

مراجعة نهائية Revision Final وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار المتقدم



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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

حل مراجعة نهائية Revision Final وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار العام

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English Revision Booklet

Grade **11** ADV & **12** GEN

End of Term 1 – 2025/2026



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EoT1 Vocabulary Coverage – G11 ADV & 12 GEN

Unit 1 (Money Talks)

Word / Phrase (PoS)	Arabic Meaning	English Definition	Vocabulary in Sentence
determined (adj.)	مُصَمِّم / عازم	having a strong desire to do something and not giving up easily	She was determined to finish her studies despite many challenges.
independently (adv.)	بشكلٍ مستقل	without help or influence from others	He completed the project independently without any assistance from his team.
motivate (v.)	يُحفِّز / يُشجِّع	to make someone want to do something or work harder	Good teachers motivate their students to achieve their goals.
pride (n.)	فخر	a feeling of satisfaction and happiness about one's achievements	She took pride in her artwork because she had worked hard on it.
primarily (adv.)	أساسًا	mainly; for the most part	The company focuses primarily on developing eco-friendly products.
reward (n./v.)	مكافأة / يُكافئ	something given in return for good work or achievement	The employee received a reward for excellent performance.
successfully (adv.)	بنجاح	in a way that achieves the desired result	The team successfully completed the project ahead of schedule.
surprising (adj.)	مُفاجئ	unexpected or causing astonishment	It was surprising to see snow in the desert.
found (v.)	يؤسِّس / ينشئ	to start or establish an organization, business, or institution	Elon Musk founded several innovative companies, including Tesla.
highly (adv.)	جداً / بدرجة عالية	to a great degree or level; very	She is highly skilled in computer programming.
hire (v.)	يوظِّف / يستأجر	to give someone a job or employ them	The company plans to hire new engineers this year.
identify (v.)	يُحدِّد / يتعرَّف على	to recognize or name someone or something	The witness identified the suspect in the lineup.
in common (phrase)	مُشترك / على نحو مشترك	sharing similar interests, ideas, or characteristics	The two friends have a lot in common, such as music and sports.
quantity (n.)	كمية	an amount or number of something	The store ordered a large quantity of fresh fruits.
raise capital (v)	جمع رأس المال	to collect money needed to start or grow a business	The entrepreneur raised capital from investors to launch her company.
remarkable (adj.)	رائع / لافت للنظر	unusual or extraordinary; worthy of attention	His progress in English has been truly remarkable.

Word / Phrase (PoS)	Arabic Meaning	English Definition	Vocabulary in Sentence
take risks (v.)	يُخاطر	to do something even though it might fail or be dangerous	Successful businesspeople often take risks to achieve their dreams.
vision (n.)	رؤية	a clear idea of what you want to achieve in the future	The company's vision is to make technology accessible to everyone.
access (n.)	وصول / إمكانية الدخول	the ability or right to approach, enter, or use something	Students now have easy access to online learning materials.
consume (v.)	يستهلك	to use up a resource or to eat/drink something	People consume large amounts of water every day.
consumers (n.)	المستهلكون	people who buy and use goods or services	Consumers are becoming more aware of eco-friendly products.
economy (n.)	اقتصاد	the system by which goods and services are produced, sold, and bought in a country	The global economy is recovering after the crisis.
identical (adj.)	متماثل	exactly the same in every detail	The twins wore identical outfits to the party.
items (n.)	عناصر / مواد / أغراض	individual things, especially as part of a list or collection	She packed all the necessary items for the trip.
victim (n.)	ضحية	a person who suffers harm or loss due to an accident or crime	The victim of the robbery was taken to the hospital.
sustainably (adv.)	بشكلٍ مستدام	in a way that can continue over time without harming the environment	The company produces furniture sustainably using recycled wood.
consumerism (n.)	النزعة الاستهلاكية	the belief that buying and owning many products makes people happier	Modern consumerism often leads to waste and pollution.
motivation (n.)	دافع / تحفيز	the reason or desire to act or achieve something	Her main motivation for studying was to help her family.
accomplishment (n.)	إنجاز	something that has been achieved successfully	Graduating from university was a great accomplishment for him.
autonomy (n.)	استقلالية	the ability to make decisions independently	The project allows students autonomy in choosing their topics.
creativity (n.)	إبداع	the ability to produce new and original ideas	Good teachers encourage creativity in their students.
critical thinking (n.)	التفكير النقدي	the ability to analyze and judge information carefully	Critical thinking helps students solve problems more effectively.
mastery (n.)	إتقان	great skill or understanding of a subject	After years of practice, she achieved mastery in piano playing.
purpose (n.)	هدف / غاية	the reason for which something is done or created	His purpose in life is to help others and make a difference.

Maze 1

Read the following text , and choose the correct answer below:

Amina had always been (1) _____ to build something useful for her city. After graduating, she decided to work (2) _____, learning both marketing and product design on her own. Her family's support helped, but what really kept her going was the chance to (3) ___ others — she wanted her product to make people's daily lives easier. At first it was (4) _____ that she could design a prototype that people liked, but small wins increased her (5) _____ and pushed her to improve the product.

When she prepared to expand, Amina needed to (6) _____ so she could hire a small team and buy equipment. Friends told stories of founders who never gave up; Amina's progress felt (7) ___ compared with those stories, and she started to share her long-term (8) _____ for the company with investors and partners.

Options

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. a. remarkable | 2. a. independently | 3. a. hire |
| b. surprising | b. highly | b. motivate |
| c. determined | c. in common | c. identify |
| 4. a. surprising | 5. a. reward | 6. a. found |
| b. quantity | b. pride | b. raise capital |
| c. primarily | c. successfully | c. take risks |
| 7. a. primarily | 8. a. hire | |
| b. remarkable | b. quantity | |
| c. in common | c. vision | |

Maze 2

Read the following text , and choose the correct answer below:

When Laila and Omar decided to start their own company, they wanted to create something truly (1) _____ in the technology world. They had a clear (2) _____ of building smart devices that could save energy and improve people's lives. To make their idea real, they needed to (3) _____ money from investors.

At first, it wasn't easy. They had to (4) _____ talented designers and programmers who shared their goals. Laila also tried to (5) _____ which features customers wanted most, so she gathered feedback from hundreds of users. The team quickly discovered that they had a lot (6) _____ with one another — everyone valued teamwork and creativity.

Although they had to (7) _____ and face many challenges, their hard work paid off. The company grew rapidly and began producing a large (8) _____ of products that were sold worldwide.

Options

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a. raise capital | 2. a. take risks | 3. a. raise capital |
| b. found | b. vision | b. identify |
| c. remarkable | c. hire | c. in common |
| 4. a. quantity | 5. a. identify | 6. a. in common |
| b. hire | b. remarkable | b. vision |
| c. found | c. highly | c. quantity |
| 7. a. highly | 8. a. found | |
| b. take risks | b. quantity | |
| c. raise capital | c. remarkable | |

Maze 3

Read the following text , and choose the correct answer below:

When Laila and Omar decided to start their own company, they wanted to create something truly (1) _____ in the technology world. They had a clear (2) _____ of building smart devices that could save energy and improve people's lives. To make their idea real, they needed to (3) _____ money from investors.

At first, it wasn't easy. They had to (4) _____ talented designers and programmers who shared their goals. Laila also tried to (5) _____ which features customers wanted most, so she gathered feedback from hundreds of users. The team quickly discovered that they had a lot (6) _____ with one another — everyone valued teamwork and creativity.

Although they had to (7) _____ and face many challenges, their hard work paid off. The company grew rapidly and began producing a large (8) _____ of products that were sold worldwide.

Options

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. a. consume | 2. a. consumers | 3. a. economy |
| b. victim | b. items | b. sustainably |
| c. access | c. economy | c. identical |
| 4. a. items | 5. a. identical | 6. a. sustainably |
| b. access | b. victim | b. consume |
| c. consume | c. sustainably | c. consumers |
| 7. a. victim | 8. a. access | |
| b. identical | b. economy | |
| c. items | c. consume | |

Maze 4

Read the following text , and choose the correct answer below:

Salem wanted to improve his study habits, so he set clear goals that gave him (1) _____ to work hard every day. He believed that learning should lead to personal (2) _____, like finishing challenging projects successfully.

His school encourages (3) _____, allowing students to make decisions about their own learning and explore their interests freely. Teachers also design activities that develop (4) _____, helping students generate original ideas and solutions.

In addition, students are taught (5) _____ to analyze problems carefully and make good decisions based on evidence. Over time, consistent practice and reflection help students achieve (6) _____ in their subjects, gaining deep knowledge and skills.

Although modern society often promotes (7) _____, focusing on buying and owning more things, Salem prefers to study with a sense of (8) _____, understanding why each task is important for his growth.

Options:

1. a. motivation
b. mastery
c. creativity

2. a. accomplishment
b. autonomy
c. critical thinking

3. a. autonomy
b. consumerism
c. purpose

4. a. creativity
b. accomplishment
c. motivation

5. a. critical thinking
b. mastery
c. autonomy

6. a. mastery
b. motivation
c. purpose

7. a. consumerism
b. creativity
c. critical thinking

8. a. purpose
b. autonomy
c. accomplishment

Unit 2 (Money Talks)

Word / Phrase (PoS)	Arabic Meaning	English Definition	Example Sentence
distract (v.)	يُسْتَتِ الانتباه	to take someone's attention away from what they are doing	The loud music distracted her from studying.
overworked (adj.)	مُجْهَد من العمل	having too much work; exhausted from working too much	Many employees feel overworked at the end of the week.
worldwide (adv./adj.)	عَالَمِيًّا	existing or happening all over the world	The pandemic affected people worldwide.
drawback (n.)	عَيْب	a disadvantage or negative aspect of something	One drawback of living in a big city is traffic congestion.
livelihood (n.)	مَعِيشَة	the way someone earns money to live	Fishing is the main livelihood of the village.
secure (v./adj.)	يُؤَمِّن / آمِن	to make safe; protected; certain	She secured a scholarship to study abroad.
upgrade (v./n.)	يُطَوِّر / تَطْوِير / تَرْقِيَة	to improve something or make it better	The company upgraded its computers to faster models.
workaholism (n.)	إِدْمَان العمل	a condition of being addicted to work	His workaholism caused him to miss family events.
gridlock (n.)	ازدحام مروري تام / شلل مروري	complete traffic congestion; situation where nothing moves	Morning gridlock made him late for work.
overcrowding (n.)	ازدحام شديد	too many people in one place	The train station suffers from overcrowding during rush hour.
background (n.)	خَلْفِيَّة / سِيَرَة / بِيئَة	a person's education, experience, or family history	She has a scientific background, so she understands the research.
overwork (v./n.)	يُرهق نفسه بالعمل	to work too much; excessive work	Employees often overwork, leading to stress.
overdo (v.)	يُبَالِغ / يُفْرِط في	to do too much of something	Don't overdo it at the gym or you'll get injured.
overdue (adj.)	مُتَأَخِّر عن الموعد	late; past the expected time	The library books are overdue and must be returned.

overcrowded (adj.)	مزدحم	containing too many people; too full	The subway was overcrowded during peak hours.
overestimate (v.)	يُبَالِغ في التقدير	to think something is larger, better, or more important than it really is	Don't overestimate your abilities on the first day.
overpopulated (adj.)	مكتظ بالسكان	having too many people living in one area	The city is overpopulated, causing housing shortages.
job-hunting (n.)	البحث عن عمل	the process of looking for a job	She spent several weeks job-hunting after graduation.
unique (adj.)	فريد / متميّز	being the only one of its kind; special	His style of painting is truly unique.
long-term career (n.)	مسيرة مهنية طويلة	a profession pursued over many years	She plans to build a long-term career in medicine.
approach (n./v.)	أسلوب / يقترب / منهج	a method or way of doing something; to come near	His approach to problem-solving is very creative.
encourage (v.)	يُشجّع	to give support, confidence, or hope to someone	Teachers encourage students to ask questions.
evaluate (v.)	يُقيّم	to judge or assess the value or quality of something	The manager will evaluate the team's performance.
accomplishment (n.)	إنجاز / تحقيق	something achieved successfully through effort	Graduating from university was a great accomplishment.
uncover (v.)	يكشف / يُظهر	to discover something hidden	Investigators uncovered an evidence in the case.
motivated (adj.)	مُتحمّس	driven or eager to do something	She is highly motivated to succeed in her studies.
distracted (adj.)	مُشتّت الانتباه	unable to concentrate because attention is drawn elsewhere	He was distracted by the noise outside the classroom.
leisure time (n.)	وقت الفراغ	free time for relaxation or activities	Reading is her favorite leisure time activity.

Maze 1

Read the following text , and choose the correct answer below:

In modern cities, many people feel (1) _____ because of long working hours and high demands. This is often a sign of (2) _____, which can affect health and family life.

Traffic is another problem; rush hours often cause (3) _____, making commuting stressful and slow. The number of cars also contributes to (4) _____ in public transport and streets.

Workers try to (5) _____ their jobs by improving their skills or getting promotions. New security measures also help (6) _____ data and personal information.

For some, the main (7) _____ of city life is the high cost of living. These issues are not local; they affect people (8) _____, showing that urban challenges are a global concern.

Options:

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a. workaholism | 2. a. gridlock | 3. a. overcrowding |
| b. overworked | b. workaholism | b. gridlock |
| c. distract | c. overcrowding | c. secure |
| 4. a. overcrowding | 5. a. upgrade | 6. a. secure |
| b. livelihood | b. overestimate | b. drawback |
| c. upgrade | c. secure | c. overdo |
| 7. a. drawback | 8. a. overpopulated | |
| b. livelihood | b. worldwide | |
| c. overcrowded | c. overworked | |

Maze 2

Read the following text , and choose the correct answer below:

Salem has been busy with (1) _____, trying to find the perfect position after graduation. His educational (2) _____ gives him strong skills in science and research.

He wants a (3) _____ in engineering, so he carefully plans each step of his career. While applying for jobs, he must not (4) _____ his abilities and should be realistic about his skills.

Sometimes tasks become (5) _____, like submitting applications after the deadline. Working too much without breaks is called (6) _____, which can lead to stress.

During his research, Salem noticed the city is heavily (7) _____, making commuting difficult. Finally, he realized that having a (8) _____ perspective can help him stand out among other candidates.

Options:

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a. job-hunting | 2. a. background | 3. a. long-term career |
| b. overestimate | b. overcrowded | b. overdue |
| c. overwork | c. unique | c. approach |
| 4. a. overestimate | 5. a. overdue | 6. a. overwork |
| b. overdo | b. overpopulated | b. overestimate |
| c. overpopulated | c. overcrowded | c. unique |
| 7. a. overcrowded | 8. a. unique | |
| b. long-term career | b. approach | |
| c. background | c. overdue | |

Maze 3

Read the following text , and choose the correct answer below:

Students often need guidance and support to reach their full potential. Teachers can (1) _____ learners by giving positive feedback and creating a motivating environment.

Regularly, students are asked to (2) _____ their own work to understand their strengths and areas for improvement.

Completing challenging tasks brings a sense of (3) _____, which boosts confidence and motivates students to take on more difficult projects. Research activities allow them to (4) _____ new ideas and knowledge that they might not find in textbooks alone.

Being well-prepared and organized helps students stay (5) _____ and focused on their goals, while avoiding becoming (6) _____ by noise, social media, or other interruptions. It is also important for students to enjoy (7) _____, which provides relaxation and helps refresh the mind.

Finally, developing strong communication skills enables students to give (8) _____ presentations and share their ideas effectively, inspiring others and enhancing their learning experience.

Options:

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. a. distracted | 2. a. evaluate | 3. a. accomplishment |
| b. encourage | b. motivated | b. leisure time |
| c. powerful | c. leisure time | c. uncover |
| 4. a. motivated | 5. a. powerful | 6. a. leisure time |
| b. uncover | b. motivated | b. distracted |
| c. evaluate | c. distracted | c. encourage |
| 7. a. accomplishment | 8. a. motivated | |
| b. leisure time | b. powerful | |
| c. evaluate | c. encourage | |

1. Future Tense “Going to”

◆ Usage

We use “**be going to**” to talk about:

1. **Plans or intentions** (something we have already decided to do).
 📌 I'm going to study medicine next year.
2. **Predictions based on present evidence** (we can see that something will happen).
 📌 Look at those dark clouds! It's going to rain.

◆ Structure

Subject	Verb “to be”	Going to	Base Verb	Example
I	am	going to	study	I'm going to study.
You / We / They	are		travel	They're going to travel.
He / She / It	is		eat	She's going to eat.

● Negative form:

Subject + am/is/are not + going to + base verb

📌 He isn't going to watch the movie.

● Question form:

Am/Is/Are + subject + going to + base verb?

📌 Are you going to come tonight?

📌 What are you going to do this weekend?

◆ Examples

- I'm going to call my friend after class.
- She's going to bake a cake for her birthday.
- We're not going to go out tonight.
- Are they going to play football tomorrow?
- Look! He's going to fall off his bike!

◆ Time Expressions Used with “Going to”

📌 Tomorrow, next week, tonight, soon, in a few days, later, this weekend, next month, Look!

◆ Practice Exercises

✂ A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of “be going to”.

1. I _____ (visit) my grandparents this weekend.
2. She _____ (not / buy) that expensive dress.
3. _____ you _____ (study) for the test tonight?
4. Look at the clouds! It _____ (rain).
5. We _____ (travel) to Japan next summer.

Practice

🧠 Choose the correct answer.

1. We _____ our grandparents this weekend.
a. are going to visit
b. is going to visit
c. going to visit
2. She _____ a new phone next month.
a. going to buy
b. is going to buy
c. will to buy
3. They _____ a movie tonight.
a. are to watch
b. are going to watch
c. are go to watch
4. He didn't do well in the first round. He _____ the race.
a. will be lose
b. was going to losing
c. is going to lose
5. She doesn't study for the exam. She _____ the exam.
a. not go to pass
b. is not go to pass
c. is not going to pass
6. _____ you _____ travel to London this year?
a. Are / going to
b. b) Are / go to
c. c) Am / going

3. Model Verbs “ Can “

. Explanation

The modal verb “**can**” is used to express:

1. **Ability** – (what someone is/ / isn’t able to do)
👉 I can swim very fast.
He can’t speak a foreign language.
2. **Permission** – (when someone is allowed to do something)
👉 You can go out after you finish your homework.
3. **Possibility** – when something is possible.
👉 Learning English can be fun!
4. **Requests or Offers** – to ask or offer politely.
👉 Can you help me, please?
👉 Can I open the window?

◆ Structure

Type	Formula	Example
Affirmative	Subject + can + base verb	She can dance.
Negative	Subject + can’t (cannot) + base verb	He can’t drive.
Question	Can + subject + base verb?	Can you swim?

● Remember:

- The verb after **can** is **always in the base form** (without “to”).
👉 I can speak English. (✅)
👉 I can to speak English. (❌)

◆ Examples

- I can play the guitar. 🎸
- She can’t come to school today.
- Can we sit here?
- You can borrow my book if you want.
- Can you please close the door?

◆ Common Uses

Function	Example
Ability	My brother can run very fast.
Permission	You can use my computer.
Possibility	It can be very cold in winter.
Request	Can you help me?
Offer	Can I carry your bag?

◆ Practice

Choose the correct answer.

1. She _____ very well.
 - a. can to sing
 - b. can sing
 - c. can singing
2. _____ I use your phone for a moment?
 - a. Do
 - b. Am
 - c. Can
3. They _____ come to the meeting because they are busy.
 - a. can
 - b. can't
 - c. cans
4. He _____ speak Spanish, but he can't write it very well.
 - a. can
 - b. can to
 - c. cans
5. _____ you help me carry these boxes, please?
 - a. Do
 - b. Can
 - c. Did
6. He's only five years old, so he _____ read yet.
 - a. can't
 - b. can
 - c. can to

5. Model Verbs “Should”

◆ Explanation

The modal verb “**should**” is used to give **advice, suggestions, opinions**, or to express **what is the right or best thing to do**.

We use **should** to say that something is **a good idea** or **the right thing**.

◆ Structure

Type	Formula	Example
Affirmative	Subject + should + base verb	You should study harder.
Negative	Subject + shouldn't + base verb	You shouldn't eat too much sugar.
Question	Should + subject + base verb?	Should I call her now?

● **Note:** The verb after *should* is always in the **base form** (no *to*).

✓ *You should go now.*

✗ *You should to go now.*

◆ Common Uses

Use	Example
Advice	You should drink more water.
Suggestion	We should take a taxi.
Opinion	He should be more careful.
Expectation	The train should arrive soon.

◆ Examples

- You should sleep earlier.
- He shouldn't talk to strangers.
- Should we order pizza for dinner?
- You should visit your grandparents more often.
- It shouldn't take long to finish this project.

◆ Practice

1. He _____ spend all his money on video games.
 - a. should
 - b. shouldn't
 - c. could to
2. We _____ hurry or we'll be late for school.
 - a. should
 - b. shouldn't
 - c. mustn't
3. You _____ eat too much fast food. It's unhealthy.
 - a. should
 - b. can
 - c. shouldn't
4. Students _____ review their lessons every day.
 - a. should
 - b. shouldn't
 - c. can
5. It's cold outside. You _____ wear a jacket.
 - a. shouldn't
 - b. should
 - c. can
6. _____ we call the police if there's an accident?
 - a. Should
 - b. Can
 - c. Should to
7. People _____ drink a lot of water every day. It's healthy.
 - a. must
 - b. shouldn't
 - c. should
8. He's very tired. He _____ go to bed early tonight.
 - a. should
 - b. shouldn't
 - c. can

6. Compound Adjectives

◆ Explanation

A **compound adjective** is made up of **two or more words joined together** (usually with a **hyphen**) that work as **one adjective** to describe a noun.

👉 A **well-known** actor

👉 A **high-speed** train

👉 A **part-time** job

Compound adjectives help make descriptions more precise and interesting.

◆ Structure

adjective/adverb + past participle / noun / present participle

Type	Example	Meaning
adj + past participle	old-fashioned dress	not modern
adj + present participle	good-looking man	handsome
adv + past participle	well-prepared student	ready and organized
noun + past participle	sun-dried tomatoes	dried in the sun
noun + adjective	world-famous singer	known all over the world
number + noun	five-star hotel	hotel with high rating

● Remember:

- Use a **hyphen (-)** between the words when they come **before the noun**.

👉 She has a **well-paid** job.

- ❌ Don't use a hyphen when the adjective comes **after the noun**.

👉 Her job is **well paid**.

◆ Examples

- He bought a **second-hand** car.
- She's a **hard-working** student.
- It's a **mouth-watering** meal.

They live in a **twenty-story** building.

He's a **kind-hearted** person.

We stayed in a **four-star** hotel.

◆ Common Compound Adjectives

- well-known
- old-fashioned
- short-term
- brightly-lit
- good-looking
- open-minded
- long-term
- world-famous
- part-time
- narrow-minded
- middle-aged
- five-star
- full-time
- brand-new
- snow-covered
- heart-breaking
- time-saving
- user-friendly
- kind-hearted
- far-reaching

Practice

1. She works as a _____ teacher.
 - a. full time
 - b. full-time
 - c. full timed
2. He's a _____ actor; everyone knows him.
 - a. world-famous
 - b. famous-world
 - c. world fame
3. We stayed in a _____ hotel during our vacation.
 - a. five-star
 - b. five star
 - c. five stars
4. My father drives a _____ car because it's cheaper.
 - a. second hand
 - b. second-hand
 - c. hand-second
5. This website is very _____. It's easy to use.
 - a. friend-user
 - b. friendly-user
 - c. user-friendly
6. He's a _____ man who always helps others.
 - a. kind-hearted
 - b. heart-kind
 - c. kindly hearted

7. Participles as Adjectives

◆ Explanation

Participles are **verb forms** (**usually ending in -ing or -ed**) that can function as **adjectives** to describe nouns or pronouns.

There are **two main types**:

1. **Present participles** → end in **-ing**

👉 Describe how something causes a feeling.

➤ The movie was interesting. (= The movie caused interest.)

2. **Past participles** → usually end in **-ed**

👉 Describe how someone feels about something.

➤ I was interested in the movie. (= I felt interest.)

◆ Structure

Type	Form	Example	Meaning
Present participle	verb + ing	The game is exciting.	(It causes excitement)
Past participle	verb + ed	We are excited about the game.	(We feel excitement)

● Remember:

- **-ing** adjectives describe the **thing or situation**.
- **-ed** adjectives describe **how people feel**.

◆ Examples

- The lecture was **boring**.
- The students were **bored**.
- I saw a **frightening** movie last night.
- She was **frightened** by the noise.
- This is a **confusing** question.
- I'm **confused** about the answer.

◆ Common Participles Used as Adjectives

-ing adjectives	-ed adjectives	-ing adjectives	-ed adjectives
interesting	interested	tiring	tired
boring	bored	confusing	confused
exciting	excited	frightening	frightened
amazing	amazed	surprising	Surprised
shocking	shocked	satisfying	satisfied

◆ Practice

1. I was _____ when I saw the big spider.
 - a. frightening
 - b. frightened
 - c. frighten
2. The children were _____ after playing all day.
 - a. tired
 - b. tiring
 - c. tire
3. This math problem is so _____!
 - a. confused
 - b. confusing
 - c. confuse
4. We were _____ by the magician's tricks.
 - a. amazing
 - b. amaze
 - c. amazed
5. I'm _____ because I don't understand this lesson.
 - a. confusing
 - b. confuse
 - c. confused
6. The students felt _____ during the long lecture.
 - a. boring
 - b. bored
 - c. bore
7. The new about yesterday's accident was _____.
 - a. shocked
 - b. shocking
 - c. shock
8. My little brother was _____ by the loud thunder.
 - a. frightened
 - b. frightening
 - c. frighten

8. Compound Nouns

◆ Explanation

A compound noun is made up of **two or more words that function as one noun**.

Compound nouns can be written in three ways:

1. **Closed form** → words are joined together
👉 toothpaste, bedroom, notebook
2. **Hyphenated form** → words are joined with a hyphen (-)
👉 mother-in-law, check-in, sister-in-law
3. **Open form** → words are written separately but used together
👉 post office, swimming pool, bus stop

Purpose: Compound nouns create specific meanings and make sentences more concise.

◆ Structure

Type	Example	Meaning
Noun + Noun	toothbrush	a brush for teeth
Adjective + Noun	blackboard	a board that is black
Verb + Noun	swimming pool	a pool for swimming
Noun + Verb	rainfall	amount of rain
Noun + Preposition + Noun	mother-in-law	your spouse's mother
Number + Noun	ten-speed bike	bike with ten gears

● Remember

- The first word often describes the second word.
- The compound noun acts as a single noun in the sentence

◆ Examples

- I need a new notebook for school.
- He bought a toothbrush and toothpaste.
- My mother-in-law is visiting us.
- We meet at the bus stop
- There's a swimming pool in our hotel.
- She works in a post office.

◆ Common Compound Nouns

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| • toothpaste | • bus stop | • hairdresser | • toothpaste |
| • bedroom | • check-in | • classroom | • playground |
| • swimming pool | • notebook | • supermarket | • newspaper |
| • mother-in-law | • rainfall | • breakfast | • haircut |
| • sister-in-law | • toothpaste | • football | • airport |

◆ Practice

1. I read the _____ every morning.
 - a. news paper
 - b. newspaper
 - c. news-paper
2. The children were _____ after playing all day.
 - a. hairdresser
 - b. hair-dresser
 - c. hair dresser
3. We arrived at the hotel _____ at 3 pm.
 - a. checkin
 - b. check in
 - c. check-in
4. She went shopping at the _____.
 - a. supermarket
 - b. super market
 - c. super-market
5. I gave my son a _____ for his birthday.
 - a. ten speed bike
 - b. tenspeed bike
 - c. ten-speed bike
6. She bought a _____ haircut.
 - a. new style
 - b. new-style
 - c. newstyle

General Practice

Maze 1

In today's world, starting a business is exciting but challenging. A young entrepreneur must (1) _____ to take risks and explore new ideas. Many people believe that a (2) _____ is essential for success.

If you want to earn money, you (3) _____ save regularly and invest wisely. This year, I (4) _____ launch my own small business. It will be a (5) _____ project that attracts many customers.

A successful entrepreneur should also create (6) _____ strategies that impress clients. Some startups fail because they are (7) _____. Always remember, if you work hard and plan carefully, you (8) _____ achieve your goals.

Options

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a. can | 2. a. business-plan |
| b. should | b. business plan |
| c. be able | c. businessplan |
| 3. a. should | 4. a. going to |
| b. can | b. am going to |
| c. shouldn't | c. go to |
| 5. a. money-making | 6. a. well-thought out |
| b. money making | b. well thought out |
| c. money make | c. Well- thought-out |
| 7. a. badly-prepared | 8. a. can |
| b. bad prepared | b. should |
| c. badly prepared | c. cannot |

Maze 2

Lina is an ambitious woman .This summer, she (1) _____ start her own business. She knows it would be a (2) _____ journey, but she is ready to face challenges.

Before launching, she realizes she (3) _____ research the market carefully. Her friend advised her to create a (4) _____ plan to attract investors.

Lina will invest in a (5) _____ product that was both innovative and environmentally friendly. The beginning of the project will be tough, and she feels (6) _____ by all the new responsibilities.

However, with a (7) _____ marketing strategy and hard work, Lina knows she (8) _____ succeed and grow her business.

Options

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a. goes to | 2. a. reallife |
| b. going to | b. real-life |
| c. is going to | c. real life |
| 3. a. should | 4. a. state-of-the-art |
| b. can | b. state of the art |
| c. can't | c. state-of-the art |
| 5. a. user-friendly | 6. a. confusing |
| b. user friendly | b. confused |
| c. userfriendly | c. confuse |
| 7. a. hard-working | 8. a. can |
| b. hardworking | b. should |
| c. hard working | c. cannot |