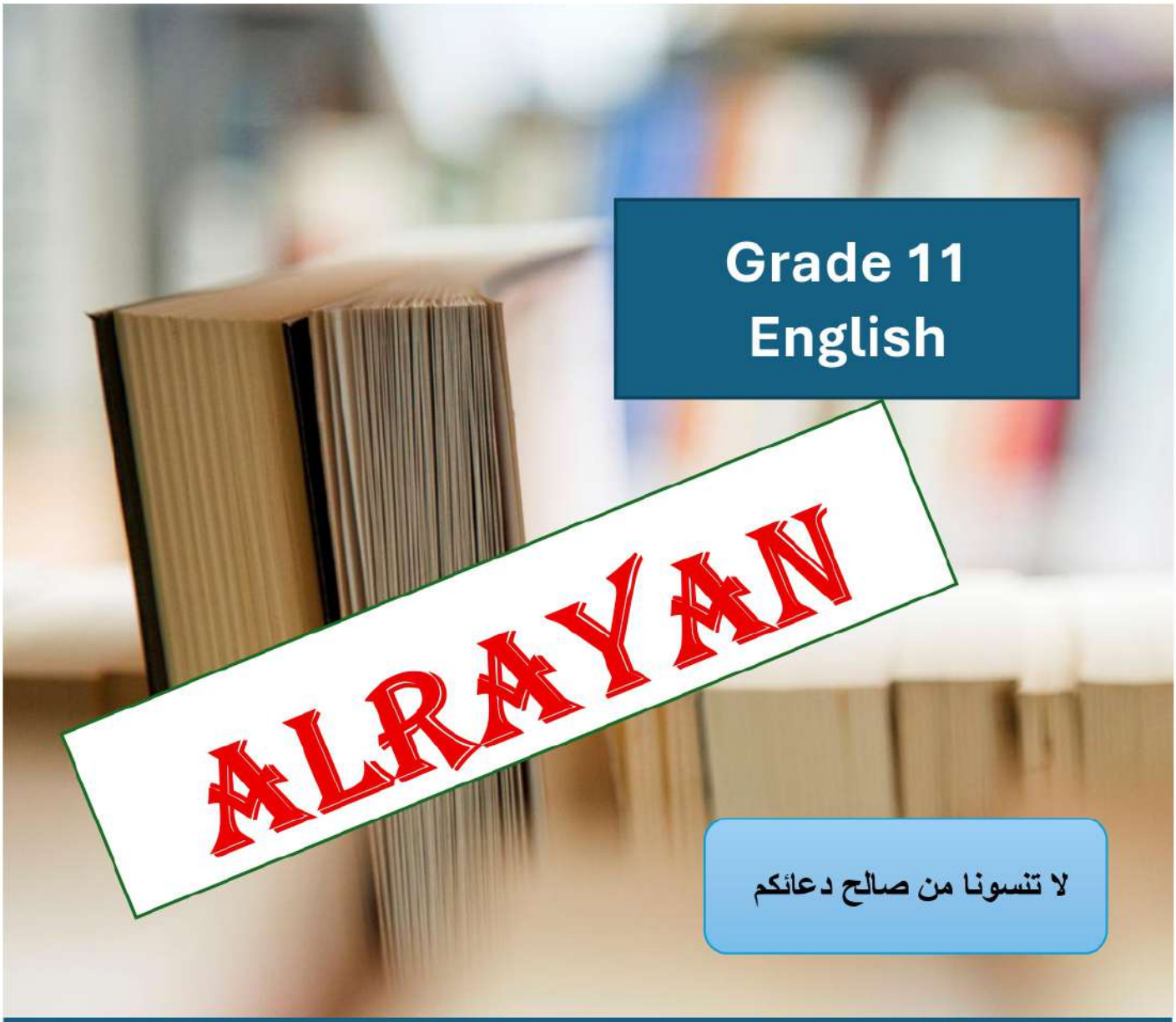


Grade 11
English

ALRAYAN

لا تنسونا من صالح دعائكم

Unit 6&7

Second Term

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Unit 6

Word	المعنى
Aggressive	عدواني
Ambitious	طموح
Conscientious	مجتهد \يفعل ما يمليه عليه ضميره
Greedy	طماع
Selfish	أناني
Snobbish	متكبر
Stubborn	عنيد
Tolerant	متسامح
Irritable	سريع الغضب
Generous	كريم

Choose the correct answers

1. Omar is very _____; he never shares his toys with anyone.

A) generous B) tolerant C) selfish D) ambitious

2. The worker is _____ and always completes his duties carefully.

A) greedy B) conscientious C) irritable D) stubborn

3. She is extremely _____ and wants to become a famous scientist one day.

A) ambitious B) aggressive C) snobbish D) tolerant

4. The customer became _____ and started shouting at the manager.

A) generous B) stubborn C) irritable D) aggressive

5. He ate all the food and didn't leave anything for the others. He is _____.

A) tolerant B) generous C) greedy D) ambitious

6. The boy refused to change his mind even after many explanations. He is _____.

A) snobbish B) tolerant C) stubborn D) conscientious

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7. She is _____ and accepts people from different cultures.

A) selfish B) aggressive C) tolerant D) irritable

8. He behaved in a _____ way and looked down on everyone else.

A) generous B) snobbish C) ambitious D) conscientious

9. She becomes _____ when she doesn't get enough sleep.

A) tolerant B) generous C) ambitious D) irritable

10. The rich man was very _____ and donated a lot of money to the poor.

A) greedy B) stubborn C) aggressive D) generous

Complete the sentences with the correct words:

greedy	**generous**	**conscientious**	**aggressive**	**ambitious**

1. The customer became _____ when he didn't get a refund.
2. She is _____ and dreams of becoming a doctor.
3. He is a _____ student who always completes his homework on time.
4. The _____ boy ate all the cake without sharing.
5. She is _____ and always helps people in need.

stubborn	**selfish**	**tolerant**	**snobbish**

1. It was _____ of her to leave without helping her friends.
2. He acted _____ and refused to talk to people from other schools.
3. The child was _____ and wouldn't apologize.
4. A good teacher is _____ of students' mistakes.

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Idioms

Break the news	To inform someone about something important	يزف خبراً / يبلغ أمراً هاماً
Break a/the record	To achieve a new high score or performance	يحطم رقماً قياسياً
Break a/the habit	To stop a regular habit or behavior	يقلع عن عادة
Break the rules	To disobey the rules	يخالف القواعد أو الانظمة
Break the ice	To make people feel relaxed by telling a joke, a story or doing something to break the tension	يكسر الجمود- يخفف التوتر
Break the silence	To speak after a period of silence	ينهي حالة الصمت
Break the law	To do something illegal	ينتهك القانون
Break someone's heart	To cause someone deep emotional pain	يكسر قلب شخص

Complete the sentences with the correct words:

habit	ice	record	law	rules

1. He **broke the school** _____ in the 100-meter race.
2. He is trying to **break the** _____ of waking up late.
3. Anyone who **breaks the** _____ will be punished.
4. He told a joke to **break the** _____ at the beginning of the meeting.
5. People who **break the** _____ must face the consequences.

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Choose the correct answer

1. The teacher had to _____ the bad news about the canceled trip.

A) break the law B) break the silence

C) break the news D) break the ice

2. She trained very hard and finally _____ the world record.

A) broke the habit B) broke the rules

C) broke the silence D) broke the record

3. He is trying to _____ of eating too much junk food.

A) break the rules B) break the habit

C) break the silence D) break the law

4. They were punished because they _____ during the exam.

A) broke the ice B) broke the silence

C) broke the rules D) broke the news

5. He told a funny story to _____ at the party.

A) break the record B) break the ice

C) break the law D) break the habit

6. After several minutes of quiet, the teacher _____ and started speaking.

A) broke the law B) broke the habit

C) broke the ice D) broke the silence

7. Anyone who _____ will be taken to court.

A) breaks the record B) breaks the ice

C) breaks the silence D) breaks the law

8. She cried for days after he _____.

A) broke the rules B) broke the record

C) broke her heart D) broke the silence

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English Word	Meaning (English)	Translation
Inheritance	Money or property passed down	ميراث مادي
Heritage	Cultural traditions or legacy	تراث ثقافي
Wedding	The ceremony of getting married	العرس
Marriage	The legal union of two people	الزواج
Ancestors	Family members from the past	الأجداد
Descendants	Offspring or future generations	الأحفاد
Extended Family	Large family including relatives	عائلة كبيرة وممتدة
Nuclear Family	Small family unit (parents/children)	عائلة صغيرة
Grow Up	To mature (personally)	يكبر و ينشأ في مكان ما
Grow	To increase in size	يكبر في الحجم
Raise	To care for and nurture	يربي شخص
Sibling	Brother or sister	الأخ أو الأخت
Spouse	Partner in marriage (husband/wife)	الزوج/ الزوجة
Bride	The woman on her wedding day	العروس
Groom	The man on his wedding day	العريس

Choose the **correct answer**

1. **He received a large _____ from his grandfather.**

   A) heritage B) inheritance C) wedding D) marriage

2. **A _____ family usually lives in one home.**

   A) heritage B) inheritance C) nuclear D) marriage

3. **We celebrate our national _____ by wearing traditional clothes.**

   A) heritage B) inheritance C) nuclear D) marriage

4. **Children usually _____ very fast in their first years.**

   A) raise B) grow C) marry D) inherit

5. **They _____ their children to be polite.**

   A) raise B) grow C) marry D) inherit

6. **His sister is his only _____.**

   A) spouse B) ancestor C) sibling D) descendant

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Complete the sentences with the correct words:

extended	spouse	raise	ancestors	grew

7. All of his _____ live in different countries now.
8. We met our _____ family during the holiday.
9. She _____ up in a small village.
10. The man promised to support his _____ for life.

Complete the sentences with the correct words:

marriage	wedding	nuclear	ancestors	sibling

1. A brother or sister is called a _____.
2. _____ is a lifelong commitment between two people.
3. Their _____ was attended by hundreds of guests.
4. A _____ family consists of parents and their children.

phrase	Meaning	Arabic Meaning
A good judge of character	**Someone who can understand people's personalities well.**	**يجيد الحكم على الشخصيات**
in his nature	**Something that is natural for a person to do.**	**من طبعه**
in his DNA	**A quality that feels natural or instinctive, often from upbringing or family.**	**في جيناته-متأصل فيه**
at heart	**What someone is really like deep inside.**	**في القلب**
deep down	**Someone's true feelings or character, even if not shown openly.**	**في أعماق القلب**

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Examples:

Leadership seems to be in his DNA.

She's a good judge of character and quickly knows who to trust.

He seems strict, but he's kind at heart.

Helping others is in his nature.

Deep down, she wants to help everyone.

Choose the **correct answer**

1. She is a very good _____; she immediately knows who she can trust.

A) in his DNA B) at heart C) judge of character D) deep down

2. **Helping people is _____; he does it without thinking.**

A) a good judge of character B) in his nature C) deep down D) at heart

3. **He may look strict, but _____ he is very kind.**

A) in his DNA B) a good judge of character C) at heart D) in his nature

4. **Leadership seems to be _____; everyone in his family is a leader.**

A) deep down B) at heart C) in his nature D) in his DNA

5. **_____, she knows she made the right decision.**

A) At heart B) A good judge of character C) In his DNA D) Deep down

6. **He isn't angry by choice; it's just _____.**

A) a good judge of character B) deep down C) in his nature D) at heart

7. **He proved to be a _____ when he chose the right team.**

A) in his DNA B) deep down C) a good judge of character D) in his nature

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Grammar

Relative Clauses

people (فاعل) للعاقل ⟹ who + verb

The teacher who explains well is popular.

People (مفعول به – رسمي) للعاقل ⟹ Whom

The man whom I met was kind.

Things / animals / ideas (غير العاقل/ الفكرة) ⟹ which

The book which I bought is interesting.

POSSESSION (للملكية) ⟹ whose

The girl whose phone is broken is upset.

Place (للمكان) ⟹ Where

This is the school where I studied.

Time : (للوقت) ⟹ when

I remember the day when we met.

❖ إذا جاء حرف جر بعد المكان أو الزمان

لدينا **3**طرق صحيحة:

✓ **الطريقة 1 : where / when**

The café where we met is closed.

The year when he was born was 2005.

✓**الطريقة 2: حرف جر قبل الأداة , وقبل اسم الزمان أو المكان نستخدم which**

The café in which we met is closed.

The year in which he was born was 2005.

✓**الطريقة 3 :حرف الجر في النهاية (شائع) نستخدم which**

The café which we met in is closed.

The year which he was born in was 2005.

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Defining relative clauses give information which is needed to understand the meaning of the sentence.
They are not separated from the main clause by commas.

- *That's the teacher who/that gave me the history book.*
- *The advertisement (which/that) I was telling you about is on your desk.*

• **Who, whom, which** and **that** can be **omitted** when they are the **object** of the verb in the relative clause. **Whose and where** cannot be **omitted** or **replaced** with **that**.
• **Whom** is used in formal speech or **after prepositions**.
•يمكن حذف **who / whom / which / that** إذا جاءت **مفعولًا به** للفعل في جملة الصلة.
أما **whose** و**where** فلا يمكن حذفهُما ولا يمكن استبدالهما بـ **that**.
•تُستخدم **whom** في **اللغة الرسمية** أو **بعد حروف الجر**.

The woman (who/whom/that) I was talking to is my aunt.
The woman to whom I was talking is my aunt.
• In formal language prepositions appear at the beginning of the relative clause. In informal language they appear at the end of the relative clause.
•في **اللغة الرسمية** تأتي حروف الجر في بداية جملة الصلة،
أما في **اللغة غير الرسمية** فتأتي حروف الجر في نهاية جملة الصلة.

The house in which the famous poet was born is a museum today.
The house (which/that) the famous poet was born in is a museum today.

Non-defining relative clauses give **extra information** about the person, thing or idea they refer to. They are always separated from the main clause by **commas**.
Diane Kent, who lives next door, is my best friend.
My bedroom, which is on the top floor, isn't very big.

Relative pronouns/adverbs **cannot be omitted** in **non-defining** relative clauses nor can we use that instead of ***who, which***, etc.
•لا يمكن حذف أدوات الوصل **(Relative pronouns/adverbs)** في جمل الصلة غير المحدّدة **(non-defining relative clauses)**، كما لا يمكن استخدام **that** بدل **who / which / where / when** وغيرها.

• **Prepositions** usually appear at the beginning of **non-defining** relative clauses. In this case, only *whom* or *which* can be used after the preposition.

•غالبًا ما تأتي حروف الجر في بداية جمل الصلة غير المحدّدة **(non-defining relative clauses)**، وفي هذه الحالة لا يُستخدم بعد حرف الجر إلا **whom** للأشخاص أو **which** لغير العاقل.

Kelly, for whom I bought this present, recently graduated from university.
• **Which** may also refer to a whole sentence.
My cousins put us up for the night, which was very nice of them.

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D. Choose a, b, c or d.

1. I will always remember the day on .....I graduated from university.

a. why c. when b. which d. how

2. That's the waiter rudeness..... I wrote about in the letter of complaint.

a. which c. where b. whom d. whose

3. He lives in a flat ..... has a beautiful view of the city.

a. who c. that b. what d. where

4. Miranda, a colleague with .....I took a self-defence class last year, is always in a bad mood lately.

a. whom c. that b. whose d. who

5. There will always be moments in life .....you doubt yourself.

a. where c. when b. which d. who

6. I visited the house .....one of our greatest poets grew up.

a. which c. that b. where d. what

7. This is the boy ..... comes from Italy.

a. where c. when b. which d. who

8. I talked to the neighbor..... car had broken down:

a. where c. whose b. which d. who

9. I know a great little restaurant ..... we can get lunch.

a. where c. whose b. which d. who

10. The movie ..... we saw last week won three awards.

a. where c. when b. which d. who

11. I know a great little restaurant _____ we can get lunch.

a. where c. when b. which d. who

12. The movie _____ we saw last week won three awards.

a. where c. when b. which d. who

13. Sam knows a man _____ brother works for the president.

a. where c. who b. which d. whose

14. Students _____ study hard get good grades.

a. where c. when b. which d. who

15. My grandfather remembers the time_____ there was no television.

a. where c. when b. which d. who

16. Can you find the teacher _____ you talked to this morning?

a. whom c. when b. which d. whose

Join the sentences using the words between brackets

1. This is the chair. I bought it last month. (**which**)

.....

2. I visited Syria. It is on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean. (**which**)

.....

3. This is my friend. His father is a doctor. (**whose**)

.....

4. I live in Amman. I was born in this city. (**where**)

.....

5. Ahmed helped Ali, his room was untidy. (**whose**)

.....

6. **A.** It's such a great hotel. I spent three days of my holiday there last summer.**(where)**

.....

7. I have made a new friend. His family used to live in the same building. **(whose)**

.....

8. Many people have written about Tangier. It's Ibn Battuta's place of birth. **(about which)**

.....

9. I phoned a customer yesterday. He was completely angry. **(whom)**

.....

10. They found the money. I dropped the money. (**which**)

.....

11. I broke the plate. The plate was a wedding present. (**which**)

.....

13. The police arrested the man. I saw the man steal a handbag. (**who**)

.....

14. The Queen fired the chef. We had met the chef. (**who**)

.....

15. She wrote to her friend. Her friend lives in Qatar. (**who**)

.....

16. Jill ate the sandwich. It had tomato and cheese inside. (**which**)

.....

15. His friend lives in Scotland. His friend's job is a lawyer. (**whose**)

.....

16. We called the secretary. I went to school with the secretary. (**who**)

.....

17. The CD is in my bag. The CD has Spanish music. (**which**)

.....

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Nouns

Countable nouns

Countable nouns can be counted and have singular and plural forms. We can use a/an, one in the singular and some, any, (a) few, etc. in the plural.

The following nouns are always in the plural: people, clothes, goods, police

The people in this village are very polite.

Nouns that consist of two parts: glasses, trousers, jeans, sunglasses, scissors, etc. We use the expression a pair of to express quantity with these words.

I love jeans.

You can get two pairs of sunglasses for the price of one at that shop today.

Words such as family, team, group, audience, class, government, crew are collective nouns and may take either a singular or a plural verb.

Jack's team has trained hard this season.

Jack's team were all cheering after they won the match.

Uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns are used only with a singular form verb and we can't use a/an or numbers with them. To express quantity we use some, any, much, little, a lot of, etc.

a lot / lots / plenty are always used with of when they are followed by a noun.

They are used with:

- plural nouns and a plural verb.

There were a lot of athletes at the stadium.

- uncountable nouns and a singular verb.

There's lots of pasta left, so let's not order.

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❖ Uncountable nouns can be divided into

food	meat, sugar, cheese, butter, chicken, chocolate, etc.
liquids	milk, water, coffee, etc.
materials	wool, gold, paper, glass, iron, leather, etc.
abstract nouns	love, help, freedom, time, information, news, advice, health, communication, work, experience, traffic, business, etc.
natural phenomena	weather, light, rain, snow, etc.
some concrete nouns	baggage, furniture, money, luggage, etc.

With uncountable nouns which state food or liquid, we can use the following expressions to show quantity: **bottle, cup, glass, can, slice, piece, loaf, carton, box, packet, kilo, liter, bar, bowl, etc. + of**

a loaf of bread ***four cartons of milk***

• Certain words like hair, light, glass, wood, experience, time, chicken, iron can also be used as countable nouns with a difference in meaning.

My hair is longer than yours.	I was shocked when I realised that I have a few grey hairs.
How can you read in this room? There isn't enough light.	How come the street lights are not on yet?
This bottle is made of plastic, not glass.	My glasses broke the other day so I need to get new ones.
Look at those sunglasses! They're made of wood!	Don't go too far by yourselves. You might get lost in the woods.
She didn't get the job because she lacks experience.	I love listening to him narrating his experiences as a zookeeper.
Did you enjoy your time at university?	I've read this book three times. It's very good.
I don't eat chicken. I'm a vegetarian.	My grandpa has lots of chickens on his farm.
Spinach is a vegetable that is rich in iron.	My mum burnt her hand while using the iron.

Quantifiers

Some	Any	no
• **some** + uncountable / plural countable nouns is used in affirmative sentences and in questions when we offer something or ask for something politely. تُستخدم مع ➢ الأسماء غير المعدودة و الأسماء المعدودة بصيغة الجمع ➢ وفي الجمل المثبتة ➢ كما تُستخدم في الأسئلة التي تبدأ **would / could/can** عند تقديم شيء أو طلبه بأسلوب مهذّب. 1. *There is **some** information in this leaflet which you may find useful.* 2. ***Would** you like some ice in your juice?* 3. ***Could** I have some biscuits?*	• **any** + uncountable / plural countable nouns- is used in questions and negative sentences. تُستخدم مع ➢ الأسماء غير المعدودة والأسماء المعدودة بصيغة الجمع ➢ وفي الأسئلة **(Is/ Are there....?)** ➢ مع الجمل المنفية. ***Is** there any soup left?* *There aren't **any** children in the park.* • **Any** can be used in affirmative sentences to refer to sb/sth of a particular kind when it doesn't matter which. *You can visit us any day next week.*	• **no** (= not any) + uncountable / plural countable nouns- is used in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning. تُستخدم مع ➢ الأسماء غير المعدودة و الأسماء المعدودة بصيغة الجمع ➢ و في الجمل المثبتة لإعطاء معنى سلبي. *There is no time to waste. =* *There isn't any time to waste.*

Complete the sentences with some – any - no

1. *There isn't _____ sugar in the cupboard, so we need to buy some.*
2. *There are _____ biscuits left. Do you want one?*
3. *Have you got _____ new friends?*
4. *Would you like _____ help?*
5. *There are _____ students in the classroom, the others are in the library.*
6. *Can I have _____ tea, please?*
7. *I have _____ questions to ask you.*
8. *There is _____ reason to worry.*

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence:

1. ***I have _____ homework to do tonight, so I can't meet you.***
   A) some B) any C) no D) much

2. ***Are there _____ oranges in the basket?***
   A) some B) any C) no D) many

3. ***There is _____ sugar in the jar, so we need to buy some.***
   A) any B) some C) no D) few

4. ***I didn't see _____ cars on the street.***
   A) some B) any C) no D) much

5. ***She bought_____ chocolates for her friends.***
   A) some B) any C) no D) much

6. ***Would you like _____ tea?***
   A) some B) any C) no D) few

7. ***There isn't___ milk left in the fridge.***
   A) some B) any C) no D) many

8. ***I have ___ good news for you.***
   A) any B) no C) some D) much

9. ***There are___ students in the classroom; it's completely empty.***
   A) any B) some C) many D) no

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many	much	a lot (of) / lots (of) /plenty (of)
• **many** + plural countable nouns- is used mainly in questions and in negative sentences. ➢ تُستخدم مع **الأسماء المعدودة بصيغة الجمع** بشكل رئيسي ➢ **في الأسئلة** ➢ **وفي الجمل المنفية.** ➢ *How many students went on the trip?* ➢ *Mark is new in town and doesn't have many friends.*	• **much** + uncountable nouns- is used mainly in questions and in negative sentences. ➢ تُستخدم **الأسماء غير المعدودة** بشكل رئيسي ➢ **وفي الأسئلة** ➢ **وفي الجمل المنفية.** ➢ *How much money do you need?* ➢ *They don't have much furniture in the living room*	• **a lot / lots / plenty** are always used with of when they are followed by a noun. They are used with: ➢ **تُستخدم دائمًا مع of عندما تتبع باسم.** ➢ **تستخدم مع المعدود و غير المعدود المفرد / الجمع** ➢ **مع الجملة المثبتة** - plural nouns and a plural verb. *There were a lot of athletes at the stadium.* - uncountable nouns and a singular verb. *There's lots of pasta left, so let's not order.*
• **Many** and much are used in affirmative sentences with too, so, how, as. *You're making too much noise!* • **Much** is used with very as an adverb (or on its own in negative sentences). *I like chocolate very much.* *Sally didn't eat (very) much today.*		• **A lot (of)/Lots (of)/Plenty (of)** are quite informal, so in formal writing it is better to use *many* or *a (large) number of* with countable nouns and *much* or *a great deal of* with uncountable nouns. *Many / A large number of people have complained about the bad condition of the roads in the town centre.* *The job requires a great deal of attention.* • **A lot (of)/Lots (of)/Plenty (of)** are not used with measurements of time or distance. *They have lived in the village for many years.*

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Choose the correct answer:

1. **There isn't _____ time to finish the test.**
   A) many B) much C) lots D) plenty
2. **How _____ students are there in the classroom?**
   A) much B) a lot C) many D) plenty
3. **We have _____ food, so everyone can eat.**
   A) much B) many C) plenty of D) many of
4. **She doesn't have _____ experience in teaching.**
   A) many B) much C) plenty D) many of
5. **There are _____ books on the shelf.**
   A) much B) plenty C) many D) much of
6. **I spent _____ money on clothes last month.**
   A) many B) much C) a lot of D) many of
7. **He made _____ mistakes in the exam.**
   A) much B) a lot C) many D) much of
8. **Do you have _____ information about the event?**
   A) many B) a lot C) much D) many of
9. **We still have _____ time before the lesson starts.**
   A) many B) much C) plenty of D) many of
10. **She has _____ friends in different countries.**
    A) much B) many C) plenty D) much of

ALRAYAN

Complete the sentences with many / much / a lot (of) / lots (of) / plenty (of)

1. There isn't _____ time left to finish the exam.
2. How _____ students are absent today?
3. We have _____ food, so there's no need to worry.
4. She doesn't drink _____ coffee in the evening.
5. There are _____ reasons why people choose online learning.
6. I spent _____ money on books this month.
7. He has _____ friends from different countries.
8. Don't rush — we still have _____ time.
9. How _____ information do you need for your project?
10. There were _____ mistakes in his essay.

A few قليل ولكن كافيًا	Few قليل غير كافيً	A little قليل ولكن كافيًا	Little قليل غير كافيً	hardly any
a few (= *not many but enough*) is used with plural nouns and a plural verb. تُستخدم مع **الأسماء المعدودة الجمع** وتأتي معها **فعل بصيغة الجمع** *There are a few more biscuits left. Does anyone want one?*	**few** (= *not many and not enough*) is used with plural nouns and a plural verb. تُستخدم مع **الأسماء المعدودة الجمع** وتأتي معها **فعل بصيغة الجمع** *Very few people attended the seminar.*	**a little** (= *not much but enough*) is used with uncountable nouns and a singular verb. **تُستخدم مع الأسماء غير المعدودة** ويأتي معها **فعل بصيغة المفرد.** *I speak a little Spanish so I don't think I'll have a problem when I visit Spain.*	**little** (= *not much and not enough*) is used with uncountable nouns and a singular verb. **تُستخدم مع الأسماء غير المعدودة** ويأتي معها **فعل بصيغة المفرد.** *I've got very little money, so I can't go on holiday with my friends*	hardly any is used with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns and means *very few* and *very little* respectively. **تُستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة الجمع والأسماء غير المعدودة** وتعني **قليلًا جدًا وقليلًا جدًا من الشيء** على الترتيب. *There's hardly any food left! What am I going to eat?*

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Choose the correct answer (a few / a little / few / little)

1. I have _____ friends who can help me with this task.

   A) few B) little C) a few D) a little

2. There is _____ milk left in the fridge, so we should buy some more.

   A) a few B) few C) a little D) little

3. She speaks _____ English, but it's enough to communicate.

   A) few B) little C) a few D) a little

4. He has _____ books at home, so he usually goes to the library.

   A) a few B) few C) a little D) little

5. We still have _____ time before the lesson starts.

   A) few B) little C) a few D) a little

6. Unfortunately, there is _____ hope of solving the problem.

   A) a little B) a few C) little D) few

7. I made _____ mistakes in the exam, so I was happy with my result.

   A) few B) little C) a little D) a few

8. There is _____ water in the bottle; it won't be enough for everyone.

   A) a little B) little C) a few D) few

ALRAYAN

Unit 7

Phrase	المعنى
his/ her finishing touches	لمسته الأخيرة
touched by something	يتأثر بشيء نفسيًا
keep/be in touch	على تواصل مع شخص
lose touch	يفقد التواصل مع شخص
touch a sore spot	يناقش موضوع حساس
losing one's touch	يفقد لمسته – مهارته في شيء

Choose the correct answer:

1. She added the final details to her painting. This means she put the _____.

A) sore spot B) finishing touches C) lost touch D) one's touch

2. I was _____ by the story of the brave child.

A) sore spot B) finishing touches C) lost touch D) one's touch

3. Even after graduation, they decided to _____ with each other.

A) lose touch B) touch a sore spot C) keep in touch D) lose one's touch

4. After moving to another country, he _____ with his childhood friends.

A) kept in touch B) lost touch C) touched a sore spot D) put finishing touches

5. Talking about his old job _____, so he became upset.

A) kept in touch B) touched by something C) touched a sore spot D) losing one's touch

6. The artist feels he is _____ because his recent work isn't as good as before.

A) keeping in touch B) touching a sore spot C) losing his touch D) finishing touches

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Complete the sentences with the correct words:

finishing touches	touched by	keep in touch	lost touch

She put the finishing touches on her project before submitting it.

1. I was touched by his kindness and support.
2. Let's keep in touch after the course ends.
3. I lost touch with my old classmates.

English	Arabic
In comparison to	بالمقارنة مع
In connection with	له علاقة ب
In contact with	على اتصال مع
In favour of	مؤيد لـ
In honour of	تكريمًا لـ
In need of	بحاجة إلى

1. This year's results are excellent _____ last year's results.

A) in contact with B) in honour of C) in comparison to D) in need of

2. The police are investigating the case _____ the recent thefts.

A) in favour of B) in connection with C) in honour of D) in comparison to

3. She is still _____ her old friends from school.

A) in need of B) in honour of C) in comparison to D) in contact with

4. Most students are _____ having online classes.

A) in contact with B) in need of C) in favour of D) in honour of

5. The ceremony was held _____ the national hero.

A) in connection with B) in comparison to C) in honour of D) in favour of

6. After the accident, the family was _____ help.

A) in contact with B) in honour of C) in favour of D) in need of

Complete the sentences with the correct words:

contact	favour	comparison	connection

1. In _____ to last year, this year's exam was much easier.
2. The police questioned him in _____ with the robbery.
3. She is still in _____ with her friends from university.
4. Most parents are in _____ of stricter school rules.

Grammar

Passive Voice

Sub + verb + obj مبني للمعلوم

Obj + (be) + p.p مبني للمجهول

V1 ⟶ is / am / are + p.p	Ali plays football everyday. ⟶ Football is played everyday.
Has/have +pp ⟶ has/have been +pp	Ali has played football. ⟶ Football has been played.
is/am/are + ving ⟶ is /am / are being +pp	Ali is eating three apples. ⟶ Three apples are being eaten
V2 ⟶ was /were + pp	Ali ate an apple yesterday. ⟶ An apple was eaten yesterday.
was/were + ving ⟶ was/were being + pp	Ali was eating an apple. ⟶ An apple was being eaten.
Had +pp ⟶ had been +pp	Ali had eaten an apple. ⟶ An apple had been eaten.
Will ⟶ will be+pp Shall ⟶ shall be +pp May ⟶ may be + pp Can ⟶ can be + pp Must ⟶ must be+ pp Would ⟶ would be + pp Should ⟶ should be + pp Might ⟶ might be+ pp Have to ⟶ have to be +pp	Ali can eat five apples. Five apples can be eaten by Ali.
is / am / are + going to ⟶ is / am / are + going to be +v3	

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أفعال الادراك (see, hear, watch, smell, feel , notice) تتبع ب / to + base form
عند تحويلها للمجهول ving

We saw a red car crash into a tree. ⟶ A red car was seen to crash into a tree.
We heard a baby crying earlier. ⟶ A baby was heard crying earlier.

الفعل make يتبع ب to + base form عند تحويله للمجهول

Our teacher made us tidy the classroom. ⟶ We were made to tidy the classroom.

الفعل let يحول إلى be allowed to + v1 في المني للمجهول

My parents didn't let me stay up late when I was young.
I was not allowed to stay up late when I was young.

الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ ing تحول إلى being + past participle

He hates people shouting at him. ⟶ He hates being shouted at.

اذا جاء الفاعل (no one , nobody, none) نستخدم النفي بالتحويل للاداه

Nobody will visit me. ⟶ I will not be visited.

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Rewrite the following sentences using passive voice :

1) They speak French at this shop.

   French _____

2) Somebody stole my car.

   My car _____

3) They have sent the books to the wrong address.

   The books _____.

4) Somebody will look after their children.

   Their children _____.

5) Somebody had bought this fur coat.

   This fur coat _____.

6) They haven't caught the robbers yet.

   The robbers _____.

7) They don't drink ice-cold tea in England.

   Ice-cold tea _____.

8) They drink tea with milk at least five times a day.

   Tea with milk _____.

9) You mustn't touch this container.

   This container _____.

10) They found some forgotten statues in the museum's basement.

    Some forgotten statues _____.

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ALRAYAN

Impersonal passive

مع الأفعال التالية (*know, believe, say, think*, expect , report , regard , consider , ...)

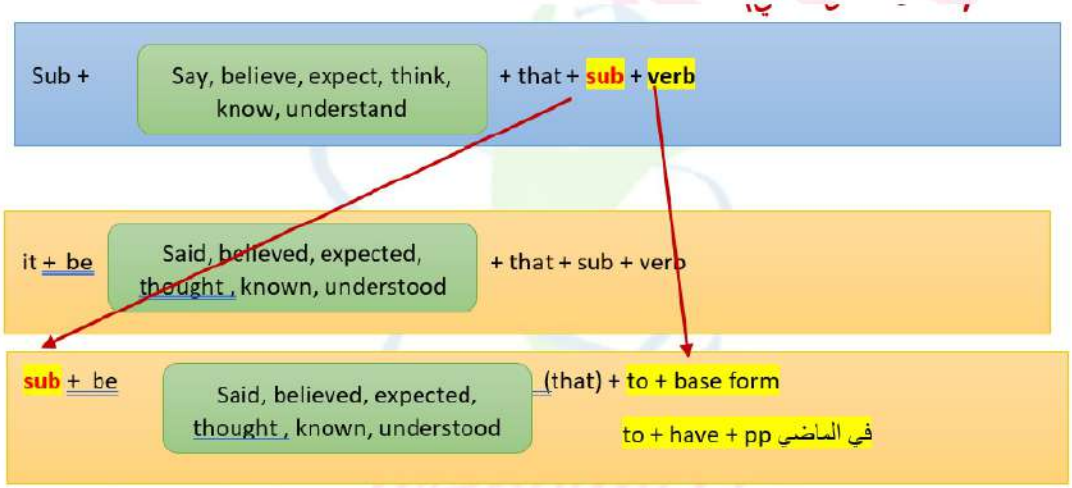
يوجد طريقتان للحل :

1. It + to be+ pp(للفعل من الأفعال السابقة) + that .....

Police believe that he is dead. *It is believed that he is dead.*

2. Sub + to be+ pp(للفعل من الأفعال السابقة) + to .....

to have (اذا كان الفعل ماضي



The say the factory causes a lot of pollution.

A. It is said that the factory causes a lot of pollution.

B. The factory is said that to cause a lot of pollution

Police believe that he is dead. ⟶ *He is believed to be dead.*

They say the new film was a hit .

C. The new film is said to have been a hit.

D. It is said that the new film was a hit.

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1. Everybody thinks that she sings beautifully

   It _____.

   She _____.

2. The children reported that their friends were swimming when they disappeared.

   It _____.

3. People believed that they had killed the animals during the night.

   It _____.

4. My friends think that my parents are the best parents in the world.

   It _____.

5. They believed that the horse was a present.

   The horse _____.

6. People are thinking that drugs are very dangerous.

   It _____.

7. They knew that Mr. Brown was stealing iron from the factory.

   It _____.

8. People consider that the team will be classified for the final.

   It _____.

9. Everybody says that he settled the business.

   He _____.

10. The reporters believed that the meeting would finish soon.

    It _____.

11. They have thought the sportsmen are arriving today.

    The sportsmen _____.

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طريقة أسئلة اختيار متعدد / تصحيح الفعل

passive voiceالحل	الدليل
is /am / are + v3	Every (day ....) / usually/ always/ often/ sometimes / daily /weekly..... On Fridays .... / Once a day
am/ is/ are +being+p.p	now/ at the moment/ at present/ look!/ listen! / these days / currently
have/ has + been+p.p	yet/so far / since / for / before(اخر الجملة) / never / lately / recently / Just / already /ever
was-were +p.p	yesterday/ last week.. /ago/ in the past
was/ were +being+p.p	When /while/ as/ at 9:00 yesterday ...
had+ been+p.p	Before بداية او وسط/ After/ As soon as/ by + last night .... ماضي
will be+p.p	tomorrow/ soon I next/ in the future / tonight / this week ...../ in 2030
will have been +p.p	by 2030/ before 2030 مستقبل

Write the verbs in brackets in the PASSIVE VOICE

1. A lot of old songs _____ on the radio last week. (**PLAY**)
2. The President _____ about the coup in Central America. (**JUST INFORM**)
3. When Mr. Kennel entered the room, emails _____ by his assistants. (**TYPE**)
4. A short time after the pedestrian _____ by the car the ambulance arrived. (**HIT**)
5. He normally wakes up on his own but yesterday he _____ by his mom. (**WAKE**)

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6. The roof _____ **repair**) when the fire started.

7. All the school projects _____ (**finish**) by the end of the next term.

8. These plants _____ (**not / water**) for over a week.

9. decision _____ (**reach**) by tomorrow.

10. This photo _____ (**take**) a while ago.

11. The new bridge _____ last year. (BUILD)

12. The report _____ by the manager right now. (CHECK)

13. The invitations _____ already. (SEND)

14. The classroom _____ before the students arrived. (CLEAN)

15. A new shopping mall _____ next year. (OPEN)

16. The documents _____ when the power went out. (PRINT)

17. English _____ in many countries around the world. (SPEAK)

18. The problem _____ by the technician yesterday. (FIX)

19. The results _____ by the end of the week. (ANNOUNCE)

20. The windows _____ yet. (NOT / WASH)

ALRAYAN

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READING

1. Regular exercise is a crucial part of a healthy lifestyle. It helps people stay fit, boosts mental well-being, and reduces the risk of various health conditions. Unfortunately, many individuals lead sedentary lives due to busy schedules, technological distractions, and a lack of motivation. However, I strongly believe that incorporating exercise into daily routines is essential for overall well-being because it enhances physical health, improves mental clarity, and strengthens social connections.

2. One of the most significant benefits of exercise is its positive impact on physical health. Engaging in regular physical activity helps maintain a healthy weight, strengthens muscles and bones, and improves cardiovascular health. Studies show that people who exercise regularly have a lower risk of developing chronic illnesses such as heart disease, diabetes, and high blood pressure. Unlike a sedentary lifestyle, which increases the likelihood of health complications, an active lifestyle promotes longevity and overall well-being.

3. In addition to physical health, exercise greatly improves mental well-being. Physical activity triggers the release of endorphins, which are known as "feel-good" hormones. These chemicals help reduce stress, anxiety, and depression, leading to a more positive outlook on life. Furthermore, regular exercise enhances cognitive function, improves concentration, and boosts energy levels. When people engage in physical activities, they tend to feel more refreshed and motivated, leading to better productivity in both academic and professional settings.

4. Another important advantage of regular exercise is its role in fostering social connections. Group activities such as sports, fitness classes, and outdoor workouts provide opportunities to interact with others and build friendships. Exercising with friends or joining a community fitness group can make physical activity more enjoyable and motivating. Social engagement through exercise not only enhances emotional well-being but also encourages a long-term commitment to maintaining a healthy lifestyle.

5. In conclusion, incorporating regular exercise into daily life is vital for maintaining good health. It strengthens the body, improves mental clarity, and fosters social connections. While it may seem challenging to find time for physical activity, making small lifestyle changes such as walking more, stretching, or engaging in sports can have a significant impact. By prioritizing exercise, individuals can enjoy a healthier, happier, and more fulfilling life.

1. What is the text MAINLY about?

A. The history of physical exercise
B. The dangers of a sedentary lifestyle
C. The economic impact of exercise
D. The benefits of regular exercise

2. **Which of the following is CLOSEST IN MEANING to the underlined word "significant" in the paragraph?**

   A. minor
   B. noticeable
   C. unnecessary
   D. limited

3. **Read the text again and decide if the statements below are True, False or Not Mentioned. Write (T), (F) or (NM).**

Exercise increases the risk of chronic diseases.	.....
Physical activity releases hormones that enhance mood.	.....

4. **According to paragraph (4), mention TWO benefits of social engagement through exercise.**

Benefit 1 :	
Benefit 2 :	

5. **Mention ONE FEATURE OF FORMAL LANGUAGE the writer used in paragraph (5). Support your answer with an example from the paragraph.**

Language Feature:	
Example:	

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Writing

Write a procedural text explaining how to download a program.

How to download a ----------

First of all, go to the App Store and search for ……., then click on the "Download" button. The download should begin automatically. Once the download is complete, run the program and follow the instructions. After that, create an account with a username, password, and your email address. Then click "Next." Finally, sign in to the program and enjoy using it.

A summary interpreting a pie chart

The pie chart shows the result of a survey about which .....الموضوع..... are occupied with . It shows the percentage for ..... عدد القطاعات..... different .....عن ماذا الشكل..... , and there is also one category for other.....النشاط الذي نحلله..... that are not specified.

From the chart, it is clear that the majority of.....النشاط الاكبر... ..... with figures of .....النسبة..... percent. In contrast of this, the least .....النشاط الاقل..... , with figures of.....النسبة..... percent. In addition, a considerable number of .....الناس..... over a quarter - ..... النشاط لربع القطاعات..... .

In conclusion it is clear that almost half of the .....الناس ..... in the survey .....ماذا يفعلوا..... .As a large percentage of ..... الناس ماذا يفعلوا. rather than for .....نشاط النسبة الأقل....

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Opinion essay

Paragraph 1 – Introduction

In recent years, the topic of _____ has attracted considerable attention. Some people argue that _____. In my opinion, _____. This essay will present several reasons to support this viewpoint.

Paragraph 2 – First Supporting Reason

To begin with, one important reason is that _____.This is significant because _____.For example _____. Therefore, _____.

Paragraph 3 – Second Supporting Reason

Furthermore, another reason supporting this opinion is that_____. In other words, _____. For instance, _____. Consequently, _____.

Paragraph 4 – Opposing View

In addition, a third reason is that _____. This is significant because _____. For example, _____. As a result, _____.

Paragraph 5 – Conclusion

In conclusion, _____. Based on the reasons mentioned above, I strongly believe that _____.For these reasons,_____.

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