying English.*  
**Passive Voice:** *English is being studied.*

In this example, the object "English" becomes the focus of the sentence, and the ongoing action of studying is emphasized.

3. **Active Voice:** *He is playing tennis.*  
**Passive Voice:** *Tennis is being played.*

The emphasis here is on the object "tennis," with the action of playing being highlighted.

4. **Active Voice:** *Amina is explaining the lesson.*  
**Passive Voice:** *The lesson is being explained.*

In this case, the object "the lesson" is the focus, with the action of explaining being emphasized.

### EXERCISE 9

1. The new software \_\_\_ at the moment.
  - a) is being tested
  - b) are being tested
  - c) am being tested
  - d) is tested
2. The documents \_\_\_ for the meeting right now.
  - a) is being prepared
  - b) are being prepared
  - c) am being prepared
  - d) are prepared
3. The proposal \_\_\_ during the conference.
  - a) is being discussed
  - b) are being discussed
  - c) am being discussed
  - d) is discussed
4. The results \_\_\_ as we speak.
  - a) is being analyzed
  - b) are being analyzed
  - c) am being analyzed
  - d) are analyzed
5. The lecture \_\_\_ by Dr. Williams at this moment.
  - a) is being given
  - b) are being given
  - c) am being given
  - d) is gave
6. The project \_\_\_ by the team right now.
  - a) is being completed
  - b) are being completed
  - c) am being completed
  - d) is completed
7. The experiment \_\_\_ in the laboratory at the moment.
  - a) is being conducted
  - b) are being conducted
  - c) am being conducted
  - d) are conducted
8. The meeting \_\_\_ in the conference room right now.



- a) is being held
- b) are being held
- c) am being held
- d) is held

9. The car \_\_\_\_ at the garage right now.

- a) is being repaired
- b) are being repaired
- c) am being repaired
- d) is repaired

10. The book \_\_\_\_ by many students at the moment.

- a) is being read
- b) are being read
- c) am being read
- d) is read

## Second Conditional

The **second conditional** is used to talk about **hypothetical situations** or **events** that are **unlikely** or **impossible** in the present or future. It describes situations that **are not true** or **are highly improbable** and their possible consequences.

### Formulation:

The second conditional follows this structure:

**If + subject + past tense verb, + subject + would + base verb (infinitive).**

The **if-clause** (the condition) expresses an **unreal** or **imaginary** situation in the **present** or **future**.

The **main clause** (the result) expresses what **would happen** if the condition were true.

### Examples:

1. **If Khaled studied in France, he would speak French.**

- ✓ **Condition:** Khaled studying in France is an **imaginary** situation that is **unlikely** to happen in the present.
- ✓ **Result:** If the condition were true, he would **speak** French (an unreal outcome).

2. **If she were a millionaire, she would never help us.**

- ✓ **Condition:** The fact that she is not a millionaire makes the situation **hypothetical**.
- ✓ **Result:** This shows a hypothetical consequence — that if she were rich, she would not help.

3. **If she didn't study in Africa, she would find more opportunities.**

- ✓ **Condition:** She **did study** in Africa, so this is a **hypothetical** or **imaginary** condition.

- ✓ **Result:** The sentence suggests that if the situation were different, the outcome (finding more opportunities) would change.

#### 4. If she weren't a poor lady, she would get married.

- ✓ **Condition:** This sentence uses **were** instead of **was** in the **if-clause** for the verb **to be** when talking about hypothetical situations (note: "were" is used for all subjects in formal second conditional).
- ✓ **Result:** The result implies that because she is poor, marriage is an unlikely event.

### Use of "Were" in the Second Conditional:

In formal English, "were" is used instead of "was" after **if**, even with singular subjects (e.g., "If I were," "If he were"). This is called the **subjunctive mood**, used for expressing unreal or hypothetical situations.

### Common Uses of the Second Conditional:

- ✓ **Hypothetical situations:** "If I had a million dollars, I would travel the world."
- ✓ **Unlikely events:** "If it snowed in the desert, it would be very strange."
- ✓ **Advice or suggestions:** "If I were you, I would study harder."

### "As If" / "As Though" (Comparing Unreal Situations):

Both "**as if**" and "**as though**" are used to express situations that are **imaginary** or **unreal**, often to compare the way something **appears** or how someone **behaves** in a situation.

"**As if**" and "**as though**" are generally **interchangeable**, but "**as though**" is slightly more formal in usage.

#### Structure:

**Subject + verb + as if/as though + subject + verb (past tense).**

The structure after **as if** or **as though** often uses the **past tense** (even if the situation is not in the past) to emphasize its **unreal** or **imaginary** nature. In some cases, "**were**" is used (similar to the second conditional).

#### Examples:

##### 1. Khaled behaved as if he were a boss.

This sentence describes **Khaled's behavior** as if he had the characteristics or power of a boss, even though he is not actually a boss. This makes the situation **unreal** or **imaginary**, using "**were**" to express the hypothetical nature of the comparison.

##### 2. Ahmad answered as though he knew everything.

Ahmad answered in a manner that suggested he had complete knowledge, although this is **imaginary** or **unreal**. The past tense "knew" implies that he did not, in fact, know everything.

**3. Mohammad slept as if he were so tired.**

This implies that Mohammad's sleep behavior suggested extreme tiredness, although it may not be true. Using "were" in the **past tense** emphasizes the **imaginary** nature of his state of tiredness.

**1. If she \_\_\_ to the meeting, she would have understood the changes.**

- a) went
- b) were going
- c) had gone
- d) goes

**2. If I \_\_\_ a million dollars, I would donate most of it to charity.**

- a) have
- b) were to have
- c) had
- d) have had

**3. He behaves \_\_\_ he were the only one who understood the situation.**

- a) as though
- b) as if
- c) like
- d) as

**4. If she took the job, she \_\_\_ have to move to another city.**

- a) would
- b) will
- c) would have
- d) is

**5. If he invited me to his party, I \_\_\_ go.**

- a) will
- b) would
- c) would have
- d) is

**6. If they played better, they \_\_\_ win the game.**

- a) will
- b) would
- c) would have
- d) was

## 1. Present Modals of Deduction

- **Must:** Used to show **strong certainty** about something happening or being true in the present, based on evidence or reasoning.

**Example:** *Ahmad is an excellent student. He must succeed in his exam.*

- Here, "must" implies that the speaker is **sure** Ahmad will succeed because he is a good student.

**Example:** *Ahmad was absent today. He must be sick.*

- "Must be" implies that based on the fact that Ahmad is absent, the speaker is **certain** he is sick.
- **Can't (cannot):** Used to show that something is **impossible** or that something is **definitely not true** in the present.

**Example:** *Mohammad is a good student. He can't fail this easy exam.*

- Here, "can't" indicates that the speaker is **certain** Mohammad will not fail, as he is a good student and the exam is easy.
- **May / Might:** Used to show **possibility** in the present. These modals suggest that something could happen or be true, but the speaker is not certain.

**Example:** *It is a little cloudy. It may rain.*

- "May rain" implies that there is a **possibility** of rain, but it is not certain.

**Example:** *Ahmad was absent today. He might not be sick.*

- "Might not be" implies **uncertainty** about Ahmad's absence; the speaker isn't sure that he is sick, but it is one possibility.
- **Can:** Used for **general ability** or **probability** based on the speaker's knowledge or logic.

**Example:** *Ali can make this great mistake.*

- This means Ali **has the ability** to make a mistake like this, even if it's unlikely.

## 2. Past Modals of Deduction

When referring to past events, modals of deduction are often used to talk about something that **must have** been true, **might have** happened, or **can't have** been true based on evidence or reasoning. This involves past modal forms like **must have**, **might have**, **can't have**, and others.

- **Must have:** Used to express **strong certainty** about a past event or situation based on evidence or reasoning.

**Example:** *He must have left already. The door is locked, and his coat is gone.*

The speaker is **certain** he left based on the evidence of the locked door and his missing coat.

**Can't have:** Used to show **strong certainty** that something did not happen in the past, based on evidence or logic.

**Example:** *He can't have forgotten our meeting. He always remembers.*

The speaker is **certain** he did not forget because of the person's usual behavior.

**Might have / May have:** Used to indicate **possibility** in the past. These modals suggest that something could have happened, but the speaker is not sure.

**Example:** *She might have gone home early.*

This suggests **possibility**, but the speaker is unsure whether she left early or not.

**Could have:** Similar to "might have" or "may have", this modal is used to express **past possibility**, but it can also suggest **ability** in the past.

**Example:** *He could have done better on the test if he had studied more.*

This suggests that it was **possible** for him to have done better, but it did not happen.

### Key Examples Based on the Context in the Question

1. **Ahmad was absent today. He (must be / mustn't be / might not be) sick.**

**Answer:** *must be*

**Explanation:** The speaker is making a strong deduction about Ahmad being sick based on his absence. The use of "must be" implies **certainty**.

2. **Ali is a hard worker. He (can make / can't make / must make) this great mistake.**

**Answer:** *can't make*

**Explanation:** The speaker is sure that Ali **cannot** make such a mistake because he is a hard worker. "Can't" expresses strong **certainty** that this is impossible.

3. **I am not sure, but I (may call / must call / can't call) you tomorrow.**

**Answer:** *may call*

**Explanation:** The speaker is uncertain about calling tomorrow, so "may call" expresses a **possibility**.

4. **Ali is an excellent student. He (must spend / must spent / must spends) much time studying.**

**Answer:** *must spend*

**Explanation:** Since Ali is an excellent student, the speaker is **certain** that he spends a lot of time studying. "Must" expresses **certainty** in the present.

## EXERCISE 10

1. Ahmad's car is not in the parking lot. He \_\_\_\_\_ early.

- A) must have left
- B) can't have left
- C) may have left
- D) should have left

2. I don't know where he is. He \_\_\_\_\_ in the library, as he usually studies there.

- A) can be
- B) must be
- C) might be
- D) can't be

3. I haven't heard from Sara all day. She \_\_\_\_\_ busy with work.

- A) might be
- B) can't be
- C) must be
- D) should be

4. They \_\_\_\_\_ about our meeting, as they haven't replied to my emails.

- A) must have forgotten
- B) could have forgotten
- C) can't have forgotten
- D) might have forgotten

5. I'm not sure if she's home. She \_\_\_\_\_ out for dinner.

- A) can go

- B) might have gone
- C) must have gone
- D) can't go

## 1. Comparative Form (المقارنة)

The **comparative** is used to show the difference between two things or people. It typically follows these patterns:

### A. Regular Comparatives:

For **short adjectives** (one-syllable adjectives and some two-syllable adjectives), we generally add **-er** at the end.

**Examples:**

**Taller than** – *He is taller than me.*

**Smarter than** – *Ahmad is smarter than Ali.*

For **long adjectives** (adjectives with more than two syllables), we use **more** before the adjective.

**Examples:**

**More careful than** – *Ahmad is more careful than Mohammad.*

**More wonderful than** – *This movie is more wonderful than the last one.*

### B. Irregular Comparatives:

Some adjectives do not follow the regular rules. These adjectives have **irregular comparative forms**.

**Good** → **Better than**

**Bad** → **Worse than**

**Far** → **Farther than** or **Further than**

**Little** → **Less than**

**Many / Much** → **More than**

**Examples:**

*She is **better** than me at playing the piano.*

*This movie is **worse** than the one we watched last week.*

*My house is **farther** than yours.*

### C. Comparative Sentences Examples:

Ahmad is **taller than** Mohammad.

Ali is **older than** Khaled.

She is **younger than** him.

The book is **more interesting than** the movie.

This exam is **more difficult than** the previous one.

## 2. Superlative Form (الرتبة الأعلى أو الأدنى/المقارنة بين ثلاثة أو أكثر)

The **superlative** is used to show that one thing is the **best, worst, tallest**, etc., among **three or more things**. It indicates the extreme or highest degree of a quality in a group.

### A. Regular Superlatives:

For **short adjectives** (one-syllable adjectives and some two-syllable adjectives), we generally add **-est** at the end.

#### Examples:

**Tallest** – *He is the tallest person in the class.*

**Smartest** – *Ahmad is the smartest in the group.*

For **long adjectives** (adjectives with more than two syllables), we use **the most** before the adjective.

#### Examples:

**The most careful** – *Ahmad is the most careful person I know.*

**The most wonderful** – *That was the most wonderful performance.*

### B. Irregular Superlatives:

Some adjectives have **irregular superlative forms**.

**Good** → **The best**

**Bad** → **The worst**



**Far** → **The farthest** or **The furthest**

**Little** → **The least**

**Many / Much** → **The most**

**Examples:**

*She is the **best** singer in the group.*

*That was the **worst** movie I've ever seen.*

*He is the **farthest** from the target.*

*This is the **least** interesting book of all.*

**C. Superlative Sentences Examples:**

Ahmad is the **tallest** in his class.

Khaled is the **most amazing** student in the school.

Mahmoud is the **most excellent** in his group.

Mansour is the **oldest** in his family.

Mohammad is the **most brilliant** in the team.

**4. Examples of Comparative and Superlative Forms**

**Comparative:**

**Taller than** – *Ali is taller than Mohammad.*

**Smarter than** – *Ahmad is smarter than Ali.*

**More expensive than** – *This car is more expensive than that one.*

**More dangerous than** – *Snakes are more dangerous than scorpions.*

**Superlative:**

**The tallest** – *He is the tallest in the class.*

**The most intelligent** – *Khaled is the most intelligent student in the school.*

**The most amazing** – *She is the most amazing artist in the group.*

## 5. Special Comparison Forms

**Good → Better than → The Best**

**Bad → Worse than → The Worst**

**Little → Less than → The Least**

**Far → Farther than or further than → The Farthest or The Furthest**

**Many / Much → More than → The Most**

### Examples:

*This is the **best** cake I've ever tasted.* (Superlative)

*Ali is **better** than Ahmad at chess.* (Comparative)

*This exam was **worse** than the last one.* (Comparative)

*This is the **worst** mistake you can make.* (Superlative)

### EXERCISE 11

- Ahmad is \_\_\_\_\_ Mohammad in terms of height.**
  - taller than
  - more taller than
  - the tallest
  - most taller
- This is the \_\_\_\_\_ movie I've ever seen.**
  - most exciting
  - exciting as
  - more exciting than
  - the most exciting
- The book you gave me is \_\_\_\_\_ than the one I read last week.**
  - more interesting
  - interesting as
  - most interesting
  - the more interesting
- Of all the houses on the street, his house is the \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - most bigger
  - the biggest
  - bigger
  - more biggest
- This is \_\_\_\_\_ pizza I have ever eaten!**
  - the worst
  - bad
  - the worse

D) worse than

6. I have \_\_\_\_\_ books than you.

A) less

B) fewer

C) most

D) the least

## MAZE

### EXERCISE 12-22

#### Smart Homes

1 (Due to / Result of / The reason for) the recent article on the advantages of having a smart home, I highly 2 (predict / likely / regret) not looking into this option sooner. In fact, if I 3 (have / had / has) known about its efficiency before, I 4 (never would have imagined / certainly would have considered / doubtfully would've thought of) having one installed. Having a smart home that is economical is 5 (most important than / more than important / more important than) having a traditional home that costs a fortune in monthly bills. The very first smart home ever built was described as being 6 (some of the worst / among the best / one of the most) built houses in the world. Today, smart homes 7 (are being / will be / were being) installed by homeowners to control their lights, appliances, and thermostats remotely. It 8 (was reported / was believed to have / is thought to be) that smart homeowners feel 90% safer living in their smart home than their previous homes and argue that this surely 9 (might / must / should) be because of their security capabilities. After reading this article, I predict that many people will move towards smart homes within the near future.

#### Health in the UAE

In the next twenty years, 1 (since / despite / for) public information warnings, people in the UAE are predicted be less healthy 2 (then / there / than) ever before. By 2040, fitness levels will 3 (have been / has be / have be) reduced to the lowest rates since records began. A combination of the availability of fast food, the heat making it difficult to exercise outside and work-life balance could be about 4 (to / for / with) cause a national health crisis.

“The fact 5 (was / is / am) that, even if people who make poor lifestyle choices have never been ill in their youth, as they get older, they start to feel the effects,” said Dr Ahmed Saad of Sharjah health authority. “If they had 6 (exercised / exercise / exercising) more when they were young, they 7 (would / will / won't) have better health now. 8 (Since / Despite / Due) they now come to us for medical

help, we educate people about their lifestyles. Having **9** (recognise / recognised / recognises) that they need to change, we teach them that improving cardiovascular health by regular exercise is the key to their futures.”

### **Mona Lisa**

Arguably the most famous painting in the Louvre, **1** (absolutely not / in no way / under any circumstances) is the Mona Lisa the largest. **2** (The fact is that / The tale is / The saying will be) visitors are often surprised by the painting's size **3** (due / since / being) it's much smaller than they usually imagine. **4** (Having / Being / Living) such a small painting, however, has the effect of enticing people closer to it. Gallery visitors are also struck by the painting's mysterious smile - several have reported that **5** (it as though / was it although / it was as if) it had followed them around the room. The painting **6** (is believed to / was thought / is told to) depict Lisa Gherardini, the wife of a wealthy Florentine merchant.

### **Frida Kahlo**

**1** (Whether Frida Kahlo endured / Had Frida Kahlo not suffered / If Frida Kahlo was ill) from health issues throughout her life, **2** (should she have created / could she had made / would she have produced) a similar body of art? **3** (Not only did Kahlo / Kahlo did only not / Did Kahlo not only) often produce powerful and emotional self-portraits, **4** (and she did / but she also / so she additionally) frequently depicted pain, suffering and the female experience in her work. In order to understand Kahlo and **5** (watch her reveal / have her explain / listen to her give) her motivations to us, we **6** (would perhaps need to / could maybe ask to / should definitely demand to) see her work through the lens of her experiences.

### **Work Email**

Dear Ahmed,

After speaking to staff, it **1** (are thinking it is / is thought to be / is thought that) the case that the bonus payments **2** (are not being / is not been / they are not) shared equally amongst staff. In no way **3** (do I / am I / I did) approve of this. Some feel **4** (as they are had / if they hadn't as / as if they had) done something wrong. **5** (But working of the / But they are working / But for the work) of our staff, our company wouldn't have had last year's success. We must look at the finances and fix this. I can help you, **6** (if you are need / if needed / if I need it).

### **celebrations**

Celebrations worldwide exhibit remarkable diversity, **1-** (resulting in – reflect by – because as) a rich structure of global cultures. If we **2-** (look – looked – had looked) at India, we will find that Diwali brightly illuminates the nation with lively lights and fireworks, symbolizing the triumph of light over darkness. China's Spring Festival, **3-**which (is preparing -is being prepared – had

prepared) for now, is marked by elaborate dragon dances, red lanterns, and family reunions, creating a display that **4-** (is reported- reports – reporting) to make a lot of financial profits. Brazil's Carnival, when **5-** (compared to – comparing to – being compared to) other festivals, can be described as **6-** (some of the most - among the most – one of the best) famous celebrations, featuring dazzling displays of samba, colorful costumes, and exuberant street parades that result in **7-** (being captivated – captivating- have captivated) millions. In the United States, Independence Day is celebrated with patriotic displays of fireworks and barbecues, commemorating the nation's freedom. Germany's Oktoberfest **8-**(are believed – is believed – is believing) to be **9-** (some of the most -one of the best- one of the most), with its lively celebration of Bavarian culture, including traditional music and folk dancing. These diverse festivities must be recognized as **10-** (many more - much more than – much better) mere events; they showcase unique traditions and values, fostering a sense of unity and shared joy among communities worldwide.



## Walmart

**1** (Having been founded / Has been found / It having the find) in 1962 by Sam Walton, Walmart has grown to become one of the largest retailers in the world. It **2** (is considering that / is considered to be / is being considering) one of the most successful retailers in history. If it **3** (can't have been / would have / were to be) measured by revenue alone, Walmart would be the largest company in the world. **4** (Were not they / Didn't they be / Had they been) a smaller company, they **5** (will not have / wouldn't have / are not having) had the resources to expand so rapidly. If **6** (it weren't for / it won't be / it isn't that) Walmart's aggressive expansion strategy, it may not have become the retail giant it is today.

## What Motivates Us?

Have you ever heard someone say, “If only I got paid more, **1** (I've / I'll / I'd) work harder”? Dan Ariely is **2** (defined / considered / suggested) to be an expert in behavior and disagrees. **3** (As seen in / The result of / In summary to) his “Bionicle” experiment, **4** he (understands / forgets / doubts) that money is our only motivator. Two groups of people were paid per Bionicle (Lego-block toy) they assembled. **5** (Having / Have / Had) finished one toy, group A immediately received another and another and so on. Group B, **6** (additionally / finally / on the other hand), had each Bionicle disassembled after they built it. Not only this, **7** (so / and / but) they were also handed the same one back to rebuild! Group A built far more Bionicles than group B **8** (because / however / as a result) they felt like they had purpose to their work. **9** (Possibly / In contrast / Consequently), the participants in group B were stuck in an endless cycle in which they saw no point. It is having a purpose that gives people meaning and motivates them.

## Target 1

(Has it being found / It has been find / Having been founded) in 1902, Target has a long and storied history in the retail industry. It **2** (is believed to be / is believing that / is being believing) one of the most successful retailers in the world. If it **3** (can have been / were to be / wouldn't have) compared to other retailers, Target stands out for its unique blend of affordability and quality. John Geise, one of Target's founders, initially worked in the aviation industry before making the switch to retail. **4** (Had he not made / Then he didn't make / When he isn't making) this career change, Target **5** (won't have been / may never have / it isn't being) come into existence. If **6** (it weren't for / it weren't to be / they aren't that) Target, many communities may not

have access to affordable and high- quality products.

Resisting stupidity is (*thought/ think/ thinking/ been thought*) to be one of (*more challenging/ most challenging/ the most challenging/ as challenging*) issues we (*have been facing/ had faced/ were facing/ face*) for ages. (*Thus/ Due to/ Since/ That*), it is necessary to think (*intelligence/ intelligent/ intelligently*) about serious solutions. Hajer, a senior professor of psychology at Harvard, published some papers (*concerned/ concerning/ concerned*) this phenomenon (*where/ which/ who/ whose*) has become so worrying. In (*her/ hers/ hers' / she*) latest study, she (*states/ stated/ stating*) that people are extensively (*influenced/ influence/ influencing*) by their friends, neighbors, and coworkers. (*As a consequence/ Also/ though/ Resulted*), they may unpredictably acquire negative characteristics.

In the next twenty years, **1** (*since / despite / for*) public information warnings, people in the UAE are predicted be less healthy **2** (*then / there / than*) ever before. By 2040, fitness levels will **3** (*have been / has be / have be*) reduced to the lowest rates since records began. A combination of the availability of fast food, the heat making it difficult to exercise outside and work-life balance could be about **4** (*to / for / with*) cause a national health crisis. “The fact **5** (*was / is / am*) that, even if people who make poor lifestyle choices have never been ill in their youth, as they get older, they start to feel the effects,” said Dr Ahmed Saad of Sharjah health authority. “If they had **6** (*exercised / exercise / exercising*) more when they were young, they **7** (*would / will / won't*) have better health now. **8** (*Since / Despite / Due*) they now come to us for medical help, we educate people about their lifestyles. Having **9** (*recognize / recognized / recognizes*) that they need to change, we teach them that improving cardiovascular health by regular exercise is the key to their futures.

## READING COMPREHENSION (20 passages)

### Sama 's Celebration

Although my alarm clock was ringing loudly, I was reluctant to drag myself from bed because it was ceremony day, and I was due to receive my diploma. Filled with enthusiasm, Mum banged repeatedly at my door, eager for me to wake up and get ready for the event which I had been fearing for days. Although I blocked my ears, I could still hear a familiar singing voice filling up the house like a cloud of thick smoke. I was quite certain it must be Aunt Mariam.

It was obvious by their behavior that they were more concerned about today's ceremony than I was. "Leave me alone, please," I begged. They deliberately ignored my request, and both continued banging aggressively at my door. Filled with a huge wave of frustration, I pulled open the door, shouting, "Mum, stop! You are being rude."

"You don't want to go do you? Sama, this degree you completed is reported to be one of the most complex courses in the country and above all, your test scores, which you won a variety of trophies for, are among the best in the region. Your determination has resulted in you becoming a fully qualified web designer. This certificate is the reward you so very much deserve," she responded, in a startlingly direct manner.

I was certain, if the universities had sent the invitations earlier, giving us more notice, my father would have been able to book a flight in time and that's what was causing me the most disappointment. My father is certainly more interested in my educational studies than any of his current work projects in America and would love to be here. I was heartbroken, but I wanted to please my mother, so I attended the ceremony anyway.



"Sama Khazaleh!"

I nervously approached the stage, guided by the bright lights, I felt a firm pat on my right shoulder.

It must be Cathrine from chemistry. She is one of the most annoying girls in school and often hits people in class, I thought.

"Congratulations, my daughter." It couldn't be. Could it? I thought.

"You made it!" My eyes lit up with delight. There he stood, the man who'd looked after me my whole life, teary eyed but bursting with pride.

1. **Why didn't Sama get out of bed?**
  - a. Her mother's singing was annoying her.
  - b. She didn't want to go to her graduation.
  - c. The alarm clock didn't go off.
  
2. **The \_\_\_ caused Sama to pull open the door.**
  - a. continuous knocking on the door
  - b. enormous cloud of smoke
  - c. loud singing from Aunt Mariam
  
3. **What reward did Sama 's mother want her to get?**
  - a. the test scores
  - b. a trophy
  - c. her IT degree
  
4. **Why couldn't Sama 's father attend the ceremony?**
  - a. He missed his flight.
  - b. He didn't receive an invite.

c. He was working abroad.

**5. Sama 's mother can be best described as\_.**

- a. not very excited and a little rude
- b. quite annoying and over excited
- c. very worried and somewhat funny

**6. Who tapped Sama on the shoulder?**

- a. her father
- b. her mother
- c. Cathrine

**7. How did Sama 's feelings change by the end of the story?**

- a. She was angry and then concerned.
- b. She was disappointed and then overjoyed.
- c. She was hopeful and then filled with sadness.

**8. What is this text mainly about?**

- a. how to become a qualified web designer
- b. who to take to your graduation ceremony
- c. the close relationship between a father and daughter

## Linda 's Story

“Linda, the dishes are stacked up! Get them clean, won’t you?” her aunt flashed a fake smile, “then there’s the windows, well, they won’t clean themselves and after that, there’s the carpet with juice stains! Should you see anything else that isn’t sparkling, make it spotless too!”

Having listened to her aunt’s instructions, Linda glanced wistfully at her bicycle. Mumbling under her breath with her head bowed, she said, “I wish I could ride my bike instead of having to do all this work!” As her family strolled out of the door, she knew that they’d return hours later in a gaggle of excitement because of the wonderful experiences they had that day. Feeling resentment and anger starting to bubble up inside of her, she knew she had to make a plan.

She decided that, each time the family left her alone to go on one of their adventures, she would work very hard. She knew that only if she completed all her chores to a very high standard, would her aunt be satisfied. Then, with the rest of her time, she’d take her prized possession out onto the road to blow off some steam. Having cycled until her legs felt like iron weights, she realized that she could control her anger. Her unhappiness had disappeared. She wished to herself *If only I could keep cycling out of my situation and find a better life.*

“...The fact is, the Round-The-Country is known to be one of the most demanding cycling races worldwide! What I mean is that cycling for a distance of 460km is no easy accomplishment, and in fact, doing it in twenty-six hours is even harder. We are certain this disciplined young lady will have a fine future! Without further ado, congratulations to our champion Linda on her amazing accomplishment!” the announcer chimed as music erupted and the crowd went wild.

It had been ten years since she had left her aunt’s household. Because of all she had been through, she had become disciplined and had developed inner strength. Knowing that she had the power to decide her future, she began to dream of what else it might hold.

### 1. Linda 's aunt told her that she needs to clean\_.

1. everything in the house
2. whatever looks dirty
3. anything she wants

**2. What might the reader feel towards Linda in the second paragraph?**

- A. excitement
- B. anger
- C. sympathy



**3. Why was Linda frustrated?**

- A. She wanted to go cycling.
- B. She didn't want to be left alone.
- C. She wanted to go on an adventure.

**4. To please her aunt, Linda knew she had to\_\_\_.**

- A. do her tasks thoroughly
- B. plan an interesting adventure
- C. stay at home while the family went out

**5. How did Linda deal with her feelings of anger?**

- A. She looked for a different and happier life.
- B. She hoped that the anger would disappear.
- C. She thought of a strategy to cope with the feelings.

**6. Why does the announcer think Linda's future will be good?**

- A. Linda easily completed the race.
- B. Linda proved that she can be successful.
- C. Linda competed in races all over the world.

**7. How was Linda's early life similar to her adult life?**

- A. She was controlled by her aunt in both life stages.
- B. She won competitions in both life stages.
- C. She worked hard in both life stages.

**8. The moral of this story is best described as\_\_\_.**

- A. never let a bad situation hold you back
- B. always forgive others for doing wrong to you
- C. sometimes it's best to deal with your feelings

## **Fatima's Illness**

Fatima was a dedicated student, but on this day, she was stuck at home. She just couldn't shake off this illness that she had. She had a few symptoms, though the pains she had felt all over her body had mostly gone now, and she rarely felt the nausea that plagued her when she first started to get ill. What was really affecting her still, however, was a terrible headache that meant she couldn't even watch TV.

Being a keen student, she didn't want to miss school and was desperate to return to her exam studies. She knew she was tough enough to concentrate in class even in her condition and she doubted that she was contagious, so her classmates wouldn't be made to feel as bad as she did. However, the fact is that every classroom was covered in horrible fluorescent lighting that affected her headache and she couldn't wear sunglasses to shield herself during the school day.

Bored in her bedroom, she messaged her friend Noor. Noor had experienced her own bit of bad luck. Noor loved running and had gone for her usual late afternoon run, choosing this time since it would be a little cooler at this time, even if it was a lot busier down the running track due to all the afternoon runners. Having turned quickly to avoid a group of people, another runner didn't see Noor and tripped over her. Not only did Noor get a nasty bruise on her arm where the runner had bashed into her, but she also sprained the tendons in her wrist, and strained the muscles in her shoulder. Her leg also had a nasty bruise, but luckily, she didn't seem to have strained those muscles. Noor really wanted to run again, but with her injuries she had to take it slow. She had used bandages and painkillers, but she still felt the effects of the injury.

Fatima was a generally positive girl who didn't like things to get her down. However, she was on the point of giving up on the medicine the doctor prescribed as she still had the headache. She went to her grandmother for advice. Fatima's grandmother had an idea, one that she learnt from her parents and grandparents. Fatima still felt nervous - since the doctor's pills hadn't worked, why would this?

Fatima's grandmother was a wise old woman who knew a lot about the traditional remedies which people used in the past. She was always drinking a special tea to help her aches and pains. She made her granddaughter a cream from the leaves of a certain plant. As soon as she used it on her forehead, her head started to feel better. Excited to finally be free of her headache, she told Noor about her grandmother's remedy. That gave Noor the idea to ask her own grandmother about muscle injuries and she explained about an oil you could get from seeds and rub onto that part of your body. A week after she started to use the oil, Noor was back running again.

**1. Fatima's main problem from her disease was \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. muscle pains
- B. a headache
- C. stomach sickness

**2. The reason Fatima stayed home was she \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. felt that the bright lights at school would make her sick
- B. knew that she wouldn't be able to study
- C. didn't want to give the illness to other people

**3. Noor's problem was caused by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. not looking where she was running
- B. too many people on the running track
- C. running when it was too hot

**4. Noor had a muscle injury in her \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. leg
- B. shoulder
- C. wrist

**5. At first, Fatima felt \_\_\_\_\_ about her Grandmother's idea.**

- A. very happy
- B. slightly anxious
- C. really depressed

**6. The traditional medicine Fatima used was \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. taken as a drink
- B. rubbed into the skin
- C. made from seeds

**7. Both Noor and Fatima \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. let their problems affect the rest of their lives
- B. went to their grandmothers for advice
- C. didn't trust the traditional remedies

8. A better title for this text would be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Two Sporting Injuries
- B. A Difficult Day Studying
- C. A Solution from the Past

### Digital Habits

Today's grandparents are joining their grandchildren on social media, but the different generations' online habits couldn't be more different. In the UK the over-55s are joining Facebook in increasing numbers, meaning that they will soon be the site's second biggest user group, with 3.5 million users aged 55–64 and 2.9 million over-65s.

Sheila, aged 59, says, 'I joined to see what my grandchildren are doing, as my daughter posts videos and photos of them. It's a much better way to see what they're doing than waiting for letters and photos in the post. That's how we did it when I was a child, but I think I'm lucky I get to see so much more of their lives than my grandparents did.'

Ironically, Sheila's grandchildren are less likely to use Facebook themselves. Children under 17 in the UK are leaving the site – only 2.2 million users are under 17 – but they're not going far from their smartphones. Chloe, aged 15, even sleeps with her phone. 'It's my alarm clock so I have to,' she says. 'I look at it before I go to sleep and as soon as I wake up.'

Unlike her grandmother's generation, Chloe's age group is spending so much time on their phones at home that they are missing out on spending time with their friends in real life. Sheila, on the other hand, has made contact with old friends from school she hasn't heard from in forty years. 'We use Facebook to arrange to meet all over the country,' she says. 'It's changed my social life completely.'



Teenagers might have their parents to thank for their smartphone and social media addiction as their parents were the early adopters of the smartphone. Peter, 38 and father of two teenagers, reports that he used to be on his phone or laptop constantly. 'I was always connected, and I felt like I was always working,' he says. 'How could I tell my kids to get off their phones if I was always in front of a screen myself?' So, in the evenings and at weekends, he takes his SIM card out of his smartphone and puts it into an old-style mobile phone that can only make calls and send text messages. 'I'm not completely cut off from the world in case of emergencies, but the important thing is I'm setting a better example to my kids and spending more quality time with them.'

Is it only a matter of time until the generation above and below Peter catches up with the new trend for a less digital life?

- 1- *What is the main reason Sheila, aged 59, joined Facebook?*
  - A) To connect with old friends from school
  - B) To share her own photos and videos
  - C) To be updated about her grandchildren
  
- 2- *It could be inferred from paragraph two that \_\_\_\_\_*
  - A) Facebook will be used more by younger generations in the future.
  - B) Older generations find Facebook the least favourite platform.
  - C) Grandparents may soon lose contact with their grandchildren through Facebook.
  
- 3- *How does Cloe, aged 15, justify sleeping with her phone?*
  - A) It's a habit she developed from her grandparents.
  - B) She needs it to wake up in the morning.
  - C) She enjoys scrolling through social media before bedtime.
  
- 4- *What impact does Sheila believe Facebook has had on her social life?*
  - A) It hasn't changed much.
  - B) It has made her more isolated.
  - C) It has made her much more sociable.

5- *What motivated Peter, a father of two teenagers, to limit his smartphone use?*

A) His smartphone made him feel overworked.

B) His kids asked him to do so.

C) He wanted to follow a new trend.

6- *What does Peter do to set a better example for his kids regarding digital use?*

A) He completely disconnects from the digital world.

B) He uses an old-style mobile phone with limited features.

C) He encourages his kids to use smartphones more often.



## Social Media

In November 2019, I started at Lee Health as a social media coordinator. I had the coolest job ever. I interviewed families, took photos of patients whose journeys inspired us, and shared their good news with our community.

Part of my job also involved managing more than 26 social media accounts. I responded to people's comments, answered private messages, and shared important updates with the community.

I was on social media constantly during the worst of the pandemic, when hundreds of patients diagnosed with COVID-19 were being admitted to our hospitals, seemingly around the clock. Overachiever that I am, I couldn't go five minutes before refreshing our social media accounts yet again to make sure I hadn't missed something. I became addicted to checking my phone and felt my stress levels rise with each update.

On my non-work, private media accounts, my self-esteem began to wane. I became self-conscious about my personal photos and the number of "Likes" they received. I began deleting photos from years ago that I thought now embarrassed me: "My hair looks awful in that picture." "My body looks so bad in this one." And so on. I began to devalue myself in my comments, my pictures, and my postings.

Without realizing it, I was judging myself harshly, unfairly, and hurtfully.

It got to the point where I started feeling depressed and my anxiety would spike every time I got on social media. I started thinking I had to post in order to make my life more appealing and exciting than it was. I started prioritizing social media and getting the perfect photo instead of enjoying the moment in real life. On top of that? I felt more alone than ever before, even though I was receiving hundreds of likes.

I used to love social media as a way to immediately connect with my friends and family members, some of whom live thousands of miles away, even overseas.

But being on social media began to start feeling more like a competition of who could show they have the best life. I realized that I was done feeling this way and that it was time to figure out where I got my self-worth from. Was it really from social media?

When I looked in the mirror during this time, I saw someone I didn't want to be. I knew it was because I got so caught up in comparing my life to others that I forgot to just LIVE.

Sometimes you just need to put your phone down and enjoy that beautiful sunset. Your friends and followers have seen a beautiful sunset before; they don't care about that sunset, not really.

If you're going to post something on social media, post it because YOU want to. Don't post it for someone else. Post it because it made you feel a certain way and if it gets 2 "likes," who cares! You posted because you liked it. You don't need anyone's validation but your own.

- 1- *Why did the writer check social media every five minutes?*
  - A) She was curious about the pandemic news.
  - B) It was a job requirement.
  - C) To send messages to her friends.
  
- 2- *What impact did the constant use of social media have on the writer?*
  - A) Increased self-esteem
  - B) Decreased stress levels
  - C) Rising anxiety and stress
  
- 3- *What made the narrator more conscious about her private social media accounts?*

- A) Lack of engagement with followers.
- B) Concerns about personal photo appearance and likes.
- C) Positive feedback on posts.

4- *What change is noticed in the private social media account of the writer?*

- A) Increased self-value in comments and pictures.
- B) Prioritizing authenticity over perfection.
- C) Deletion of embarrassing photos from years ago.

5- **What does the narrator mean when she says, “my self-esteem began to wane”?**

- A) I started to lose confidence.
- B) I had more confidence.
- C) My self-esteem was much better.

6- *What did she believe would make her feel happy online?*

- A) Having more followers
- B) Receiving positive comments
- C) Posting more

7- *How did the writer change her mind about social media?*

- A) She realised that enjoying her life is more important.
- B) She decided to stop using social media.
- C) She decided to become a famous influencer to make more money.

8- *How can you describe the writer’s personality?*

- A) Lonely and antisocial
- B) Hardworking and competent
- C) Unconfident and lazy

9- *According to the writer, people who compare themselves to others,*

- A) are not confident.
- B) should not use social media.
- C) do not enjoy life.

10- *What can be inferred about the writer of the story?*

- A) She likes her job but prefers not to use private social media.
- B) She believes her job is exhausting and wants to change her career.
- C) She thinks social media is an important tool to judge people’s

personalities.

*11-How did the mood of the writer change throughout the story?*

- D) From bored to amused
- E) From excited to lonely
- F) From sad to insecure

### **Free Time**

Although the use of free time has changed greatly over the centuries, today, we have more time for leisure than ever before. We have plenty of time for physical exercise such as running that can not only improve heart health and combat muscle weakness, but also release mood-improving chemicals in the brain. Meanwhile, people all over the world are now aware of yoga, an activity which can help strengthen your muscles and improve flexibility. Furthermore, studies have shown that spending leisure time reading or completing puzzle books can improve concentration and help prevent memory loss.

However, what has really changed is the introduction of a range of digital technologies into daily life. The overuse of social media in free time has been linked to an increase in anxiety-related issues which often manifests in digestive issues such as indigestion. In addition, many jobs today involve sitting at desks with computers and it is no wonder that so many modern people suffer with back problems. Not only this sedentary workday, but also a diet of modern fast foods, has led to health factors such as an increase in obesity, amongst other issues.

Contrast this to workers in the past who, having started work in farms and fields very early in the morning and continued until night, felt fatigue and muscle weakness after this full day at work, which had a major impact on their ability to do fitness-related activities in their free time. This is not to say that nobody thought about it, though. In fact, we have recordings of ancient medieval exercise guides similar to the kind of workouts people do today. When to do this was an important concern and the guidance was not to have an empty stomach but rather starting exercise once a meal had started to settle.

Modern life, with its focus on technology, is very different. As technology continues to advance, we may see even bigger changes in how we spend our leisure time to focus on our wellbeing. New developments in VR (virtual reality) could possibly give us full control over our leisure activities and create programmes specifically for our personal physical and mental requirements. Smart AI-driven virtual trainers may leave us feeling as if we had just spoken

with a real person. On top of this, changes in our economy could give us improved work-life balance and more time to enjoy these innovations.

1. According to the text, what can help you improve your mental health?

- A. reading a lot of books
- B. taking up running
- C. doing a yoga flow

2. How is modern technology described in the text?

- A. a source of information about employment
- B. as connecting us with new practices such as yoga
- C. the cause of stomach problems in some people

3. What does the text mention as a cause of excess weight?

- A. mental health issues
- B. spinal injuries
- C. an unhealthy diet

4. Why was exercise in leisure time difficult in the past?

- A. People felt tiredness after work.
- B. People had limited time outdoors in nature.
- C. People didn't have guides on how to do it well.

5. In the past, when was exercise recommended to begin?

- A. slightly after eating
- B. after a day of work
- C. in the early morning

6. What is the topic of the final paragraph?

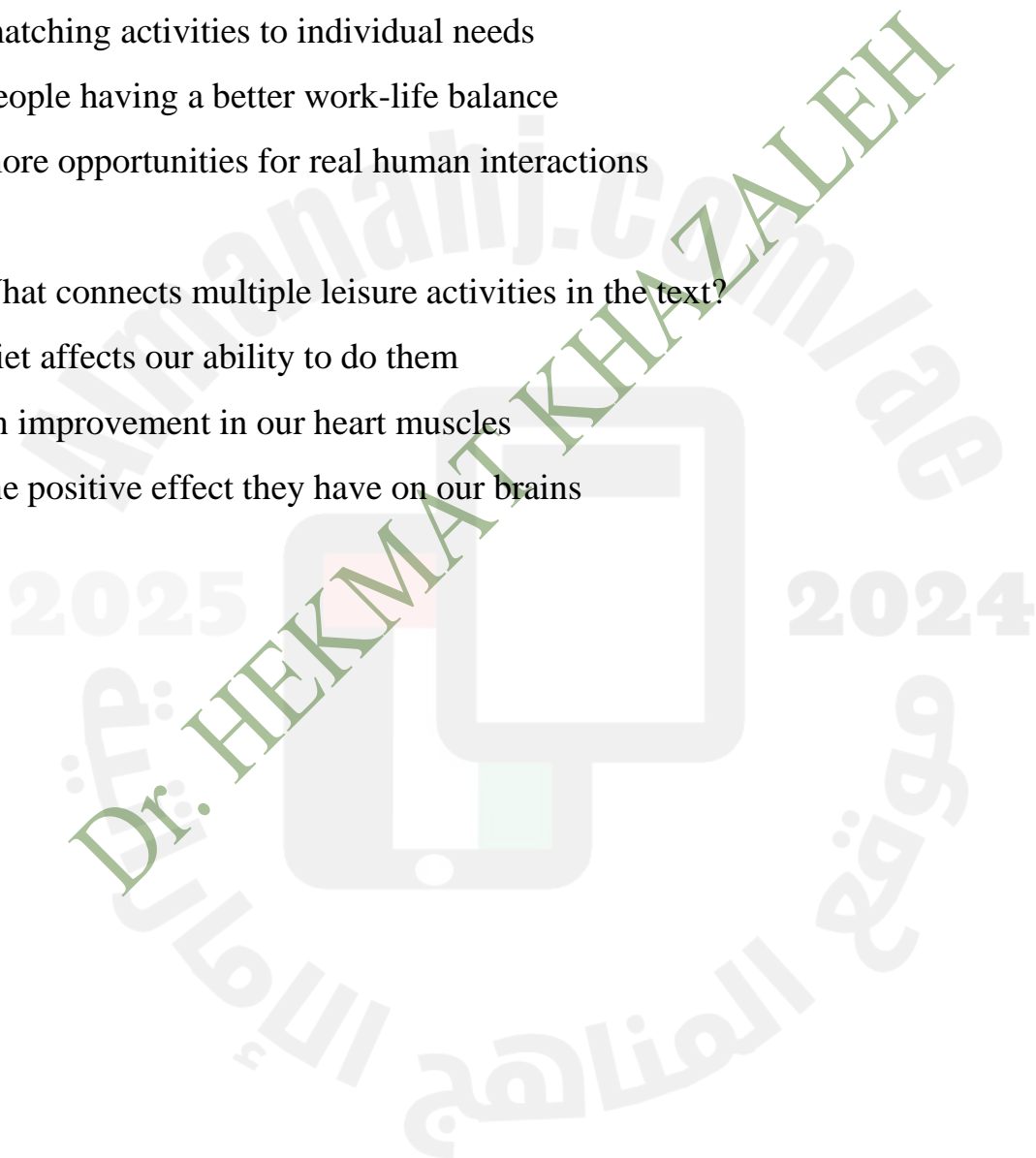
- A. some predictions about leisure activities in the future
- B. the development of VR over the last few years
- C. possible dangers of not communicating to other people

7. What does the text say could be a result of future developments in leisure technology?

- A. matching activities to individual needs
- B. people having a better work-life balance
- C. more opportunities for real human interactions

8. What connects multiple leisure activities in the text?

- A. diet affects our ability to do them
- B. an improvement in our heart muscles
- C. the positive effect they have on our brains





## The New Night Shift

If you're a student looking for a job, consider working as a security guard at the new Science University. There are three job openings for the night shift and one for the day shift.

Eight out of ten students working as security guards at the Science University believe that it is much more convenient to work at night. They have fewer meetings compared to those who work during the day. It's also much quieter during the night because there are no visitors, which gives you time to study without interruptions. Students also mentioned that working at night for a long time makes you an expert at your job and helps you get promoted easily because there is less competition. Even though it is a twelve-hour shift, you get paid more and have better education opportunities. Every day, you work from 7pm to 7am and classes usually start at 8am. That gives you plenty of time to attend your classes instead of having to catch up using the online recordings.

There are some students who consider this night shift tough because they can't work effectively at night and do not want to change their regular sleeping pattern. However, most students reported that they wanted to spend time with their family. A few students said that they had severe back and neck pain, migraines and couldn't sleep well after working a night shift. They considered the day shift to be usually less stressful than the night shift. According to experts, night shifts can increase the risk of diabetes and heart disease. I strongly believe that people who work at night should do it for a short period of time, then switch to a day shift.

Night shifts have both positive and negative aspects. If you decide to work at night, you could consider asking someone who is currently or has worked a night shift to get more feedback. I would suggest you try a night shift. One of the best ways to make a clear and informed decision is by not rushing.

**1. Most workers like working at night because \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. there are no group discussions
- B. the workplace is more peaceful
- C. they deal with a lot of people

**2. A disadvantage to working a night shift is having \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. less money
- B. no education

C. long working hours

3. **Paragraph 2 is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.**

A. the advantages of working a night shift

B. how you can study effectively during the night

C. helping other employees

4. **Night shift workers have suitable learning opportunities because they \_\_\_\_\_.**

A. start classes during work

B. can attend online sessions

C. have time to go to university

5. **What is the main reason workers choose to work a day shift over a night shift?**

A. the need for a normal sleeping routine

B. the desire to be with their loved ones

C. the ability to work better during the day

6. **Some symptoms night shift workers might experience include \_\_\_\_\_.**

A. extreme head pain

B. slight back and neck discomfort

C. sleeping for a long time

7. **According to the text, how would you compare the day shift to the night shift?**

A. Although you get less salary working at night, you have more time to be with your family than you would working during the day.

B. Employees might have physical issues working at night but could get a promotion quicker than with day shift working.

C. Despite there being more distractions working at night, it is less stressful than working during the day.

8. The author tells us that one of the most suitable methods to use when considering a night shift job is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. trying out shifts before deciding
- B. speaking to night shift workers
- C. taking your time to choose

### How my life has changed

I used to work on cruise ships as a musician. I travelled a lot! I spent the month before the first lockdown in four continents! I used to get up really early, drive to the airport and fly to a port across the world and get on a ship just to get to work! Then I used to spend between three and fourteen days on the ship. The ships were great. The food was excellent, and the staff were brilliant. The ship stopped at fantastic places, and I often used to spend the afternoon at the beach drinking cocktails or sightseeing. But there were disadvantages too. I often didn't know anyone on the ship. But the passengers all knew me, and they used to talk to me every time I left my cabin. I didn't have any privacy. Of course, I had to chat to them politely even when I wasn't in the mood.

But now, everything has changed. The cruises aren't running now, and I don't know when they will run again, and I've been in my flat for a year. I never used to spend much time here, and I haven't spent a whole year in England for over twenty years! But I've enjoyed it. I bought a bike last year, and I've found some great beach cafes that I never used to know about. I also bought a campervan, and I drove around the coast. I always used to prefer beaches in the Caribbean and the Mediterranean to British beaches. The weather is much better for a start! But I found some beautiful places last year. I could park on the beach in some places and run straight into the sea! They were much less touristy and more peaceful than the places where the cruise ships go.

I'm spending a lot more time alone now. I didn't use to be alone much when I was working. But since the pandemic started, I have developed new relationships with people who I didn't use to know very well. I always used to prefer the company of entertainers and people who like to travel. I used to think that people with normal jobs were boring. But since last year, I've got to know some really interesting, strong, kind and caring people! So that's been really valuable.

1. Sarah didn't use to have to \_\_\_\_\_

- a. travel long distances to work.
- b. get up early.
- c. manage staff on the ship.

2. Sarah used to \_\_\_\_ around the world.

- a. perform in concert halls
- b. take her bike
- c. relax on beaches

3. Sarah didn't use to like \_\_\_\_\_

- a. the lack of privacy on beaches.
- b. her colleagues on the ship.
- c. talking politely to strangers.

4. Sarah is spending \_\_\_\_ at home than before.

- a. more time
- b. less time
- c. about the same amount of time

5. Sarah went on bike rides and found some nice \_\_\_\_\_

- a. cafes
- b. beaches
- c. parks

6. Sarah disliked British beaches because \_\_\_\_ beaches in other countries.

- a. there are more people than on
- b. the weather is worse than on
- c. they are not as beautiful as

7. Sarah spent \_\_\_\_ time alone in the past compared to now.

- a. less
- b. more

c. a similar amount of

8. Talking about relationships, Sarah \_\_\_\_ now than in the past.

a. has deeper relationships

b. appreciates normal people more

c. is kinder and more caring

### A Visit

A week later I returned to the large house and the old lady told me to go into a room, pointing at the door behind me with her withered hand, and said, "Wait there till I come.

I crossed the staircase landing and entered the room she indicated. From that room, too, the daylight was completely shut out, and it had an airless smell that was heavy. There was a fire in the damp old-fashioned grate, and it was more likely to go out than to burn up. The only other source of light was certain wintry branches of candles which faintly lighted the place. It was a spacious room, and I think it had once been beautiful, but now everything in it was covered with dust and mould.

The most noticeable object was a long table with a tablecloth spread on it, as if a celebratory meal had been in preparation when the house and the clocks all stopped together. In the centre of the table was a decoration. However, it was so heavily covered with cobwebs that its shape was quite hard to see. As I was looking, I saw speckled-legged spiders with blotchy bodies running home to it, and running out from it, as if there was some important event in the spider community.

I heard mice, too, rattling behind the walls, as if the same event were important to them, too. But the black beetles took no notice of this excitement, and groped about the hearth in a slow, elderly way, as if they were short-sighted and hard of hearing, and not familiar with one another.

These crawling things had fascinated my attention, and I was watching them from a distance, when the old lady returned and put a hand upon my shoulder. In her other hand she had a stick on which she leaned, and she looked like the wicked queen of the place.

**1. The writer had \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. pointed out the old lady
- b. been to the house before
- c. waited inside the room

**2. The atmosphere in the room was \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. harsh
- b. damp
- c. dry

**3. The most obvious thing in the room was the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. table
- b. dust
- c. fire

**4. The spiders were using the table item as a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. wall
- b. meal
- c. house

**5. How did the beetles behave?**

- a. They moved around noisily
- b. They became very excited
- c. They ignored the mice

**6. What did the woman do when she came back?**

- a. Touched the writer's shoulder
- b. Watched the creatures
- c. Picked up a stick

**7. Which is the best description of the writer's surroundings?**

- a. The house was cold and full of decorations
- b. The house was dark and frightening
- c. The house was falling to pieces

### **Alternative Energy Now!**

Alternative Energy Now! is being released to encourage global leaders to do more to tackle complex factors, such as overpopulation of urban developments, which are resulting in rising temperatures. The documentary looks at the alternative energy sources that are being employed by nations in order to battle the climate crisis and focuses mainly on the countries which are more interested in making real change than others. One of the most concerning aspects of the documentary is that a report stated some of those in global positions speak positively for change and share their innovative ideas during global climate meetings. However, when it comes to implementing these projects, they do very little. What shocked me the most was the report that suggested if countries had, in fact, studied the data in the early nineties when concerns were raised, we would have a much more positive outlook today. Spoiler alert: Experts predict a frightening future.

The documentary explains how wind energy is thought to be among the best and cleanest energy sources because it has little negative impact on the environment, and therefore, reduces the reliance on sources that create fossil fuels. In China and the US, wind turbines are being placed in coastal regions, open plains, and mountains areas, making them a constant source of energy from the continuing high winds. The turbines gather kinetic energy through air in motion and use it to generate electricity.

More good news! Roofs are being replaced with greener options across American cities to combat rising temperatures. In 2001, Chicago covered 20,000 square feet of its city hall roof with vegetation. It was reported to have made a 50-degree difference in temperature to the building, which resulted in a reduction in cooling and heating costs and overall energy demand in comparison to a nearby tar roof building.

Solar power is believed to be more popular with individual households today than other energy sources. This might be because it was reported by a European

government that installing the panels can also make homes more cost efficient. Although solar panels are easily accessible, meaning people can take more control of their energy use rather than relying on large scale government projects such as wind farms, they are extremely costly and only produce energy for half the day due to reliance on sunlight.

**1. The documentary states that cities are heating up at a faster rate due to the \_\_\_\_.**

- A. absence of climate change initiatives
- B. lack of alternative energy sources
- C. growth of the population

**2. A number of world leaders \_\_\_\_ when it's time to put climate initiatives in place.**

- A. are lazy and uninterested
- B. appear enthusiastic and positive
- C. often share their ideas

**3. The author was surprised by the report because countries didn't \_\_\_\_.**

- A. review the statistics earlier
- B. have a positive outlook
- C. predict this negative outcome

**4. What is the main focus of paragraph 2?**

- A. the harmful emissions generated by China and the US
- B. the actions taken to generate clean energy
- C. the negative effect of a renewable energy technology

**5. What is located in coastal spaces?**



- A. solar panels
- B. roof vegetation
- C. wind technology

**6. What is being installed on top of urban buildings to battle temperature increases?**

- A. wind turbines
- B. tar roofs
- C. plants

**7. According to the author, solar power is becoming more commonly known because \_\_\_\_.**

- A. solar panels are said to be more economical
- B. government-run alternative energy initiatives are too slow
- C. the panels are not expensive to buy

**8. According to the documentary, what is a significant difference between solar energy and wind energy?**

- A. Solar energy is more widely used in the US and China than wind energy.
- B. Solar energy is less efficient than wind energy.
- C. Solar energy makes homes more cost efficient, unlike expensive wind-powered homes.

## Expo Solutions

Many of us had the opportunity to delight in the exciting and educational displays on offer at Expo 2020. I will describe one that particularly stood out for me – hidden in amongst the various nation's exhibits showcasing their own initiatives was an impressive pop-up display that I understand was only there for that week. It demonstrated household solutions to various environmental issues and was very much in the theme of sustainability in many of the main arenas, such as the Terra pavilion.

First, it highlighted a key to reducing energy consumption and utilising renewable energy, and that is the installation of solar panels. There have been limitations in the use of solar panels to power whole homes, particularly when considering the varied degrees to which houses are exposed to sunlight. However, continuing advances in the battery storage now make them a viable home solution, while they continue to be more efficient in energy production. Whilst many solar panels were limited to energy production of 20KWh, the current models displayed produce precisely double that – and they are predicted to be able to generate 60KWh soon. Another advantage is a large decline in the use of toxic chemicals in the production process. However, it should be considered that these panels need a significant initial investment in both money and energy which may not be immediately affordable to some.

The exhibit emphasized that, when considering environmental solutions, there is a need to balance all aspects of how we use our resources. Water also plays a crucial part, and water solutions need to be balanced against energy ones. Home desalination systems have been near perfected recently and are a lifeline for homes that don't have a source of fresh water. In addition, water management systems that utilize computer algorithms can employ advanced sensors to monitor water consumption. In both cases, though, energy consumption of these systems can be high and so the need to use renewable energy is additionally important.

These solutions are not supported by all – with some considering them as unrealistic and inefficient when they are used at large scale. However, I am of the view shared by many – that the reduction in carbon emissions and in helping prevent climate change needs to become a priority. As a zoologist that studies animals, the biggest perk for me is that such environmental solutions help protect the habitats of so many beautiful creatures.

1. The exhibition that the author is describing can be found \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the main arena that discusses sustainability  
B. in a temporary exhibit in one of the main buildings  
C. in one of the national exhibits
2. Solar panels are now more effective in homes due to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. increases in the amount of sun exposure  
B. improvements in the batteries used  
C. reductions in the amount of dangerous chemicals used
3. How many KWh of energy do the solar panels shown produce?  
A. 40  
B. 20  
C. 60
4. Home desalination systems \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are important for areas with limited access to a specific resource  
B. are an important means to reduce home energy consumption  
C. are considered to be the top priority environmental solution
5. The amount of water consumed in a house can be monitored by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. systems that remove salt  
B. smart computer systems  
C. solar powered sensors
6. The author felt that the main benefit of these solutions was they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. help reduce household costs  
B. can decrease carbon emissions

C. protect the living spaces of various species

7. **The last paragraph mostly focusses on \_\_\_\_\_.**

A. reasons why it is not realistic to use these solutions

B. a range of opinions with regards to technological solutions for environmental problems

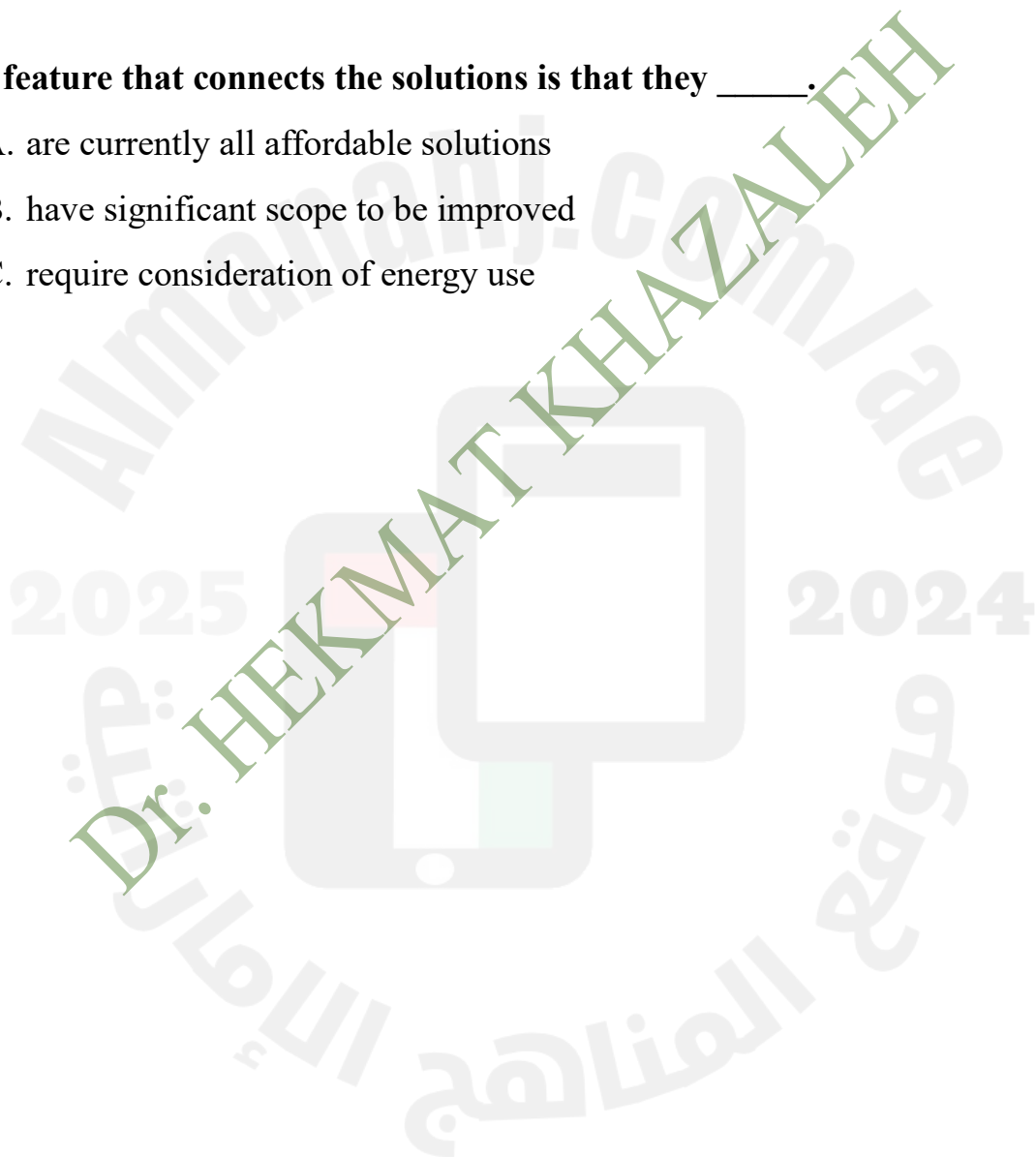
C. the steps that are needed to protect animal ecosystems

8. **A feature that connects the solutions is that they \_\_\_\_\_.**

A. are currently all affordable solutions

B. have significant scope to be improved

C. require consideration of energy use



## The History of Trade

The history of trade and development in the U.A.E. is a fascinating subject. Before the 1970s, the U.A.E. did not have a developed transport infrastructure. However, it has a very interesting history of sea trading as a consequence of being located on an important trade route between the East and West. The thing which attracts my attention most is the huge developments that have happened over the past 45 years.

In the early 1900s, merchant ships began transferring goods by dhows to Dubai. However, the transportation of goods was a big problem for traders. Whilst this important Gulf port could provide warehouse facilities for a small amount of cargo, a lot of goods were simply left on the sand for collection. Overall, prior to 1959, the movement of products was slow and problematic. In fact, trading continued to be limited until the expansion of the U.A.E.'s ports in 1976 and 1979. Later, in 1976, the government began to construct the Jebel Ali port, the biggest man-made harbour on the planet. Needless to say, this has significantly helped with trade in the U.A.E. In addition to the limitation of the ports, the worst barrier was once goods arrived in the country because the internal transportation infrastructure made trading slow and difficult.

Unlike today, when it seems like everyone in the U.A.E. has a car, in the 1970s, it was unusual for merchant traders to have access to a pickup truck; most used donkey carts. Furthermore, there were no roads, only sand tracks on the beach which connected Dubai and Abu Dhabi. The U.A.E. Government quickly realised the importance of constructing roads. At first, there were roads with only a single lane, however, this was not enough for the increasing demand. Of course, this can be contrasted with the U.A.E. that we know today, which has an amazing network of highways, both between different emirates and other regions.

The world is changing very quickly today, including through the development of new transportation technologies. Some of the clearest evidence for this is the increase in the number of cars and ships globally. Perhaps most important, though, is the growth in cheap air travel. This has had a huge impact on trade everywhere. Nevertheless, one of the things that is yet to happen in the U.A.E. is train travel. This will happen in the near future and will certainly have an important impact on trade for the whole Middle Eastern region.

1. In the first paragraph, what does the writer find most interesting?

- a) The position of the U.A.E. for international trade.
- b) The history of trade and development.
- c) The way that the U.A.E. will develop in the future.
- d) The speed things have developed in the U.A.E.

2. When did trade to Dubai from abroad begin?

- a) 1976
- b) 1979
- c) 1900s
- d) 1970s

3. What was the biggest problem for traders before the 1970s?

- a) The storage of goods.
- b) The on-land infrastructure.
- c) The number of ports.
- d) The lack of trade routes.

4. In the 1970s, most traders did not have

- a) dhow boats
- b) cars
- c) pickup trucks
- d) donkey carts

5. What was the limitation of the first roads built in the U.A.E.?

- a) They were too small.
- b) Where they went.
- c) They were built too late.
- d) Where they were built.

6. What change will help U.A.E. business in the future?

- a) More ships coming to the ports
- b) More cars on the road
- c) The use of planes for transportation
- d) The use of trains for transportation

7. What is the main purpose of the text?

- a) To promote the U.A.E. as a business destination
- b) To describe the history of trade in the U.A.E.
- c) To congratulate the U.A.E. Government for their work
- d) To argue for the need for more transportation



## A letter

Hi!

I've been meaning to write for ages and finally today I'm actually doing something about it. Not that I'm trying to make excuses for myself, it's been really hard to sit down and write, as I've been moving around so much. Since we last saw each other I've unpacked my bags in four different cities. This job has turned out to be more of a whirlwind than I expected, but it's all good!

I went from London to Prague to set up a new regional office there. You know I'd always wanted to go, but maybe I was imagining Prague in spring when I used to talk about that. Winter was really hard, with minus 15 degrees in the mornings and dark really early in the evening. But at least it was blue skies and white snow and not days on end of grey skies and rain, like at home. It's tough being away from home over Christmas, though, and Skype on Christmas Day wasn't really the same as being with everyone.

From there I was on another three-month mission to oversee the set-up of the office in New York. Loved, loved, loved New York! It's like being in one big TV show, as everywhere looks just a little bit familiar. I did every tourist thing you can think of when I wasn't working, and must have spent most of my salary on eating out. It was really hard to leave for the next job, especially as I kind of met someone (!) More about Michael later

So then I was posted to LA, which felt like a whole other country compared with the East Coast. I could definitely get used to that kind of outdoor, beach lifestyle, but I didn't spend as much time getting to know California as I could have because I was flying back to see Michael every other weekend. He came to see me when he could, but his job means he's often working at weekends, so he couldn't make the flight very often. Those three months flew by and then I was off again, to Frankfurt, which is where I am now. And ... so is Michael! He got a month off work and we're trying to work out how we can be in the same place at the same time for a while. We figure the first step in that direction is getting married, which is also why I wanted to write – I can't get married without my oldest friend there! The wedding's going to be at home in London in September and I hope you can come! Anyway, tell me all your news and I promise not to leave it so long this time!

Lots of love,

Kath



**1. Recently, Kath has been ...**

- a. making an effort to email people she knows.
- b. too busy to even think about writing emails.
- c. thinking about writing an email to her friend.

**2. Prague was ...**

- a. better than Kath imagined.
- b. just as Kath imagined.
- c. not as nice as Kath imagined.

**3. Kath says Christmas was ...**

- a. exciting because she was in a new place.
- b. difficult because she missed her family.
- c. as good as usual thanks to technology.

**4. In New York, she spent most of her money on ...**

- a. tourist attractions.
- b. restaurants.
- c. a TV.

**5. How did Kath feel about LA?**

- a. It's nice for a holiday but not to live.
- b. She would have enjoyed spending more time at the beach.
- c. She didn't really like the beach part of the LA lifestyle.

**6. Kath and Michael are ...**

- a. thinking about how to spend more time together.
- b. working out where to hold the wedding.
- c. planning to get engaged.

## The Painting

"Well, I was expecting it to be much larger," said Lucy, examining the painting hanging in the art gallery. "The way everyone talks about it, I thought it would be huge!"

Emma laughed, "It's the impact of this painting and the artist on the world that is massive, not its size! The underlying conflict and emotion this painting expresses is electric. The artist was a genius who happened to also be a painter."

"That's an observation that can only be made by someone who has studied him at length," smiled a woman also staring at the painting.

"Not only have I wanted to see this painting since I was a child, but now I'm a painter myself, I've also imitated it many times," Emma replied. "What we need to do, though, is get closer." The barrier, however, prevented this.

"Yes, it is a shame that some paintings are so physically inaccessible. I'm sure the artist would have preferred us to be able to see more detail," sighed the woman.

"Well, regardless of how close we get, what I hope will happen is that I'll pick up some of his genius for our finals next month. In no way am I satisfied with my latest composition. It's just not coming together at the moment," Lucy wailed.

"This gallery visit will definitely stimulate your creativity," nodded Emma. "Look at all these masterpieces. It's as if all the inspiration these artists had experienced when they painted them is transferring into me. I can't wait to get back to my studio and pick up a brush! I'm sure to produce something spectacular!"

Lucy smiled at her friend's enthusiasm, but inwardly, she wished she shared it. Since she'd battled her way through three years of her fine art degree and written countless essays about artists she admired, she thought she might be more content with her own style by now. Resenting others in her cohort, who appeared much more confident and assured with the art they produced, Lucy's work always seem erratic, and the realisation continually devastated her.

"Maybe, since the painting is so small, I should just take it with me and submit it as my final piece. I could definitely use the artist's genius inspiration then!" Lucy smirked. The woman quickly picked up her large bag, turned and melted into the

crowd, seeming startled by Lucy's comment. Noticing that the security guard had jumped and was suddenly very interested in them, Lucy shook her head. "Under no circumstances should I have said that," she whispered, stifling her laughter. "I don't think anyone got the joke!" Following close behind them while they entered the next room, the guard attempted to stand a discrete distance away, whilst also within hearing. Feeling uncomfortable with his continued observation of them, they left the gallery soon after.

The next week, Emma rushed into the studio brandishing a newspaper with the headline "Painting vanished!" The article continued, "The masterpiece is believed to be missing after it was discovered that a forgery was hanging in its place. The whereabouts of the painting is currently unknown having been stolen by what detectives describe as a sophisticated criminal on Wednesday."

"That's the day that we went to see it!" said Emma. Just then, there was a knock at the door. Opening it, the students made eye contact with two policewomen. It was as though time had stood still.

"Oh no!" Lucy murmured as she looked at Emma with her eyes wide.

**1. How does Emma react to the painting?**

- A. She finds it greatly stimulating.
- B. She is disappointed with its size.
- C. She wants to paint a similar piece of art.

**2. What does Lucy wish to receive from the gallery visit?**

- A. to get near paintings so she can examine their details
- B. to be inspired so she can improve her university artwork
- C. to become less sorrowful about her perceived lack of talent

**3. The art gallery security followed the students because they had**

\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. said they were going to take the painting
- B. upset another gallery visitor
- C. gone to another room

**4. What are the differences in how Emma and Lucy approach the gallery visit?**

- A. Emma is enthusiastic about the art she has seen whereas Lucy seems to ridicule other attendee's seriousness.
- B. Emma is confident and tells other attendees all she knows about the famous painting whereas Lucy is inhibited and learns a lot from her trip.
- C. Emma is brimming with creativity from the gallery artist's paintings, whereas Lucy feels inadequate by comparing herself to them.

**5. What is the mood of the text after the students open the door?**

- A. melancholic
- B. exciting
- C. tense

**6. What is this narrative about?**

- A. An Excursion to an Art Gallery
- B. How to Gain Inspiration
- C. An Incident on a Research Trip

**7. What does the paper mention was seen in the art gallery?**

- A. an empty wall where the painting used to hang
- B. a copy of the painting that had been stolen
- C. the thief that had taken the painting

**8. What happened to the painting?**

- A. Emma returned to the gallery later, wanting a close look at the masterpiece, and exchanged it for her own copy.
- B. Lucy worked with the thief to distract the guard, allowing the painting to be stolen when he was following her.
- C. The woman used the opportunity of the guard leaving the room to swap the painting and steal the original.

## Climate Crisis Now!

Climate Crisis Now! is being released to encourage global leaders to do more to tackle complex factors, such as overpopulation of urban developments, which are resulting in rising temperatures. The documentary looks at the alternative energy sources that are being employed by nations in order to battle the climate crisis and focuses mainly on the countries which are more interested in making real change than others. One of the most concerning aspects of the documentary is that a report stated some of those in global positions speak positively for change and share their innovative ideas during global climate meetings. However, when it comes to implementing these projects, they do very little. What shocked me the most was the report that suggested if countries had, in fact, studied the data in the early nineties when concerns were raised, we would have a much more positive outlook today. Spoiler alert: Experts predict a frightening future.

According to the documentary, solar power is believed to be more popular with individual households today than other energy sources. This might be because it was reported by a European government that installing the panels can also make homes more cost efficient. Although solar panels are easily accessible, meaning people can take more control of their energy use rather than relying on large scale government projects such as wind farms, they are extremely costly and only produce energy for half the day due to reliance on sunlight.

More good news! Roofs are being replaced with greener options across American cities to combat rising temperatures. In 2001, Chicago covered 20,000 square feet of its city hall roof with vegetation. It was reported to have made a 50-degree difference in temperature to the building, which resulted in a reduction in cooling and heating costs and overall energy demand in comparison to a nearby tar roof building.

Wind energy is thought to be among the best and cleanest energy sources because it has little negative impact on the environment, and therefore, reduces the reliance on sources that create fossil fuels. In China and the US, wind turbines are being placed in coastal regions, open plains, and mountains areas, making them a constant source of energy from the continuing high winds. The turbines gather kinetic energy through air in motion and use it to generate electricity.

1. Why are cities heating up at a faster rate today?

A. an increase in population

- B. a lack of alternative energy sources
- C. an absence of climate change initiatives

2. How are world leaders described when it's time to put climate initiatives in place?

- A. confident in their ideas
- B. enthusiastic and positive
- C. lazy and uninterested

3. Why was the author surprised by the report?

- A. No one predicted this negative outcome.
- B. Countries didn't review the statistics earlier.
- C. Climate specialists didn't have a positive outlook.

4. According to the author, why is solar power is becoming more commonly known?

- A. The panels are cheap to buy.
- B. Government-run alternative energy initiatives are too slow.
- C. Solar panels are said to be more economical.

5. Urban buildings are installing \_\_\_\_\_ to battle temperature increases.

- A. plants
- B. wind turbines
- C. tar roofs

6. What environmental innovation are some countries locating near the sea?

- A. roof vegetation

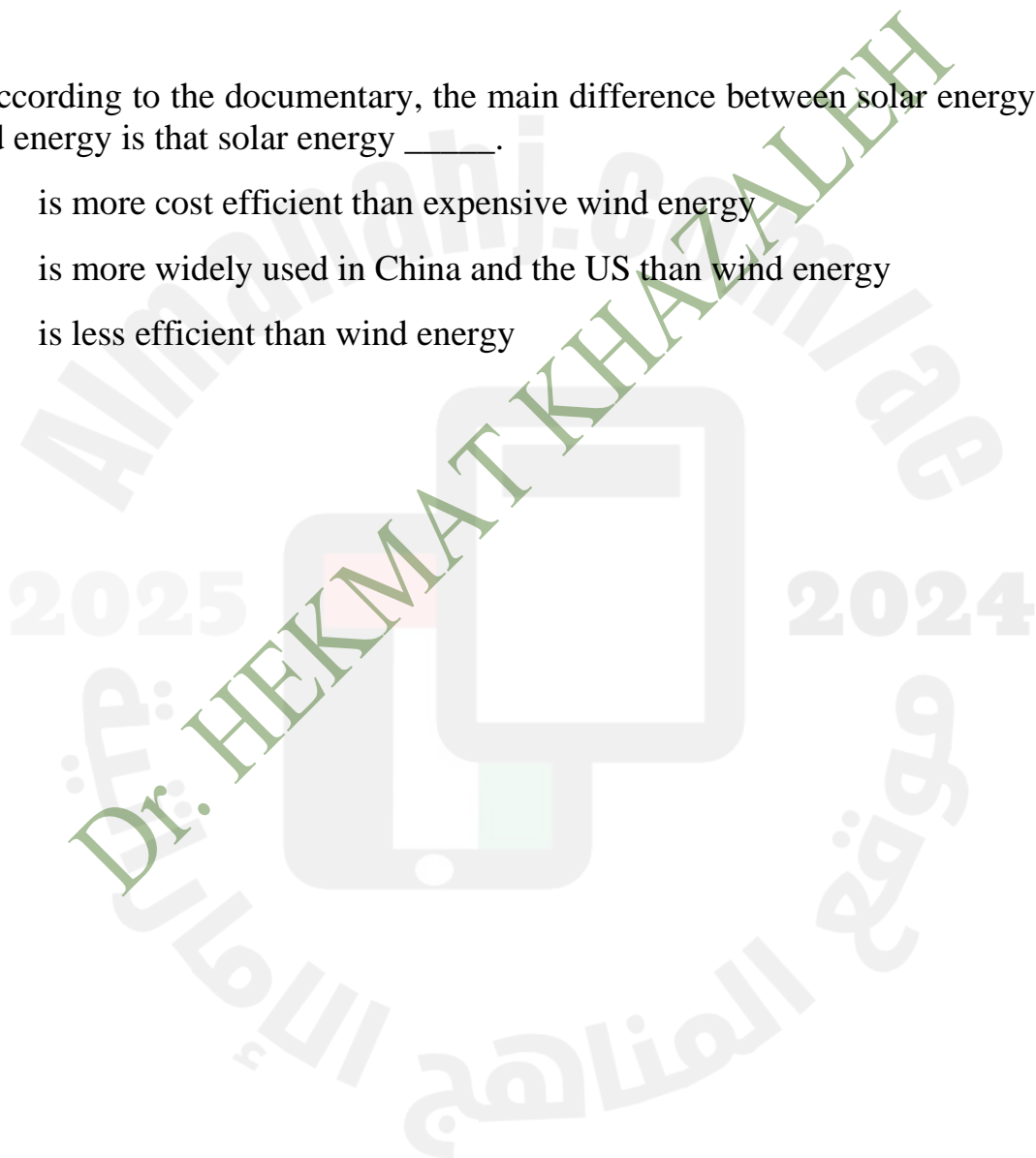
- B. solar panels
- C. wind technology

7. Paragraph 4 focuses on the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. harmful emissions generated by China and the US
- B. steps taken to generate clean energy
- C. negative impact of a renewable energy technology

8. According to the documentary, the main difference between solar energy and wind energy is that solar energy \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is more cost efficient than expensive wind energy
- B. is more widely used in China and the US than wind energy
- C. is less efficient than wind energy



## The Torres Business

The Torres family has been in the distribution sector for over 50 years. Their family business, Torres Distributors, is often thought to be one of the most prosperous businesses in the industry. It is true that the business faced some tough times in the past. Under no circumstances, though, should you underestimate the value of their hard work, effort and willingness over the years.

Family businesses are often thought to have problems with succession planning, which is the process of deciding which family member takes over the business. The Torres are finding the same thing. Because they work so closely together, they are quickly able to adapt their business to changes in the market or outside requirements. It means that new names are not being put forward to be the single leader, since they are currently working so well as a unit.

One time, the Torres family had to comply with new administrative requirements which presented great challenges to them. They realised that their previous method of decision making may not work and they made a new decision. They initiated an experiment in which they acted as though they had never worked together before and made decisions as individuals. But for their innovative approach, the business would not have been able to push new administrative solutions at similar prices.

It seems that the Torres distribution business will continue to go from strength to strength. It is often thought that the most successful businesses are ones in which all staff members can unite in a shared vision and work together. It seems to me that we can easily find this good practice in this model. While the future is hard to predict, it seems that the Torres family have set their business on the right track.

1. It is impossible to ignore the Torres' \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. level of determination
  - B. failures in distribution
  - C. troubles with finances
  
2. The main problem the Torres business is having is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. not being able to work as a family



- B. choosing a successor to take over the family business
- C. the unexpected changes in the market
3. The Torres' transformed their decision making because they \_\_\_\_.
- A. treated the new situation very seriously
- B. applied pressure to the group
- C. started doing independent planning
4. The reason the business didn't lose money was their \_\_\_\_.
- A. high prices they could charge
- B. original and creative approach
- C. new administration requirements
5. The succession plan and the decision-making changes show that the Torres business \_\_\_\_.
- A. is good at managing itself internally
- B. doesn't have problems with new rules from outside the company
- C. has difficulty when making changes to their business
6. The last paragraph mostly \_\_\_\_.
- A. compares the Torres to other family businesses
- B. predicts the future of the Torres business
- C. agrees with the Torres' approach

# MATCHING

## The Motor Car

**A** There are now over 700 million motor vehicles in the world - and the number is rising by more than 40 million each year. The average distance driven by car users is growing too - from 8km a day per person in western Europe in 1965 to 25 km a day in 1995. This dependence on motor vehicles has given rise to major problems, including environmental pollution, depletion of oil resources, traffic congestion and safety.

**B** While emissions from new cars are far less harmful than they used to be, city streets and motorways are becoming more crowded than ever, often with older trucks, buses and taxis which emit excessive levels of smoke and fumes. This concentration of vehicles makes air quality in urban areas unpleasant and sometimes dangerous to breathe. Even Moscow has joined the list of capitals afflicted by congestion and traffic fumes. In Mexico City, vehicle pollution is a major health hazard.

**C** Until a hundred years ago, most journeys were in the 20km range, the distance conveniently accessible by horse. Heavy freight could only be carried by water or rail. Invention of the motor vehicle brought personal mobility to the masses and made rapid freight delivery possible over a much wider area. In the United Kingdom, about 90 per cent of inland freight is carried by road. The world cannot revert to the horse-drawn wagon. Can it avoid being locked into congested and polluting ways of transporting people and goods?

**D** In Europe most cities are still designed for the old modes of transport. Adaptation to the motor car has involved adding ring roads, one-way systems and parking lots. In the United States, more land is assigned to car use than to housing. Urban sprawl means that life without a car is next to impossible. Mass use of motor vehicles has also killed or injured millions of people. Other social effects have been blamed on the car such as alienation and aggressive human behaviour.

**E** A 1993 study by the European Federation for Transport and Environment found that car transport is seven times as costly as rail travel in terms of the external social costs it entails - congestion, accidents, pollution, loss of cropland and natural habitats, depletion of oil resources, and so on. Yet cars easily surpass trains or buses as a flexible and convenient mode of personal transport. It is unrealistic to expect people to give up private cars in favour of mass transit.

**F** Technical solutions can reduce the pollution problem and increase the fuelled efficiency of engines. But fuel consumption and exhaust emissions depend on which cars are preferred by customers and how they are driven. Many people buy larger cars than they need for daily purposes or waste fuel by driving aggressively. Besides, global car use is increasing at a faster rate than the improvement in emissions and fuel efficiency which technology is now making possible.

## TITLES

a comparison of past and present transportation methods

how driving habits contribute to road problems

the relative merits of cars and public transport

the writer's prediction on future solutions

the increasing use of motor vehicles

the impact of the car on city development

# نعم بحمد الله

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