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# Speaking / Language Functions

## ❑ Complaining to a hotel manager about a room:

- ❖ **Student A:** You are a **hotel guest** who is unhappy with his/her room. You decide to complain to **the hotel manager (Student B)**. Use some of the phrases in the box.

### Expressing dissatisfaction / Complaining

I'm sorry to have to say this, but I have a complaint (to make).

I don't want to complain, but...

Do you really expect me to stay in this room?

I'm not satisfied/happy with...

I am dissatisfied with...

I think there's been some sort of mistake. This is not what I asked for.

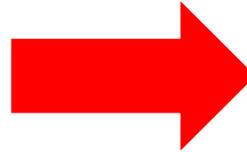
This is certainly not what I had in mind.

I'm afraid it's not good enough.

The room's very/too/so/rather...

It's not at all...

The... doesn't work.



- ❖ **Student B:** You are a **hotel manager**. A hotel guest (**Student A**) is complaining about the room. Be polite and offer him/her a discount. Use some of the phrases in the box..

### Expressing regret / Apologising

I'm so/very/terribly sorry about that.

I'm so sorry for the inconvenience.

I believe there's been some sort of mistake.

I (do) apologise for...

Please accept our apologies.

Keeping our customers happy is our top priority, so can we offer you...?

# Speaking / Language Functions

1. Read the following:

I'm sorry to have to say this, but I have a complaint to make. I'm not at all happy with my room.

Which of the following is the **BEST reply** to the above sentence?

- A. Wow! What a great investment.
- B. It's about 30 minutes by train.
- C. The way I see it's more exciting
- D. I'm so sorry about that.



# Speaking / Language Functions

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B. It's about 30 minutes by train.

C. The way I see it's more exciting

D. I'm so sorry about that.

# Reading / Part 1: Comprehension



## Homework

Homework is an important part of the learning process in middle school.

**1** One reason is that homework gives students additional practice of skills covered in class. Middle school classes are too short to teach a new concept and practice it sufficiently for students to master. Students need both guided practice in class and independent practice at home.

**2** Another reason for homework is that it provides time to complete longer assignments. For example, the ideal composition process allows time for students to think and to reflect on their ideas, as well as time to revise and to proofread their writing.

**3** In addition, reports and special projects often require research that cannot always be done at school. In addition, since not all students work at the same speed, giving students time at home to finish work keeps them from falling behind. Finally, the most important reason for homework is that it ensures review. New material and old material are practiced in daily assignments. Students who do their homework daily are prepared for tests and make better grades.

In conclusion, not only is homework essential to master new skills and maintain previously learned skills, but it also guarantees constant review and provides time for longer assignments, as well as additional time for students who need it. Students, do your daily homework, make better grades, and learn more!

## 1. What is the text MAINLY about?

A. the importance of homework in middle schools

B. the independence of homework for longer assignment

C. time allowance for homework research

D. help students to practice homework with no time limit

### Tips

- Read the title of the text
- Read the text quickly.
- Search for some key words.

# Reading / Part 1: Comprehension

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**4** In conclusion, not only is homework essential to master new skills and maintain previously learned skills, but it also guarantees constant review and provides time for longer assignments, as well as additional time for students who need it. Students, do your daily homework, make better grades, and learn more!

## 1. Read the following from paragraph (2).

the ideal composition process allows time for students

Which of the following BEST replaces the underlined word “allows”?

A. happy

B. provide

C. prohibit

D. refuse

# Reading / Part 1: Comprehension

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**2** Another reason for homework is that it provides time to complete longer assignments. For example, the ideal composition process **allows** time for students to think and to reflect on their ideas, as well as time to revise and to proofread their writing.

**3** In addition, reports and special projects often require research that cannot always be done at school. In addition, since not all students work at the same speed, giving students time at home to finish work keeps them from falling behind. Finally, the most important reason for homework is that it ensures review. New material and old material are practiced in daily assignments. Students who do their homework daily are prepared for tests and make better grades.



**4** ....., not only is homework essential to master new skills and maintain previously learned skills, but it also guarantees constant review and provides time for longer assignments, as well as additional time for students who need it. Students, do your daily homework, make better grades, and learn more!

1. Which of the following BEST fills the blank in paragraph (4)?

A. In addition

B. In conclusion

C. As a result

D. besides

# Reading / Part 1: Comprehension

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**1. According to the text, mention two reasons why homework is important ?**

<b>Reason 1:</b>	<b>gives students additional practice of skills covered in class</b>
	<b>it provides time to complete longer assignments</b>
<b>Reason 2:</b>	<b>ensures review</b>

# Reading / Part 1: Comprehension

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1. What STYLE has the writer used in the text ? Support your answer with an evidence from the text.

<b>Style</b>	<b>Present simple</b>
	<b>Using linkers</b>
<b>Evidence</b>	<b>is an important , is that homework gives , is that it provides , often require ....etc</b>
	<b>In addition, In conclusion ... etc</b>

# Reading / Part 1: Comprehension

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1. What is the writer's ATTITUDE towards the importance of homework? Support your answer with an evidence from the text.

<b>Opinion</b>	The writer is <b>with</b> homework as learning process.
	The writer is <b>against</b> homework as learning process.
<b>Evidence</b>	<u>only is homework essential to master new skills and maintain previously learned skills, but it also guarantees constant review</u>

### Tips

- Any sentence from the last paragraph.

## Vocabulary

A.  Read the following extract from *The Grand Tour*. What do you think the prepositional phrase in bold means?

***In other words***, it was an experience that educated travellers on many levels.

- a. that is to say      b. to use somebody else's words

A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition and its object.

B. Complete the table with the words/phrases in the box to form prepositional phrases.

in		on	
trouble	particular	holiday	fire
the future	public	tour	display
the mood for	tears	purpose	sale
a hurry	the long run	the run	second thoughts
cash	the meantime	a mess	the phone
charge of		good terms	one's interest
debt		<u>the verge of</u>	<u>behalf of</u>

# Reading / Part 2: Vocabulary

Read the following.

Tom knew he was ..... trouble when he saw the police.

Which of the following prepositions **BEST** fits the above gap?

A. on

B. for

C. of

D. in

# Reading / Part 2: Vocabulary

Read the following.

When I was young, my family and I often went ..... holiday  
by plane

Which of the following prepositions **BEST** fits the above gap?

**A. on**

**B. for**

**C. of**

**D. in**

# Reading / Part 2: Vocabulary

Read the following:

The scientist is in the verge ..... making an important discovery.

Which of the following prepositions **BEST** fits the above gap?

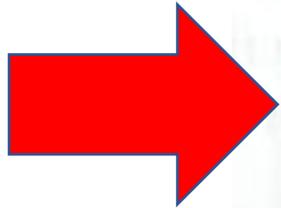
A. on

B. for

C. of

D. in

**B.** Read the extract from the article on pages 8 and 9 and look at the highlighted words. Match the verbs with the nouns to form similar collocations.



A **collocation** is a combination of two or more words (e.g. verb + article + noun, adjective + noun) which are often used together.

I use similar methods to the criminals, only the hacking I do is legal and even paid for. I attack companies' websites and look for weaknesses that criminals might use to **gain access**. This way companies can make their sites stronger and keep the

- |         |          |   |
|---------|----------|---|
| 1. win  | <b>b</b> | a. weight / speed / access / experience |
| 2. earn | <b>c</b> | b. a race / a match / a game            |
| 3. gain | <b>a</b> | c. money / a salary / one's living      |

# Vocabulary

**A.** Read the examples below and notice the phrases in bold. Can you think of any other words that collocate with *play*, *go*, *do*, *go to*, *collect*, *join* and *belong to*?

- My cousin **plays basketball** in the school team.
- My friends and I are **going skiing** next weekend.
- Fatima **goes to the gym** twice a week. She **does aerobics** there.
- **A:** Do you **belong to the drama club**?
- **B:** No I don't, but I plan to **join the club** soon.
- Did you know that my sister has a big stamp collection? She has been **collecting stamps** for three years.

**B.** Match the verbs with the sports/hobbies to form collocations.

- |                     |          |   |
|---------------------|----------|---|
| 1. play             | <b>f</b> | a. a running track, the beach, a leisure centre, the gym    |
| 2. go               | <b>c</b> | b. martial arts (karate, tae kwon do, etc.), Pilates        |
| 3. do               | <b>b</b> | c. swimming, ice skating, camping, bowling, hiking, cycling |
| 4. go to            | <b>a</b> | d. a club, an organisation, a gym                           |
| 5. belong to / join | <b>d</b> | e. coins, postcards, model cars/aeroplanes, comics          |
| 6. collect          | <b>e</b> | f. football, hockey, pool, tennis, golf, board games        |

**C.** Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of the verbs in activity B above.

- Bradley loves to **play**, **belongs to** table tennis and he **has joined** the local table tennis club.
- Jassim **collects** postcards from the places he goes to on holiday.
- My friends and I **go to** the leisure centre to **play** pool every Saturday afternoon.
- Peter has a black belt in karate. He **has done** karate for many years.
- I want to lose some weight so I think I will **join** a gym and **do** some weightlifting and aerobics.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the boxes.

tour trip journey

- The package deal included flights, accommodation and a tour of the island.
- After a five-hour journey, the hikers were exhausted.
- Are you still planning to go on a trip to Barcelona?

stranger foreigner immigrant

- Parents often warn their children not to talk to strangers.
- You can tell from his accent that he's a(n) foreigner.
- He was born in New York and has lived there all his life, but his parents were Italian immigrants.

depart disembark set off

- All the passengers prepared to disembark from the ship.
- Flights for Europe depart from Terminal 1.
- We parked our car at the entrance to the National Park and set off for the lake on foot.

ticket fare price

- How much did your ticket to London cost?
- The boat trip is included in the price of your holiday.
- Could you lend me some money for the bus fare?

delay postpone cancel

- I had to cancel my hotel reservation when I realised I couldn't go to Rome.
- We will have to postpone the meeting until next week as the boss has come down with the flu.
- The passengers got angry when air traffic problems delayed their flight for over two hours.

arrive get reach come

- Are you coming to the railway station with me to pick up Dad?
- What's the best way to get to the stadium?
- It took the men three days to reach the top of the mountain.
- Majed arrived at the hotel at midnight.

## Vocabulary

Complete the paragraphs with the words in the boxes.

atmosphere energy smog electricity  
carpooling exhaust hazard pollution fossil

Air 1 pollution happens when dust particles, gases, fumes or chemicals enter the 2 atmosphere in a way that can harm the environment. It is caused by smoke and fumes coming from factories and

3 exhaust fumes from vehicles.

This can also lead to 4 smog: a mixture of smoke and fog, which can prove to be a serious health 5 hazard for

humans. By investing in alternative sources of 6 energy like the wind and the sun, we can reduce the burning of

7 fossil fuels and, as a result,

reduce air pollution and help protect the environment. People should also conserve energy by using 8 electricity

wisely, for example. Also,

9 carpooling and using public transport instead of driving a car can help.



recycle cut landfills  
disposed societies leaking

Everybody buys and uses a variety of products every day without giving it a lot of thought.

These products affect the environment somehow: through the way they are made, used or

10 disposed of. One of the main

problems modern-day 11 societies

are facing is the amount of rubbish they produce - and it's way too much! We all need to

12 cut down on the rubbish

we create, otherwise we will soon run out of space for it. 13 Landfills are

filling up and are 14 leaking

dangerous chemicals and gases into the environment. The solution to this problem is the 3 Rs: Reduce - Reuse -

15 Recycle!



## Vocabulary

**A.**  Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in the boxes. Then check the definition of the words using a dictionary.

exactly    literally    actually

- I can't believe he actually came to the festival.
- I know exactly how you feel.
- John was only kidding, but Maria took his comments literally.

scenario    situation    case    event

- In case of emergency, please leave calmly through the nearest exit.
- In the event of rain, the show will take place in the town hall.
- He is in a very difficult situation.
- One possible scenario is that you will have to stay an extra week to finish the work.

memorise    remember    remind

- Can you remind me of your name?
- Memorise your PIN number; don't write it down.
- She remembered him from school. He hadn't changed much.

unique    single    rare

- Their team lost the game by a single point.
- He suffers from a rare disease.
- These dresses are expensive because each one is unique.

combine    connect    match

- I don't think that shirt matches your skirt.
- Mary is trying to combine a career with being a mother.
- They built a new railroad to connect the two cities.

# Reading / Part 2: Vocabulary

Read the following then fill in the gap with the suitable word.

journey - exhaust - remind

- A. The train .....**journey**..... took us through a valley past rolling hills.
- A. Car .....**exhaust**..... is the main reason for the city's pollution.

Many nouns are formed by adding a suffix such as **-ion**, **-ation** and **-ment** to a verb. Pay attention to irregularities:

decide - decision

introduce - introduction

describe - description

explain - explanation

apply - application

satisfy - satisfaction

**E.**  Complete with the correct form of the words in capitals. Then check your answers using a dictionary.

1. Losing the last match of his long career came as a huge disappointment to him. **DISAPPOINT**
2. I'm sorry sir, but we have no record of the cancellation of your booking. **CANCEL**
3. Is it my imagination, or does it feel colder inside than outside today? **IMAGINE**
4. The artist's inspiration for this painting was a little cottage he stayed in last summer. **INSPIRE**

5. It's not surprising that the workers at the factory have no motivation when their wages are so low. **MOTIVATE**
6. I consider building up a successful business as my greatest achievement. **ACHIEVE**
7. The Internet connection at the hotel was really slow. **CONNECT**
8. Exercising and a healthy diet play an important role in the prevention of heart disease. **PREVENT**

# Reading / Part 2: Vocabulary

Read the following then put the words between brackets in the correct form .

- A. It needs to be done in a way that stimulates the reader's **imagination** (imagine)
- B. Failing the final exams was a bitter **disappointment** for me. (disappoint )

## Grammar used to, would, was/were going to → p. 89

**A.** Read the sentences from the text on page 44 and answer the questions that follow.

- We **were going to** steer the ship through a narrow gap in the reef, but a powerful wave destroyed our rudder...
- I **used to love** listening to stories about their adventures and **would spend** hours dreaming about exotic destinations...

1. Which structure refers to actions somebody intended to do in the past (but probably didn't)?

**was/were going to + base form**

2. Which structures refer to repeated actions or situations in the past?

**used to + base form, would + base form**

**B.** Rewrite the sentences below using the words in brackets.

1. **When I was young, I would spend my afternoons on the beach with a good book.**

---

2. **We were going to take a tour of the island, but my wife got sick and we had to cancel it.**

---

3. **My family and I would travel to Europe when we could afford it.**

---

4. **They were going to get a visa on Monday, but they didn't have all the documents and had to go back the following day.**

---

5. **I used to think that trips to the countryside were boring until I went to visit my aunt in Oxford shire by train.**

---

# Writing / Part 1: Grammar

Read the following:

We used to ..... out every Thursday, but we don't anymore.

Which word of the following **BEST** belongs in the blank?

A. ate

B. eats

C. eat

D. eaten

# Writing / Part 1: Grammar

Read the following:

Every night, Linda would ..... on the radio, sit down on the sofa and drink a hot cup of coffee after dinner.

Which word of the following **BEST** belongs in the blank?

A. turned

B. turns

C. turn

D. turning

# Module 4

## ► Past Perfect Simple

I had walked.	He had swum.
Had you walked?	Had she swum?
They hadn't walked.	It hadn't swum.

The **Past Perfect Simple** is used:

- to describe an action which was completed before a specific point of time in the past.

*I had finished my homework by eight o'clock.*

- to describe an action that was completed before another action in the past. The second action is in the Past Simple.

*The film had already started when we got to the cinema.*

### TIME EXPRESSIONS

already, ever, never, just, when, by the time, after, by, before, etc.

**A. Read the sentences below and answer the questions that follow.**

*After intensive poaching **had reduced** them to just three animals in the wild, the last surviving male sadly **died** in 2018.*

1. Which action happened first and which happened next?
2. Which tenses are used?

**a.** Pinta tortoises once thrived on the Galapagos Islands, but **by** the 19th century their numbers **had declined** considerably.

**b.** Pinta tortoises once thrived on the Galapagos Islands, but **in** the 19th century their numbers **declined** considerably.

1. Which sentence tells us that population numbers decreased during the 19th century?
2. Which sentence tells us that population numbers decreased before the 19th century?

**B. Look at the examples from activity A again and complete the rule.**

**Past Perfect Simple**

Subject + had + past participle

**C. Complete the sentences using the Past Simple, the Past Progressive or the Past Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets.**

1. We were thinking (think) about how to get the horse free from the sand when suddenly it climbed (climb) out by itself.
2. By the time the authorities decided (decide) to protect local forests, logging companies had destroyed (destroy) a big part of the green zone.
3. I hadn't heard (not hear) about artificial reefs until last month. I was (be) so interested in finding out what they're like that I visited (visit) one in the Caribbean two weeks ago.
4. The group were camping (camp) in the forest when they saw (see) a bear approaching their tents.
5. While he was still trying (try, still) to catch his first fish, I had already caught (catch, already) five.
6. Renée didn't come (not come) to the event we had planned (plan) for her.
7. The professor started (start) his talk about water pollution at 7.00 p.m. However by 9.30 p.m. he still hadn't finished (not finish).
8. Until last year, the Encanto travel agency in San Juan organised (organise) tours to El Yunque rainforest. For those who had never been (never / be) to a rainforest before, it was (be) a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.

**D. Work in pairs. Turn to page 83 in the Speaking Activities section and do the Grammar Production Task.**

# Writing / Part 1: Grammar

Read the following:

she ..... to the airport **after** she had booked a ticket



Which word of the following **BEST** belongs in the blank?

**A. went**

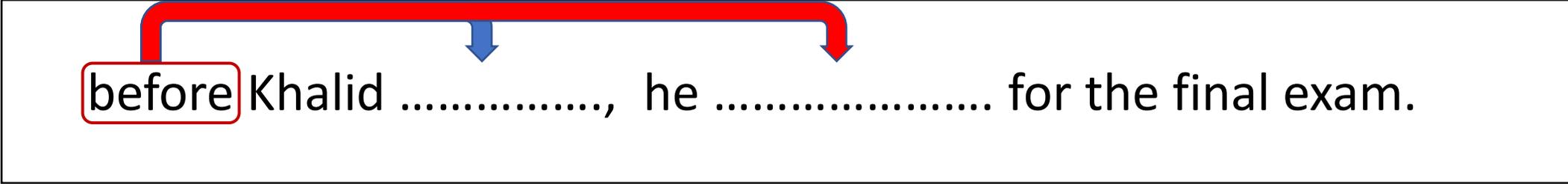
**B. goes**

**C. going**

**D. go**

# Writing / Part 1: Grammar

Read the following:



before Khalid ....., he ..... for the final exam.

Which word of the following **BEST** belongs in the blank?

**A. played / had studied**

**B. playing / had studied**

**C. play / studied**

**D. paying / studying**

## ► Past Progressive

I was walking.	He was swimming.
Were you walking?	Was she swimming?
They weren't walking.	It wasn't swimming.

The **Past Progressive** is used:

- to describe an action in progress at a certain time in the past.  
*'What were you doing at ten o'clock last night?'*  
*'I was having a shower.'*
- to describe actions that were happening at the same time in the past (usually with *while* or *as*).  
*While John was cooking, Lynn was sleeping.*
- to set the scene in a story.  
*There were a lot of people at the station. Some were talking on their mobile phones, others were sleeping and a few were walking up and down.*
- to describe temporary past states or actions.  
*My grandfather was writing a play in those days.*

## ► Past Simple - Past Progressive Time Clauses (when, while, as, as soon as)

- We use the **Past Progressive** and the **Past Simple** in the same sentence when one action interrupted another in the past. We use the **Past Progressive** for the longer action and the **Past Simple** for the shorter action.

In this case we usually use **while, when** or **as**.

*As/While/When they were walking in the forest, they saw a bear.*

*I was having a bath when the lights went out.*

Past progressive  
(was / were + ing)

Past progressive  
(was / were + ing)

We were watching the TV **While** my brother was playing football.

لقد كنا نشاهد التلفاز عندما كان أخي يلعب كرة القدم.

حدثان استمررا لفترة في الماضي ولم يتقاطعا أحدهما الآخر

# Writing / Part 1: Grammar

Read the following:

**while** Khalid ..... Football , Salem ..... for the final exam.



Which word of the following **BEST** belongs in the blank?

**A. was playing / was studying**

B. is playing / had studied

C. plays / studied

D. paying / studying

# Writing / Part 1: Grammar

Read the following:

I was calling my brother, **while** Salem ..... (**drive**) the car.



Put the verb in brackets in the correct form.

Answer:

**was driving**

# Module 1

## Present Simple

I walk.	He swims.
Do you walk?	Does she swim?
They don't walk.	It doesn't swim.

The **Present Simple** is used:

- to describe permanent situations.  
*Tina lives with her parents in Sheffield.*
- to describe repeated/habitual actions.  
*He wakes up at 7.30 every morning.*
- to talk about general truths.  
*Water boils at 100°C.*
- to talk about future actions related to timetables and programmes.  
*Our plane leaves at 10.00 a.m. tomorrow.*
- in exclamatory sentences with  
*Off ... / Here ... / There ... / etc.*  
*Here she comes!*

### TIME EXPRESSIONS

always, often, usually, never, etc.  
 every day / week, etc.  
 in the morning / spring, etc.  
 at the weekend / weekends  
 once / twice / three times, etc. a week / day, etc.  
 on Mondays / Monday morning, etc.

# Writing / Part 1: Grammar

Read the following:

In the morning she **always** showers and ..... (**comb**) her hair.



Put the verb in brackets in the correct form.

Answer:

**combs**

# Writing / Part 1: Grammar

Read the following:

Mark ..... (not /want) to go to university; he **wants** to do an apprenticeship instead.

Put the verb in brackets in the correct form.

Answer:

**doesn't want**

# Writing / Part 2: Prompt

## Topic A

Write an **ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAY** giving your opinion the impact of **social media on young people.** *(200-250 words)*

### **Helping tips:**

**pros:** learn about other cultures – communicating with people from other countries – learn about the world news...etc.

**cons:** Hacking, Personal data and privacy can easily be hacked – Addiction, teenagers easily get addicted to it- Health Issues : bad habits, becoming lazy and inactive...etc.

## Social Media

It is undeniable that social media is very important for all of us. However, people do not have the same opinion about it. This essay will analyze this issue using examples to demonstrate points and support arguments. So, what are the pros and cons of social media?

On the one hand, social media has some obvious benefits. To start with, it is very useful because it helps us in knowing about other cultures. Secondly, social media has many applications in our everyday life. For example, it can be used to communicate with people and friends from other countries. A recent study published in New York magazine shows that 80% of young people use social media to communicate with their friends.

On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that social media has a negative side. There is ample evidence to suggest that social media is linked with privacy issues. For instance, hackers can easily steal our private data. Another disadvantage of social media is that it may cause serious health problems such as lack of sleep and stress.

As such it can be concluded that, social media has benefits and drawbacks. However, I strongly believe if it is used in moderation, it will be very useful.

## Topic B

Write a **STORY** about a **an experience you have passed when you discovered that you were a real hero.**

**Make sure your story has an adequate plot and covers enough details about the setting and the characters.**

*\* Your story will be evaluated on the basis of clear and organized ideas, strong details and effective sentences.*

## Unforgettable experience

It was a sunny Friday morning, my father was busy reading the local newspaper when I came across an attractive invitation in the back page of the newspaper. The words 'Join the big catch' immediately caught my eye. I started reading the invitation and the more I read the more interested I became in the cause. It turned out that it was the first fishing festival in Qatar that was sponsored by a number of big companies such as; Ooredoo and QNB. The first prize was 500,000 QR to be donated to one of the hospitals. I felt an overwhelming desire to participate and got fully prepared with my fishing tools.

I soon found myself going to the festival committee and filled in a form and got accepted. On the day of the festival I had a mixture of feelings. I felt enthusiastic and fully desired. Initially, my team consist of Hamad, Saad and I worked hard and were hoping for I big catch. The other teams caught more fish than us but we didn't give up. "I need your help pull over heroes there is a big fish" Hamad shouted. We began to pull over for a long time when at last we got surprised by the biggest fish I have ever seen. The fish was also the biggest in the festival. We did it we won the first prize and donated the money to the children hospital that was in hard need of money.

My experience with the fishing festival made me realise that we all have a responsibility and a role to play in helping the community we live in. The hard time I had during the long fishing helped me to step out of my comfort zone and embrace totally new reality and perception of life. Donating the money to the hospital taught me to keep an open mind, awakened my compassion towards the people in need. Whenever I think back to my experience, I am filled with a deep sense of gratitude. I will without a doubt, be helping others for many years to come!