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## مراجعة امتحانية نهاية الفصل المسار المتقدم

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## التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع



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**Al Khatem School**

**End of Term 3**

**Review**

**2023-2024**

**English Language**

**Grade 9 Advanced**

**Reading**

**&**

**Writing**

## Grammar

### 1) Past time :Past Perfect

# PAST PERFECT TENSE

<b>+</b>	<b>S + had + past participle + ...</b> She had finished the test.
<b>-</b>	<b>S + had not/hadn't + past participle + ...</b> She hadn't finished the test.
<b>?</b>	<b>Had + S + past participle + ...?</b> Had she finished the test?

Usage	Example
To describe an action finished before another past action	Richard had gone out when his wife arrived in the office.
Describe an action that happened before a specific time in the past	Christine had never been to an opera before last night.
To describe cause and effect (combine with Past Simple)	I got stuck in traffic because there had been an accident.
To emphasize the result of an activity in the past	I had been to London twice by the time I got a job in New York.

For further explanation, visit this website:

<https://www.mauthor.com/present/4806929341087744>

### Grammar Worksheet 1/Past Perfect

Put the verbs into the correct form (past perfect simple).

1. The storm destroyed the sandcastle that we \_\_\_\_\_ (build) .
2. He (not / be) \_\_\_\_\_ to Cape Town before 1997.
3. When she went out to play, she (do / already) \_\_\_\_\_ her homework.
4. My brother ate all of the cake that our mum \_\_\_\_\_ (make) .
5. The doctor took off the plaster that he \_\_\_\_\_ (put on) six weeks before.
6. The waiter brought a drink that I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / order) .
7. I could not remember the poem we \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) the week before.
8. The children collected the chestnuts that \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) from the tree.
9. (he / phone) \_\_\_\_\_ Angie before he went to see her in London?
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not / ride) a horse before that day.

## 2) I wish/if only

### Meaning

We use *wish* and *if only* to talk about things we would like to change in the present or the past.

For example:

I <b>wish</b> I could speak Spanish. (Present)
<b>If only</b> he lived closer. (Present)
I <b>wish</b> we had left earlier. (Past)
<b>If only</b> I had studied harder at school. (Past)

### Form

•Using *wish/if only* to talk about a **present situation** we would like to be different:

wish/if only + past form
<i>I wish I had more time.</i>
<i>If only they could score a goal.</i>
<i>She wishes she knew the answer.</i>

We often use the structure **wish + were**. For example, *I wish I were richer; I wish I were taller; I wish I were the manager.*

We also use *wish/if only* to complain about something or express annoyance:

wish/if only + would + verb
<i>I wish you wouldn't eat so loudly.</i>
<i>If only they would be quiet.</i>

•Using *wish/if only* to talk about a **past situation** we would like to change. These are often regrets:

wish/if only + past perfect form
<i>I wish I hadn't eaten so much. I'm feeling sick now.</i>
<i>If only we had saved more money. We would be able to buy a house now.</i>

For further explanation, visit the website:

<https://www.mauthor.com/present/5373619439271936>

**Q2-The following sentences express wishes about past situations. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

- 1.I miss my grandad a lot. If only I \_\_\_\_\_(*spend*) more time with him while he was alive.
- 2.Sarah wishes she \_\_\_\_\_(*take*) the job in Madrid last year.
- 3.I can't believe you saw dolphins at the beach this morning! I wish I \_\_\_\_\_(*be*) there!
- 4.Gavin didn't enjoy his degree at all. He wishes that he \_\_\_\_\_(*do*) a different course.
- 5.If only we \_\_\_\_\_(*listen*) to your advice. The event would have been much better.

### **3) First Conditional:**

#### **Meaning:**

The first conditional is used to describe **likely** or **possible outcomes**.

#### **Form**

- Remember to use a comma (,) when the 'If' clause comes first.
- We don't use 'will' in the 'if-clause': *If I will study, I will pass the exam.*
- We can use 'unless' to mean 'if not'.

For example, **Unless** we hurry, we will be late. (*If we don't hurry, we will be late*)

- You can use other modal verbs (might, may, could, should) instead of 'will' to express different degrees of certainty and meaning.

For example: **If it is** sunny tomorrow, I **might go** to the beach.

- Remember, we can use **contractions**.

For example, **If I have** time, I'll **write** the report.

## Functions/Uses

- To negotiate: *I'll help you if you help me.*
- To give advice: *If you study hard, you will pass the exam.*
- To give warnings: *You might start a fire if you play with matches.*
- To talk about plans (we usually use 'when'): *When I have time, I'll write the report.*
- To talk about (safety) precautions (we use 'in case'):  
*You should wear boots in case you drop something on your foot;*  
*You should buy insurance in case you become ill.*

For Further explanation, visit this website: <https://www.mauthor.com/present/6467559418888192>

### Exercise 1: Choose the right answer.

1. If you don't put so much sugar in your coffee, you \_\_\_\_\_ so much weight!  
A. don't put on  
B. won't put on
2. You'll pay higher insurance if you \_\_\_\_\_ a sports car.  
A. buy  
B. will buy
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ heart disease if you eat too much meat.  
A. get  
B. will get
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ better if you turn on the lamp.  
A. are able to see  
B. will be able to see
5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ an apple every day, you'll be very healthy.  
A. eat  
B. will eat

6. You won't pass the course if you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. don't study
- B. won't study

7. If we don't protect the elephant, it \_\_\_\_\_ extinct.

- A. will become
- B. becomes

8. If I \_\_\_\_\_ some eggs, how many \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. cook / will you eat
- B. will cook / do you eat

9. If a deer \_\_\_\_\_ into your garden, it \_\_\_\_\_ all your plants.

- A. gets / will eat
- B. will get / eats

#### 4) Second Conditional: Meaning

The second conditional is used to describe situations and actions in the present and future which are unlikely to happen or are imaginary, hypothetical, or impossible.

##### Form

- Remember to use a comma (,) when the 'If' clause comes first.
- We can use 'unless' to mean 'if not'. For example, *I wouldn't start my own business **unless** I had more money.*
- You can use other modal verbs (might, may, could, should) instead of 'would' to express different degrees of certainty and meaning. For example: *If I had time, I **might** learn a new language.*
- Remember, we can use contractions. For example, *If I **had** more money, I'd **start** my own business; They'd **pass** their exams **if** they **worked** harder.*

##### Functions/Uses

- To give advice: *If I **were** you, I **would** work harder.*
- To hypothesise: *If we **met** at three o'clock, we **would** get more work done.*

For further explanation, visit this website:

<https://www.mauthor.com/present/4554588165898240>





- 1-If Linda  here (be), I'm sure she  (help) us.
- 2-What  (do) if you  (see) a ghost?
- 3-If I  (find) some money in the street, I  (take) it to the police.
- 4-Michael  (be) angry if someone  (take) his computer without permission.
- 5-If we  (not catch) the nine o'clock bus, we  (arrive) too late.
- 6-Carla  (not be) upset if you  (tell) her the truth.
- 7-If I  (know) how to solve this problem, I  (do) it.
- 8-If I  (fail) the exam, I  (be) very disappointed. I've studied so hard.
- 9-Jenny  (make) a nice cake if she  (know) how to cook well.
- 10-If my husband  (be) a famous actor, he  (earn) a lot of money.
- 11-We  (not learn) so quickly if we  (not have) such a good teacher.
- 12-If it  (rain) tomorrow, we  (not go) to the beach but the sky is so clear.
- 13-If you  (stay) at home tonight, you  (not see) Tina at the party.
- 14-I  (learn) Japanese if I  (have) the time to do it.
- 15-What  (do) if you  (lose) your passport in a foreign country?
- 16-If you  (try) to give up smoking, you  (feel) much better.

## 5) Modals- Past Modals- deductions: Meaning

Modal verbs, in general, can be used to express a wide variety of functions such as asking for and giving permission, talking about ability, probability and possibility, giving advice, or showing obligation and prohibition.

(see the Useful Links below for more information).

Modal verbs in the past are also used to express functions such as regret, relief, and speculation and deduction about past events.

Modal verb	Function	Example
could have	possibility or past ability (to show contrast)	<i>I could've been a doctor, but I didn't study hard enough.</i>
couldn't have	say something was not possible	<i>They simply couldn't have won the race in those conditions.</i>
should/shouldn't have	give advice about the past	<i>We should have left earlier. / You shouldn't have eaten all that cake.</i>
should have	make a supposition about the present	<i>They should've arrived by now.</i>
would have	talk about hypothetical actions in the imaginary past	<i>If I had been smarter, I would've studied law.</i>
must have	say something was highly likely	<i>It must've been difficult living in times before electricity.</i>
can't /couldn't have	say something was unlikely	<i>I thought I saw Mike today, but it can't/couldn't have been him – he's still on holiday.</i>
could / might / may have	make a guess about the past	<i>Why is this vase broken? It could've/might've/may have been damaged in the move.</i>

### Form:

**modal verb (positive or negative) + have + past participle**

*We should have stayed at home.*

*I could have eaten much more!*

*They would have seen the end of the film if they had stayed.*

*He shouldn't have bought all those things!*

*I couldn't have known you'd be so early.*

*She wouldn't have been so angry if you had just apologised.*

-The modal verb and 'have' are often contracted to a short form, for example, 'should have' = 'should've'.

*We should've stayed at home.*

*I could've eaten much more.*

*They would've seen the end of the film if they had stayed.*

-Past modals are used with the third conditional structure

*If I had seen you, I would have said hello.*

*If I had studied harder, I could've been a lawyer.*

*I might have eaten less if I had known we were going to a restaurant.*

-When we use 'must' to show obligation, we use 'had to' to show past meaning, NOT 'must have'.

*I must go to work.*

*I had to go to work.*

*\*'I must have gone to work' gives a different meaning, showing deduction, not obligation.*

-We can use 'must have' to say we think something definitely happened. But we use 'can't have', NOT 'must not have', to say we think something definitely did not happen.

*She must've left already because her car is not here.*

*She can't have left yet because her car is still here.*

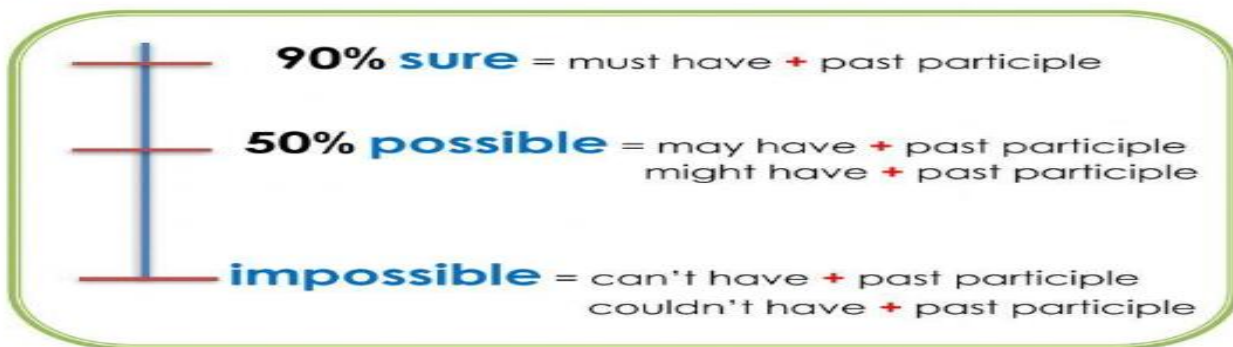
-When we use 'can' to talk about ability, we use 'could', NOT 'could have' to show a past state.

*I can play football*

*I could play football.*

*\*'I could have played football' shows past possibility, not ability.*

# Past Modals of Deduction



Complete the following sentences using the correct past modals of deduction based on the evidence provided ("must have", "may have", or "can't have" + the verbs in the past participle).

1. Your mother  (be) a great cook. Your siblings were fighting over her old cooking book.
2. I'm not sure yet, but I guess Gracia  (eat) my cookies. Her smile was suspicious.
3. Denis  (get) lost. He knows this neighborhood like the back of his hand!
4. I can see that Carol is still mad at me. She  (leave) my bags outside the house. I will have to apologize again!
5. The thief  (go) that far. Look at the floor! He's bleeding; we have to follow his blood.
6. It hasn't been confirmed yet, but I think Rebeca and Leo  (break) up. This might be my opportunity to confess my love!



5. The thief  (go) that far. Look at the floor! He's bleeding; we have to follow his blood.
6. It hasn't been confirmed yet, but I think Rebeca and Leo  (break) up. This might be my opportunity to confess my love!
7. When Jillian came home, her window was broken and her computer was missing. Someone  (break) into her house.
8. Sarah is very angry with her boyfriend. She's not sure, but she thinks that he  (cheat) on her.
9. I noticed when I got to work that I did not have my cellphone. I  (leave) it on the bus. I'm sure someone pickpocketed me!
10. I cannot confirm it, but I believe that they  (produce) a new Marvel's movie.



11. Someone  (kidnap) my cat. I have found this scary note from a stranger! He's asking for a ransom.
12. That's unbelievable! You  (meet) Brad Pitt at Bicentenario Park.
13. Sofia  (lie) to you. She said she was sick, but I saw her at a friend's party. She was having so much fun.

## 6) Simple Present Passive:

### Meaning

The passive voice is used when we want to focus on the action rather than the person or thing that does the action.

Active: **The man drives the taxi every day.** (The focus is on the person doing the action.)

Passive: **The taxi is driven by the man every day.** (The focus is on the action.)

### -Form

Present simple passive is formed using *am/is/are + past participle*.

These laptops **are made** in China. (affirmative)

Eating **is not allowed** in the library. (negative)

**Are the flowers watered** every day? (question form)

For further explanation, visit the website: <https://www.mauthor.com/present/5360492155109376>

# Present Simple Passive Voice



Use Google Chrome

Active	They	play	football.
Passive	Football	is played	by them.



**A. Complete the sentences using 'is, am, or are' to make passive.**

1. The test \_\_\_\_\_ prepared by the teacher.
2. Water cans \_\_\_\_\_ carried by the attendants.
3. The license \_\_\_\_\_ checked by the police.
4. My cars \_\_\_\_\_ repaired by the mechanic.
5. The programs \_\_\_\_\_ installed in my computer.
6. The hostel bills \_\_\_\_\_ paid by my uncle.
7. The building \_\_\_\_\_ painted by the painter.
8. Water \_\_\_\_\_ boiled on the stove by my sister.
9. The machinery \_\_\_\_\_ carried by the trucks.
10. The boxes \_\_\_\_\_ loaded by the workers.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ invited by my friend for his birthday party.
12. Road \_\_\_\_\_ decorated with colourful lights.

**B.** Complete each sentence using present simple **PASSIVE** form of a suitable verb.

bake	pay	decorate	take	water	clean
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1. The room \_\_\_\_\_ by the maid.
2. Houses \_\_\_\_\_ for the wedding party.
3. Plants \_\_\_\_\_ by my brother.
4. Cake \_\_\_\_\_ by my mother.
5. The tests \_\_\_\_\_ by the students.
6. The bill \_\_\_\_\_ by my friend.

**C.** Make these active sentences into passive.

1. They organize a birthday party.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. All age people play football.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The police follow the thief.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. They print all types of books.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Salim repairs computers.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. She runs a beauty parlor shop in our area.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 1-Expressing Opinions:

### Expressing opinions

**I think** *that is the right decision.*

**I believe** *that is the right decision.*

**My opinion is** *that is the right decision.*

**In my opinion,** *that is the right decision.*

**I'm sure** *that is the right decision.*

**I feel** *that is the right decision.*

**I guess** *that is the right decision.*

**I strongly believe** *that is the right decision.*

**To be honest,** *that is the right decision.*

**I reckon** *that is the right decision.*

**From my point of view,** *that is the right decision.*

**From my perspective,** *that is the right decision.*

**As far as I'm concerned,** *that is the right decision.*

**The way I see it,** *that is the right decision.*

**To my mind,** *that is the right decision.*

**I am of the opinion** *that it is the right decision.*

**I can't help thinking/feeling** *that it is the right decision.*

**I'm absolutely certain** *that it is the right decision.*

**Without a doubt,** *it is the right decision.*

**Frankly,** *it is the right decision.*

For further explanation, visit this website: <https://www.mauthor.com/present/5905010499649536>

## 2-Expressing Agreement and Disagreement:

### Expressing agreement

I agree.

You make a good point.

I absolutely agree.

You're right.

I couldn't agree more!

Absolutely!

I think so, too.

I'm with you on that.

I think you're absolutely right.

I completely agree.

That's a good point.

Exactly!

I totally agree.

I see what you mean.

I strongly agree.

I hate to say it, but you're right.



## Expressing disagreement

I disagree.

You're wrong.

I completely disagree.

I see your point, but *I think*.....

You make a good point, but *I think*.....

That may be the case, but *I believe*.....

I can see what you mean, but *in my point of view* .....

I understand what you are saying, however I feel.....

I strongly disagree.

Let's agree to disagree.

I totally disagree.

I absolutely disagree.

### Communication Tip

Different phrases will show different strengths of agreement and disagreement.

***Yes, I agree.*** (agreement)

***I think you're absolutely right!*** (strong agreement)

***I disagree.*** (disagreement)

***I completely disagree!*** (strong disagreement)

Additionally, it is polite to show that you understand another person's argument before disagreeing.

***I see your point, but...***

***You make a good point, but...***

***I can see what you mean, but...***

For further information, visit this website: <https://www.mauthor.com/present/6472261862817792>

### 3-Speculating and Making Deductions:

#### Speculating

Can you guess *what this means?*

Have a guess!

Take a guess!

Make a guess!

Hazard a guess!

I guess *it cost you 100 AED.*

My guess is *100 AED.*

I'd say *it cost 100 AED.*

I'd bet *it cost 100 AED*

The chances are *it cost 100 AED*

Off the top of my head, I think *it cost 100 AED.*

If I had to take a guess, I'd say *it cost 100 AED.*

It's difficult to say, but I think *it cost 100 AED.*

## Communication Tip

We usually **make deductions** when we have some facts or evidence. The modal verb tells us how sure we are about the speculation. For example,

### Sure

*She **must** be busy. She's not answering her phone.*

*He **can't** have been at work last week. It was a holiday.*

### Quite sure

*They **might** be on holiday. I haven't seen them for ages.*

*They **may not** have heard you. Try again.*

### Expected to be true

*She **should** be at work now. It's after 9 am.*

For further explanation, visit this website:

<https://www.mauthor.com/present/4799527491600384>

Read the following text and answer the question below in full sentences.

## **Journey through time in the UAE**

Long before the skyscrapers and bustling cities that spread all over the United Arab Emirates (UAE) today, life in this region was totally different. The past is a treasure of stories that reveal the richness of traditions, customs, and daily life of the people who called the UAE home centuries ago.

In the old days, the harsh desert environment shaped every aspect of life in the UAE. Nomadic Bedouin tribes roamed the vast desert landscapes, relying on camel herding and falconry for survival. These nomadic communities lived in traditional tents made from woven goat hair, moving from one oasis to another in search of water and grazing grounds for their livestock.

Water was a precious resource in the desert, and the construction of falaj irrigation systems was crucial for sustaining agriculture in the region. These complex networks of channels and tunnels allowed farmers to use the limited water supply from underground wells, cultivating crops such as dates, wheat, and barley in the arid desert climate.

Trade also played a significant role in shaping life in the UAE in the past. The strategic location of the region made it a hub for maritime trade routes, attracting merchants from across the Arabian Peninsula, and beyond. Coastal towns like Dubai and Abu Dhabi thrived as centers of commerce, bustling with activity as goods such as pearls, spices, and textiles exchanged hands in souks and markets.

Family and community were at the heart of Emirati society, with strong bonds through shared traditions and values. Hospitality was a cornerstone of Emirati culture, with guests welcomed warmly into the homes of locals, where they would be treated to traditional meals and Bedouin hospitality.

Life in the past in the UAE was undoubtedly challenging, with harsh desert conditions and the demands of survival shaping daily existence. However, it was also a time of resilience, resourcefulness, and rich cultural heritage that continues to shape the identity of the UAE today.

**Inference question :** Write at least TWO full sentences.

How did the geographical features of the UAE influence the way of life for the Emirati people in the past?

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**Justification question :** Write your answer in full sentences.

Why is your answer to the inference question the best answer?

Use the information in the text above to support your answer.

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Read the following text and answer the question below in full sentences.

## Magic of Italian Cuisine

Italian cuisine is popular worldwide for its rich flavors, vibrant colors, and diverse range of dishes. From hearty pasta dishes to mouth-watering pizzas and tasty desserts, Italian food offers something for everyone.

One of the most iconic dishes in Italian cuisine is pasta. Whether it's spaghetti, fettuccine, or penne, pasta comes in countless varieties, each paired with its own unique sauce. From the classic marinara sauce to creamy Alfredo and hearty Bolognese, there's a pasta sauce to satisfy every craving.

Pizza is another beloved Italian dish that has captured the hearts of people around the globe. With its thin, crispy crust and generous toppings of cheese, tomato sauce, and various meats and vegetables, pizza is a crowd-pleaser that never disappoints.

When it comes to desserts, Italy boasts a delicious array of options. Tiramisu, with its layers of coffee-soaked ladyfingers and creamy cheese, is a favorite dish for a lot of people. Gelato, the Italian version of ice cream, is another must-try treat, available in a plethora of flavors ranging from fruity frozen dessert to rich chocolate.

In addition to these classics, Italian cuisine is also known for its fresh ingredients and focus on seasonal produce. From ripe tomatoes and fragrant basil to succulent olives and tangy cheeses, Italian dishes are bursting with flavor thanks to the quality of their ingredients.

But perhaps the true secret to the deliciousness of Italian food lies in the passion and tradition that goes into every dish. For Italians, cooking isn't just about nourishment; it's a way of life, a way to express love and creativity through food. Whether it's a simple family meal or a festival celebration, Italian cuisine brings people together, creating memories that last a lifetime.

Inference question: Write at least TWO full sentences.

**What role does tradition play in the preparation of Italian food?**

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Justification question: Write your answer in full sentences

**Why is your answer to the inference question the best answer? Use the information in the text above to support your answer.**

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**Topic 1: Restaurant**

**Part 1: Opinion 5 marks:**

In your view, what criteria constitute the hallmark of a high-quality restaurant?

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**Part 2: Planning:**

Describe your favorite restaurant:

- Provide a detailed description of your favorite restaurant, including its location and atmosphere.
- Discuss the type of cuisine offered and any unique dishes or specialties that stand out.
- Reflect on personal experiences or memorable occasions spent at this restaurant.





**Topic 2: Entertainment**

**Part1: Opinion 5 marks**

In your opinion: What makes a film catch your interest? List the qualities or features that you think are important.

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**Part2: Plan:**

Write about your favorite film.

- Describe a film you like and explain why it's your favorite.
- Different film genres you like to watch.
- The ideal locations for filming movies.



### **Topic 3 Food and Health**

#### **Part1: opinion 5 marks**

What do you think are the best ways to keep fit and healthy?

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#### **Part2: Plan:**

**Write about good eating habits:**

- How can changing our diet have good impact in our lifestyle?
- Do you think that it is good to dine out occasionally and why?
- What's your favorite comfort food, and why do you find it so comforting?



#### **4) Part1: opinion**

What do you think of the connection between the cuisine and culture, and why?  
Write at least two sentences below.

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#### **Part 2 : Plan**

Write a plan for your essay below. Please note – this question asks for a plan, not a full essay. You will write the full essay in the next question.

Write about your **cuisine and culture**.

Include information about:

- Why people have become more interested in learning about different cuisines nowadays.
- How the cuisine is related to the culture of the community.
- What makes the Emirati cuisine special.



## **Making Inferences:**

### **The Decision**

Amna remembered the weekdays in which she prepared 12th graders for university during the day, arrived home in the late afternoon to take care of her four-year-old son and cook dinner for her husband, and then had to attend classes in the evening. The constant tornado of obligations left Amna overcome with exhaustion and feeling that she was inadequately balancing work, school, and home life. At times, she wanted to give up, but since it is a requirement to become a school administrator, Amna considered getting her master's degree to be a worthy investment, and now she was on the point of completing her coursework. In the past, Saif had suggested that they hire a nanny, but Amna said, "Only if things get really busy, will we hire someone to help around the house." Saif decided to revisit the idea with Amna when she arrived home from her classes that evening. Hopefully, he could convince her that it was a good idea now that their son was going to kindergarten. Since Amna went to a smaller, lesser-known establishment for her first degree, Amna decided to attend classes at a prestigious university for her master's. Although Amna was not pleased to spend almost ten hours in class each week, she felt that learning in a classroom improved her focus as it provided a quiet place to learn. The guidance from her professors gave her the insight to navigate the most challenging concepts and tasks, and participating in class discussions and study groups, Amna became friends with several of her classmates. During a meeting with her advisor to select classes for the new semester, Amna revealed her worries about successfully completing her program without sacrificing the needs of her students and family; she had thought about taking a break from her studies. Amna's academic advisor suggested that she add online courses to her schedule. When Amna heard her mention them, a flood of anxiety swept over her. She had always avoided taking online courses because of their self-directed nature. As her advisor explained which courses she could take online, Amna imagined that it would be imperative that she worked independently to keep up with the assigned reading and research. Her classmates would only be acquaintances since their interactions would be limited to virtual components, and she would not get the same level of critique and advice from her professors. Pushing away the pessimistic thoughts, Amna considered that maybe she was focused on the stereotypes of online learning and not the reality. A few weeks later, on a Wednesday evening, Saif packed Amna's favourite foods for a picnic at the neighbourhood park as their nanny, Stella, kept a watchful eye on Khalil as he happily played on the playground.



1. What decision did Amna make about her studies?

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2. Why is your answer to the inference question the best answer? Use the information in the text above to support your answer.

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## **Passage 2**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has undeniably transformed the landscape of technology, introducing a realm of possibilities that captivates and challenges us simultaneously. At its core, AI demonstrates an impressive capacity to process vast datasets swiftly, bringing forth innovations that streamline our daily lives. The convenience of voice-activated assistants and personalised recommendations showcases the practical benefits of AI integration. The inherent efficiency gains are hard to overlook, fostering a sense of admiration for the seamless integration of intelligence into our technological interactions. Yet, beneath the surface of this technological phenomenon lies a tapestry of ethical considerations. The access to personal data required for optimal AI functioning introduces a subtle tension between the allure of convenience and the imperative to safeguard privacy. As AI infiltrates every corner of our lives, from the most mundane to the pivotal moments in our lifetimes, this ethical dilemma prompts contemplation about the delicate balance between technological advancement and the protection of individual rights. Consideration of the potential future uses of the personal information we currently freely provide to AI systems to teach and inform the algorithms upon which they rely must form part of our reasoning prior to furnishing it. Another layer of complexity arises in the realm of employment. The question of whether AI will augment or diminish job opportunities looms large. While AI holds the promise of automating routine tasks, thereby enhancing productivity, there is an underlying concern about potential job displacement. This dichotomy requires a nuanced exploration of how the workforce can adapt and evolve alongside the accelerating pace of technological change. Perhaps we could aid this

conceptualisation by considering what kind of future we ultimately desire, and in doing so, ensuring that any negative effects of AI, such as rising unemployment as more and more tasks are automated, are mitigated. In navigating the landscape of AI, a dichotomy emerges between marvel at the progress brought by this technology and the responsibility to ensure its ethical deployment. Although we cannot fail to appreciate the many advantages of AI, this must be coupled with a cautious recognition of its potential pitfalls. Therefore, acknowledgement of the need for ongoing conversations surrounding ethical guidelines and regulations around AI means that we not only value innovation, but also the responsible development and use of AI technologies. In the broader context, AI emerges as a potent tool, offering immense benefits while necessitating a judicious approach. While it is clear that the transformative power of AI must be appreciated, the need for a thoughtful and responsible integration into our lives must also be emphasised and a clear path in the navigation of the evolving landscape of technology must be plotted.

1. What will the author think about future advances in technology?

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2. Why is your answer to the inference question the best answer? Use the information in the text to support your answer.

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## Topic: Food and Drinks

### Part One: Opinion

What do you think of eating in a restaurant? and why?

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### Part Two:

Write a plan for your essay below. Please note – this question asks for a plan, not a full essay. You will write the full essay in the next question.

Write about your best restaurant.

Include information about:

- The name and location of your favourite restaurant
- Who you go to this restaurant with and what type of food you like to eat there.
- What makes it your best restaurant



**Entertainment:**

-What do you think of movies? and why?

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**Part Two:**

Write a plan for your essay below. Please note – this question asks for a plan, not a full essay. You will write the full essay in the next question.

Write about your favorite movie.

Include information about:

- The name of your favorite movie and its plot
- when and where did you watch it
- What makes this movie special to you

