



وزارة التربية والتعليم
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

هيكل اللغة الانكليزي التاسع عام للفصل الاول لعام 2026 - 2027

إحجز مكانك واستعد للامتحان بثقة كاملة

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

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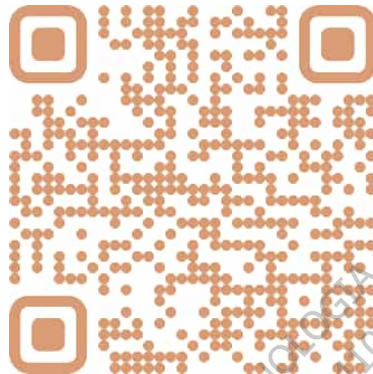
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Vocabulary List: Living together, learning together:

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example
urban	relating to a city or town	حضري / مدني	A modern college campus is like a small urban area.
residential	an area where people live, with houses and apartments rather than factories	سكني	Students live in quiet residential buildings on campus.
commercial	related to buying and selling goods and services	تجاري	There are many stores and coffee shops in the commercial center.
industrial	connected with factories and manufacturing	صناعي	The college is located far away from the noisy industrial zone.
convenient	easy to use, helpful, or near to a particular place	ملائم / مريح (وسهل)	Living on campus is very convenient because classrooms are close.
comfortable	making you feel physically relaxed and pleasant	مريح	A dormitory is a comfortable apartment building for students.
route	a way or road that buses or people follow to get from one place to another	مسار / طريق	The campus shuttle bus follows a regular route around the college.
destination	the place where someone is going	وجهة الوصول	The shuttle takes students quickly to their destination on campus.
professor	a university teacher of the highest rank	أستاذ جامعي	Students take notes carefully while the professor explains the lesson.
tutor	a teacher who helps an individual student or a small group with questions	معلم خصوصي / مرشد أكاديمي	I go to a tutor at the learning-resources center for help with English.
facilities	buildings, equipment, or places provided for a particular purpose	مرافق / منشآت	The university has modern facilities, such as libraries and sports centers.
services	systems or departments that supply public or student needs	خدمات	The campus offers helpful services like tech-support and health care.

Vocabulary List: Shop till you drop!

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example
browse	to look through a website or store casually without buying anything specific	يتصفح	Many people like to browse online stores in their free time.
search	to look carefully for something or someone	يبحث عن	At Amazon.com, customers can search for a book about any subject.
exchange	to give something back and receive something else of the same type	يستبدل	If the jacket is the wrong size, you can exchange it for a larger one.
refund	an amount of money that is given back to you when you return an item	استرداد النقود	You can return the broken product and ask for a full refund.
receipt	a piece of paper or digital message that proves you paid for something	إيصال / فاتورة شراء	Always keep your receipt in case you need to return the item.
credit card	a small plastic card from a bank that allows you to buy goods online or in stores	بطاقة ائتمان	Customers can order books online by credit card and get them in the mail.
profit	money that a business earns after paying all its costs	ربح / مكسب مالي	Will real stores in malls still make a profit in the future?
fee	an amount of money that you pay for a professional service	رسم / عمولة	On Craigslist, most users can post advertisements without paying a fee.
brand	a type of product made by a particular company under a specific name	علامة تجارية / ماركة	She always buys sports shoes from a famous brand.
quality	how good or bad something is compared to other things	جودة / نوعية	Customers prefer this online store because it sells high-quality goods.
survey	a set of questions asked to many people to find out their opinions or habits	استبيان / استطلاع رأي	We carried out a class survey to find out how students shop online.
prediction	a statement about what you think will happen in the future	توقع / تنبؤ	In 1994, Jeff Bezos made a prediction that online shopping would grow.

Part 1: Vocabulary

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

Choose A, B or C

Text 1: A Whole City on Campus

A college is a wonderful place. It is like a small (1) _____ city in several ways. Different cities and colleges around the world have very different population sizes, and a modern college has everything a student needs to live. For example, there are dormitories in the (2) _____ area of the campus. A dormitory, or dorm, is a (3) _____ apartment building where students sleep and relax.

Like any city, a college campus has many wonderful (4) _____ for food, health, and entertainment. There are dining halls, coffee shops, a student store, a health center with doctors and dentists, an art gallery, and a sports center where students exercise. Of course, students go to college for an education, and learning happens in many places. One important place is the learning-resources center, which is like a library, where a (5) _____ is a teacher who helps students with questions or problems.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) A) urban | B) tutor | C) route |
| (2) A) industrial | B) residential | C) commercial |
| (3) A) comfortable | B) commercial | C) industrial |
| (4) A) professors | B) destinations | C) facilities |
| (5) A) route | B) tutor | C) destination |

Text 2: An Email from College

Dear Mom and Dad, How are you? I hope everything is okay. I am doing well, and I am very busy in my English classes at the ESL Center. This college has everything, and it is like a small city! There are many helpful (1) _____ on campus, such as the health center and the tech-support center next to the sports center, where they fixed my laptop last week. Because there is a student store and a dining hall right next to my dorm, living here is very (2) _____.

I also speak English with students on the campus shuttle bus. The shuttle follows a regular (3) _____ along College Avenue and Garden Street to take students to their (4) _____ on campus. Across from the campus on Main Street, there is a busy (5) _____ street with coffee shops, restaurants, and a pizza parlor.

Love, Sunny

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) | A) routes | B) services | C) professors |
| (2) | A) convenient | B) industrial | C) commercial |
| (3) | A) tutor | B) professor | C) route |
| (4) | A) destination | B) service | C) tutor |
| (5) | A) residential | B) commercial | C) industrial |

Text 3: Success in College (What Do You Need to Do, to Be Successful in College?)

You have entered the exciting new world of college reading and studying. Whether your university is in a quiet town or near a busy (1) _____ area, anyone who wants to succeed in college must do the things successful college students do. First, preparing for class means much more than completing homework assignments. Successful students read assignments carefully and take notes before the (2) _____ starts talking in the lecture hall.

In class, they turn off their smartphones, tablets, and smartwatches, and they pay close attention. When they need help with material they still do not understand, they ask their (3) _____ because they know their teachers want them to do well. They also study in campus (4) _____ like the library and learning-resources center to make review cards, summary notes, and charts. Following an organized study routine at a (5) _____ time every day helps them get good grades and earn a college degree.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| (1) A) industrial | B) comfortable | C) convenient |
| (2) A) route | B) destination | C) professor |
| (3) A) facility | B) tutor | C) route |
| (4) A) facilities | B) professors | C) routes |
| (5) A) commercial | B) residential | C) convenient |

Text 4: Online Shopping

Amazon.com was one of the first companies to try to sell products on the Internet. Jeff Bezos started the company in 1994 after he made a (1) _____ about the future. He saw that the World Wide Web was growing at a rate of 2,000 percent a year, and he thought that shopping was going to move to the Internet. He left his good job, drove to Seattle, and started an online bookstore in a garage.

At the Amazon.com site, people could (2) _____ for a book about a subject, read what other people thought about the books, order them by (3) _____, and get them in the mail in just a few days. Today, at a virtual shopping mall, customers can buy millions of high (4) _____ items, from electronics to gourmet food. But what will happen to real shops in malls? Will they still make a (5) _____ in the future, or will they close down?

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|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| (1) A) prediction | B) receipt | C) refund |
| (2) A) exchange | B) search | C) refund |
| (3) A) survey | B) fee | C) credit card |
| (4) A) quality | B) receipt | C) prediction |
| (5) A) brand | B) profit | C) survey |

Text 5: Selling and Sharing Online (Renting, Selling, Sharing, and Swapping on the Internet)

Years ago, if people wanted to listen to a CD, watch a movie, or read a book, they bought it in a store. Today, the Internet is changing the way we buy and use things. Many people prefer to (1) _____ through websites in their free time to look at clothes, toys, and furniture. On swapping websites, you can (2) _____ forgotten DVDs or books sitting on your shelves by giving someone one thing and getting another thing from them.

What if you prefer to buy or sell things online? Some customers look for a new product from a famous (3) _____, while others use websites such as eBay to buy cheaper secondhand goods that someone has used before. When you buy from an online store, you receive a digital (4) _____ for your payment, and if there is a problem with the product, you can ask for a (5) _____.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| (1) A) refund | B) browse | C) profit |
| (2) A) exchange | B) search | C) browse |
| (3) A) fee | B) survey | C) brand |
| (4) A) prediction | B) receipt | C) quality |
| (5) A) refund | B) brand | C) credit card |

Text 6: Shopping On Craigslist

One way to shop from home is to use a virtual shopping mall. Another way is to use a website such as Craigslist, which is an online service that allows people to buy and sell things directly with each other. On Craigslist, ordinary people can post an advertisement for free without paying a (1) _____ to the website.

According to a market (2) _____, in 2017 there were more than 700 Craigslist sites in 70 countries. Unlike a virtual shopping mall, Craigslist has individual sites for different cities. Someone who lives in Chicago, for example, can (3) _____ on Craigslist's Chicago site to find almost every product you can imagine, from home-improvement products to gourmet items. While shoppers at virtual shopping malls usually pay online by (4) _____, Craigslist users deal directly with the owner who sets the price and makes a (5) _____ from selling used goods.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| (1) A) fee | B) brand | C) quality |
| (2) A) receipt | B) survey | C) refund |
| (3) A) exchange | B) search | C) refund |
| (4) A) prediction | B) survey | C) credit card |
| (5) A) profit | B) receipt | C) quality |

Grammar Rules:

Verb Forms (verb + to + infinitive / verb + infinitive / verb + -ing)

In English grammar, when one verb follows another verb, the second verb can take one of three forms depending on the first verb or expression:

1. Verb + to + infinitive: Used after verbs of plans, wishes, needs, and decisions (such as want, need, decide, hope, plan, would like, learn, prepare).
2. Verb + infinitive (without to): Used after modal verbs (such as can, must, should, could, will) and after let / make + object.
3. Verb + -ing (Gerund): Used after verbs of likes/dislikes and ongoing actions (such as enjoy, keep, avoid, finish) and after prepositions (such as instead of, about, for, in, by).

◆ Structure:

Subject + want / need / decide / hope + to + base verb

Subject + can / must / should / let + base verb

Subject + enjoy / keep / Preposition (instead of / by) + verb-ing

◆ Examples from the Textbook (New Interactions Grade 9 General):

Verb Pattern	Common Verbs / Triggers	Example Sentence
Verb + to + infinitive	like to, want to, need to, try to, prefer to	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do you like to study in the library?• Anyone who wants to succeed in college must do the right things.• They think about the things they need to do.• Amazon.com was one of the first companies to try to sell products online.
Verb + infinitive (base verb)	must, can, should, will, let + object	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anyone who wants to succeed must do what successful students do.• Students can take part in class discussions.• If you let your neighbor plant your garden, you can share the food.
Verb + -ing	keep, enjoy, instead of, by, after prepositions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Actually, you may already do several of them. If so, keep doing them!• Students don't go out with their friends instead of studying.• They constantly review by making review cards and summary notes.

Practice on Verb Forms:

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct verb form (to + verb, base verb, or verb + -ing):

1. Anyone who wants _____ (succeed) in college must work hard.
2. If you already have good study habits, keep _____ (do) them!
3. Successful students do not chat on their phones instead of _____ (study).
4. At the learning-resources center, a tutor can _____ (help) students with questions.
5. Where else do you like _____ (spend) time on campus?
6. Students must _____ (attend) every class and pay close attention.
7. Many customers prefer _____ (download) music and books online.
8. In 1994, Jeff Bezos decided _____ (start) an online bookstore in Seattle.

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. I am writing this email because I want _____ you about my new college campus.
A) tell B) to tell C) telling
2. When students are prepared, they can _____ part in class discussions.
A) take B) to take C) taking

3. My friends and I enjoy _____ in the peaceful park across from our school.

- A) walk B) to walk C) walking

4. Successful students need _____ working on their homework assignments early.

- A) start B) to start C) starting

5. You should not _____ your smartphone during the professor's lecture.

- A) use B) to use C) using

6. Some students review material by _____ summary notes, charts, or diagrams.

- A) make B) to make C) making

Future Time (be going to)

We use 'be going to + base form of the verb' to talk about future plans, intentions, and predictions about the future based on what we see or know now

◆ Structure:

Affirmative: Subject + am / is / are + going to + base verb

Negative: Subject + am / is / are + not + going to + base verb

Question: Am / Is / Are + subject + going to + base verb?

Past Future (Predictions in the past): was / were + going to + base verb

◆ Examples from the Textbook

Subject / Form	Structure	Example Sentence
You / We / They (Present Future)	are going to + verb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You are going to write an email to a close friend who lives in another town. • Technologies are going to change the way you do things even more. • By 2040, people are going to live on Mars.
He / She / It (Present Future)	is going to + verb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The renting, sharing, and swapping market is going to get bigger. • Everyone in the world is going to be able to speak English.
Negative Form	is/are not going to + verb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In five years, no one is going to buy paper books or magazines.
Past Prediction	was/were going to + verb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He predicted that it was going to continue to grow, and shopping was going to move to the Internet.

Practice on Future Time (going to):

A. Complete the sentences using the correct form of (be going to) and the verb in brackets:

1. Next weekend, my classmates and I _____ (visit) the new shopping mall in the city center.
2. Look at the street map! The campus shuttle _____ (stop) at the bus station on Main Street.
3. You _____ (prepare) a short email to tell your parents about your college dorm.
4. The online renting and sharing market _____ (get) bigger in the future.
5. Scientists _____ (have) a cure for many diseases in ten years.
6. I _____ (meet) my Canadian tutor at the learning-resources center tomorrow afternoon.

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. Next month, I _____ to a quiet residential apartment near my college.
A) going to move B) am going to move C) are going to move
2. Digital technologies _____ the way people travel and shop in the future.
A) is going to change B) changing C) are going to change

3. My brother _____ his car to the central business area because the traffic is heavy.

A) is not going to drive B) not going to drive C) are not going to drive

4. What _____ do once you finish college and earn your degree?

A) you are going to B) are you going to C) is you going to

5. In 1994, Jeff Bezos knew that more customers _____ online.

A) were going to shop B) was going to shop C) going to shop

Conjunctions (Coordinating: and, but, or, so)

Coordinating conjunctions join words, phrases, or independent clauses of equal importance. In the textbook, the four main coordinating conjunctions are: and, but, or, and so.

Conjunction	Function / Meaning	Example Sentence
and	Adds one idea or item to another (addition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They focus on what the tutor is saying, and they take notes.• I'm learning to speak English well and I have everything I need on campus.
but	Shows contrast or an opposite idea	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sometimes I'm a little afraid to use my English, but people are usually nice.• This is like a library, but it also has computers and tutors.
or	Shows a choice or alternative between options	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Successful students read assignments carefully, underlining or highlighting main points.• You can stay in an apartment, either on your own or with friends.
so	Shows a result or consequence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• My laptop wasn't working well again last week, so I took it there and they fixed it.• No money changes hands, so no one makes a profit.

Practice on Coordinating Conjunctions:

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct coordinating conjunction (and, but, so, or):

1. My laptop wasn't working well last week, _____ I took it to the tech-support center.
2. Sometimes I'm a little afraid to speak English, _____ people on campus are usually nice.
3. At the sports center, students can run, swim, _____ play games.
4. There is a student store next to my dorm, _____ there is a coffee shop on College Avenue.
5. Will real shops in malls still make a profit in the future, _____ will they all close down?
6. The dormitory is right across from the classrooms, _____ I don't need to take a bus.

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. The central business area has great shopping malls, _____ the traffic there is very heavy.
A) or B) but C) so
2. I did not know the directions to the hotel, _____ I checked a street map on the Internet.
A) so B) but C) or

3. Would you prefer to live in a busy urban center _____ in a peaceful suburban neighborhood?
A) so B) but C) or
4. Successful students start studying early _____ review all the important points before an exam.
A) and B) but C) so
5. Bezos had very little money when he started Amazon, _____ the business soon grew very fast.
A) or B) but C) so

Adverbs (Adverbial Linkers)

Adverbial linkers (linking adverbs) connect ideas between two separate sentences or paragraphs. They are usually placed at the beginning of a sentence and followed by a comma (,).

Adverbial Linker	Function / Meaning	Example Sentence
However,	Introduces a contrasting idea (similar to 'but', used at the start of a sentence)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is a world in which you can be successful. However, not everyone knows what to do to succeed.• Dorms are a great way to make new friends. However, they are not the only place you can stay.
Also, / In addition,	Adds another supporting point or piece of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Also, shy people are often comfortable in a virtual friendship.• They also read through their notes before class.
Actually, / In fact,	Emphasizes a real fact or surprising truth	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Actually, you may already do several of them.• In fact, the Internet is such a huge part of our lives.
First, / Next, / Finally,	Shows sequence and order of points in a text	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• First, find the topic and main idea... Next, find the main idea of each paragraph.
Therefore, / Clearly,	Shows a logical result or conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clearly, we need to find time to get more sleep.

Practice on Adverbial Linkers:

A. Fill in the blanks with the suitable adverbial linker (However, Also, In fact, First, Clearly):

1. Dorms are a great way to enjoy college life. _____, they are not the only place you can stay.
2. Most cell phones have a flashlight for emergencies. _____, they have a GPS to find lost hikers.
3. It's hard to imagine life without the Internet today. _____, the Internet is a huge part of our lives.
4. To succeed in college, _____ you must prepare for class by reading your assignments carefully.
5. The main road has many traffic lights. _____, we should leave early to avoid being late.

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. Living in a central apartment is very convenient. _____, the rent is much higher than in suburban areas.
A) However B) Because C) Or
2. The college has a large sports center. _____, it has a student art gallery and music rooms.
A) But B) Also C) Although
3. They think about the things they need to do now. _____, they don't stop there; they actually do them.
A) However B) So that C) Or

4. _____, check the street map on your phone. Next, follow the directions to the bus station.

A) However B) First C) Because

Questions (Indirect Questions)

We use Indirect Questions when asking for directions, locations, or information politely—especially when speaking to strangers in a city or writing emails. In an indirect question, the word order after the question word (where, what time, how, if/whether) is the same as a positive statement (Subject + Verb), NOT question word order.

◆ Structure:

Polite Introductory Phrase + Question Word (where / what / how / if) + Subject + Verb

- Do you know where the bus station is? (NOT: Do you know where is the bus station?)
- Could you tell me how I can get to the shopping mall? (NOT: Could you tell me how can I get...)
- Do you know what time the campus shuttle leaves? (NOT: Do you know what time does the shuttle leave?)

Direct Question	Indirect Question (Statement Word Order: Subject + Verb)
Where is the health center?	Could you tell me where the health center is?
How do you get from one place to another on campus?	Do you know how students get from one place to another on campus?
What buildings and services are there on campus?	Can you tell me what buildings and services there are on campus?

Where is the nearest car park?	Excuse me, do you know where the nearest car park is?
Does this bus go to the central business area?	Could you tell me if this bus goes to the central business area?

Practice on Indirect Questions:

A. Rewrite the direct questions as polite indirect questions:

1. Where is the student store? → Could you tell me _____?
2. What time does the bus arrive? → Do you know _____?
3. Where is the tech-support center? → Can you tell me _____?
4. How can I get to Main Street? → Do you know _____?
5. Is there a coffee shop near the park? → Could you tell me if _____?

B. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C):

1. Excuse me, could you tell me where _____ from the central bus station?
A) is the hotel B) the hotel is C) does the hotel
2. Do you know what time _____ at the main station on Friday?
A) your bus arrives B) does your bus arrive C) arrives your bus

3. I am new on campus. Can you tell me how _____ to the learning-resources center?
A) can I get B) do I get C) I can get
4. Could you tell me if _____ a car park near the shopping mall?
A) is there B) there is C) there are
5. Do you know why _____ so slow on Main Street this morning?
A) the traffic is B) is the traffic C) does the traffic

Prepositions of Place & Dependent Prepositions

Prepositions are essential when describing places on a map and when using specific verbs and expressions in sentences.

1. Prepositions of Place:

Preposition of Place	Meaning / Usage	Example Sentence
on (a street / campus)	Located along a street or inside the college campus area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My family lives in an apartment building on Sixth Avenue. • There are two coffee shops on College Avenue. • There are many places on campus to practice language.
in (a city / building / park)	Inside an enclosed space, building, park, or city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I speak English with other students here in the dorm. • There is a coffee shop in the park.
next to	Directly beside another building or place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a student store next to my dorm. • There is a park next to the school.
across from	On the opposite side of the street or area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My brother's school is across from our apartment building. • There's a beautiful garden across from the student store.
on the corner of	Where two streets meet (on the corner of Street A and Street B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sports center is on the corner of College Avenue and Garden Street. • There is another coffee shop on the corner of Main Street and Seventh Avenue.

2. Dependent Prepositions:

Verb / Phrase + Preposition	Example Sentence
go to (a place) for (a purpose)	• Students go to college for an education.
take (someone) from ... to ...	• A shuttle takes students from one place on campus to another.
read through (notes)	• Successful students read through their notes before class.
take part in (an activity)	• Students should take part in class discussions.
help (someone) with (something)	• Tutors can help students with questions or problems.
think about (something)	• Students should think about the things they need to do and then do them.
chat on (the phone)	• Students should not chat on their phones instead of studying.
search for / look for / pay by	• People could search for a book about a subject and order it by credit card.

Practice on Prepositions:

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition:

[across from | on the corner of | next to | in | on | with | through
| about | for]

1. My family lives in an apartment building _____ Sixth Avenue.
2. My brother's school is _____ our apartment building on the other side of the street.
3. There is another coffee shop _____ Main Street and Seventh Avenue.
4. There is a tech-support center right _____ the sports center.
5. Students go to college _____ an education.
6. Successful students read _____ their notes before class and take part _____ discussions.
7. Tutors at the learning-resources center can help students _____ questions or problems.
8. Students should think _____ the things they need to do and not chat _____ their phones.

Part 2: Grammar

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

Choose A, B or C

Text 1: An Email from College

Dear Stefano, How are you? I hope you are doing well in Singapore. I am writing this email because I want (1) _____ you about my new apartment near the college campus. It is in a peaceful residential neighborhood on Sixth Avenue, far from the noisy industrial zone. Living in this block is very convenient for students. There is a busy bus station (2) _____ my apartment building, and there is a small coffee shop on the corner of Main Street and Seventh Avenue.

My laptop was not working well last week, (3) _____ I took it to the tech-support center on Garden Street. The friendly workers there always help students (4) _____ their computer problems. Next weekend, my friends and I (5) _____ the new shopping mall in the central commercial area. We can use a street map on the Internet to check the road and avoid heavy traffic.

Best wishes,

Sunny

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) A) tell | B) to tell | C) telling |
| (2) A) across from | B) between | C) on the corner |
| (3) A) or | B) but | C) so |
| (4) A) with | B) from | C) through |
| (5) A) going to visit | B) are going to visit | C) is going to visit |

Text 2: Preparing to write an email

Hi Jess, How have you been? I hope everything is okay with your family. Next month, I (1) _____ to your city for a college conference, and I need some clear directions from you. I booked a comfortable hotel in the central business area near the main shopping mall. (2) _____, I do not know the roads in your neighborhood very well, and I do not want to ask strangers in a difficult situation.

Could you tell me where (3) _____ from the central bus station? I looked at a street map on the Internet, and I saw a large car park one block away from the traffic lights. Most visitors prefer driving, but I enjoy (4) _____ through peaceful suburban streets instead of sitting in heavy traffic. Also, my brother's school is (5) _____ the park on Main Street, so I can visit him using public transportation.

See you soon,

Amy

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| (1) A) am going to travel | B) going to travel | C) are going to travel |
| (2) A) Because | B) However | C) or |
| (3) A) is the hotel | B) does the hotel | C) the hotel is |
| (4) A) walk | B) walking | C) to walk |
| (5) A) next to | B) on the corner | C) across |

Text 3: Success in College

Dear Mom and Dad, How are you? I hope everything is okay at home. My situation at Valley College this term is wonderful! Every morning, I take public transportation from my quiet suburban apartment to the central campus. In class, I always pay close attention and take part (1) _____ class discussions. Living off campus in a peaceful residential block is very convenient. (2) _____, the main road to college has many traffic lights, (3) _____ the morning traffic near the commercial and industrial areas is sometimes slow.

After class, my friends and I avoid chatting on our phones because we want (4) _____ good grades and earn a degree. Tomorrow, we are going to study at the library next to the car park. By the way, Dad, do you know what time (5) _____ at the main bus station on Friday? I cannot wait to see you!

Lots of love,

Sunny

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) A) on | B) in | C) with |
| (2) A) However | B) Because | C) or |
| (3) A) or | B) so | C) but |
| (4) A) get | B) getting | C) to get |
| (5) A) does your bus arrive | B) your bus arrives | C) arrives your bus |

Part 3A: Reading

Task Description: Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

Text 1: Online Shopping

It is hard to imagine life without the Internet today. When it started in the 1980s, only scientists and people in the government knew how to use it. In 1994, Jeff Bezos made a prediction that shopping was going to move to the Internet. He left his good job, drove across the country to Seattle, and started an online bookstore called Amazon.com in a small garage. Four years later, in 1998, Amazon began to sell music, too. By 2016, the company had 310 million customers and sold more than 300 million different items, including electronics, toys, gourmet food, and home-improvement products—things that you use to fix up a house.

Today, at a virtual shopping mall, customers can search for any famous brand, order items by credit card, and receive their packages in the mail in just a few days. Clear rules for returns and refunds also make e-commerce very popular with shoppers. When customers buy clothes or shoes online, they cannot try them on before buying. Therefore, online stores always send a digital receipt by email. If a product arrives broken or is the wrong size, the customer can return it within thirty days without paying an extra fee. Most websites allow shoppers to exchange the item for another one, or they can request a full refund to get their money back. Because returning products is simple, online companies continue to make a huge profit.

(1) Who knew how to use the Internet when it first started in the 1980s?

- A) Online bookstore owners and customers
- B) Scientists and people in the government
- C) Computer instructors and college students

(2) What did Amazon.com sell first when Jeff Bezos started the company in 1994?

- A) Music and CDs
- B) Clothes and shoes
- C) Books

(3) How many customers did Amazon.com have in 2016?

- A) 100 million customers
- B) 300 million customers
- C) 310 million customers

(4) Within how many days can a customer return a broken or wrong-sized product?

- A) Thirty days
- B) Four days
- C) Twenty days

(5) Why do online stores send a digital receipt and offer easy returns for clothes and shoes?

- A) Because customers cannot try them on before buying them online
- B) Because online stores only sell used items from a garage
- C) Because customers have to pay an extra fee for every email

(6) What two options do most websites give shoppers when they return an item?

- A) They can sell it in a garage or give it to a scientist.
- B) They can exchange it for another item or ask for a full refund.
- C) They can pay an extra fee or close down their account.

(7) In paragraph 1, what does the phrase "home-improvement products" mean?

- A) Special and expensive food sold at virtual shopping malls
- B) Things that people use to fix up and repair a house
- C) Computers and software used by government workers

(8) What is the main idea of the text?

- A) How online shopping grew and how easy returns and refunds help customers
- B) Why people should stop using credit cards when buying books on the Internet
- C) How to build a small garage in Seattle to sell music and toys

Text 2: Renting, Selling, Sharing, and Swapping on the Internet

Buying Secondhand Goods, Swapping, and Refunds

Years ago, if people wanted to listen to a CD, watch a movie, or read a book, they bought it in a real store and kept it on their shelves at home. Today, the Internet is changing the way we buy, return, and use things. Many customers prefer to download books and movies online, while others use websites to clear their shelves. On swapping websites, people give someone an old item, such as a DVD, toy, or piece of furniture, and get another thing from them. Because no money changes hands on swapping sites, nobody makes a profit and there are no cash refunds.

However, if people prefer to buy or sell items for money, they can use websites such as eBay or Craigslist, which had more than 700 local sites in 70 countries in 2017. These sites show secondhand goods—things that someone has used before. Goods are cheaper there because there is no company in the middle; there is only the person buying and the person selling. In regular virtual shopping malls, buyers receive a receipt and can easily ask for a refund or exchange a product if they are unhappy with its quality. In contrast, when buying used goods directly from an individual owner on Craigslist, returns and refunds are rarely offered. Therefore, smart customers always check secondhand items carefully before paying so they do not waste their money.

(1) What do people do on swapping websites?

- A) They pay a large company to rent a new apartment.
- B) They give someone an old item and get another thing from them.
- C) They download new movies and music using a credit card.

(2) How many local sites did Craigslist have in 2017?

- A) About 70 sites
- B) Fewer than 100 sites
- C) More than 700 sites

(3) Where can customers easily get a receipt and ask for a refund or an exchange?

- A) In regular virtual shopping malls
- B) On free book-swapping websites
- C) When swapping toys with a neighbor

(4) What should smart customers do before paying for secondhand items on Craigslist?

- A) Throw their old books and CDs away
- B) Check the secondhand items carefully
- C) Ask a middle company to set the price

(5) Why are there no cash refunds or profits on swapping websites?

- A) Because no money changes hands between the users
- B) Because the websites only sell expensive gourmet food
- C) Because the government closed down all swapping sites

(6) According to paragraph 2, why are goods cheaper on websites like eBay and Craigslist?

- A) Because there is no company in the middle between the buyer and the seller
- B) Because all products on eBay are brand-new items from factories
- C) Because sellers have to pay a high fee for every item they keep

(7) In paragraph 2, what does the word "secondhand" (or the word "unhappy" with the prefix *un-*) tell us about the goods and the buyers?

- A) "Secondhand" means the items were used before, and "unhappy" means not.
- B) "Secondhand" means brand-new, and "unhappy" means very excited.
- C) "Secondhand" means too expensive, and "unhappy" means willing to pay more.

(8) What is the overall meaning of this text?

- A) How the Internet has changed buying, swapping, and returning new and used goods
- B) How to organize old CDs, DVDs, and paper books on wooden shelves at home
- C) Why people in 70 countries prefer real stores over the Internet

Part 3B: Reading

Task Description: Read the text and choose the correct answers. Choose A, B or C.

Text 1: Success in College (What Do You Need to Do, to Be Successful in College?)

You have entered the exciting new world of college reading and studying. It is a world in which you can be successful if you do the right things. However, not everyone knows what to do to succeed. One way is simply to follow the habits of successful college students. There are six important characteristics that help students do well.

First, successful students are prepared for class. Preparing means much more than completing homework assignments. They read assignments carefully, underlining or highlighting main points, and they read through their notes before class so they can take part in class discussions. Second, they attend every class and pay close attention. They turn off their smartphones, tablets, and smartwatches, and they do not text during lectures. Third, they ask their tutors for help when they need it because they understand that teachers want them to succeed.

Fourth, successful students follow an organized study routine. They think about what they need to start working on now and what they can do later, and they actually do those things. Fifth, they have good study skills. They constantly review what they are learning by making review cards, summary notes, charts, or diagrams, and they reread all important points before an exam. Finally, they work hard to succeed. They do not go out with friends instead of studying because they want to get good grades and earn a college degree.

(1) According to paragraph 2, why do successful students read through their notes before class?

- A) So they do not have to attend the lecture or take any notes in class
- B) So they can take part in class discussions and understand the material
- C) So they can finish texting their friends before the tutor arrives

(2) What do successful students do with their smartphones, tablets, and smartwatches during class?

- A) They use them to chat with friends when the lecture is boring.
- B) They give them to their tutors until the end of the exam.
- C) They turn them off so they can focus on what the tutor is saying.

(3) How do successful students review what they are learning?

- A) By making review cards, summary notes, charts, or diagrams
- B) By waiting until the night before the exam to open their books
- C) By asking their classmates to write their homework assignments

(4) According to paragraph 3, why do successful students choose to study instead of going out with friends?

- A) Because they have no clubs or entertainment on their campus
- B) Because their schoolwork is important to them and they want to get good grades
- C) Because their tutors do not allow them to leave their dormitories

(5) In paragraph 2, the author says students read assignments carefully, "underlining or highlighting main points." What does the word "highlighting" mean in this context?

- A) Deleting difficult paragraphs from a textbook before an exam
- B) Forgetting the main ideas of a homework assignment
- C) Marking important words or sentences so they are easy to see and remember

(6) In paragraph 3, based on the prefix *re-* in the word "reread" (and the suffix *-ful* in "successful"), what does "reread" mean?

- A) To read something again in order to remember the important points
- B) To refuse to read difficult material before a college test
- C) To write a new book without looking at summary notes

(7) Which real-life student behavior best connects to the fourth characteristic ("following an organized study routine")?

- A) A student who buys a new laptop at a shopping mall, because technology is popular with college students
- B) A student who writes a daily schedule to finish an urgent project today and leaves next week's reading for Friday, because this separates immediate tasks from later ones
- C) A student who only studies subjects that are easy, because difficult classes take too much time

(8) What is the overall meaning of the text?

- A) College students can only earn a degree if they stop using computers and study alone without tutors.
- B) Making money is the only reason why young people attend university classes.
- C) Any student can succeed in college by practicing the six habits of preparation, focus, asking for help, organization, reviewing, and hard work.

Text 2: A Whole City on Campus

A modern college is a wonderful place to live and learn, and it is like a small city in several ways. However, moving from high school to a large university can be challenging for new students. To achieve academic success in college, students must learn how to use campus facilities effectively and manage their daily time well.

Although learning begins in the classroom, education happens in many places across campus. One essential place is the learning-resources center. This facility is like a library, but it also provides computers and academic tutors. A tutor is a teacher who helps students with difficult questions or homework problems. Another helpful place for international students is the English as a Second Language (ESL) Center, where learners practice speaking and writing skills. In addition, many campuses have tech-support centers where students can go if their laptops or tablets stop working before an important assignment is due.

Besides studying, successful college students balance their hard work with healthy campus activities. Living in a student dormitory allows them to meet classmates from different countries and form study groups in the dining halls. When students feel tired after long exams, they can exercise at the sports center, visit the art gallery, or join student clubs for chess or music. By combining strong study habits with helpful campus services, students can enjoy college life and earn their degrees.

(1) How is the learning-resources center different from a regular library?

- A) It sells snacks, clothes, and gifts to international students.
- B) It is only open to professors and doctors on weekends.
- C) It also provides computers and tutors to help students with problems.

(2) Where should a student go on campus if their laptop stops working before an assignment is due?

- A) To the tech-support center
- B) To the student art gallery
- C) To the campus dining hall

(3) How does living in a student dormitory help students academically and socially?

- A) It lets them skip their English classes at the ESL Center.
- B) It allows them to meet classmates from different countries and form study groups.
- C) It gives them free laptops and tablets every semester.

(4) According to paragraph 3, what can students do on campus to relax after long exams?

- A) Work as doctors and dentists at the campus health center
- B) Drive across the country to start an online bookstore
- C) Exercise at the sports center, visit the art gallery, or join clubs

(5) Based on the suffix *-ly* in the word "effectively" in paragraph 1, what does "use campus facilities effectively" mean?

- A) Using campus buildings and services in a successful and productive way
- B) Avoiding campus buildings because they are too expensive to use
- C) Closing down the library and sports center during the exam period

(6) In paragraph 2, what does the word "tutors" mean according to the context clue in the text?

- A) Bus drivers who take students from one building to another
- B) Teachers who help students with questions or homework problems
- C) Workers who sell food and coffee in the dining halls

(7) Based on the text and your own knowledge of learning, why is balancing study time with sports or club activities important for college students?

- A) Because tutors only help students who win games at the campus sports center
- B) Because students can earn a college degree just by playing chess without attending any classes
- C) Because physical exercise and social activities reduce stress and help the brain stay focused for studying

(8) What is the main message of this text?

- A) College success depends on combining good study habits with the smart use of academic and recreational campus resources.
- B) Large universities are too difficult for high school students because they are as big as cities.
- C) International students should only use the ESL Center and avoid living in dormitories.

Part 4: Writing

Text 1: Success in College (What Do You Need to Do, to Be Successful in College?)

Read the email below and answer Questions 1.1 and 1.2.

To: stefano@email.com

Subject: An Email from College

Dear Stefano,

How are you? I hope everything is okay at home. I am doing very well!

I am very busy in my English classes at the ESL Center this term. My teacher says that it is important to practice English outside the classroom. That is why I am writing this email to you in English!

Sometimes I am a little afraid to use my English, but people here are usually very nice. I speak English with other students in my dorm, on the campus shuttle, and in the dining hall. I also visit a Canadian tutor at the learning-resources center, and we have lots of discussions that help me.

This college has everything! It is like a small city. There is a student store next to my dorm and a beautiful garden across from it. Last week, my laptop was not working well, so I took it to the tech-support center and they fixed it.

See you soon,

Sunny

Question 1.1: Read the email. Write the main ideas of the email in your own words. Write 2-3 sentences.

Question 1.2: Read the email again. Now write a reply to the sender (Sunny) in which you:

اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من
الملفات في تلغرام: [NOLOGIA](#)

NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: **0566410429**

Write at least 130 words in paragraphs.

Text 1: Renting, Selling, Sharing, and Swapping on the Internet

Read the email below and answer Questions 1.1 and 1.2.

To: jess@email.com

Subject: My Online Shopping Experience

Hi Jess,

How have you been? I hope you are having a great week at college. I am writing to tell you about my recent online shopping experience. Last week, I needed to buy several textbooks and a new laptop for my classes, but I was too busy to go to the shopping mall in the city center. Instead, I decided to use a virtual shopping mall on the Internet. At the website, I searched for the books I needed, read what other customers thought about them, and ordered them using my credit card.

I also found a secondhand laptop for sale on another website where the owner set a very low price. Because there was no company in the middle, I saved a lot of money! Everything arrived in the mail in just three days, and the quality is wonderful. Now I understand why online shopping is growing so fast every year.

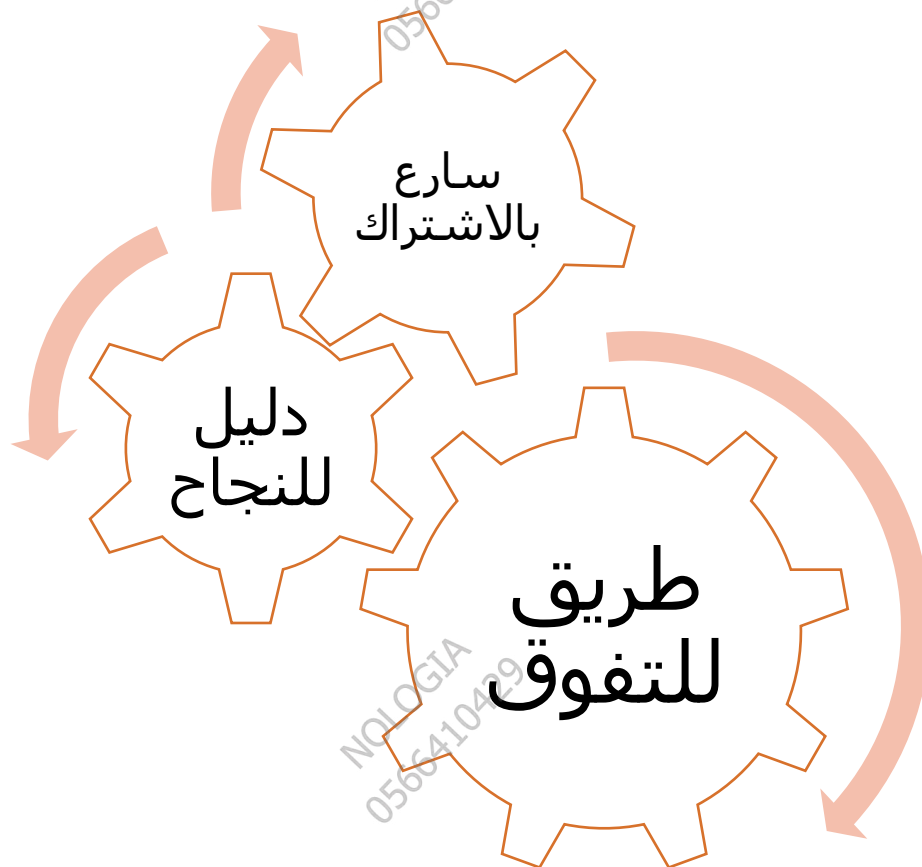
Lots of love,

Amy

Question 1.1: Read the email. Write the main ideas of the email in your own words. Write 2-3 sentences.

Question 1.2: Read the email again. Now write a reply to the sender (Amy) in which you:

Write at least 130 words in paragraphs.



للحجز التواصل عبر الـ Whatsapp من خلال الضغط على الرقم:

0566410429

مع أطيب التمنيات بالنجاح والتوفيق ...
النهاية ...