

حل مراجعة نهائية Revision Final وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار العام



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: Hassan Ali

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف العاشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

مراجعة نهائية Revision Final وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار العام

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EoT1 Vocabulary Coverage - G9 ADV & 10 GEN

Unit 1 (Meeting New People)

Word (PoS)	Arabic Mean	Definition	Example Sentence
off campus (adv.)	خارج الحرم الجامعي	Not located within the grounds of a school or university.	Many students prefer to live off campus to save money.
graduate degree (n.)	درجة دراسات عليا	An advanced academic degree such as a master's or doctorate earned after a bachelor's degree.	She decided to earn a graduate degree in engineering.
dormitory (n.)	سكن الطلاب / مهجع	A building where students live at a school or university.	The dormitory has separate rooms for male and female students.
graduate student (n.)	طالب دراسات عليا	A student who is studying for a master's or doctoral degree.	He is a graduate student at Harvard University.
nature reserve (n.)	محمية طبيعية	A protected area for wildlife and plants.	The nature reserve is home to many rare birds.
eliminate (v.)	يزيل / يقضي على	To remove or get rid of something completely.	We must eliminate pollution to protect our planet.
inexpensive (adj.)	غير مكلف / رخيص	Not costing much; cheap.	This restaurant is popular because it's inexpensive.
privacy (n.)	خصوصية	The state of being alone or not watched by others.	Everyone has the right to privacy in their own home.
dockless bike (n.)	دراجة بدون محطة إرساء	A shared bike that doesn't need to be parked at a specific station.	Many cities now use dockless bikes to encourage cycling.
bike-sharing program (n.)	برنامج مشاركة الدراجات	A system that allows people to borrow bikes for short trips.	The bike-sharing program helps reduce traffic and pollution.
smartphone app (n.)	تطبيق الهاتف الذكي	A software application used on a smartphone.	You can rent a bike using a smartphone app.
traffic (n.)	حركة المرور	The movement of vehicles along a road.	There is heavy traffic during rush hour.
pollution (n.)	تلوث	Harmful substances in the environment.	Air pollution is a major problem in large cities.
noise (n.)	ضوضاء / ضجيج	Unwanted or loud sounds.	Construction work causes a lot of noise.

Word/Phrase (PoS)	Arabic Meaning	Definition	Word in a Sentence
litter bikes (n.)	دراجات متروكة / مهجورة	Shared bikes left carelessly in public places.	The city removed hundreds of litter bikes from the sidewalks.
public transport authority (n.)	هيئة النقل العام	The organization responsible for managing buses, trains, and other public transport.	The public transport authority launched a new metro line last month.
damage (v./n.)	ضرر / يتلف	To harm or break something; harm or injury caused.	The storm damaged several buildings.
theft (n.)	سرقة	The act of stealing something.	The company installed cameras to prevent theft.
incentives (n.)	حوافز	Rewards or benefits that encourage people to do something.	The school gives incentives to students who recycle.
cooperating (v./adj.)	يتعاون / متعاون	Working together with others to achieve a goal.	The students are cooperating to clean the campus.
noise (n.)	ضوضاء / ضجيج	Unwanted or loud sounds.	Construction work causes a lot of noise.

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Maze 1

Read the following text and circle the correct answer below

Many university students like living (1)_____ because it gives them more independence and comfort. They can choose their own roommates, cook their favorite meals, and enjoy quiet evenings. Some still prefer a (2)_____, where they can meet new friends and join study groups easily.

A (3)_____ usually spends long hours reading and writing reports because they are studying for a (4)_____ to get a better job in the future. After a busy week, many students visit a nearby (5) _____to relax, take pictures, and enjoy nature.

The university is trying to (6)_____ air pollution and traffic by offering a (7) _____that helps students travel in a cleaner way. Through this system, anyone can rent a (8)_____ using a phone app, ride it to class, and park it safely when finished. The service is very inexpensive, so everyone can use it. Students also enjoy their privacy while riding alone, and the campus looks beautiful, peaceful, and green all year round.

Options:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. a. nature reserve | 2. a. dormitory | 3. a. nature reserve |
| b. graduate student | b. dockless bike | b. graduate student |
| c. off campus | c. privacy | c. bike-sharing program |
| 4. a. graduate degree | 5. a. graduate student | 6. a. dockless bike |
| b. privacy | b. nature reserve | b. inexpensive |
| c. dormitory | c. bike-sharing program | c. eliminate |
| 7. a. graduate degree | 8. a. off campus | |
| b. nature reserve | b. dockless bike | |
| c. bike-sharing program | c. privacy | |

Maze 2

Read the following text and circle the correct answer below

In busy cities, people often complain about (1)_____ because too many of them in streets and on sidewalks cause traffic jams . These situations cause many cars to move very slowly or even stop for long periods. The smoke and gas from cars' engines increase (2)_____, which makes people cough and feel tired.

To help reduce these problems, many citizens now use a (3)_____ to check bus times, rent bikes, or find clean routes. The (4)_____ also tries to improve transportation and protect the environment by giving rewards to those who travel responsibly. Unfortunately, some shared bikes are left everywhere. These (5)_____ block sidewalks and look untidy.

To solve this problem, the city offers small (6)_____, like free rides or discounts, to people who park bikes correctly. Still, some bikes are broken or stolen, which causes (7) _____and costs the city money. That's why everyone must start (8) _____with others to keep streets safe, clean, and quiet. Together, people can cut down on noise and pollution and make the city a better place to live.

Options:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. a incentives
b. damage
c. litter bikes | 2. a. damage
b. pollution
c. noise | 3. a. smartphone app
b. litter bikes
c. public transport authority |
| 4. a. damage
b. cooperating
c. public transport authority | 5. a. noise
b. litter bikes
c. pollution | 6. a. incentives
b. theft
c. traffic |
| 7. a. noise
b. incentives
c. damage | 8. a. cooperating
b. traffic
c. smart phone app | |

Unit 2 (Come Rain or Shine)

Word/Phrase (PoS)	Arabic Meaning	Definition	Word in a Sentence
humidity (n.)	الرطوبة	the amount of water vapor in the air.	The humidity makes the air feel warmer.
biometeorologists (n.)	علماء الأرصاد الحيوية	scientists who study how weather affects living things.	Biometeorologists study how weather changes influence people's health.
affect (v.)	يؤثر	to influence or make a difference to something.	Weather can affect your mood and energy levels.
depressed (adj.)	مكتئب	feeling very sad or unhappy for a long time.	He feels depressed when the weather is dark and rainy.
headaches (n.)	صداع	pain in the head.	Loud noise often gives me headaches.
irritable (adj.)	سريع الغضب	easily annoyed or made angry.	People can become irritable during hot weather.
atmosphere (n.)	الغلاف الجوي	the layer of gases surrounding the earth.	The Earth's atmosphere protects us from harmful rays.
temperature (n.)	درجة الحرارة	a measure of how hot or cold something is.	The temperature dropped below zero last night.
blizzard (n.)	عاصفة ثلجية	a severe snowstorm with strong winds.	The blizzard covered the streets with deep snow.
phenomena (n.)	ظواهر	events or facts that can be observed, especially in nature.	Rainbows and lightning are natural phenomena.
gale-force (adj.)	قوي جدًا	describes very strong winds.	Gale-force winds damaged several buildings.
hazardous (adj.)	خطر	dangerous or risky.	Driving during a storm can be hazardous.
severe (adj.)	حاد	very strong or serious.	The city suffered severe damage after the hurricane.
soaked (adj.)	مبلل تمامًا	completely wet.	He got soaked walking home in the rain.
weather forecast (n.)	توقعات الطقس	a report about what the weather will be like.	The weather forecast says it will rain tomorrow.
chance of (phr.)	احتمال	possibility of something happening.	There is a high chance of snow this weekend.
pouring (rain) (v.)	تمطر بغزارة	raining very heavily.	It's pouring outside, so take an umbrella.
freezing (adj.)	بارد جدًا	extremely cold.	It's freezing outside; wear your coat.

Word/Phrase (PoS)	Arabic Meaning	Definition	Word in a Sentence
sick of (phr.)	سئم من	tired or annoyed about something.	I'm sick of the cold weather.
winter break (n.)	عطلة الشتاء	a vacation during the winter season.	Students enjoy their winter break in the mountains.
prefer (v.)	يفضل	to like something more than something else.	I prefer summer to winter.
snowboarding (n.)	التزلج على الثلج	the sport of moving on snow using a board.	We went snowboarding during the winter break.
hurricanes (n.)	أعاصير	strong tropical storms with high winds.	Hurricanes can destroy homes near the coast.
damage (v./n.)	ضرر / يضر	harm or injury that makes something less useful.	The storm caused serious damage to the buildings.
flooding (n.)	فيضانات	overflowing of water onto normally dry land.	Heavy rain caused flooding in the streets.
injuries (n.)	إصابات	harm or damage to a person's body.	Several people suffered injuries in the storm.
blood pressure (n.)	ضغط الدم	the force of blood pushing against artery walls.	Stress can raise your blood pressure.
blocking (roads) (v.)	يسد الطرق	stopping something from passing through.	Snow is blocking the roads after the blizzard.
pneumonia (n.)	التهاب رئوي	a serious lung infection.	Cold weather can increase the risk of pneumonia.
asthma (n.)	الربو	a disease that makes it hard to breathe.	Pollution can trigger asthma attacks.
flu (influenza) (n.)	إنفلونزا	a common illness caused by a virus.	Many people catch the flu in winter.
temperature (n.)	درجة الحرارة	the degree of heat in the air.	The temperature is rising this afternoon.
moods (n.)	المزاج	a person's emotional state.	Rainy weather can affect people's moods.

Maze 1

Read the following text and circle the correct answer below

During winter, many people notice how severe conditions can change their mood. Scientists called (1)_____ study how the weather can affect people's feelings and health. When the temperature is high, it can make some people feel tired or even (2)_____. Sudden changes in temperature mostly cause (3)_____ and make people more (4)_____ than usual.

In cold regions, a (5)_____ can happen suddenly, covering everything in snow and blocking roads. (6)_____ winds make travel dangerous, and such weather is often called severe or hazardous because it can harm people and animals. After a storm, people are often (7)_____ and need time to rest. The weather(8)_____ help predict if another storm is coming and gives people a chance of rain or snow. These weather storms remind everyone how powerful nature can be and how important it is to stay safe during extreme conditions.

Options:

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. a. scientists | 2. a. soaked | 3. a. asthma |
| b. forecasters | b. depressed | b. headaches |
| c. biometeorologists | c. cheerful | c. storms |
| 4. a. happy | 5. a. blizzard | 6. a. Quiet |
| b. freezing | b. phenomena | b. Gale-force |
| c. irritable | c. humidity | c. Gentle |
| 7. a. soaked | 8. a. phenomena | |
| b. relaxed | b. forecasters | |
| c. dry | c. humidity | |

Maze 2

Read the following text and circle the correct answer below

During winter, the weather often becomes (1)_____, making people wear heavy coats and stay inside. When it's (2) _____ outside, many catch colds, flu, or even (3)_____. Cold air can also cause (4)_____, especially for people who already have breathing problems. Some people become tired of the same routine and say they are (5)_____ the cold weather. They look forward to winter break, when they can travel, rest, or enjoy outdoor sports like (6)_____.

However, winter storms and (7)_____ can cause serious problems, such as damage, injuries, and blocking of roads. These events also affect people's (8)_____ and blood pressure, as stress levels rise. The best thing to do during such times is to stay warm, eat healthy food, and rest. Even though winter can be tough, it also brings moments of peace, family time, and the chance to slow down and reflect before a new season begins.

Options:

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a. snowboarding | 2. a. pouring | 3. a. headaches |
| b. freezing | b. flooding | b. blocking roads |
| c. flooding | c. winter break | c. injuries |
| 4. a. injuries | 5. a. blood pressure | 6. a. snowboarding |
| b. asthma | b. sick of | b. flooding |
| c. sick of | c. pneumonia | c. pouring |
| 7. a. pneumonia | 8. a. moods | |
| b. injuries | b. temperature | |
| c. flooding | c. winter break | |

(1) Zero conditional

Usage:

We use Zero Conditional when **the result of the condition is always true, like a scientific fact.** It expresses things that **always happen** under certain conditions.

Structure:

If	condition	result
	present simple	present simple

Examples:

- If you **heat** water to 100°C, it **boils**.
- The grass **gets** wet if it **rains**.
- If you **mix** red and blue, you **get** purple
- If people **don't eat**, they get hungry.
- I **go** to bed early if I **feel** tired.

Notice that we are thinking about a result that is always true for this condition. The result of the condition is an absolute certainty. The important thing about the zero conditional is that the condition always has the same result.

Practice

Circle the correct answer from a, b, or c:

1. If we are tired, we _____ properly.
 - a. not focus
 - b. **do not focus**
 - c. won't focus
2. Plants die if they _____ enough water.
 - a. **don't get**
 - b. didn't get
 - c. won't get
3. If you touch fire, you _____ yourself.
 - a. **burn**
 - b. burned
 - c. will burn
4. If it _____ cold, I wear a coat.
 - a. was
 - b. **is**
 - c. will be
5. If you put sugar in tea, it _____ sweet.
 - a. taste
 - b. will taste
 - c. **tastes**
6. People get overweight if they _____ too much junk food.
 - a. ate
 - b. **eat**
 - c. will eat
7. People get happy if they _____ kind words.
 - a. hears
 - b. **hear**
 - c. will hear
8. If you _____ a ball, it bounces.
 - a. drops
 - b. dropped
 - c. **drop**

(2) Comparatives and Superlatives

Definition

Comparatives and **superlatives** are forms of adjectives (and some adverbs) used to **compare people, things, or actions**.

- **Comparative** → compares **two things**
- **Superlative** → compares **three or more things**

1 Comparatives

Form:

- For short adjectives (one syllable): add **-er**
 - tall → taller
 - fast → faster
- For adjectives ending in **-y**: change **y** → **i** + **-er**
 - happy → happier
 - easy → easier
- For longer adjectives (two or more syllables): use **more + adjective**
 - beautiful → more beautiful
 - expensive → more expensive

Usage:

- Compare **two things**:
 - Ali is taller than Omar.
 - This book is more interesting than that one.

2 Superlatives

Form:

- For short adjectives (one syllable): add **-est**
 - tall → tallest
 - fast → fastest
- For adjectives ending in **-y**: change **y** → **i** + **-est**
 - happy → happiest
 - easy → easiest
- For longer adjectives: use **the most + adjective**
 - beautiful → the most beautiful
 - expensive → the most expensive

Usage:

- Compare **three or more things**:
 - Omar is the tallest in the class.
 - This is the most interesting book I have ever read.

3 Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
little	less	least
many/much	more	most

Examples:

- This pizza is better than that one.
- He is the best player on the team

4 Summary Table

Type	Form Examples	Usage Example
Comparative	taller, happier, more expensive	Ali is taller than Omar.
Superlative	tallest, happiest, the most expensive	Ali is the tallest in the class.

Practice

Circle the correct answer from a, b, or c:

- This cake is _____ than the one I had yesterday.
 - good
 - best
 - better**
- My house is _____ than my friend's house.
 - biggest
 - bigger**
 - big
- This is the _____ movie I have ever seen.
 - interesting
 - most interesting**
 - more interesting
- Today is the _____ day of the year.
 - colder
 - cold
 - coldest**

5. He is the _____ student in the class.
- smart
 - smartest**
 - smarter
6. The final exam is _____ than the last one.
- easy
 - easier**
 - easiest
7. The Italian restaurant is _____ than the one we visited last week.
- expensive
 - most expensive
 - more expensive**
8. That was the _____ day of my life.
- happy
 - happiest**
 - happier
9. He is _____ than his twin brother.
- strongest
 - strong
 - stronger**
10. This book is _____ than that one.
- most exciting
 - exciting
 - more exciting**
11. Of all the players in the team, Yassir is _____.
- more talented
 - talented
 - the most talented**
12. Today's weather is _____ than it was yesterday.
- bad
 - worse**
 - the worst
13. Our hotel room is _____ than the one we stayed in last year.
- comfortable
 - more comfortable**
 - the most comfortable
14. That was _____ movie I've ever seen.
- the funniest**
 - funnier
 - funny
15. It is the _____ place in the country.
- sunnier
 - sunny
 - sunniest**
16. It was _____ story I have ever read.
- more interesting
 - the most interesting**
 - the interesting

(3) Modal Verbs (should/could)

Definition

Modal verbs are special verbs that express **ability, possibility, necessity, or advice**.

- **Should** → gives advice, suggestions, or expresses obligation.
- **Could** → expresses ability or possibility, often in a polite or hypothetical way.

1 Should

Usage:

- To give advice or recommendations
- To talk about duties or obligations
- To suggest what is the right thing to do

Structure:

Subject + should + base verb

Examples:

- You should study for your exams. (advice)
- We should be polite to our teachers. (obligation / recommendation)
- He should see a doctor if he is sick.

Negative Form:

- Subject + **should not / shouldn't** + base verb
- Example: You **shouldn't** eat too much junk food.

2 Could

Usage:

- To express **past ability** (like “was able to”)
- To express **polite possibility or permission**
- To talk about **hypothetical situations**

Structure:

Subject + could + base verb

Examples:

- I could swim when I was five. (past ability)
- You could ask your teacher for help. (polite suggestion / possibility)
- If you study hard, you could pass the exam. (hypothetical)

Negative Form:

- Subject + **could not / couldn't** + base verb
- Example: He **couldn't** come to the party yesterday.

3 Comparison Table

Modal Verb	Usage	Example
should	Advice / Obligation / Suggestion	You should wear a coat.
should not / shouldn't	Negative advice	You shouldn't eat too much sugar.
could	Past ability / Possibility / Polite suggestion	I could run fast when I was a child.
could not / couldn't	Negative possibility / inability	He couldn't solve the problem.

Practice:

- You _____ wear a coat when it's cold.
 - could
 - should**
 - shouldn't
- If you're not sure about the answer, you _____ ask the teacher.
 - shouldn't
 - couldn't
 - should**
- When I was younger, I _____ run five kilometers easily.
 - could**
 - might
 - should
- You _____ tell him the truth before it's too late.
 - shouldn't
 - should**
 - could
- I'm not sure, but he _____ be at the office now.
 - shouldn't
 - could**
 - should
- We _____ have taken a taxi; now we're going to be late.
 - could
 - couldn't
 - should**
- If you studied harder, you _____ pass the exam easily.
 - could**
 - must
 - should
- You _____ see that movie—it's really boring!
 - can
 - should
 - shouldn't**

9. He _____ have forgotten about our meeting yesterday.
a. **could**
b. couldn't
c. should
10. You _____ try restarting the computer before calling IT support.
a. **should**
b. could
c. shouldn't
11. I _____ hear the music from across the street last night.
a. **could**
b. shouldn't
c. should
12. You _____ have told me earlier that you were coming!
a. shouldn't
b. could
c. **should**
13. We _____ go out for dinner, or we can cook at home instead.
a. couldn't
b. could
c. **should**
14. You _____ always back up your files to avoid losing important data.
a. couldn't
b. **should**
c. could
15. If you really wanted to, you _____ learn a new language in a few months.
a. **could**
b. should
c. couldn't
16. That movie was fantastic! You _____ watch it sometime.
a. **should**
b. shouldn't
c. could
17. He _____ help us with the project if he's free tomorrow.
a. couldn't
b. **could**
c. should
18. You _____ apologize for what you said yesterday.
a. could
b. **should**
c. shouldn't

(4) Collocations with (Do, Make, Take, and Have)

◆ When to Use Each Verb

Do

Use **do** for:

- Work, tasks, or duties
- General activities (without specifying exactly what)

✓ Examples:

- do homework
- do the dishes
- do the shopping
- do your best
- do a favour
- do business

Make

Use **make** for:

- Creating or producing something
- Causing a result or reaction

✓ Examples:

- make a mistake
- make a decision
- make money
- make friends
- make an effort
- make breakfast
- make a plan
- make a phone call

Take

Use **take** for:

- Actions involving movement or time
- Receiving or accepting something

✓ Examples:

- take a photo
- take a break
- take a shower
- take care
- take a seat
- take notes
- take your time
- take responsibility

Have

Use **have** for:

- Experiences, relationships, or possessions
- Food and drink

✓ Examples:

- have a good time
- have a rest
- have lunch
- have a problem
- have a conversation
- have fun

Practice:

Fill in each blank with **do, make, take, or have** (use the correct form).

- I need to do my homework before dinner.
- She always has a cup of coffee in the morning.
- Let's have a break before we continue.
- He made a lot of money last year.
- We had a great time at the party last night.
- Can you take a photo of us?
- They made the decision to move abroad.
- Please have a seat while you wait.

Circle the correct answer from a, b, or c:

- You should _____ your homework before going out.
a. make
b. do
c. take
- Let's _____ a break; we've been studying for hours.
a. have
b. do
c. take
- He can _____ a lot of money from his new business.
a. make
b. do
c. take
- I usually _____ a shower in the morning.
a. do
b. take
c. make
- She _____ an effort to be on time every day.
a. has
b. does
c. makes
- We _____ a great time at the concert last night.
a. had
b. did
c. made
- Can you _____ me a favour and close the window?
a. do
b. take
c. make
- Don't forget to _____ notes during the lecture.
a. have
b. do
c. take
- He always _____ a cup of tea before bed.
a. has
b. takes
c. makes
- We should _____ a plan before we start the project.
a. take
b. make
c. do

(5) Expressing Purpose

(in order to / to + verb (infinitive))

1. Explanation

We use “**to**” or “**in order to**” to **explain why** someone does something — the **purpose** of an action.

Both structures are followed by the **base form of the verb (infinitive)**.

✓ Structure:

Subject + verb + (in order) to + base verb

2. Usage

A. To + Verb

- Used to show purpose in everyday situations.
- It's more common and shorter.

Examples:

- She studies hard **to pass** her exams.
- I went to the store **to buy** some milk.
- He got up early **to catch** the bus.

B. In Order To + Verb

- Has the same meaning as “to,” but is **more formal**.
- Often used in writing or when we want to **emphasize** the purpose.

Examples:

- She left early **in order to** arrive on time.
- We turned off the lights **in order to** save energy.
- He spoke slowly **in order to** be understood.

3. Negative Form

To express a **negative purpose**, use: **in order not to** or **so as not to**

Examples:

- He whispered **so as not to wake** the baby.
- I left early **in order not to miss** the train.

4. Common Mistakes

✗ I went to the store for buy milk.

✓ I went to the store **to buy** milk.

✗ She studies hard for passing the exam.

✓ She studies hard **to pass** the exam.

Practice:

Circle the correct answer from a, b, or c:

1. She studies hard _____ get good grades.
a. for
b. **to**
c. because
2. I went to the supermarket _____ buy some milk.
a. because
b. so that
c. **in order to**
3. He exercises every morning _____ stay healthy.
a. that
b. for
c. **to**
4. They left early _____ catch the first train.
a. so
b. **in order to**
c. for
5. I'm calling you _____ remind you about the meeting.
a. for
b. that
c. **to**
6. She turned off the TV _____ concentrate on her homework.
a. because
b. **in order to**
c. for
7. He works overtime _____ save money for a new car.
a. that
b. **in order to**
c. so
8. I opened the window _____ let some fresh air in.
a. that
b. for
c. **to**
9. She took an umbrella _____ avoid getting wet.
a. so
b. **to**
c. because
10. We need to hurry _____ arrive on time.
a. for
b. **to**
c. since

(6) Modals for Opinion and Possibility

(should / must / have to)

◆ 1. SHOULD

Function:

We use **should** to give **opinions, advice, or recommendations**. It expresses what is **right, good, or expected** to do.

Structure:

Subject + **should** + base verb

Examples:

- You **should study** for the test.
- People **should respect** their parents.
- He **should see** a doctor.

Meaning: It is a **good idea** or **the right thing** to do, but not an obligation.

◆ 2. MUST

Function:

We use **must** to express **strong obligation, necessity, or certainty (strong opinion)**. It often shows that the speaker is **sure** about something.

Structure:

Subject + **must** + base verb

Examples:

- You **must wear** a seatbelt in the car. (obligation)
- She **must be tired** after that long trip. (strong opinion/certainty)
- Students **must arrive** on time.

Meaning: It's **very important** or the speaker is **certain** about something.

◆ 3. HAVE TO

Function:

We use **have to** for **rules, duties, or necessities** that come from **outside** (not the speaker's personal opinion).

Structure:

Subject + **have to** + base verb

(He/She/It → has to)

Examples:

- I **have to finish** my homework before dinner.
- She **has to wear** a uniform at school.
- We **have to leave** early to catch the bus.

Meaning: It's a **requirement** or **something necessary**.

Comparison Table

Modal	Use	Example	Meaning
should	Giving advice/opinion	You should eat healthy food.	A good idea
must	Strong obligation / certainty	You must wear a helmet.	Very important or sure
have to	Rules / necessity	I have to go to school.	Required by rule or situation

Practice:

Circle the correct answer from a, b, or c:

- You _____ see a doctor if you're not feeling well.
a. must
b. **should**
c. shouldn't
- Students _____ wear their ID cards at all times. It's a school rule.
a. should
b. must
c. **have to**
- She _____ be tired after working all day.
a. should
b. have to
c. **must**
- I _____ finish this project before tomorrow. My boss asked for it.
a. must
b. **have to**
c. should
- You _____ try the new restaurant downtown; it's really good!
a. **should**
b. must
c. have to
- He _____ be at the library now; I saw him studying there a few minutes ago.
a. have to
b. should
c. **must**
- We _____ wear a uniform at our school; it's the policy.
a. must
b. should
c. **have to**
- You _____ apologize to her; it was your mistake.
a. must
b. **should**
c. have to

(7) Present Simple Tense

Used for Stating Facts and Identity

◆ What is the Present Simple Tense?

The **Present Simple Tense** is used to talk about **facts, truths, routines**, and **things that are always true**.

It also describes **who someone is** or what something **is called or does** — in other words, **identity**.

◆ Structure

Subject + base verb (V1)

(For he/she/it → add **-s** or **-es** to the verb)

Subject	Verb Example	Sentence Example
I / You / We / They	play	I play football.
He / She / It	plays	She plays football.

◆ 1. Used for Stating Facts

We use the **Present Simple** to talk about things that are **always true** or **scientific facts**.

Examples:

- The sun **rises** in the east.
- Water **boils** at 100°C.
- Birds **fly** in the sky.
- The Earth **goes** around the sun.

✓ **Tip:** Facts do not change over time.

◆ 2. Used for Stating Identity

We use the **Present Simple** to tell **who someone is**, **what they do**, or **what something is**.

Examples:

• I am a teacher.	• They are students.
• He is my brother.	• This is my favorite book.
• She is from Canada.	

✓ **Tip:** When using **be** (am / is / are), it shows **identity or description**.

Structure with “Be” (am / is / are)

Subject	Form of “Be”	Example
I	am	I am a student.
He / She / It	is	She is a doctor.
You / We / They	are	They are friends.

Practice:

Circle the correct answer from a, b, or c:

1. She usually _____ a positive impression when she first meets someone.
a. make
b. making
c. **makes**
2. My friends often _____ their travel experiences on social media.
a. **share**
b. shares
c. is sharing
3. The climate in this region _____ mild temperatures throughout the year.
a. have
b. is have
c. **has**
4. He _____ as a volunteer to help new students settle into university life.
a. **works**
b. work
c. is working
5. People generally _____ more easily when they find common interests.
a. connects
b. **connect**
c. is connecting
6. I usually _____ my apartment with two other flatmates.
a. **share**
b. shares
c. is sharing
7. He _____ from Brazil but currently lives in the UAE..
a. **comes**
b. come
c. is coming
8. People in colder countries often _____ indoor gatherings during winter.
a. preferring
b. prefers
c. **prefer**
9. Emiratis _____ to do outdoor activities in the UAE in winter.
a. liking
b. **like**
c. likes
10. Wild weather conditions _____ a lot of health problems.
a. **cause**
b. caused
c. causing

(8) Cohesive Devices

(Linking words and phrases that connect ideas)

◆ What are Cohesive Devices?

Cohesive devices are words or phrases used to **connect sentences and ideas** smoothly so that writing or speech becomes **clear, logical, and easy to follow**.

They help the reader **see relationships** between ideas such as cause, contrast, addition, or sequence.

◆ Why are Cohesive Devices Important?

- They make your writing and speaking **more organized**.
- They help readers **understand the flow** of your ideas.
- They show **how ideas relate** to each other (for example: cause, result, contrast, etc.).

◆ Main Types of Cohesive Devices

Type	Function	Common Examples	Example Sentences
Addition	Add more information	and, also, moreover, furthermore, in addition	• She likes reading and writing. • He is smart, moreover, he's hardworking.
Contrast	Show difference	but, however, although, yet, on the other hand	• I wanted to go out, but it was raining. • Although he was tired, he kept working.
Cause and Effect	Show reason and result	because, so, therefore, as a result, since	• She stayed home because she was sick. • It was late; therefore, we left early.
Sequence , Order	Show order or time	first, then, next, finally, after that, meanwhile	• First, wash your hands. Then, start cooking.
Example , Illustration	Give examples or support	for example, for instance, such as, namely	• Many animals, such as lions and tigers, are carnivores.
Comparison	Show similarity	similarly, likewise, in the same way	• She enjoys music; similarly, her brother plays the guitar.
Summary , Conclusion	End or summarize ideas	in conclusion, to sum up, overall, in short	• In conclusion, regular exercise improves health.
Emphasis	Highlight importance	indeed, in fact, above all, especially	• She is indeed one of the best teachers.

◆ How Cohesive Devices Improve Writing

Without cohesive devices:

I woke up late. I missed the bus. I was late for class.

With cohesive devices:

I woke up late, **so** I missed the bus and **therefore** was late for class.

Cohesive devices make the text **flow naturally** and **show clear connections** between ideas.

Practice:

Circle the correct answer from a, b, or c:

1. The weather was terrible; _____, we decided to stay at home.
a. although
b. **therefore**
c. because
2. I didn't go to the concert _____ I had too much homework.
a. **because**
b. so
c. but
3. He worked very hard. _____, he got the promotion.
a. Because
b. Although
c. **As a result**
4. _____ she is very young, she speaks four languages fluently.
a. Because
b. **Although**
c. So
5. I love travelling; _____, I don't enjoy long flights.
a. **however**
b. because
c. so
6. She didn't pass her exam _____ she studied every night.
a. **because**
b. even though
c. however
7. _____ the bad weather, the event was a great success.
a. **Despite**
b. Because
c. Although
8. She loves coffee; _____, she drinks several cups every morning.
a. for example
b. **therefore**
c. although
9. Outdoor activities are not common in the UAE in summer _____ hot weather.
a. although
b. because
c. **due to**
10. There are many ways to help the environment, _____, recycling or planting trees.
a. therefore
b. **for example**
c. however

General Mazes

Maze 1

Living in a large city like Dubai can be both exciting and demanding. Life here is often (1) _____ than in the countryside because people have more choices, better jobs, and modern facilities. However, the fast pace means you make a plan your day carefully (2)_____ stay calm and organized. Every morning, I (3) _____ a quick shower, eat breakfast, and leave home early. I always (4) _____ a list of tasks before work because it helps me focus on what's important.

If traffic (5) _____ heavy, I take the metro instead of driving. Everyone agrees we(6) _____ reduce pollution by using public transport whenever possible. My friend says we (7) _____ be more positive about city life since it gives us chances to meet new people and learn new things. I enjoy city life, (8) _____ it can sometimes be tiring, because it teaches me to be patient and responsible.

Options

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a. convenient | 2. a. that | 3. a. make |
| b. more convenient | b. so | b. have |
| c. most convenient | c. in order to | c. take |
| 4. a. take | 5. a. is | 6. a. couldn't |
| b. make | b. will be | b. mustn't |
| c. do | c. was | c. could |
| 7. a. should | 8. a. so that | |
| b. must | b. although | |
| c. have to | c. because | |

Maze 2

Volunteering is one of the most rewarding experiences in life. People say it makes communities (1) _____ and more united. When you volunteer, you (2) _____ give your time and energy in order to help others. Many volunteers (3) _____ breakfast early before going to hospitals, schools, or charity centers. They (4) _____ plans to organize events, collect donations, and support people in need.

If everyone (5) _____ even one hour a week to volunteer, the world would become a kinder place. Volunteers believe we (6) _____ take responsibility for improving our society. Some people (7) _____ that volunteering should be part of every student's education, as it teaches empathy and teamwork. I love volunteering, (8) _____ it sometimes requires effort and patience, because it helps me grow as a person.

Options

1. a. friendly
b. **friendlier**
c. more friend

2. a. **should**
b. shouldn't
c. could

3. a. make
b. **have**
c. do

4. a. take
b. **make**
c. do

5. a. **give**
b. gives
c. gave

6. a. might
b. may
c. **should**

7. a. **believe**
b. believes
c. believed

8. a. so that
b. **even though**
c. because

Task 1 : Writing the Main Idea in a Text

Sample Question

1.1 Read the text. Write the main idea of the text in your own words.

Write at least 3-4 sentences.

Finding a new place to live in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, can be exciting, but it also requires careful planning. The city is large, modern, and expanding rapidly, so every area offers a different lifestyle. For example, central Riyadh is close to offices, restaurants, and shopping centres, but rent is usually high, and traffic can be heavy. Families who prefer more space and quiet surroundings often move to neighbourhoods on the edge of the city, where homes are larger and streets are calmer.

Before moving, people usually check how close their home is to schools, supermarkets, and transport in order to save time and money each day. It is also important to compare rent prices online because they can change quickly. Some people choose to share accommodation to reduce costs, while others decide to live near their workplace to avoid long commutes.

To find the right home in Riyadh, you must balance comfort, budget, safety, and convenience carefully.

Important Tips



Step 1: Understand the question

The question asks for the **main idea**, not all the details. You need to summarize **what the whole text is mainly about** — not every example or piece of advice.

Step 2: Identify key points in the text

Read and notice the most important ideas:

- The text is about **finding a place to live in Riyadh**.
- It explains that **different areas have different advantages**.
- It gives **advice on what to consider** before moving (rent, transport, schools, budget, etc.).
- The main message is about **balancing comfort, cost, and convenience**.

Step 3: Write your answer in your own words (Paraphrase) (3-4 sentences)

- Start with a **general sentence** introducing the topic.
- Add **two supporting sentences** explaining the main ideas.
- Finish with a **concluding idea** that summarizes the overall message.

Some helpful phrases to use

Starting your answer

- The text is mainly about...
- This text discusses...
- The main idea of the text is that...
- In this passage, the writer explains...
- The passage focuses on...
- The writer talks about...

Adding supporting ideas

- It explains that...
- It also mentions that...
- The text gives examples of...
- The writer describes how...
- Another important point is that...
- In addition, the text shows that...

Concluding or summarizing

- Overall, the text suggests that...
- In conclusion, it highlights the importance of...
- The main message is that...
- To sum up, the passage shows that...
- The writer wants readers to understand that...

Model answer:

The text is mainly about how finding a home in Riyadh **needs to be carefully planned** since the city offers many different **ways of life**. People must think about location, rent, and **access to schools** or **travel methods** before moving. The text explains that each area has **benefits** and **challenges**, such as high costs in central areas or quiet surroundings outside the city. Overall, choosing the right home in Riyadh means balancing comfort, **expenses**, and **available services**.

Task 2 : Writing the Main Idea in a Text

Sample Question

1.2 Read the text again. Now write a response to the text in which you:

- give your opinion about the advantages and disadvantages of living in a large city like Riyadh
- explain how people can make living in a busy city more comfortable or convenient
- include one example or experience to support your ideas

Write at least 150 words.

1. Understand what the question asks

You must write a **short response (150+ words)** that includes three things:

1. **Your opinion** about the advantages and disadvantages of living in a large city like Riyadh.
2. **Your ideas or advice** on how people can make city life more comfortable or convenient.
3. **One example or experience** (real or imagined) to support your ideas.

2. Organize your response clearly

Use **five short paragraphs** — it makes your answer easier to read and mark.

Paragraph 1 – Introduction

- Introduce the topic and give your general opinion.

Phrases to start with:

- Living in a large city like Riyadh has both advantages and disadvantages.
- In my opinion, city life can be exciting but it has some challenges.

■ Paragraph 2 – Advantages and disadvantages

- Mention at least one benefit and one challenge.

Useful phrases:

- One advantage of living in a big city is that...
- However, a major disadvantage is that...
- On the other hand,...

Examples:

- There are more job opportunities and entertainment, but traffic and high rent can be problems.

■ Paragraph 3 – How to make city life comfortable

- Give practical suggestions.

Useful phrases:

- People can make city life easier by...
- To make living in Riyadh more comfortable,...
- For example, using public transport or living close to work helps reduce stress.

■ Paragraph 4 – Example or conclusion

- Add a personal example or general experience, then restate your opinion.

Example:

- For instance, when my cousin moved to work in Riyadh as a civil engineer, he chose an apartment near his office, which saved his time every day.
- Overall, living in a large city like Riyadh can be enjoyable if people plan carefully and manage their time well.

💡 3. Writing tips

- ✓ Use linking words: however, also, for example, in addition, therefore.
- ✓ Keep your ideas clear and connected.
- ✓ Don't just list — explain each point briefly.
- ✓ Write in **complete sentences** and use your own words and way of writing
- ✓ Check grammar, punctuation, and spelling before submitting your answer

Model answer

Living in a big city like Riyadh is an exciting experience for many people. The city is full of amazing opportunities, however it also brings some challenges for its residents.

On the one hand, it offers many opportunities for work, education, and entertainment. People can enjoy modern shopping malls, good restaurants, and different cultural events. On the other hand, life in a big city can be stressful because of heavy traffic, high rent, and the fast pace of daily life.

However, there are many ways to make city living more comfortable. People can choose to live near their workplace or use public transport to save time and money. Planning daily routines and spending weekends in parks or quieter areas can also help reduce stress. Technology, such as delivery apps or online services, can make city life more convenient.

For example, my friend moved to Riyadh last year and decided to rent an apartment close to his job. He says this choice helps him enjoy city life without feeling tired from commuting every day.

Overall, it's important to think about both the good and bad sides when you decide to live in a large city like Riyadh.

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