



وزارة التربية والتعليم
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

English Revision Booklet

End of Term 1

- **Grade:** Grade 9 General
- **Chapter 1:** Living together, learning together
- **Chapter 2:** Shop till you drop
- **Student's Name:** _____
- **Teacher's Name:** Amna Zayed
- **School Year:** 2025-2026

End of Term 1 Exam outline Grade 9 General (Stage 5 – B1.1)

1. **Vocabulary** gap-fill text (150 words, 6 gaps)

Chapter 1: Living together, learning together | A whole city on campus

dormitory(dorm), campus, population, dining hall, pizza parlor, shuttle bus, learning resource center, gallery, population, hundred, thousand, million

Chapter 2: Shop till you drop! | How do we shop?

mall, browse, look around, look for, save money/time/energy/gas, spend money/time, try(on), crowded, no problem

2. **Grammar** gap-fill text (150 words, 6 gaps)

Chapter 1: Living together, learning together |Getting there, Talking about places in a city

Vocabulary in text: check, block(s), confusing, (un)successful, fork(n.), fork (v.), a few, GPS, Satnav, street map, pros and cons, neighborhood, ethnic, convenient, better, worse, industrial, residential, suburban, turn left/right, go straight, on your left/right, stay on, next to, crossroads,

Grammar points: Comparative adjectives-Prepositions - Parts of speech

3. **Reading** Text 1: Shop till you drop! Online shopping (230–250 words, 6 MCQs-3 marks each)

Vocabulary in text: *prediction, a rate of, categories, gourmet, billionaire-commerce, close down*

Comprehensive skills: *infer meaning of unknown words-identify the main points.*

4.**Reading** Text 2: Living together, learning together | Success in college (230–250 words-6 MCQs)

Vocabulary in text: *prepared, organized, pay attention, take notes, attend class, tutor, grades, assignment, earn a degree, study routine, get good grades, class discussions, have good study skills*

Comprehensive skills: *infer meaning of unknown words-identify the main points.*

5.Writing : write the main idea and reply to the e mail (130 words)

Theme: Shop till you drop! | An email from college

Functional language: *Comparative adjectives, Superlative adjectives*

Writing Tasks: 4.1 Read the email. Write the main idea of the email in your own words.

4.2 Read the email again and answer 3 prompts questions.

PART 1A: VOCABULARY

Multiple-Choice Gap-Fill: Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. (2 marks each- total 12)

Text: Life on Campus

Life on campus is exciting! My college is like a small city. There are many buildings—a large (1) _____ where students live, a dining hall, and even a small (2) _____ where we can eat pizza with friends.

Every morning, I take the (3) _____ to my English class. It stops next to the (4) _____, where I study and get help with homework.

On weekends, I like to go shopping. There is a big (5) _____ across from the campus. It's always (6) _____, but I love to browse the stores and try on new clothes. Sometimes I save money by buying things online instead!

Choose the correct answer:

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a) gallery | b) club | c) dormitory |
| 2. a) pizza parlor | b) cafe | c) learning center |
| 3. a) shuttle bus | b) bicycle | c) sports car |
| 4. a) gallery | b) learning-resource center | c) gym |
| 5. a) mall | b) pharmacy | c) garden |
| 6. a) clean | b) crowded | c) quiet |

Text: A Day in My College Town

My college town is fun and full of life. The (1) _____ is beautiful, with trees and small cafes everywhere. The (2) _____ is not very big, but it has everything we need — classrooms, a library, and a dining hall. Many students visit the (3) _____ to see art and relax after class.

Every day, thousands of students walk around the campus. The (4) _____ of the college is about ten thousand! On Saturdays, I usually go out to eat with my friends. We sometimes have lunch in the (5) _____ next to the dorms. After lunch, we (6) _____ the shops to find something nice but not expensive.

Choose the correct answer:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. a) dormitory | b) town | c) campus |
| 2. a) campus | b) street | c) club |
| 3. a) club | b) gallery | c) gym |
| 4. a) number | b) population | c) center |
| 5. a) dining hall | b) pharmacy | c) garden |
| 6. a) look for | b) browse | c) try on |

Text: "A Day on Campus and a Trip to the Mall"

Every morning, I wake up in my (1) _____ and get ready for class. Our (2) _____ is large, with many buildings and beautiful trees. After class, my friends and I take the (3) _____ to the nearby mall. We love to (4) _____ the shops to see the latest clothes and gadgets. Sometimes we just (5) _____ without buying anything, but other times we can't resist and (6) _____ some money on snacks or new shoes. Shopping together is always fun!

Choose the correct answer:

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a. gallery | b. dormitory | c. restaurant |
| 2. a. campus | b. company | c. museum |
| 3. a. shuttle bus | b. taxi driver | c. learning center |
| 4. a. browse | b. eat | c. drive |
| 5. a. look for | b. look around | c. try on |
| 6. a. save | b. spend | c. borrow |

PART 1 B: GRAMMAR

Comparative Adjectives –

Definition:

Comparative adjectives are used to compare two people, places, or things.

Forming Comparative Adjectives

1. **One-syllable adjectives**

 **Add –er + than**

Examples: **tall** → taller than
 small → smaller than
 fast → faster than

Example sentence:

Ahmed is taller than Omar.

2. **Two-syllable adjectives ending in –y**

 **Change –y to –ier + than**

Examples: **happy** → happier than
 busy → busier than
 easy → easier than

Example sentence:

This exam is easier than the last one.

3. **Adjectives with two or more syllables (not ending in –y)**

 **Use more + adjective + than**

Examples: **beautiful** → more beautiful than
 expensive → more expensive than
 comfortable → more comfortable than

Example sentence:

This sofa is more comfortable than that chair.

4. **Irregular adjectives:** Some adjectives have irregular forms.

Adjective**Comparative**

Good	better
Bad	worse
Far	farther / further
Little	less
many / much	more

Example sentence:

This restaurant is better than the one near my house.

⚠ Remember

- Always use “than” after a comparative adjective.
- Never use more with –er together (✗ *more taller*).
- You compare two things only (for three or more, use *superlatives*).

Exercise: Choose the correct adjective form to complete each sentence.

1. My house is ____ than my friend's house.
a) big
b) bigger
c) more big
2. Today is ____ than yesterday.
a) hot
b) hotter
c) more hot
3. This test is ____ than the last one.
a) easier
b) more easy
c) easier
4. English is ____ than math for me.
a) more interesting
b) interestinger
c) most interesting
5. Your phone is ____ than mine.
a) expensiver
b) more expensive
c) expensive
6. My results are ____ than last year's.
a) gooder
b) better
c) more good

Prepositions

It often tells us **where**, **when**, or **how** something happens.



1. Prepositions of Place (Where?)

Preposition	Meaning	Example
in	inside something	The book is in the bag.
on	on the surface of something	The keys are on the table.
under	below something	The cat is under the bed.
next to	beside / near	The bank is next to the supermarket.
between	in the middle of two things	The school is between the park and the hospital.
behind	at the back of	The car is behind the house.
in front of	before something	The students are in front of the classroom.



2. Prepositions of Time (When?)

Preposition	Use	Example
at	exact time	The class starts at 8:00.
on	days and dates	I have a meeting on Monday.
in	months, years, seasons	We travel in July. / in 2025. / in summer.
before / after	earlier or later	She arrived before noon. / We eat after class.
during	through a period	No talking during the exam.



3. Prepositions of Movement (Direction or Motion)

Preposition	Meaning	Example
to	moving toward	They are going to school.
from	starting point	He came from Dubai.
into	going inside	The bird flew into the room.
out of	leaving something	She ran out of the building.
through	moving inside or across	The car passed through the tunnel.
across	from one side to the other	They walked across the street.

• 4. Prepositions in Expressions

Expression	Meaning	Example
at home / at school	Location	He is at school now.
by bus / by car / on foot	means of transport	We go by bus .
in the morning / in the evening	time of day	I study in the evening .
About	Topic	We talked about the project.



Common Mistakes

Incorrect	Correct	Why
I am good in English.	I am good at English.	Use at with skills or subjects.

Incorrect**Correct****Why**

She is married **with** a doctor. She is married **to** a doctor. Use **to** with “married”.

I’m waiting **you**.

I’m waiting **for you**.

“Wait” always needs **for**.

✿ **Tip for Students:** Think of prepositions as “**linking words**” — they connect a noun or pronoun to another word and tell you **how** they relate in **place, time, or direction**.

Exercise: Choose the correct preposition to complete each sentence.

1. The students are waiting ____ the bus stop.
a) on
b) at
c) in
2. My birthday is ____ October.
a) on
b) in
c) at
3. We walked ____ the park and enjoyed the fresh air.
a) through
b) on
c) between
4. The teacher is standing ____ the whiteboard.
a) behind
b) in front of
c) under
5. I usually go to school ____ bus, but today I went ____ foot.
a) by / on
b) on / by
c) in / on
6. Don’t talk ____ the exam. Stay quiet!
a) before
b) during
c) after

Parts of Speech

There are 7 main parts of speech 🙌

1. Noun 🏠 is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

Examples: Person: teacher, doctor

Place: school, Dubai

Thing: book, car

Idea: happiness, freedom

Example sentence:

The teacher works in a school.

2. Pronoun 🧑 A pronoun replaces a noun to avoid repetition.

Examples: I, you, he, she, it, we, they, my, your, their

Example sentence:

Sara is kind. → She is kind.

3. Verb ⚡ shows action or state of being.

Action verbs: run, eat, write

State verbs: am, is, are, was, were

Example sentence:

-They play football every day. - He is happy.

4. Adjective 🎨 describes a noun or pronoun — it tells what kind, how many, or which one.

Examples: beautiful, tall, two, red, cold

Example sentence:

She has a beautiful dress.

5. Adverb 🚀 describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb.

It tells how, when, where, or to what extent.

Examples: quickly, very, yesterday, here

Example sentence: -He runs quickly. -She is very smart.

6. Preposition 📍 shows the relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and another word.

It often shows place, time, or direction.

Examples: in, on, at, under, between, from, to, through

Example sentence: The cat is under the chair.

7. Conjunction 🔗 connects words, phrases, or sentences.

Examples: and, but, or, because, so, although

Example sentence: I wanted to go out, but it was raining.

Parts of Speech: Choose the correct form of the word to complete the sentence.

1. The new shopping mall was very _____.

- a) successful
- b) successfully
- c) success

2. We explored the city _____ using a GPS.

- a) convenient
- b) conveniently
- c) convenience

3. This is a very friendly _____.

- a) neighborhood
- b) neighboring
- c) neighbor

4. You should _____ left at the crossroads.
 - a) fork
 - b) forked
 - c) forking
5. The streets were so _____ that we got lost.
 - a) confusing
 - b) confused
 - c) confusion
6. He completed the task _____.
 - a) better
 - b) well
 - c) good

Multiple-Choice Gap-Fill: Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

City Life and Neighborhoods

Living in a big city can be exciting, but it's also _____ (1) living in a small suburban area. Some people think city life is _____ (2) because everything is close and convenient. You can walk a few blocks to the nearest shop or check your location on your GPS when you get confused. My neighborhood is next to an industrial area, but it's _____ (3) than it used to be. There are new residential buildings and an ethnic restaurant at the crossroads.

When you go there, turn left at the fork and stay on the main road. The restaurant will be _____ (4) your right. I love living here because I can meet people from many backgrounds. Of course, there are pros and cons, but I believe living together makes us _____ (5) and _____ (6) learners.



Choose the correct answer for each gap:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) more peaceful than | b) peaceful | c) the most peaceful |
| 2. a) more convenient | b) convenientest | c) conveniencer |
| 3. a) better | b) good | c) best |
| 4. a) on | b) in | c) at |
| 5. a) happy | b) happier | c) happily |
| 6. a) successful | b) successfully | c) success |

Getting Around the City

My neighborhood is very convenient because everything is close. The school is _____ (1) the park, and there's a small café _____ (2) the corner. If you walk _____ (3) the street, you'll see a supermarket _____ (4) the left. You can also find a beautiful ethnic restaurant _____ (5) the crossroads.

Sometimes it's confusing to drive here, so I use my GPS to check the map. The post office is _____ (6) the library, and the bus stop is right _____ (7) it. Living here is easy because all the important places are nearby.



Choose the correct preposition for each gap:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. a) next to | b) under | c) behind |
| 2. a) on | b) in | c) at |
| 3. a) through | b) across | c) along |

4. a) on b) to c) in
5. a) at b) between c) from
6. a) behind b) next to c) under
7. a) across b) in front of c) above

Comparing City Areas

Every city has different neighborhoods, and some are _____ (1) than others. My old neighborhood was small but much _____ (2). Now I live in a busy industrial area, which is _____ (3) for work but not very peaceful.

The new shopping center here is _____ (4) than the one in the suburban area, and the restaurants are _____ (5) because they offer food from many ethnic groups. However, the traffic is _____ (6) in the morning, so it's hard to get to school on time.

Even with these problems, I think living in the city is _____ (7) experience I've ever had.



Choose the correct adjective form for each gap:

1. a) good b) better c) best
2. a) quieter b) quiet c) more quietest
3. a) convenient b) more convenient c) most convenient
4. a) modern b) more modern c) most modern
5. a) better b) good c) the best
6. a) worse b) bad c) the worst
7. a) the more exciting b) more exciting c) the most exciting

Neighborhood

Last weekend, my friends and I decided to explore a new (1) _____. The streets were very (2) _____, so it was simple to move around. We used a (3) _____ to help us, but some intersections were (4) _____. At one point, we had to (5) _____ right at the (6) _____. In the end, it was a very (7) _____ trip!

Choose the correct answer:

1. a) neighborhood b) neighboring c) neighbor
2. a) convenient b) conveniently c) convenience
3. a) SatNav b) satellite c) satnaving
4. a) confusing b) confused c) confusion
5. a) turn b) turned c) turning
6. a) crossroads b) cross c) crossroad
7. a) successful b) successfully c) success

PART2: READING (SHOP TILL YOU DROP)

- Vocabulary: prediction, a rate of, categories, gourmet, billionaire, e-commerce, close down

Shop Till You Drop!

Shopping has always been one of the most popular activities in the world. People shop for clothes, food, and gadgets almost every day. But the way we shop is changing. Experts make a prediction that in the next ten years, most stores will move online. The growth rate of online shopping, or e-commerce, is rising quickly as more people use their smartphones to buy what they need.

In the past, customers loved to visit local shops to see products in person. Some shops were located between cafés and restaurants, while others stood opposite busy markets. Today, many of those shops have had to close down because people prefer to shop from the comfort of their homes. They can easily compare prices, read reviews, and find the best deals.

Online stores now sell products in many categories, such as fashion, electronics, and even gourmet foods. You can order fresh cheese from France or chocolate from Belgium and have it delivered next to your door within days. Some small businesses are becoming very successful thanks to e-commerce, while others struggle to keep up with the competition.

A few online entrepreneurs have even become billionaires by creating large shopping platforms. It seems that shopping is not just a hobby anymore—it's a lifestyle. Whether you buy things in stores or online, one thing is certain: shopping will continue to evolve in the digital age.

Comprehension Questions

- 1. What is the main idea of the text?**
 - A. Shopping is becoming less popular.
 - B. Online shopping is changing how people buy things.
 - C. Small stores are earning more money than online shops.
- 2. What does the word 'prediction' in paragraph 1 mean?**
 - A. A guess about the future.
 - B. A true fact.
 - C. A description of a product.
- 3. Where were shops located in the past according to the text?**
 - A. Inside large malls only.
 - B. Between cafés and restaurants.
 - C. In quiet neighborhoods far from cities.
- 4. Why did many traditional shops close down?**
 - A. Because of high rent prices.
 - B. Because customers prefer online shopping.
 - C. Because products became too expensive to make.
- 5. What can we buy online according to the text?**
 - A. Only clothes and books.
 - B. Only electronics.
 - C. Many categories, including gourmet foods.

6. What can be inferred about online entrepreneurs?

- A. They are not successful.
- B. Some have become very rich through e-commerce.
- C. They only sell in local markets.

The Rise of Online Shopping

In the last decade, online shopping has become a global trend. People no longer need to visit busy stores to buy what they want. With just a few clicks, anyone can order products from anywhere in the world. The convenience and variety offered by online shopping attract millions of buyers every day. Websites display different brands, prices, and reviews, helping customers make better choices. However, this comfort also brings some risks. Fake products, hidden costs, and late deliveries can frustrate shoppers. Still, many believe that online shopping is here to stay because it saves time and energy. As technology continues to improve, shopping from home will likely become even faster and safer.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Online shopping is risky and should be avoided.
- B. Online shopping is a growing and convenient trend.
- C. People prefer to shop in traditional stores.

2. What helps customers make better shopping choices?

- A. Product reviews and price comparisons.
- B. Television advertisements.
- C. Advice from store owners.

3. Which word best describes online shopping according to the passage?

- A. Slow.
- B. Convenient.
- C. Expensive.

4. What problem might shoppers face?

- A. Long travel distances.
- B. Hidden costs and fake products.
- C. Limited product choices.

5. What does the writer predict about the future of online shopping?

- A. It will become slower.
- B. It will disappear soon.
- C. It will become faster and safer.

6. What can we infer about online shoppers?

- A. They only buy from local stores.
- B. They enjoy saving time and energy.
- C. They don't trust technology.

The Dangers of Online Shopping

While online shopping offers comfort, it also has serious disadvantages. One of the main problems is fraud. Some websites are fake and steal people's personal information. Another issue is that customers cannot see or touch the product before buying it. As a result, they might receive items that look different from the pictures. Delivery delays and high shipping fees are also common complaints. To stay safe, experts advise buyers to use trusted websites, check reviews, and avoid sharing personal details. Online shopping can be safe if customers are careful and use secure payment methods.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Online shopping is completely safe.
- B. Online shopping can be risky if buyers are not careful.
- C. Delivery is always on time when shopping online.

2. What is one major problem mentioned in the passage?

- A. Low product prices.
- B. Fake websites stealing information.
- C. Friendly customer service.

3. Why do some customers feel disappointed?

- A. They receive products different from pictures.
- B. They buy from secure websites.
- C. They always get free delivery.

4. What do experts recommend for safe shopping?

- A. Sharing more personal details.
- B. Checking reviews and using secure payment.
- C. Buying from unknown sellers.

5. What can be inferred about delivery problems?

- A. They are common in online shopping.
- B. They never happen.
- C. They only happen in local stores.

6. Which of the following best describes the writer's opinion?

- A. Online shopping is safe for everyone.
- B. Online shopping is dangerous and should be stopped.
- C. Online shopping is useful but needs caution.

Shopping Apps and the New Generation

Today's teenagers are growing up in a digital world where shopping apps are part of daily life. With smartphones, they can order clothes, electronics, and even food in minutes. Many young people prefer apps because they are easy to use and offer special discounts. Some apps even allow users to try on clothes virtually before buying. However, online shopping can lead to overspending if teens are not careful with their money.

Parents are encouraged to teach them how to shop wisely and compare prices before purchasing. Used responsibly, shopping apps can help young people learn about budgeting and decision-making.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Shopping apps are becoming popular among teenagers.
- B. Parents should stop teens from shopping online.
- C. Shopping apps are too difficult to use.

2. Why do many young people prefer shopping apps?

- A. They are complicated.
- B. They offer discounts and are easy to use.
- C. They only sell expensive products.

3. What is one risk mentioned in the passage?

- A. Overspending money.
- B. Buying low-quality items in stores.
- C. Waiting too long in line.

4. What do parents need to teach their children?

- A. How to spend more online.
- B. How to use discounts more often.
- C. How to shop wisely and compare prices.

5. What can we infer about shopping apps?

- A. They are only for adults.
- B. They can be educational if used responsibly.
- C. They are unsafe to use.

6. What is one innovative feature of some shopping apps?

- A. Free delivery worldwide.
- B. Virtual try-on options.
- C. Personal visits to stores.

The Future of Online Shopping

The future of online shopping looks bright as new technologies continue to change the way people buy products. Artificial intelligence can now suggest items based on what customers like or search for. Virtual reality allows buyers to walk through digital stores and see products in 3D. Faster internet connections and safer payment methods make the process smoother. Soon, drones may deliver packages directly to our doors within hours. Although physical stores will still exist, most experts believe online shopping will become even more popular. It seems that the next generation will shop in ways we can only imagine today.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Online shopping will disappear soon.
 - B. Technology is shaping the future of online shopping.
 - C. Customers prefer visiting traditional stores.
2. What does artificial intelligence do for shoppers?
 - A. Suggests items they might like.
 - B. Packs and delivers products.
 - C. Designs new stores.
3. What does virtual reality allow buyers to do?
 - A. See products in 3D.
 - B. Pay with cash only.
 - C. Talk to delivery drivers.
4. What may drones do in the future?
 - A. Replace online stores.
 - B. Deliver packages faster.
 - C. Design advertisements.
5. What can we infer about physical stores?
 - A. They will completely disappear.
 - B. They will remain but be less popular.
 - C. They will grow faster than online stores.
6. What is the writer's tone in the passage?
 - A. Negative and worried.
 - B. Excited and hopeful.
 - C. Confused and unsure.

PART 3 :Reading practice part2: success in college

VOCABULARY: prepared, organized, pay attention, take notes, attend class, tutor, grades, assignment, earn a degree, study routine, get good grades, class discussions, have good study skills.

Keys to Success in College

Success in college depends on more than just intelligence. It is about being prepared, organised, and responsible for your own learning. Students who attend class regularly and pay attention to lectures are more likely to understand difficult topics. Taking clear notes also helps students review key ideas before exams.

A strong study routine is another important part of success. Setting aside specific times to study each day helps students stay focused and avoid stress. Those who complete assignments on time and participate in class discussions often earn higher grades. Discussing ideas with classmates builds confidence and improves communication skills.

Some students seek extra help from a tutor when they face challenges. Tutors guide students and help them

improve their understanding of complex subjects. Over time, these habits develop into good study skills, which are essential for earning a degree.

Ultimately, success in college is not only about what you learn in class but also about how you manage your time and effort. Students who plan ahead and stay motivated are more likely to reach their goals and enjoy the journey of learning.

Questions

1. What is the main idea of the text?

- a) Only intelligent students succeed in college.
- b) Success in college comes from good habits and organisation.
- c) College life is easy for everyone.

2. What is the best definition of the word 'routine' as used in the passage?

- a) A repeated, planned schedule or habit.
- b) A short vacation from study.
- c) A difficult university course.

3. Why is taking notes important according to the text?

- a) It helps students remember and review information later.
- b) It makes students look busy in class.
- c) It helps students finish assignments faster.

4. What can be inferred about students who attend class regularly?

- a) They do not need to study at home.
- b) They are more likely to understand lessons clearly.
- c) They rely only on tutors to help them.

5. The word 'motivated' in the last paragraph means:

- a) Having a strong desire to do something well.
- b) Feeling bored or tired.
- c) Being forced to study.

6. According to the passage, what quality is not mentioned as important for success in college?

- a) Being organised.
- b) Being responsible.
- c) Being popular.

Success in College

Being successful in college requires good habits and a positive attitude. Successful students are **prepared** for every class. They bring their books, notebooks, and pens, and they always **pay attention** during lectures. They know that listening carefully helps them understand new information easily.

Students who want to **get good grades** also **take notes** carefully. Writing important ideas helps them remember the lesson later when they study. They also **attend class** regularly because missing even one class can make it difficult to follow the lessons.

A good **study routine** is another important part of success. Many students **study** for an hour or two every day instead of waiting until the night before an exam. This habit keeps them **organised** and reduces stress. Sometimes students need extra help. They can ask a **tutor** for support or join **class discussions** to share ideas and learn from others. Working with classmates is a great way to stay motivated. In the end, college success doesn't happen by luck. Students who plan, work hard, and stay committed usually **earn a degree** and feel proud of their achievement.

Questions

1. What do successful students do before class?

- a) Sleep late
- b) Come **prepared**
- c) Skip class

2. Why do students take notes?

- a) To decorate their notebooks
- b) To remember important ideas
- c) To waste time

3. How often do organised students study?

- a) Only before exams
- b) Every weekend
- c) Every day for an hour or two

4. What helps reduce stress during college?

- a) Having a good study routine
- b) Watching movies
- c) Skipping homework

5. What do students do when they need help?

- a) Ignore the problem
- b) Ask a **tutor** or join discussions
- c) Stop studying

6. What do students usually earn after hard work in college?

- a) A degree
- b) A holiday
- c) A car

PART4: WRITING

Subject: Shopping Online or at the Mall

From: Maya maya.stu@college.edu **To:** Emma emma.stu@college.edu

Hi Emma,

How are you? I want to tell you about my weekend. I went to the **mall** with my friends. We wanted to **look around** and **try on** some new clothes. The mall was very **crowded**, and there were long lines in every store. We spent a lot of **time** waiting. I started to feel tired and thought, “Maybe shopping online is easier!”

When I got home, I opened my laptop and started to **browse** some shopping websites. It was fun to **look for** shoes and bags. I found a big sale and **saved money** with a student discount. I also **saved energy** and **gas** because I didn't drive anywhere. Shopping online was fast and easy!

But I still like going to the mall sometimes. It's nice to be with friends, see the new styles, and enjoy a coffee together. When I **try on** clothes in the store, I can see if they fit before I buy them. That's something I can't do online.

What about you, Emma? Do you like shopping online, or do you like going out to the mall?

Talk soon, **Maya**

4.1 Read the text and Write the main idea in your own words.

4.2 Read the email again. Write a reply to Maya. Write at least 150 words.

- **Prompt 1:** Tell Maya where you like to shop and why.
- **Prompt 2:** Write about one shopping day you remember.
- **Prompt 3:** Give Maya ideas to **save money, time, or energy** when she goes shopping.

[illegible]

PART4: WRITING (40 marks).

Subject An Email from College

Dear Mom and Dad,

How are you? I hope everything is okay. I'm doing well! 😊

- A** I'm very busy in my English classes at the ESL Center. My teacher says, "It's important to practice English outside the classroom." That's why I'm writing this email in English!
- B** Sometimes I'm a little afraid to use my English, but people are usually nice. There are many places on campus to practice language. I speak English with other students here in the dorm. (Some students are American. Other students are from Mexico, China, or Egypt.) I speak with students on the shuttle and in the dining hall. I go to a tutor at the learning-resources center. He's Canadian. We have lots of discussions that help me with my English.
- C** This college has everything! It's like a small city. There is a student store next to my dorm. There's a beautiful garden across from the student store. The health center is on the corner, across from my dorm. The sports center is on the corner of College Avenue and Garden Street. There is a tech-support center next to the sports center. My laptop wasn't working well again 😞 last week, so I took it there and they fixed it. There are two coffee shops on College Avenue. There's also a pizza parlor across from the student store on Garden Street.
- D** So, as you can see, I'm learning to speak English well and I have everything I need on campus. But there is one thing the college doesn't have, Mom: your cooking! 😞

Love,

Sunny



1. Read the email and Write What is the main idea of Sunnys email. (in your own words).

Prompt 1: Tell Sunny about **your school or college** — what it looks like, what facilities it has, and how it compares to Sunny’s college.

Prompt 3: What do you usually do on weekdays and weekends?.

Use *present simple* and
prepositions of time like *in, on, at*.

[illegible]

Read the email. Write the main idea of the email in your own words. Write at least 3-4 sentences.

Dear Alia,

I’m visiting my cousins in Abu Dhabi this month, and I’m really surprised by how popular online shopping is here. My cousins buy almost everything from websites —clothes, phones, books, and even food.

There are huge sales during Ramadan, National Day, and back-to-school season. Some websites also give points or free delivery when you spend a certain amount. They told me it’s easier to order online because malls are often crowded, parking takes time, and delivery is quick. Still, I wanted to go to a few malls to see the shops and spend time with my cousins. Many malls have cafés, cinemas, and fun areas for children, so people can relax and enjoy their day.

In the old town, I also found small traditional shops that sell handmade products you can’t buy online. Shopping here feels modern and convenient but still connected to tradition.

Best,

Fatima

Task Completion	Language Use	Organization	Total
/5	/5	/5	/15

Read the email again. Now write a reply to the sender in which you:

- share your opinion about online shopping and in-person shopping
- give at least two reasons to support your opinion
- include an example from your own experience

Write at least 130 words.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Task Completion	Structure	Grammar	Vocabulary	Spelling and Punctuation	Total
/5	/5	/5	/5	/5	/25