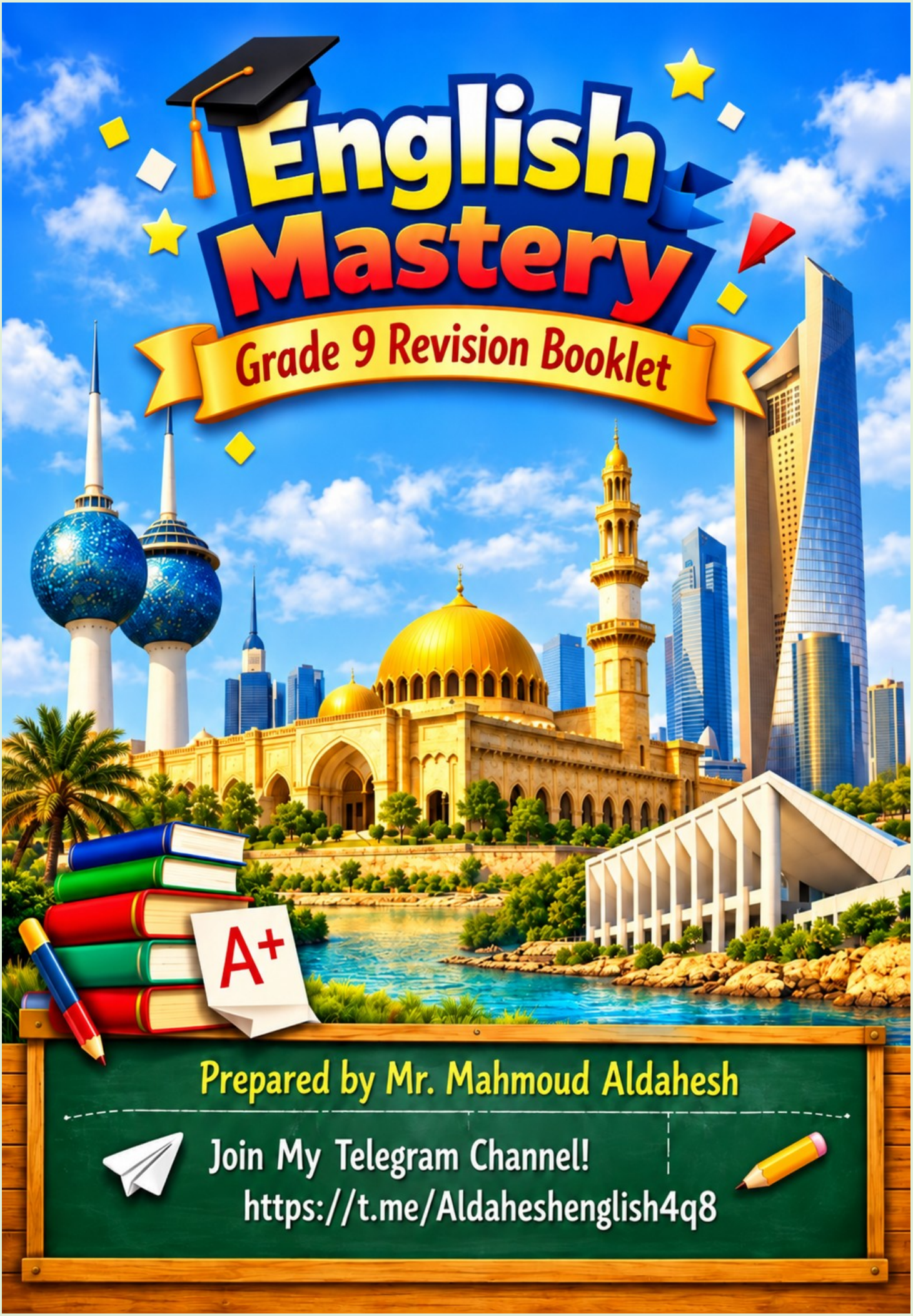

English Mastery
Grade 9 Revision Booklet
A+
Prepared by Mr. Mahmoud Aldahesh
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Unit 3 Vocabulary

ingredient (n)
مُكوَّن



occasion (n)
مُنَاسبة



recipe (n)
وصفةُ



symbol (n)
رمزٌ



variety (n)
تنوع



flavour (n)
نكهة



embrace (v)
يتبنَّى / يتقبَّل بحماس



reflect (v)
يعكس



serve (v)
يقدِّم / يخدم



aromatic (adj)
ذو رائحة عطرة



distinctive (adj)
مميز / فريد



raw (adj)
نيّ / غير مطبوخ



commonly (adv)
عادةً / بشكل شائع



fibre (n)
الألياف



label (n)
ملصق / بطاقة بيان



produce (n)
منتجات زراعية



source (n)
مصدر



maintain (v)
يحافظ على



energetic (adj)
مليء بالطاقة



harmful (adj)
ضار



homemade (adj)
منزلي الصنع



organic (adj)
عضوي



considerably (adv)
بشكل كبير / ملحوظ



obviously (adv)
بوضوح / من الواضح



Unit 3 – Vocabulary

A) Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Flour, eggs and milk are important …….. in making a cake.

(a) symbols **(b) ingredients** **(c) sources** **(d) labels**

2. My family always celebrates this special …….. together every year.

(a) occasion **(b) recipe** **(c) flavour** **(d) variety**

3. My grandmother gave me her favourite …….. for chocolate biscuits.

(a) symbol **(b) source** **(c) recipe** **(d) label**

4. The dove is a well-known …….. of peace around the world.

(a) ingredient **(b) symbol** **(c) occasion** **(d) flavour**

5. This supermarket offers a wide …….. of fresh fruits and vegetables.

(a) recipe **(b) source** **(c) variety** **(d) label**

6. I love the sweet …….. of fresh strawberries in summer.

(a) flavour **(b) ingredient** **(c) occasion** **(d) symbol**

7. We should …….. new ideas and welcome positive changes in life.

(a) reflect **(b) maintain** **(c) embrace** **(d) serve**

8. The calm lake perfectly …….. the beautiful mountains above it.

(a) embraces **(b) reflects** **(c) maintains** **(d) serves**

9. The waiter will …….. delicious meals to all the guests.

(a) maintain **(b) reflect** **(c) embrace** **(d) serve**

10. Regular exercise helps us …….. a healthy body and mind.

(a) reflect **(b) maintain** **(c) serve** **(d) embrace**

11. The kitchen smelled wonderful because of the …….. spices.

(a) raw **(b) harmful** **(c) aromatic** **(d) distinctive**

12. The restaurant is famous for its …….. dishes and special decorations.

(a) organic **(b) distinctive** **(c) homemade** **(d) energetic**

13. Some people prefer eating …….. vegetables instead of cooking them.

(a) raw **(b) harmful** **(c) aromatic** **(d) balanced**

14. Eating a …….. diet helps children grow strong and healthy.

(a) homemade **(b) distinctive** **(c) energetic** **(d) balanced**

15. Drinking too many soft drinks can be …….. to our health.

(a) organic **(b) harmful** **(c) aromatic** **(d) raw**

16. My mother makes delicious …….. bread using fresh ingredients.

(a) distinctive **(b) energetic** **(c) homemade** **(d) harmful**

17. Many people prefer buying …….. vegetables from local farms.

(a) organic **(b) raw** **(c) aromatic** **(d) homemade**

18. ……., I believe that healthy food improves our lives.

(a) Commonly **(b) Considerably** **(c) Obviously** **(d) Frankly**

19. People …….. use olive oil when preparing traditional Mediterranean dishes.

(a) obviously **(b) commonly** **(c) considerably** **(d) frankly**

20. The new supermarket is …….. cheaper than the old one.

(a) frankly **(b) commonly** **(c) considerably** **(d) obviously**

21. ……., eating too much sugar is bad for your teeth.

(a) Obviously **(b) Commonly** **(c) Frankly** **(d) Considerably**

22. Wholegrain bread contains plenty of dietary …….. for digestion.

(a) produce **(b) fibre** **(c) flavour** **(d) variety**

23. Always read the food …….. before buying products from supermarkets.

(a) source **(b) symbol** **(c) label** **(d) recipe**

24. Farmers grow fresh …….. and sell them in local markets.

(a) occasions **(b) ingredients** **(c) sources** **(d) produce**

25. Sunlight is an important …….. of energy for our planet.

(a) label **(b) source** **(c) symbol** **(d) recipe**

26. My brother feels very …….. after eating a healthy breakfast.

(a) harmful **(b) raw** **(c) energetic** **(d) distinctive**

27. A balanced diet and exercise help children stay …….. throughout the day.

(a) aromatic **(b) energetic** **(c) organic** **(d) homemade**

28. Eating fresh fruit can …….. provide our bodies with essential vitamins.

(a) maintain **(b) embrace** **(c) reflect** **(d) serve**

29. The chef prepared a delicious meal using fresh, …….. ingredients.

(a) raw **(b) distinctive** **(c) harmful** **(d) aromatic**

B) Fill in the gap with the correct word from the list:

(ingredient – recipe – symbol – embrace – serve)

1. **Flour is an important …….. when making delicious homemade bread.**
2. **My grandmother shared her special …….. for traditional chicken soup.**
3. **We should …….. new ideas and welcome positive changes.**
4. **Restaurants …….. fresh meals to customers every evening.**

Fill in the gap with the correct word from the list:

(aromatic – distinctive – harmful – maintain – reflect)

1. **Fresh spices make the kitchen smell wonderful and …….. .**
2. **This restaurant is famous for its …….. traditional dishes.**
3. **Smoking can be extremely …….. to people's health.**
4. **Regular exercise helps us …….. a healthy lifestyle.**

Fill in the gap with the correct word from the list:

(fibre – source – flavour – raw – organic)

1. **Wholegrain bread contains plenty of dietary ……..**
2. **Sunlight is an important …….. of natural energy.**
3. **Some people enjoy eating …….. vegetables in their salads.**
4. **Many families prefer buying …….. food from local farms.**

Fill in the gap with the correct word from the list:

(commonly – obviously – considerably – embrace – maintain)

1. **People …….. use olive oil in traditional Mediterranean cooking.**
2. **We should …….. healthy habits to improve our lives.**
3. **The new supermarket is …….. cheaper than the old one.**
4. **Students should …….. new ideas with enthusiasm.**

Fill in the gap with the correct word from the list:

(occasion – label – produce – balanced – energetic)

1. **We celebrate this special …….. with our family every year.**
2. **Always read the food …….. before buying packaged products.**
3. **Farmers grow fresh …….. and sell them in local markets.**
4. **Eating healthy food helps children remain …….. throughout the day.**

Fill in the gap with the correct word from the list:

(homemade – valuable – frankly – obviously – distinctive)

1. **My mother makes delicious …….. jam using fresh strawberries.**
2. **This old family photograph is extremely …….. to us.**
3. **…….. , I believe healthy food improves our lives.**
4. **…….. , eating too much sugar can damage your teeth.**

Passive Voice

(Present Simple - Past Simple - Modals)

Aldahesh

1 Present Simple Passive — المبني للمجهول في المضارع البسيط

Form التركيب: am / is / are + past participle

Use الاستخدام: We use it for general facts or things that happen regularly.
نستخدمه للحقائق العامة أو الأشياء التي تحدث بانتظام.

Examples أمثلة



Books are read by students every day.
يتم قراءة الكتب من قبل الطلاب كل يوم.



This school is built in a modern style.
تم بناء هذه المدرسة بأسلوب حديث.



Milk is produced in many countries.
يتم إنتاج الحليب في العديد من البلدان.



These phones are made in South Korea.
يتم تصنيع هذه الهواتف في كوريا الجنوبية.

2 Past Simple Passive — المبني للمجهول في الماضي البسيط

Form التركيب: was / were + past participle

Use الاستخدام: We use it for actions that happened and finished in the past.
نستخدمه للأحداث التي حدثت وانتهت في الماضي.

Examples أمثلة



The window was broken during the storm.
تم كسر النافذة أثناء العاصفة.



The castle was built hundreds of years ago.
تم بناء القلعة منذ مئات من السنين.



The car was repaired last week.
تم إصلاح السيارة الأسبوع الماضي.



The package was delivered yesterday.
تم توصيل الطرد أمس.

3 Passive with Modals — المبني للمجهول مع الأفعال المساعدة

Form التركيب: modal + be + past participle

can / could / may / might / must
should / will / would

Use الاستخدام: We use it for possibility, permission, obligation or future.
نستخدمه للتعبير عن الاحتمال، الإذن، الالتزام أو المستقبل.

Examples أمثلة



The building can be seen from the main road.
يمكن رؤية المبني من الطريق الرئيسي.



This book should be read by all students.
ينبغي أن يتم قراءة هذا الكتاب من قبل جميع الطلاب.



The laptop must be returned before Friday.
يجب أن يتم إعادة اللابتوب قبل يوم الجمعة.



A new school will be built next year.
سيتم بناء مدرسة جديدة العام القادم.

Passive Voice

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. The famous bridge …….. by engineers many years ago.

(a) is designed **(b) designs** **(c) was designed** **(d) designed**

2. English …….. in many countries around the world.

(a) speaks **(b) is spoken** **(c) was spoken** **(d) spoke**

3. The broken computer …….. by the technician next week.

(a) will repair **(b) will repaired** **(c) will repairing** **(d) will be repaired**

4. These photographs …….. during our family holiday last summer.

(a) take **(b) are taken** **(c) took** **(d) were taken**

5. The classroom …….. regularly to keep it clean and tidy.

(a) cleaned **(b) was cleaning** **(c) is cleaned** **(d) cleans**

6. The important documents …….. in a safe place.

(a) must keep **(b) must keeping** **(c) must be kept** **(d) must kept**

7. The stolen jewellery …….. by the police two days ago.

(a) was found **(b) is found** **(c) finds** **(d) found**

8. Many traditional dishes …….. in this famous restaurant every day.

(a) prepared **(b) are prepared** **(c) was prepared** **(d) prepares**

9. The new sports centre …….. before the beginning of next year.

(a) will complete **(b) will be completed** **(c) will completed** **(d) will completing**

10. The windows …….. during the heavy storm last night.

(a) break **(b) are broken** **(c) broke** **(d) were broken**

11. This book …….. by every student in the class.

(a) should be read **(b) should read** **(c) should reading** **(d) should reads**

12. The school bus …….. by an experienced driver every morning.

(a) drives **(b) is driven** **(c) was driving** **(d) drove**

13. The old hospital …….. after the serious storm yesterday.

(a) is closed **(b) was closed** **(c) closes** **(d) closed**

14. This difficult problem …….. with a simple mathematical method.

(a) can solve **(b) can solved** **(c) can be solved** **(d) can solving**

15. Fresh bread …….. every morning at the local bakery.

(a) is baked **(b) baked** **(c) was baking** **(d) bakes**

16 The football match …….. because of the bad weather yesterday.

(a) cancels **(b) is cancelled** **(c) cancelled** **(d) was cancelled**

17. Visitors …….. to take photographs inside the museum.

(a) might allow **(b) might be allowed** **(c) might allowed** **(d) might allowing**

18. Rice …….. in many Asian countries as a main food.

(a) grows **(b) was growing** **(c) is grown** **(d) grew**

19. The missing documents …….. by the secretary yesterday afternoon.

(a) are discovered **(b) discover** **(c) were discovered** **(d) discovered**

20. The classroom …….. before the visitors arrive tomorrow morning.

(a) should clean **(b) should cleaned** **(c) should cleaning** **(d) should be cleaned**

21. The school library …….. by hundreds of students every week.

(a) visited **(b) was visited** **(c) visits** **(d) is visited**

22. All mobile phones …….. off before entering the examination hall.

(a) must switch **(b) must be switched** **(c) must switched** **(d) must switching**

23. My father's car …….. in an accident last Monday.

(a) damages **(b) is damaged** **(c) was damaged** **(d) damaged**

24. The results …….. online after the final examination.

(a) may publish **(b) may published** **(c) may publishing** **(d) may be published**

25. These beautiful pictures …….. by talented local artists.

(a) paints **(b) was painted** **(c) are painted** **(d) painted**

26. The ancient castle …….. by thousands of tourists last year.

(a) was visited **(b) is visited** **(c) visits** **(d) visited**

27. Their homework …….. before the next English lesson.

(a) should complete **(b) should be completed** **(c) should completed** **(d) should completing**

28. Mobile phones …….. during important examinations at this school.

(a) prohibited **(b) was prohibited** **(c) prohibits** **(d) are prohibited**

29. The new shopping centre …….. in 2020.

(a) opens **(b) is opened** **(c) was opened** **(d) opening**

Do as shown in brackets

1. People speak English in many countries. (Change into passive)

   .....

2. The windows were break during the heavy storm yesterday. (Correct)

   .....

3. The workers repaired the road last week. (Change into a question using passive)

   .....

4. The homework should ……. before tomorrow morning. (finish – Correct)

   .....

5. They clean the classrooms every morning. (Change into passive)

   .....

6. English is speak in many countries around the world. (Correct)

   .....

7. The invitations were sent yesterday. (Change into negative)

   .....

8. The school must organise a special trip next month. (Change into passive)

   .....

9. These beautiful buildings ……. every year. (paint – Correct)

   .....

10. Students should respect their teachers. (Change into passive and use "by")

    .....

11. Someone broke the classroom window last night. (Change into passive)

    .....

12. These books must returned to the library next week. (Correct)

    .....

13. The chef prepares delicious meals every evening. (Change into negative passive)

    .....

14. The stolen car …….. by the police yesterday. (find – Correct)

    .....

15. The company produces thousands of mobile phones every year. (Change into passive)

.....

16. The new hospital are built near our school. (Correct)

.....

17. The government will build a new hospital next year. (Change into passive)

.....

18. The classroom …… by the cleaners every afternoon. (clean – Correct)

.....

19. We should protect endangered animals everywhere. (Change into passive)

.....

20. The workers built this bridge last year. (Change into passive)

.....

21. The invitations ……. yesterday. (send – Complete using the passive)

.....

22. They use computers to prepare important reports. (Change into passive)

.....

23. Mobile phones must …… during the examination. (switch off – Correct)

.....

24. The old museum …… in 1995. (build – Correct)

.....

25. The police arrested the thief yesterday. (Change into passive)

.....

26. 26. A new shopping centre will open next year. (Change into passive)

.....

27. 27. You can solve this problem easily. (Change into passive)

.....

28. 28. The pictures are taken by my friend. (Change into negative)

.....

29. 29. The magazine …….. by millions of people every month. (read – Correct)

.....

Comparatives and Superlatives

1 Comparatives — المقارنة بين شيئين

We use comparatives to compare two people, things or places.

نستخدم صيغ المقارنة بين شخصين أو مكانين أو شيكانين.

1. Short adjectives
الصفات القصيرة

adjective + -er + than

Example: tall → taller than



Ali is taller than his brother.

علي أطول من أخيه.

2. Long adjectives
الصفات الطويلة

more + adjective + than

Example: interesting → more interesting than



This book is more interesting than that one.

هذا الكتاب أكثر إثارة من ذلك.

3. Irregular adjectives
صفات غير منتظمة

good	→	better than
bad	→	worse than
far	→	farther / further than
many	→	more than
little	→	less than



This car is bigger than that one.

هذه السيارة أكبر من تلك.

2 Superlatives — أعلى درجة للمقارنة

We use superlatives to compare three or more people, things or places.

نستخدم صيغ التفضيل للمقارنة بين ثلاثة أشياء أو أكثر.

1. Short adjectives
الصفات القصيرة

the + adjective + -est

Example: tall → the tallest



Building C is the tallest in the city.

المبنى ج هو الأطول في المدينة.

2. Long adjectives
الصفات الطويلة

the most + adjective

Example: expensive → the most expensive



This is the most expensive phone.

هذا هو أغلى هاتف.

3. Irregular adjectives
صفات غير منتظمة

good	→	the best
bad	→	the worst
far	→	the farthest / the furthest
many	→	the most
little	→	the least



Mountain Y is the highest.

الجبل ي هو الأعلى.

Remember

- Use than for comparison (two).
- Use the for superlative (three or more).
- Adjectives ending in -y: change y to i + er/est (happy → happier → happiest).
- Adjectives ending in -e: add r/st (large → larger → largest).
- Double consonant (short vowel): stop + er/est (big → bigger → biggest).

نستخدم than للمقارنة بين شيئين.

نستخدم the للتفضيل بين ثلاثة أشياء أو أكثر.

الصفات التي تنتهي بـ -y نحول y إللى i ثم نضيف er/est.

الصفات التي تنتهي بـ -e نضيف r/st.

نضاعف الحرف الأخير إذا قبله حرف متحرك قصير.

Comparatives and Superlatives

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. My brother is ……. than me, although we are twins.

(a) tall **(b) tallest** **(c) taller** **(d) more tall**

2. This is ……. book I have ever read.

(a) interesting **(b) the more interesting** **(c) most interesting** **(d) more interesting**

3. Mount Everest is ……. mountain in the world.

(a) higher **(b) the highest** **(c) highest than** **(d) more high**

4. Today's weather is ……. than yesterday's weather.

(a) bad **(b) worst** **(c) worse** **(d) more worse**

5. Sara is ……. student in our English class.

(a) the cleverest **(b) cleverer** **(c) more clever** **(d) clever**

6. This exercise is ……. than the previous one.

(a) difficult **(b) most difficult** **(c) more difficult** **(d) the most difficult**

7. My new phone is ……. expensive than my old one.

(a) most **(b) more** **(c) much** **(d) the most**

8. Ali is the ……. runner in his school team.

(a) faster **(b) fast** **(c) more fast** **(d) fastest**

9. This bag is ……. than that one because it costs less.

(a) cheap **(b) cheapest** **(c) cheaper** **(d) more cheaper**

10. February is ……. than March in most years.

(a) shorter **(b) shortest** **(c) the shorter** **(d) more short**

11. This is ……. restaurant in our neighbourhood.

(a) better **(b) good** **(c) the best** **(d) best than**

12. My sister is ……. than me at solving difficult puzzles.

(a) good **(b) better** **(c) best** **(d) the best**

13. This is the ……. building in the entire city.

(a) taller **(b) more tall** **(c) tallest** **(d) tall**

14. The blue car is ……. than the red car.

(a) more fast **(b) faster** **(c) fastest** **(d) the fastest**

15. Of all the students, Mona speaks English …….

(a) fluently **(b) more fluently** **(c) the most fluently** **(d) fluent**

16. This question is ……. than the one we answered yesterday.

(a) easy **(b) easiest** **(c) easier** **(d) more easy**

17. Today is ……. day of the week for me.

(a) busy **(b) busier** **(c) the busiest** **(d) more busy**

18. This restaurant serves ……. delicious food than that café.

(a) most **(b) more** **(c) the most** **(d) many**

19. My grandfather is ……. person in our family.

(a) older **(b) the oldest** **(c) oldest than** **(d) more old**

20. This road is ……. than the main road during rush hour.

(a) less crowded **(b) least crowded** **(c) the least crowded** **(d) crowded**

21. Of the three bags, this one is ……. expensive.

(a) less **(b) the least** **(c) least than** **(d) little**

22. Your handwriting is ……. than mine.

(a) neatest **(b) more neat** **(c) neater** **(d) the neatest**

23. This is ……. film I have watched this year.

(a) worse **(b) the worst** **(c) bad** **(d) worst than**

24. The more you practise, ……. you become.

(a) the good **(b) better** **(c) the better** **(d) best**

25. My school is not ……. as your school.

(a) big **(b) bigger** **(c) biggest** **(d) the biggest**

26. This chair is ……. comfortable than the wooden one.

(a) most **(b) more** **(c) the most** **(d) much**

27. The Nile is one of ……. rivers in the world.

(a) longer **(b) the longest** **(c) longest than** **(d) more long**

28. This is the ……. useful advice I have received.

(a) more **(b) most** **(c) much** **(d) better**

29. Of all the players, Ahmed has ……. goals this season.

(a) many **(b) more** **(c) the most** **(d) much**

Do as shown in brackets

1. Ali is taller than Omar. (Use the superlative form)

.....

2. This is the most expensive watch in the shop. (Use the comparative form)

.....

3. No other student in the class is as clever as Sara. (Use the superlative form)

.....

4. Ahmed is the goodest player in the team. (Correct)

.....

5. This is the ……. building in our town. (Complete using: tall)

.....

6. No other animal is bigger than the elephant. (Use the superlative form)

.....

7. This film is badder than the last one. (Correct)

.....

8. The blue dress is cheaper than the red dress. (Change into the superlative form)

.....

9. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. (Use the comparative form)

.....

10. This is the ……. interesting story in the book. (Complete using: most)

.....

11. My brother is younger than me. (Use *old* and change the meaning)

.....

12. The weather is getting hoter every day. (Correct)

.....

13. This is the least expensive phone in the shop. (Use the comparative form with *less*)

.....

14. Mona is more intelligent than her sister. (Use the superlative form)

.....

15. This road is ……. than the other road. (Complete using: narrow)

.....

16. No other building in the city is as tall as this one. (Use the superlative form)

.....

17. This book is more better than that one. (Correct)

.....

18. The Nile is longer than most rivers in Africa. (Use the superlative form)

.....

19. This is the most beautiful garden in the neighbourhood. (Use the comparative form)

.....

20. Of the three brothers, Khalid is …….. (Complete using: young)

.....

Unit 4 Vocabulary

gadget (n)
جهاز إلكتروني صغير



benefit (v)
يستفيد / يعود بالنفع



conserve (v)
يحافظ على



focus (v)
يركّز



balanced (adj)
متوازن



thoughtful (adj)
مراعي لمشاعر الأخرين



valuable (adj)
ذو قيمة



frankly (adv)
بصراحة



instead (adv)
بدلاً من



necessarily (adv)
بالضرورة / ليس دائماً



consumption (n)
استهلاك



expense (n)
مصاريف / تكلفة



packaging (n)
تغليف / عبوة



discard (v)
يتخلص من



donate (v)
يتبرع بـ



minimise (v)
يقلل من



preserve (v)
يحافظ على



disposable (adj)
للاستخدام مرة واحدة



mindful (adj)
واعٍ / حريص



wasteful (adj)
مُسرف / يهدر



responsibly (adv)
بمسؤولية









Unit 4 Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Modern technology has made this small …… useful for everyday tasks.

(a) expense (b) gadget (c) packaging (d) consumption

2. Reading books regularly can …… students by improving their knowledge.

(a) discard (b) conserve (c) minimise (d) benefit

3. We should …… electricity by switching off unnecessary lights.

(a) conserve (b) donate (c) focus (d) discard

4. During lessons, students should …… their attention on the teacher.

(a) benefit (b) preserve (c) focus (d) donate

5. Eating different kinds of food helps children have a …… diet.

(a) disposable (b) balanced (c) wasteful (d) thoughtful

6. A …… person always considers other people's feelings before speaking.

(a) harmful (b) disposable (c) wasteful (d) thoughtful

7. My grandfather gave me a …… lesson about honesty and kindness.

(a) valuable (b) disposable (c) balanced (d) wasteful

8. ……, I think everyone should respect other people's opinions.

(a) Necessarily (b) Instead (c) Frankly (d) Responsibly

9. My brother prefers walking …… taking a taxi to school.

(a) frankly (b) instead of (c) necessarily (d) responsibly

10. You do not …… need expensive tools to repair this problem.

(a) frankly (b) instead (c) responsibly (d) necessarily

11. Reducing water …… is important in countries with limited resources.

(a) packaging (b) expense (c) consumption (d) gadget

12. Travelling abroad can be a considerable …… for large families.

(a) expense (b) gadget (c) consumption (d) packaging

13. The shop uses attractive …… to protect its products during delivery.

(a) gadgets (b) expenses (c) consumptions (d) packaging

14. Please …… the broken chair because nobody can use it.

(a) preserve (b) discard (c) donate (d) conserve

15. Many people …… their old furniture to families in need.

(a) donate (b) focus (c) discard (d) benefit

16. We should …… the amount of sugar in our daily meals.

(a) preserve (b) conserve (c) minimise (d) donate

17. Governments must …… historical buildings for future generations.

(a) discard (b) preserve (c) benefit (d) focus

18. Some restaurants use …… plates that customers throw away after eating.

(a) balanced (b) valuable (c) thoughtful (d) disposable

19. Good drivers are always …… of other people's safety on roads.

(a) mindful (b) wasteful (c) disposable (d) balanced

20. Buying more food than necessary can be extremely …… .

(a) thoughtful (b) valuable (c) wasteful (d) balanced

21. Students can …… from working together on difficult classroom activities.

(a) conserve (b) benefit (c) discard (d) donate

22. The teacher asked everyone to …… carefully during the explanation.

(a) focus (b) minimise (c) preserve (d) discard

23. We should use natural resources …… to protect our environment.

(a) frankly (b) necessarily (c) instead (d) responsibly

24. The new shopping centre is …… larger than the previous one.

(a) frankly (b) responsibly (c) considerably (d) necessarily

25. ……, nobody can succeed without effort and determination.

(a) Instead (b) Obviously (c) Responsibly (d) Necessarily

26. This expensive watch is very …… because it belonged to my father.

(a) valuable (b) wasteful (c) disposable (d) balanced

27. We should …… old clothes rather than throw them away.

(a) focus (b) benefit (c) donate (d) discard

28. Using both sides of paper helps …… unnecessary waste.

(a) preserve (b) benefit (c) conserve (d) minimise

29 People should be …… of the consequences of their decisions.

(a) mindful (b) disposable (c) wasteful (d) balanced

Fill in the gap with the correct word from the list:

(gadget – consumption – expense – conserve – benefit)

1. Modern technology has made this small ……. useful for everyday tasks.
2. Reading regularly can ……students by improving their knowledge and vocabulary.
3. We should ……. electricity by switching off unnecessary lights.
4. Water ……. increases during the hot summer months.

==========

Fill in the gap with the correct word from the list:

(balanced – thoughtful – valuable – donate – discard)

1. Eating vegetables and fruits helps us maintain a ……. diet.
2. A ……. person always considers other people's feelings before speaking.
3. My grandfather gave me a ……. lesson about honesty and kindness.
4. Many families ……. old clothes to people who need them.

==========

Fill in the gap with the correct word from the list:

(packaging – gadget – focus – preserve – minimise)

1. The company uses attractive ……. to protect its products.
2. Students should ……. on their lessons during important examinations.
3. We must ……. historical buildings for future generations.
4. This useful ……. makes everyday tasks much easier.

==========

Fill in the gap with the correct word from the list:

(disposable – mindful – wasteful – frankly – responsibly)

1. Some restaurants use ……. plates for serving takeaway meals.
2. Ahmed is ……. of the environment and avoids wasting water.
3. ……., I believe everyone should help protect our planet.
4. People should use natural resources ……. to protect the environment.

Fill in the gap with the correct word from the list:

(conserve – benefit – focus – necessarily – instead)

1. We should ……. water because it is an important natural resource.
2. Students ……. from practising English every day.
3. You do not ……. need expensive equipment to exercise.
4. My brother walks to school ……. of taking the bus.

==========

Fill in the gap with the correct word from the list:

(expense – consumption – valuable – balanced – mindful)

1. Travelling abroad can be a considerable ……. for large families.
2. Reducing electricity ……. helps families save money.
3. This old family photograph is extremely ……. to my grandmother.
4. A ……. diet provides the nutrients our bodies need.

Quantifiers
(some, any, much, many, few, little)

Countable Nouns
أسماء معدودة

We can count them.
يمكن عدّها.

- a book — كتاب
- two students — طالبان
- many cars — سيارات كثيرة

Uncountable Nouns
أسماء غير معدودة

We cannot count them.
لا يمكن عدّها.

- water — ماء
- rice — أرز
- much money — مال كثير

Some
بعض / كمية من

- We use some in affirmative sentences. — نستخدم some في الجمل المثبتة.
  - I have some books. — لدي بعض الكتب.
  - There is some water in the bottle. — يوجد بعض الماء في الزجاجة.
  - She bought some rice. — اشترت بعض الأرز.

Any
أي / أي كمية من

- We use any in negative sentences and questions. — نستخدم any في الجمل المثفية والأسئلة.
  - I don't have any books. — ليس لدي أي كتب.
  - Is there any water? — هل يوجد أي ماء؟
  - Do you have any money? — هل لديك أي مال؟

Much
كمية كبيرة / كثيرًا من (مع الأسماء غير المعدودة)

- We use much with uncountable nouns in questions and negatives. — نستخدم much مع الأسماء غير المعدودة في الأسئلة والجمل المنفية.
  - Do you have much time? — هل لديك الكثير من الوقت؟
  - I don't have much money. — ليس لدي الكثير من المال.
  - There isn't much sugar. — لا يوجد الكثير من السكر.

Quantifiers
(some, any, much, many, few, little)

Many

Many is used with **countable nouns (plural)**.
We use it in questions and negative sentences.

- Are there **many** students in the class? — هل يوجد **الكثير من** الطلاب في الفصل؟
- I don't have **many** friends. — ليس لدي **الكثير من** الأصدقاء.
- She doesn't buy **many** books. — هي لا تشتري **الكثير من** الكتب.

Few

Few is used with **countable nouns (plural)**.
It means a small number and has a **negative meaning**.

- There are **few** chairs in the room. — هناك **عدد قليل من** الكراسي في الغرفة.
- I have **few** classmates here. — لدي **عدد قليل من** زملاء الدراسة هنا.
- She has **few** opportunities. — لديها فرص **قليلة**.

A few means a small number and has a **positive meaning**.

- I have **a few** friends. — لدي **بعض** الأصدقاء.
- There are **a few** apples on the table. — هناك **بعض** التفاح على الطاولة.

Little

Little is used with **uncountable nouns**.
It means a small amount and has a **negative meaning**.

- There is **little** time left. — هناك **كمية قليلة من** الوقت المتبقية.
- I have **little** money. — لدي **كمية قليلة من** المال.
- She drinks **little** water. — هي تشرب **كمية قليلة من** الماء.

A little means a small amount and has a **positive meaning**.

- I have **a little** money. — لدي **بعض** المال.
- There is **a little** water in the bottle. — هناك **بعض** الماء في الزجاجة.

Quantifiers

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d):

1. There aren't …….. apples left in the refrigerator.

(a) much (b) many (c) little (d) any of

2. I have …….. friends who always help me when necessary.

(a) a little (b) much (c) a few (d) any

3. We don't have …….. time to finish this difficult project.

(a) many (b) few (c) much (d) a few

4. Would you like …….. coffee before starting the lesson?

(a) some (b) many (c) few (d) any

5. There is …….. milk in the bottle; it is almost empty.

(a) many (b) few (c) little (d) a few

6. How …….. students are there in your English class?

(a) much (b) many (c) little (d) any

7. I haven't received …….. information about the school competition yet.

(a) many (b) a few (c) much (d) few

8. She bought …….. oranges to prepare fresh juice for everyone.

(a) a little (b) much (c) a few (d) any

9. There are very …….. buses after midnight in this area.

(a) little (b) few (c) much (d) any

10. We need …….. sugar to make this delicious chocolate cake.

(a) a few (b) many (c) a little (d) few

11. Are there …….. books on the teacher's desk?

(a) some (b) any (c) much (d) little

12. My father doesn't drink …….. water during working hours.

(a) many (b) a few (c) much (d) few

13. There are …….. mistakes in your homework, so well done.

(a) a little (b) much (c) a few (d) little

14. We have …….. money left, so we cannot buy anything expensive.

(a) few (b) little (c) many (d) a few

15. How …….. rice should we cook for the guests tonight?

(a) many (b) few (c) much (d) a few

16. There are …….. chairs in the room, so everyone can sit comfortably.

(a) much (b) a little (c) plenty of (d) little

17. I need …….. information before making an important decision.

(a) a few (b) many (c) some (d) few

18. There aren't …….. students in the library this afternoon.

(a) much (b) many (c) little (d) a little

19. He has …….. patience, so he gets angry very quickly.

(a) few (b) a few (c) little (d) many

20. We still have …….. minutes before the school bus arrives.

(a) a little (b) much (c) a few (d) little

21. There isn't …….. cheese in the fridge for breakfast.

(a) many (b) few (c) much (d) a few

22. I invited …….. classmates to my birthday party yesterday.

(a) a little (b) much (c) a few (d) little

23. She has …….. experience, but she performs her job very well.

(a) a little (b) a few (c) many (d) few

24. We couldn't find …….. useful books in the old library.

(a) much (b) many (c) little (d) a little

25. There is …….. traffic today, so we arrived early.

(a) few (b) many (c) little (d) a few

26. Would you like …….. biscuits with your afternoon tea?

(a) some (b) much (c) little (d) any

27. Very …….. people know the answer to this difficult question.

(a) little (b) much (c) few (d) a little

28. We have …….. bread, enough for making two sandwiches.

(a) a few (b) a little (c) many (d) few

29. How …….. homework does your English teacher usually give?

(a) many (b) few (c) much (d) a few

Do as shown in brackets

1. There isn't much water in the bottle. (Use: some)

……

2. I have some interesting books at home. (Use: any)

……

3. There are many students in the school. (Ask a question)

……

4. We have a little time before the lesson starts. (Use not much)

……

5. She bought some apples yesterday. (Ask a question)

……

6. There isn't many sugar in the cupboard. (Correct)

……

7. I have a few close friends at school. (Use: some)

……

8. There is a little milk in the fridge. (Use: much)

……

9. How many books do you have? (Answer using: a few)

……

10. How much money have you got? (Answer using: a little)

……

11. There are a little students in the classroom. (Correct)

……

12. He doesn't have many money to buy a new phone. (Correct)

……

13. We need some information about the school trip. (Ask a question)

……

14. There are ……. chairs in the hall, so everyone can sit. (Use: enough)

……

15. There is …….. food left, so nobody will go hungry. (use: a little)

……

16. I have few friends, so I often feel lonely. (Use a few and change the meaning)

……

17. There is little juice in the bottle, so we need more. (Use a little and change the meaning)

……

18. There are a lot of cars in the street. (Rewrite using: many)

……

19. We don't have a lot of homework today. (Rewrite using: much)

……

20. Only three students attended the meeting. (Rewrite using: a few)

……

21. Only a small amount of water remained in the tank. (Rewrite using: little)

……

22. There are many children in the park. (Ask about the number using How many)

……

23. She needs a lot of flour to make the cake. (Ask about the quantity using How much)

……

24. There are very few shops in this village. (Use: not many)

……

25. We have little time to prepare for the examination. (Use: not much)

……

26. Apples are countable nouns. (Give one more example of countable nouns)

……

27. Water is an uncountable noun. (Give one more example of uncountable nouns)

……

28. I bought some bread and some eggs. (Replace some with a little and a few)

……

……

29. There isn't any rice in the kitchen. (Change into an affirmative sentence using some)

……

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions.

Traffic rules are important because they help protect people and prevent accidents. Every day, thousands of people use roads to go to school, work, or other places. Without clear rules, roads would become **dangerous** and confusing for everyone.

Drivers must obey traffic lights, follow speed limits, and wear seat belts. **They** should also keep a safe distance from other vehicles and avoid using mobile phones while driving. Even a few seconds of distraction can lead to a serious accident. Pedestrians also have responsibilities. They should cross the street at pedestrian crossings and wait for the green light before walking. Children, especially, must learn how to use roads safely.

Unfortunately, some people ignore traffic rules because they are in a hurry or believe that accidents only happen to others. This careless behaviour can cost lives. For example, driving too fast makes it difficult to stop suddenly when someone crosses the road. Similarly, crossing the street without looking carefully can put pedestrians in danger.

Following traffic rules is not only a legal duty but also a sign of respect for others. When everyone behaves responsibly, roads become safer and traffic moves more smoothly. Schools and families should teach children about road safety from an early age. Remember that arriving a few minutes late is much better than risking your life. Road safety is a shared responsibility, and every person can make a difference.

a) Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. The best title for the passage could be ……
a) The History of Cars
b) The Importance of Following Traffic Rules
c) The Development of Roads
d) Different Types of Vehicles

2. The word "**dangerous**" in paragraph 1 is the opposite of ……...
a) harmful
b) unsafe
c) safe
d) difficult

3. The word "**They**" in paragraph 2 refers to ……...
a) traffic lights
b) drivers
c) pedestrians
d) vehicles

4. According to the passage, drivers should avoid ……..while driving.
a) using their mobile phones carefully.
b) driving faster to reach their destinations.
c) keeping a safe distance from other vehicles.
d) ignoring traffic lights when roads are empty.

5. Driving too fast is dangerous because……..
a) It wastes more fuel.
b) It makes it difficult to stop suddenly.
c) It makes roads wider.
d) It helps pedestrians cross safely.

6. The purpose of the writer in the passage is ……..
a) to explain how to drive different types of cars.
b) to encourage people to follow traffic rules to prevent accidents and save lives.
c) to describe the problems of modern roads.
d) to explain how traffic lights are made.

b) Answer the following questions:

7. Mention TWO traffic rules that drivers should follow.

……

……

8. Why is following traffic rules considered a sign of respect for others?

……

……

Read the following passage, then answer the questions.

The internet has become an important part of teenagers' lives. They use it to study, communicate with friends, play games, and discover new information. Although the internet offers many **benefits**, it can also expose young people to serious dangers. Therefore, teenagers must learn how to use it safely and responsibly.

One major danger is sharing personal information with strangers. Some people online may pretend to be someone else to trick teenagers. They might ask for their home addresses, phone numbers, or private photos. Teenagers should never share such information with unknown people. They should also create strong passwords and avoid clicking on suspicious links, as these may contain harmful viruses.

Another problem is cyberbullying. This happens when someone uses the internet to threaten, insult, or embarrass another person. Cyberbullying can make teenagers feel lonely, worried, and unhappy. If they experience it, **they** should not keep silent. Instead, they should save the messages, block the person, and report the problem to a trusted adult.

Parents and teachers also have an important role in protecting teenagers. They should guide young people, discuss online risks, and encourage them to balance screen time with sports, reading, and outdoor activities.

The internet is a useful tool when used wisely. Teenagers do not need to avoid it completely; they simply need to understand its risks and make smart choices. Remember, protecting yourself online is just as important as protecting yourself in the real world.

a) Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. The best title for the passage could be……
a) The History of the Internet
b) Protecting Teenagers Online
c) The Importance of Playing Games
d) Modern Communication Devices

2. The word "**benefits**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ……
a) advantages
b) problems
c) dangers
d) mistakes

3. The word "**They**" in paragraph 2 refers to ……..
a) strong passwords
b) some people online
c) private photos
d) teenagers' parents

4. According to the passage, teenagers should avoid sharing ……..online.
a) school subjects
b) general information
c) personal information
d) useful websites

5. If teenagers experience cyberbullying, they should……
a) keep the problem secret.
b) reply with insulting messages.
c) save the messages and report the problem.
d) stop using books and computers.

6. The purpose of the writer in this passage is……
a) to encourage teenagers to spend more time online.
b) to explain how to create social media accounts.
c) to warn teenagers about internet dangers and teach them how to stay safe.
d) to encourage teenagers to avoid using technology completely.

b) Answer the following questions:

7. Mention TWO ways teenagers can protect their personal information online.

……

……

8. How can spending too much time online affect teenagers' daily lives?

……

……

Compositions

Online safety

Introduction: Being online is helpful, but it can also be risky.

Paragraph (1): common online risks

- **Topic sentence:** The internet can be risky.
- **Supporting details:**
- People can see fake websites.
- Accounts can be hacked.
- Personal information can be stolen.
- **Concluding sentence:** This is why online safety is important.

Paragraph (2): safety tips

- **Topic sentence:** There are easy tips to stay safe.
- **Supporting details:**
- use strong passwords.
- avoid unknown links.
- keep their accounts private.
- **Concluding sentence:** These tips keep people safe online.

Conclusion: Being careful online can help people protect their information and stay safe.

Online safety

Being online is helpful, but it can also be risky. The internet can be risky. People can see fake websites. Accounts can be hacked. Personal information can be stolen. This is why online safety is important.

There are easy tips to stay safe. People should use strong passwords. They should avoid unknown links. Accounts must be kept private. These tips keep people safe online. Being careful online can help people protect their information and stay safe.

Healthy food

Introduction: Eating healthy food is important because it helps people stay healthy, strong and active.

Paragraph (1): healthy food choices

- **Topic sentence:** Healthy food is good for everyone.
- **Supporting details:**
- eat more fruits and vegetables.
- choose whole grains.
- drink water, not soda.
- **Concluding sentence:** These choices keep the body strong.

Paragraph (2): the importance of healthy food

- **Topic sentence:** Eating healthily is very important today.
- **Supporting details:**
- eat too much fast food.
- unhealthy food can make people sick.
- good food gives more energy.
- **Concluding sentence**: this is why healthy habits matter.

Conclusion: Healthy food choices can help us stay healthy, have enough energy and live a better life.

Healthy food

Eating healthy food is important because it helps people stay healthy, strong and active. Healthy food is good for everyone. People should eat fruits and vegetables. They can choose whole grains. They should drink water, not soda. These foods keep the body strong.

Eating healthy is very important today. Many people eat too much fast food. Unhealthy food can make people sick. Good food gives more energy. This is why healthy habits matter. Healthy food choices can help us stay healthy, have enough energy and live a better life.

Living simply

Introduction: Many people today are choosing a simpler lifestyle than what we usually see.

Paragraph (1): what living simply means

- **Topic sentence:** Living simply means having less.
- **Supporting details:**
- People buy only what they need.
- They avoid extra spending.
- They spend time with family.
- **Concluding sentence:** This way, life feels calm.

Paragraph (2): why choosing a simple life

- **Topic sentence**: Some people like a simple life.
- **Supporting details:**
- Life today is busy.
- Too many things can tire people.
- Simple living brings rest.
- **Concluding sentence:** This is why many choose it.

Conclusion: Living simply is common these days than before.

Living simply

Many people today are choosing a simpler lifestyle than what we usually see. Living simply means having less. People buy only what they need. They avoid extra spending. They spend time with family. This way, life feels calm.

Some people like a simple life. Life today is busy. Too many things can tire people. Simple living brings rest. This is why many choose it. Living simply is common these days than before.

AI chatbots

Introduction: AI chatbots are becoming a useful part of everyday life.

Paragraph (1): The benefits of chatbots

- **Topic sentence:** AI chatbots are used every day.
- **Supporting details:**
- At school, they help with homework.
- At work, they give quick answers.
- At home, they help with shopping.
- **Concluding sentence:** Chatbots are very useful.

Paragraph (2): The limitations of chatbots

- **Topic sentence:** Chatbots have some limits.
- **Supporting details:**
- They cannot think like humans.
- Sometimes they give wrong answers.
- People must check their information.
- **Concluding sentence:** Chatbots are helpful but not perfect.

Conclusion: AI chatbots are useful. However, they are not perfect.

AI chatbots

AI chatbots are becoming a useful part of everyday life. AI chatbots are used every day. At school, they help with homework. At work, they give quick answers. At home, they help with shopping. Chatbots are very useful.

Chatbots have some limits. They cannot think like humans. Sometimes they give wrong answers. People must check their information. Chatbots are helpful but not perfect. AI chatbots are useful. However, they are not perfect.

Reducing waste

Introduction: Reducing waste is essential these days and can be done in many ways.

Paragraph (1): The importance of reducing waste

- **Topic sentence:** Reducing waste is important.
- **Supporting details:**

- Too much waste harms the Earth.
- It can make water dirty.
- It can pollute the air.

- **Concluding sentence:** Reducing waste keeps the world clean.

Paragraph (2): how to reduce waste

- **Topic sentence:** There are many ways to reduce waste.
- **Supporting details:**

- People can recycle plastic and paper.
- They can use reusable bags.
- Items can be repaired, not thrown away.

- **Concluding sentence:** These steps help protect the Earth.

Conclusion: Together, we can reduce waste and keep our planet clean.

Reducing waste

Reducing waste is essential these days and can be done in many ways. Reducing waste is important. Too much waste harms the Earth. It can make water dirty. It can pollute the air. Reducing waste keeps the world clean.

There are many ways to reduce waste. People can recycle plastic and paper. They can use reusable bags. Items can be repaired, not thrown away. These steps help protect the Earth. Together, we can reduce waste and keep our planet clean.

Best wishes,

Mahmoud Aldahesh

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