Al Madam Boys' School
English Department
Grade 9

The Revision Sheets for the First Summative Assessment

Name:_____ Grade 9 General

Prepared by: Rasha Abdulraheem

Part One: Vocabulary

English Word	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence
dormitory (dorm)	سكن الطلاب	Many first-year students live in the dormitory on campus.
campus	الحرم الجامعي	The university campus is large and full of green spaces.
population	عدد السكان / السكان	The population of Dubai has grown rapidly in the past decade.
dining hall	قاعة الطعام	Students eat their meals in the dining hall every day.
pizza parlor	مطعم البيتزا	My friends and I met at the pizza parlor after class.
shuttle bus	حافلة نقل داخلية	The shuttle bus takes students from the dorms to the library.
learning resource center	مركز مصادر التعلّم	You can borrow books and laptops from the learning resource center.
gallery	معرض	The art gallery displays paintings made by university students.
hundred	مئة	The lecture hall can seat more than one hundred students.
thousand	ألف	Over a thousand people attended the graduation ceremony.
million	مليون	The new campus building cost more than one million dollars.

Q1-Fill in the Blanks Activity

Read the paragraph below and fill in the blanks using the words from the table above. Each word should be used only once.

At our university, life on the **(1)** _____ is always busy and exciting. The **(2)** _____ of students has grown to more than ten **(3)** _____ this year, and new buildings have been added to serve everyone. Most freshmen live in the **(4)** _____, which is close to the main library and the **(5)** _____, where students can study or borrow books and computers. Every morning, a **(6)** _____ takes students from their dorms to their classes. At lunchtime, many of them eat together in the **(7)** _____, while others prefer to grab a quick bite at the **(8)** _____ near the entrance gate. The university also has an art **(9)** _____ that displays students' creative projects. With over one **(10)** _____ teachers and staff members, our school continues to grow into a leading institution worth several **(11)** _____ dollars.

The Answer key:

1- **campus 2- population 3- thousand 4- dormitory 5- learning resource center**

6- **shuttle bus 7- dining hall 8- pizza parlor 9- gallery 10- hundred**

11-**million**

Part Two: Grammar:

English Word / Phrase	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence
check	يتحقق / يفحص	Please check your email for the confirmation message.
block(s)	مبنى / مجموعة مبانٍ	There are three apartment blocks near the park.
confusing	مربك / مُحيّر	The directions on this map are very confusing.
(un)successful	ناجح / غير ناجح	She was successful in her driving test.
fork (n.)	مفترق طرق / شوكة	Take the right road at the fork.
fork (v.)	يتفرّع / ينقسم	The road forks into two directions after the bridge.
a few	عدد قليل	I have a few friends living in this neighborhood.
GPS	نظام تحديد المواقع العالمي	The GPS guided us directly to the hotel.
SatNav	نظام الملاحة بالأقمار الصناعية	Our car is equipped with a SatNav system.
street map	خريطة الشوارع	He used a street map to find the museum.
pros and cons	الإيجابيات والسلبيات	We discussed the pros and cons of moving abroad.
neighborhood	حيّ / منطقة سكنية	Our neighborhood is quiet and safe.
ethnic	عرقي / إثني	The city is home to many ethnic communities.
convenient	مريح / مناسب	This store is very convenient because it's near my house.
better	أفضل	Walking is better than driving short distances.

worse	أسوأ	The traffic is getting worse every morning.
industrial	صناعي	There are many factories in the industrial area.
residential	سكني	This street is located in a residential zone.
suburban	ضاحية / منطقة خارج المدينة	They bought a new house in a suburban area.
turn left / right	انعطف يسارًا / يمينًا	Turn left at the traffic light to reach the bank.
go straight	سرْ مباشرة / إلى الأمام	Go straight for two blocks and you'll see the station.
on your left / right	على يسارك / على يمينك	The supermarket is on your right after the corner.
stay on	ابقَ في / استمر في	Stay on this road until you reach the gas station.
next to	بجانب	The pharmacy is next to the bakery.
crossroads	تقاطع طرق	Drive carefully when you approach the crossroads.

Part One: Comparative Adjectives:

Meaning

Comparative adjectives are used to say how two things are different.

Form

type of adjective	example	comparative	rule
one-syllable	old	older	adjective + er
some two-syllable adjectives	quiet	quieter	
adjectives ending in: -e -y -ow consonant + vowel + consonant	 large happy shallow big	 larger happier shallower bigger	 adjective + r adjective – y + ier adjective + er double the final consonant of the adjective + er
many two-syllable adjectives all longer adjectives	boring interesting	more boring less interesting	more/less + adjective
irregular adjectives	good bad little	better worse less	

*Remember, always use 'than' before the second item being compared.

Summer is hotter ***than*** winter.

Maths is more difficult ***than*** English.

If it is clear what is being compared, there is no need to use 'than'.

I like winter, but I think summer is nicer.

Maths is difficult. I like English because it is easier.

Some adjectives have two possible forms of comparison (-er and more).

adjective	comparative form
clever	clever / more clever
common	commoner / more common
likely	likelier / more likely
pleasant	pleasanter / more pleasant
polite	politer / more polite

Uses/Functions

To add emphasis, use '*much / a lot more' + adjective + 'than'.*

Summer is ***much hotter than*** winter.

Cars are ***a lot more expensive than*** bicycles.

I fell ***much better*** today ***than*** I did yesterday.

To show that two things are equal, use *' as' + adjective + 'as'.*

My bike is ***as good as*** his bike.

I am ***as fast as*** you.

This restaurant is ***as good as*** any other.

To show one thing is inferior to another, use *'not as' + adjective + as.*

Spain is ***not as hot as*** the UAE in summer.

Copper is ***not as expensive as*** diamonds.

My brother is ***not as tall as*** me.

GRAMMAR QUIZ

COMPARATIVES

- *Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of **COMPARATIVE** grammar.*

1. **Australia is big, but Canada is … Australia.**
   a) big
   b) biggest
   c) bigger than

2. **David is 185 cm tall. He is … Andrew**
   a) taller than
   b) tall
   c) taller

3. **I think that summer is … than winter.**
   a) good
   b) better
   c) the best

4. **My brother thinks this restaurant is … than that restaurant.**
   a) more worse
   b) badder
   c) worse

5. **Do you think math and science … history and English?**
   a) is more difficult than
   b) are more difficult than
   c) difficulter

6. **In my opinion, this pink dress is … that green dress.**
   a) prettyer than
   b) prettier than
   c) more pretty

7. **This summer was much … last summer.**
   a) hotter than
   b) the hottest
   c) hoter than

8. **Did you know that crossing a busy street is … flying in an airplane?**
   a) most dangerous than
   b) the more dangerous
   c) more dangerous than

9. **Patrick thinks that chocolate cake … banana cake.**
   a) is more delicious than
   b) delicious than
   c) more delicious

10. **Asian elephants are heavy, but African elephants are even ….**
    a) heavy
    b) heavier
    c) heavier than

11. **My uncle is taller than my father, but my father ….**
    a) older
    b) is older than
    c) is older

12. **Reading a book with a nice, hot cup of tea … than doing exercise.**
    a) is the most relaxing
    b) is more relaxing
    c) more relaxing

13. **Comedy movies are okay, but I think that action movies are ….**
    a) better
    b) gooder
    c) good than

14. **Taking a taxi to work … than taking a bus to work.**
    a) expensive
    b) more expensive
    c) is more expensive

15. **Saturdays … Mondays because I don't have to go to school.**
    a) are nicer than
    b) is nicer than
    c) are the nicest

16. **Question number 15 was … Question number 14. Right?**
    a) the easyer
    b) easier than
    c) easyer than

The Answer Key

GRAMMAR QUIZ **ALL Things Grammar**

Grammar Focus Comparatives
Level Intermediate

ANSWER KEY

My Notes

1. C	**9.** A
2. A	**10.** B
3. B	**11.** C
4. C	**12.** B
5. B	**13.** A
6. B	**14.** C
7. A	**15.** A
8. C	**16.** B

-Part Two: Prepositions:

Meaning

Prepositions of place are words which show where something or someone is:

*The water is **in** the bottle.*
*The lamp is **on** the table.*
*He is standing **at** the bus stop.*

Form

- We use '*at*' for a point and institutions:

***at** the corner (of the street)*
***at** work*
***at** home*
***at** the top of the page*
***at** the crossroads*
***at** reception*

- We use '*in*' for enclosed spaces and geographical regions:

in *the garden*
in *Dubai*
in *the UK*
in *a box*
in *my pocket*
in *a building*
in *a car*

- We use '*on*' for a surface and some public transport:

on *the wall*
on *the table*
on *the floor*
on *the train*
on *the bus*
on *a plane*
on *the menu*

- We can also use '*under*', '*above*', '*next to*', '*behind*', '*in front of*', '*between*', '*in the middle of*', '*on top of*', and '*on the right/left*' to describe where something or someone is.

I like sleeping outside ***under*** *the stars.*
There is a cupboard ***above*** *the fireplace.*
The Burj Khalifa is ***next to*** *Dubai Mall.*
Stand ***behind*** *the red line please.*
She likes being ***in front of*** *the camera.*
Umm Al Quwain is ***between*** *Ajman and RAK.*
There is a carpet ***in the middle of*** *the room.*
There is some snow ***on top of*** *the mountain.*
They drive ***on the left*** *in the UK.*

Q1- Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Prepositions of Place.

in – on – under – between – next to – behind – in front of – near – above – across from

My school is located **(1)** _____ a quiet neighborhood. The main gate is **(2)** _____ the library, and the playground is just **(3)** _____ the school building. There is a big tree **(4)** _____ the playground where students like to sit during their break. The cafeteria is **(5)** _____ the sports hall and the art room. Our English classroom is **(6)** _____ the first floor, right **(7)** _____ the science lab. The computer lab is **(8)** _____ the library, while the teachers' office is **(9)** _____ the principal's room. There's even a small shop **(10)** _____ the street where students buy snacks after class.

1-in 2- across from 3- behind 4- near 5- between 6-on 7- next to

8- above 9- in front of 10- across from

7 **Using prepositions** Read these sentences from the chapter. Choose the correct preposition from the list to fill in the gaps in the sentences. (You may need to use a preposition more than once.)

about	*for*	*from*	*in*	*on*	*through*	*with*

1. Students go to college _____ an education.
2. A shuttle takes students _____ one place on campus to another.
3. Successful students read _____ their notes before class.
4. Learning happens _____ many places.
5. Students should take part _____ class discussions.
6. Tutors can help students _____ questions or problems.
7. Students should think _____ the things they need to do and then do them.
8. Students should not chat _____ their phones instead of studying.

<u>Answer key :</u> 1.for 2.from 3.through 4.in 5.in 6.with 7.about 8.on

Part Three: Parts of Speech

Choose the Correct Form of the Word to Complete Each Sentence

1. I live in a _____ area.
   a. resident
   b. reside
   c. residential
2. There are many factories in the _____ zone.
   a. industrial
   b. industry
   c. industrialize
3. He is a very _____ driver; he always finds the shortest way.
   a. convenient
   b. convenience
   c. conveniently
4. The movie was _____; I couldn't understand what was happening.
   a. confuse
   b. confusing
   c. confusion
5. After studying hard, she became a very _____ student.
   a. success
   b. succeed
   c. successful
6. The road _____ into two directions after the bridge.
   a. forks
   b. forked
   c. fork
7. Let's look at the _____ of buying a new car before deciding.
   a. pros and cons
   b. advantages
   c. decisions
8. The new GPS system helps drivers not to get _____.
   a. confused
   b. confusing
   c. confusion
9. Our neighborhood is very _____; people are from many cultures.
   a. ethnic
   b. ethnicity
   c. ethically
10. She lives in a quiet _____ near the city center.
    a. neighbor
    b. neighborhood
    c. neighboring

11. He forgot to _____ his homework before submitting it.
    a. check
    b. checking
    c. checker
12. The hotel is _____ the street from the museum.
    a. across
    b. across from
    c. next
13. Our office is located in a _____ area outside the city.
    a. suburban
    b. suburb
    c. suburbia
14. Please go _____ until you see the traffic light.
    a. straightly
    b. straight
    c. straighten
15. There are several apartment _____ in this new area.
    a. blocking
    b. blocks
    c. blocky

The Answers:

1. **c. residential 2. a. industrial 3. a. convenient 4. b. confusing 5. c. successful**

6. **a. forks 7. a. pros and cons 8. a. confused 9. a. ethnic 10. b. neighborhood**

11.**a. check 12. b. across from 13. a. suburban 14. b. straight 15. b. blocks**

-Part Three: Reading 1:

English Word / Phrase	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence
prediction	تَنبؤ / توقّع	The weather prediction says it will rain tomorrow.
a rate of	معدل / نسبة	There has been a rate of increase in online shopping this year.
categories	فئات / تصنيفات	The website divides products into different categories.
gourmet	ذوّاق / راقٍ (خاص بالطعام الفاخر)	They went to a gourmet restaurant to celebrate their anniversary.
billionaire	ملياردير	The billionaire donated millions to build new schools.
e-commerce	التجارة الإلكترونية	E-commerce has changed the way people buy and sell goods.
close down	يُغلق / يُوقف العمل	The company had to close down due to financial problems.

Reading Passage 1

The Changing World of Online Shopping

Over the past two decades, online shopping has revolutionized the way people buy and sell goods. Today, customers can **purchase** almost anything with just a few clicks—from clothes and groceries to electronics and furniture. This new style of shopping is fast, simple, and highly **convenient**, allowing people to save time and effort by avoiding crowded malls and long queues.

However, as more customers turn to the Internet, many traditional stores face strong **competition** from online businesses. Local shops struggle to keep up with lower prices, faster delivery, and wider selections offered by global companies. To survive, some small businesses have learned to **innovate** by creating digital stores, offering personalized services, or selling handmade items that attract loyal customers.

The rise of online shopping has also created enormous wealth. Some entrepreneurs have built a **fortune** by turning small websites into international platforms used by millions of shoppers. As technology continues to **expand**, these companies reach new markets and customers across the world. Today, e-commerce is so **popular** that even small local stores are joining online marketplaces to grow their sales. Online shopping has not only changed what we buy but also how we think about convenience, creativity, and connection in a global economy.

Using Context Clues: Choose the Best Meaning

1. **purchase** means
   a. to borrow something
   b. to buy something
   c. to design something

2. **convenient** means
   a. easy and comfortable to use
   b. expensive and rare
   c. difficult and slow

3. **competition** means
   a. working together
   b. a struggle to attract customers
   c. sharing profits equally

4. **innovate** means
   a. to copy others
   b. to introduce new ideas
   c. to close a business

5. **fortune** means
   a. a large amount of money
   b. a lucky guess
   c. a small success

6. **expand** means
   a. to grow larger or reach more people
   b. to limit something
   c. to reduce costs

7. **popular** means
   a. liked or used by many people
   b. unpopular or unknown
   c. limited to a few countries

B. Pronouns and Their Antecedents

Read each question carefully and choose the correct answer.

8. In paragraph 1, the pronoun **"it"** in "allowing people to save time and effort by avoiding crowded malls and long queues. *It* also helps reduce stress." refers to:
   a. online shopping
   b. crowded malls
   c. people

9. In paragraph 2, the pronoun **"they"** in "To survive, some small businesses have learned to innovate by creating digital stores... *They* attract loyal customers." refers to:
   a. loyal customers
   b. digital stores
   c. small businesses

10. In paragraph 3, the pronoun **"these"** in "As technology continues to expand, *these* companies reach new markets and customers across the world." refers to:
    a. local stores
    b. online businesses
    c. malls

11. In the final sentence, the pronoun **"we"** in "Online shopping has not only changed what *we* buy but also how *we* think about convenience..." refers to:
    a. store owners
    b. people or consumers
    c. entrepreneurs

. Matching Paragraphs with Their Main Ideas

Paragraph	Main Idea
1	___ Online shopping is convenient and changing how people buy goods.
2	___ Small businesses must innovate to survive online competition.
3	___ E-commerce creates global wealth and continues to expand worldwide.

A. Vocabulary in Context

1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. a 7. a

B. Pronouns and Their Antecedents
8. a 9. c 10. b 11. b

C. Matching Paragraphs with Main Ideas
1 – A 2 – B 3 – C

-Grammar: Present Simple

Meaning

Present simple tense indicates a present state, something that happens regularly, and general truths. For example:

I am at school (now).

I usually wake up at 6 o'clock.

Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

Form

Positive	Question	Negative
I work	*Do I work?*	*I do not work.*
You work	*Do you work?*	*You do not work.*
He works	*Does he work?*	*He does not work.*
She works	*Does she work?*	*She does not work.*
It works	*Does it work?*	*It does not work.*
We work	*Do we work?*	*We do not work.*
You work	*Do you work?*	*You do not work.*
They work	*Do they work?*	*They do not work.*

For negative sentences, we can contract do not/does not.

I ***don't*** work.

It ***doesn't*** work.

Remember there are spelling changes for some verbs when using *he/she/it*. For example:

I study English.

He studies English.

There are also irregular verbs such as have/has, do/does, and go/goes.

I go to school.

She goes to school.

Verb "to be":

Positive	Questions	Negative
I ***am*** a student.	***Am*** I a student?	I ***am not*** a student.
You ***are*** a student.	***Are*** you a student?	You ***are not*** a student.
He/she ***is*** a student.	***Is*** he/she a student?	He/she ***is not*** a student.
It ***is*** a book.	***Is*** it a book**?**	It ***is not*** a book.
We ***are*** students.	***Are*** we students?	We ***are not*** students.
You ***are*** students.	***Are*** you students?	You ***are not*** students.
They ***are*** students.	***Are*** they students?	They ***are not*** students.

We can use the contracted form of the verb 'to be'. For example:

I'm a student.

You're a student.

She's a student.

We're students.

They're students.

Uses and functions:

- talking about habits and repeated actions:

  Every morning I get up at 6 o'clock, I brush my teeth and have breakfast.

- stating general truths:

  The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

- *describing schedules and timetables*

  The bus leaves at 5 o'clock tomorrow.

Present Simple

Spelling Rules for Third Person (he/she/it)

Most verbs add s

work → works	He works every day.	eat → eats	He eats breakfast.
play → plays	She plays the piano.	kick → kicks	She kicks the ball.
jump → jumps	It jumps high.	run → runs	It runs fast.

Verbs ending in ch, sh, ss, o, x, or z add es

teach → teaches	He teaches English.	fix → fixes	He fixes computers.
wash → washes	She washes clothes.	go → goes	She goes to school every day.
miss → misses	It misses its friend.	buzz → buzzes	It buzzes loudly.

Verbs ending in a consonant + y the y changes to ies

carry → carries	He carries his backpack.	hurry → hurries	He hurries home.
study → studies	She studies every day.	marry → marries	She marries her friend.
fly → flies	It flies fast.	try → tries	It tries to fly.

Verbs like have, do, and go are irregular

be → is	He is smart.	do → does	He does his homework.
have → has	She has a toy.	go → goes	It goes fast.

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GRAMMAR QUIZ
PRESENT SIMPLE

- *Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of **PRESENT SIMPLE** grammar.*

1. My brother ... his favorite TV program every evening.
a) watches
b) watch
c) watching

2. I ... in a small apartment near the college.
a) living
b) lives
c) live

3. She ... three languages: English, French, and Spanish.
a) speak
b) speaking
c) speaks

4. My friend has a sister, but he doesn't ... a brother.
a) has
b) have
c) had

5. ... your father a teacher or a policeman?
a) Is
b) Does
c) Are

6. My wife and I are from Canada. ... you from?
a) Where are
b) Where
c) Where do

7. My sister's name ... Susan. She is a doctor.
a) are
b) has
c) is

8. I live in Rio de Janeiro. Where ... live?
a) you
b) do you
c) are you

9. I ... a very busy person. In fact, I have lots of free time.
a) do not
b) not
c) am not

10. We ... swim, jog, and play sports to stay strong and healthy.
a) like
b) like to
c) likes

11. I usually ... very early in the mornings.
a) get up
b) gets up
c) am getting up

12. My classmate ... in class right now, she's in the library.
a) not
b) isn't
c) doesn't

13. I work twelve hours a day, but I ... my job.
a) love
b) loves
c) loving

14. My friends ... busy because they are on holiday.
a) isn't
b) don't
c) aren't

15. (A) ... do you usually go on holiday? (B) I usually go to Greece.
a) What
b) Where
c) Who

16. My mother ... English at a high school.
a) teaching
b) teach
c) teaches

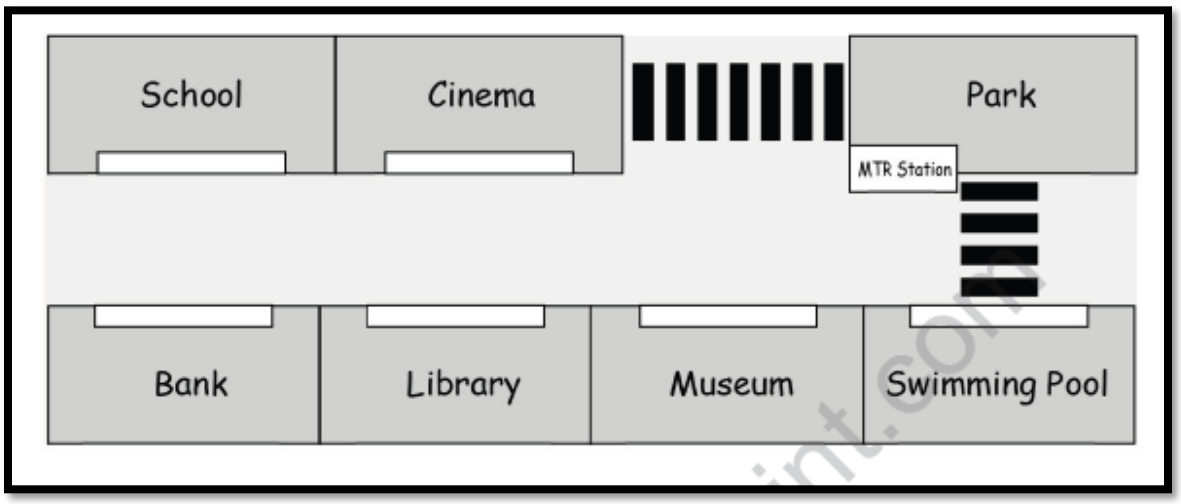
Grammar Focus Simple Present
Level Intermediate

ANSWER KEY

1. A	**9.** C
2. C	**10.** B
3. C	**11.** A
4. B	**12.** B
5. A	**13.** A
6. A	**14.** C
7. C	**15.** B
8. B	**16.** C

My Notes

-Prepositions (opposite, between, next to)



-Fill in the blanks using one of the following prepositions.

Opposite -next to -between

1-The swimming pool is _____ the park.

2-My school is _____ the cinema.

3-The museum is _____ the library and the swimming pool.

4-The cinema is _____ the park.

5-The bank is _____ the library.

6-The museum is _____ to the library.

Answer key :1.opposite 2.next to 3.between 4.oppoiste 5.next to 6.next to

Part Three: Reading 2

English Word / Phrase	Arabic Translation	Example Sentence
prepared	مُستعد / جاهز	She was well prepared for her final exam.
organised	مُنظّم	He keeps his desk clean and organised all the time.
pay attention	يُولي الانتباه / يُصغي جيدًا	You should pay attention to the teacher during the lecture.
take notes	يُدَوّن الملاحظات	It's important to take notes while studying.
attend class	يحضر الحصص / الصف	Students must attend class regularly to succeed.
tutor	مُدرّس خاص	The tutor helped me improve my math skills.
grades	درجات / نتائج	Her grades improved after she started studying daily.
assignment	واجب / مهمة دراسية	We have to submit our English assignment by Monday.
earn a degree	يحصل على شهادة علمية	He hopes to earn a degree in computer science.
study routine	روتين المذاكرة / نظام الدراسة	Having a study routine helps you manage your time.
get good grades	يحصل على درجات جيدة	If you work hard, you will get good grades.
class discussions	مناقشات صفّية	Class discussions help students share their ideas.
have good study skills	يمتلك مهارات دراسة جيدة	To succeed at university, you must have good study skills.

Reading Passage 2

The Secrets of Academic Success

Success at university rarely happens by accident. Students who achieve outstanding results are usually **prepared**, **organized**, and deeply committed to learning. They **pay attention** to every detail—from listening carefully during lectures to managing their time efficiently. During each session, they **take notes** to capture key points and reflect on them later, which helps them retain information more effectively.

Students who consistently **attend class** are more likely to understand difficult topics and perform better on their exams. When they face challenges, they seek help from a **tutor**, who provides additional guidance and motivation. Completing every **assignment** with effort and integrity also contributes to higher **grades**.

However, true academic success requires more than intelligence—it demands discipline and a consistent **study routine**. Those who **have good study skills** know how to balance reading, research, and rest. They also participate actively in **class discussions**, sharing their opinions and learning from others. Over time, these habits help them **earn a degree** that reflects not only knowledge but also perseverance and dedication.

Ultimately, students who stay focused and apply themselves are the ones who **get good grades** and grow into lifelong learners. Their success is not measured by luck but by commitment, curiosity, and continuous improvement.

A. Main Idea Questions

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
   a. Academic success depends mainly on natural intelligence.
   b. Effective study habits and discipline lead to academic success.
   c. Students should avoid class discussions and focus only on exams.]

2. What best describes the author's tone?
   a. Critical and doubtful
   b. Encouraging and informative
   c. Humorous and casual

B. Finding the Meaning from Context

3. The word **"outstanding"** in paragraph 1 most nearly means:
   a. Below average
   b. Excellent or exceptional
   c. Ordinary

4. The word **"efficiently"** in paragraph 1 most likely means:
   a. Quickly and effectively
   b. Slowly and carelessly
   c. Loudly and proudly

5. The word **"integrity"** in paragraph 2 refers to:
   a. Honesty and strong moral principles
   b. Intelligence and creativity
   c. Cooperation with classmates

6. The word **"perseverance"** in paragraph 3 most nearly means:
   a. Giving up easily
   b. Continuous effort despite difficulties
   c. Taking frequent breaks

C. Pronouns and Their Antecedents

7. In paragraph 1, the pronoun **"they"** in "they take notes to capture key points" refers to:
   a. teachers
   b. students
   c. assignments

8. In paragraph 2, the pronoun **"who"** in "who provides additional guidance" refers to:
   a. a tutor
   b. a student
   c. a professor

9. In paragraph 3, the pronoun **"their"** in "their success is not measured by luck" refers to:
   a. degrees
   b. students
   c. teachers

The Answer Key:

A. Main Idea

1. b 2. b

B. Vocabulary in Context
3. b 4. a 5. a 6. b

C. Pronouns and Antecedents
7. b 8. a 9. b

Reading Passage 3

Black Friday

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate.

The day after Thanksgiving is the start of the holiday shopping season. Thanksgiving is always on a Thursday, so the day after is a Friday. This day has come to be known as Black Friday. It has been the busiest shopping day of the year since 2005.

Most stores offer great deals on Black Friday. They open their doors in the wee hours of the morning. They try to attract shoppers with big discounts. Some items like TVs are much cheaper than usual. Stores may even lose money on these items. They hope that shoppers will buy gifts for other people while they are in the store.

Black Friday is a great time to get good deals. The problem is that there are not enough low-priced items to go around. Each store may only have a few. These items are in high demand. People stand in long lines to get such great deals. They may line up hours before a store opens. They may be hoping to get a low price on a TV or laptop, but not everyone who wants one will get one. Some people leave disappointed.

The situation can be tense. Some Black Friday events have been violent. Large, eager crowds have trampled workers. Fights have broken out over toys or people cutting in line. People have shot one another over parking spots. But most Black Friday events are safe and fun. Still, if you plan on going, expect large crowds and a bit of shoving.

So where does the name "Black Friday" come from? It was first used in Philadelphia in the 1950s. The police called this day Black Friday because of the heavy traffic it drew. In the 1960s, stores tried to rename the day "Big Friday." It did not stick. The name "Black Friday" continued to spread across the country. It seems that it is here to stay.

Now people all over the country take part in the event known as Black Friday. It is even spreading to other parts of the world. Stores have held Black Friday events in the U.K., Australia, and Brazil since 2012. In Costa Rica Black Friday is known as "Viernes Negro." And in Mexico, stores offer an annual weekend of discounts. They call it "El Buen Fin," which means "the good weekend" in Spanish. I guess the language of savings is universal.

1. According to the text, why do stores set prices so low on some items that they lose money?

a. They want people to enjoy the holidays.

b. They hope people will buy other gifts while they are in the store.

c. They are in a giving mood because the holiday season is just beginning.

2. Which is **not** true about Black Friday?

a. Black Friday is always the day after Thanksgiving.

b. Black Friday is the busiest shopping day of the year.

c. Black Friday is a national holiday.

3. Where does the name Black Friday come from?

a. The police called this day Black Friday because there is a lot of traffic.

b. The stores called this day Black Friday because it is a serious shopping day.

c. The police called this day Black Friday to remember the victims of violence.

4. Which best explains the main idea of the third paragraph?

a. People stand in long lines on Black Friday.

b. Black Friday is the best time of the year to get good deals.

c. Black Friday deals are limited and not everyone will get one.

5. Which country does **not** participate in Black Friday?

a. France b. Costa Rica c. Brazil

6. Which happened first?

a. Stores tried to rename the day after Thanksgiving "Big Friday."

b. Black Friday events began happening in Australia.

c. Police began calling the day after Thanksgiving "Black Friday."

7. Which title best expresses the author's purpose in writing this text?

a. *Black Friday: Stories from the Parking Lot*

b. *Black Friday: Why You Should Go This Year*

c. *Black Friday: The Stuff That You Should Know*

8. Which was **not** cited as one of the downsides of Black Friday?

a. Stores run out of high demand items quickly.

b. Nobody really saves any money on Black Friday.

c. There are large crowds and lots of shoving.

9. Which best explains why Costa Ricans call Black Friday "Viernes Negro"?

a. Costa Rican stores don't want the shopping day associated with American violence.

b. *Viernes Negro* sounds more exotic and exciting than *Black Friday*.

c. This is how you say "Black Friday" in Spanish, the language of Costa Rica.

The Answer Key: 1.B 2.C 3.A 4.C 5.A 6.C 7.C 8.B 9.C

The World's First Modern Shopping Mall

The country in the world with perhaps the most malls, and also some of the biggest malls, is America. Edina, Minnesota, is the site of the first modern mall. It’s still standing, and it’s called Southdale Center. This was the first mall to offer a completely enclosed retail shopping experience.

Malls up to that point in time were modeled after the traditional European arcade. An arcade is a semi-covered walkway with shops on both sides. Examples of these arcades can be found today in Italy and Germany.

Southdale Center was actually going to be a new version of the traditional European arcade, surrounded by apartments, schools, and facilities that provide medical and emergency services. But then the plans changed completely. The developer of the shopping center, Dayton Company, and its designer and architect, Victor Gruen, saw a much bigger opportunity. They ultimately decided that Southdale Center was going to be different; it was going to be inside a big building. It was going to be on more than one level and have a town square in the middle under a skylight.

The mall opened in 1956, and it was the first fully enclosed climate-controlled retail space with multiple shops. Although the building was enclosed, there was some daylight coming through glass panels that were built into the roof. On top of that, there was electric lighting fitted throughout the mall. This was so the day would feel much longer for people in the mall. This was supposed to encourage these shoppers to stay longer and buy more things.

The developing team also wanted to create a place with all the services people could possibly need all in one place. From grocery stores, to a postal office, to various department stores—they were all put under one roof. It even ended up including fishponds, trees, a cage with birds, balconies with hanging plants, and a small zoo!

Southdale Center was received with a lot of excitement by the American public. On opening day of the mall, 40,000 people came to see it and shop. People came from cities close by, but also from far away, to visit a shopping mall they had never experienced before.

1-Where was the first modern shopping mall built?

A. Italy B.New York C.Minnesota

2-What does the author mainly describe in the passage?

A. the design philosophy of Victor Gruen
B. the creation of Southdale Center
C. famous arcades in Italy and Germany

3-The development team of Southdale Center used the design of the mall to encourage customers to stay and shop for longer. What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?

A. They added windows in the ceiling and electric lights to make the day seem longer, so people would stay in the mall for a longer time.
B. On the opening day of the mall, 40,000 people came from places nearby and far away to see it and shop.
C. They made the mall an enclosed space, rather than a European-style arcade, so people would find it harder to leave the building.

4-What was the “bigger opportunity” that Victor Gruen saw in Southdale Center?

A. to attract customers by developing the biggest shopping center
B. to attract customers by developing a shopping center surrounded by apartments
C. to attract customers by developing a new and exciting shopping experience

5-What is the passage mainly about?

A. the architect Victor Gruen
B. the history of European arcades
C. the first modern shopping mall

6-Read the following sentences: “Malls up to that point in time were **modeled** after the traditional European arcade. An arcade is a semi-covered walkway with shops on both sides. Examples of these arcades can be found today in Italy and Germany. Southdale Center was actually going to be a new version of the traditional European arcade, surrounded by apartments, schools, and facilities that provide medical and emergency services.”

What does the word “**modeled**” suggest?

A. American malls were built based on the structure of the European arcade.
B. American malls were very different from European arcades.
C. European arcades were built based on the structure of American malls.

The Answer Key :1.C 2.B 3.A 4-C 5.C 6.A

A Google Story

Have you ever used the word 'google' when searching for something on the internet? Google is the world's most popular search engine. People often say, " "I google it," when they want to look for anything online, Google helps people search for news, pictures, videos and articles on many topics.

It all began when two young men wanted to make searching on the internet easier. In 1996, Larry Page and Sergey Brin were studying Computer Science at Stanford University. They worked together for one of their classes and developed a new system. When users searched for a topic, it displayed the most useful websites first. Before this, search engines ordered
pages using keywords,but their new system focused on finding the best results.

Two years later, Larry and Sergey decided to start a company. They used their university work to create Google, Inc. The name "Google" comes from maths word.A “googol” is the number one with a hundred zeros after it. Their first company office was a garage in Menlo Park, California. At the end of 1998, Google was popular because it was fast and gave good results. Sergey later said, "We want Google to be the third half of your brain."

The company quickly became the world's most used search engine and has introduced other services, including an email system and maps. Google is now very big tech company and is currently number five in the world.

In 2019,Larry and Sergey left Google. Today, Larry runs a farm in Cakifornia .He grows vegetables and herbs for some of the top local restaurants.Sergey spends his time exercising and working with charities.

Q1-People use Google so much that it is now .....

a.difficult to find some information

b.the only search engine we can use

c.part of our everyday language

Q2-Larry and Sergey's search engine was better than older ones because it.....

a.fixed mistakes found online

b.organised things in a different way

c.helped with schoolwork

Q3-Larry and Sergey first had the idea for Google when they .....

a.worked on a college project

b.developed a tech business

c.learned about very large numbers

Q4-Google, Inc. has .....

a.developed other useful products

b.become bigger than any other business

c.taken many years to grow

Q5-After leaving the company, Larry is

a. improving his fitness levels

b. working with successful businesses

c. raising money for good causes

The Answer Key : Q1-C Q2-B Q3-A Q4-A Q5-B

Don't Give Up!

As the sunlight fell and the shadows grew, Dr. Saeed and his colleague, Dr. Khalid sat quietly in their laboratory. Their plan to find a cure for a serious disease that destroyed people's muscles had been **delayed** again, which was terrible.

"Maybe our dream is not realistic. I thought our small: series of experiments would be more successful," Dr. Saeed said softly. "These results are certainly disappointing, but this equipment is not good enough. If we'd replaced our testing equipment with more modern system before we began,we would have had better results.

"An effective treatment would be life-changing for some people," he finished sadly. A cold wind blew through the window sending papers falling to the floor. When they started this project, they were intending to design a medicine that could help the body repair itself. They had already spent years working hard but were now thinking of stopping their work because their efforts had failed so completely.

After a month, the results from their latest tests, which were displayed clearly on the computer, revealed a small error. The scientists looked closely in surprise. If they had noticed it earlier, their project might have already succeeded. "You know, a cure should be possible after all," Dr. Khalid cried joyfully. "Having this more advanced technology, that is far more powerful, has helped us find the problem that we couldn't see in our tests before which is fantastic."

After small changes, which **they** were able to complete easily, their treatment started to work. The sun brightened the lab, reflecting their happy thoughts. "To cure this disease was our dream," Dr. Khalid said, smiling. "We were planning to give up! I'm so glad we kept trying and met our challenge in the end. Now our dream has become reality."

Q1-What is the mood in paragraph two?

a. depressed

b. proud

c.confused

Q2-What do both doctors think had the biggest contribution to success?

a. increasing the number of experiments they were doing

b. updating the tools they were applying

C. swapping the laboratory they were using

Q3-The word “**delayed** “in paragraph ONE means:

a.slow down

b.accelerated

c.go fast

Q4- The pronoun “**they** “in paragraph FIVE refers to:

A,Khalid and Saeed

b.treatment

c.changes

Q5-A good title for this text would be

a. Explaining How Doctors Treat Diseases

b. Discovering Why Some People Get Sick

c. Finding a Solution for a Physical Illness

The Answer Key: Q1-A Q2-B Q3-A Q4-C Q5-C

-Writing :Writing An Email or Informal letter

Writing an Informal Email Guide

Greetings: Dearest (first name only), Dear (first name only), Hi, Hey, Hiya,

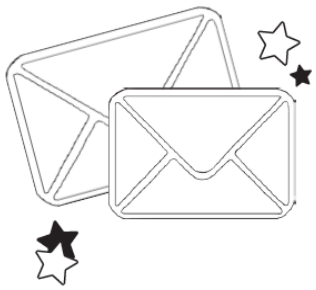
Endings: All the best, Love, Best wishes, See you soon, Take care,

Checklist

Write the recipient's email address.	
Write a clear subject made up of just a few key words.	
Use a casual greeting and the person's first name.	
Write an introductory sentence or two explaining why you are writing and possibly asking about their health.	
Use chatty, friendly language and slang.	
Use simple, casual language rather than complex vocabulary.	
Finish with a friendly sign-off (Love _____,, See you soon, etc.)	

Sentence Starters

Could you please...?	I am terribly sorry ____ but...
I was hoping to...	I'm thrilled to tell you...
I thought you might like to know that...	
I was hoping...	
I was happy/delighted/glad to hear that...	



For the writing part, you will be asked to answer two questions. The first question will ask you to read an email and identify its main idea. Then, on the second question, you will be asked to write an email that refers to three points mentioned in the question.

بالنسبة لجزء الكتابة، سيُطلب منك الإجابة عن سؤالين.
سيسألك السؤال الأول قراءة بريد إلكتروني وتحديد فكرته الرئيسة.
أما في السؤال الثاني، فسيُطلب منك كتابة بريد إلكتروني تشير فيه إلى ثلاث نقاط مذكورة في السؤال

Writing Practice

-Read the following email, then answer the question that follows.

New message

To

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

Q1-What is the main idea of the email?

_____

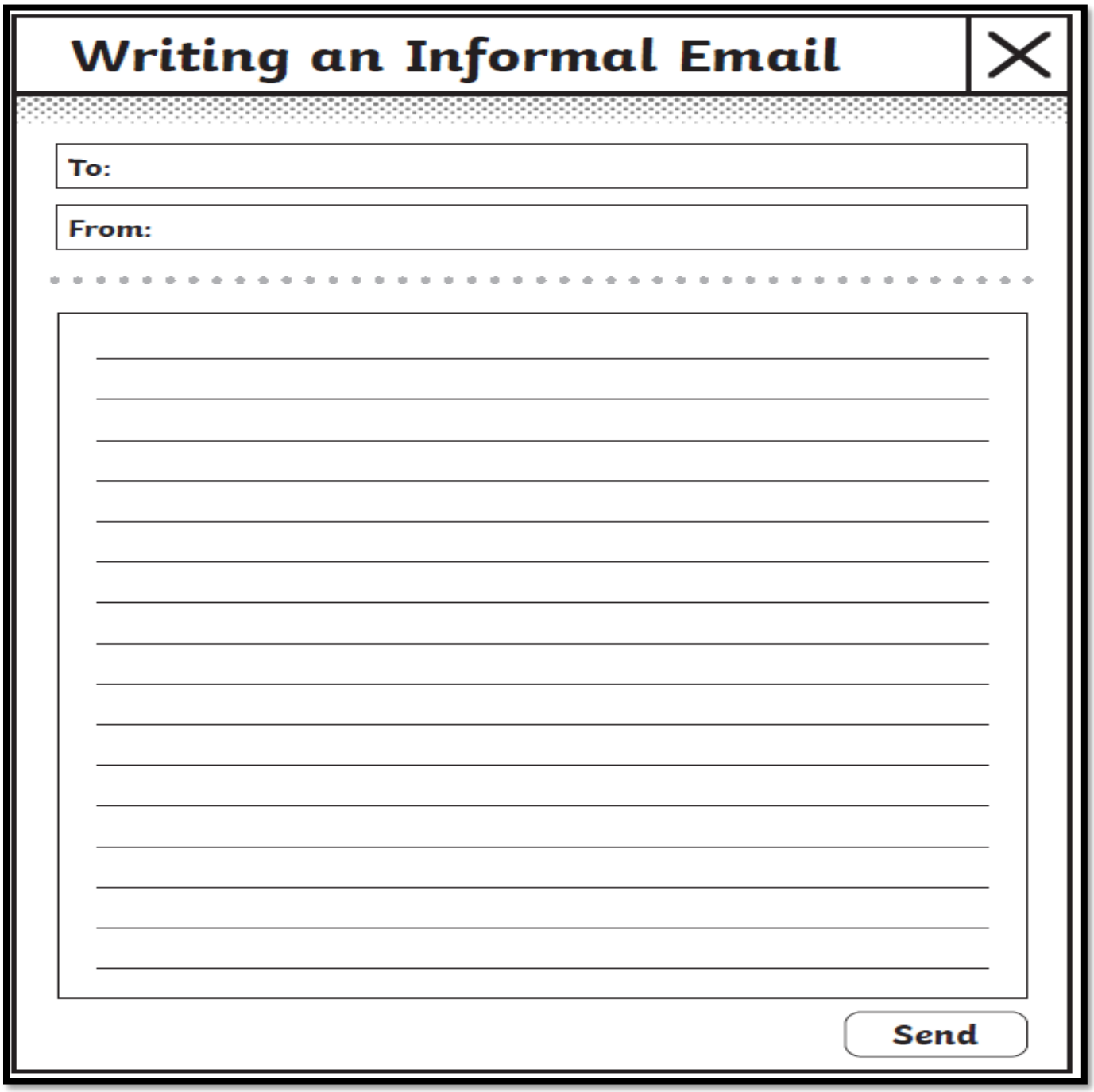
_____

_____

Q2-Write an email to your friend who lives in another country.
In your email, tell your friend about your school. You should include the following information:

- The buildings and facilities in your school
- Your study habits and how you organize your time
- The activities you enjoy doing at school

-You need to write 130 words.



A Suggested Sample:

Hi [Friend's Name],

I hope you're doing well! I wanted to tell you a bit about my school. It's quite big, with modern buildings, a large library, science labs, and a beautiful garden where we usually sit during breaks. We also have a gym and an art room, which make the school day more enjoyable.

As for my study habits, I always review my lessons every evening and make short notes to help me prepare for exams. I also try to stay organised by following a weekly study plan.

What I enjoy most is joining class discussions and spending time in the computer lab working on projects with my classmates. Learning feels fun when we do things together!

Take care,
[Your Name]

Writing Sample 2

Dear Hamad,

Hi! I hope you're doing well. I wanted to tell you about my experience living on campus. University life is exciting but also challenging. I live in a dorm with three roommates, and we get along well. We often study together in the evenings and sometimes cook meals in the shared kitchen. My classes are interesting, and I've joined a few clubs, like the photography club and the debate team. It's a bit hard to manage my time between studying and social activities, but I'm learning to balance everything. I miss my family, but I'm making new friends and enjoying the independence. Let me know how you're doing!

Send my greetings to all our friends at home.

Your friend

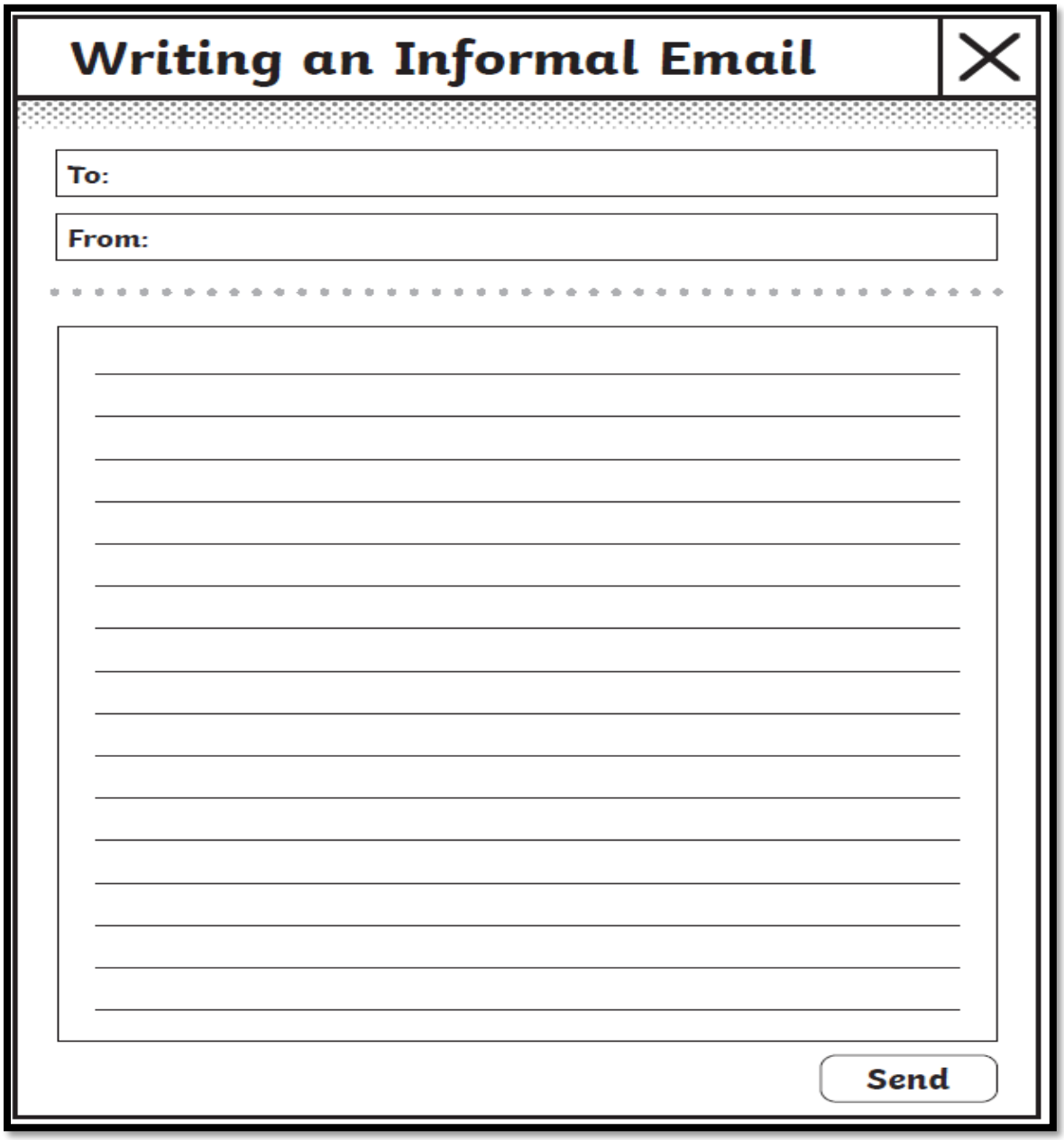
Khalifa

Question 1: What is the main idea of the email? Write two sentences to summarize it.

Q1-The main idea of the email is that Khalifa is sharing his experience of living on campus and adapting to university life.He talks about his dorm life, classes, new friendships, and how he is learning to balance studying with social activities.

Question 2: Write a reply to the university student's email by writing 130 words. In your reply, include the following:

- Give him some advice on how to be successful in college.
- Share something about your own school life.
- Give him some advice about balancing study and social activities.



A Suggested Sample:

Dear Khalifa,

It was so nice to read your email! I'm glad to hear that you're enjoying campus life and making new friends. My advice for being successful in college is to stay **organised**—keep a planner for assignments and study regularly instead of waiting until exams. It really helps reduce stress.

At my school, I usually study in the library after classes, then join sports activities in the evening. This helps me relax and stay focused. Balancing study and social life can be tricky, but try to set priorities. Finish your important tasks first, then reward yourself with some time to hang out with friends.

Keep up the good work, and enjoy every moment of university life!

Your friend,
Hamad

Writing Sample 3

Instructions: Read the email from your friend, Alex.

Subject: Need your advice!
Hi,
I'm having a bit of a problem. My parents want me to spend the entire weekend studying for my math test, but my cousins are visiting from out of town and I really want to spend time with them. I feel stuck in the middle. I know the test is important, but I haven't seen my cousins in a year. What do you think I should do?
Best,
Alex

Q1-What is the main idea of the email?

_____
_____
_____

Q1-The main idea of the email is that Alex is facing a dilemma between studying for an important math test and spending time with his visiting cousins.
He is asking for advice on how to manage his time and make the best decision.

Q2-Write a reply to Alex's email. Remember that you need to write 130 words.

Writing an Informal Email

To:

From:

Send

A Suggested Answer:

Hi Alex,

I completely understand how you feel—it's tough when you have to choose between studying and spending time with family. I think the best solution is to create a balance between both. You could plan your study sessions in the morning when you feel fresh and focused, and then spend the afternoon or evening with your cousins. That way, you'll be prepared for your math test and still enjoy their visit.

I've been in a similar situation before, and making a clear schedule really helped me manage my time. You could also review your notes quickly before bed to keep the information fresh. Remember, it's possible to do well on your test *and* make memories with your family.

Good luck!
Your friend,
[Your Name]