

G.9 ADV & G.10 Gen _Revision _ Chapter 1 (Reading 1*2 / Listening 1*2)

Ready for a shared _ living experience ?

Headings

The Residents of Campus Housing
Conclusion and summary
Some challenges of Communal Living
Introduction and Definitions
How to Survive Living with others

Paragraph



لمزيد من اوراق العمل المجانية انضموا هنا

G.9 _ Advanced

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A -----

Before college, most young people around the world live in a family home. Their first living experience away from home may be in a dormitory or residence hall at an "institution of higher ed (education)." One definition of dorm is "a building with rooms for residents, usually with common bathroom facilities and recreation areas." In many ways, college dormitories are like other kinds of shared housing, like co-ops (cooperatives), international houses, apartment rentals, or private homes. Both on campus and in the larger community, shared-living accommodations vary in size: number of occupants, cost, facilities, amenities, and other features. Residents without their own (bed) rooms may have to share space in doubles or triples with one or two roommates. But even occupants with private single rooms have to relate to people of various lifestyles and habits in the same building or area. In fact, some institutions define dormitory as "a shared living and learning community on a college or university campus." That's because the main advantage of any kind of communal living is the "higher learning" of getting along with others.

قبل الالتحاق بالجامعة، يعيش معظم الشباب حول العالم في منازل عائلية. قد تكون تجربتهم الأولى في السكن الجامعي أو سكن الطلاب في إحدى مؤسسات التعليم العالي. أحد تعريفات السكن الجامعي هو "مبنى يضم غرفاً للمقيمين، عادةً ما تكون مزودة بحمامات مشتركة وأماكن ترفيهية". تشبه مساكن الطلاب الجامعية، من نواح عديدة، أنواعاً أخرى من السكن المشترك، مثل التعاونيات، والمنازل الدولية، والشقق للإيجار، أو المنازل الخاصة. تختلف أماكن الإقامة المشتركة، سواء داخل الحرم الجامعي أو في المجتمع الأكبر، من حيث الحجم: عدد السكان، والتكلفة، والمرافق، ووسائل الراحة، وغيرها من الميزات. قد يضطر السكان الذين لا يملكون غرفاً خاصة بهم إلى مشاركة المساحة في غرف مزدوجة أو ثلاثية مع زميل أو اثنين في السكن. ولكن حتى من يملكون غرفاً فردية خاصة، عليهم التواصل مع أشخاص من أنماط حياة وعادات مختلفة في نفس المبنى أو المنطقة. في الواقع، تُعرّف بعض المؤسسات السكن الجامعي بأنه "مجتمع مشترك للمعيشة والتعلم في حرم الكلية أو الجامعة". وذلك لأن الميزة الرئيسية لأي نوع من العيش الجماعي هي "التعلم العالي" من خلال التعايش مع الآخرين.

1. Where do most young people live before college?

- a) In a family home
- b) In an apartment rental
- c) In a dormitory
- d) In an international house

2. What may be the first living experience away from home for many students?

- a) In a private home
 - b) In a dormitory or residence hall
 - c) In an international house
 - d) In a co-op
-

3. What does the word “dorm” mean according to the passage?

- a) A private home for a single student
 - c) A building with rooms for residents and common areas
 - b) A shared house with no facilities
 - d) A recreational building only
-

4. What kinds of shared housing are mentioned in the passage?

- a) Hotels and guesthouses
 - b) Cabins and cottages
 - c) Co-ops, international houses, apartment rentals, or private homes
 - d) Only dormitories and hotels
-



5. What do some residents have to share in dormitories?

- a) Kitchens
 - b) Bathrooms only
 - d) Rooms in doubles or triples
 - c) Study halls only
-

6. What is the main advantage of communal living according to the passage?

- a) Having private single rooms
 - b) Higher learning of getting along with others
 - c) Saving money on rent
 - d) Having big recreation areas
-

B- -----

The occupants of residence halls or other kinds of shared-living accommodations can differ greatly. On some campuses, first-year students have to live in dormitories, so most dorm residents are of similar ages. In “special-interest housing”, building residents may have the same major (area of study), lifestyle, or cultural background. Even so, they will have a variety of interests, experiences, habits, personalities,

attitudes, and preferences. Survival means “getting through the experience without harm.” So what is most important for survival in shared-living situations? It’s good relationships! For “higher learning” at colleges or universities, or in the larger community, not only students but also other adults need to relate to one or more roommates, residents on the same floor, or occupants of the same building or area.

قد يختلف سكان السكن الجامعي أو غيره من مساكن المعيشة المشتركة اختلافاً كبيراً. ففي بعض الجامعات، يضطر طلاب السنة الأولى للعيش في مساكن، لذا فإن معظم سكان السكن الجامعي من أعمار متقاربة. أما في "مساكن الاهتمامات الخاصة"، فقد يكون لسكان المبنى نفس التخصص (مجال الدراسة) أو نمط الحياة أو الخلفية الثقافية. ومع ذلك، سيكون لديهم مجموعة متنوعة من الاهتمامات والخبرات والعادات والشخصيات والمواقف والتفضيلات. البقاء على قيد الحياة يعني "تجاوز التجربة دون ضرر". فما هو أهم شيء للبقاء في مواقف المعيشة المشتركة؟ إنها العلاقات الجيدة! بالنسبة "للتعليم العالي" في الكليات أو الجامعات، أو في المجتمع الأوسع، لا يحتاج الطلاب فحسب، بل أيضاً البالغون الآخرون، إلى التواصل مع زميل واحد أو أكثر من زملاء السكن، أو المقيمين في نفس الطابق، أو شاغلي نفس المبنى أو المنطقة

1. Who can live in residence halls or shared-living accommodations?

- a) Only first-year students
- b) People with different interests, habits, and backgrounds
- c) Only students with the same major
- d) Only adults from the community



2. Where do most first-year students have to live on some campuses?

- a) In special-interest housing
- b) In dormitories
- c) In private apartments
- d) In their family homes

3. What is special about “special-interest housing”?

- a) Everyone has the same age
- b) Residents may share the same major, lifestyle, or cultural background
- c) There are no shared spaces
- d) Only adults can live there



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4. What does survival mean in this passage?

- a) Living alone in a dormitory
- b) Making friends quickly
- c) Getting through the experience without harm
- d) Sharing rooms with everyone

5. What is most important for survival in shared-living situations?

- a) Having private rooms
- b) Good relationships
- c) Similar cultural backgrounds
- d) Quiet and clean spaces



6. Who needs to relate to roommates and other residents?

- a) Only first-year students
- b) Only adults in the community
- d) Both students and other adults
- c) Only special-interest residents

C- -----

What are some possible challenges of living with others? What if there's not enough space, privacy, quiet, cleanliness, healthy living, or security? What about bad relationships with roommates or housemates, different lifestyles, or unwanted company? Without solutions, such differences can grow to big problems for young people away from home and family for the first time. They may be happy about their new independence, but the challenges of transition to community living with strangers can be difficult.

ما هي بعض التحديات المحتملة للعيش مع الآخرين؟ ماذا لو لم تتوفر مساحة كافية، أو خصوصية، أو هدوء، أو نظافة، أو حياة صحية، أو أمان؟ ماذا عن العلاقات السيئة مع زملاء السكن، أو اختلاف أنماط الحياة، أو رفقة غير مرغوب فيها؟ بدون حلول، قد تتفاقم هذه الاختلافات لتتحول إلى مشاكل كبيرة للشباب الذين يبتعدون عن عائلاتهم لأول مرة. قد يكونون سعداء باستقلاليتهم الجديدة، لكن تحديات الانتقال إلى العيش مع غرباء قد تكون صعبة.

1. What are some possible challenges of living with others?

- a) Not enough space, privacy, or security
- b) Having more privacy and space
- c) Getting too much quiet and cleanliness
- d) Living with close family members



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2. What can cause problems with roommates or housemates?

- a) Having the same lifestyle
- d) Bad relationships or different lifestyles
- b) Enjoying each other's company
- c) Always agreeing on everything

3. What happens if there are no solutions for these differences?

- a) People become closer friends
- b) The problems go away quickly
- c) Differences can grow to big problems
- d) Students enjoy their independence more



4. How do young people feel about their new independence?

- a) They feel unhappy about it

- b) They feel scared all the time
- c) They may be happy about it
- d) They want to go back home immediately

5. What can be difficult when moving to community living?

- a) Making the place clean
- b) Cooking meals for everyone
- c) Finding new hobbies
- d) The challenges of living with strangers

D - -----

How can we get through this transitional time of life without harm? People with experience in living with others give this advice.

1. It's most important to get along with the other residents of the same room, floor, building, or area. Be considerate and pleasant. You may not become close friends, but don't be enemies!
2. Next in importance to surviving communal-living situations is to stay out of trouble. Be direct and honest (not shy) about your own needs and values. Do you want to stay healthy? To stay out of harmful situations? To study and learn well?
3. And finally, participate in shared living! Create house rules and follow them. Attend meetings and other educational events. Stay informed, and get to know good people! If you're true to your own values, you'll "survive" nearly any kind of new living experience. And it may even become one of the best memories of your life!

كيف نتجاوز هذه المرحلة الانتقالية من حياتنا دون ضرر؟ يقدم لنا ذوو الخبرة في العيش مع الآخرين هذه النصائح.

1. من أهم الأمور التعايش مع سكان الغرفة أو الطابق أو المبنى أو المنطقة نفسها. كن مراعيًا ولطيفًا. قد لا تصبحون أصدقاء مقربين، لكن لا تكونوا أعداء.

2. ثاني أهم شيء للنجاة من العيش المشترك هو الابتعاد عن المشاكل. كن صريحًا وصادقًا (لا تخجل) بشأن احتياجاتك وقيمك. هل تريد الحفاظ على صحتك؟ الابتعاد عن المواقف المؤذية؟ الدراسة والتعلم الجيد؟

3. وأخيرًا، شارك في العيش المشترك! ضع قواعد منزلية والتزم بها. احضر الاجتماعات والفعاليات التعليمية الأخرى. ابقَ على اطلاع، وتعرّف على أشخاص طيبين! إذا كنت وفيًا لقيمك، فستنجو من أي تجربة معيشة جديدة تقريبًا. وقد تصبح حتى من أفضل ذكريات حياتك!

E - -----

For some people, their first experience away from home and family is in a shared-living situation at a college or university. Other adults may need or want to live communally later in life. People are different, of course, so it's very important to get along with roommates, housemates, and others in the same area or community. Following rules, staying out of trouble, and participating are good ways to meet the possible challenges of residential living.

بالنسبة لبعض الأشخاص، تكون أول تجربة لهم بعيداً عن المنزل والعائلة هي العيش المشترك في كلية أو جامعة. قد يحتاج بالغون آخرون، أو يرغبون في ذلك، في مرحلة لاحقة من حياتهم. يختلف الناس بطبيعة الحال، لذا من المهم جداً التعايش مع زملاء السكن والسكن المشترك، وغيرهم ممن يعيشون في نفس المنطقة أو المجتمع. يُعد الالتزام بالقواعد، والابتعاد عن المشاكل، والمشاركة الفعالة طرقاً فعالة لمواجهة تحديات السكن السكني المحتملة.

1. According to the text, what is the most important thing when living with others?

- a) Participate in educational events
- b) Get along with other residents
- c) Stay out of trouble
- d) Create house rules

2. What should you do to stay out of trouble in communal living?

- a) Ignore your own needs
- b) Be direct and honest about your needs and values
- c) Try not to study too much
- d) Avoid all people



3. Which of the following is mentioned as a way to make communal living a positive memory?

- a) Never attending meetings
- b) Avoiding all rules
- c) Participating in shared living
- d) Becoming enemies with others

4. Where might people first experience shared-living situations, according to the passage?

- a) At a college or university
- b) At the supermarket
- c) In a shopping mall
- d) At a hospital

5. What are the three main tips for surviving communal living?

- a) Stay quiet, keep to yourself, avoid people
- b) Get along with others, stay out of trouble, and participate in shared living
- c) Always study alone, never attend events, and ignore rules
- d) Only care about your own values and ignore others

6. Why is it important to follow rules in a shared-living situation?

- a) To win a prize
- b) To meet challenges successfully
- c) To avoid having roommates
- d) To study less



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6 Reading

Match each main idea with its related paragraph. Write the letter of the paragraph on the line after the number.

1. _____ For young people away from home for the first time, some features of shared living situations can make college life especially difficult.
2. _____ Even if the occupants of a residence hall and other communal-living accommodations are very different from one another, they need positive relationships.
3. _____ Many students' first living experience away from home and family is in a dorm or shared-living community with unfamiliar strangers.
4. _____ Probably the best ways to "survive" a college or other shared-living experience are to get along with others, to stay out of trouble, and to take part in educational events.
5. _____ In conclusion, difficult or challenging residential-living situations with others can become positive, memorable experiences if people follow good advice.

Write . Ask yourself questions

What is a Sharing Economy?

A sharing economy is an economic system where people share goods and services, often through digital platforms. It allows individuals to access resources without owning them permanently. I think this type sharing is modern, practical, and very useful in today's world.

ما هو الاقتصاد التشاركي؟

الاقتصاد التشاركي هو نظام اقتصادي يتشارك فيه الناس السلع والخدمات، غالبًا عبر منصات رقمية. يتيح هذا النظام للأفراد الوصول إلى الموارد دون امتلاكها بشكل دائم. أعتقد أن هذا النوع من التشارك حديث وعملي ومفيد جدًا في عالمنا اليوم.

What are the advantages of a Sharing Economy?

1. Saves money for consumers by reducing costs.
2. Makes better use of resources and reduces waste.
3. Encourages flexibility and convenience in everyday life.

ما هي مزايا الاقتصاد التشاركي؟

توفير المال للمستهلكين من خلال خفض التكاليف .
تحسين استخدام الموارد وتقليل الهدر
تعزيز المرونة والراحة في الحياة اليومية .

Give examples.

1. Hospitality (e.g., Airbnb for renting houses or rooms).
2. Transportation (e.g., Uber, Lyft, or ride-sharing apps).
3. Online marketplaces (e.g., renting tools or equipment instead of buying).



(لتأجير المنازل أو الغرف Airbnb مثل) الضيافة .
(وتطبيقات مشاركة الركوب Lyft و Uber مثل) النقل .
الأسواق الإلكترونية (مثل استئجار الأدوات أو المعدات بدلاً من شرائها) .

What are the disadvantages of a Sharing Economy?

1. It is not always safe because there are not enough rules.
2. People can lose their regular jobs.
3. The service is not always good or **reliable**.

ما هي عيوب الاقتصاد التشاركي؟
ليس آمناً دائماً لعدم وجود قواعد كافية .
قد يفقد الناس وظائفهم المعتادة .

3- الخدمة ليست دائماً جيدة أو موثوقة .

Give examples.

1. Some ride-sharing drivers may not follow safety rules.
2. Short-term rentals can cause problems in neighborhoods.

أعط أمثلة
قد لا يلتزم بعض سائقي خدمات مشاركة الركوب بقواعد السلامة .
قد تُسبب الإيجارات قصيرة الأجل مشاكل في الأحياء .

Conclude.

The sharing economy is a powerful system that offers many **opportunities** for saving money, reducing waste, and connecting people. However, it also has risks such as safety, quality control, and **job instability**. Overall, if managed well with proper rules, the sharing economy can be **a sustainable** and **beneficial** model for the future.

خلاصة القول. يُعدّ اقتصاد المشاركة نظاماً فعالاً يُتيح **فرصاً** عديدة لتوفير المال، وتقليل الهدر، وربط الناس. ومع ذلك، ينطوي على مخاطر كالسلامة، ومراقبة الجودة، و**عدم استقرار الوظائف**. بشكل عام، إذا أُدير اقتصاد المشاركة جيداً وفق قواعد سليمة، يُمكن أن يكون نموذجاً **مستداماً** و**مفيداً** للمستقبل.



5

Reading

Read the text and identify its structure. Match the labels with the paragraphs (A–F).

Organization

Conclusion

Advantages (pros), justifications and examples

Introduction

Disadvantages (cons), justifications and examples

Paragraphs

Bike-sharing is Completely Changing City Life

A

More and more people seem to be enjoying a car-free lifestyle. In 2016, there were about two million bikes available. Today, there are more than 1,600 bike-sharing programs around the world that provide over 18 million bicycles.

يبدو أن عددًا متزايدًا من الناس يستمتعون بأسلوب حياة خالي من السيارات. في عام ٢٠١٦، كان هناك حوالي مليوني دراجة متاحة. واليوم، يوجد أكثر من ١٦٠٠ برنامج لمشاركة الدراجات حول العالم، توفر أكثر من ١٨ مليون دراجة.

B

Say hello to the dockless bike, the new technology that's changing how people get around. The greatest advantage of dockless bike-sharing systems is that they don't need a dock anymore. (Docks are special frames with bars that lock bikes.) People who live, work or visit cities can rent a bike for an hour, a day or week by using a smartphone. Firstly, they can ride their bike anywhere in these cities. Secondly, they just park them wherever their journey ends. Users simply download an app on their phone to find and unlock a bike that's available nearby. Besides, it's much easier than having your own bike since you don't have to carry a lock and you don't have to worry about where you leave it.

رحّبوا بالدراجات الهوائية بدون رصيف، هذه التقنية الجديدة التي تُغيّر طريقة تنقل الناس. أهم ميزة لأنظمة مشاركة الدراجات الهوائية بدون رصيف هي عدم الحاجة إلى رصيف بعد الآن. (الرصيف عبارة عن إطارات خاصة مزودة بقضبان تُقفل الدراجات). يمكن للمقيمين أو العاملين أو زوار المدن استئجار دراجة هوائية لمدة ساعة أو يوم أو أسبوع باستخدام هواتفهم الذكية. أولاً، يمكنهم ركوب دراجتهم في أي مكان داخل هذه المدن. ثانياً، يمكنهم ركنها أينما تنتهي رحلتهم. ما عليهم سوى تنزيل تطبيق على هواتفهم للعثور على دراجة قريبة وفتحها. إضافةً إلى ذلك، فهي أسهل بكثير من امتلاك دراجة خاصة، حيث لا داعي لحمل قفل ولا داعي للقلق بشأن مكان تركها.

C

A major advantage of bike-sharing is that it reduces traffic, pollution, and noise. It also encourages a healthier lifestyle; it gets people thinking about cycling and to see it as a fun and healthy activity. For these reasons, many local governments are cooperating with private bike-sharing companies. What's more, the programs are done at little or no cost to the citizens as they are supported by public-transport authorities. For example, the German national rail company offers a bike-rental service in over 50 towns and cities. In some cases, like London, the bike-sharing system is owned by the public-transport authority itself. In other places, like Colombia, South America, the system is connected to public transport such as the metro.

من أهم مزايا نظام مشاركة الدراجات أنه يقلل من الازدحام المروري والتلوث والضوضاء. كما أنه يشجع على اتباع نمط حياة صحي؛ إذ يدفع الناس إلى التفكير في ركوب الدراجات واعتبارها نشاطاً ممتعاً وصحياً. ولهذه الأسباب، تتعاون العديد من الحكومات المحلية مع شركات خاصة لمشاركة الدراجات. علاوة على ذلك، تُنفذ هذه البرامج بتكلفة زهيدة أو معدومة على المواطنين، بفضل دعم هيئات النقل العام لها. على سبيل المثال، تقدم شركة السكك الحديدية الوطنية الألمانية خدمة تأجير الدراجات في أكثر من 50 بلدة ومدينة. في بعض

الحالات، مثل لندن، تكون هيئة النقل العام هي المالكة لنظام مشاركة الدراجات. وفي أماكن أخرى، مثل كولومبيا وأمريكا الجنوبية، يرتبط النظام بوسائل النقل العام مثل المترو.

Q1. What is the main idea of this paragraph?

- A) Bike-sharing programs have grown worldwide.
- B) People prefer cars to bikes now.
- C) Bikes are no longer used after 2016.
- D) Bike-sharing is only in small towns.

Q2. How many bikes were available in 2016?

- A) About one million.
- B) About five million.
- C) About two million.
- D) About three million.

Q3. Today, how many bike-sharing programs exist worldwide?

- A) More than 600.
- B) More than 16,000.
- C) More than 60.
- D) More than 1600.



Paragraph B

Say hello to the dockless bike...

Q4. What is the greatest advantage of dockless bike-sharing systems?

- A) They are more expensive than cars.
- B) They can only be parked at bus stops.
- C) They need special keys from stores.
- D) They don't need a dock anymore.

Q5. How do users find and unlock a dockless bike?

- A) By using a smartphone app.
- B) By buying the bike first.
- C) By carrying their own lock.
- D) By calling the city office.

Q6. Why is using dockless bikes easier than owning one?

- A) You can't park them anywhere.
- B) You must repair the bike yourself.
- C) You don't need to carry a lock.
- D) You have to register with a school.



Paragraph C

A major advantage of bike-sharing is that it reduces traffic...

Q7. What is one benefit of bike-sharing?

- A) It increases car accidents.
- B) It stops people from exercising.
- C) It reduces traffic, pollution, and noise.
- D) It makes trains more expensive.

Q8. Who often supports bike-sharing programs?

- A) Only students in schools.
- B) Local governments and transport authorities.
- C) Only private banks.
- D) Only tourists in Europe.

Q9. Which country's national rail company offers bike-rental service?

- A) Canada.
- B) Japan.
- C) Brazil.
- D) Germany.



D

Finding a bike waiting when you leave your house or office, get off the bus, train, or metro has its **drawbacks**. The main disadvantage of dockless bike-sharing is that riders don't always leave bikes in their **designated (correct) places** for others to start their journeys. In some areas, people complain about bikes left on streets, **sidewalks**, and in front of buildings. For instance, **pedestrians** can't walk on the sidewalks and cars have less space to park. As a result, these "litter bikes" that are found just about anywhere can make any city, town, or neighborhood look **unattractive**.

إن وجود دراجة تنتظرك عند مغادرة منزلك أو مكتبك، أو النزول من الحافلة أو القطار أو المترو، له **عيوبه**. العيب الرئيسي لمشاركة الدراجات بدون رصيف هو أن الراكبين لا يتركون دراجاتهم دائماً في **أماكنها المخصصة (الصحيح)** لبدء الآخرين رحلاتهم. في بعض المناطق، يشتكي الناس من الدراجات المتروكة في الشوارع **والأرصفة** وأمام المباني. على سبيل المثال، لا يستطيع **المشاة** المشي على الأرصفة، وتضييق مساحة ركن السيارات. ونتيجة لذلك، فإن هذه "الدراجات الملوثة" المنتشرة في كل مكان تقريباً قد تجعل أي مدينة أو بلدة أو حي يبدو **غير جذاب**.

E

Another disadvantage is that bikes are sometimes damaged or stolen, especially in larger cities. An additional disadvantage is that the bikes are not used enough. This means that bike-sharing companies have to close their businesses. Local authorities are creating more **bike lanes**, educating people in how to use bike-sharing systems, and even introducing **laws** about where users can leave their bikes. Companies have added technology to their apps to identify and **punish** those who leave their bikes in all the wrong places. Some even offer daily pickups.

من العيوب الأخرى تعرض الدراجات للتلف أو السرقة أحياناً، خاصة في المدن الكبرى. ومن العيوب أيضاً قلة استخدام الدراجات، مما يعني اضطراب شركات مشاركة الدراجات إلى إغلاق أعمالها. تعمل السلطات المحلية على إنشاء المزيد من **ممرات الدراجات**، وتوعية الناس بكيفية استخدام أنظمة مشاركة الدراجات، بل ووضع **قوانين** تحدد أماكن ترك دراجاتهم. وقد أضافت الشركات تقنيات إلى تطبيقاتها لتحديد **ومعاقبة** من يتركون دراجاتهم في الأماكن غير المخصصة. حتى أن بعضها يوفر خدمة استلام يومية.

F

On the whole, dockless bikes have become an **effective**, **inexpensive**, and enjoyable way to travel in many cities across the world.

بشكل عام، أصبحت الدراجات التي لا تحتاج إلى رصيف وسيلة فعالة **وغير مكلفة** وممتعة للسفر في العديد من المدن في جميع أنحاء العالم.

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لمزيد من أوراق العمل المجانية انضموا هنا

G.9 _ Advanced

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Paragraph E

Another disadvantage is that bikes are sometimes damaged or stolen...



Q10. What is one disadvantage of bike-sharing in large cities?

- A) Bikes are sometimes damaged or stolen.
- B) People use the bikes too much.
- C) Authorities repair bikes daily.
- D) Companies give free bikes to citizens.

Q11. What happens when bikes are not used enough?

- A) Local governments reduce bike lanes.
- B) Bike-sharing companies have to close.
- C) More tourists rent bikes.
- D) Citizens pay higher taxes.

Q12. What do companies do to control where bikes are left?

- A) They close bike-sharing systems.
- B) They offer free bikes to users.
- C) They add technology to apps to punish users.
- D) They ask tourists to move the bikes.

Paragraph F

On the whole, dockless bikes have become an effective, inexpensive, and enjoyable way to travel...

Q13. What is the general opinion of dockless bikes in this paragraph?

- A) They are unsafe for people.
- B) They are expensive for citizens.
- C) They are an effective, inexpensive, and enjoyable way to travel.
- D) They are only used in small towns.

Q14. Where have dockless bikes become popular?

- A) In one country only.
- B) In many cities across the world.
- C) Only in Europe.
- D) Only in villages.

Q15. What does the phrase “on the whole” mean here?

- A) **In conclusion / overall.** ✓
- B) In the middle.
- C) At the beginning.
- D) Only sometimes.



Read the article again. Identify the main ideas and give details about them.

Q1. What is the main idea of this article?

👉 The article explains the advantages and disadvantages of bike-sharing programs, especially dockless bikes, and how they affect cities and people's lives.

تشرح المقالة مزايا وعيوب برامج مشاركة الدراجات، وخاصة الدراجات التي لا تحتاج إلى رصيف، وكيف تؤثر على المدن وحياة الناس.

Q2. Do any of the paragraphs have similar ideas?

👉 Yes.

- Paragraphs B and C both highlight the **advantages** of bike-sharing.
- Paragraphs D and E both talk about the **disadvantages and problems** of bike-sharing.

Q3. Write the main idea and supporting details for paragraphs B, C, D, and E.

B – Main idea:

The dockless bike is a new technology that makes bike-sharing easier.

Details:

- Bikes don't need docks anymore.
- Riders can find and unlock a bike with a smartphone app.
- Bikes can be parked anywhere when the ride ends.
- No need to carry a lock or worry about leaving your bike.

C – Main idea:

Bike-sharing reduces problems in cities and **promotes** يعزز a healthy lifestyle.

Details:

- It reduces traffic, pollution, and noise.
- Encourages people to see cycling as fun and healthy.
- Governments cooperate with bike-sharing companies.
- Programs are low-cost or free for citizens.
- Examples: Germany, London, and Colombia connect bike-sharing with public transport.

D – Main idea:

One disadvantage of dockless bike-sharing is that riders often leave bikes in the wrong places.

Details:

- Bikes left on streets, sidewalks, and in front of buildings.
- **Pedestrians** المشاة can't walk, and cars lose parking space.
- "Litter bikes" "دراجات القمامة" make cities look unattractive.

E – Main idea:

Other disadvantages are bike damage, theft, and low usage.

Details:

- Bikes are sometimes stolen or broken.
- Not enough people use the bikes, so companies may close.
- **Authorities** سلطات add bike lanes and **laws** قوانين about where bikes can be left.
- Apps now **punish** تعاقب users who leave bikes incorrectly.
- Some companies even offer daily pickup services.

تقدم بعض الشركات أيضًا خدمات الاستلام اليومية.

Words with related meanings In each group of vocabulary items, there are three words with similar or related meanings. Which word doesn't belong? Cross it out. (The first one has been done for you.) For each group of words, explain how they are similar in one sentence.

1. Dormitory ~~recreational facilities~~ residence hall campus housing

These words are similar because they are all places to live at university.

2. furnished rooms accommodations educational events places to live

3. privacy strangers unfamiliar people occupants of other buildings

4. challenges problems trouble participation

5. academically terrible unpleasant miserable

6. homesick isolated valuable lonely

7. waste lose high-paying use up

8. exercise dangerous harmful unsafe

Reading again Look back at the article in Reading 1. Then choose the correct word or phrase from the box and match it with its definition. (There are more options than spaces.)

amenities
bedroom
campus
cooperative

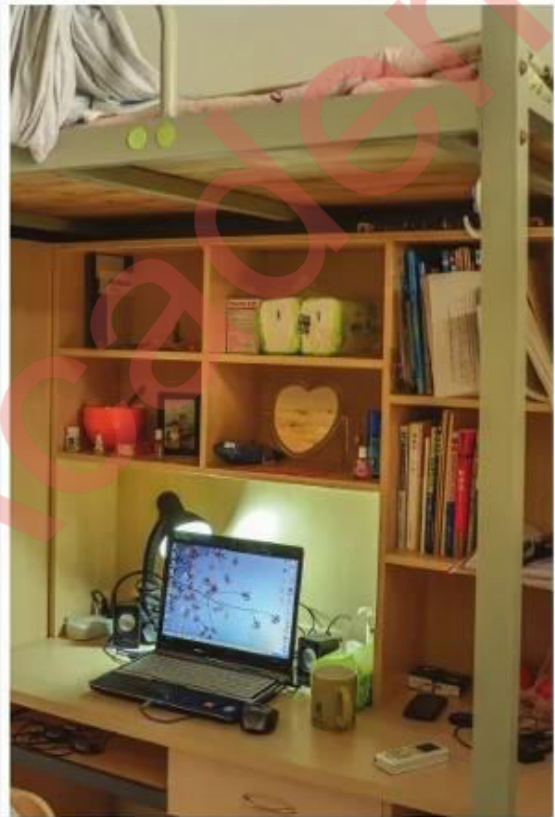
dormitory
facilities
higher education
residence hall

special-interest housing
survive

- _____ = a building with rooms for residents, usually with common bathroom facilities and recreation areas
- _____ = features of accommodation for comfort or luxury
- _____ = a building for residents with the same major, life style, or cultural background
- _____ = get through without harm

Some words in the same article are *short forms*. Write the rest of these words next to their definitions.

- dorm _____ = a shared living and learning community on college or university campus
- higher ed _____ = study and learning at a college or university
- housing co-op _____ = housing with shared work and decision making



Expressions :-

Catch you later أراك لاحقاً
Get into town أذهب الى المدينة
Grab something to eat يتناول شيئاً ما
Hang out تستمع - أستمع بوقتك
Have got to go لابد ان أذهب الآن
In person شخصياً



Question	Answer
1. What do you say when you meet people for the first time?	I say, "Nice to meet you!"
2. How do you feel about meeting new people online? Why?	I feel excited about it because it is a new experience.
3. How do you introduce yourself online?	I introduce myself by saying, "Hi, my name is..."
4. Have you ever met online contacts in person? Why or why not? • If you have, how do they compare with your impressions from their online image? • If you haven't, how do you think they might compare?	I have met my online contacts in person. They are similar to how they appeared in their online image

Question	Answer
What do you say when you meet people for the first time?	
How do you feel about meeting new people online? Why?	I feel excited because it is a chance to learn about different cultures, but sometimes I feel careful about safety.
How do you introduce yourself online?	I usually write my name, where I am from, and something about my interests.
Have you ever met online contacts in person? Why? Why not?	 If I met them, they might be different from their online image.

Practice :-

1- Catch you later	 Spend time relaxing
2- Get into town	 Face – to - face
3- Grab something to eat	 Must leave
4- Hang out	 Bye for now
5- Have got to go (gotta go)	 Travel to the town center
6- In person	 Have a snack

Reduced vs. Unreduced Forms

Reduced Form	Unreduced Form
D'ya wanna...?	Do you want to...?
I've gotta go.	
Greata meetcha.	
Whatcha doin'?	
Gimme a sec.	
Lemme think.	
How's it goin'?	
Whatcha gonna do?	
Couldja help me?	
Don'cha know?	
Wassup?	
Ain't gotta clue.	
See ya later.	
Wanna grab somethin'?	
Kinda tired.	

Listen and guess :-

Here are the likely unreduced forms of the missing words:

1. do last weekend? **What did`ya**
2. **We`ve** study tonight. **gotta**
3. **Jack,** eat at the cafeteria? **d`you wanna**
4. **I can** in half an hour. **Meetcha = meet`ya**
5. finished with the test yet? **Arncha**



G.9 _ Advanced

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Listen to these words and phrases from the conversation. Then use them to complete the sentences.

Nouns	Verbs	Expression
- anybody else - freshman - suite 	- catch you later - get into town - grab something to eat - hang out (I) have got to go (gotta go) - stop by	in person

- 1- My _____ year in college was the hardest; the next three years got easier.
- 2- If you _____ with lazy students who party a lot, you'll never finish your homework, and you probably won't get good grades.
- 3- My brother just _____, so let's pick him up at the airport.
- 4- Are you hungry? Chicken Delish is right across the street – let's _____.
- 5- We have an extra ticket for the game, but I can't think of _____ to invite.
- 6- If you're ever in my dormitory, please _____ my room for a cup of tea.
- 7- Our dormitory _____ has four bedrooms, a living room, a bathroom, and a kitchen.
- 8- I've emailed my uncle in New York, and talked with him on the phone, but never met him _____.
- 9- It's getting really late. I _____.
- 10- Thanks for lunch. I need to get back to the library, so I'll _____.



1. **deadline**: the day or time when something must be completed **الموعد النهائي**
2. **cross it off**: draw a line through, for example deadline **اشطبه أو امسحه بخط**
3. **schedule**: a list of planned activities to be done at, or during, a particular time **جدول**
4. **on my own**: alone, by myself **بمفردى - وحدي**
5. **tip**: a piece of useful, practical advice **نصيحة - معلومة أو إرشاد**
6. **tutor**: a person who helps you with your courses, gives advice and encouragement **مُعَلِّم خاص**
7. **manage**: control or organize **يدير / يُنظم**



Practice:-

- A If you have many things to do, you need to _____ your time carefully.
- B David has a busy _____. He has two classes in the morning, three classes in the afternoon, and he works from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock every night.
- C Nobody helped me do my homework; I did it _____.
- D We need to send in our university applications before the _____ of December 1st.
- E What's the most useful _____ for a student before an exam?
- F The school _____ gave me good advice on how to choose the best classes.
- G After I finish a task, I _____ my to-do list.



Extra exercises :-

- A. My _____ always explains grammar slowly and makes sure I understand.
- B. The essay _____ is this Friday, so we must finish before then.
- C. When I complete a task, I immediately _____ it from my list.
- D. To stay healthy, you should _____ your time between study, exercise, and sleep.
- E. Can you give me a useful _____ for learning vocabulary faster?
- F. I repaired my phone completely _____ without anyone's help.
- G. According to my _____, I have two meetings tomorrow morning and a class in the afternoon.



لمزيد من اوراق العمل المجانيه انضموا هنا

G.9 _ Advanced

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